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THE Bulletin

A HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MAGAZINE
香港總商會月刊

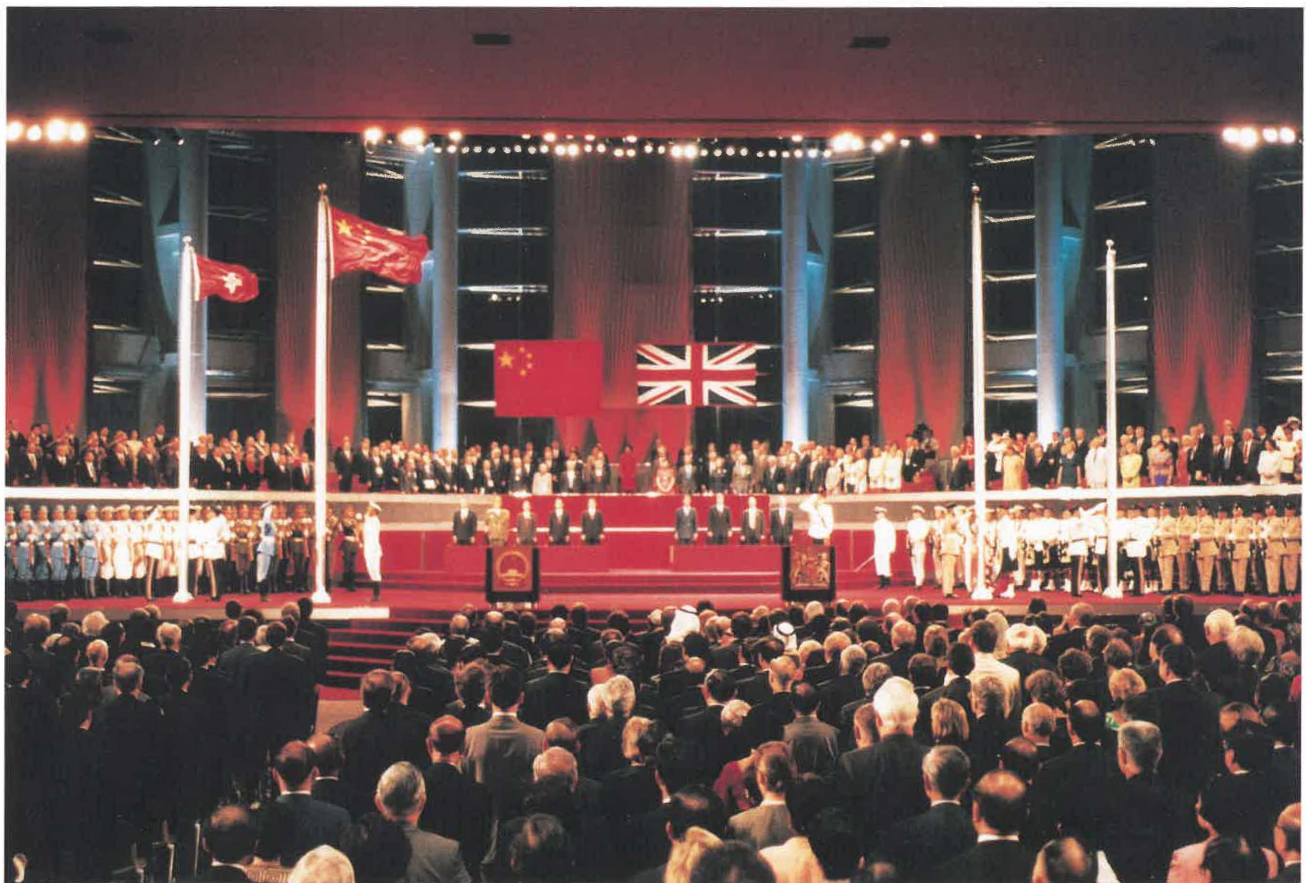
一九九七年七月

JULY 1997

A DAY TO REMEMBER



July 1, 1997



"A Shining Page" – President Jiang Zemin

Handover Special '97

MFN Vote

PBEC 1999



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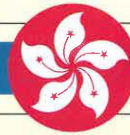
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HONG KONG'S FUTURE: "FIRMLY IN OUR HANDS"

My warmest greetings to all Chamber members. Welcome to the first edition of The Bulletin to be published by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce within the new Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China.

As the official magazine of Hong Kong's oldest, biggest and most representative business organisation, The Bulletin has always played a key role in communicating a wide range of business concerns to Chamber members and the wider public.

It will be no different in the future.

But it is fitting that on this historic occasion for Hong Kong - the first month of the return of sovereignty to China after 156 years of British colonial rule - that our magazine should be devoted almost in entirety to the handover.

As you might have gathered from the opening lines, this is to be no ordinary editorial. These are far too momentous times for the mind to concentrate for too long on some of the more esoteric or mundane concerns of business community.

And as you read through this edition of The Bulletin you will encounter messages from the chairmen of our various advisory committees, something of the history of the Chamber (which is nearly as long as that of the British presence in Hong Kong) and other articles related to the return of sovereignty.

Speaking personally, the past few weeks have been for me - as perhaps they have for most of you - one of the most profound and exciting periods of my life; a period marked by events in which I have been fortunate to have taken part as a Hong Kong person, a businessmen, a legislator and as Chamber Chairman.

It is certainly difficult to put into words the feelings I had when the flags of China and Hong Kong rose for the first time over the territory and the assembled national leaders from Beijing and capitals around the globe stood to recognise the new reality of the HKSAR.

There is no doubt whatsoever that I was extremely proud to be witnessing the events unfolding before me. To some extent, too, I was humbled by the historic significance of it all. But throughout it all, other thoughts kept occurring to me. Things like: "we are now masters of our own destiny", "the future is in our hands" and "we must make the most of the opportunities that are ahead of us".

The new government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China is now in place under the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law. The first Chief Executive, Mr Tung Chee-hwa holds the reins of power, advised by the first SAR Executive Council and the Provisional Legislative Council.

Much work has already been done in securing the future of the HKSAR, economically, politically and socially. But there is also much more to be done. The local business community of which the Chamber is a key part will need to do its part to ensure a stable, prosperous and attractive future for the territory.

It is my firm belief that we can all look forward to the future with high levels of confidence and a bright outlook for the HKSAR. I am certainly looking forward to working with all of you in my current second year as Chairman and beyond in helping to create that bright future and ensuring the success of the local business community. I would stress that the future is firmly in our hands. We can make of it what we will.

Although the official celebrations of the return of Hong Kong sovereignty to China have now and gone, they will no doubt remain powerfully within the memories of all of those who took part, directly or indirectly. They should provide a powerful impetus to all of us intent on ensuring a prosperous future for Hong Kong well into the next Century.

My best wishes to you all and - of course - to the future of the new Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. ■



James P C Tien
Chairman

香港總商會

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香港未來緊握在我們手中

各位會員，大家好！

這是《工商月刊》在香港特別行政區成立後第一次與大家見面。

香港總商會是全港歷史最悠久、規模最龐大，以及最具代表性的商會，一直以來，《工商月刊》肩負了為會員及大眾傳遞商業訊息的重任。

在未來的歲月裡，本刊仍會堅定不移地履行上述職責。

經歷156年的殖民統治後，香港終於在本月回歸祖國，際此歷史性時刻，《工商月刊》特別製作了回歸專輯，以大部份篇幅報導有關主權交接的事宜。

從開首數句，您們大概也會感到本期的「社論」跟以往的大不相同。主權回歸乃盛事中的盛事，使我難以持久集中精神，思考一些較艱澀或單調平庸的商界事務。

翻閱本刊時，各位會讀到各專責委員會主席的獻辭、本會的歷史（可說是與香港同步成長）及其他回歸特稿。

個人而言，過去數星期是本人畢生中最有意義、最激動興奮的日子之一；也許，大部份讀者均有同感。在這段盛事如雲的日子裡，能以香港人、商界一份子、立法者及總商會主席的身份參與其中，實在叫人自豪。

看到中國和香港的旗幟首次飄揚香江，看到北京及來自全球的政要濟濟一堂，見證香港特別行政區誕生，這份心情實在難以言喻。

毋庸置疑，能目睹一浪接一浪的盛事，著實感到無限光榮。回歸乃深具歷史意義的盛事，在某個程度上，我雖懷著崇敬之心，但另一些想法卻油然而生，像「我們現在可主宰前途了」、「未來已握在我們手裡」及「我們須把握前路上無窮無盡的契機」等，都在我的腦海裡反覆浮現。

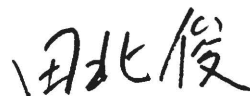
現時，香港特區政府已根據《中英聯合聲明》及《基本法》成立，首任行政長官董建華亦已履新，並獲行政會議及臨時立法會輔助。

為了在經濟、政治及社會三方面保障香港特區的未來，各界已做了不少工夫；然而，要幹的事情還有很多。本地商界有責任確保香港在未來仍是一片安定繁榮和具吸引力的樂土，而本會身為商界的中堅分子，理當竭盡所能，堅守這個目標。

本人深信，香港特區的前景必將光明璀璨。本人冀望在總商會主席的第二年任期及以後，跟全體會員衷誠合作，創造光明的前景，並確保本地商界在未來的歲月裡仍取得成就。本人重申，香港的未來掌握在我們手裡，只要抓緊機會，相信萬事皆可成就。

儘管回歸的官方慶典已告一段落，但不管是直接或間接參與這些活動的人，有關記憶已深深留在腦海。這些活動使人心振奮，更使我們這群企望香港在下一世紀仍擁有繽紛燦爛前景的港人充满信心。

最後，本人謹祝全體會員及新成立的香港特區鵬程萬里，展翅高飛。



田北俊
香港總商會主席

MFN vote: Welcome, but much work still ahead

By Eden Y Woon

On June 24, the House of Representatives of the United States Congress voted 259-173 against a bill proposed by Representative Gerald Solomon. That bill would have taken away China's Most Favored Nation status. It was a closer vote than last year, as this year's opposition of MFN for China was very fierce, especially with the injection of religious persecution in China as one of the issues of debate. Nevertheless, China's MFN status is safe for one more year.

Two things to watch in the coming months:

(1) The call for permanent MFN for China will rise again, as businesses – including many in Hong Kong – will once again urge the US Government to get away from this debilitating yearly debate that sours US-China relations and causes uncertainty in business planning. However, just as last summer's hope that this year China would get permanent MFN status was dashed by a bitter debate, I do

not believe next year will see Congress granting permanent MFN to China either. This is because US-China relations continue to be strained, and powerful special interest groups in the US will not give up opposing MFN for China. The only hope is that if the WTO negotiations with China get in the "fast track" because of the desire by President Clinton and President Jiang Zemin to have an agreement by the time Clinton visits China next spring, then permanent MFN may be given to China as an incentive. Otherwise, look for another annual debate on China's MFN status come next spring.

(2) The defeat of the Solomon bill was engineered by several other congressmen who promise to review the entire US-China relationship and to impose restrictions on the US administration's ability to conduct foreign policy with China. These proposed restrictions to placate anti-China forces in Congress include more funding for Radio Free Asia, denial of entry for "known human rights violators" from China, and banning of

business with PLA-owned firms. All of these have a good likelihood of being approved by Congress and President Clinton, and all of these infuriate China. Look for rhetoric on these "side bills" to be equally nasty, and look for China and the United States to continue to distrust each other. The administration will be trapped between trying to improve relations with China and with implementing some of these unfriendly proposed legislative requirements

Unfortunately, Hong Kong will continue to be caught in the middle – although this year Hong Kong did a good job of telling US Congress that revoking MFN will hurt Hong Kong severely. We can only hope that since things are going smoothly in Hong Kong after the handover, Hong Kong will be a positive force to improve US-China relations. In the meantime, our businesses, which would have been devastated if MFN status was removed from China, can now continue to take advantage of Hong Kong's new relationship with China. ■

美國延續中國最惠國地位的反思： 雖獲通過，仍須努力

翁以登

6月24日，美國國會眾議院以259票對173票，否決由眾議員所羅門提出的議案。議案一旦獲得通過，中國的最惠國地位將被取消。本年，贊成與反對的票數較去年接近，原因是反對延續中國最惠國地位的一方來勢洶洶，更把中國國內的宗教問題放於談判桌上，以壯聲勢。儘管如此，中國的最惠國地位在來年仍會「安然無恙」。

未來數月，我們應注意以下兩件事情：

(1) 敦促美國永久給予中國最惠國待遇的呼聲將再度響起：商界（包括香港不少商界人士）會再次促請美國政府停止這場一年一度、沒完沒了的爭拗，因為它只會傷害中、美關係，以致各項商業發展計劃受著不明朗的陰霾影響。眾人在去年夏季推想中國將獲得永久最惠國待遇，但這個希望卻給美國國會本年的

激烈爭辯粉碎得一乾二淨。明年，我相信成功的機會仍然不大。這是由於中、美關係持續緊張，而美國國內影響力龐大的利益派系，亦不會放棄就延續中國最惠國地位一事大唱反調。現在唯一的希望是，克林頓總統與江澤民主席有意在前者於明年春季訪華期間達成協議，讓中國加入世貿的談判踏上「特快通道」，那麼，美國也許會永久給予中國最惠國地位，以示鼓勵。不然，明年春季，另一幕為延續中國最惠國地位的爭拗將再度上演。

(2) 所羅門議案之所以遭到否決，全是由數位國會議員一手促成。這批議員承諾全盤檢討中、美關係，並就政府的對華政策實施若干限制。這些為了安撫國會內反華勢力的建議包括：增加對亞洲自由電台的資助，拒絕中國違反人權的人士入境，以及嚴禁跟

解放軍開設的公司進行商貿活動。這些建議極可能獲國會及克林頓總統通過之餘，更會使中國大發雷霆。且看議員為這些「附加議案」發表的豪言壯語，是何等殺氣騰騰，再看中、美之間繼續互不信任，令人何等惋惜。在此情況下，美國政府將陷於兩難之局：一方面要改善中、美關係，另一方面卻要執行此等不友善的法例。

更不幸的是，香港將被迫夾於兩國的糾紛罅縫中，進退兩難（儘管香港本年成功游說美國國會，解釋中國喪失最惠國地位對本港構成的重大傷害）。如今，我們只盼望香港在順利過渡後，能成為改善中、美關係的一股強大動力。若中國的最惠國地位被撤銷，本港商界必深受其害，但在此期間，香港的商界人士仍可藉本港與內地建立的新關係而獲益。■

精益求精 共創明天



震雄集團本著「日本品質，大陸成本」的方針，配合精密的電腦化生產程序及現代化管理方式，大量生產品質優良、性能超卓及價格合理的各種規格塑膠注塑機、塑膠吹塑機、金屬壓鑄機、球墨鑄鐵、電腦控制機械手及提供完善的配套設備，包括精密塑膠及金屬壓鑄模具等。此外，集團的業務尚包括工業貿易，電腦資訊科技及其他多元化投資。

經過近四十年的努力，震雄塑膠注塑機已成為世界最暢銷的塑膠加工機械，生產基地遍佈香港、台灣及

中國大陸，年產量達八千台，遍銷四十多個國家，並為各地的顧客提供優質的銷售後服務，受到顧客的支持和信賴。



震雄作為塑膠工業的主要機械供應商，不斷投入大量資源於研究及發展新科技，並以「精益求精」的精神改善產品的性能及服務，使震雄的產品更具競爭力！

World witnesses historic return to China

Chamber congratulates China and Hong Kong leaders on reversion of Hong Kong sovereignty

"Hong Kong's return to the Motherland is a shining page in the annals of the Chinese nation."

- President Jiang Zemin

"For the first time in the history of Hong Kong, we now have the opportunity to chart our own destiny."

- Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa

Adverse weather conditions could not dampen Hong Kong's enthusiasm for the return of sovereignty to China a few seconds after midnight on July 1.

As millions in China and around the globe watched events on television, Hong Kong people in their thousands flocked to the harbour-front to witness the handover ceremonies first-hand.

While the formal ceremonies took centre stage - with senior Chinese and British leaders and statesmen and politicians from across the region and the world attending - the people of Hong Kong provided an enthusiastic audience.

The ceremonies on both sides of mid-night on June 30 were marked by a solemnity and dignity entirely fitting for the historic nature of the occasion.

The British side, led by HRH Prince Charles, new Prime Minister, Tony Blair, and the outgoing Governor, Christopher Patten, concluded 156 years of British rule with all the grace associated with the best of Britain.

The Chinese side, led by President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng and the SAR Chief Executive, Tung Chee-hwa, looked ahead to a glorious future for Hong Kong as an SAR of the People's Republic of China.

And as a backdrop to



Old friends: President Jiang Zemin greeted by Chief Executive, Tung Chee-hwa.

故人相逢：特首董建華歡迎國家主席江澤民

香港回歸 全球矚目

總商會向國家及特區領導人致以熱烈祝賀

「香港回歸祖國，是中國歷史上光輝的一頁。」
國家主席江澤民

「香港在歷史上首次有機會掌握自己的命運。」
行政長官董建華

香港於7月1日零時回歸中國，惡劣的天氣一點兒也冷卻不了香港人的熱切期盼。

正當不計其數的國內同胞和世界各地人民透過電視轉播觀看上述盛事之際，香港市民亦紛紛聚集在維港兩岸，親眼見證主權交接盛典。

官方儀式匯聚了全球的焦點，台上出席者包括中英雙方的最高領導人，及亞洲以至世界各地的政要；台下，香港人的熱情把典禮的氣氛推至高峰。

儀式在6月30日午夜前後舉行，氣氛莊

嚴肅穆，正好與這個歷史性時刻互相配合。

英國方面，皇儲查理斯帶領新任首相貝理雅及即將卸任的港督彭定康，總結了英國在香港156年的成功管治，光榮引退。

中國方面，國家主席江澤民率領總理李鵬及特區行政長官董建華，祝願在中國主權下的香港特別行政區前景一片光明。

香港市民為了能親身見證這個歷史性時刻而歡欣雀躍。各色各樣的慶祝活動，繽紛璀璨的煙花匯演，皆成為這個歷史性時刻的一部分，而香港人對回歸的大力支持，更是顯而易見。

此時，英國人莫當特250年前的一句說話，或許已在他們內心深處產生共鳴。他說：「頃刻的璀璨輝煌，勝過一生藉藉無名。」

總商會廣泛地參與了各項有關儀式和慶典，不少會員均有出席官方活動，向國家及



All steamed up: Chamber member, Goodway Electrical Co Ltd took part in the special handover float parade with this attractive vehicle.

「熱氣」升騰：本會會員威利馬電器有限公司以特色花車參與巡遊

香港特區的領導班子致賀，並在國際傳媒面前暢談香港的前景。

本會主席田北俊、理事唐英年及鄭明訓，以及諮議會成員李鵬飛一同宣誓為特區臨時立法會的議員，唐氏更身兼行政會議成員之職。

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the formal ceremonies, the people of Hong Kong played a tremendous supporting role, delighting in the significance of the moment, the entertainment, the fireworks and just being part of an historic moment.

In their hearts, they might well have been feeling some of the emotion a Briton, Thomas Mordaunt, felt 250 years ago when he wrote: "One crowded hour of glorious life, is worth an age without a name".

For its part, the Chamber was represented at all levels of the ceremonies with many members attending the official events, congratulating the leadership of China and Hong Kong and briefing international media on Hong Kong's future.

Chamber Chairman, James Tien, General Committee members, Henry Tang and Paul Cheng and Council member, Allen Lee, were all sworn in as members of the Provisional Legislature. Mr Tang is also and Executive Councillor.

The Chairman's Committee - Mr Tien, First Vice-chairman, Mr Peter Sutch, Second Vice-chairman, Mr C.C. Tung, former Legco Representative, Mr Paul Cheng, and Director, Eden Y. Woon - also met with the international press.

And Chamber member company, Goodway Electrical Co, took part in the road float parade with a giant steam iron, spurting real steam.

The Chamber also sent special congratulatory letters to China's leaders and the new Hong Kong administration. In its press statement on the letters, the Chamber said:

"At this historic moment for Hong Kong and China, the Hong Kong General

Chamber of Commerce congratulates Chinese President Jiang Zemin and HKSAR Chief Executive Tung Chee-hwa on the return of Hong Kong sovereignty to China on 1 July 1997.

Quoting, Mr Tien, it said, "The reunification of Hong Kong with China has attracted the attention of the whole world. Hong Kong is honoured to have President Jiang Zemin, together with Premier Li Peng, Vice-Premier Qian Qichen and other senior officials present at the handover ceremony as it reflects how much the Chinese government values Hong Kong.

"The Chamber would also like to extend its congratulations to the HKSAR government on its inauguration. We are fully confident that Hong Kong will be even more prosperous than ever.

"We urge all members of the Chamber and the local business community to throw their support behind the HKSAR government as we enter this bright new era in the history of Hong Kong."

Mr Tien predicted a strong and healthy society after the handover.

"Under the principle of 'One Country, Two Systems' and the provisions of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, I am confident that the Hong Kong economy will continue to flourish," he said.

"Hong Kong will remain the foremost international business centre in Asia and the gateway to China.

"For its part, the Chamber stands ready to provide any assistance and advice on issues affecting the business community to HKSAR Chief Executive and the

government," said Mr Tien.

At the press conference with the international media, Mr Tien stressed the sound economic outlook for Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (see accompanying story).

In the past 10 years GDP growth has averaged a real 5.9 per cent a year and in the past two years growth has been 4.7 per cent a year.

Inflation over the same period has averaged 8.5 per cent and more recently (the past two years) has fallen to an annual average rate of 6 per cent.

So far this year growth has picked up to better than 6 per cent (in the first quarter) and inflation has remained relatively low at around 5 to 6 per cent at an annual rate.

The stock market has reached new records in terms of both price rises (the Hang Seng Index) and turnovers, and the local property market has been buoyant.

"We at the Chamber believe all these factors reflect enormous confidence in the local economy as it approaches the most important moment in its modern history - the return of sovereignty to China," he said.

"We are confident that, given positive global economic conditions, the healthy state of the economy will continue under the new HKSAR government.

"We have great confidence in the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and his administrative team; in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law; and in the concepts of "one country, two systems" and "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong", under which the territory will return to Chinese sovereignty." ■

生及總裁翁以登博士組成的主席委員會，則會見了國際傳媒。

本會會員威利馬電器有限公司參加了為慶祝回歸而舉行的花車巡遊，花車的造型仿如一台巨型的蒸氣熨斗，可噴出真正的蒸氣。

本會更特別致函祝賀國家領導人及香港的新管治班子。有關賀辭內容的新聞聲明抄錄如下：

「際此香港回歸，特別行政區於七月一日正式成立之時刻，香港總商會衷心祝賀香港回歸祖國，並向中國國家主席江澤民先生及特別行政區長官董建華先生致意。

「總商會主席田北俊表示：『中國對香港恢復行使主權是全球矚目的盛事。我們非常高興中國國家主席江澤民先生率領總理李鵬先生、副總理錢其琛先生及其他高層官員參加香港交接儀式。這反映出中國政府對香港的重視。

『我們亦祝賀香港特別行政區政府正式成立，並深信香港的前途將更美好。

『在這個普天同慶的歷史性時刻，本會呼籲全體會員及全港工商界人士，給予特別行政區政府全力支持，共同邁進香港歷史上光

輝的新紀元。』

「田北俊預期主權回歸後，香港將保持繁榮安定。

「他續稱：『在一國兩制的原則，以及《中英聯合聲明》和《基本法》的保障下，香港經濟在回歸後將持續繁榮。

『香港將可保持崇高的國際商業地位，繼續擔當外資進入中國的橋樑的角色。

『總商會已作好準備，在影響本港工商界的重要課題上，為行政長官及特區政府提供適當的協助和意見。』

在招待國際傳媒的記者會上，田氏重申香港特別行政區經濟前景樂觀（見附文）。

- 過去10年，本地生產總值的平均實質增幅為5.9%，過去兩年的增幅為每年4.7%。

- 同期平均通脹率為8.5%，近期（過去兩年）甚至下降至平均每年6%。

- 至目前為止，今年首季的增長率超越6%，而通脹則平均維持在5%至6%的較低水平。

- 就價位（恆生指數）及交投額而言，股市表現屢創新高，而地產市場亦非常活躍。

他說：「本會相信，香港在臨近現代史

上最重要的一刻 - 即回歸中國之時，這些數字反映各界對本地經濟抱有莫大的信心。

「只要全球經濟環境樂觀，香港的經濟在特別行政區政府的管治下會繼續健康地成長。

「在香港主權回歸中國的基礎下，我們對行政長官、其管治班子、《聯合聲明》、《基本法》、『一國兩制』及『港人治港』的構思均充滿信心。」 ■



Spectacular: Fireworks and city lights welcomed Hong Kong's return to China on July 1.

壯觀感人：為迎接7月1日香港回歸而設的煙花匯演及慶祝燈飾

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The making of the HKSAR economy

By IAN K PERKIN, Chief Economist

As Financial Secretary, Sir Donald Tsang Yam-kuen has said, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China starts life "in sound economic shape, with every prospect we will remain the most attractive business location in the region".

He is right. The SAR can look forward to growth in excess of five per cent through to the year 2000, with low inflation, full employment, strong government finances and external reserves and sound financial markets.

But as it launches into its exciting future as a Special Administrative Region of China, it is apparent that one man and two ideas have effectively dominated the growth and development of the economy in the past 20 years.

It is more than possible that the three together - the legacy of one man and two grand ideas - will continue to dominate its development in the next 20 years.

The one man is the late Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, and the two ideas - both his - are China's "open door policy" to trade and investment from the outside and

its "one country, two systems" policy for the return of Hong Kong to China.

Mr Deng's "open door" policy - China's opening to the world first outlined back in 1978-79 - effectively cleared the way for the enormous advances in Hong Kong-China trade and investment that have occurred since.

His "one country, two systems" proposal helped preserve Hong Kong's confidence in itself and the international business and financial community's confidence in Hong Kong at a time when both might have easily faded or crumbled.

The "open door" enabled far greater, mutually beneficial co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland, especially the new Special Economic Zones (SEZs), while "one country, two systems" formalised a degree of legalistic separateness between the two entities that has since been reflected in the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law.

In such circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the second most important beneficiary of Mr Deng's reform ideas has been Hong Kong's neighbouring province

of Guangdong and its vital component part, the Shenzhen SEZ, which borders Hong Kong immediately to the north.

The full impact of Mr Deng's two great ideas is still being played out on both sides of the border, with the broader Hong Kong economy (Hong Kong itself, plus its investments abroad, especially in southern China) growing extremely rapidly.

To illustrate this, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce has in the past two years undertaken an exercise aimed at better reflecting the real levels of growth in the south China region.

This was achieved by bringing together the two economies of Hong Kong and Guangdong on a weighted basis (based on their respective economic output) and then attempting to estimate their economic growth as one entity, rather than two parts.

The exercise is justified on the basis that the two economies have become so interwoven of the years of the application of the "open door" policy that they are virtually inseparable, despite the political divide of "one country, two systems".

追溯特區經濟面貌的發展歷程

首席經濟學家冼柏堅

正如財政司司長曾蔭權爵士指出，香港特別行政區「一開始已擁有良好的經濟基礎，不管從哪個角度看，仍然是區內最吸引的營商地點。」

他說得一點不錯。直至公元 2000 年，香港特別行政區每年均可望錄得 5% 以上的經濟增長。期間，通脹率將持續偏低，社會上全民就業，公共財政依然穩健，對外儲備豐厚，而金融市場亦會一片好景。

在特區準備迎接美好前景之際，有一點是非常清楚的。香港過去 20 年的經濟發展持續給一位人物及兩種制度所主宰。

三者的影響力大概還會延續下去，引領香港經濟未來 20 年的路向。

一人者，中國已故領袖鄧小平是也。兩制者，也就是鄧公提出，鼓勵外來投資的「改革開放」政策，以及奠定香港回歸基礎的「一國兩制」制度。

早於 1978/79 年間開始推行的「改革開放」政策有效地掃清了障礙。自此，香港與內地間的貿易及投資往還便一日千里。

在信心大有可能流逝的時刻，「一國兩制」的建議維繫了香港人，以至國際商界和

金融界對這塊土地的信心。

「改革開放」賦予香港與內地，特別是新成立的經濟特區，更廣闊的互惠合作空間。「一國兩制」對兩地的獨立身份提供了一定程度的法理基礎，這種精神在其後制訂的《中英聯合聲明》及《基本法》內均得到反映。

在這種情況下，鄰近香港的廣東省及深圳特區便成為改革開放政策的第二受益者，一點不叫人意外。

擴大後的香港經濟 (香港本身及其在境

This is particularly the case in the vital areas of trade and investment, with by far the majority of Guangdong's external trade moving through Hong Kong and Hong Kong being the dominant source of external investment and employment in Guangdong.

As our statistical analysis shows, the combining of the two economies provides a completely different picture of recent (past 15 years) economic developments in the immediate south China region.

It can be seen that over the whole period of China's open door policy, from 1980 to 1995 (the latest figures available) average annual growth in Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or total output was 6.6 per cent.

That's an excellent, sustained economic growth rate by any standards, well over double the world average for the same period and not too far short of the average for the fast growing Asian region of which Hong Kong is part.

Put Hong Kong together with its closest economic partner and its natural hinterland of Guangdong province, however, and the results are even more impressive.

Over the past 15 years of rapid economic development in China and its opening to the world, Hong Kong and

外，特別是華南地區的投資) 正以高速增長，證明鄧公的兩大政策持續對雙方發揮作用。

因此，香港總商會在過去兩年採用了新的計算方法，希望更真實地反映華南地區的經濟增長水平。

我們以加權的方法把粵、港兩地的經濟數據綜合起來，根據兩者各自的經濟產值，嘗試將兩者合而為一，再評估這個單一體的經濟增長幅度。

儘管「一國兩制」在政治上對粵、港兩地有所區分，但開放政策實施多年，兩者的經濟關係已密切至不可分割的地步。因此，合併計算的理由充分。

貿易及投資的情況尤其如此。直至現在，廣東省大部分對外貿易均透過香港進行，港商更是省內最大的投資者和僱主。

圖一所示，如把兩地的經濟表現一併計算，華南地區在過去 15 年的經濟發展呈現一派完全不同的景象。

Guangdong have together produced an average annual growth rate of GDP of in excess of nine per cent.

At the heart of this dramatic economic growth has been the ability of Hong Kong and Guangdong together to maximise their natural economic advantages - Guangdong as a low cost manufacturing base and Hong Kong its service centre.

If the Guangdong low cost manufacturing base had not been there for higher cost Hong Kong during the early 1980s it would have had to have been invented.

It can be seen that while population growth in Hong Kong Guangdong over the past 15 years has been fairly similar, it has still be relatively more rapid in the joint growth area. The Hong Kong-Guangdong average stands an 1.8 per cent growth a year compared with Hong Kong's 1.4 per cent.

Workforce growth shows an even greater divergence. While Hong Kong's working population grew by an average 1.8 per cent in the past 15 years (in line with its more mature economy and slower population growth), Hong Kong and Guangdong combined saw a much faster growth of 2.85 per cent annually.

But the growth was by no means consistent across sectors, with Hong

在中國實施改革開放的整段期間，香港在 1980 至 1995 年間 (截至目前的最新資料) 的本地生產總值平均增幅為 6.6%。

以任何標準衡量，這也是驕人的成就，不但比全球在同一時間的平均增長率高出一倍，跟經濟高速增長的亞洲地區平均值亦相差不遠，而香港正好是這個地區的一份子。

廣東省既是最接近我們的經濟夥伴，又是香港的天然腹地。把兩者的經濟表現一併計算，結果較香港自身的成就更令人印象深刻。

過去 15 年，粵、港經濟的綜合境內生產總值每年平均增長超過 9%。

經濟蓬勃發展的關鍵在於兩地能把天然的經濟優勢盡情發揮，在廣東省作為低成本製造業基地的同時，香港則扮演服務業中心的角色。

香港的營商成本在 80 年代初開始上漲，若非廣東省適時發展為低成本的製造業基地，港商將要另覓他地經營。

Kong's manufacturing workforce actually shrinking by an average 6.1 per cent a year over the whole period, while growth for Hong Kong and Guangdong combined was 5.45 per cent.

The disparity between the two is even more marked in the first five years of the 1990s, with Hong Kong's manufacturing workforce shrinking 12.1 per cent a year from 1990 to 1995, while Hong Kong and Guangdong combined show five per cent growth.

Not surprisingly, manufacturing output shows a similar trend with average growth in Hong Kong alone up just 4.4 per cent on average over the past 15 years while Hong Kong and Guangdong combined show massive growth of 12.45 per cent annually.

If there is one area where Hong Kong has managed to keep pace with its economic partner - despite coming off a much higher base to start with - it is in terms of average annual wage and salary increases.

Although in the past couple of years, south China has shown much faster wage growth than Hong Kong, over the whole 15 years of open door policy the average rates of increase are similar - 15 per cent annually for Hong Kong alone and 16.5 per cent for Hong Kong-Guangdong combined.

十五年來，香港和廣東省的人口同時增長，港、粵的合計平均增幅為每年 1.8%，相對於香港的 1.4%，合併增幅顯然較高。

勞動力的增長速度原來差距更大。15 年來，香港的勞動人口每年平均增長 1.8%。這是由於經濟發展已踏入較成熟的階段，而人口增長的速度亦告減慢。不過，反觀港、粵合計的人口增長率，卻達到每年平均 2.85%。

然而，並非每個界別的勞動人口均有增長。期間，香港的製造業工人總數便以平均 6.1% 的速度每年遞減。可是，港、粵兩地的綜合增長率卻達到 5.45%。

兩者的差距在 90 年代上旬更加明顯。1990 至 95 年間，在香港從事製造業的工人每年平均銳減 12.1%，但港、粵合計卻有 5% 的綜合增長率。

製造業總產值與界內勞動人口的升降走勢掛勾，自然不會叫人驚訝。15 年來，香港每年的平均增長率僅有 4.4%，若把廣東省一

While the rise in manufacturing in Guangdong has pushed along wages growth there so, too, has the rise in the more highly productive services sector in Hong Kong pushed up wages as well, despite a much higher base To begin with.

The result of this cross-border partnership has not just been the development of a new manufacturing base centred on Guangdong, but the complete re-structuring of the more mature Hong Kong economy away from basic manufacturing to a highly sophisticated mix of services.

It is a process which began slowly in the late 1970s and early 1980s - Hong Kong investors certainly did not rush across the border as soon as Mr Deng announced his "open door" policy - but picked up more rapidly into the 1980s and early 1990s.

Besides, Hong Kong businessmen and political leaders had other things on their minds at the time - specifically the future of Hong Kong itself with the lease on the New Territories lands due to end in 1997 - then just 18 years away.

When the then Governor of Hong Kong, Murray MacLehose (now Lord MacLehose) visited Beijing in 1979 he returned triumphantly with the message

併計算，年均增長率立刻跳升至 12.45%。

假如香港有某一方面足以跟她的經濟夥伴看齊，說的應該是薪金和工資的年均增幅。

華南地區在最近數年的工資增幅雖然遠遠高於香港，但在開放改革政策實行的 15 年間，香港本身與港粵合計的平均工資增幅還是十分接近，分別為 15% 及 16.5%。

製造業在廣東省蓬勃發展，帶動了當地的工資增長。產值較高的服務業在香港崛起，也產生同樣的效應，即使香港的基本工資水平早已遠較內地為高。

這種越境夥伴關係不但促使廣東省成為新的製造業基地，更給予香港全面重組經濟結構的空間，從基本的製造業中心過渡至以服務業為主體的成熟經濟體系。

上述過程在 70 年代末和 80 年代已開始萌芽。中國實行開放政策，港商並沒有一窩蜂地北上投資，反而是在 80 年代及 90 年代初才逐漸加快腳步。

from the Chinese Vice-Premier, the late Deng Xiaoping that Hong Kong investors should "set your hearts at ease."

China was then just embarking on Mr Deng's newly adopted "open door policy" and Hong Kong was a relatively modestly sized economy with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$18.2 billion and output per capita of US\$3,590.

The territory was still reliant on light industry for its wealth with industry accounting for one-third of total economic output and manufacturing itself for a quarter.

Services made up the remainder of the economy apart from the small agricultural sector. One third of all companies in the territory were involved in manufacturing industry and industry accounted for 44 per cent all employment.

China's share of the territory's trade by value was relatively minor, accounting for 8.3 per cent of Hong Kong's exports and 17.6 per cent of imports, this latter figure being boosted by the cost of Hong Kong's imports of water.

Re-exports were modest and the so-called "outward processing" trade - raw materials and semi-manufactures imported through Hong Kong for re-processing on the Mainland and re-export (again through

當時，盤繞在香港商界人士和政治領袖腦海中的還有其他問題。隨著新界租約在 18 年後，即 1997 年屆滿，香港的前景將會如何？這是他們尤其關心的問題。

1979 年，當時的港督麥理浩（現時的麥理浩勳爵）訪問北京，返港時以勝利的姿態帶回鄧小平（當時還是副總理身份）的說話，請「投資者放心」。

自此，中國大陸即全面推行鄧公的改革開放政策。當時，香港的本地生產總值為 182 億美元，人均產值為 3590 美元，經濟規模只屬中等。（見附表）

當時，輕工業仍是香港的主要財富來源，工業佔了經濟總產值的三分之一，製造業亦佔四分之一，其餘絕大部分來自服務業，農業所佔的比重根本微不足道。其時，本港有三分之一公司從事與製造業有關的活動，從事工業的勞動人口佔就業總人數 44%。

中國在香港貿易中的份量亦相對地顯得微薄，只佔出口的 8.3% 及進口的 17.6%。

Hong Kong) to ultimate markets was virtually unheard of.

Cross border travel and investment were also of little importance.

Even when then British prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher and Chinese Premier, Zhao Ziyang, signed the Joint Declaration five years later, little had changed in cross border commerce and the structure of the Hong Kong Economy.

Manufacturing industry still accounted for one-third of the territory's output and although the number of enterprises and employees in the sector had declined somewhat it was hardly dramatic (see table).

China's share in all aspects of Hong Kong's trade had picked up its pace, in line with the greater opening of the Chinese economy, but Hong Kong investment on the Mainland had yet to take-off.

Twelve years after the signing of the Joint Declaration and with the continuing opening up of the Chinese economy, however, the structure of the local economy had altered out of all recognition.

Overall Gross Domestic Product had increased almost five times to US\$153.3

其後，東江水源源輸入香港，進口總值才大幅上升。

同樣地，轉口貿易當其時的活躍程度只屬一般。「來料加工」的貿易形式甚至聞所未聞（經香港將原材料及半製成品運往內地加工，然後再經香港轉口至產品的最終市場）。越境旅遊及投資更談不上有何份量。

五年後，英國首相戴卓爾夫人與中國總理趙紫陽簽署《中英聯合聲明》，但越境貿易情況及香港的經濟結構仍無多大轉變。

1984 年，儘管從事製造業的公司和僱員數目已開始下跌，但減幅不大，製造業尚佔本地生產總值三分之一（見附表）。

隨著內地經濟愈趨開放，中國在香港各類貿易中的地位很快吃重起來，不過，港商在內地的投資則尚未達致高峰。

中國經濟持續開放，到《聯合聲明》簽署後 12 年，香港的經濟結構已經歷了重大轉變，情況有目共睹。

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billion from US\$31.9 billion and output per capita more than four times to \$24,282 from \$5,908 a head.

Manufacturing industry accounted for only 8.8 per cent of GDP (in 1995), down from a quarter 12 years earlier, employment in the sector was down to 15 per cent of the workforce (from 34 per cent) and manufacturing enterprises accounted for 11 per cent of the total (down from 27 per cent).

By 1996, China accounted for more than a third of Hong Kong's total import-export trade and goods involved in "outward processing" accounted for 82 per cent of re-export trade.

But the most dramatic change was the commitment of Hong Kong based investment (whether from Hong Kong-owned firms or foreign firms based in Hong Kong) to the Mainland.

By the end of last year it totalled some US\$66 billion, or almost two thirds of total "foreign" investment on the Mainland.

It is also estimated that Mainland investments in Hong Kong by the end of 1995 had reached US\$42.5 billion, although there is considerable debate about the actual level of Mainland investment in the territory. ■

本地整體生產總值從319億美元上升至1533億美元，增長幾達5倍；而人均產值亦由5908元跳升至24282元，升幅超過4倍。

製造業只佔1995年本地生產總值8.8%，遠低於12年前的25%；業內工人在就業總人口中的比例亦由34%下跌至15%。企業數目方面，從事製造業的公司亦從原來的27%跌至11%。

1996年，中國佔香港總進出口貿易逾三分之一；轉口貿易中，「來料加工」類產品佔了82%。

不過，轉變最大的還數香港在內地的投資（包括港商及以香港為基地的外商）。

截至去年年底，香港在內地的投資總額已接近660億美元，差不多佔所有「外資」的三分之二。

雖然各界對內地在香港的確實投資額尚未達成定論，但截至1995年底，估計已達425億元。 ■

ECONOMIC CHANGE IN HONG KONG 1979-1996⁽⁴⁾

	1996 ⁽³⁾	1984 ⁽²⁾	1979 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (US\$ billion)	153.3	31.9	18.2
GDP per capita (US\$)	24,282	5,908	3,590
GDP by sector (%) (1995)			
- Industry	16.0	32.2	32.0
- Manufacturing	8.8	24.3	23.7
- Agriculture	0.1	0.5	0.8
- Services	83.8	67.3	67.2
Trade - China's Share (%)			
- Total Exports	34.2	17.8	8.3
- Total Imports	37.1	25.0	17.6
- "Outward Processing"	82.0	N.A.	N.A.
Employment by Sector (%)			
- Industry	15.0	34.2	44.0
- Other (inc. Services)	85.0	65.8	56.0
Enterprises by Sector (%)			
- Industry	11.0	27.4	32.0
- Other (inc. Services)	89.0	72.6	68.0
Investment (US\$ billion)			
- Hong Kong in China	66.0	0.7	0.3
- China in Hong Kong	42.5	N.A.	N.A.
Travel (million)			
- Visitors from China	2.3	0.3	0.1
- Visitors to China	28.8	8.0	3.0

Notes: (1) China "open door" policy adopted
(2) Joint Declaration signed (19 December 1984)
(3) Current figures
(4) Updated: June 1997 (All conversions at HK\$7.80 = US\$1.00)

**ECONOMIC SCENARIOS TO 2000: ALTERNATIVES
PROGRESS OF A "MATURING SERVICE-BASED ECONOMY"
(GDP GROWTH)**

Year	Likely	Optimistic	Pessimistic
1995 ⁽¹⁾	4.7	4.7	4.7
1996 ⁽¹⁾	4.7	4.7	4.7
1997	5.4	6.2	4.2
1998	5.6	6.4	4.2
1999	5.4	6.2	4.2
2000	5.4	6.2	4.2

(1) Actual

Updated: June 1997

Of great men are great organisations made

The archives of the Chamber contain bits and pieces of history which, as the Chamber's historian Dr W.K. Chan finds out, tells the story of an international business organisation which has a commitment to Hong Kong that is total and without parallel.

Mr Tung Chee Hwa, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, was a member of the Chamber's General Committee between 1980 and 1989.

An organisation is what its members are. Indeed, throughout its 137 years of history the Chamber has been given its character, its flesh and blood, by the many remarkable people who together made up what the Chamber is now.

One of the longest serving Chairman of the Chamber was **Phineas Ryrie** who was Chamber Chairman for twelve years between 1867 and 1889. Arriving in Hong Kong in 1851 to join Turner & Co., he took an active part in the early years

of the Chamber and became Chairman in 1867. In the same year he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. Although not then as a representative of the Chamber - the Chamber not having been formally given a LegCo seat until 1884 - he was recognised as a champion of the interests of the business community. Besides, Mr Ryrie was also renowned for promoting freedom of speech in LegCo as well as the Chamber where, under his chairmanship, the press was first admitted into the Chamber's Annual General Meeting. A socially conscious businessman, he was a leader in the protest against licensed gambling in 1868 and spearheaded a Chamber submission to government to that effect.

Mr Ryrie's record is matched by **E.W. Hewett**, head of Peninsula and Oriental, who held the office of Chairman for 12 years continuously from 1903 to 1915 and also represented the Chamber on the Legislative Council from 1906 to 1915. A well respected and exceptionally able businessman, he was reputed as a fast and polished speaker who often created sparks with the then Governor Sir Henry May when the two disagreed in the Legislative Council.

The longest serving Chamber representative on LegCo was **T H Whitehead** of Standard Chartered Bank who was a LegCo member from 1890 to 1902. Among the many things for which he was well known is his reputation as a

不平凡的會員 不平凡的商會

百多年來，香港總商會一直全力以赴，貢獻社會，並逐漸發展為國際性的商界組織。熟悉總商會掌故的陳偉群博士翻閱檔案資料後，誠意與讀者分享本會過往的歷史點滴。

香港特別行政區行政長官**董建華**先生曾於1980至1989年間出任本會理事。

一個團體的發展歷程，跟會員的取向往往是分不開的。事實上，自137年前創會至今，本會之所以能建立崇高的形象和地位，全是不少名人才俊共同努力的成果。

Phineas Ryrie先生在1867至1889年的12年間出任本會主席，是歷屆主席中任期最長的一位，他於1851年來港加盟端納公司，並在本會成立初年，積極參與會務。1867年，他開始擔任本會主席，並獲委任為立法局議員。儘管他並非總商會的立法局代表（本會在1884年才正式擁有立法局議席），但卻被外界公認為捍衛商界權益的忠

實夥伴。出任立法局議員期間，他因提倡言論自由而聲名鵲起；在其領導下，新聞界亦首次獲准採訪本會的週年會員大會。此外，他關心社會，曾在1868年領頭反對領牌開賭的制度，並就此事向港府提呈立場書。

與**Phineas Ryrie**先生平分秋色的是半島及文華東方酒店主席**E. W. Hewett**先生。他在1903至1915年的12年間出任本會主席，並在1906至1915年擔任本會的立法局代表。他是傑出的商界人士，受人尊崇，能言善辯，在立法局上常與當時的港督**梅合理**爵士激烈辯論。

渣打銀行的**T. H. Whitehead**先生是本會任期最長的立法局代表，他在1890至

1902年間擔任立法局議員，並於任內積極倡議憲制改革，曾組織香港的納稅人到英國國會請願，要求在港建立代議政制，他的努力深受各界推崇。

本會首位華人主席是南海紡織的**唐驥千**先生。唐氏於1980年當選理事（**董建華**先生亦於同年當選），並於1984年擔任主席一職。1984年6月，他訪問北京，與**鄧小平**商討香港前途問題，成為本會首位出訪當地的主席。

本會歷屆主席及理事會之所以能順利開展工作，實有賴穩定可靠的秘書處支援服務。過去100年，本會僅轉換秘書5次；其中，羅兵威會計師事務所獲本會委聘執行秘

constitutional reformer, which he acquired after organising a petition from the Hong Kong ratepayers to the British Parliament asking for a system of representative government to be introduced in Hong Kong.

The first ethnic Chinese to become Chairman of the Chamber was **Jack Tang** of Soco Textiles. He was elected to the General Committee in 1980, the same year that C.H. Tung was elected, and became Chairman in 1984. He was the first Chairman of the Chamber to have visited Beijing in that capacity in June 1984 and held discussion with Mr Deng Xiaoping on the future of Hong Kong.

The effort of the Chairmen and General Committee in steering the Chamber has been supported and complemented by a remarkably stable secretariat which, for the past 100 years, changed hands only five times. By the turn of the century the secretarial work was undertaken by **Lowe Bingham** and **Matthews** - the predecessor of **Price Waterhouse** - which served for 23 years as Secretary. Even today, **Price Waterhouse** remains a long standing associate of the Chamber by acting as the Chamber's Treasurer. In 1924 Mr **M F Key** became Secretary and he held that position for a total of 23 years until the early years after World War II. He was

書職務達 23 年，直至 20 世紀初，該行仍是本會秘書。現時，羅兵咸仍然是本會司庫，與我們關係密切。1924 年，**M F Key** 先生出任本會秘書，共歷 23 載，直至二次大戰結束後，才由 **J B Kite** 先生於 1947 年接任。**J B Kite** 先生任本會秘書達 28 年，是本會任期最長的秘書。1975 年，**麥理覺** 先生接掌其職，並把職銜改為總裁。麥氏任本會總裁 13 年後，由 **祈仕德** 先生於 1988 年接任；1997 年，祈氏榮休，由 **翁以登** 博士接替，成為總商會首位華人總裁。

1961 年，港督 **柏立基** 爵士出席本會百週年紀念活動時指出，總商會內「人才濟濟，除致力倡導商業操守外，更積極發展及改善本港經濟，造福社群，為香港帶來繁榮之餘，亦有助改善本港市民的生活條件。」

營商、利商、重商

香港總商會始創於 1861 年 5 月，創會之初，共有 62 位會員，包括 51 家商行、5 家銀行及 6 位個人會員。

「任何經商或從事中國船務的商行及個

人，以及有意經營此等行業的人士」，皆可成為本會會員。總商會才是真正的國際性商會，創會會員包括帕西人（來自波斯的印度人）、美國人、德國人、印度人、丹麥人、猶太人及法國人。

As the Governor of Hong Kong Sir Robert Black said in 1961 on the occasion of the Chamber's centenary, the Chamber is made up of people who "work both for the promotion of integrity in business transactions and for the promotion of the common good through expansion and development of our economic life, which, in bringing prosperity to Hong Kong, will assist in improving the circumstances of all who live here."

Of business, for business, by business

When it was founded in May 1861, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce had 62 subscribers, including 51 merchant houses, 5 banks and 6 individuals.

The Chamber's membership was open to "all mercantile firms and persons engaged or interested in the commerce or shipping of China". A truly

international chamber, the Chamber's founding members consisted of Parsee (Indians from Persia), American, German, Indian, Danish, Jewish, and French merchants.

The name "Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce" was formally proposed by John D Gibb of Gibb Livingston & Co. and adopted by members of the Chamber in its second General Meeting held on 14 June 1861.

The object of the Chamber as spelled out by the founders are as follows:

"That the object of the Chamber shall be to watch over and protect the general interests of commerce, to collect information on all matters of interest to the mercantile community, and to use every means in its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and others thereupon to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; to receive references, and to arbitrate between disputants, the decision in such references to be recorded for future guidance."

Providing business information was

於獲得數家商行提供有關資料，因此順利出版了《市場報告及最新價格行情》雙週報。

在 1863 年 5 月的週年會員大會上，主席 **James Macandrew** 先生強調，理事會「渴望會員能向他們表達有關商業權益的意見。惟有踴躍參與，提供意見，理事會才能以此為依據，改善服務質素。」其後的理事會一直緊守上述原則。

本會主要關注的是商業事務。舉例說，本會在 1872 年促請港府改善通往港口的照明設備；然而，我們亦不時就公眾關注的事情提出意見。1883 年，本會主席 **F B Johnson** 先生呼籲政府在沿海一帶進行填海工程，以便全面提供電車服務。1894 年，鼠疫蔓延香江，導致數千人喪命。有見及此，港府實行嚴厲的措施，希望改善當時的衛生環境，可惜，政府訂立的衛生規例雖屬必要，但執行的方法卻引起了華人社群不滿。港府於是邀請本會研究此事；經調查後，發現華人社群的不滿的確有理，本會遂促請政府修改法例，以平息華人的反感情緒。

創會會員所宣示的商會宗旨如下：

「總商會的宗旨是監察及捍衛商界權益；收集與商貿界有關的訊息；在賦予的權限內竭盡所能，消除弊病、處理申訴、造福社群；與政府及其他有關人士溝通，制訂守則，簡化商貿程序，以利營商；接受投訴，仲裁糾紛，並記錄有關裁決，以供日後參考。」

創會初期，本會其中一項首要工作是為商界提供商業資訊。最初期的做法是存備一系列書目、報告文件及價目資料。1862 年，商會決定編製一份市場報告，由



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THE CHAMBER STORY

one of the major priorities of the Chamber in its early days. First a list of books, papers and prices current was kept. In 1862 the General Committee decided to create a market report and after obtaining agreement from several firms to furnish the information, a fortnightly "market report and price current" was published by the Chamber.

At the General Meeting held in May 1863 the Chairman James Macandrew emphasised that the General Committee "were always anxious to ascertain the views of members on such topics of mercantile interest as might come before them, and it would tend greatly to strengthen their hands, and frequently prove of general public service if members would occasionally at all events initiate the action to be taken by, and suggest subjects for, the consideration of the Committee." This has indeed been adhered to by successive General Committees.

The Chamber's main concern was that of commercial issues such as in 1872 when it urged government to take steps to arrange for the proper lighting of the approaches to the harbour. But it is not infrequent when the Chamber took up other matters which relate to the concern of the community in general. For instance, in 1883, Chamber Chairman F B Johnson urged the

reclamation of the whole seafront so that a suitable tram service could be maintained. In 1894 Hong Kong was hit by an outbreak of bubonic plague which killed thousands of people. Tough measures were introduced to improve the sanitary condition of the territory. Many of the measures were necessary but the manner in which sanitary regulations were enforced drew considerable criticism from the Chinese community. The Chamber was asked to deliberate on the matter and concluded that there were grounds for the complaints; it then asked the government to make modifications to concede to the objections of the Chinese.

First things first

- The first general meeting of the Chamber was held in the Hong Kong Club on 29 May 1861.
- The first Chairman was Alexander Perceval of Jardine Matheson & Co.
- The first General Committee of the Chamber consisted of nine members, including an American (Warren Delano of Russell & Co.), a Parsee (Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy), and a German (Woldemar Nissen of Siemssen & Co.)
- The first full-time executive of the Chamber was J.C. Baldwin, appointed Secretary of the Chamber.
- The first Chinese members of the Chamber were the Sun Yee Hong, the Lai Hing Hong, and the Tak On Bank which joined the Chamber in 1880.
- The first election for the Chamber LegCo representative was held on 2 January 1884 in which Thomas Jackson, Chief Manager of the Hongkong Bank was elected.
- The first Chinese to make a speech at the Chamber's General Meeting was Ho Amei of the On-Tai Insurance Company in the General Meeting of 10 March 1881.
- The first Chinese to become members of the General Committee were Dr. the Honourable Sir Sik-nin Chau, the Honourable R.C. Lee, and Messrs Fung Hon Chu and T.Y. Wong, who were elected in 1961.
- The first Chinese Chairman of the Chamber was Mr Jack Tang of Soco Textiles Ltd.

商會的「第一次」

- 總商會首屆週年會員大會於1861年5月29日舉行，地點是香港會所。
- 首任主席是怡和控股的**波斯富**先生。
- 首屆理事會有9位理事，當中包括美國人 (Russell & Co.的**德拉諾**)、帕西人 (**Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy**先生)及德國人 (Siemssen & Co.的**Woldemar Nissen**先生)。
- 首位全職行政人員是被任命為商會秘書的**鮑德溫**先生。
- 本會首批華商會員是在1880年入會的Sun Yee Hong、Lai Hing Hong及Tak On銀行。
- 首屆立法局代表選舉於1884年1月2日舉行，匯豐銀行總經理**Thomas Jackson**在是次選舉中當選。
- 在週年會員大會上首次致辭的華人是 On-Tai 保險公司的**何亞美**，當時是1881年3月10日。
- 理事會首批華人理事是**周錫年**博士、**R. C. Lee**先生、**馮漢柱**先生及**T. Y. Wong**先生，時為1961年。
- 首位華人主席是南海紡織股份有限公司的**唐驥千**先生。

Time to determine our future direction

HKGCC Chairman's handover message

The return of sovereignty over Hong Kong to China is the most profound event in modern Hong Kong history. It not only reverses past injustices, it also offers ever greater opportunities for the territory's development as China continues to grow and open to the world. Because it involves momentous change, it also provides an opportunity for the Chamber to review its own role in the local community.

As Chairman of the Chamber, I believe it is my duty not merely to oversee the day-to-day workings of the most important business body in the territory, but to look forward with some vision to the Chamber's longer term future. The return of sovereignty to China and the creation of the first Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region provides an ideal opportunity to undertake this task.

Most importantly, I believe we of the Chamber have to decide now on how best to use whatever influence we might have in the Special Administrative Region. Some believe business should be divorced totally from politics, hoping that one would not intrude into the other's domain. I believe, however, business and politics can probably never be totally separated, knowing the other side, the unionists and activists, do not make that easy distinction. They use every means available to achieve welfare and labor objectives which directly, and indirectly can affect business and commerce.

If we are to abdicate politics to our opponents, then we will always be fighting rearguard action to protect our interests, be paying ever more fees and charges, yielding to tightening company restrictions, and succumbing to unfavorable laws. I would rather suggest we take to the preventive course by engaging ourselves in politics to attempt to counter those planning to erode Hong Kong's competitive advantage before more damage can be done. I am convinced that it is better to strengthen the voice of business now rather than have to react suddenly and loudly when other voices threaten to overwhelm us.

In recent years we have been swamped with unfavorable or questionable Government decisions - the Trade Effluent Surcharge, payments for the Chemical Waste Treatment Center, rising costs of export licenses, extra benefits for workers, reduced imported labour, and the Mandatory Provident Fund. Our position would be much more precarious now if we had not been vigilant, forthright, and united in defending our cause from the onset. We cannot afford to slacken our resolve now when the opposition is as determined and resourceful as ever. I look forward to hearing from Members their ideas on the future role of the Chamber in the HKSAR.

James Tien
Chairman, General Committee

綢繆發展 領導未來

香港總商會主席回歸獻辭

香港回歸是歷史性盛事，中國收回香港主權，不僅一洗歷史遺留的恥辱，本港更可藉中國對外開放，發掘更多新的發展機會。回歸帶來重大的轉變，總商會也應藉此良機，檢討在本港社會的角色。

作為主席，本人認為份內職責不僅在於監察總商會內的日常事務，更須放眼未來，制定長遠的發展策略。適值香港回歸祖國及首屆特區政府成立，我希望藉此機會，為商會籌劃未來的新路向。

隨著本港主權移交，總商會應在其政治定位的問題上早下定案。某些人認為，商業活動與政治發展理應互不相干；然而，立法局內的勞工領袖為求爭取政治本錢，不惜各出奇謀，以圖增加勞工和社會福利，此舉對商業發展已帶來重大影響，我們實宜早謀對策。

若政界採取撒手不理的態度，我們只會被迫繳付更多徵費、附加費和受到更多不公平法例的制肘。與其坐以待斃，讓本港競爭力被不斷蠶食，我寧願採取「築堤防洪」的政策，積極參政，在制訂政策的建制內捍衛商界利益。

近年間，港府大幅削減輸入外勞，大幅增加勞工福利，提高出口證、排污費和化學廢物處理收費等政策，均不利商界發展。幸而各商界同業齊心合力，在政治決策層面上發揮我們的影響力，情況才不致太壞。香港特別行政區正式成立後，我們更需加倍努力，確保本港經濟繼續綻放光芒。

田北俊
香港總商會主席

Hong Kong: Resilient, Adaptable

Chamber First Vice-chairman's handover message

Many of us have gone to great lengths to speak to many of the world's commentators, be they media, commercial or political, about Hong Kong's vibrant future, and its own positive outlook.

It is a shame that in this world of winners and losers these winning words have fallen on so many deaf ears.

I, like most of us here, remain confident about Hong Kong's future and its role in China, Asia-Pacific and, indeed, the world as a whole.

Why? Because Hong Kong is so resilient, so adaptable, and so well positioned to take advantage of the opportunities that will continue to abound in this region. Because Hong Kong remains competitive, with the range of services needed to succeed in the world's modern economy.

It is also because the conventions and institutions that have been the foundations of Hong Kong's past success, will be the foundations of its future success, as they continue to thrive within the "one country, two systems" philosophy.

I see the General Chamber of Commerce as such an institution, providing as it does wise counsel for the continued economic, and therefore social, success of Hong Kong into the next century.

*Peter D A Sutch
First Vice-chairman, General Committee*

香港：生生不息、從容應變

第一副主席薩秉達先生回歸獻辭

在我們當中，不少人已多番向世界傳媒、商業或政治評論者講及香港繁榮的未來及其美好的前景。

很可惜，在這個有勝有敗的世界，很多人對這些勝利之詞總是充耳不聞。

正如這裡大部分人一樣，我對香港的未來，及其在中國、亞太區以至全球的地位仍然充滿信心。

原因何在？這是因為香港擁有強勁的復元和適應能力，並處於有利位置，把握區內繼續湧現的大量機會。此外，香港提供了在世界現今經濟體系成功所需的一系列服務，因而維持了競爭能力。

另一個原因是，在「一國兩制」的理念中，香港過往賴以成功的常規及制度將繼續存在，成為香港未來成功的基礎。

我視香港總商會為其中一個代表，一如往常地提供明智的意見，使香港的經濟及社會發展在下一世紀繼續取得輝煌成就。

薩秉達
香港總商會第一副主席

Hong Kong: Shining even brighter

Chamber Second Vice-chairman's handover message

Nineteen ninety seven is a new beginning for us. Politically speaking, the Basic Law retains the competitive advantages of our past success and provides us with opportunities for the future.

"One Country Two Systems" is a revolutionary concept that takes into account the political, economic and social realities of Hong Kong and China and looks to preserve those elements that have made Hong Kong successful.

At the same time, The Basic Law sets up the framework for the future that will enable Hong Kong to continually prosper. By the year 2007, ten years after the handover, we would have achieved greater political participation than ever before.

Economically speaking, Hong Kong has seen tremendous growth over the past three decades. This I do not need to elaborate. We must not, however, take this success for granted. There are areas in which we need to consciously review in order to retain our economic vitality. One such area is cost. In a service economy like ours, cost is intricately related to economic competitiveness. Today, cost of living in Hong Kong is already sixth highest in the world.

With inflation double that of many western countries, we may be in the process of reducing our own competitiveness. What remains comforting is that the SAR government has on many occasions addressed this issues as one of its priorities.

My fellow members of the Chamber and I have looked forward to the coming of July 1 1997. The handover will be the closure of one chapter in Hong Kong history. We look forward to the beginning of the next chapter when I expect Hong Kong to shine even brighter than before.

C C Tung
Second Vice-chairman, General Committee

香港：更光更亮的明珠

總商會第二副主席回歸獻辭

1997年對我們來說是一個新開始。政治方面，《基本法》保留了我們過去賴以成功的優勢，同時為我們開拓未來的發展機會。

「一國兩制」是革命性的概念，照顧到香港和中國的政治、經濟及社會現實，亦保留了香港的成功要素。

與此同時，《基本法》為香港的未來提供了一個發展架構，令香港繼續繁榮。主權回歸後十年，即2007年，我們在政治上將取得前所未有的參與權。

經濟方面，香港在過去三十年的驕人發展，已無需多加解釋。然而，我們決不可將成功視作必然。要維持這種經濟活力，有些事情亟需我們保持警覺、時加檢討，其中成本就是很好的例子。我們的經濟由服務業帶動，而成本與經濟競爭力有著錯綜複雜的關係。今時今日，香港的生活成本之高已排列全球第六。

本地的通貨膨脹率較很多西方國家高出一倍，意味著我們的競爭力可能已漸漸降低。不過，叫人感到安慰的是，特區政府已多番表明把通脹列入政府首要關注的事項。

本人及商會同人均期待著7月1日的來臨。主權回歸標誌著香港歷史上一個年代的終結。我們期望香港在新的一章內，發放更耀目的光芒。

董建成
香港總商會第二副主席

田北俊 議員

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Keeping Faith in Hong Kong

HKI Chairman's handover message

Hong Kong has received 'mixed reviews' in the international media, with some newspapers and magazines presenting a rather pessimistic outlook for the territory on its return to Chinese sovereignty on July 1 1997. To help counter the negative press, Hong Kong International recently published "Keeping Faith in Hong Kong", a corporate testimonial, which underlines the continuing strength of business confidence in Hong Kong.

The report looks at Hong Kong from the perspective of international investors: major companies from all over the world who are putting their money where their faith is... in Hong Kong; multinationals who believe in the future of Hong Kong, and who are committed to developing their operations here well beyond 1997.

Their faith is based on simple economics - Hong Kong's expanding role as a regional business hub and the primary gateway to an increasingly open China. It is based on the continuity of Hong Kong's systems and way of life under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle, and on the sound constitutional framework provided by the Basic Law. Above all, their faith is based on character - the resilience and spirit of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong people.

Clearly there are important challenges ahead for Hong Kong as we make the transition from British Crown Colony to Special Administrative Region of China. The unique nature of the event also brings its own measure of uncertainty, even scepticism in some quarters. That is only to be expected. However, we ask the world to keep an open mind and not to judge Hong Kong by preconceptions.

In "Keeping Faith in Hong Kong," we have endeavoured to present a more balanced picture of Hong Kong to the international community. We encourage everyone to continue to have faith in Hong Kong now and in the future.

Paul M F Cheng
Chairman, Hong Kong International

存信於港

香港國際委員會主席回歸獻辭

國際傳媒對香港回歸一事的報導可謂「毀譽參半」，某些報章雜誌所持的態度甚為悲觀。為了抗衡這種負面訊息，委員會近日出版了《存信於港》一書，以見證商界對本港的信心。

《存》書以國際投資者的角度來看香港前景。撰文者包括：在香港投資，也就是對香港有信心的國際企業家、看好香港未來的跨國公司首腦，以及決意在九七後留港發展的商界人士。

這些商界領袖的信心純粹建基於簡單的經濟哲學觀念：香港作為亞洲區商業樞紐的地位不但日益鞏固，更在中國改革開放的洪流中成為通往內地的主要門戶。在「一國兩制」的原則下，香港的制度及生活方式將保持不變；與此同時，《基本法》亦為香港規劃了穩健的憲制架構，以上種種，均屬投資者的信心保證。最重要的是，香港及港人的復元能力和堅毅精神，為投資者築起了信心之柱。

香港由英國殖民地過渡成為特別行政區期間，顯然會面對重重挑戰。事實上，「一國兩制」乃史無前例的構思，難免會使外界產生憂慮，甚至使一小撮人抱懷疑的態度。香港的前途如何，還須拭目以待，但我們希望全球人士能放開成見，以持平的態度評論香港的未來。

在《存信於港》裡，我們致力以平衡的態度，向國際社會報導香港真實的一面。最後，我們希望每一個人繼續對香港的現在和未來充滿信心。

鄭明訓
香港國際委員會主席

PBEC backs ongoing Hong Kong role

International Vice-chairman's handover message

The Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) is a regional forum of some 1,200 leading businessmen from twenty nations and territories in the Pacific Rim, controlling a combined turnover of some US\$4.5 billion and employing over 10 million people.

Established in 1968, PBEC has just celebrated the 30th year of its existence. Under the auspices of the General Chamber, Hong Kong formed a member committee and was formally accepted into PBEC in 1989.

The Hong Kong Committee has since then been a leading supporter of the organisation and its aims.

Hong Kong is seen by many of the PBEC members as the model of a very successful economy providing free and open markets, a minimum of government interference, an efficient infrastructure and skills base, and a significant centre for financial and other services.

In accordance with the terms of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will be able to continue as a member of PBEC in its own right.

And we will continue to have an impact and do our best to help pursue the goals of free trade and open markets in the whole region.

The Hong Kong Member Committee has been charged with the organisation of the May 1999 International General Meeting of PBEC in the Special Administrative Region, and we look forward to a most successful event and a large participation from all our friends around the Pacific.

The PBEC membership has expressed its strong interest in the events surrounding the handover, embodied in the Resolution passed by PBEC on May 18 1997 at its General Meeting in Manila. The resolution reads as follows:

WHEREAS, the Pacific Basin Economic Council's (PBEC) 30th International General Meeting, held in Manila during May 18-21, 1997 with more than 600 business executives from around the Pacific Rim attending, recognises the forthcoming return of sovereignty over Hong Kong from the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China on July 1 1997.

WHEREAS, PBEC welcomes this significant and constructive resolution of a historic situation involving a territory that is seen as a model economy within the PBEC membership, and as a most energetic supporter of PBEC's goals.

WHEREAS, PBEC believes that under the imaginative concept of "one country, two systems", the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) will continue to play an important role in the economic development of China.

WHEREAS, PBEC believes that the SAR will maintain its functions as a significant centre for services in the region, and as base of operations for many of the PBEC member companies.

WHEREAS, the members of the Pacific Basin Economic Council look forward to Hong Kong's ongoing contribution to PBEC's activities, and to a future annual meeting in the SAR.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that PBEC would like to congratulate all parties concerned for their efforts in making a smooth handover possible, and expresses its heartfelt good wishes to the authorities and the people of Hong Kong for a most successful and promising future.

PBEC and its Hong Kong Member Committee look forward with confidence to Hong Kong's future. We shall continue our work in the best interests of Hong Kong and China.

Helmut Sohmen
Chairman, Hong Kong Member Committee of PBEC
PBEC International Deputy Chairman

太平洋地區經濟理事會 繼續支持香港

國際副主席回歸獻辭

太平洋地區經濟理事會是一個地區性組織，由來自太平洋沿岸二十個國家及地區約 1,200 位顯赫的商界領袖組成，成員企業的合計營業額高達 45 億美元，僱員人數逾 1,000 萬人。

理事會成立於 1968 年，早前剛慶祝三十週年紀念。在總商會的支持下，香港委員會正式成立，並於 1989 年獲接納為理事會會員。

香港委員會自成立後，一直不遺餘力地支持理事會及其工作目標。

不少理事會成員認為香港是一個非常成功的經濟體系：自由開放的市場、最少的政府干預、完善的基礎設施、高超的技術水平、更兼為金融及其他服務的主要中心，堪稱區內的成功典範。

根據《中英聯合聲明》，香港特別行政區可繼續以獨立身份參與太平洋地區經濟理事會。

我們將繼續竭盡全力，促進自由貿易及開放市場在區內的發展。

香港委員會獲委任籌辦 1999 年 5 月舉行的太平洋地區經濟理事會國際年會。我們期望是次活動會取得空前成功，所有太平洋區內的成員均踴躍參與。

理事會成員對回歸活動極表關注，這從 1997 年 5 月 18 日馬尼拉國際年會上通過的決議案已可見一斑。決議案內容如下：

太平洋地區經濟理事會第 30 屆國際年會於 1997 年 5 月 18 至 21 日在馬尼拉舉行，出席的 600 多位商界人士認同，香港主權將於 1997 年 7 月 1 日歸還中國。

理事會對此項意義重大且具建設性的歷史決定表示欣慰。此項決定關乎一個現代化的經濟體系，而這個體系乃理事會成員，一直給予理事會強而有力的支持，助其達成目標。

理事會相信在「一國兩制」的構思下，香港特別行政區將繼續在中國的經濟發展中擔當重要角色。

理事會相信特區將繼續擔當區內主要服務中心的角色，以及繼續成為不少理事會成員公司的營運基地。

理事會成員期望香港繼續為該會作出貢獻，並期望出席將來在特區舉行的國際年會。

因此，大會決定向所有為香港順利過渡而努力的人士及團體致意，同時向當局及香港人致以衷心的祝賀，願香港的前景更繁榮璀璨。

理事會及香港委員會對香港前景充滿信心。我們將繼續努力，促進香港及中國的發展。

蘇海文

太平洋地區經濟理事會

香港委員會主席兼國際副主席

Congratulations to the people of Hong Kong
on the creation of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the
People's Republic of China
00 hours on
1 July 1997

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celebrates with the people of Hong Kong
on the return of sovereignty to China.
1 July 1997

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HKSAR a "Service Department" of China

Coalition of Service Industries' Chairman's message

This is a year of celebration for Hong Kong - of the return of sovereignty to China and of the reunion of the people of Hong Kong with that of the mainland. It is also a celebration of the achievements of the people of Hong Kong and China, and what impressive achievements these are.

Hong Kong is now a leading service economy while China is one of the fastest growing economies of the world. As we all know, this has its roots in the Open Door policy of China in 1978. The result of this policy is the modern China we see today, and the transformation of Hong Kong from a manufacturing-based to a service-oriented economy.

With China's opening, Hong Kong industries have moved to mainland China while operations like research and development, engineering, quality control, product supervision and marketing have remained in Hong Kong. The economic growth in China and Asia has in turn given rise to a greater demand for Hong Kong's service industries such as transport, travel, design, marketing, advertising, consultancy, financial and professional services.

Hong Kong is the "service department" - the legal, finance, secretarial, engineering department - of a bigger operation with a "production department" in China, Taiwan or other Asian locations. Together they form a most successful economic entity as evident in the much improved quality of life of the people around the region.

As we look ahead into the next century I am confident greater challenges and achievements lie ahead for Hong Kong and mainland China. Indeed, that spirit which has driven the growth of Hong Kong and China in the past 20 years will continue and this will ultimately benefit the people of the whole world.

T.B. Stevenson
Chairman, Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries

香港特別行政區 - 中國的「服務部門」

香港服務業聯盟主席獻詞

對香港來說，這是充滿喜慶的一年 ---- 香港主權回歸中國，香港人與國內同胞重聚。與此同時，我們亦得為香港人及中國人所取得的驕人成就舉杯慶祝。

香港已成為服務業主導的主要經濟體系，而中國乃全球發展最迅速的經濟體系之一。眾所周知，這些成果植根於1978年起實施的改革開放政策。我們今日所見的現代化中國，印證了開放政策取得的成就；香港亦因此而成功地由生產基地過渡為服務業中心。

中國實行開放政策，香港得以將工業北移，而僅保留科研、工程技術、品管、產品監管及市場推廣等作業。中國及亞洲經濟增長，對香港的運輸、旅遊、設計、促銷、廣告、顧問、財務及專業服務等服務性行業的需求亦相應增加。

香港成為了大規模作業中的「服務部門」，提供法律、財務、秘書、工程技術等服務，與位於中國、台灣及其他亞洲地區的「生產部門」互相配合，共建最成功的經濟體系。這從區內人民生活水平得到重大改善已可見一斑。

展望下一世紀，我相信香港及中國將面對更大的挑戰，亦將取得更大的成就。事實上，過去二十年來推動香港及中國成長的精神會繼續長存，這種精神推而廣之，將來必惠及世界各地的人民。

施文信
香港服務業聯盟主席

Confidence in the HKSAR widespread

Chairmen of HKGCC specialist committees put their views

The Chairmen of the Chamber's specialist committees have diverse views on the importance of the return of Hong Kong sovereignty to China and what it means to their particular area of interest.

But on one thing they agree - the outlook for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China is bright.

China Committee

The Future of Hong Kong

Post-handover Hong Kong will be in the enviable position of having a leadership with a thorough understanding of the business community both in Hong Kong and in China as a whole.

Hong Kong will become the expertise capital of a country with incredible potential, and at the same time will hold a unique status, as a Special Administrative Region retaining its social and economic

independence. Hong Kong will continue to be one of the world's major financial centres, formulating its own monetary and taxation policies. It will also maintain and expand its position as a trading economy and as a regional and international business centre.

The economic expansion will inevitably bring an increase in population, which will stretch facilities and infrastructure. It is therefore essential that Hong Kong's future is supported by complementary economic planning. This planning has already materialized in projects such as the new airport, the Tsing Ma bridge and western harbour crossing, and will need to cover educational, social and medical needs in the coming decade.

As Chairman of the China Committee my faith in Hong Kong is as strong as ever. The fact that I have chosen to start my new company just before the handover is testimony to my belief. Like many of my colleagues, I am keeping faith with Hong

Kong by action that speaks many times louder than words.

Tony Fung
Chairman, China Committee

Hong Kong-Taipei Business Co-operation Committee

"Strait Talking" Builds Ties

Despite the political sensitivities on both sides of the Straits regarding the Taiwan question, I am confident the Hong Kong-Taipei Business Cooperation Committee (HKTBC) will continue to provide a valuable forum for high-level discussions on business issues and opportunities - not just in Hong Kong and Taiwan, but throughout the Greater China economic region.

I also believe that Hong Kong's return to China, far from restricting the Committee's work, will actually help make our discussions - and the initiatives taken as a result - all the more important and pertinent.

滿懷信心迎接特區成立

總商會專責委員會主席暢論回歸後的香港前景

總商會屬下各專責委員會的主席對香港回歸，以至這件事對其所屬範疇的寓意，顯然各有不同意見。

然而，他們都一致同意，香港特別行政區肯定會有璀璨美好的前景。

中國委員會

香港的展望

回歸後的香港，在國際舞台上令人欣羨之處，在於其領導層對香港及中國的商業社會均有透徹的認識和了解。

香港將一方面成為中國的「專業知識首府」，開發大陸的優厚發展潛力，另一方面則保持獨立行政區的特殊地位，在社會及經濟體系方面享有高度自治。作為世界主要金融中心，香港將繼續自行制定本身的貨幣及課稅政策，發揮其在世界貿易市場的角色，並進一步鞏固在亞洲及國際的商業中心地位。

經濟發展使香港人口不斷增長，令各類社會設施及基礎建設的需求更形殷切，因此，完善的經濟規劃對香港的未來發展非常重要。香港如新機場、青馬大橋及西區海隧等大型基建項目已先後落成，隨之而來的是教育、社會及醫療各方面的發展，以配合下一世紀的需要。

本人作為中國委員會的主席，對於香港前景一如既往地非常樂觀。在回歸的前夕，本人更成立了新公司，開展事業上的新里程。像我的許多夥伴一樣，本人不擅空談，故選擇以實際行動來見證對香港的信心。

馮永祥
中國委員會主席

However, while we support the increasing economic development and integration of the Greater China economic region, we must remain non-political in our outlook if the Committee is to continue to work effectively and beneficially.

HKTBC, comprising business leaders from Hong Kong and Taiwan, was established in 1992 to foster closer business relations between Hong Kong and Taiwan and to promote greater investment and development in Mainland China.

Through a series of senior-level meetings, seminars and other activities, the Committee has been successful in generating greater understanding and cooperation amongst the business communities in Hong Kong, Taiwan and the Mainland, and in nurturing two-way and three-way business ties.

**The Hon Paul M F Cheng
Chairman, HK-Taipei Business
Cooperation Committee**

Asia Committee

Transition of Hong Kong

The Asia Committee of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is looking forward to an era of continuing growth,

香港 - 台北經貿合作委員會

「海峽對話」有利營商

儘管海峽兩岸仍視「台灣問題」為敏感的政治問題，但我相信，香港-台北經貿合作委員會將繼續成為高層人物討論港、台，以至大中華經濟區商業事務和發展機會的有效渠道。

此外，我亦相信，香港回歸不但對委員會的工作毫無影響，反會令我們的討論及相應措施更形重要、更趨協調。

委員會支持大中華經濟區加快發展、相互融和之餘，卻必須保持非政治化，惟有這樣，才可繼續有效地開展具建設性的工作。

本會於1992年成立，成員包括香港及台灣的商界領袖，宗旨是加強港、台之間的商業聯繫和促進中國的投資及發展。

透過一連串高層會議、研討會及活動，本會成功促進了中、港、台商界的溝通和合作，並為雙邊及三邊的商貿關係奠下了良好的基礎。

鄭明訓

香港 - 台北經貿合作委員會主席

prosperity and stability for the business community, and people of Hong Kong, as the city rejoins the "motherland".

We are fully confident that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will benefit from the unique "one country, two systems" philosophy which provides a sound base for the new government and ensures further development of the financial, services and hi-tech manufacturing industries in a continuation of the climate which has made Hong Kong the leading business center in Asia.

As we move forward toward the year 2000 and the next millennium, the Asia-Pacific region will continue the rapid and vast economic expansion which is creating a consumer and industrial marketplace far greater than Europe and the Americas combined.

Hong Kong is, and will remain, at the center of this marketplace. No other city in the region can match Hong Kong's modern infrastructure, communications capability and well educated workforce.

The Heritage Foundation rated Hong Kong as the freest economy in the world. Our booming stock market and real estate market is at all time high. The business community is ready, willing and capable of building Hong Kong not only as a gateway to China but a

亞洲委員會

香港的過渡

隨著香港回歸祖國懷抱，亞洲委員會相信本港商界和市民將邁向經濟持續增長、社會繁榮安定的新時代。

我們深信香港特別行政區將在「一國兩制」的概念下受益不淺。「一國兩制」為新的特區政府奠下了良好基礎，確保金融、服務及高科技工業在香港賴以發展為亞洲傑出商業中心的氣候下邁步向前。

踏入廿一世紀，亞太經濟將繼續高速發展，其締造的消費及工業品市場甚至較歐、美市場的總和還要廣闊。

無論現在或未來，香港也是這個市場的中心。我們擁有現代化的基建設施、通訊設備和教育水平良好的勞動力，區內並無其他城市可與之媲美。

「傳統基金會」將香港評為全球最自由的經濟體系。蓬勃的股票及房地產市場不時屢創高峰。本地商界不但樂意，而且擁有充足的實力和準備，把香港建設成踏足中國的

commercial hub to Asia-Pacific region.

Hong Kong is prosperous and thriving, and the business community that makes up the membership of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce will continue to be here, for many years to come, to play our part in contributing to the future success of this unique city.

**Andrew Yuen
Chairman, Asia Committee**

Americas Committee

Finance and Banking Centre

Almost 13 years ago, when the Sino-British Agreement on the future of Hong Kong was signed, many of us here in Hong Kong were very optimistic. If we were optimistic then, we should be ecstatic now! Look how far China has come in those 13 years and witness the crucial role that Hong Kong has played in its economic reform.

Hong Kong is emerging as the financial and banking center of a nation of 1.2 billion people. It is the source of entrepreneurial ideas - the engine driving the process of modernization in China.

In the course of the next few years, I expect

門戶，以至亞太區的商業中心。

香港繁榮興旺。總商會會員將繼續留港，在往後的悠長歲月，為建設這個獨一無二的城市竭盡本能。

袁耀全


亞洲委員會主席

美洲委員會

金融及銀行業中心

當《中英聯合聲明》在差不多13年前簽署時，不少香港人感到非常樂觀。假如當日已如此樂觀，那麼，今天我們應該更加雀躍！十三年來，中國不但進步神速，香港在內地改革開放的過程中更起了關鍵作用。

香港已逐漸成為這個擁有12億人口的大國的金融及銀行業中心，源源提供各色各樣的經營意念，推動神州在現代化的道路上邁步。



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that more Chinese state-owned companies will want to establish offices here to strengthen their regional and global presence.

They will be attracted here by the same qualities that have always attracted multinationals - a sound legal system, a strong and efficient civil service, a low tax environment, a level playing field and access to information.

To the outside world, the integration of the world's most capitalistic city into the world's largest socialistic country must seem far-fetched. However, both sides have a great deal to gain from the integration and are committed to making it work.

I personally believe that Hong Kong's best days are ahead of it - not behind it. We are all privileged to be witnesses to one of the most exciting, peaceful transitions in history.

Robert Dorfman
Chairman, Americas Committee

Europe Committee

What about 1997?

The first fax which I received upon my return from London on 10 June came from Ian Perkin, fearless manager of the Bulletin

未來數年，本人預料將有更多國企在港開設辦事處，藉此加強在區內及全球的業務。

健全的法制、強大而高效率的公務員隊伍、低稅率、公平的競爭環境與流通的資訊，一直成功吸引跨國企業在港投資。展望日後，國企亦會受上述條件吸引而來。

全球實行資本主義最徹底的城市融入世界最大的社會主義國家，必然給外界視作牽強。然而，雙方的確因此獲益良多，而且更有決心使之結出成功的果實。

本人衷心相信，香港最美好的日子不在從前，而是未來。我們均有幸見證歷史上其中一次最叫人興奮、最和平的過渡時刻。

杜勤明
美洲委員會主席

inviting me to submit within six days a contribution from the Europe Committee. He is a professional journalist - I am not!

As I sit at my desk struggling to put pen to paper, the recurring question that comes to mind is "what about 1997?". If anyone were to ask me what my committee did, I would tell him or her that our function was to answer the aforementioned question.

Over the past twelve months, it has been put to us countless times by visitors to the Chamber, be they European businessmen, politicians or civil servants. I can only hope that with the passage of sovereignty, we can move on to more constructive dialogue.

Seriously though, we do receive a fair number of delegations from Europe, many of whom are sponsored by Government or airlines and naturally they are here to learn about Hong Kong and China and the opportunities for business. One of our duties is to educate these people and by and large I think the committee and the Chamber's staff do a good job in promoting the Territory.

Hong Kong thrives on export and as Europe is our domain, we have been trying to develop our links with those countries who formally fell within the Soviet block. Most of the Chamber's members already have close connections in what was Western Europe.

歐洲委員會

1997 會是怎樣的光景？

6月10日，我從倫敦回港，收到的第一份傳真來自《工商月刊》的主編冼柏堅，邀請我在六日內以歐洲委員會的名義投稿。他是專業撰稿人，我可不是！

我在桌前絞盡腦汁，思量如何下筆之時，腦袋裡只是反覆浮現一個問題 - 1997 會是怎樣的光景？若有人問我歐洲委員會的職責是什麼，我準會告訴他，我們的工作就是回答這個問題。

一年來，不管到訪的是歐洲的商人、政要或公務員，已無數次提出上述問題。我只希望主權移交後，我們可改談更有建設性的話題。

言歸正傳，我們確實接待了不少來自歐洲的訪問團，當中有很多是由政府或航空公司贊助，而他們到來的目的是為了認識香港和中國，尋找發展業務的機會。我們其中一項任務就是向他們灌輸有關知識。總的來說，我認為委員會及商會職員在推廣香港時的確表現出色。

However, they are keen to learn about the opportunities in countries such as Russia, Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

To this end, we have organised a series of dinners to which we have invited the consuls-general and trade commissioners from these and other countries and they have proved excellent fora for relaxed and informal discussions.

The committee has also kept a close watch on the position relating to EU quota and anti-dumping legislation. Whenever the opportunity arises, we lobby hard on behalf of our members and indeed were able to arrange a meeting with Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan to press our case.

In conclusion, let me say that I am keen to encourage members of the Chamber with a European interest to join our committee. Not only will they have the chance to promote Hong Kong and their own companies but by meeting visitors from Europe, they will learn much about how businessmen over there think and operate in what is, in population terms and spending power, a very important region.

David John Rimmer
Chairman, Europe Committee

香港的出口業務蓬勃。委員會處理的是歐洲事務，因此，我們一直嘗試與前蘇聯的共和國建立聯繫。事實上，大部分商會會員在西歐國家已擁有關係密切的商業夥伴。

然而，他們極希望認識俄羅斯、波蘭、匈牙利及捷克等國家所提供的發展機會。

為此，我們籌辦了一系列晚宴，邀請這些國家和其他國家的總領事及商務專員出席。賓主雙方在輕鬆愉快的氣氛下討論問題，效果極為理想。

同時，委員會亦密切留意有關歐盟配額及反傾銷法例的最新進展。我們緊握每一個游說機會，為會員爭取權益，甚至安排與歐盟專員布里坦爵士會面，解釋我們的處境。

最後，容我在此呼籲對歐洲事務有興趣的會員加入本會。會員不但可接觸來自歐洲的訪客，藉此推廣香港及自己的公司，更能透過這些機會了解外國商人的想法，及他們在這個無論是人口或消費力均佔重要席位的地區的營商之道。

萬大衛
歐洲委員會主席

Economic Policy Committee**Continuity Not Change**

There is far too much focus these days on the potential for change with the fact that the whole basis of the transition and the Joint Declaration/Basic Law is continuity, with minimum change, being often forgotten.

A vital area of continuity is Hong Kong's civil service and I would like to use this article to pay tribute to what they have achieved for the people of Hong Kong.

The preservation of positive non-interventionism, or minimum interference, maximum support as it is now called, has been a critical factor in Hong Kong's development and will be of equal importance in Hong Kong as an Special Administrative Region.

The civil service has got the balance about right and the economic commitment as well as the Chamber as a whole looks forward to working even more closely with them in the future.

The new Business Advisory Group, set up by the Financial Secretary, is a key new initiative and the Committee is working closely with them on deregulation, an essential initiative which will help keep Hong Kong competitive.

經濟政策委員會**堅守承諾 維持現狀**

這些日子，已有太多人將焦點放在香港可作出的轉變，但卻忘記了過渡期及聯合聲明 / 基本法的大前題是維持現狀，盡量不變。

其中一項必須維持不變的是香港的公務員制度。我希望借此篇幅向公務員致敬，感謝他們為香港人所作出的貢獻。

香港過去的成長，以至成為特別行政區後的發展，實在同樣有賴當局堅持奉行積極不干預的政策，也就是現時所謂「最少干預、最多支援」的策略。

公務員已能掌握箇中平衡，而委員會及整個商會均冀望將來能與他們更緊密合作。

財政司新成立的營商諮詢小組是一個重要的新里程。委員會正與小組攜手，緊密合作，研究如何放寬規管。此乃維持香港競爭力的必然要素。

確認有需要符合適當衛生及安全標準的

While the need for appropriate standards in health and safety are recognised, many opportunities for simplifying existing procedures have been identified. This will reduce the work load of civil servants as well as the rest of the community.

We look forward to continuing and developing the close links between the civil service and the Chamber.

Martin Barrow
Chairman, Economic Policy Committee

Property Market Working Group**Need to examine Land Supply**

Property development is one of the major pillars of Hong Kong's economy. While land supply should be sufficient to curb speculation and spiraling of property prices, increase in supply should be well timed and spread out over the coming years taking into account of the expected demand.

Any sharp increases or decreases in supply could cause major fluctuation of properties prices and is not desirable to Hong Kong's economy. It is therefore of crucial importance that any steps to alter the pact of land supply must be balanced, gradual and carefully controlled.

同時，我們也找出很多可簡化現行程序的方法，這將有助減輕公務員及社會其他團體的擔子。

我們期待商會繼續與公務員發展緊密的聯繫。

鮑磊
經濟政策委員會主席

地產市場工作小組**土地供應政策亟須檢討**

地產發展是香港經濟的重要支柱之一。土地的供應量必須足以遏止投機活動，避免物業價格不斷急升，但增加供應量之同時，必須先預計社會對土地的需求，在適當時間分批推出。

土地供應銳增或驟降均會使物業價格大幅波動，不利香港的經濟發展。因此，對現行土地政策作出任何改動時，必須求取平衡、循序漸進、謹慎從事。

The Government can open up large new areas for land supply by speeding up the development of infrastructure in the New Territories. To realise the full potential of the urban areas, the Government should consider stepping up efforts to assist private developers with urban renewal projects.

Following the shift from manufacturing to service industries, the Government should also give deeper consideration to the possible conversion of industrial sites to commercial and residential uses.

Before making any major decisions on land supply, it is essential that the Government consults with the private sector.

It is also vitally important that both the Government and private developers recognise that they are jointly responsible for ensuring that land supply and land use are managed in the best interests of the people of Hong Kong. Our natural assets such as the harbour and the country parks should also be preserved as much as possible.

Walter P S Kwok
Chairman, Property Market Working Group

港府可透過加快新界基建發展的步伐，開闢更多新土地；而為了充份發揮市區土地的潛力，港府應考慮協助私人發展商參與城市重建項目。

由於本港已從製造業過渡為服務業基地，政府應認真考慮把工業用地改為商業及住宅用途的可行性。

此外，就土地供應制訂重要決策前，港府宜先行諮詢私營環節的意見。

最重要的是，港府及私人發展商必須承認，確保土地供應及土地用途符合港人利益乃屬雙方的共同責任。此外，如維多利亞港及郊野公園等天然資產亦應盡力加以保存。

郭炳湘
地產市場工作小組主席

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FROM THE CHAIR...

Environment Committee

Pollution a Threat

Virtually everyone agrees that without the natural world, the human economy and human life could not exist. Commonsense tells us that if we ruin the environment, we will suffer grievously.

In Hong Kong's case, I believe that pollution has now become the greatest threat to our prosperous society. However, I would like to think that this momentous occasion in Hong Kong's history with the Government changeover will also herald a new lease on life for the environment.

Environmental concerns have not always been high on the previous administration's list of priorities and it is hoped that the new Government would be sufficiently enlightened to put this in proper perspective.

The executive-led approach adopted by Mr Tung Chee Hwa in tackling housing, welfare, education and industrial development for the sake of improving the lives of HKSAR citizens and the competitiveness of business is laudable.

However, the HKSAR Government may

do well to include the environment on its list of priority areas along with the mentioned in the foregoing. This is because, unlike the other concerns, damage done to the environment is irreparable.

It is accepted that livelihood matters and the preservation and creation of wealth is of priority concern to Government, business and the individual. However, we can ill afford to sacrifice the environment for economic progress.

Unless something is done to protect and conserve our already limited natural resources, other ongoing efforts to promote and sustain our economic success and the quality of life will be severely compromised.

Barrie Cook
Chairman, Environment Committee

Arab & African Committee

Optimism and Confidence

As we move into the 21st century, we perceive a very positive and confident future for the HKSAR.

During the past year our committee has been actively involved in meeting with

delegations, organising roundtable luncheons/workshops and social functions.

At the same time we have proposed study missions to South Africa & Dubai for the latter part of this year.

We have also recently had the opportunity of entertaining several informative and interesting guest speakers. These have included the Consul General of South Africa, Mrs Delina Steenkamp and the Consul General of Egypt, Mr Ali Maher El-Dali.

The integration of Hong Kong with the mainland, will result in further closer ties with the African continent.

The fact that China's most senior leaders have given immense prominence to Africa by their annual visits, indicates the importance of this region to Beijing. Again, the demand by Beijing for South Africa to derecognise Taipei, plus China's enormous investments recently, only reinforces this.

In the Middle East, Beijing places paramount importance to Dubai which like Hong Kong, has become a vital strategic market from which to gain comprehensive access to the Middle East,



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The fact that Beijing stresses such ties with the Middle East and Africa, can only mean strengthening of relations, cooperation and trade from which the HKSAR should reap substantial benefits. Consequently, I see a very promising future for the Chamber and the work of this committee.

China's economy is steadily accelerating with GDP at 10% and inflation a low 6%. This can only be beneficial and supportive to HKSAR.

To conclude, my outlook is that of infinite optimism and confidence in the SAR prospering together with the mainland.

Neville Shroff
Chairman, Arab & African Committee

SME Committee

Maintaining Hong Kong Competitiveness

On behalf of the SME Committee, it gives me great pleasure in joining the Chamber on this historic occasion to wish Hong Kong greater success after its return to Chinese sovereignty. Amidst all the celebrations, however, let me share with

環境委員會

環境污染的威脅

沒有上天賜予我們的自然環境，人類根本不可能生存和發展經濟。如環境受到破壞，我們將要承受沉重的代價。這已是基本的常識。

在香港，本人認為污染問題已成為威脅社會繁榮的最大敵人。然而，政權交接的歷史性時刻將同時為保護環境締造新的契機。

回望過去，港府不一定經常把環保問題列作優先處理的事項，但我們期望特區政府採取開明的態度，給予環保問題適當的定位。

為了提高市民生活水平和商界的競爭力，董建華先生在處理房屋、福利、教育及工業事務上採取了行政主導的手法，值得我們讚揚。

假如特區政府能將環保問題納入上述優

the readers briefly on what the change might entail from a business standpoint.

For some years now our China connection has been one of our major sources of competitive advantage. Many businesses, large or small, have moved up north to take advantage of lower land and labour costs as well as to explore new markets. This is one of the reasons why we have managed to maintain our competitiveness despite high operating cost in Hong Kong.

With the change of sovereignty, not only must we strive to maintain this competitive advantage, we should build on it to make ourselves more competitively unique. However, we should avoid turning our China focus into myopia, by that I mean we must not lose sight of our international perspective if Hong Kong is to differentiate itself from being just another Chinese city in the long run.

After all, Hong Kong's success is largely built on its being an international business and financial center; there is no reason why this success should not continue in this vein. To sustain this success, however, we need to be vigilant of our rising operating cost, which does deter foreign investments and impair our long term competitiveness.

Needless to say, opportunities are abundant but so are risks and uncertainties,

先處理的政策範疇，則更叫人感到欣慰。這是因為環境跟其他問題並不一樣，一旦受損，便無法修補。

政府、商界和市民把民生和經濟問題放在最重要的位置，是可以理解和接受的。然而，我們難以承擔為了發展經濟而犧牲自然環境的代價。

若再不採取措施保護有限的天然資源，其他促進、維持經濟成就和民生質素的努力勢將大受影響。

高保利
環境委員會主席

阿拉伯及非洲委員會

懷抱無限信心 樂觀迎接未來

邁向廿一世紀，我們有信心認為香港特別行政區的前景十分樂觀。

which I think many would agree that we have become quite adept at managing over the years. We are renowned for our adaptability and resilience, but it does not mean that we do not need help. This is particularly true for SME businesses, where resourcefulness far outweighs resources.

This is what we, the SME Committee, are tasked to do: to identify areas of interest and concern, obstacles and problems affecting SMEs in Hong Kong, so that the SMEs are better able to take advantage of such opportunities and overcome risks and uncertainties. In fact, these are the overriding issues that our Committee has been tackling since its formation in 1990, and I would like to think that we have made considerable progress over the years.

Our Committee was the first committee body in Hong Kong that caters to SME interests. We shall continue our effort to remain as one of the pre-eminent bodies dedicated to serving SME businesses, particularly our SME members of the Chamber.

But we cannot achieve this alone. We need more SME members' involvement and participation in our activities, to play an active part in shaping our own future. After all, our destiny is in our own hands.

Norman Cheung
Chairman, SME Committee

去年，阿拉伯及非洲委員會接待了多個來港訪問的商業代表團，並主辦一系列的小型午餐會、研討會及交誼活動。

此外，我們預備在本年下旬組織考察團遠赴南非及杜拜。

最近，委員會有幸邀得數位嘉賓發表資訊與趣味兼備的演說，其中包括南非駐港總領事史迪蓮女士與埃及總領事戴利先生。

香港回歸後，與非洲大陸的聯繫將更密切。

每年，中國的最高領導人都會出訪非洲國家，顯示北京對這個地區的重視。北京要求南非與台北斷交，以及中國近期大量增加在當地的投資，在在說明了這個事實。

在中東，北京對杜拜的重視也顯而易見。杜拜的地位與香港相像，本身乃重要的戰略性市場，是通往中東、非洲、獨聯體及歐洲的咽喉，透過這扇門戶而打開的市場約有十億人口。

SME Committee

Focus on SMEs

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was established more than 135 years ago. It grew with the colonial tradition of Hong Kong.

In most of its past activities and functions, the Chamber was closely linked with foreign business societies and the large business sector.

Not until the past few years, following the trend of the rising of the middle classes in the world, did the Chamber begin to put some attention on the Small and Medium Enterprises.

A peaceful and wealthy society is a society with no extreme contrast of the rich and the poor. I believe that after the reunification of Hong Kong with China, the new SAR Government would be more considerate toward the SMEs.

I look forward to the future policies which would favor the SMEs a little more.

I trust the Chamber would pay more attention to the SMEs which accounts for more than three quarters of its members.

北京看重與中東及非洲的聯繫，意味著雙方的關係、合作和貿易往還將日趨鞏固，香港特別行政區應從中獲益良多。因此，本人認為總商會和委員會在這方面的工作將大有可為。

中國經濟正以穩健的步伐發展，國內生產總值以每年10%的速度增長之餘，通脹卻控制在6%的低水平。這肯定對香港特區起着有益、有建設性的作用。

總而言之，本人非常樂觀，而且有信心特區和內地將同步邁向繁榮。

羅立維
亞拉伯及非洲委員會主席

中小型企業委員會

維持香港的競爭力

在這個歷史性時刻，有機會代表中小型企業委員會祝願香港在回歸後百尺竿頭、更進一步，實在令本人感到莫大榮幸。在芸芸

With the steady growth of the SMEs, more middle classes would spring up and the society would become richer and in better harmony.

Maria Cheung
Immediate Past Chairman, SME Committee

Industrial Affairs Committee

Hong Kong's Role

If the last two decades could be viewed as the first phase of the implementation of China's Post-Revolution Open Door Policy, the key to the Policy's success must be Hong Kong's continuous flow of capital.

This phenomenon is of great significance as it proves that "One Country, Two Systems" will work and reinforce the success of this policy.

Looking into China's future economical development in the next two decades, aside from capital, the first and foremost issue should be how to mobilize China's economic system and to synchronize it with the rest of the world by means of modernizing the operation of existing industrial, trading and commercial systems.

慶賀回歸的聲音中，本人希望簡略地一談這個轉變對商界的寓意。

多少年來，與中國的緊密聯繫一直是我們的一項重大優勢。大大小小的企業紛紛北上投資，一方面享受較低的土地和勞工成本，另一方面則積極拓展市場。這是香港在本地經營成本高企之際，仍然可以維持競爭力的原因之一。

當此政權交接之際，香港不僅需要努力維持現存的競爭條件，更要回歸為基礎，開拓獨一無二的競爭優勢。然而，我們應避免把對中國的重視變成「近視」。長遠說來，要使香港不止於僅僅作為其中一個中國城市，我們絕不能失去國際視野。

香港的成功，與其國際商業及金融中心的地位有莫大關連。在這條成功的軌道上，我們沒有理由相信上述成就不能維持下去。然而，要捍衛成功的果實，我們必須對不斷上漲的營商成本保持警覺，以免令外商卻步，打擊香港的長遠競爭能力。

機會雖然不斷湧現，風險與不明朗因素也同時存在。相信不少人也會同意，香

Without doubt, in this second phase of development, Hong Kong should be in the perfect position to facilitate the accomplishment of this great mission.

Let's unite our spirits together as Hong Kong reunifies with China!

Dr Lily Chiang
Chairman, Industrial Affairs Committee

Hong Kong Franchise Association

Looking to Closer Links

The return of the sovereignty of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China is a momentous and historic occasion for everyone in Hong Kong.

The members of the Hong Kong Franchise Association are very positive and confident of the future of Hong Kong and are looking forward to the new millennium as we continue to witness growth and new investment in the franchising sector in Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Franchise Association actively promotes franchising as a business format, and brings together franchisors and franchisees, large and small, and represents the voice of franchising in Hong Kong.

港人多年來已頗能掌握應變之道。香港雖以強勁的適應和復元能力稱著，但並不代表我們不需要別人協助。中小型企業的情況尤其如此，隨機應變的能力往往比豐富的資源更加重要。

中小型企業委員會的職責正是如此：找出本港中小企業感興趣和關注的事項，以及影響它們經營的障礙與難題，從而令中小企業更能掌握機會，克服種種風險與不明朗因素。本會自1990年成立以來，一直致力解決有關問題，而按本人看來，委員會在數年間已取得一定的成績。

本會乃香港首個專責爭取中小型企業權益的同類型組織。我們將繼續努力，為總商會內的中小企業會員，以至本港所有中小型企業服務。

單憑我們的力量並不足以完成目標，必須有更多中小型企業會員投入和參與委員會的活動，儘力掌握自己的未來。說到底，我們的命運就在自己手中。

張耀松
中小型企業委員會主席

We look forward to even closer links with our neighbouring Provinces where franchising is still in its infancy, and to contributing to the development of franchising in China whilst continuing to develop and grow franchising as a business format in Hong Kong.

Y K Pang
Chairman, Hong Kong Franchise Association

Taxation Committee

No Change Foreseen

Numerous international companies carrying on business in Hong Kong have enquired whether there will be any change in Hong Kong's tax policy.

The answer can be found in Articles 107 and 108 of the Basic Law. Article 107 provides that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("SAR") shall strive to achieve fiscal balance.

Article 108 enables the SAR Government to practise an independent tax system taking the "low tax policy previously pursued in Hong Kong as reference".

So long as the SAR Government

continues to support this policy and deals with the problem of potential double taxation of Hong Kong companies doing business in the PRC, I believe that the SAR Government's tax system will be seen as a positive attribute by foreign companies carrying on business in Asia.

R.N.A. Sage
Chairman, Taxation Committee

Legal Committee

Basic Law Preserving Stability and Prosperity

"The socialist system and policies shall not be practised in the Hong Kong SAR". Article 5 of the Basic Law thus encodes the "one country two systems" concept.

When the Basic Law was adopted by the National People's Congress in 1990, I thought primarily as a Hong Kong believer, in terms of the ac

hievement of the British negotiating team. Over subsequent years I have come to think more of the concession on the part of the PRC comprised in the one country two systems concept.

The concept of one country two systems involves many areas where there will inevitably be legal and other pressures

between the two systems. Patently some laws and systems, including in particular the electoral system, have been changed in Hong Kong since 1990. The unwillingness of the PRC to accept certain of these changes as complying with the Basic Law has attracted much criticism of China's intentions after the handover.

Article 68 contains the following paragraph:

"The method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong SAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage."

The first sentence of the above paragraph, when considered with Annex II and a related Decision of the National People's Congress adopted at the same time as the Basic Law, appears at the least to raise questions as to the justification of the current attacks on the Provisional Legislature. The second sentence should surely however be regarded as one of the most remarkable in the whole of the Basic Law, and to bring even further into question the validity of the attacks on China's motives.

中小型企業委員會

注重中小型企業的發展

香港總商會已有一百三十多年歷史，其成長與殖民地緊扣，早年都以外商及大型企業為主，近數年來，面對世界上中產階級崛起的潮流，才開始關注中小型企業的問題。

一個和平富足的社會，乃是一個沒有極端貧富懸殊，中產階級佔大多數的社會。相信回歸之後，香港特別行政區政府對中小型企業的政策措施，更能體諒大眾的需求；而總商會亦會更重視中小型企業的成长，使本港的中小型企業更形蓬勃，從而擴闊中產階級的層面，使社會更富足和諧。

張黃莉萍
中小型企業委員會上任主席

工業事務委員會

香港的角色

如果將一九七八年底到目前為止的近二十年時間，看作是中國改革開放的第一階段，那麼在這個階段中，香港源源不斷的资金，便是中國改革開放成功的最主要支柱；同時，也由於這種關係的發展，使「一國兩制」的實施取得了更有利的條件和更大的信心。

宏觀未來二十年跨世紀的中國經濟發展，資金以外，首要的課題乃在於如何通過現代化工商貿體制的運作，提升全國的經濟體質，並與國際接軌。毫無疑問，這將是香港在第二階段中無可取代、也是無可推卸的責任與角色。

香港回歸中國，願以此與大家共勉。

蔣麗莉
工業事務委員會主席

香港特許經營權協會

建立更緊密的聯繫

對所有香港人來說，香港回歸中國是一個重要和極具歷史意義的時刻。

香港特許經營權協會成員對香港前景非常樂觀，充滿信心。我們滿懷盼望地迎接這個新紀元，期望繼續見證香港的特許經營業務蓬勃發展。

本會致力推廣特許經營的概念，不分規模，匯聚總店及加盟店的力量，反映本地特許經營業者的聲音。

我們渴望與鄰近省份加強連繫，這些地區的特許經營業務仍處於萌芽階段。我們期望為特許經營在中國的發展獻一分力，同時把這種經營概念繼續在港發揚光大。

彭耀佳
香港特許經營權協會主席



大時代的見證

「敬毅創意」九七珍藏金幣及銀幣系列

本年度最具收藏價值的藏品 送贈家人及重要客戶最珍貴的禮物

為見證大時代的轉變，KinArt Creations (敬毅創意) 特別委托英國著名皇室御用鑄造商SPINK 精鑄一套三款之九七珍藏金幣及銀幣系列，凝聚舉世矚目的歷史時刻，並委托中藝(香港)有限公司為總代理。

三款金幣之設計內容分別為青馬大橋、主權移交及特首就職。倫敦著名雕塑家依照具有歷史意義的照片，在幣面上製成浮雕，極具藝術欣賞及收藏價值。

紀念幣直徑33毫米，每枚金幣含一安士純金，與BRITANNIA金幣規格相同，銀幣則以925 Sterling Silver鑄造。出售紀念金幣收益中之一千萬港元，將撥捐公益金。

	銀幣	金幣
零售價：	每枚 1,500 港元	每枚 12,000 港元
訂購	每枚 1,380 港元 (附精美錦盒)	每枚 9,700 港元 (附精美錦盒)
特惠價：	每套三枚共 3,388 港元 (附精美錦盒及證書)	每套三枚共 23,880 港元 (附真皮錦盒及證書)

限量發行，只供認購，不再加鑄，以保障收藏家利益及升值能力。

認購日期：

六月三十日前訂購，可於八月下旬取貨。

八月十五日前訂購，可於十月份取貨。

為免向隅 請即訂購

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傳真熱線：2730 7193 或 2735 9851

Memento

The 1997 Collection

The 1997 Collection comprises a gold medallion or a set of three medallions, capturing the mood that goes with it: Opening of the future SAR Chief Executive's office.

Spink, the London mint that has produced the Britannia gold coin, has been commissioned by KinArt Creations to produce the medallions. KinArt Creations is the Sole Agent.

Each gold medallion contains one ounce of pure gold, the same as the Britannia gold coin. HK\$1,500 per piece. The 1997 Collection is limited edition. The 1997 Collection medallions have a diameter of 33mm.

	Silver
Retail price	HK\$1,500/piece
Advance order price	HK\$1,380/piece (with box) HK\$3,388/set (with box & certificate)

Limited edition. Circulation closed.

Orders before 30 June 97, will collect.

Orders before 15 August 97, will collect.

Order now.



of a Historic Year

tion of Gold and Silver Medallions

Three medallions, available in gold or silver, in either individual medallions. Each medallion captures a momentous event, and the opening of Tsing Ma Bridge, Handover of sovereignty and the Inauguration

holds the Royal Warrants, has been commissioned by KinArt Medallions. Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd. has been appointed as the

1-oz of 999.9 fine gold, and is made to the same specifications as 10 million from the sale of gold medallions will be donated to the Collection is also available in 925 Sterling Silver. All medallions

Medallion	Gold Medallion
	HK\$12,000/piece
(with skivertex box)	HK\$9,700/piece (with skivertex box)
(with skivertex box and certificate)	HK\$23,880/set (with leather box and certificate)

limited to the total number being ordered during the specified period.

the medallion(s) at late August 97.

the medallion(s) in October 97.

Order Hotline: 2735 4061 (10 lines)
Fax: 2730 7193 or 2735 9851

訂購表格 Order Form

請填寫以下資料，傳真至 2730 7193 或 2735 9851，或致電 2735 4061 (10 線)。
Please fax to 2730 7193 or 2735 9851, or call 2735 4061 (10 lines).

致中藝(香港)有限公司
To: Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd.

本人欲訂購以下紀念幣系列
I wish to place an order for the following medallion(s).

	數量 Qty	金額 HK\$
一九九七年珍藏紀念金幣 (每套 HK\$23,880) The Gold Collection (HK\$23,880/set)	套 Set (s)	HK\$
一九九七年珍藏紀念銀幣 (每套 HK\$3,388) The Silver Collection (HK\$3,388/set)	套 Set (s)	HK\$
青馬大橋 Opening of Tsing Ma Bridge	金 gold 銀 silver	HK\$ HK\$
主權移交 Handover of Sovereignty	金 gold 銀 silver	HK\$ HK\$
特首就職 Inauguration of the First SAR Chief Executive	金 gold 銀 silver	HK\$ HK\$
合計 Total:		HK\$
訂購金/銀幣三套或以上九五折 5% Group Discount for 3 sets or more:		HK\$
淨額 Net Total:		HK\$

請在本人以下註明的信用咭戶口，扣除有關款項
Please debit the credit card account as indicated.

AE VISA MASTER DINERS OTHERS _____

持咭人姓名
Name of cardholder: _____

信用咭賬戶號碼 (請以英文正楷填寫) (In Block Letter)
Credit card account no.: _____

有效期至 Expiry date: _____ 身份證號碼 ID Card no.: _____

日間聯絡電話 傳真號碼
Daytime contact tel.: _____ Fax no.: _____

通訊地址
Address: _____

持咭人簽署 日期
Signature: _____ Date: _____
(must be the same as that used for the credit card)

提貨地點任擇其一 Please choose one collection centre:

- 中藝星光行分公司 Star House Branch (TST), Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd.
- 中藝中環太子行分公司 Prince's Bldg. Branch (Central), Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd.
- 中藝灣仔分公司 Wanchai Branch, (China Resources Bldg.), Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd.

同時接受以劃線支票訂購，抬頭人請寫「中藝(香港)有限公司」，請將支票連同訂購表格寄往尖沙咀星光行—中藝(香港)有限公司。

Mail orders are also accepted. Please make crossed cheque payable to "Chinese Arts & Crafts (HK) Ltd." and return with the order form to:
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1997年7月1日

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區成立



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on the creation of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the
People's Republic of China
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As for the human rights issue, the proof will of course be available only from future facts, but I have not heard of any intention on the part of China to renege on any aspect of Chapter III of the Basic Law, dealing with the fundamental rights and duties of residents of the Hong Kong SAR.

I have ultimately come to hope and believe that China did not see the concept of one country two systems and the Basic Law as being a concession, but rather as reflecting the status in which it positively wanted Hong Kong to continue, preserving its stability and prosperity, and moreover to contribute to the ongoing development of China, as part of China. If that proposition can be accepted, it follows that a constructive rather than a critical attitude to the resolution of the problems that were bound to arise in the implementation of the concept would now best serve the interests of Hong Kong and its people.

On behalf of the Chamber's Legal Committee I extend best wishes to the future judiciary and legislature of the Hong Kong SAR in guiding this dynamic territory into a new era

稅務委員會

保持現狀

無數在港經營的跨國公司均提出一個問題，究竟香港未來的稅制會否改變？

答案可在《基本法》第107及108條找到。第107條列明香港特別行政區應力求收支平衡。

第108條容許特區政府「參照原在香港實行的低稅政策」，實行獨立的稅收制度。

只要特區政府堅守這項政策，以及解決在中國經商的香港企業將來可能面對的雙重徵稅問題，本人相信，特區政府的稅制將對在亞洲經營的外資企業產生積極的鼓舞作用。

薛樂德

稅務委員會主席

under the rule of law, and free of corruption.

Timothy Gallie
Chairman, Legal Committee

Professional Services Committee

Seeking Higher Standards

The Professional Services Committee reviews matters relating to the professions in Hong Kong and is a keen supporter of the concept of self-regulation. The work of the Committee is to encourage professions to govern themselves effectively and, where appropriate, to facilitate the formation of professional bodies. We try to avoid replicating their work but we lend support, when called upon to do so, especially in representation to the Hong Kong Government and the WTO.

We see the situation for Hong Kong as the Special Administrative Region being no different for professional services from that applying prior to July 1 1997. The Basic Law is clear regarding professions and their regulation.

Indeed, we believe that with the

development of international trade, the convergence of standards in different professions and the requirements of being a member of the WTO, Hong Kong's professions will reach higher standards of transparency and provide greater access on a sensible, reciprocal basis with professional bodies from other parts of the world.

This will be to Hong Kong's benefit and we believe the SAR Government will encourage such developments that enable professions in Hong Kong to be at the international leading edge.

In view of the close integration of the economies of Hong Kong and China, for some time we have taken a keen interest in the development of professions in China. We are pleased to note the progress being made in China.

We support the continuing activities of the CSI to assist China in developing its service industries and markets by providing ideas and information to policy units in the Chinese Government regarding the experience gained in Hong Kong in respect of its professions, their development and regulation.

We plan to continue this work in the

法律委員會

《基本法》- 平穩繁榮的基礎

《基本法》第5條對「一國兩制」概念的詮釋如下：「香港特別行政區不實行社會主義制度和政策。」

全國人大於1990年採納《基本法》時，我只單純地從香港人的角度，推想英方談判團取得的成就，往後數年，始更多思索中國在「一國兩制」方面所作的讓步。

「一國兩制」概念所包含的範疇廣闊，在兩個截然不同的制度間，出現法律及其他方面的壓力，是難以避免的。1990年起，香港修改了好些法律及政治制度（包括選舉制度）。中國認為此等修改與《基本法》並不銜接，故不願接納，這使外界批評中國在香港回歸後另有圖謀。

《基本法》第68條載有以下一段：

「立法會的產生辦法根據香港特別行政區的實際情況和循序漸進的原則而規定，最終達至全部議員由普選產生的目標。」

若推敲上文首句、附件二，以及在人大會議上與《基本法》一併採納的有關決定，便不難發現目前批評臨立會的理據或多或少地存有疑問。綜觀《基本法》全文，上文第二句的重要性應可算得數一數二，它進一步使「中國陰謀論」的真確性備受質疑。

人權方面，事實當然有待日後的發展證明，但我從未聽聞中國意圖違背《基本法》第3章內，有關香港特區居民基本人權及責任的任何條文。

最終，我不希望、更不相信中國把「一國兩制」及《基本法》視為一次讓步，反之，我認為兩者的出現，反映了中國政府決意保持香港的繁榮安定，從而為祖國的發展作出貢獻。若接納以上推論，那麼，港人必須以正面的態度，對待「一國兩制」及《基本法》推行期間必然產生的問題，而不是以批判的態度視之，惟有這樣，香港及港人才會因此得益。

最後，謹代表法律委員會向香港特區的司法及立法機關致以最衷心的祝福，引領香港這個大都會邁向法治及廉潔的新紀元。

顧歷謙

法律委員會主席

future because we see it being beneficial to China and Hong Kong.

Anthony Griffiths
Chairman, Professional Services Committee

Shipping Committee

Gateway to the Region

The reunification of Hong Kong with China on July 1 bears major significance to Hong Kong and our shipping and port community look forward to the new opportunities to strengthen the role of Hong Kong as gateway to the Southern China Region in terms of international trade and transport.

The recent expansion of deepsea container ports in neighbouring

專業服務委員會

追求更高水平

專業服務委員會負責檢討本地的專業服務事宜，並全力支持業內人士實行自行監管制度。委員會的宗旨是鼓勵專業人士有效地實行自我監管，並於適當時協助籌建業內組織。雖然我們希望盡量避免與其他專業團體的工作有所重疊，但若接獲邀請，委員會當樂意伸出援手，特別是代表它們向港府及世貿組織提呈建議。

本會認為，香港特別行政區在1997年7月1日成立後，本地的專業服務不會有任何改變。《基本法》內有關專業服務及其規例的部分已寫得十分清楚。

事實上，我們相信，隨著國際貿易不斷發展，不同專業界別的標準漸趨一致，而為了配合世貿組織對締約成員的要求，本地專業服務的透明度將進一步提高，並在實事求是、互惠互利的基礎上，與海外專業團體拓展聯繫網絡。

凡此種種，均使香港受惠，因此，我們相信特區政府必會鼓勵上述各項的發展，使本港的專業服務在國際市場上傲視同儕。

香港與內地的經濟關係密切，好一段日子以來，我們積極參與發展內地的專業服務，並為取得的進展而感到欣慰。

本會全力支持香港服務業聯盟為中國政府的決策機關提供意見及參考資料，並與內地官員交流香港在發展服務業及制訂規例方

Southern China region is presenting increased challenges to the Hong Kong Port and the recently established direct shipping link between Kaohsiung in Taiwan and Fujian ports also brings a new element in China transshipment trade. However, under the "One Country, Two Systems" concept, Hong Kong will remain a free port and its status as an "intermediate port" between Taiwan and the Mainland will remain unaffected.

The Shipping Committee has been closely monitoring these developments and visits have been organised to the Shenzhen ports in the past. The Committee will be organising more study tours in the coming months to Fujian and Taiwan.

Terence Sit
Chairman, Shipping Committee

面的經驗和心得，藉此協助中國拓展服務業及所屬市場。

本會將繼續這方面的工作，使兩地的服務業更創高峰。

祈雅理
專業服務委員會主席

船務委員會

華南地區的門戶

香港回歸中國，將為本港的船務及港口行業帶來新的機會，有利加強香港作為華南地區對外運輸及國際貿易門戶之功能。

近期，鄰近的華南地區積極發展深水港，對香港的貨櫃中轉業務提出了新的挑戰；而最近建立之台灣、福建直航服務，亦為國內的中轉貨運提供了新的途徑。然而，根據「一國兩制」的概念，香港仍會保留其自由港地位，繼續作為海峽兩岸航運之「第三港」，為兩岸航運提供方便。

船務委員會一直密切關注上述發展，並曾組團訪問深圳區各個港口。本年七月及八月，委員會將再組織訪問團前赴福建及台灣。

薛力求
船務委員會主席

Real Estate Services Committee

More Work to be Done

The recognition of the role of the real estate service sector by the establishment of a new Committee within the HKCSI family is both timely and appropriate, given the part played by real estate within the overall economy and the ongoing debate on land supply, property prices and housing.

Already the Committee has met on a number of occasions with representatives from Government and other bodies and Papers have been submitted to Government on such wide ranging issues as, the licensing of estate agents, property speculation, urban renewal, Governments long term housing policy, the streamlining of the present planning approval and lease modification systems and the reconfiguration of old industrial areas.

地產服務委員會

任重道遠

房地產在香港整體經濟中擔當重要角色，有關土地供應、物業價格及房屋供應的爭議又不斷湧現。香港服務業聯盟成立新的專責委員會，確認地產服務業的重要性，可謂合時之舉。

委員會已跟政府部門及其他團體的代表舉行了多次會議，並向政府提交建議書，就地產代理的發牌事宜、投機炒賣、市區重建、政府長遠房屋政策、簡化現行城市規劃及修改契約制度，以及重整舊工業區等事項提供意見，涉及的內容極為廣泛。

然而，房屋及土地供應問題明顯地仍需我們特別處理。委員會希望在這方面作出更大的貢獻。我們認為，任何新措施都不應試圖控制市場需求，反而應強調增加土地供應，興建更多房屋推出市面發售。

我們相信在土地轉換的過程中，私人機構應有更大、更直接的參與；而政府在批出住宅用地予私人發展商時，亦應准許發展商提供道路等基礎設施。發展商在這方面擁有充裕的能力。這種做法不但有助加快施工進度，亦可改變政府一向在賣地前必須先行建好有關基礎設施的態度。

為了以最有效的方法運用本港的土地資源，實在有需要檢討現行的農業及工業用地分區制度，再一次認真考慮將已劃作貨櫃貯存區及露天倉庫的農地改為住宅用途，並將



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FROM THE CHAIR...

Much clearly however remains to be done particularly in the area of housing and land supply and the Committee looks forward to making further contributions in this area. We are of the view that any new initiatives should not attempt to manage or control demand but should focus on land supply and the production of more houses for sale.

We believe that there should be an easier and greater involvement of the private sector in the land conversion process and that the private sector developers should be entrusted with the provision of infrastructure such as roads and services when being granted housing sites by Government. This is well within their capability, would speed up the process and would move away from the current mind set in Government that land can only be sold as a formed platform.

We also believe that there is the need for a review of both agricultural and industrial zonings in terms of the most effective use of land in Hong Kong and seriously to reconsider the rezoning of agricultural land for housing where the battle has been lost to containers and open storage and the consolidation of industry

所有發展工業餘下的土地重新撥作住宅用途，把工業集中在某些特定地區。

最後，我們認為政府、私人機構及房委會/房屋協會三方面應同心協力，推進房屋計劃的進程，並成立由政府高級官員及私營機構專家組成的土地及房屋委員會，專責尋找發展機會，提供土地，及落實整體房屋計劃。

蒲祿祺
地產服務委員會主席

運輸及基建工程委員會

區域運輸中心

香港雖然受多種因素限制，但多年來仍然是全球最繁忙的貨櫃港。1996年，啟德機場處理的空運貨物多達156萬噸，取代了東京成為世界最繁忙的國際空港。

我們不但積極投資興建貨物處理設施，更對香港前景充滿信心，加上不斷採納新科技開拓發展機會，致令貨運業務表現出色；但在芸芸有利因素中，最重要的

在 certain designated areas with, again, the rezoning for housing purposes of any surplus land where the industrial argument no longer can be sustained.

Finally we see the need for a three way partnership between the Government, the private sector and the Housing Authority and Housing Society to drive the housing programme forward and the possible establishment of a Land and Housing Commission comprising senior Government officials and private sector professionals with the responsibility for the identification of opportunities and the provision of land supply and the implementation of the overall housing programme.

C N Brooke
Chairman, Real Estate Services Committee

Transport & Infrastructure Committee

Regional Transport Hub

In spite of a number of restrictions Hong Kong has been the world's busiest container port for a number of years. In

還是我們在地理上位置優越，並且鄰近中國大陸。

香港回歸中國，只要我們一如以往般致力投資發展運輸基建，香港與區內的經濟關係將繼續發展，不會受到障礙，而香港仍會是區內運輸作業的樞紐。與此同時，香港應將同樣的致勝之道應用於發展其他基建設施，包括強化區內的資訊基建。

楊國強
運輸及基建工程委員會主席

人力資源委員會

教育及培訓

香港回歸祖國乃歷史大事，亦將如眾人所料，對香港特別行政區的經濟發展發揮正面的作用。我們對此深有同感，並相信若要維持及促進本港的經濟發展，有效的人力資源管理非止不可或缺、更起著決定性的作用。宏觀來說，我們的主要挑戰是改善教育制度及培訓設施，以應付社會上各色各樣的需求；而對個別公司或機構來說，當務之急是吸引及挽留高質素的員工。

1996 we recorded an annual throughput of 1.56 million tonnes of air cargo at Kai Tak and have thus overtaken Tokyo to assume the position as the world's busiest international cargo airport.

We have led in cargo transport performance because of our willingness to invest in cargo handling infrastructure and our confidence in the long term future of Hong Kong. We have succeeded also because of our initiative in exploiting the opportunity of technologies; but most of all we have led also because of the geographical location we are in and our proximity to the Chinese Mainland.

With reunification, our relationship with the regional economy will continue to develop unimpeded. Provided that past incentives for investment into transportation infrastructure remain, long may Hong Kong continue as the dominant hub for regional transport. The same formula for success should also be applied to other areas of infrastructure in Hong Kong, including our regional information infrastructure.

K K Yeung
Chairman, Transport & Infrastructure Committee

人力資源委員會將繼續竭誠為會員服務，向當局或有關組織反映您們對人力資源管理的種種觀點、意見及/或憂慮。

潘潤
人力資源委員會主席

資訊服務委員會

不可或缺的工業

謹代表資訊服務委員會同人慶賀香港回歸。本會集中處理所有與電訊業有關的事務。展望未來，隨著商業聯繫不斷加強，我們預見資訊服務業將處於不可或缺的地位。

本會將肩負起促進社會各界溝通和了解的责任。我們認為香港回歸將有利於全中國電訊業的發展，並冀望在這個發展過程中作出貢獻。

高盛德
資訊服務委員會主席

Human Resources Committee

Education and Training

The return of Hong Kong to its motherland is a very significant historical event and, as projected by most people, will have a positive impact on the future economy of the HKSAR. We share the same views and believe that to sustain or to further our economic growth, effective human resources management is not only essential, but also critical. The key challenges are, on the macro basis, to improve our education system and training facilities to address the various needs of the society and, for individual companies or organisations, to attract and retain their quality staff.

The Human Resources Committee will continue to serve the members by reflecting your views, comments and/or concerns on various aspects relating to Human Resources Management to the authorities/parties concerned.

Poon Yun
Chairman, Human Resources Committee

Information Services Committee

Essential Industry

On behalf of the Information Services Committee of the Coalition of Service Industries, my colleagues and I welcome the reunification of China and Hong Kong. Our committee focuses on all aspects of telecommunications. We see our industry as essential as we move forward to develop even stronger business relationships over the coming years.

Our committee will provide a forum for the establishment of greater understanding and communications in the community. We see the reunification as an opportunity for the telecommunications industry in all of China to benefit and we look forward to doing our part to assist in the process.

Henry Goldstein
Chairman, Information Services Committee

年費豁免
請即申請

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HONG KONG

HKGCC: The International Chamber

Membership Committee Chairman's handover message

The Chamber was formed in 1861 by 62 mercantile firms and banks for mutual support and trade promotion. Chamber membership, entirely on voluntary basis, has experienced steady growth since then and at present, more than 4,000 companies have joined the ranks.

With the establishment of the Membership Committee in 1991, special attention has been given to recruiting members from a bigger cross section of the business community. The membership profile reveals Hong Kong's international outlook and the shift from a manufacturing base to a service center. The broad cross section is important in ensuring the Chamber's views represent members' respective standpoints.

The Committee has initiated new interest groups and benefits for members. All employees of the member companies can enjoy discounts offered by fellow members through the Chamber Discount Club. The 3288 Dinner Club offers promotion opportunities for members who wish to promote their products and services.

These are programs aiming at promoting business among members. On the other hand, interest groups such as the Chamber Golf Club, also attract good support from members. Members are welcome to put forward comments and suggestions for further improvement of membership services.

With a new era ahead of us, we look forward to continuing a steady membership growth. The Chamber will remain as an international Chamber and will continue to represent the business community in all areas.

I would like to thank all the Committee members who have offered their time and expertise in developing programs and services for our fellow members.

Fanny P Lai
Chairman, Membership Committee



Fanny P Lai
黎葉寶萍

香港總商會：國際性的商會

會員關係委員會主席致辭

總商會於1861年由62家商行及銀行組成，以互相扶持、促進貿易為會旨。會員屬自願參與性質。自此，總商會一直穩步發展，時至今日，會員數目已超過4,000。

1991年，會員關係委員會成立，致力吸納更多經營不同業務的會員。會員結構反映了香港是一個真正的國際性都市，同時亦顯示香港已從一個生產基地轉化為服務業中心。吸納從事不同業務的會員，可確保商會能反映他們的不同立場。

委員會為會員開辦新的興趣小組，提供各種優惠。所有公司會員的員工均可透過會員優惠折扣計劃享有由其他公司會員提供的優惠；3288晚飯會則為有意促銷商品及服務的會員提供了推廣良機。

以上計劃的目的是協助會員營商。另一方面，如高富會等興趣小組亦得到會員的熱烈支持。我們歡迎會員提出批評和建議，以助進一步改善會員服務。

迎接新紀元之際，我們期望會員數目會有穩定增長，而總商會仍會保留其國際特質，繼續反映各行各業的意見。

我謹此向所有委員會成員致謝。他們獻出了寶貴的時間，為我們提供專業意見，讓我們能為會員開展各式計劃及服務。

黎葉寶萍
會員關係委員會主席

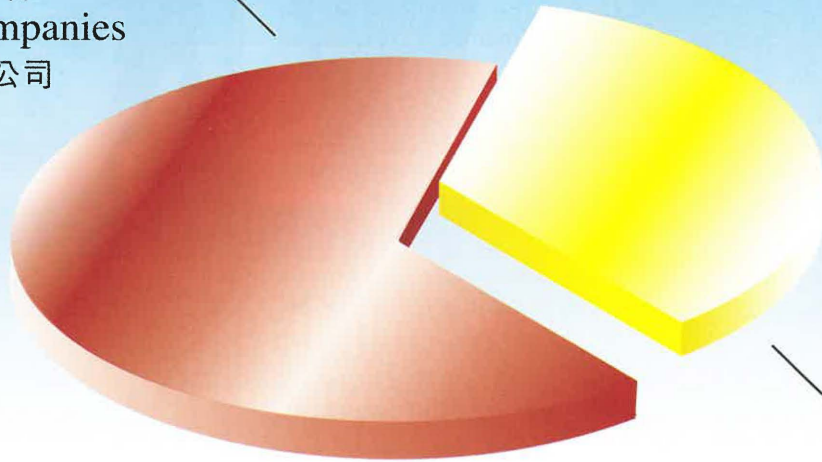
HKGCC MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

香港總商會會員結構

Country of Origin

以註冊地區劃分

75%
HK Companies
香港公司

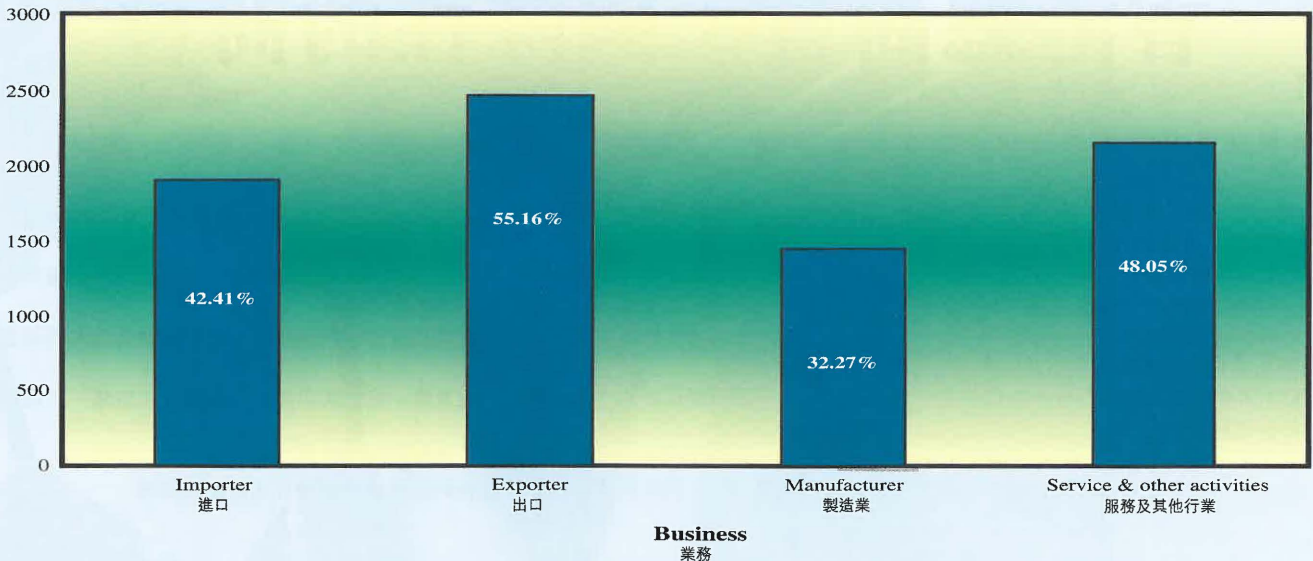


25%
International Companies
國際企業

Nature of Business

業務性質

Members
會員數目



Note: Sectoral membership exceeds 100% due to duplication of corporate activities
註：由於部分會員從事多種業務，故上述百分比的總和多於100%。

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Chamber Member unveiled "Handover Countdown Clock"

Chamber member, The Regent Eurasia Hotel Ltd unveiled its **Handover Countdown Clock** on Monday, May 26 amidst great fanfare.

The digital countdown clock, custom designed for The Regent Hong Kong by Breitling, the Swiss watchmaker, measured two meters by two meters and counted the days, hours, minutes and seconds until Hong Kong's change of sovereignty at midnight on July 1.

The unveiling ceremony, officiated by The Regent Hong Kong's General Manager Thomas Axmacher and C K Law from Breitling Greater China Ltd, took place at the hotel's entrance where the clock is located just below The Regent Hong Kong sign.

The clock was one of two Countdown Clocks custom designed for The Regent in celebration of the change of sovereignty. The other clock, also measuring two meters by two meters, was placed in The Regent's Lobby by the expansive glass windows.

As it was a two faced clock, guests inside the Lobby and those strolling the promenade in front of the hotel were able to monitor the Countdown Clock from either vantage point.

Acclaimed Chinese artist Ms Deng Lin, the daughter of the late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, also created a special painting commemorating the handover, which she exclusively dedicated to The Regent Hong Kong.

The traditional Chinese painting is now prominently displayed in the hotel's Lobby over the handover period.

Ms Deng inscribed her painting with a special calligraphic dedication to The Regent Hong Kong. The calligraphic inscription translates as follows:

"On the occasion of the reunification of Hong Kong with China, may The Regent Hong Kong enjoy continued success, and prosperity as one of the world's finest hotels." ■



The Regent's Thomas Axmacher (rear left) and Breitling's C K Law (right) unveil the special countdown clock.

麗晶酒店總經理魏文亨 (左) 及聯貿國際時計 (大中國) 有限公司行政總裁羅志剛 (右) 主持揭幕儀式

商會會員 為「回歸倒數時計」揭幕

5月26日(星期一)，本會會員之一的麗晶酒店為其「回歸倒數時計」舉行揭幕儀式。

這個跳字倒數時計由瑞士鐘錶商百年齡為麗晶酒店精心設計，面積為兩米乘兩米，有日、時、分、秒顯示，時計將以倒數方式運行至7月1日零時，以見證香港主權交接的歷史性時刻。

揭幕儀式在酒店入口處舉行，由麗晶酒店總經理魏文亨及聯貿國際時計(大中國)有限公司行政總裁羅志剛主持。時計放置於麗晶酒店的標誌下。

前者只是慶祝主權交接的兩個倒數時計之一。另一個時計的面積同樣是兩米乘兩

米，擺放於麗晶酒店大堂的名貴玻璃窗幕旁。

由於這是一個雙面時計，酒店大堂內的賓客和路人均可一目了然。

中國著名畫家、已故中共領導人鄧小平的千金鄧林女士，亦特別為了紀念香港回歸而創作，並將作品送贈麗晶酒店。

這幅富傳統色彩的國畫現已陳列於酒店大堂當眼之處，與香港同渡回歸。

鄧女士更在畫上特別題字：

「熱烈慶祝香港回歸祖國，並祝麗晶酒店繁榮興盛。」 ■

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on the creation of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China
00 hours on
1 July 1997**

Diary Dates

August 18 - 23, 1997

Goodwill/Study Mission to Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

A goodwill/study mission covering Tokyo, Mito City and Tsukuba City in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. The mission will include briefings by senior government officials and local business leaders on Ibaraki's economic and business climate including a business match-making programme for all participating delegates. This mission is supported by Ibaraki Prefectural Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry.

(Enquiries: Ann Yan, Tel 2823 1210)

August 31 - September 4, 1997

Goodwill/Study Mission to Denmark

With the support of the Royal Danish Consulate General and SAS, the Chamber is organising a high level goodwill/study mission to Denmark. The objectives are to help Danish companies tackle the markets of Hong Kong and China, and to encourage potential partnership between companies in Denmark and the Hong Kong delegates.

The mission will be led by the Chamber's Chairman, the Hon James Tien.

(Enquiries: Amy Tse, Tel 2823 1230)

September 6-13, 1997

Investment Study Mission to South Africa

In 1995, tourism grew by 43% comparing to previous year, attracting 1.08 million visitors from all over the world. Amongst them 12% were from Asia and Middle East. Total tourists spending was R18.4 billion which accounted for 4.2% of GDP. Over 50% of foreign tourists are holiday travellers and the rest are either business travellers or visiting friends or relatives.

The Chamber is organising this investment study mission to South Africa with the aim to explore business and investment opportunities that may exist for Hong Kong companies, especially in the tourism industry.

(Enquiries: Phoebe Lee, Tel 2823 1239)

Chamber Forecast

Date	Time	Events & Meetings
Jul 4	12.30 pm	MEETING: Europe Committee
Jul 4	12.30 pm	ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON: The Commercial Relations between HK & the Europe Union after 1997
Jul 8	11.00 am	MEETING: HKCSI Statistics Committee
Jul 9	4.00 pm	MEETING: HKFA Committee
Jul 9	9.00 am - 5.00 pm	TRAINING: Time Management for Executives & Business Owners (Cantonese)
Jul 10	6.00 pm - 9.00 pm	WORKSHOP: Selecting & Managing Offshore Companies (Cantonese)
Jul 10	4.00 pm	MEETING: HKCSI Financial Services Committee
Jul 10	5.30 pm	MEETING: Asia Committee
Jul 11	12.30 pm	ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON: Application of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance to Human Resources Management
Jul 16	12.30 pm	ROUNDTABLE LUNCHEON: The Work of the Business & Services Promotion Unit & Its Relevance to SMEs
Jul 16	6.00 pm - 9.00 pm	WORKSHOP: Tax Efficiency Arrangements for Foreign Investors Engaged in Foreign Exports & Domestic Sales in the PRC (Cantonese)
Jul 17	9.00 am - 1pm	TRAINING: Telephone English for Frontline Staff
Jul 19	9.00 am - 1pm	TRAINING: Professional Telephone Skills for Receptionists, Junior Secretaries & Frontline Staff
Jul 22&29	9.30 am - 5.00 pm	WORKSHOP: HK Taxation Planning & Management 1997 (Cantonese)
Aug 18 - 23		Chamber Goodwill/Study Mission to Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
Aug 31 - Sep 4		Chamber Goodwill/Study Mission to Denmark
Sep 6 - 13		Investment Study Mission to South Africa
Sep 9,11, 13,18,20	6.30 pm - 9.30 pm	TRAINING: Supervisory Skills Advanced Course

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THE CHAMBER IN ACTION

Eden Woon Reports

July

More modern, more relevant, more influential

Although my first few weeks on the job were dominated by the historic 1 July Handover event, I still spent the bulk of my time learning about the Chamber and thinking about how it can best serve its members.

My preliminary assessment of the Chamber and its functions is that I want to make it *more modern, more relevant, and more influential*.

On the first point, we are working on updating our entire information provision and retrieval system. The Chamber will be in the fast lane on the Information Highway. The aim is to access more information at a rapid rate, and to provide information to you in a timely manner. This project will take several months.

Along this line, don't be surprised if in a few months there will be a brand-new, exciting looking Bulletin in your in-box!

On the second point, we want to better serve our customers--namely you. We know that many of you rely on the Chamber for information and contacts to do business. The

Chamber has a wealth of knowledge among its members, and it has access to information which many of you may not know exists.

I have told my staff to respond quickly to your business needs, no matter how small. I have also told them to make information available in an easier and more focused form to our members. We will also be revamping our programs. We want to be more useful to your company's business needs.

Thirdly, the Chamber's prestige and importance depend a great deal on our influence in Hong Kong and globally. This means we must continue to be the premier voice in Hong Kong on behalf of the business community. We will comment on legislation, on regulations, and on policies which affect doing business in Hong Kong.

This summer, we will be working intensively on recommendations for the Chief Executive's policy address in October and for the SAR government's 1998-99 budget. In between, we will be submitting inputs on environmental standards, on labour bills, on whether or not to have an

industrial policy, and on the government's new role under Chinese sovereignty, among others. We intend to work closely with the new SAR government to make sure that the business community's voice is heard.

Internationally, I urge each of you, in your travels overseas, especially if you take a business trip to the US or Europe, to speak about Hong Kong to community or business groups or to employees of companies you do business with. The depiction by many in the international media of Hong Kong as "having died" after July 1 must be countered. And no one knows how Hong Kong is doing better than you.

Hong Kong International, a committee of the Chamber, is already doing this work, but we need more people speaking out on behalf of Hong Kong. After July 1, this type of "public relations" work is more important than ever, and everyone of us can play a role.

Finally, as I mentioned last time, I will be visiting some of you to solicit your ideas, but if I don't get to you, please call me at any time with your views. ■

三大工作目標

出任總裁後的首數星期裡，我雖然忙於處理跟回歸這件歷史大事有關的事務，但仍然花了不少時間學習商會的運作情況，思想怎樣才可為會員提供最佳服務。

說到商會本身及其功能，我得出的初步結論是希望令商會更現代化、服務更體貼和更具影響力。

關於第一點，我們現正致力改善商會的資訊檢索系統。不久，我們便會踏上資訊高速公路，務求儘快取得更多資訊，第一時間為會員提供適用的資料。這項計劃需時數月。日後，假如你在電腦的「收件箱」內發現面貌一新、內容精采的《工商月刊》，可別感到驚訝！

至於第二點，我們希望為客戶（即閣下）提供更佳的服务。我們明白會員的業務發展仗賴商會提供的資訊和聯繫。商會對屬下會員有廣泛的

認識，而且能取得閣下聞所未聞的資料。

我已向秘書處的職員表示，事無大小，均要盡快回應會員的業務需要。我亦告訴他們要以更簡易、更集中的方式為會員提供資訊，希望這些措施能更體貼會員的業務需要。

第三點，在很大程度上，商會的聲譽和地位取決於我們在香港及全球的影響力。這就是說，我們必須繼續代表香港商界，反映他們的心聲。我們會繼續就各類對商界有影響的法例和政策作出回應。

這個夏季，我們將集中精力，埋首製作兩份建議書，一份有關特區行政長官在10月份發表的施政報告，另一份有關特區政府的1998-99年度財政預算。期間，我們亦會就環保標準、勞工法例草案、是否制訂工業政策，以及政府在中國主權下的新角色等問題

提交意見書。我們希望跟特區政府緊密合作，確保商界的聲音得以傳達。

在國際層面上，本人促請閣下在出門，特別是到美國或歐洲公幹時，向當地社群或商界團體，或與閣下有業務往來的公司僱員解釋香港的情況。對於很多國際傳媒形容香港在7月1日後「已判死刑」的說法，我們必須糾正，而閣下對香港的認識，可說是最透徹不過。

總商會屬下的香港國際委員會已著手開展這方面的工作，但我們仍需要更多說明香港實況的聲音。7月1日後，這類「公關」工作更形重要，總商會和大家一樣，都擔當了舉足輕重的角色。

最後，正如我上次提及，我將探訪部分會員，聽取意見。即使我未能親身到訪，希望閣下亦會隨時透過電話向我提出意見。 ■

商會動態

本地及經濟事務部

重點活動

本月的重點活動是每年一度的理事會北京之行。這是首席經濟學家第一次隨團北訪。

首席經濟學家形容這次經驗「極為珍貴」，有機會接觸與該部工作有直接關係的內地政府部門，更是得益良多；其中，港澳辦的工作與本地事務關係密切；外經貿部及國家計委與經濟政策委員會息息相關；國家稅務總局的工作亦跟稅務委員會、中國稅務小組等大有關連。

港府發表的《第一季經濟報告》指出，香港在本年首三個月的經濟增長為6%。首席經濟學家就此事接受了傳媒的訪問，發表意見。

香港回歸中國在即，到訪香港的國際傳媒不計其數。訪問首席經濟學家的便包括韓國、英國（英國廣播公司）、德國、澳洲（澳洲廣播公司）、中國（新華社）、意大利及路透社的記者。到訪的本地傳媒亦為數不少。

月內，首席經濟學家分別在三個場合致辭，這包括在泰國曼谷舉行的洲際酒店總經理會議，在香港舉行的東方匯理投資會議，以及由太平洋經濟合作會議主辦的經濟前景研討會。

他亦代表總商會參與由香港退休計劃協會主辦的強制性公積金計劃研討會，與強積金辦事處商討有關問題，並出席立法局就強積金與職業退休保障計劃接合安排所召開的小組委員會會議。

此外，他會見了世界銀行及東方匯理基金管理公司的代表，並接待一群研究香港澳洲企業的澳洲學者。

委員會動態

法律委員會

委員會在5月22日開會，再次討論一些備受會員關注、與過渡有關的法律事務。成員初步討論了顧問公司就檢討《公司條例》所提交的報告。由於草擬正式的回覆書時需要搜集多方面的資料，回覆的限期又直至年底方才結束，委員會遂決定延遲討論上述問題。

成員亦討論了立法局的立法議程，對若

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND ECONOMICS DIVISION

HIGHLIGHTS

The highlight for the Division during the month under review was the General Committee's annual visit to Beijing which, for the first time, included the Chamber's Chief Economist.

On his return with senior Mission delegates, the Chief Economist described the visit as "most valuable", especially meetings with those Government bodies of direct interest to the Local Affairs and Economic Division.

These included visits to the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office (Local Affairs), MOFTEC and the State Planning Commission (Economic Policy Committee) and the State Administration of Taxation (Taxation Committee and China Tax Group).

Back in Hong Kong, the Chief Economist provided reaction to the media on the Government's First Quarter Economic Report which suggest solid growth of six per cent, in the first three months of the year.

He also met with visiting members of the media in Hong Kong for the historic return of Hong Kong's sovereignty to China, including representatives from media outlets in Korea, Britain (the BBC), Germany, Australia (ABC), China (Xinhua), Italy, Reuters Television, as well as local journalists.

The Chief Economist delivered three speeches to important conferences during the month - the Intercontinental Hotel's general managers meeting in Bangkok, the W I Carr-Indosuez Investment Conference in Hong Kong and the Pacific Economic Co-operation Council (PECC) economic outlook conference, also in Hong Kong.

He represented the Chamber at the Hong Kong Retirement Scheme Association's seminar on the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF), took part in negotiations with the MPF Office on the same issue and attended Legco sub-committee meetings on the MPF-ORSO scheme interface.

During the month, the Chief Economist also met with representatives of the World Bank, the Indosuez fund management group and Australian researchers studying the role of Australian companies in Hong Kong.

COMMITTEES

Legal Committee

The Legal Committee of the Chamber met on 22 May, and again discussed some transitional legal matters which remain of concern to Members. Members had a preliminary discussion on the consultant's report on the Government's Companies Ordinance Review, but because a formal reaction to what is a comprehensive document is not required until year's end it was decided to postpone further discussion of this issue.

The meeting also discussed the ongoing legislative programme of the Legislative

Chamber

The Chamber played host to a business delegation from Mexico on June 4. The Mission was led by Mr Alberto Vargas, the Secretary of Economic Development of the Sinaloa State Government. Mr Vargas is shown here (left) with Chamber Director, Dr Eden Woon.



墨西哥來客

6月4日，墨西哥錫那羅亞州政府經濟發展部長瓦爾加斯先生(左)率領商務代表團到訪，獲本會總裁翁以登博士接待。

Council and expressed concern about some of the labour bills under consideration.

Economic Policy Committee

The Economic Policy Committee met on 3 June and was addressed by Mr Mike Rowse of the Government's Business and Services Promotion Unit. Mr Rowse outlined the main points of the Government's Helping Business and Business Services Promotion programme and took questions from members.

The Committee also discussed the Chamber's draft paper on proposals for a Government Industry Policy and the economic outcome for the opening three months of the year outlined in the Government's First Quarter Economic Report.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES DIVISION

HONG KONG COALITION OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES

Committees

On 20 May, an informal meeting was held between members of the Financial Services Committee and representatives from Trade Department and Financial Services Branch to discuss the WTO negotiations on financial services.

On 12 June, the Executive Committee met to discuss promotion of services and WTO trade policy and to hear report from the various CSI committees. Guests of the meeting included Mr Mike Rowse, Director of the Financial Secretary's Business and Services Promotion Unit, Ms Annie Choi of Industry Department and Alice Cheung of Trade Department. The Committee also discussed and agreed on a China programme for the CSI.

Submissions

On 19 May, a position paper on the WTO negotiations on financial services was submitted to Trade Department and Financial Services Branch.

On 20 May, a paper on the Manila Action Plan for Apec was submitted to Trade and Industry Branch.

Following consultation with members, the Coalition's response to the government consultation paper on long term housing strategy "Homes for Hong Kong People: The Way Forward" was submitted to the Housing Branch on 30 May.

On 3 June, a position paper on transshipment licensing of air cargo was

China Committee

Dr Eden Woon, Director of HKGCC received on May 27 a delegation from Fujian Province led by Mr Zhang Jian (left), the Vice-General Secretary of Fujian Province. The objective of the visit was to promote '97 China Fair For International Investment & Trade.



中國委員會

5月27日，翁以登博士歡迎由福建省人民政府副秘書長張健先生(左)率領的代表團到訪。代表團是為了宣傳將於廈門舉行的97中國投資貿易洽談會而來。

干已提交該局審議的勞工條例草案甚表關注。

經濟政策委員會

委員會於6月3日開會。席上，政府工商服務業推廣署署長盧維思先生簡介了「方便營商計劃」及「服務業推廣計劃」的要點，並解答會員的問題。

此外，成員討論了總商會就香港工業政策擬向政府提呈的建議書腹稿，以及港府在《第一季經濟報告》內所述的本港經濟表現。

服務業部

香港服務業聯盟

5月20日，財政服務委員會與貿易署及財經事務科的代表舉行非正式會議，討論世界貿易組織有關金融服務的談判。

6月12日，執行委員會開會討論推廣服務業的方案及世界貿易組織的貿易政策，並聽取屬下專責委員會的匯報。列席的嘉賓包括政府工商服務業推廣署署長盧維思先生、工業署的蔡淑嫻小姐及貿易署的張趙凱渝女士。委員會於席上制定了聯盟的中國活動綱領。

提呈建議

5月19日，聯盟就世貿組織有關金融服務業的談判向貿易署及財經事務科提呈立場書。

5月20日，聯盟向工商科提交了一份有關亞太經合組織馬尼拉行動綱領的文件。

諮詢成員的意見後，聯盟於5月30日向房屋科遞交對長遠房屋策略評議文件的意見書。

徵詢運輸及基建工程委員會的意見後，聯盟於6月3日就空運貨物中轉的領牌事宜向港府提交立場書。

有關旅遊/招待服務的第6份立場書已於6月6日提交港府，重點是集中發展香港為區內的文化及娛樂之都。

推廣服務業

香港服務業獎

服務業獎的五家主辦機構分別於5月27日及6月2日與傳媒午宴。

由服務業聯盟在5月29日主辦的「創意服務」研討會吸引了70位會員出席。研討會由施文信先生揭幕，講者包括香港城市大學的鴻壽吉馬博士、韋志和顧問公司董事總經理韋志和，及渣打銀行的羅嘉勳先生。

政府委員會

陳偉群博士於5月28日出席統計數據諮詢委員會的會議。月內，電訊管理局資訊基建諮詢委員會屬下的3個專責小組、7個工作小組及8個專家小組召開了多次會議，大部分均有服務業聯盟的代表列席。陳偉群博士則出席了資訊基建諮詢委員會在6月11日的會議。

6月6日，陳博士出席由港府經濟顧問召開的會議，研究亞太經合組織馬尼拉行動綱領對香港的影響。

6月7日，陳博士出席由電訊管理局用戶及消費者諮詢委員會召開的會議。

香港特許經營權協會

服務業支援資助計劃

網頁

協會的網頁可望在本年7月初推出。

培訓材料及光碟

光碟製作小組舉行了兩次會議，由專家提供的培訓材料將寫入光碟之內。首個光碟版本可望於7月9日的會議上供成員審閱。香港特許經營權協會將負責編製碟內有關特許經營概念、優點及缺點的部分。

考察團

協會忙於為暫定在9月6至11日前往洛杉磯的考察團搜集資料。詳情將於6月底或7月初向會員及公眾公佈。有興趣參加的會員可向秘書處登記。

資料庫

編製本地及海外特許經營商資料庫的工作仍然繼續，希望可以涵蓋3,000個聯絡人的資料。這不但方便有興趣的總店及加盟店翻查資料，對協會亦有參考價值。

致辭

5月31日，協會高級經理周育珍女士在富卓傑兒童電腦中心舉辦的研討會上致辭。

國際事務部

重點活動

5月18至21日，田北俊主席聯同薩秉達及董建成兩位副主席率領31人的代表團訪問北京。團員包括本會理事、六個駐港外國商會的主席、總商會屬下專責委員會的主席，以及中國委員會部分成員。代表團獲國務院總理李鵬接見，並拜會了外經貿部、港澳辦、統戰部、國家計委及國家稅務總局的高層官員。雙方討論了內地現今的經濟發展及對香港經濟有影響的政策。團員更藉此機會，表達對在內地經營的香港公司有可能被雙重徵稅的憂慮。

委員會動態

美洲委員會

5月16日，哥倫比亞布卡拉曼加省商會代表團到訪。代表團一行8人，團長杜亞爾特先生是哥倫比亞政府貿易局屬下出口推廣

submitted to the government, following consultation with members of the Transport / Infrastructure Committee.

The Sixth Position Paper on Travel / Tourism was submitted to government on 6 June. The paper focuses on developing Hong Kong as the region's capital of cultural and entertainment events.

Promotion of Services

Hong Kong Awards for Services

Two media lunches were organised for the five leading organisers of the Awards Scheme on 27 May and 2 June respectively.

The HKCSI seminar on "Innovation in Services" held on 29 May was attended by 70 members. Opened by CSI Chairman Brian Stevenson, the seminar featured Dr Kwaku Atuahene-Gima of the City University, Paul Whitmore of Consultancy Associates and Gavin Laws of Standard Chartered Bank.

Government Committees

Dr Chan attended a meeting of the Statistics Advisory Board on 28 May. A number of meetings of the three task forces, seven working groups and eight expert groups of the Information Infrastructure Advisory Committee of the Office of Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) were held during the month. The HKCSI was

represented in most of these committees. The main committee of the IIAC met on 11 June and was attended by Dr W K Chan.

On 6 June, Dr Chan attended a meeting convened by the Government Economist to study the impact of the Manila Action Plan for APEC on Hong Kong.

On 7 June, Dr Chan attended a meeting of the OFTA User and Consumers Advisory Committee.

HONG KONG FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION

Services Support Fund

Homepage

The beta version of the HKFA Homepage is ready and should be ready for launching in early July.

Franchise Training Materials and CD-ROM

The working group on the production of the CD-ROM met twice. Training materials from experts for including in the CD-ROM are on the way. The alpha version of the CD-ROM will be ready for viewing at the next committee meeting scheduled for 9 July. The HKFA is also responsible for producing the part on introducing the concept of franchising, its advantages and disadvantages.

America's Committee

Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong (Amcham), Mr Douglas Henck, spoke to the Chamber on June 5 on the issue of US Most Favoured Nation (MFN) trading status for China. He is shown here (standing) with Chairman of the America's Committee, Mr Robert Dorfman and Chamber Director, Dr Eden Woon.



美洲委員會

在6月5日舉行的小型午餐會上，香港美國商會主席韓德立先生(站立者)談到中國最惠國貿易待遇的最新情況。美洲委員會主席杜勳明先生及本會總裁翁以登博士亦有出席。

部的總監。杜氏向本會會員簡介了該國的投資環境，並邀請港商到當地投資不同項目，特別是家禽、咖啡、稻米、穀類、煙草、石油、天然氣及發電廠。

6月4日，墨西哥錫那羅亞州經濟發展秘書瓦爾加斯先生率領一行9人的商務代表團到訪，獲本會總裁翁以登博士接待。雙方討論了墨西哥提供的發展機會，氣氛輕鬆。代表團主要希望吸引港商投資當地的漁農業及紡織業。

在6月5日舉行的小型午餐會上，香港美國商會主席韓德立談到中國最惠國貿易待遇的最新進展。他曾於5月中率領美國商會代表團赴美，游說華府無條件延續中國的最惠國待遇。本會總裁翁以登博士應邀就此事發表意見。翁博士促請會員聯絡他們在美國的貿易夥伴，要求後者致函美國國會議員，解釋撤銷最惠國待遇會損害美國本身的商業利益和就業機會。

同日，委員會召開例會，通過由杜勳明及洪克有先生連任正、副主席。杜氏提名袁耀全先生為第二副主席，獲會員一致通過。

亞拉伯及非洲委員會

5月26日，埃及駐港總領事戴利先生應邀擔任午餐會嘉賓，向會員介紹當地的投資氣候及最新政策。

午餐會完畢後，委員會隨即召開例會，選出馮元光先生為新一屆主席，高保利及麥高樂先生則分膺第一及第二副主席。委員討論了於9月6日至13日組織考察團到南非的暫定安排，並通過在短期內再度組團前往杜拜。

中國委員會

5月27日，翁以登博士歡迎由福建省人民政府副秘書長張健先生率領的代表團到訪。該團一行15人，目的是邀請港商參加在9月8日至13日，在廈門舉行的97中國投資貿易洽談會。

6月3日，環球資訊網絡有限公司董事總經理宋德嘉先生應邀擔任小型午餐會的嘉賓，主講「互聯網上的中國市場訊息」。宋氏向與會者簡介互聯網服務在內地的最新發展，以及一些有用的網址。

在6月12日的會議上，馮永祥先生及蔣麗莉博士獲選連任正、副主席。與會成員就未來的活動內容展開討論。會後，「中國僱員福利論壇」(譯名)主席兼塞奇維克集團副董事長杜沛韜先生應邀致辭，題目是「中國 - 社會保障改革對勞工成本的影響」。

Roundtable luncheon "Meeting Human Resources Needs of Businesses in the Asia Pacific Region" Wednesday, 11 June 1997

Ms Susan Luchs, Director of ASPIRE (APEC Student Professional Integration and Reentry), was guest speaker at a roundtable luncheon on 11 June chaired by Mr Peter Barrett, member of the General Committee. She introduced the services and programme offered by ASPIRE, a non-profit association which assists companies in the APEC economies to recruit US educated Asia-Pacific graduates seeking employment in their home countries. 30 members participated.



The attentive crowd
會員留心聽講



Susan Luchs and Peter Barrett
陸莉莉、畢烈

「如何配合亞太商界對人力資源的需求」
午餐會 - 1997年6月11日 (星期三)

6月11日，總商會理事畢烈先生主持一個小型午餐會，邀請「高瞻遠矚」人材庫服務計劃主任陸莉莉女士擔任講者，與眾分享她在亞太區招聘人材的個人心得。該計劃屬非牟利性質，宗旨是協助亞太經合組織會員國內的企業，招聘在美國接受教育，但有意回國服務的亞太裔畢業生。當日出席的會員有30位。

Study Mission

The Association is collecting information on details and logistics of the proposed HKFA study mission to Los Angeles tentatively from 6-11 September 1997. It will be promoted to members and the public in late June/early July. Members interested in joining the mission should register their interest with the Secretariat.

Database

Work on creating a database of local and overseas franchise operators is in progress. It is hoped that 3,000 entries could be included. The database could provide a quick reference for local potential franchisors and franchisees. It could also act as a good reference library for our own use.

Presentation

Ms Chow gave a presentation on franchising at a Seminar organised by Futurekids on 31 May.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

HIGHLIGHTS

The Chamber Chairman, the Hon James Tien, and Vice-Chairmen, Mr Peter Sutch and Mr C C Tung, led a 31-member

delegation to Beijing from 18 to 21 May. Participants included General Committee Members, Chairmen of six foreign Chambers of Commerce in Hong Kong, chairmen of HKGCC committees and invited members of the China Committee. The delegation was given the opportunity to meet with Li Peng, Premier of the State Council, and senior officials of MOFTEC, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, The United Front Work Department, State Planning Commission and State Administration of Taxation. Useful briefings and discussions were held on China's current economic development and policies affecting Hong Kong's economy. Delegates also took the opportunity to express concern at the possibility of double taxation on income earned by Hong Kong companies with business operations in China.

COMMITTEES

Americas Committee

A delegation of the Colombian Chamber of Commerce in Bucaramanga Province, paid a courtesy visit to the Chamber on 16 May. Mr Hermes Duarte, Director of Proexport Colombia which is a division of the Colombian Government Trade Bureau, led the eight-member mission and introduced to the Chamber the investment environment in Colombia. Mr Duarte invited Hong Kong

歐洲委員會

5月29日，瑞典駐港貿易專員包安德聯同負責促進該國與亞洲國家雙邊貿易的瑞典貿易局市場顧問阿佩爾格倫女士到訪。包氏正替一些瑞典公司在香港尋找合適的代理商，推廣產品和服務。兩人亦有意邀請遠東商人到該國投資。

5月30日，薩里大學講師威爾遜博士應邀擔任小型午餐會的嘉賓。除了負責該校的工商管理碩士課程(企業策略)及其他深造課程外，他曾擔任多家跨國公司的顧問，經驗豐富。

香港國際委員會

亞太經合組織商業諮詢委員會執行秘書帕倫斯博士於5月28日到訪，商討將於本年12月11及12日舉行的馬尼拉論壇的有關安排。該論壇由歐洲委員會及菲律賓政府聯合贊助，目的是促進歐亞兩洲的關係。這是繼在1996年初舉行，以探討東西關係為目標的威尼斯論壇後的同類型活動。

國際商業委員會(非正式會議)

該會於5月27日第二次開會，討論有關勞工、福利及僱員補償的條例草案。此等草案一旦通過及落實，將對商界造成影響。一封由委員會成員聯署的函件已於6月10日送交所有立法局議員，表達他們對條例草案削弱本港競爭力的憂慮。

太平洋地區經濟理事會

蘇海文博士率領龐大的代表團出席於5月16至21日在馬尼拉召開的第30屆國際年會。參與是次會議的650餘位商界領袖和政府高官分別來自23個國家和地區，在席上發言及擔任主持人的香港代表共有14人。菲律賓總統拉莫斯致開幕辭時，讚揚理事會在促進貿易及投資自由化方面的遠見和貢獻。布政司陳方安生在主題演說中談到香港的過渡問題，以及香港人對特區前景的信心，贏得廣泛好評。其他在席上致辭的知名人士包括：中國副總理李嵐清、馬來西亞代總理易卜拉欣、泰國副總理達巴蘭西、世貿組織總幹事盧吉羅、以及菲律賓前總統阿基諾夫人。由香港出任主席的貿易行政障礙工作委員會討論過有關的研究結果後，認為有需要進一步削減關稅及放寬投資規定。委員會建議在每個國家/地區成立放寬規管小組，與私營環節緊密合作，並每年出版進度報告。此外，香港委員會更獲得在1999年5月主辦第32屆國際年會的殊榮。

6月3日，哥倫比亞商會聯合會會長

businessmen to invest in different projects in their territory, specifically in the industries of poultry, coffee/rice/grain/tobacco products, oil/petroleum/gas products and power plants.

Mr Alberto Vargas, Secretary of Economic Development of the Sinaloa State Government of Mexico, led a nine-member business mission to visit the Chamber on 4 June. The Chamber Director, Dr Eden Woon, warmly welcomed the delegates and invited the Chamber members to freely discuss with them on the business opportunities that exist in Mexico. The main objective of the mission was to invite investment from Hong Kong entrepreneurs in the areas of agricultural business, fishery and textiles industries.

The Chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, Mr Douglas Henck, spoke on the latest situation in regard to China's MFN trading status at a roundtable luncheon held on 5 June. Mr Henck was in Washington DC in mid May leading the AmCham delegation to lobby for unconditional renewal of MFN status for China. The Chamber Director, Dr Eden Woon, also offered his comments on the issue. Dr Woon urged members to contact their American business counterparts asking them to write to the Congressmen explaining how MFN revocation would hurt their business and jobs in the US.

The Americas Committee held its regular meeting on 5 June, at which Mr Robert Dorfman and Mr H Y Hung were re-elected as the Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively. Proposed by Mr Dorfman, Mr Andrew Yuen was unanimously elected as the second Vice-Chairman.

Arab and African Committee

The Committee organized a roundtable

luncheon on 26 May, at which Mr Ali Mahar El-Dali, the Consul-General of the Arab Republic of Egypt, was the guest speaker. Mr El-Dali briefed members on "Investment Climate and Updated Policies in Egypt".

The Committee held its regular meeting immediately after the luncheon at which Mr Lawrence Fung was elected as new Chairman and Mr Barrie Cook and Mr Alistair MacLeod were elected as the First Vice-Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman respectively. The Committee discussed the arrangements for the proposed mission to South Africa from 6-13 September. The Committee also endorsed the organization of a second mission to Dubai in the near future.

China Committee

Dr Eden Woon welcomed on 27 May a 15-member PRC investment delegation led by Mr Zhang Jian, Vice-General Secretary of Fujian Province. The objective of the visit was to promote the "97 China Investment and Trade Conference" to be held in Xiamen from 8 to 13 September.

The Committee organised a roundtable luncheon on 3 June, at which Mr Chester Soong, Managing Director of Global Information Network, was invited to speak on "China Market Information on Internet". Mr Soong briefed participants on the latest development of China's internet services as well as some useful web sites for retrieval.

The China Committee met on 12 June, at which Mr Tony Fung and Dr Lily Chiang were re-elected as Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee. Members at the meeting discussed the Committee's forthcoming activities. Immediately after the meeting, Mr Peter Brew, Chairman of the Employee Benefits Forum for China and Deputy Chairman of Sedgwick Noble

6月12日，塞奇維克集團副董事長杜沛韜先生(左)應中國委員會邀請，主講「中國社會保障改革對勞工成本的影響」。主持人是委員會副主席蔣麗莉博士。



The China Committee invited Mr Peter Brew, Deputy Chairman of Sedgwick Noble Rowndes (left) to speak on "China - The Impact on Employment Costs of the Social Welfare Reform" on 12 June 1997. Dr Lily Chiang, Vice-chairman of the Committee was in the chair.

Lowndes was invited as a guest speaker to speak on "China - The Impact on Employment Costs of the Social Welfare Reform".

Europe Committee

On 29 May, Mr Anders Bauer, the Swedish Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, visited the Chamber with Ms Britt-marie Appelgren, the Market Consultant of Swedish Trade Council who promotes bilateral trade between Sweden and Asian countries. On behalf of Swedish companies, Mr Bauer was searching for Hong Kong agents who would be suitable to promote particular products and services from Sweden. Mr Bauer and Ms Appelgren were also interested in inviting entrepreneurs from the Far East to invest in their country.

Dr Jonathan Wilson, a lecturer in the University of Surrey on MBA Corporate Strategy and other postgraduate programmes with substantial consulting experience with multi-national companies was invited to speak at a roundtable luncheon held on 30 May. Dr Wilson spoke on the subject of "Creating Sustainable Competitive Advantages through the Right Functional Competence".

Hong Kong International

Dr Julius Parrenas, Executive Secretary of the APEC Business Advisory Council (ABAC), called on the Chamber on 28 May to discuss the arrangements for the Manila Forum which will be held on 11 and 12 December 1997 in Manila. This Manila Forum is co-sponsored by the European Commission and the Philippines Government with the objective of promoting Asia-Europe relations. It is the successor to the Venice Forum which was held in early 1996 to discuss East-West links and issues.

Informal IBC (International Business Committee)

The group met for the second time on 27 May to discuss the pending legislation on labour, welfare and compensation which could have an impact on business if these bills were to be passed and implemented. A joint letter signed by members of the IBC was distributed on 10 June to all legislative Councillors expressing their concern about the adverse impact on Hong Kong's competitiveness should these bills be passed.

Pacific Basin Economic Council

Dr Helmut Sohmen led a sizeable delegation to attend the PBEC 30th International General Meeting that took place in Manila, Philippines from 16 to

兼太平洋地區經濟理事會哥倫比亞委員會主席哈拉米略博士到訪。雙方就未來的合作機會交流意見。香港委員會總幹事翁以登博士促請哈拉米略博士組織龐大的代表團出席在1999年舉行的國際年會。

5月29日，翁以登博士接待遠道而來的秘魯委員會主席加蘭博士及總幹事卡爾德龍先生。加蘭博士簡介了該國提供的商業及投資機會。

6月11日，總商會理事畢烈先生主持一個小型午餐會，邀請「高瞻遠矚」人材庫服務計劃主任陸莉莉女士擔任講者，與眾分享她在亞太區招聘人材的個人心得。

工業及行政事務部

中小型企業委員會

張耀松先生及鄺家賢女士於5月20日的會議上分別獲選為正、副主席。

由總商會、貿易發展局及大阪都市交流聯絡中心聯合主辦的中小型企業貿易考察團於6月8日至11日訪問大阪。該團一行12人，由李榮鈞先生擔任團長，期間拜會了大阪市副市長。

環境委員會

在5月23日的會議上，惠民環境技術有限公司董事總經理宋頌賢先生簡介了該公司的業務範圍。委員會亦討論了發表《空氣質素立場書》的問題，文件較早時已獲理事會通過。

工業事務委員會

《工業政策立場書》的草稿已分發予成員閱覽，徵求意見。文件將於下一次開會時遞交理事會研究。

活動點滴

小型午餐會

- 「離岸服務公司的選擇與管理」：5月27日舉行，講者是恆信國際信託集團董事周宇小姐；
- 「分析公司購買保單條款及評估保險保障」：5月28日舉行，講者是顧張民菊女士；
- 「1996年中期人口統計」：6月4日舉行，講者是政府統計處副處長馮興宏先生，出席者共22人。

培訓課程 / 考試

- 「外商在國內經營外銷 / 內銷之稅務承擔及節稅安排」：5月30日開課，23位會員參加；由於反應熱烈，課程遂於6月13日再次舉行，吸引了21位會員報名；
- 「存貨管理」課程：6月2日開課，共21位會員報讀；
- 「中國大陸來料加工業務的成立手續及中港稅務會計實務」課程：6月6日開課，18位會員報名；
- 2位外籍人士於5月31日參加中級普通話考試，順利合格；
- 為期兩天的「待客之道」課程於5月27日及6月2日舉行，8位會員參加；
- 專為旅遊統籌員及秘書而設的「旅遊安排技巧」半天課程於5月28日舉行，參加者共12人；
- 「電話英語」半天培訓課程於5月29日舉行，參加者共13人；
- 「專業電話應對技巧」課程於5月31日舉行，參加者共26人；
- 為期兩天，專為新晉主管及經理而設的寫作技巧課程已於6月11及13日舉行，參加者共12人；
- 8位會員參加「面對傳媒訪問如何方可得心應手」課程；
- 報讀「行政人員演說技巧課程 - 發掘自己的演說才能」的會員共13人。

其他活動

- 109位會員和嘉賓出席3288晚飯會的4月份聚會；
- 5月28日，21位會員和嘉賓出席高富會在中山溫泉高爾夫球會舉辦的活動。 ■

21 May. More than 650 business leaders and senior government officials from 23 economies attended the conference. Hong Kong representatives participated actively in the conference, fielding 14 speakers and moderators during the programme. In his opening plenary speech, President Ramos praised PBEC for its vision and efforts to trade and investment liberalization. Mrs Anson Chan, in a widely applauded keynote address, spoke about Hong Kong's transition and of the confidence of the people of Hong Kong in the future of the Special Administrative Region of China. Other prominent personalities who addressed the conference were PRC Vice Premier Li Lanqing, Malaysian Acting Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, Korn Dabbaransi, Director General of the WTO, Renato Ruggiero and the former Philippine President, Corazon Aquino. The Working Committee on Administrative Barriers to Trade chaired by Hong Kong discussed the final results of its survey and determined the needs for further tariff reduction along with further relaxation of investment principles. The committee's recommendations included forming deregulation units within each economy to work in partnership with the private sector, and issuing annual deregulation progress reports. The Hong Kong Committee was awarded the privilege of organizing the 32nd International General Meeting in Hong Kong in May 1999.

Dr G Jaramillo, President of Confederation of the Chambers of Commerce in Colombia and President of PBEC Colombia Committee, visited the Chamber on 3 June. Useful views were exchanged on areas for future cooperation between the Hong Kong and the Colombia Committees. Dr Eden Woon, Director General of PBEC-HK, urged Dr Jaramillo to organize a large Colombian delegation to participate in 1999 PBEC IGM.

On 29 May, Dr Eden Woon received Dr Gonzalo Garland, Chairman, and Mr Alfonso J Alvarez-Calderon, Director General of PBEC Peru. Dr Garland gave a presentation on business and investment opportunities in Peru.

On 11 June, Mr Peter Barrett, member of the General Committee, chaired a roundtable luncheon, at which Ms Susan Luchs, Director for ASPIRE (APEC Student professional Integration and Reentry) was the guest speaker. Ms Luchs outlined the programme/services offered by ASPIRE and shared her personal experience in recruitment of personnel within the Asia Pacific region.

INDUSTRIAL AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DIVISION

COMMITTEES

SME Committee

Mr Norman Cheung and Ms Phyllis Kwong were elected as the committee chairman and vice chairman respectively at a meeting on 20 May.

A joint Chamber, Trade Development Council and Business Partner City Council of Osaka SME Mission to Japan was organised from 8-11 June. A total of 12 members participated in the visit which was headed by Mr Denis Lee. The delegation had the opportunity of meeting with the Vice Mayor of Osaka during their stay in the city.

Environment Committee

A meeting was held on 23 May, at which Mr Joe Zorn, Managing Director of Pacific Waste Management Ltd, spoke on the activities of his company. The Committee also discussed the dissemination of the Air Quality Position Paper which had been previously endorsed by the General Committee.

Industrial Affairs Committee

A draft Industrial Policy Position Paper was circulated to members for comments. This will be submitted to the General Committee for consideration at its next meeting.

EVENTS

- 109 members and guests joined the 3288 Dinner Club meeting held on 20 April.
- 21 members and guests joined the Chamber Golf Club outing held at Chung Shan Hot Spring Golf Club on 28 May.
- Ms Rebecca Chow of Trident Corporate Services spoke on "Selection and Management of Offshore Service Companies" at a roundtable luncheon on 27 May.
- Ms Christine Koo of Christine Koo and Co spoke on "Assessing Insurance Policies for Companies" at a roundtable luncheon on 28 May.
- A training workshop on "Tax Efficiency Arrangements for Foreign Investors Engaged in Domestic Sales and Foreign Exports in the PRC" was

organised on 30 May. 23 members attended. A second workshop was arranged for 13 June due to popular demand. 21 members participated in the repeat workshop.

- A training workshop on "Inventory Management and Control" was held on 2 June. 21 members attended the event.
- A training workshop on "Taxation aspects of value-added processing in the PRC and Understanding PRC and Hong Kong Taxation" was held on 6 June. 18 members subscribed to the session.
- 2 non-Chinese participated in the Mandarin Examination, Intermediate Level on 31 May and both passed the examination.
- A 2-day training course on "Customer Services" was held on 27 May and 2 June. 8 members attended.
- A half-day training course on "Effective Travel Planning Skills for Travel Co-ordinators/Secretaries" was held on 28 May. 12 members attended.
- A half-day training course on "Telephone English" was held on 29 May. 13 members attended.
- A half-day training course on "Professional Telephone Skills" was held on 31 May. 26 members attended.
- A 2-day training course on "Management Writing for Newly Promoted Supervisors & Managers" was held on 11 and 13 June. 12 members attended.
- A one day training workshop on "Managing the Media to Create Opportunities" was attended by 8 participants.
- A one-and-a-half day training workshop on "Presentation Skills Workshop for Executives – How to Bring out the Best in Yourself" was held, with 13 participants attending.
- A roundtable luncheon on "1996 Population By-Census" was organised on 4 June when Deputy Commissioner, Mr Fung Hing-wang presented comprehensive data to 22 attendees. ■

德高保險 智者之選



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SEMINAR ON INNOVATION IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES

ORGANISED BY: HONG KONG COALITION OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES



From left to right: Dr W K Chan - Secretary General, Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries; Dr Kwaku Atuahene-Gima - Head & Associate Professor (Marketing and Innovation Management), City University of Hong Kong; Mr Paul Whitmore - Managing Director, Consultancy Associates Ltd; Mr Gavin Laws, Head of Trade Services and Marketing, Standard Chartered Bank.

左起：香港服務業聯盟秘書長陳偉群博士；香港城市大學管理學系系主任及副教授（專業營銷及創新管理）鴻嘉吉馬博士；韋志和顧問公司董事總經理韋志和先生；渣打銀行貿易服務及市場推廣主管羅嘉勳先生

Innovation management in service industries

Maintaining competitiveness and controlling costs through innovation

Hong Kong is a service-oriented economy and the service sector is driving economic growth. To cope with the ever increasing competition in the market place, companies need to develop an innovative culture in order to stay ahead.

At the seminar on Innovation in Service Industries held on 29 May, Mr T Brian Stevenson, Chairman of the Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries, said in his welcoming speech that the most critical issue facing Hong Kong companies today is how to manage an unpredictable, ever changing economy with keen competition and rising operating costs.

He said entrepreneurs and managers have to get involved in quality improvement and innovation to regain some degree of control over the destiny of their organisations.

Dr Kwaku Atuahene-Gima, Head & Associate Professor (Marketing and Innovation Management) of the City University of Hong Kong started his presentation with three interesting but impressive quotes:

"There is a world market for maybe five computers" (*Thomas Watson, Chairman, IBM, 1943*);

"There is no reason why anyone would want a computer at home" (*Ken Olson, President, Chairman and Founder, Digital Equipment Co, 1977*);

"640K (of RAM) ought to be enough for anybody" (*Bill Gates, Chairman, Microsoft, 1983*).

These lively quotes brought out an important message that even world-famous visionaries could be "dead

wrong" in their judgement. "These quotes show us that being a visionary innovator requires openness to the unexpected, plus a high degree of flexibility," said Dr Gima.

Dr Gima said innovation should be broadly construed to include new concepts of managing the business; examples include a new strategic plan, a new business growth options, a new organisational structure and reward system, a new human resources policy, a new marketing strategy, and a new delivery process.

These are what some would call managerial innovations.

According to Dr Gima, innovation takes place at three levels in a service organisation - the individual, the group (or team) and the organisation.

At the individual level, each employee is human and creative, and creativity can be expressed in innovative practices and procedures at work. Whilst hindrance to employees' creativity mostly comes from organisational systems and cultures, organisations can either create an environment in which employee creativity is nurtured and blooms into innovation, or one in which it is starved of support.

At the group level, few organisations operate successfully without teams. Organisations have to try to create an environment where creativity of teams is encouraged.

At the organisation level, innovation is driven by the top management through the creation of a culture that supports and nurtures individual and group creativity.

According to Dr Gima, there are three major factors likely to stimulate innovation in a service organisation.

These factors are the possession of well trained employees in innovation management, the provision of innovation culture and the creation of legitimacy for sustained innovation through the management of meaning by the top management, and the promotion of Innovation Value Logic (IVL) by services organisations.

Through years of study into innovation management, Dr Gima has discovered two main strategic value logics that shape innovation among firms in services industries, namely Positional Value Logic (PVL) and Innovation Value Logic (IVL).

Services organisations operating under PVL are slow to recognise changing realities as they try mainly to do better in what they already do, while those operating under IVL are capable of transforming the present and also creating the future because they emphasize the creation and utilization of new technological, market and employee opportunities to create a total value experience for both today's and tomorrow's customers.

Dr Gima concluded his speech by reminding the audience of one important myth hindering innovation in service industries i.e. "Service innovations are easy to copy". This is a misunderstanding of what a new service is.

Competing firms, while copying core services, usually find it difficult to copy the orchestration and delivery of the experience. It is the original service provider who owns the total value-driven

服務業的創意管理

維持競爭力及控制成本之道

香港是一個服務業主導的經濟體系。本地經濟在服務業的推動下不斷成長。然而，市場競爭愈趨激烈，企業必須建立「創意文化」才可穩佔優勢。

在5月29日舉行的《服務業創意研討會》上，香港服務業聯盟主席**施文信**致開幕辭時指出，香港商界現時最重要的是如何在競爭日烈、經營成本節節上升的形勢下，迎合不斷轉變、莫可預測的市場需求。

因此，決策者及管理人員必須改善品質、力求創新，才可儘量掌握企業的命運。

香港城市大學管理學系系主任及副教授(專業營銷及創新管理)**鴻翥吉馬**博士是當日的講者之一。他首先引述三位名人的說話，既有趣又令人印象深刻。

「全球市場大概可容納五台電腦。」— 萬國商業機器主席**屈臣** (1943年)

「人們沒有購置家用電腦的需要。」— 迪吉多電腦公司總裁、主席兼創辦人**奧臣** (1977年)

「640K儲存空間應該可以滿足所有人的需要！」— 微軟主席**蓋茨** (1983年)

這些生動的例子帶出了一個重要的訊息，即使是高瞻遠矚的國際名人，也可能作出完全錯誤的判斷。鴻翥吉馬博士指出：「作為具有遠見的創造者，必須持開放的態度面對各種意料之外的事情，並靈活應變。」

他表示，創意應涵蓋所有嶄新的業務管理概念，例如新的策略性計劃、業務發展方案、組織結構及獎勵制度、人力資源政策、促銷策略以至付運程序等。

以上種種，部分業者稱之為「創意管理」。

鴻翥吉馬博士指出，服務業機構內的「創新行為」可分為個人、團隊(小組)及機構三個層次。

個人方面，員工乃具備創新能力的個體，並可從日常實務及工作程序中反映創意。然而，機構本身的制度和文化傳統往往成為窒礙員工發揮創意的阻力，針對上述情況，機構應建立一個鼓勵創新的工作環境，甚或孕育員工的創意，使之開花結果。

世上少有缺乏團隊合作而成功經營的機



Dr Gima (standing in front of the podium) presenting his speech on Innovation Management in Service Industries.

鴻翥吉馬博士致辭

experience of their respective new services, not those imitators.

Mr Paul Whitmore, Managing Director of Consultancy Associates Ltd addressed the audience with practical examples on how innovation can be applied in different service industries. While illustrating the theory and practice of innovation, Mr Whitmore pointed out theory and practice are entirely different things.

He also emphasized one specific point – the importance of maintaining the basic technical strengths of the company. No matter how far companies have adopted new technologies to create innovative goods or services, they should not totally get rid of their basic technical strengths.

A concrete illustration of innovation in the service sector was brought out by the case presentation on the topic of "Own Label Business" by Mr Gavin Laws, Head of Trade Services and Marketing of Standard Chartered Bank.

Mr Laws briefly introduced how the Bank innovates to allow customers full access to all transactions. Crossborder transaction can now be done in the same day instead of taking 4 days in the past.

This new and innovative product, namely Own Label Business, provides speedy and efficient services to their banking and trading customers engaging in international trade, of which timely and effective transactions are crucial. ■

構。因此，後者應嘗試營造合適的環境，鼓勵團隊發揮創意。

在機構的層次上，須由最高管理層建立一套企業文化，支持並培育個人及團隊的創新精神，藉此創新服務。

服務業機構內，若員工曾接受有關創意管理的良好訓練，最高管理層又積極提倡創意文化，建立持續創新的傳統，並大力推廣「創意價值邏輯」，均有助激發創意。

經多年研究，鴻壽吉馬博士發現，服務業機構創新與否，取決於它奉行的是「職位價值邏輯」還是「創意價值邏輯」。

根據職位價值邏輯運作的服務業機構，著眼改進現行的辦事方式，因此對不斷轉變的客觀現實環境反應緩慢。反過來說，無論在科技、促銷和人力資源方面，奉行創意價值邏輯的公司均注重開發並掌握新的機會，為現存及未來的客戶建立「全面價值經驗」，因而具備改變現在、創造未來的能力。

鴻壽吉馬博士在總結演辭時提醒聽眾，「創新服務容易為人抄襲」的觀念是阻礙服務業創新的最大絆腳石。這種理論根本誤解了「創新服務」的本質。

抄襲對手的服務不難，但與服務本身配套的各項條件和經驗卻往往抄襲不來，只有最先提供服務的機構才擁有有關經驗，模倣者難與之比擬。

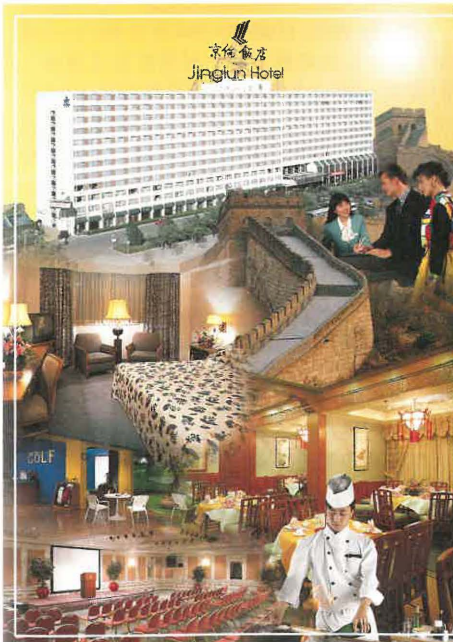
韋志和顧問公司董事總經理**韋志和**以實例說明性質各異的服務業機構如何運用創意，並指出了理論與實踐截然不同的地方。

他特別強調企業維持基礎技術優勢的重要性。不論這些機構如何成功地運用新科技生產新的產品或服務，也不應該把基礎技術拋諸腦後。

渣打銀行貿易服務及市場推廣主管**羅嘉勳**也是講者之一。他以"Own Label Business"為例，具體地說明服務業如何落實創意管理。

他簡略介紹了渣打銀行方便客戶的一系列全面革新措施。舉例說，以往需時4天完成的越境交易現時已可即日辦妥。

"Own Label Business"為從事國際貿易的銀行及貿易客戶提供了快捷、有效的服務。對這批客戶來說，儘快完成有效交易十分重要。 ■



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 nikko hotels international

New rules needed for transshipment air cargo

In a position paper submitted to government, the Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries has called for an amendment in the Import and Export Ordinance to facilitate the air cargo industry of Hong Kong.

With the opening of the new airport at Chek Lap Kok next year Hong Kong is set to improve its position further as a leading aviation hub of the region, the CSI said.

But in line with the vast opportunities that lie ahead, the regulatory framework governing our aviation industry needs also to be modernised in order that the full potential for business in Chek Lap Kok is exploited.

In its paper CSI highlights in particular the need for change in the regulatory system affecting transshipment air cargo.

The paper continues: Under existing legislation (The Import and Export Ordinance Cap. 60 Section 31) "transshipment" is defined as import and re-export and subject to various licence and permit control governing goods in and out of Hong Kong. The application process for documentation may take up to two months.

Although many types of transshipment air cargo are not subject to control, classification is a time consuming and sometimes painful process. Usually,

transshipment air cargo will only stay in the airport for a few hours waiting to be connected to other flights. Often the connecting flight is missed due to time spent on classification. This has caused serious delay to airfreight cargoes and hence undermined air cargo throughput especially for time-sensitive commodities.

By contrast, many neighbouring territories have much simpler procedures for transshipment of air freight. As a result, many airlines are now avoiding Hong Kong for transshipment of, for example, electronics items. Such a legal definition is costing Hong Kong dear.

Unlike other mode of transportation, transshipment air cargo is always kept within the airport customs boundary and under the control of Hong Kong Customs. Airlines and cargo terminal operators can produce movement details at any time when requested by the Authorities. This is so as the movement of all air cargo through Hong Kong is recorded at all times whilst within the air cargo terminal by computers.

As such, transshipment for air freight is not a fully import-and-export activity. Because of the different nature of air transport where time is of the essence, such goods should be treated as "transit" to enable them to pass through quickly.

Under the Import and Export

Ordinance (Cap 60 Section 31) "transit" is defined as goods remaining in the same vessel or aircraft transiting Hong Kong. In our view, the definition of "transit" should be expanded to include transshipment air cargo within the airport customs boundary, making such cargo no longer subject to import and export licensing control.

The total volume of air freight transshipment for 1996 is 217,500 tonnes. It is estimated that the projected loss to Hong Kong as a transshipment hub because of the current narrow definition of transit which does not encompass through-terminal transshipment would be 110,000 tonnes per year. Expanding the definition of transit would thus do much to expand Hong Kong's position as an air freight hub and hence facilitate Hong Kong's competitive position in trade vis-a-vis neighbouring territories.

The expansion of transshipment traffic through Hong Kong carries an increased level of importance with the expanded handling capacity brought about by the opening of the new airport. The increased volume of transshipment through Hong Kong will help to maintain the cost of handling imports and exports and will therefore be most beneficial to the competitiveness of Hong Kong's international trade. ■

有需要制訂新的空運貨物中轉守則

在提呈港府的一份立場書中，香港服務業聯盟促請當局修訂現行的《進出口條例》，以促進本港空運業的發展。

聯盟在立場書內表示，赤鱸角新機場明年啟用後，香港在區內的空運中心地位將更形鞏固。

然而，眼前雖有大量的發展機會，但若要充分利用新機場的商業潛力，便得把現時監管空運業的法例加以修改。

聯盟在立場書內強調，與空運貨物中轉有關的監管制度尤須作出修訂。

立場書中提出，根據現行法例（進出口條例60章31條），「中轉」的定義是進口及再出口貨物，因而須按監管貨物進出香港的各項牌照及准許證規定進行。現時，申領這些文件的時間可長達兩個月之久。

雖然現時不少類別的中轉空運貨物並未納入監管之列，但分類過程本身便耗費不少時間，甚至叫人難以忍受。中轉空運貨物通常只需在機場內存放數小時，便會給載運到

其他接駁航機，但由於把貨物分類需時，往往錯過了接駁航機的班次。這不但嚴重拖慢了中轉空運貨物的處理速度，更使本港的空運貨物吞吐量大減，而減幅則以那些需在短時間內付運的貨物最為顯著。

反觀不少鄰近地區，其空運貨物中轉程序顯得較為簡單，因此，很多航空公司已避免經香港中轉某類貨物（如電子產品）。香港為此付出了沉重的代價。

跟其他付運模式不同，中轉的空運貨物必須存放在機場的海關範圍內，接受香港海關的監管。航空公司及貨運站經營商可按當局要求，隨時提供貨運的詳情。這是因為所有空運貨物途經香港時，有關的貨運資料已輸入空運貨站的電腦系統內。

如此看來，空運貨物的中轉活動算不上是完全的進出口貨運活動。以性質而論，空運服務的特點是快捷省時，有別於其他貨運模式。按此推論，為了把中轉空運貨物儘快轉運出境，它們應被視作「過境」貨物處理。

根據《進出口條例》（60章31條），「過境」貨物是指停留在同一過境船隻或飛機上的貨物。服務業聯盟認為，港府應把「過境」貨物的含義擴闊，將停留在機場海關範圍內的中轉空運貨物納入「過境」之列，豁免業者為中轉貨物申領牌照或准許證。

1996年，本港中轉空運貨物的總貨運量為217,500噸。由於現時本港在「過境」貨物方面的定義狹窄，並沒有把經由貨運站轉運的貨物視為「過境」貨物處理，因此，每年經香港中轉的貨物預料將銳減110,000噸，本地的中轉中心地位將受損害。擴闊「過境」貨物的定義有助鞏固香港的空運中心地位，從而提高本港在貿易方面的競爭力，並與鄰國在市場上並駕齊驅。

新機場啟用後，相信可大大增強處理貨運的能力，中轉貨運業務對本港亦將日益重要。中轉貨運量增加，有助維持進出口貨物的處理成本，提高香港在國際貿易方面的競爭力。 ■



The Joint Associations Welcome Breakfast Meeting at the Island Shangri-La Hotel. Far left: Dr Eden Woon, Director of HKGCC; 2nd from left: Mr Chiu Chun Bong, Executive Committee Member of CMA; 4th from left: Mr Paul M F Cheng, Chairman of HKI; 3rd from right: Dr The Hon Philip Wong, Vice Chairman of CGCC; 2nd from right: Brig Ian Christie, the former Director of HKGCC.

主辦單位在港島香格里拉大酒店設早餐會歡迎議員助理到訪。最左：香港總商會總裁翁以登博士；左二：中華廠商聯合會執行委員趙振邦先生；左四：香港國際委員會主席鄭明訓先生；右三：中華總商會副會長黃宜弘博士；右二：香港總商會上任總裁祈仕德先生

US staff briefings a big success

Congressional visits continue under HKSAR administration

Plans are already underway for the next familiarisation visit by senior US Congressional staffers - the first under the HKSAR Government - with their arrival scheduled for early in August.

It is expected another 12 staffers from the offices of US politicians from both houses of the Congress will make the trip to Hong Kong and southern China, the latest in a series of visits organised by the Chamber and other key local organisations.

The planned August visit follows closely on the last delegation of Congressional staffers in March this year who found the programme organised for them to be "useful and informative".

These past visits have been particularly useful in explaining the background of the return of Hong Kong sovereignty to China, the importance of MFN trading status to China and Hong Kong and the immediate outlook for the territory.

Staffers on the March visit said after the completion of their programme that they had been impressed by the vibrancy and vigour of Hong Kong and were generally encouraged about the territory's future.

They were particularly impressed by the confidence shown in many quarters in Hong Kong.

The confidence level of the society as a whole was much higher than what they had expected, despite some political controversies in town (including the Provisional Legislature, civil liberties, etc).

The visit made the staffers in general realise that there was a wide discrepancy between the rather pessimistic views on Hong Kong's transition as reported in the US media and what actually happened on the ground.

One staffer even remarked that having visited Hong Kong, she was more alert to

the risk that the sentiment in the US to "help" Hong Kong's transition, if translated into concrete action, might actually do more harm than good to Hong Kong.

The staffers found that the meetings with Legco, Hong Kong Journalists' Association, students at the USIS in Guangzhou and the district most interesting.

They enjoyed these meetings/visits as they provided the staffers with the chance to exchange ideas with the hosts on a variety of subjects in less formal setting.

A few of the staffers suggested that a meeting with students of the tertiary institutions in Hong Kong should also be organised.

The staffers were generally content with the programme of the visit although some felt that the pace was hectic, in particular in the first day



Mr Paul M F Cheng, Chairman of the Chamber's "Hong Kong International", hosted the breakfast meeting on 24 March.

鄭明訓先生主持3月24日的早餐會議。他是香港總商會屬下「香港國際委員會」的主席。



The US staffers and Mr Brian Goldbeck, US Consul in Hong Kong, at the Legislative Council Building.

議員助理與美國駐港領事高來恩在立法局大樓前合照

承先啟後 再獲佳績

美國國會議員助理 97 後繼續每年訪問香港及華南地區

香港成為中國的特別行政區後，美國的國會議員助理仍將如常東來。八月初，他們將再度來港，有關的行程安排已在籌備之中。

即將訪問香港及華南地區的議員助理預計有 12 位，所代表的國會議員分屬參眾兩院。這是由香港總商會及其他本地機構合辦的一系列訪問中最近期的一個。

八月份的行程實際上是本年三月那次的延續。三月份東來的議員助理均認為有關行程「資料充實，對他們幫助不少」。

這些訪問特別有助議員助理了解香港回歸中國的背景、最惠國待遇對內地和香港的重要性，以及本港在短期內的前景。

三月份東來的議員助理在行程完畢後表示，香港的朝氣和活力令他們印象深刻，這兒的前景也大致叫人鼓舞。

香港各界所顯示的信心，尤其令他們難忘。

儘管人們對某些政治問題抱有不同意見（如臨時立法會、公民自由等），但社會

的整體信心水平仍然遠較議員助理的想像為高。

透過這次訪問，他們大致可察覺一件事實：這兒的實際情況跟美國傳媒報導香港主權過渡時偏向悲觀的態度比較，兩者存在很大的距離。

其中一位議員助理表示，親身到訪香港使她更警覺一種危險。如美國那股「協助」香港過渡的情緒果真變成實際行動，對香港的傷害恐怕會比帶來的好處更多。

議員助理認為，與立法局議員、香港記者協會及內地學生（地點是廣州美國領事館）會面最令他們感到興趣。

他們可在較輕鬆的氣氛下，與東道主就多項問題交流意見。

部分議員助理建議，行程應包括與香港的大專學生會面。

他們大致滿意是次的行程安排，但也有議員助理認為節奏過於緊湊，尤其是第一天由中區乘長途車往大埔，接著再到新界北區參觀。

議員助理一併拜會了立法局議員劉慧卿、涂謹申及羅祥國，不但留下十分深刻的印象，也欣賞雙方能有機會自由地討論問題。

拜會香港記者協會及秦家聰先生是另一個叫他們稱讚不已的安排。雙方圍繞著言論自由、新聞自由及人權等問題暢快地展開討論。

他們對本港一半以上人口所居住的公共屋邨極感興趣，因而探訪了一位居於上水嘉福邨的長者，並建議這類公屋家訪應包括在議員助理未來的行程內。

除羅湖客運大樓外，議員助理同時希望到邊境管制站參觀。政府新聞處表示，如時間許可，該處樂意代為安排。

在預先安排的群體會議以外，部分議員助理表示希望到博物館、藝廊等景點遊

when they had to travel a long distance from Central to Tai Po and then to the North District.

The group found the panel meeting with Legco members, namely Ms Emily Lau, Mr James To and Dr C K Law very impressive and they appreciated the free discussion amongst themselves and the Legco representatives.

Another meeting which the staffers praised most was the briefing by Hong Kong Journalist Association and Mr Frank Ching with respect to the speech/press freedom and human right issues.

The group was much impressed by the public housing system in Hong Kong which accommodates more than 50 per cent of the total population. They had particular interest in the home visit to a senior citizen's home in Ka Fu Estate. For future programmes, it is strongly recommended to include similar home visits in public estates.

Besides the visit to Lo Wu Passenger Terminal, staffers would like to have a trip to the border control points as well. In this regard, GIS expressed they could arrange such visit if more time was available.

Other than the meetings which had been arranged for the group, some of the staffers expressed their side interest in visiting museums, galleries, etc. One of the staffers suggested that more unofficial discussions whilst less meetings with the Government officials should be arranged.

In general, the staffers were in

Mr Willy Lin, Chairman of the Hong Kong Exporters' Association, hosted the debriefing meeting on 29 March.

香港出口商會主席林宣武先生主持 3 月 29 日的匯報會



favour of open-ended discussions with the various hosts at the meetings, instead of sort of one-way briefings on facts and figures. Some participants suggested shorter duration for each meeting.

The group preferred more outings and hoped that they could have more time to see for themselves in the region. Free evenings and more opportunities of mixing with people were appreciated. ■

覽。一位議員助理建議主辦單位安排更多非正式的交流會議，減少與政府官員會面的次數。

總括來說，他們較喜歡在會議中與東道主自由討論各項問題，而不是由單方面作資料匯報。部分議員助理則建議縮短每次會議的時間。

除了增加戶外活動的次數外，議員助理希望有更長的自由活動時間，把握更多與人溝通的機會。 ■



The Joint Associations Farewell Breakfast Meeting at the Island Shangri-La Hotel.

主辦商會在港島香格里拉大酒店設早餐會送別議員助理



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- (m) 結構工程。

本計劃旨在為工科畢業生和廠校交替制工科學生提供充足的實務訓練機會，讓他們接受工程師所需訓練，以符合香港工程師學會專業資格的要求。

每名參與核准訓練方案的受訓者，均可獲發津貼，以協助僱主應付龐大的訓練開支。津貼會經僱主發放，作為薪金的一部分。廠校交替制訓練連同畢業後訓練的津貼期最長為18個月，而前者的津貼期則最長為12個月。現時，畢業生受訓者的津貼額為每月5,550元，廠校交替制受訓者則為每月3,300元。

本計劃由職業訓練局屬下技師訓練委員會管理。該會將透過指定的培訓監督。監察受訓者的訓練情況。

若有興趣參與此項計劃，可致電2836 1716查詢詳情，或填妥下列表格，寄交本委員會。



To: The Committee on Training of Technologists
c/o The Technologist Training Unit, Vocational Training Council
16th Floor, VTC Tower, 27 Wood Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

致：香港灣仔活道二十七號職業訓練局大樓十六樓
職業訓練局技師訓練組
(請交：技師訓練委員會)

We are interested to participate in the EGTS. Please send us more details.

本公司對工科畢業生訓練計劃頗感興趣，請將有關詳情寄予本公司為盼。

Name of company:
公司名稱： _____
(IN BLOCK LETTER) (請用正楷)

Nature of business:
業務性質： _____

Name of person to contact:
聯絡人： _____
(IN BLOCK LETTER) (請用正楷)

Position:
職位： _____

Address:
地址： _____

Telephone:
電話： _____

HKSAR to host 1999 PBEC meeting

Regional body shows confidence in territory's future

The Asia-Pacific region's premier private sector economic body - the Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) - has agreed that its 32nd International General Meeting (IGM) should be held in the Hong Kong SAR in May 1999.

The decision was taken at the close of the 30th IGM, held in Manila from May 16-21 this year. The 1998 IGM will be held in Santiago, Chile, and the meeting in the year 2000 in Melbourne, Australia.

PBEC's decision is an expression of faith in Hong Kong's future as a major international business centre under the sovereignty of China and appropriate recognition of the territory's key role in the regional economic body.

At the Manila meeting, Dr Helmut Sohmen, Chairman of the World-Wide Shipping Agency Ltd, Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong PBEC committee, was re-elected Vice-chairman of the regional body.

Chairman of Motorola Inc of the US Mr Gary Tooker was re-elected PBEC Chairman.

Theme of the 30th anniversary meeting of the regional body was "Pacific in Transition: Adapting to a Changing Business Environment".

Announcing the 1999 meeting scheduled for Hong Kong, new Director General of PBEC Hong Kong and Chamber Director, Dr Eden Woon, said the HKSAR would be proud to host the 32nd IGM.

"This meeting is significant to us all as we shall be able to show the world Hong Kong's continued international character two years after the change of sovereignty," he said.

"With the support of the entire Hong Kong business community, the 32nd PBEC IGM promises to be the premiere conference in the region in 1999."

Initial preparations for the Hong Kong event are already underway and an



His Excellency Fidel V Ramos, President of the Philippines 菲律賓總統拉莫斯致辭

香港特別行政區 將於 1999 年主辦太平洋地區 經濟理事會國際年會

反映地區組織對本港前景充滿信心

作為亞太區內舉足輕重的非官方經濟組織，太平洋地區經濟理事會決定由香港特別行政區主辦在 1999 年 5 月召開的第 32 屆國際年會。

上述決定是在第 30 屆國際年會閉幕時作出的。本年度的國際年會已於 5 月 16 至 21 日在馬尼拉舉行。智利首都聖地牙哥及澳洲墨爾本則分別奪得 1998 及 2000 年的主辦權。

理事會的決定反映了它對香港回歸中國後維持世界主要商業中心地位的信心，確認了香港在這個地區性經濟組織內的重要位置。

馬尼拉會議上，環球船務（香港）有限公司主席兼香港委員會主席蘇海文

博士獲選連任理事會的國際副主席。

美國摩托羅拉有限公司主席圖克亦成功連任理事會主席一職。

第 30 屆國際年會的主題是「太平洋地區的蛻變：如何適應商業氣候的轉變」。

宣佈奪得 1999 年國際年會的主辦權時，香港委員會新任總幹事兼總商會總裁翁以登博士表示，香港特別行政區將以主辦第 32 屆國際年會為榮。

「這次會議的意義重大，我們可藉此向全球宣佈，香港的國際地位在回歸中國兩年後仍然絲毫未變。

Organising Committee will be formed shortly to co-ordinate the meeting and commence a series of fund raising activities for the conference.

In Manila, the 30th IGM of PBEC was attended by more than 600 senior business and government leaders from 23 economies. Ecuador became a full PBEC member at the meeting.

Participants at the Manila IGM included President of the Republic of the Philippines, HE Fidel V Ramos, Vice Premier of People's Republic of China, HE Li Lanqing, acting Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Malaysia, HE Datuk Seri Anwar Ibrahim.

Also participating were the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Industry of Thailand, HE Korn Dabbaransi, Chief Secretary of Hong Kong, the Honorable Anson Chan, Director General of the World Trade Organisation, the Honorable Renato Ruggiero, and former President of the Republic of the Philippines, HE Corazon Aquino.

President Ramos praised PBEC's vision and efforts to promote free trade and investment in the Pacific region. In his speech President Ramos called for synergy between government and business, stressing the importance of this partnership.

Other highlights of the meeting included the adoption of three resolutions.

The first supported and congratulated all parties involved in the efforts toward a smooth reversion of Hong Kong's sovereignty back to China.

The second endorsed the World Trade Organisation's inclusion of all PBEC member economies - especially the People's Republic of China, Russia, and Chinese Taipei.

The third resolution reviewed past recommendations made by various organisations to APEC and urged APEC to move in 1997 from an agenda setting body to an implementation body.

It highlighted several issues of high priority, including the rapid elimination of administrative barriers to trade and investment, strengthening and implementing the APEC Non-Binding Investment Principles, and establishing effective regimes for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. PBEC applauded APEC's vision and stated that it will work with APEC to ensure that tangible benefits are created for business and the region's people.

In recognition of its thirty productive years as the voice of the business in the Pacific, PBEC launched a history book to recognise PBEC's legacy and the business leaders who have made it the dynamic organisation that it is today.

Special guests of honor were four former International Presidents and Chairmen in attendance who were lauded for their vision and dedication to the organisation.

They were Mr Frederick B Whittemore (USA), Dr Chen-Fu Koo (Chinese Taipei), Mr Pyong-Hwoi Koo (Korea), and Mr Russell J Fynmore AO (Australia).

Pacific leaders discussed the challenges in adapting to the changing regional business environment in sessions that addressed the future of Hong Kong, newly industrialising economies, removing barriers in banking and financial services, pressures of population and urbanisation, energy demands and supply in the region, and the Mekong Delta.

The conference participants dealt with many other critical issues facing the Pacific region today, including the relationship between technology and business, telecommunications, foreign direct investment, the environment, human resource development, ASEAN at 30, the progress of the WTO, agricultural trade, technology transfer, changing corporate management in the region, infrastructure, and what makes an economy competitive.

Eivind Kolding was a panelist to a session on "From Highways to Ports: Integrating Infrastructure for the Pacific's Growth".

高義凌先生是小組討論環節的講者之一，題目是「從公路到港口：綜合發展基建以促進太平洋區的經濟增長」



Martin Barrow presided at a meeting of the Working Committee on Administrative Barriers to Trade.
鮑磊先生主持貿易行政障礙工作委員會會議



The Honorable Renato Ruggiero, Director General, World Trade Organisation

世貿組織總幹事盧吉羅



Mrs Anson Chan responding to questions from the audience

陳方安生回應聽眾提問

「在香港商界的鼎力支持下，是次年會肯定會成為區內在 1999 年最矚目的大型會議。」

第 32 屆國際年會的初步籌備工作已經展開。一俟統籌是次會議的籌備委員會成立，即會著手舉辦一系列活動籌募經費。

參與馬尼拉年會的 600 餘位商界領袖和政府官員分別來自 23 個國家和地區。會上，厄瓜多爾獲接納為理事會的正式會員。

芸芸出席者中，包括了菲律賓總統**拉莫斯**、中國副總理**李嵐清**、馬來西亞代總理兼財政部長**易卜拉欣**。

泰國副總理兼工業部長**達巴爾西**、香港布政司**陳方安生**、世貿組織總幹事**盧吉羅**，以及菲律賓前總統**阿基諾夫人**也是座上客。

拉莫斯總統讚揚理事會在促進太平洋貿易及投資自由化的遠見和貢獻。他在演辭中呼籲政府與商界合作，並強調這種夥伴關係的重要性。

會議通過了三項決議：一是支持並祝賀所有為香港順利回歸作出貢獻的人士；二是促請世貿組織接納太平洋地區經濟理事會所有成員（特別是中國、俄羅斯及中華台北）為會員；三是檢討過去各團體向亞太經合組織提呈的建議，並促請後者在 1997 年由議事機構發展為執行機構。

大會提出了數項急需處理的問題，包括儘快消除影響貿易及投資的行政障礙，強化並執行亞太經合組織的自願性投資守則，以及設立有效的機制，保護並執行知識產權。

太平洋地區經濟理事會對亞太經合組織的遠見極為欣賞，並表示將與後者緊密合作，造福區內商人及人民。

三十年來，理事會一直是反映區內商界意見的一把聲音。有見及此，大會出版了一

本歷史專集，除介紹本身的發展史外，更藉此讚揚歷來對該組織貢獻良多，使其達致現今規模的商界翹楚。

大會邀請了 4 位前國際主席為特別嘉賓，向他們對理事會的貢獻致敬。

他們是美國的 Mr. Whittemore、中華台北的 Dr. Chen-Fu Koo、韓國的 Mr. Pyong-Hwoi Koo 及澳洲的 Mr. Russell J Fynmore AO。

太平洋區的領袖在小組討論環節中談到如何適應區內不斷轉變的營商環境，話題包括香港的未來；新興工業經濟體系；消除銀行及金融業的營商障礙；人口增長及都市化的壓力；區內的能源供求；以及湄公河三角洲的發展。

與會代表也談到太平洋區現今面對的不少重要問題，其中包括科技與商業的關係；通訊；海外直接投資；環境；人力資源的培訓；東盟成立三十週年；世貿組織的工作進度；農業貿易；技術轉移；企業管理模式的轉變；基礎建設；以及決定經濟競爭力的因素。

其他重要的小組研究專題計有：建立亞太區與拉丁美洲的關係；地區安全；與貧者分享經濟發展的果實；商界在亞太經合組織的角色；廿一世紀的中國。

理事會轄下 6 個工作委員會在期間開會，除了訂定日後的工作進程外，更討論了理事會的主要政策，並取得重大成果。

由香港出任主席的貿易行政障礙工作委員會討論過有關的研究結果後，認為有需要進一步削減關稅及放寬投資原則。

委員會建議在每個國家 / 地區成立放寬規管小組，與私營環節緊密合作，並每年出版進度報告。

環境工作委員會討論了去年在中期指導委員會會議中提出的兩個計劃。



Former Philippine President Her Excellency Corazon Aquino
菲律賓前總統阿基諾夫人致辭



PRC Vice Premier, HE Li Lanqing
中國副總理李嵐清致辭

Other important sessions included discussions on forging ties between the Asia Pacific and Latin America, regional security, sharing the fruits of development with the poor, the role of the business sector in APEC, and China in the 21st century.

PBEC's six working committees met to discuss and develop their work programs and made substantial progress on the key policy issues of PBEC.

The Working Committee on Administrative Barriers chaired by Hong Kong discussed the final results of its survey and determined the needs for further tariff reduction along with further relaxation of investment principles.

The committee's recommendations included forming deregulation units within each economy to work in partnership with the private sector, and issuing annual deregulation progress reports.

The Working Committee on Environment addressed the two projects proposed at last year's Mid-term Steering Committee Meeting in Kauai.

The first project reviewed was "PBEC On-line Environmental Information on the Internet," which involves gathering information on environmental policies in PBEC's member economies for publication on the Internet.

The second project discussed was the development of an environmental award to be issued to a company that has displayed outstanding commitment to sustainable environmental protection.

The Working Committee on Food Products analysed the results of its food safety survey in order to determine further action on the subject.



Chief Secretary, the Honorable Anson Chan, joined Chairman of the Philippine Committee, Oscar Hilado and Vice chairman, Dr Helmut Sohmen for lunch.

布政司陳方安生、理事會菲律賓委員會主席伊拉度及蘇海文博士午餐時談笑甚歡



Mr Martin Barrow moderated at a session on "Newly Industrialising Economies (NIEs): Charting the Way Forward for the Asia Pacific's New Tigers".

鮑福先生主持的小組討論環節 - 「新興工業國 - 引領亞太區明日之星邁步向前」



Ian Wilson moderated at a session on "Banking and Financial Services: Removing the Barriers".

華禮信先生主持的環節 - 「消除銀行及金融服務的障礙」



Michael Tien moderated at a session on "From Family to Professionals: Changing Corporate Management in the Pacific".

田北辰先生主持的環節 - 「從家族成員到專業經理：太平洋區轉變中的企業管理模式」

The committee discussed the importance of food safety and ways in which the committee could develop practical results in a timely manner.

Members decided to narrow the committee's focus in order to concentrate on issues that would make an immediate impact with long-term potential.

The Working Committee on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) continued discussions on developing an FDI Index and began discussions on developing a position regarding enhanced transparency in international business transactions.

In order to gather information for the creation of the index, the committee will soon complete a survey that will be distributed to all members via PBEC's member committees.

The Working Committee on Services held its first formal meeting and established a work program with both short and long-term objectives. The committee decided to initially focus its efforts on financial and telecommunications services and formed two sub-groups to develop PBEC's positions in these sectors.

These subgroups will examine issues in regulatory reform and market liberalisation in order to develop a set of recommendations based on market-driven policies and practices.

The committee also agreed to draft a PBEC statement in support of a successful conclusion of the GATS financial services negotiations to be presented at the Mid-term Steering Committee Meeting in Vancouver.

The Working Committee on Technology agreed to proceed with its project on the education and training needs of businesses in the Asia Pacific region.

The goals of the project are to define the relationships among technology transfer, intellectual property protection, and human resource development, to identify the specific training needs of companies in the region, and to stimulate cooperation among governments, multilateral institutions, and industry in addressing those issues.

At the 1997 Mid-term Steering Committee Meeting, the committee will present a report with recommendations based on survey data collected from businesses in the region.

Given the importance and relevance of transparency to all PBEC working committees, PBEC's Steering Committee established an Ad Hoc Committee on Transparency.

This new committee convened its first meeting and agreed to work toward the drafting of a set of regional guidelines for business practices, as called for in PBEC's policy paper "Implementing Free Trade and Investment in the Pacific Region". ■

第一個計劃建議綜合理事會各成員的環境政策資料，在互聯網上發佈。第二個計劃建議設立獎項，頒發予對環保有傑出貢獻的公司。

食品工作委員會分析了由委員會本身進行的食物安全調查的結果，以決定下一步的做法。

除討論食品安全的重要性外，委員會更研究如何在適當的時間，實際地應用調查的結果。

成員決定縮窄委員會的焦點，專注於一些具備即時效應，但又影響深遠的事宜。

海外直接投資委員會繼續討論制定海外直接投資指數的問題，並有意訂定立場，促請提高國際商業交易的透明度。

為了搜集制定指數所需的資料，委員會不久便會完成一份問卷，然後透過各地區的委員會分發予全體會員。

年會舉行期間，服務業工作委員會首次召開正式會議，確立了包含短期及長期目標的工作大綱。委員會議決首先集中處理金融及電訊服務，並成立兩個專責小組，分別制定理事會在兩方面的立場。

專責小組將研究改革監管措施及開放市場等問題，以便在市場主導的政策下提出一套完整的建議。

委員會亦同意為理事會草擬一份聲明，促請儘快完成《服務貿易總協定》有關金融服務業的談判。這份聲明將提交在溫哥華舉行的中期指導委員會閱覽。

科技工作委員會同意繼續研究亞太商界在教育及人材培訓方面的需要。

計劃的目標是界定科技轉移、保障知識產權及發展人力資源三者的關係，找出區內公司在培訓方面的獨特需要，並鼓勵政府、多邊組織及業內人士合作解決有關問題。

在1997年度的中期指導委員會會議上，該會將提交工作報告，根據區內企業提供的數據提出建議。

鑑於透明度對所有工作委員會的重要性，理事會指導委員會特別成立了一個有關透明度的臨時委員會。

這個新設的委員會已召開了首次會議，並同意按理事會一份名為「在太平洋區推行自由貿易及投資」的政策文件所言，著手草擬一套地區性商業實務指引。 ■

Study tour to Futian Free Trade Zone

A new policy of opening the domestic market in Guangdong Province for products manufactured by foreign enterprises encourages foreign investments, especially in manufacturing sector along the coast.

The geographical advantages and well-developed infrastructure of Futian Free Trade Zone (FFTZ) make it a potentially good site for foreign investment in manufacturing industry.

For this reason, the Chamber organized a one day study tour to FFTZ to study its infrastructure facilities and the preferential treatments offered to foreign enterprises.

The 52-member delegation was led by Mr Hilton H Cheong-Leen, Senior member of China Committee and Managing Director of H Cheong-Leen & Co (HK) Ltd. The delegation was composed of representatives from foreign banks, trading companies and manufacturing companies.

Among the 15 Free Trade Zones in China, FFTZ is the one closest to Hong Kong and is only 31 kilometers North of Tsimshatsui. Passageway No.1 links up Hong Kong and FFTZ directly and vehicles owned by enterprises investing in FFTZ are allowed to enter FFTZ without a double license. The Futian Customs and Immigration Office serving enterprises investing in FFTZ is operating 10 hours a day and 7 days a week.

FFTZ covers 1.35 square kilometers and more than 70% of the land had been sold. Investment projects were introduced to FFTZ since 1993. To date, more than 270 enterprises invested HK\$4 billion in FFTZ. In 1996, total trade within FFTZ amounted to RMB 4.2 billion and the figure is expected to reach RMB 17 billion in 1997.

With the assistance of the Administration Bureau of FFTZ, the delegation visited Nippon Express (Shenzhen) Co Ltd, Haifa Development (Shenzhen) Ltd and STS Microelectronics Co Ltd before returning to Hong Kong. ■



Mr Andrew Pan of Futian Free Trade Zone briefs the delegation on the infrastructural facilities.

福田保稅區管理局經濟發展處科長潘明先生向考察團介紹區內基建設施

考察福田保稅區新貌

廣東省政府推行新政策，准許外商投資企業的產品內銷，對促進外資發揮了良好的作用；其中，投資沿海城市的廠家尤多。

福田保稅區不但位置優越，而且擁有良好的基建設施，為從事製造業的外商提供了理想的投資地點。

有見及此，總商會特別組織考察團實地參觀區內的基建設施，並了解保稅區給予外商的優惠條件。

是次行程由中國委員會資深會員兼張連貿易（香港）有限公司董事總經理張有興先生擔任團長。考察團一行52人，其中包括在外資銀行、貿易公司及製造業工作的人士。

在中國 15 個保稅區中，以福田保稅區與香港的距離最短，僅在尖沙咀以北 31 公里。由香港出發，經一號專用通道便可直達保稅區，而由區內企業擁有的車輛，更無需申領粵、港兩地的車牌。福田海關及入境處為了方便在保稅區投資的企業，每日開放達 10 小時，而且全年辦公。

福田保稅區佔地 1.35 平方公里，其中七成土地已經售出。1993 年起，保稅區正式對

外招商，至現時為止，在保稅區投資的企業逾 270 家，投資總額達 40 億港元。1996 年，保稅區的貿易總額達 42 億人民幣，預料 1997 年更會高達 170 億人民幣。

考察團在福田保稅區管理局的協助下，參觀了日通國際物流（深圳）有限公司、海福發展（深圳）有限公司，及深圳賽意法微電子有限公司。 ■



Mr Li Bo (right), Assistant Bureau Chief & Section Chief of Economic Development of Futian Free Trade Zone and Mr Hilton Cheong-Leen (centre), Mission Leader are having lunch

福田保稅區管理局局長助理李波先生（右）與考察團團長張有興先生（中）共晉午餐。

Cutting Red Tape is in the BAG

Too Much Red Tape? (or too little), Too Many Regulations? (or too few), Too Little Contracting Out (or too much)

The Financial Secretary has set up a new organisation in his own office to answer the above questions.

The Business Advisory Group (BAG), comprising 11 top businessmen plus 7 key government officials, gives an overall steer on the way forward and sets priorities.

Send your opinions/comments/suggestions to:

The Director
Business and Services Promotion Unit
Financial Secretary's Office
Room 1502-04, Edinburgh Tower
15 Queen's Road Central
Hong Kong
Tel (852) 2921 8832
Fax (852) 2537 7725
E-mail: bspu @ hkstar.com

Most of all BAG wants to hear direct from anyone in the business community with views on what the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government should (or should not) be doing to better serve the business community.

Business Advisory Group

The BAG has the following Terms of Reference:

1. Having regard to the aims of the Helping Business Programme, to
 - cut red tape and eliminate over regulation;
 - reduce cost of compliance to business sector and cost of enforcement to Government;
 - transfer services out of the public sector to the business sector where appropriate market conditions prevail; and
 - improve existing services and introduce

new services; to advise the Financial Secretary on the development and implementation of the Helping Business Programme as they might affect the business sector.

2. To identify problems and difficulties encountered by the business sector in the Government's regulatory or service functions and make recommendations to the Financial Secretary on improvements or solutions.

It also has three specialist sub-groups to look at particular areas in more depth, as follows:

1. Sub-group to oversee cutting red tape and elimination of over regulation (Chairman: Mr Martin Barrow)
2. Sub-group to oversee reduction of cost of compliance (Chairman: Dr Harry Lee)
3. Sub-group to oversee transfer of public services (Chairman: Mr Michael Tien) ■

營商諮詢小組著手解決過分規管問題

太多繁瑣規則?
太多 (或太少) 規管措施?
太多 (或太少) 公營服務由私人承辦?

財政司司長已成立了直屬於他本人的部門，解答上述問題。

由 11 位商界領袖及 7 位政府高層官員組成的營商諮詢小組，則負責制定解決這些問題的大方向，並釐定行動的先後次序。

各位可透過電話、傳真、信件或電郵方式，向文初提及的新部門發表意見、建議或感想，其聯絡資料如下：

工商服務業推廣署署長
財政司司長辦公室
香港中環皇后大道中 15 號
置地廣場公爵大廈 1502-04 室

電話：(852) 2921 8832
傳真：(852) 2537 7725
電郵：bspu@hkstar.com

營商諮詢小組渴望直接聽取商界人士的意見，看看特區政府須注意哪些事項，為商界提供更方便的經營環境。

營商諮詢小組

小組的職權範圍如下：

1. 為了貫徹「方便營商計劃」的目標，研究如何
 - 削減繁瑣規則，免除過分規管；
 - 減輕商界遵從此等規管措施的負擔及政府執行規管的成本；
 - 在適當的市場情況下，把某些公營服務轉由私營機構承辦；
 - 改善現有政府服務和引進新服務；以及
 - 就發展及推行方便營商計劃的各項

目標，以及計劃可能對商界造成的影響，向財政司司長提供意見。

2. 找出商界為遵從規管措施及在使用政府服務方面的問題和困難，並向財政司司長提出解決問題的建議。

營商諮詢小組轄下有三個工作小組，深入研究其負責的範疇：

1. 削減繁瑣規則及免除過分規管工作小組，主席是鮑磊先生；
2. 減輕遵從規管負擔工作小組，主席是李乃熿博士；
3. 把公營服務轉由私營機構營辦工作小組，主席是田北辰先生。 ■



東方海外賀回歸



ORIENT OVERSEAS CONTAINER LINE LTD.

31/F Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road, Wanchai. Tel:(852) 2833-3888 Fax:(852) 2531-8234.

Internet Web Site: <http://www.oocl.com>

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