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工月商刊 THE Bulletin

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

一九九七年三月 MARCH 1997

Paying Last Respects



Deng Xiao Ping 1904-1997

Shopping Expo 1997

Crime Figures

Business Travel

點樣賺多啲？

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COVER STORY

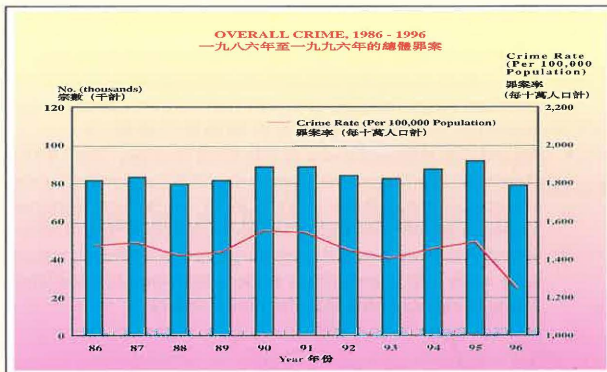
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Chamber Chairman and Committee members wait to pay their respects to the late Deng Xiaoping. P.6
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A "through-train" for the Budget?

Hong Kong can be well pleased with the consultation and formulation process for the all-important 1997-98 transitional Budget which covers the period 1 April 1997 to 31 March 1998 and straddles the handover date.

While there are sure to be disagreements between different groups within Hong Kong on the details of the 1997-98 Budget, the broad planning process for the Government's fiscal programme for the transition year appears to have gone extremely well.

A large part of the thanks for this must go to the programme initiated for consultations with the Chinese side through the expert groups within the Joint Liaison Group (JLG).

This programme was first outlined publicly by the then Financial Secretary, Sir Hamish Macleod, in the 1995-96 Budget when a four-stage programme was undertaken to acquaint a team of experts from the Chinese side on how Hong Kong manages its finances.

The first stage in this programme was a general briefing on the territory's fiscal and budgetary strategies. This was followed by seminar on key elements of the budgetary systems and forecasts. The third stage involved an expert team from the Chinese side observing each stage of the planning and preparation process for the 1996-97 Budget.

Finally, beginning April 1996, the Hong Kong Government undertook direct consultations, through the JLG mechanism, with the Chinese representatives on the contents of the 1997-98 Budget.

This programme, which was ultimately carried through by Sir Hamish's successor, the Hon Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, appears to have resulted in the production of a 1997-98 Budget acceptable to all sides.

It was the need for a smooth transition in fiscal and budgetary matters - a "through train" for the Budget - that dominated the Chamber's own pre-Budget submission delivered to the Financial Secretary in September. In that submission, the Chamber said, in part:

'It hardly needs emphasising that the 1997-98 fiscal year is a critical one for the Hong Kong economy, straddling as it does the historic transfer of sovereignty over the Territory to the People's Republic of China on 1 July 1997.

'As a result, the Government's Budget for the forthcoming fiscal year will be more important than ever, being a major contributing factor to the continued stability and prosperity of the territory during this important time in its history.

'You can be assured of the Chamber's co-operation and broad support throughout the whole Budget formulation and delivery process, although we may, of course, have some differences over individual items included, or perhaps not included, in the Budget itself.

The Chamber said the overall tone of the Budget address, its overall message about expectations for the transitional fiscal year, would be every bit as important as the numbers contained in it. To ensure this is achieved, the Chamber said the 1997-98 Budget documents and the Budget speech to the Legislative Council should impart strongly to the Community, the following messages:

- **Successful Consultation with the Chinese side:** A 1997-98 Budget which is seen to have the support of the existing administration, the incoming SARG Administration (as far as it is known) and the new sovereign will be an overwhelming plus for a successful final period of transition. It will not only engender confidence in the local community by the local community, but help maintain the confidence of the international business community in Hong Kong.
- **Compliance with the Basic Law:** A Budget document reflecting a firm adherence to, and strong support for the relevant provisions of Chapter V of the Basic Law (and with this reflected, in turn, in the medium range forecast) would be advantageous from this perspective.
- **Ensuring a Healthy Economy:** Steady economic growth, monetary stability and sound fiscal policy (with these aims fully reflected in the 1997-98 Budget) will be critical to the maintenance of a healthy Hong Kong economy through the final phase of transition. Steady growth around the Government's medium range forecast of 5 per cent, or a little better would see the economy successfully through the transition.
- **Sound Government and a Stable Civil Service:** The 1997 Budget speech in particular should stress the Administration's commitment to sound Government through the transition period and beyond, and the maintenance of a stable and efficient Civil Service, responsive to Community needs. It is the partnership between an efficient and responsive Civil Service and an innovative and entrepreneurial business sector which has been a major contributor to the territory's success. The continuation of this partnership will play a key role in ensuring a smooth transition to Mainland sovereignty and the further prosperity of the Hong Kong economy into the new Century. ■



James P C Tien
Chairman

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預算案直通車

覆蓋1997年4月1日至1998年3月31日的97/98年度財政預算案跨越香港主權交接的日子，影響重大；對於預算案的諮詢及制訂過程，香港人應大感滿意。

儘管社會各界對97/98財政預算案的內容肯定意見不一，但港府為制訂這份過渡期最後一年的預算案所作的安排，整體上似乎均能一一順利進行。

過程如此順利，很大程度上得歸功於港府透過中英聯合聯絡小組的專家小組諮詢中方意見。

上述計劃由前任財政司**麥高樂**爵士在制訂95至96年度的財政預算案時首先推出，計劃分4個階段進行，目的是讓中方的專家小組成員熟習港府的理財方針。

第一階段旨在概略介紹港府的財政及預算策略，第二階段是以研討會形式，介紹預算案制度及經濟預測的重要元素，第三階段則邀請中方的專家小組在籌劃及制訂1996至97年度預算案時，觀察當中每一個工作程序。

最後，由1996年4月起，港府透過中英聯合聯絡小組就97/98年度預算案的內容直接諮詢中方意見。

計劃由**麥高樂**的接任人**曾蔭權**繼續執行，透過上述程序而制訂的97/98年度財政預算案看來能為各方所接納。

總商會於9月份提呈財政司的預算案建議書內，強調本港在有關財政及預算的事宜上，須以平穩過渡為重，也就是所謂的「預算案直通車」。以下是建議書的內容節錄：

「97/98財政年度跨越1997年7月1日中國恢復行使香港主權的歷史性時刻，對香港經濟影響重大，相信這一點無須多加強調。

「因此，港府來年的財政預算案將較以往更加重要，因為它是維持香港在這個歷史性時刻繼續繁榮安定的主要因素。

「當然，我們可能並不贊同預算案個別項目的內容，也會因某些項目未獲納入其中而提出異議，但本會定當在制訂及提交預算案的過程中，予以充分合作及支持。」

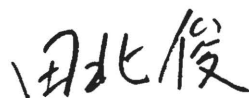
本會認為預算案的基調及對過渡期最後一個財政年度的寄望，與載於其中的數字同樣重要。因此，本會認為在97/98年度的預算案文件裡，以及在立法局宣讀預算案演辭時，應向社會強烈傳揚以下信息：

- **完滿諮詢中方**：一個看來取得現政府、未來特別行政區政府及中方支持的97/98年度財政預算案將對順利過渡有莫大裨益，不僅能增強本港市民的信心，更有助保持國際商界對香港的信心。

- **符合《基本法》**：預算文件若能嚴格遵守並全力支持《基本法》第五章的有關條文（如是者，在中期預測亦然），將對香港有利。

- **確保經濟健康發展**：經濟穩步增長，穩定的金融市場及良好的財政政策對維持香港在過渡期最後階段的經濟穩健極為重要（在97/98年度財政預算中，必須充份反映這些目標）。若經濟增長率能達致港府在中期預測裡所說的5%或以上，則本港經濟在過渡前後持續繁榮將不成問題。

- **高效率的政府和穩定的公務員隊伍**：1997年度財政預算案演辭應特別強調政府在過渡期前後，致力維持良好管治及保持公務員隊伍穩定的意願，以配合社會所需。正是由於公務員富效率、重責任，商界人士則勇於創新、大膽嘗試，令香港憑藉這種夥伴關係而得以成功。延續上述關係可確保平穩過渡，更有助香港在下一世紀續享繁榮。 ■



田北俊
香港總商會主席

Last Respects to a Great Leader



The Hon James Tien talks to the media about the late Deng Xiaoping.
田北俊主席向傳媒談及剛去世的鄧小平先生

向一代偉人 作最後致敬

一月二十四日，香港總商會的代表在主席田北俊議員率領下，到新華社香港分社向已故中國傑出領袖鄧小平先生作最後致敬。

除田氏外，代表總商會理事會到場弔唁的有霍仕傑先生、馮永祥先生、洪承禧先生、李國賢先生、萬大衛先生及蘇海文博士。

代表中亦有各專責委員會的主席及副主席，包括羅立維先生、杜勁明先生、文路祝先生、薛力求先生、夏沛迪先生、高鑑泉先生、彭耀佳先生、高保利先生及羅理奧先生。

秘書處職員的代表是總裁祈仕德先生、助理總裁陳煥榮先生及國際事務部經理石平儀先生。

鄧小平先生於本年2月20日凌晨逝世，終年92歲。作為中國「改革開放」的總設計師，以「一國兩制」方案解決香港問題的創始人，鄧氏在內地及海外均獲得廣泛推崇。

本地及各國領袖、傳媒評論員等均讚譽鄧氏為二十世紀最偉大的領袖之一。

鄧氏曾表示希望在7月1日中國恢復行使香港主權時到港一行，可惜未能如願。

不過，這位貢獻良多，令香港重歸祖國懷抱的總設計師將長久為我們懷念。 ■

A delegation of Chamber representatives, led by Chairman, The Hon James Tien, paid their last respects to the late Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, at Xinhua news agency on February 24.

Apart from Mr Tien, representatives of the Chamber Council were Mr Gerry Forsgate, Mr Tony Fung, Mr John Hung, Mr Simon K Y Lee, Mr David Rimmer and Dr Helmut Sohmen.

There were also Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of other Chamber Committees in the delegation, including Mr Neville Shroff, Mr Robert Dorfman, Mr Manohar Chugh, Mr Terence Sit, Mr Alessandro Serpetti, Mr Stanley Ko,

Mr K Y Pang, Mr Barrie Cook and Mr N Russell.

Representatives of Chamber staff included the Chamber Director, Mr Ian Christie, Assistant Director, Mr W S Chan and Mr Thinex Shek.

China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping died in the early hours of the morning of February 20 at the age of 92. Architect of China's "open door" policy and the freeing up of the country's economy, as well as the "one country, two systems" formula for the return of Hong Kong to Chinese sovereignty, he was widely respected throughout China and the world.

He has already been described by local and international political leaders and media commentators as one of the greatest leaders of the 20th Century.

Mr Deng had expressed his desire to visit Hong Kong on the reversion of sovereignty to China from Britain on 1 July 1997, but did not get to fulfill his wish.

He will, however, be long remembered in Hong Kong as the architect of its return to the Motherland - and much else. ■

Vale Deng Xiaoping

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on February 20 offered its condolences to the people of the Peoples' Republic of China and the family of Deng Xiaoping on the loss of a great leader of modern China.

Chairman of the Chamber, The Hon James Pei-chun Tien, said, "Deng was a man of vision: the 'One Country Two Systems' solution to a historical problem showed remarkable foresight and the courage in taking a bold step forward in this issue of historical significance to China.

"It was under the leadership of Deng that PRC made major reforms which contributed to the nation's economic growth in the past decade and a half," he said. "He put the country on the path to modernisation and succeeded in developing it as the future leading global economic power.

"Hong Kong's economy, as the prime gateway to Mainland China, has undoubtedly benefited enormously from these reforms."

"Deng has truly earned his premier place in history," Mr Tien said. ■

深切悼念 鄧小平先生逝世

香港總商會於2月20日發文哀悼中國偉大領袖鄧小平先生逝世，並向中國全國人民及鄧氏家屬致以慰問。

總商會主席田北俊表示：「鄧老先生高瞻遠矚，提出了『一國兩制』的方案，充分表現他的遠見和勇氣，為解決香港這個歷史性問題跨出勇敢的一大步。」

「中國在鄧老先生領導下推行改革，促使全國經濟在過去十多年來蓬勃增長。他引領中國踏上現代化之路，成功奠定國家發展為未來世界經濟強國的基礎。」

「作為中國的門戶，香港經濟亦因內地推行改革而獲益良多，這一點毋庸置疑。」

「鄧老先生在歷史上的顯赫地位可謂實至名歸。」 ■

Huge crowds throng to first ever Shopping Expo

A mixture of shopping pleasure, entertainment & fun, fun, fun!

The normally quiet weekend streets of Kowloon Bay came alive with the excited chatter of parents and children alike in late January as thousands of families journeyed to the great Hong Kong Shopping Expo '97.

Shuttle buses ferried visitors to and from the venue - the Hong Kong International Trade and Exhibition Centre (HITEC) - police were on duty to direct traffic and there was a general air of excitement as visitors queued for entry.

Organised by the Chamber, the Shopping Expo '97 involved 98 exhibitors occupying 193 booths, almost non-stop entertainment from a dazzling array of stars and games and prizes for the younger visitors.

The Shopping Expo was promoted throughout the territory, with special attention being paid to Kowloon and the New Territories where consumers showed great interest in the event.

It drew high levels of support from Chamber members, other businesses throughout the territory and Chamber staff, as well as from a broad cross-section of the general public.

The Chamber's debut consumer exhibition took place on the weekend of 24-26 January 1997 at the recently built Hong Kong International Trade & Exhibition Centre. Over the three day period, the Shopping Expo became the focus of the city's entertainment and attracted over 80,000 visitors. It proved to be a huge success with numerous positive comments from all participants, including the media, visitors and the exhibitors. Our thanks go to the public, the exhibitors and participating Chamber members and staff for their support. The Chamber is considering organising more exhibitions in future.

The first Shopping Expo set new standards and created a few records which the Chamber is proud to outline below:

A New Exhibition Concept

The Shopping Expo, unlike other theme shows, had a unique and meaningful mission - to promote the manufacturing, retailing and services interests of the Hong Kong business community. This is why there was such a huge variety of commodities and services on display. The Chamber did not limit the scope and categories of exhibitors and exhibits because it wanted to showcase the



Chamber Chairman, James Tien opens the Expo 田北俊主席致開幕辭

香港商展會購物博覽

吃喝玩樂共冶一爐 市民反應空前熱烈

週末一般顯得冷冷清清的九龍灣街頭突然洋溢著一片熱鬧氣氛，原因是不少家庭扶老攜幼，參觀一月底在該區舉行的香港商展會購物博覽。

川流不息的穿梭巴士接載著一批又一批參觀者往返九龍灣國際展貿中心會場。由於人數眾多，警方特派出警員在場指揮交通。排隊等候入場的參觀者均顯得精神爽朗。

由香港總商會主辦的是次購物博覽共設展攤 193 個，98 家參展商各自展出最新產品。大會邀請了多位歌星蒞臨表演，加上精彩的遊戲節目和豐富的獎品，堪稱極視聽之娛，年青人更覺樂而忘返。

購物博覽龐大的宣傳攻勢遍及全港各區，其中又以九龍及新界區為重點，這些地區的消費者對是次活動顯得興趣十足。

除了獲得會員、其他商界組織及本會職

員的鼎力支持外，市民的反應也十分熱烈。

購物博覽於 97 年 1 月 24 至 26 日假座新近落成的國際展貿中心舉行，是香港總商會首次主辦的大型消費展覽。舉行期間，博覽成為城市娛樂購物的焦點，到場參觀者超過 80,000 人次，訪客、傳媒、參展商的反應良好。本會謹此向市民、參展商、有份參與其事的會員及秘書處職員致意，並研究在未來多舉辦其他展覽會的可能。

首屆商展會奠定了好些新標準，也刷新了一些紀錄。讓我們在此細細回味這次活動的點滴吧！

與別不同的展覽概念

購物博覽跟同類型活動有別的地方是它那獨特的使命：推廣香港的製造、零售及服務行業。這正好解釋了大會展出的產品及服務種類為何如此繁多。總商會的目的是

The Stars came out... 星光熠熠



The ribbon cutting was officiated by (from right) Chamber Director, Ian Christie, Chamber Chairman, James Tien, Secretary for Trade & Industry, Denise Yue, & Miss Hong Kongs, Chillie Poon and Fiona Yuen.

嘉賓主持剪綵儀式，右起：總裁祈仕德、田北俊主席、工商司俞宗怡、香港小姐潘芝莉及袁彩雲



Chamber Chairman, The Hon James Tien with Chillie Poon (middle) and Fiona Yuen (right).

總商會主席田北俊與香港小姐潘芝莉(中)及袁彩雲(右)



Denise Yue dots the eye of the lion 俞宗怡為醒獅點睛



Ricky Fan and Wu Pui Wei 范振鋒、胡蓓蔚



Chamber Director, Ian Christie, and Lion Motors chief, Victor Kan, inspect the Grand Prize – a Peugeot 406 sedan

本會總裁祈仕德與靈獅汽車行行政總裁簡德正攝於幸運大獎「標緻」406房車前



Cantopop singer Kelly Chen 偶像歌手陳慧琳

So did the crowds... 人潮蜂擁



They came in their thousands... 排隊等候入場的人潮



... to look in wonder...
小朋友給精采的娛樂節目吸引



...to pack the HITEC centre 人群擠得現場水洩不通



... to inspect and buy, and 人頭湧湧



... enjoy the entertainment
歌星演唱



How much? How much?
爭相搶購



Cyber-kids inspect the product
試用最新電腦產品，其樂無窮



A great pizza tempts the taste buds
巨型薄餅，猜對有獎

widest range of Hong Kong consumer goods and services to the public. The aim was to help make Hong Kong people more aware of what they have achieved and, at the same time, share in the fruits of this achievement through some real bargain shopping in pleasant and entertaining surroundings. The exhibition encompassed numerous small and medium enterprises but was not without the support of a significant number of giant companies as well. The participation of Jardines, Swire, China Light & Power and other large companies demonstrated their continuous commitment to Hong Kong.

A Completely New Exhibition Venue

The Chamber chose The Hong Kong International Trade & Exhibition Centre (HITEC), a recently built new multi-purpose exhibition complex, because of its handy location in Kowloon Bay. The Shopping Expo captured most visitors from the populous East Kowloon district. Positioned to be attractive to all ages, the Expo successfully drew thousands of families to the HITEC venue. The Chamber also viewed the staging of an exhibition on the Kowloon side as being fresh and innovative, new to the public as a whole, and more convenient for the majority of the population distributed throughout Kowloon and the New Territories.

Visiting Numbers

The total number visitors recorded in the three-day exhibition was in excess of 80,000. On the last day of exhibition, a Sunday, over 38,000 people visited the Expo after a steady build up of interest in the previous two days. The Chamber was so encouraged by the initial response and had made contingency arrangements including adding double decker shuttle buses from 2pm to 5pm and extended the closing time of the last day exhibition from 6 pm to 7 pm to meet the demand. Some Centrepoint ministores sold out the tickets to the unfortunate disappointment of some potential visitors. The venue was so popular that some of the time people had to queue to get in. Yet they found the prospects of bargain shopping, unparalleled gourmet food delights, and entertainment justified the wait.

First Class Entertainment

At least one mini concert was held on each day of the Shopping Expo, with top and upcoming Cantopop singers arranged by Metro Hit Radio. The singers list included Kelly Chen, Andy Hui, Edmond Leung, Leo Ku, Helina Tam, Blondie Chiu, Joyce Lee, Rosanna Lui, Ray Chan, Wu Pui Wei, and Lee Chung Hei.

To take care of the interests of other age groups, the Chamber also arranged magic shows and lots of games with dozens of instant prizes. The Shopping Expo proved value for money for the entertainment, on top of the

content of the shopping stalls themselves.

A Blend of Large & Small, Exotic and Local Exhibitors

The Expo comprised of a total of 98 exhibitors occupying 192 booths with an area of 4,568 sq metre. Dazzling products of all kinds filled the show booths, including food, jewellery, fashion, household and decoration items, technological and educational products, as well as personal services. They were displayed by an array of local and multinational companies of all sizes, reflecting the well-diversified nature of Hong Kong's industrial and business sectors.

There were plenty of well-known names like American Express, Cathay Pacific, China Light & Power, Fortress, Hongkong Bank, IBM, Inchcape, IKEA, Pizza Hut, Lee Kum Kee, Park'N Shop, Standard Chartered Bank, Swire, Coca-Cola, Tse Sui Luen, Watson's, HK Telecom. However, smaller companies also occupied a significant proportion of the booths.

Exhibitors spared no efforts to build outstanding booths. Cathay Pacific had a Boeing aircraft compartment located near the centre of the venue where people could experience flying first class. Specially designed constructions were seen everywhere ranging from a cyber zone from IBM to a cozy living room with an open kitchen.

Demand was so great, the most difficult but pleasing problem for most exhibitors was the replenishment of stock, which was continually running out as consumers did their work! For example, Pizza Hut had to replenish the pizzas every 15 minutes.

Strong Promotion, Maximum Publicity

Advertising efforts were heavy before and during the event. The media mix included TV commercials on two stations, radio commercials, coloured advertising in glossy magazines and high circulation newspapers, as well as MTR trackside and concourse light boxes. Hundreds of posters were strategically placed in all public housing estates, in home ownership scheme estates in East Kowloon and in convenience stores.

During the event, the Expo was featured on a prime time TV programme. Media coverage in print media was also extensive.

Opening Ceremony attracts High Fliers

To mark the opening of the Chamber's first large scale consumer exhibition, Miss Denise Yue, Secretary for Trade & Industry, was accompanied by Chamber Chairman Mr James Tien to officiate at the ceremony. Special guests were Miss Chillie Poon and Miss Fiona Yuen, 1996 Miss Hong Kong 1st and 2nd runner-ups respectively.

Positive Responses

"There are so many fascinating things to see,

儘可能向公眾展示本地消費品及服務的多元化面貌，因此對參展商及展品的範圍和種類並無限制。大會希望將我們的成就呈現在香港人眼前，透過在舒適的環境下提供質優價平的商品，讓市民分享工商業取得的成果。參展的中小型企業雖眾，但並不表示購物博覽缺乏大集團的參與。怡和、太古、中電等大構構的鼎力支持顯示它們對香港的承諾不變。

全新的展覽場地

落成不久的國際展覽中心是一個多用途的場館，本會選擇以此為展覽場地，是因為它位處交通方便的九龍灣。購物博覽吸引了大量來自東九龍區居民，由於活動走老少咸宜的合家歡路線，參觀者主要以家庭為主。本會選擇在九龍區舉辦博覽，一則對公眾較富新鮮感，二則對居住在九龍及新界的大部分人口來說顯然更加方便。

訪客人數鼎盛

三天內進場參觀的訪客超過 80,000 人次。最後一天展期適值是週日，參觀者更超過 38,000 人次。鑑於反應熱烈，本會需要採取應變措施，增加穿梭雙層巴士在下午二時至五時的班次，並將最後一天的開放時間由傍晚 6 時延至 7 時。好些地利店代售的門券更是一早沽清，令有意進場的人士失望。參觀者人數之盛，有時甚至須排隊輪候入場。不過，價廉物美的商品、豐富的美食和娛樂節目令他們覺得即使等候也是物有所值。

眾星助慶 極盡視聽之娛

新城電台於購物博覽舉行期間，每天均最少安排一場由本地樂壇紅星及新進歌手擔綱表演的小型音樂會，嘉賓包括陳慧琳、許志安、梁漢文、古巨基、譚小環、趙學而、李樂詩、呂珊、陳健穎、胡蓓蔚及李中希。

為了照顧不同年齡參觀者的口味，總商會特別在現場安排了魔術表演及其他遊戲節目，大派獎品，滿足來賓的購物慾之餘，更提供了豐富的娛樂節目。

各類參展商雲集 目不暇給

在佔地 4,568 平方米的會場內，98 家參展商透過 192 個攤位展出各類最新產品及服務，食品、珠寶、時裝、家居及裝飾用品、科技及教育產品、個人服務等式俱備。參展商號包括本地及跨國企業，規模各異，充分反映了香港工商業的多元化形態。

會場中不乏如美國運通、國泰航空、中華電力、豐澤電器、匯豐銀行、萬國商業機器、英之傑、宜家傢俬、必勝客、李錦記、百佳、渣打銀行、太古、可口可樂、謝瑞麟、屈臣氏、香港電訊等著名商號的攤位，但中小型企業的份量亦舉足輕重。

參展商對攤位設計費盡心思。國泰航空

to try and to buy. I found lots of good bargains and therefore managed to buy lots yet spending little. My husband was so excited when trying the latest computer models and mobile phones. My son and daughter liked the stage performance best. They played a game and won a prize too!" said Mrs Lee of Telford Garden.

Periodic surveys showed visitors were very delighted with the exhibition and that many people made second visits.

Questionnaires to the exhibitors showed them to be extremely satisfied with first Shopping Expo. Most achieved or exceeded

在接近會場中心的位置建造了模擬波音客機機艙，讓參觀者一試頭等客位的滋味。佈置別出心裁的攤位其實俯拾皆是，萬國商業機器的電腦城和附設開放式廚房的舒適客廳便是突出的例子。

參觀者反應熱烈，令大部分參展商既頭痛又興奮的「難題」要算是怎樣補充給顧客搶購一空的貨品。就以必勝客為例，工作人員要每 15 分鐘便焗製一批新的薄餅。

龐大宣傳攻勢 氣勢迫人

購物博覽舉行前及舉行期間，大會展開了龐大的宣傳攻勢，除了透過兩家電視台、電店宣傳外，更在一系列暢銷的雜誌及報紙刊登廣告。地鐵站大堂及路軌旁的燈箱，全港各公共屋邨，東九龍區的居屋屋苑和便利店均張貼了是次活動的海報。

博覽舉行期間獲得黃金時段電視節目作專題介紹，印刷傳媒的廣泛報導更是不在話下。

their sales targets and other marketing objectives.

Congratulations to the lucky draw winners!

The draw was held on February 17, 1997. Grand Prize winner was Ms Moon Siu Po. She will receive a Peugeot Sedan worth HK\$259,900, and kindly provided by Lion Motors, a division of Inchcape Pacific. The Lucky Draw results were published on February 21, 1997 in the South China Morning Post, Hong Kong Standard, Apple Daily, and Hong Kong Economic Times. ■

名人主持開幕典禮

在主席田北俊議員陪同下，工商司俞宗怡女士為購物博覽揭開序幕。其他主禮嘉賓包括 1996 年度香港小姐亞軍潘芝莉小姐及季軍袁彩雲小姐。

參觀者反應熱烈

在德福花園居住的李太表示：「購物博覽有很多新奇的事物。不少展品都是價廉物美，即使花費不多，也能滿足自己的購物慾。我先生最有興趣試用會場內展出的最新電腦產品和流動電話。小孩子對歌星表演環節最感興趣，他們更參加攤位遊戲，贏了一份獎品呢！」

商展會舉行期間不斷進行的調查顯示，參觀者對是次活動感到滿意，其中有不少參觀者更是二度進場。

從問卷調查的結果看來，參展商對首屆商展會也是好評如潮。大部分公司均達到或超越既定的營業和宣傳目標。 ■

Organizer: The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Co-sponsors: The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

Federation of Hong Kong Industries

Hong Kong Article Numbering Association

Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries

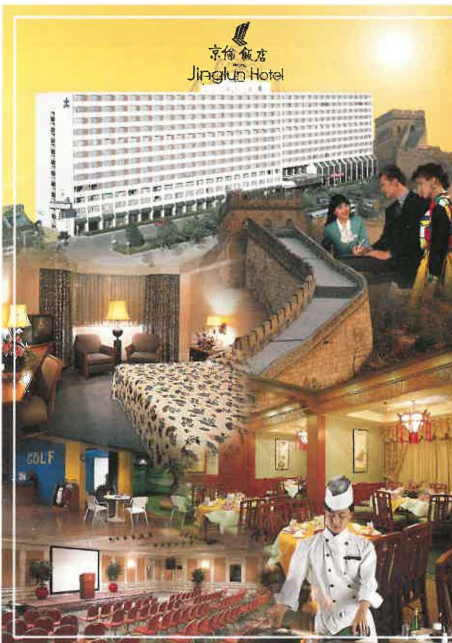
The Hong Kong Exporters' Association

Hong Kong Franchise Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong

幸運兒

購物博覽的幸運大抽獎已於 1997 年 2 月 17 日舉行，大獎得主蒙小寶女士獲得由英之傑太平洋屬下靈獅汽車行送出的「標緻」豪華房車一輛，價值 259,000 港元。抽獎結果已於 2 月 21 日在《南華早報》、《英文虎報》、《蘋果日報》及《香港經濟日報》刊登。 ■



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Diary Dates

Thursday, 13 March 1997
12.30 pm for 1:00 pm

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON:

Sir Colin Marshall

**President of the Confederation of
British Industry**

*Island Ballroom, Island Shangri-La Hotel,
Pacific Place, Hong Kong*

Sir Colin Marshall will address Hong Kong's business community at a luncheon jointly organised by the Chamber and the British Chamber of Commerce. His topic of speech is "Prospering in a Global Economy."

Sir Colin is Chairman of British Airways and Chairman of Inchcape. He was elected President of the Confederation of British Industry in May 1996.

(Enquiries: Amy Tse, Tel 2823 1210)

Friday, 14 March 1997
12.30 pm for 1:00 pm

SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON:

BUSINESS & THE BUDGET 1997-98

*Harcourt Room, Hotel Conrad,
Pacific Place, Hong Kong*

The Financial Secretary, Mr Donald Tsang's, vital transitional Budget for the 1997-98 fiscal year will be presented to the Legislative Council on 12 March 1997.

Once again this year, the Chamber will present a review of the Budget's contents for members, with specific attention being paid to its impact on the business community and the economic outlook. The Chamber's Chief Economist, Ian Perkin, will assess the economic impact of the Budget. Chairman of the Chamber's Taxation Committee, also Partner of Peat Marwick, Roddy Sage, together with Vice-Chairman of the Taxation Committee and Partner of Price Waterhouse, Kaushal Tikku, will review the tax situation.

(Enquiries: Marina Wong, Tel 2823 1253)

Tuesday, 29 April 1997
5 pm for 6 pm

Annual General Meeting

*Island Shangri-La Hotel, Pacific Place,
Hong Kong*

This year's Annual General Meeting will take place on Tuesday, 29 April.

Members will receive formal notification from the Chamber in due course. Mark your diary now.

Chamber Forecast

Date	Time	Events & Meetings
Mar 3	9.00 am - 5.00 pm	TRAINING: Time Management for the Indispensable Secretary & Personal Assistant (Cantonese)
Mar 4	12.30 pm	MEETING: Asia Committee
Mar 4	4.00 pm	MEETING: Human Resources Committee
Mar 5&7	9.00 am - 5.00 pm	TRAINING: Effective Writing for Clerical & Secretarial Staff
Mar 6	2.00 pm - 6.00 pm	China Study Seminar (English)
Mar & Apr	6.15 pm - 8.45 pm	TRAINING: Putonghua Course for Expatriates
Mar 7	4.00 pm - games 8.00 pm - dinner	HKGCC SPRING DINNER 1997 (Cantonese & English)
Mar 11, 13, 18	6.30 pm - 9.30 pm	HK Company Law & Company Secretarial Practice (Cantonese)
Mar 12	9.00 am - 5.00 pm	TRAINING: Time Management for Executive & Business Owner
Mar 13	12.30 pm	SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON: Sir Colin Marshall, President, Confederation of British Industry
Mar 13	4.30 pm	MEETING: HKCSI Executive Committee
Mar 14	12.30 pm	SUBSCRIPTION LUNCHEON: Business & The Budget 1997-87
Mar 15	9.00 am - 1.00 pm	TRAINING: Professional Telephone Skills for Receptionists, Junior Secretaries & Frontline Staff (Cantonese)
Mar 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 27	6.30 pm - 9.30 pm	TRAINING: Supervisory Skills (Cantonese)
Mar 17	4.00 pm	MEETING: General Committee
Mar 18	12.30 pm	DINNER RECEPTION: Dr Henry Townsend, CEO, Airport Authority
Mar 20	9.00 am - 1.00 pm	TRAINING: Telephone English for Frontline Staff
Mar 20	4.00 pm	MEETING: Legal Committee
Mar 21	3.30 pm	MEETING: China Committee
Mar 23-31		MISSION TO SICHUAN
Mar 24	12.30 pm	New Members' Briefing (English)
Apr 21, 23, 25, 28, 30	6.30 pm - 9.30 pm	TRAINING: Supervisory Skills (Cantonese)
Apr 23	4.00 pm	MEETING: PBEC Annual General Meeting
Apr 24	2.30 pm	MEETING: Shipping Committee
Apr 29	6.00 pm	ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
May 15	4.30 pm	MEETING: Council

THE CHAMBER IN ACTION



Ian Christie Reports

本會動態

本地及經濟事務部

該部繼續提供意見，協助本會制訂有關《強制性公積金計劃》及消費者委員會競爭政策報告的立場書。1997/98財政年度預算案將於3月12日在立法局發表。該部正忙於為此安排回應，特別是籌備在3月14日舉行的「商界與預算案」午餐會。

首席經濟學家繼續與新成立的香港退休計劃協會緊密合作，分別向香港管理專業協會及香港美國商會發表演說。此外，他亦接待了來自印度、美國、芬蘭、澳洲及本地的傳媒及分析員。

委員會動態

法律委員會

委員會分別於1月23日及30日舉行會議，議程重點是與商界有關的過渡期法律事務安排，特別是現行法律制度的延續；本地化政策及本港法律作出相應調整的進度；特別行政區及內地的法律關係，以及香港與其他國家的法律聯繫。1月30日的會議邀得港府律政專員（國際法）李道義先生擔任講者。委員會討論的其他課題包括：來年的工作計劃；《受託人條例》第八部份的檢討；投資者參與中央結算及交收系統的問題；《版權條例草案》；一人公司；法律服務立法；1997年的立法議程。

稅務委員會

在2月17日的會議上，委員會主要檢討了去年的工作進度，並制訂本年的工作大綱。議題包括如何重新計劃中國稅務小組的工作，小型午餐會及研討會的安排，以及即將舉行的「商界與預算案」午餐會。委員同時探討了香港與內地的稅務關係。該會決定在97年每月舉行兩次會議。

經濟政策委員會

該會於2月20日召開的會議邀請了歐盟駐港代表駱一德先生出席。駱氏就歐盟與香港、內地以至亞洲區的關係向委員致辭。議

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND ECONOMICS DIVISION

Activities in the Local Affairs and Economics Division accelerated in the period under review, despite the normal break for the Lunar New Year holidays. The Division continued to make inputs to the Chamber's policy positions on the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) and the Consumer Council's report on Competition Policy. It also made arrangements for Chamber reaction to the 1997-98 Budget, scheduled to be presented to the Legislative Council, on 12 March 1997, especially the post-Budget luncheon "Business and the Budget" which will be held on 14 March 1997.

During the period, the Chief Economist continued to work with the new Hong Kong Retirement Scheme Association and delivered two major speeches. The first was to the Hong Kong Management Association's annual "Which way the Markets" seminar and the second to Amcham on the subject, "Tailoring the 1997-98 Budget: Bow Tie or Mao Suit?". He also met with journalists and analysts

from India, the USA, Finland and Australia, as well as local media.

COMMITTEES

Legal Committee

The Chamber's Legal Committee met twice during the period, the first meeting being held on 23 January and the second on 30 January. The focus of discussion in both meetings was on transitional legal issues as they relate to the business community, especially the continuation of the present legal system, the progress in localisation and adaptation of Hong Kong laws, legal relations between the Special Administrative Region (SAR) of Hong Kong and the Mainland and Hong Kong's legal links to the rest of the world. The second meeting, on 30 January, was addressed by Mr David Little, the Government's senior legal officer in international law. Other issues discussed by the Committee included plans for the year ahead, the review of Part VIII of the Trustee Ordinance, investor participation in the Central Clearing and Settlement System (CCASS), the draft Copyright Bill, Single Member Companies, the Legal Services legislation and, finally the legislative programme for 1997.

Lion Dance welcomes Ox Year!

The traditional Lunar New Year Lion dance was performed at the Chamber's Head Office in United Centre on Thursday, February 13 to herald the arrival of the Year of the Ox. The Chamber looks forward to a prosperous and healthy period during Hong Kong's all-important transition year to Chinese sovereignty.



A lion at the door... 醒獅臨門



... and with the Director and the staff
總裁及商會職員迎接醒獅到來

雄獅獻瑞 同賀牛年

二月十三日，總商會統一中心總辦事處迎來英姿煥發的醒獅，慶賀丁丑牛年的來臨。香港總商會祝願香港在主權過渡的一年繁榮昌盛，萬事如意。

Taxation Committee

The Chamber's Taxation Committee met on 17 February, principally to review progress during 1996 and plan its programme for the 1997 year. The Committee discussed the revitalisation of its China Tax Group, its programme for roundtables and seminars for the year and the planned "Business and the Budget" luncheon. The Committee also examined future Hong Kong-Mainland tax relations and referred briefly to local tax conditions. The Committee arranged a schedule of 1997 meetings on a two-monthly basis.

Economic Policy Committee

The Economic Policy Committee met on 20 February, with its special guest being the European Union's representative in Hong Kong, Mr Etienne Reuter. Mr Reuter addressed the Committee on major issues of interest between the EU and Hong Kong and China, as well as EU relations with the Asia region. The Committee also discussed the 1997-98 Budget, industrial policy proposals for Hong Kong and other economic issues of current interest.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES DIVISION

HONG KONG COALITION OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES (HKCSI)

Multilateral Trade

At the invitation of the Government Economist, Dr W K Chan, Secretary General, participated in a government working group to study the impact of the Manila Action Plan for APEC (MAPA) which held its first meeting on 20 January.

Mr Stanley Ko, HKCSI Vice-Chairman, and Mr Anthony Griffiths, Chairman of Professional Services Committee, met with Mr Richard Self of the US Trade Representative's office on 27 January to exchange views on liberalisation of trade in services of China.

The Secretary General and Mr Ian Christie, Chamber Director, met with Mrs Judith King, Executive Director of the Australian CSI, on 14 February.

Representation

On 21 January, the Coalition organised a roundtable luncheon with Professor Edward Chen, Chairman of the Consumer Council, to discuss the Consumer Council report on competition policy. The meeting was chaired by Chamber Chairman, the Hon James Tien. It was agreed when the meeting concluded that a Chamber working group would be established to study the matter with a view to formulating the Chamber's response to the report.

Submissions

On 16 January, a paper developed by a joint Chamber/CSI working group in response to the Territorial Development

Baltic State Delegation

Members of the Chamber had the opportunity to learn more about developments in the Baltic region when they met with a delegation from the Latvian Republic on 31 January 1997.

The 12 member fact-finding delegation from Latvia were seeking trade and investment opportunities from Hong Kong. Meeting Chairman, Mr Manohar Chugh, is shown welcoming the delegation leader, Mr Henriks Silenieks on behalf of the Chamber.



主持接待會議的文路祝先生代表總商會歡迎訪問團團長西萊紐斯

拉脫維亞代表團到訪

一行12人的拉脫維亞代表團於1997年1月31日訪問本會，會員可藉此機會了解波羅的海地區的最新發展。

代表團來港的目的是尋求港商在當地投資及從事貿易。

程上的其他事項包括：1997/98年度預算案，香港工業政策建議及其他熱門的經濟問題。

服務業部

香港服務業聯盟

多邊貿易

秘書長陳偉群博士應港府經濟顧問的邀請，加入一個由政府成立的工作小組，研究「亞太經合組織馬尼拉行動綱領」對香港的影響。工作小組已於1月20日舉行首次會議。

聯盟副主席高鑑泉及專業服務委員會主席祈雅理於1月27日會見美國貿易代表處的塞爾夫先生，雙方就開放內地的服務貿易交流意見。

陳偉群博士聯同總商會總裁祈仕德於2月14日會見澳洲服務業聯盟的總幹事祖迪思·金女士。

反映意見

1月21日，聯盟與消費者委員會主席陳坤耀教授舉行午餐會議，討論該會就競爭政策發表的報告書。會議由本會主席田北俊議員主持。會議結束後，雙方同意總商會成立一工作小組跟進此事，並負責編製對報告的意見書。

提呈意見書

由香港總商會及服務業聯盟就「全港發展策

略檢討」聯合制訂的意見書已於1月16日提呈港府。

1月21日，聯盟向教育統籌科提呈了對「僱員再培訓局檢討」諮詢文件的意見。

進一步諮詢香港律師會及專業服務委員會的意見後，聯盟於1月22日就物業轉易的收費標準致函律政署。雖然反對的立場不變，但聯盟在信中贊成香港律師會的建議，成立委員會檢討有關事宜。

諮詢其他服務業聯盟的意見後，一份有關聯合國貿易發展組織與國際服務業聯盟合作在發展中國家成立服務業聯盟的建議文件，已於1月30日提呈聯合國貿易發展組織秘書長里庫佩羅博士。文件由去屆國際服務業聯盟會議指派的小組委員會編製，主席為陳偉群博士。

有關旅遊及招待服務業的第5份立場書已於2月13日提呈港府、機場管理局、香港旅遊協會及旅遊業聯席會議，內容重點是赤鱘角機場的收費水平。

推廣服務業

1月15及16日，陳偉群博士應港府工業署的邀請，為一個以港府海外辦事處官員為對象的培訓課程擔任講者，講述如何為本地服務業引進投資。

香港服務業獎

香港服務業獎標誌設計比賽在截止日期前共收到117份參賽作品。

國際事務部

委員會動態

亞拉伯及非洲委員會

該會聯同亞洲委員會於1月22日假快活谷馬場舉行晚宴，會員可藉此機會聯繫業務，並與埃及署理總領事艾力華、南韓總領事朴楊千、巴基斯坦總領事戴保利及南非領事馬文天交流意見。

亞洲委員會

1月22日，該會邀請了常陽銀行香港駐在員事務所首席駐在員堀崎雄出席午餐會，暢談日本茨木縣所提供的商業機會，並於同日下午召開會議。議程之一是聯同美洲委員會於3月18日假香港會所為機場管理局行政

總監董誠亨先生舉行晚宴。

在1月16日舉行，有關印度營商風險的小型午餐會吸引了20位會員出席，講者是Kroll Associates區域經理巴達曼尼先生。

張有興先生於1月24日代表本會接待一個來自日本的高層訪問團。訪問團的目的是視察香港最新的經濟及政治發展，聽取商界對本港在97年7月1日後的前景的看法。

大阪國際商貿振興協會常務理事兼事務局長上田泰於2月3日到訪，獲國際事務部助理總裁馮棟澤接待。上田先生此行的目的是促進兩個機構之間的聯繫，陪同他到訪的有大阪府香港事務所所長戶焜直浩。

中國委員會

中國貿促會廣州市分會會長吳秉輝率領一行

Strategy Review was submitted to government.

On 21 January, the CSI submitted a response to the consultation paper on the review of the Employees Retraining Scheme Board to Education and Manpower Branch.

On 22 January, the Coalition submitted another letter on conveyancing scale fees to Mr Robert Allcock of the Attorney General's Chambers, following further consultation with the Law Society and members of the Executive and Professional Services Committees. In the letter, the Coalition acknowledged the Law Society's call for the issue to be examined by a commission of enquiry, while maintaining its position against scale fees.

Following consultation among the CSIs, on 30 January a paper was submitted to Dr Rubens Ricupero, Secretary General of UNCTAD on collaboration between UNCTAD and the CSIs in establishing CSIs in developing countries. The paper was developed by a subcommittee appointed by the last CSI Conference and chaired by Dr WK Chan.

The fifth position paper on travel/tourism, which featured on airport charges at Chek Lap Kok, was submitted to the Government, the Airport Authority, the Hong Kong Tourist Association and the Joint Council for Travel Industries on 13 February.

Promotion of Services

On 15 and 16 January Coalition Secretary General Dr WK Chan was invited by Industry Department to be a speaker at a training workshop on promoting inward investment in the service sector for officials of the Hong Kong government overseas offices.

Hong Kong Awards for Services

The logo design competition for the award scheme was launched in January 1997. At the closing date 117 entries were received.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

COMMITTEES

Arab and African Committee

The Arab and African Committee and Asia Committee jointly hosted a dinner reception on the evening of 22 January at the Happy Valley Race Course. The objective of the meeting was to provide a useful business networking opportunity for members. Members also had the opportunity to exchange views with Mr A Hay Elewa, Acting Consul-General of Egypt, Mr Park Yang Chun, Consul General of Korea, Mr Tariq Puri, Consul General of Pakistan, and Mr Martin Malan, Consul of South Africa.

Arab and African Committee

The Arab and African Committee and Asia Committee jointly hosted a dinner reception on 22 January at Happy Valley Race Course. The objective of the meeting was to provide a useful business networking opportunity for members. Members also had the opportunity to exchange views with Mr A Hay Elewa, Acting Consul-General of Egypt, Mr Park Yang Chun, Consul General of Korea, Mr Tariq Puri, Consul General of Pakistan and Mr Martin Malan, Consul General of South Africa.

領事晚宴

阿拉伯及非洲委員會聯同亞洲委員會於1月22日假快活谷馬場舉行晚宴，會員可藉此機會聯繫業務，並與埃及署理總領事艾力華、南韓總領事朴楊千、巴基斯坦總領事戴保利及南非總領事馬文天交流意見。



Mr Park Yang Chun, Consul General of Korea (left) and Mr Sidney Fung, Assistant Director of International Affairs.

南韓總領事朴楊千(左)與國際事務部助理總裁馮棟澤



Members studying the race form.
會員交換「心水貼士」



Mr Martin Malan, Consul of South Africa (right) and Mr N S Shroff, Chairman of Arab & Africa Committee (left).

南非領事馬文天(右)、阿拉伯及非洲委員會主席羅立維(左)



Mr Tariq Puri, Consul General of Pakistan (left)
巴基斯坦總領事戴保利(左)



Fact-finding mission from Japan

A detailed briefing on economic developments in Hong Kong and southern China was delivered recently by Chamber members to a delegation from Japan's Keizai Doyukai.

General Committee member, Mr John Hung, hosted the meeting with the Japanese delegation in the Chamber Boardroom on December 10, 1996.

Mr Hung is shown here introducing the mission leader, Mr Jiro Ushio.

The Keizai Doyukai, or Japan Association of Corporate Executives, is a business forum allowing to propose to develop economic and social initiatives for Japan, at home and abroad.

Its membership is drawn from around 900 Japanese companies and comprises about 1600 corporate executives.

They participate in specialised committees within the group that conduct studies and surveys on issues of economic and social significance.

The purpose of the visit to Hong Kong was to gain an insight into the territory's immediate outlook and information on the current economic situation.

Views were also exchanged on the transition to Chinese sovereignty and the outlook for the territory during the transition year of 1997.

客自東瀛來

本會會員不久前向到訪的日本社團法人經濟同友會代表團詳述了香港及華南地區的經濟發展近況。

代表團於1996年12月10日到訪，主持接待會議的是本會理事洪承禧先生。圖中所見，洪氏正在向會員介紹團長牛尾治朗先生。

該會的性質為一商業論壇，就日本在本地及海外的經濟及社會發展提出意見，協會的1,600名會員分屬接近900家日本企業的高級行政人員。

會員參與專責委員會的工作，就重要的經濟及社會事務進行研究和調查。

代表團此行的目的是了解香港的近期展望，並搜集最新的經濟資訊。

雙方就香港主權過渡及本地於97年的前景交換意見。



Asia Committee

The Asia Committee met on 22 January immediately after a lunch talk by Mr Haruo Hori, Chief Representative of Joyo Bank in Hong Kong, on the business opportunities in Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan. The Committee discussed, among other things, a joint dinner reception with the Americas Committee for Dr Henry Townsend, CEO of Airport Authority Hong Kong, on 18 March at the Hong Kong Club.

A roundtable luncheon on "Risk Factors of Doing Business in India" with Mr Deepak Bhawnani, Country Manager of Kroll Associates, was held on 16 January. 20 members participated.

Mr Hilton Cheong-Leen received a VIP delegation from Japan on 24 January. The group visited the Chamber mainly to be

briefed on Hong Kong's current economic and political development and to seek views from the private sector on the future of the territory after 1997.

The Executive Director of International Business Organization of Osaka, Inc, Mr Ueda Yutaka, called on the Chamber and was received by Assistant Director for International Affairs, Mr Sidney Fung, on 3 February. The purpose of his visit was to foster closer links between the two organizations. Mr Yutaka was accompanied by Mr Naohiro Tokaji, Director of Osaka Prefectural Government Office in Hong Kong.

China Committee

Mr Wu Bing Hui, President of Guangzhou CCPIT and his 8-member delegation visited

the Chamber on 20 January. Discussions focused on promoting cooperations between the two organizations. Led by Mr Yang Quanshe, Director of Hebei's Bureau of International Investment & Cooperation, a 16-member pre-mission group called on the Chamber on 27 January. The objective of the visit was to promote a conference for business talks on cooperative projects in Hebei province to be held on 25 March. Mr Yang invited the Chamber to be one of the sponsoring organizations.

Mr Tony Fung, Chairman of China Committee, and Mr Andrew Yuen, Chairman of Asia Committee, jointly led a 30-member delegation to Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Yantian Port on 23 and 24 January. The objectives of the visit were to meet with senior Government officials for discussions on current economic development and future cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong after 1997. The programme included meetings with Mr Tang Bingquan, Vice Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Li Youwei, Secretary of Shenzhen Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Mr Lin Shu Sen, Acting Mayor of Guangzhou, and Mr Wu Jiesi, Vice Mayor of Shenzhen. A visit to Yantian Port was also arranged. Ms Rosa Chiu, Marketing Executive of Yantian International Container Terminals Ltd, briefed members on the facilities and operation of Yantian Port and explained in detail its comparative advantages.

Europe Committee

The Europe Committee hosted a dinner reception on 28 January for consular officials represented in Hong Kong from Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland and Russia. This proved to be a useful business networking opportunity for members and the consular officials concerned.

Mr Jean-Jacques Mayor, the Consul of Switzerland in Hong Kong, called on the Chamber on 22 January to discuss arrangements for the forthcoming investment promotion seminar on Switzerland as part of the official programme for "The Swiss Week" that is due to take place from 12 to 20 November 1997. Accompanying Mr Mayor were Messrs Werner Suter and Walter Brogli, respectively Deputy Managing Director and Project Manager of the Swiss Office for Trade Promotion.

Mr Fernando Santos, the Consul General of Portugal in Hong Kong, and Mr Joaquim Moreira, Trade Commissioner (Investment) of Portugal in Macau, called on the Chamber on 30 January. The purpose of the visit was to ask for the Chamber's assistance in organizing a luncheon meeting with a large incoming delegation from Portugal, which would be held on 21 February.

A meeting with a 12-member trade delegation from the Latvian Republic, led

8人的代表團於1月20日到訪。雙方集中討論如何加強彼此之間的合作。

1月27日，河北省人民政府對外開放辦公室副主任楊全社率領一行16人的代表團到訪，目的是宣傳將於3月25日召開，一個有關在河北省進行合作項目的商業會議。楊氏邀請本會作為該會議的贊助機構。

中國委員會主席馮永祥及亞洲委員會主席袁耀全聯袂率領一個30人代表團於1月23至24日訪問廣州、深圳及鹽田港，與當地高級官員討論現時的經濟發展，以及粵港兩地在97年後的合作前景。代表團拜會的官員計有：廣東省副省長湯炳權先生；深圳市市委書記勵有為先生；廣州市代市長林樹森先生；深圳市副市長武捷思先生。代表團隨後到鹽田港參觀，鹽田國際集裝箱碼頭有限公司市場推廣行政員趙麗卿女士向團員介紹港口的設備、運作情況及優勢所在。

歐洲委員會

委員會於1月28日為保加利亞、捷克、波蘭及俄羅斯的駐港領事官員舉行晚宴，會員可藉此機會與有關官員建立商業聯繫。

瑞士駐港領事馬旭在1月22日到訪，磋商有關促進投資瑞士研討會的安排。研討會乃於97年11月12至20日舉行的「瑞士週」的官方活動之一。陪同馬氏到訪的有瑞士貿易推廣協會副總幹事祖特爾先生及亞太地區企劃經理鮑華德先生。

葡萄牙駐港總領事沈賓帆先生聯同葡國駐澳門高級貿易專員文祖堅先生於1月30日到訪本會。兩人的目的是邀請本會為到訪的葡國大型代表團於2月21日籌備午餐會。

由拉脫維亞工商總會副總幹事西萊紐斯率領的12人貿易代表團於1月31日訪問本會，獲歐洲委員會副主席文路祝先生接待，並向團員簡述本港經濟的現況及前景。代表團希望在港尋求文具、音響系統、紗線及成衣配件的貿易夥伴。

香港國際委員會

德國工商會聯會經濟部主管阿爾布雷克特博士聯同歐洲工業及僱主聯合會秘書長蒂什凱維奇先生於1月29日拜訪國際事務部助理總裁馮棟澤。對於歐盟最近就中國產品實行反傾銷措施，蒂什凱維奇特別關注本港商界對此事的看法。他亦會見了身兼政府中小型企業委員會主席的本會理事李榮鈞先生。

繼以色列出口局副總幹事奧費先生於上月到訪，該國駐港總領事華崇瀚先生於2月3日再次蒞臨本會。華氏有意在4月籌辦一

個關於投資以色列的研討會，並儘可能安排香港商人在會後到當地考察。

太平洋地區經濟理事會

貿易行政障礙工作委員會主席鮑磊先生與城市大學研究小組及理事會秘書處的人員舉行工作午餐會，檢討研究計劃的進度。

行政及工業事務部

委員會動態

人力資源委員會

委員會於1月22日召開會議，邀請了副首

供應鏈管理研討會

香港貨品編碼協會於1997年1月9日舉辦了兩個分別以「供應鏈管理」及「電子數據聯通」為題的研討會，香港總商會為上述活動提供了後勤支援。

兩個研討會的地點均為香港會議展覽中心。

香港貨品編碼協會總幹事林潔貽女士指出，研討會不但對該會意義重大，更重要的是參加者感到有趣和實用。

她代表協會感謝總商會對研討會的支持和參與。

她說：「香港貨品編碼協會的宗旨是推廣和促進高效率的貿易方式，供應鏈管理更是其中的重點。因此，我們致力為本港工商界引入全球有關供應鏈管理的最新資訊，並介紹電子數據聯通應用於商界的情況。電子數據聯通是實行良好供應鏈管理的有效工具。」

「透過本地及海外專家在研討會上作專業論述，本港商界可借鏡達致世界一級水平的供應鏈管理知識及電子數據聯通技術。」

「研討會不但座無虛席，參加者的反應更十分熱烈。我再次感謝總商會的積極參與，令是次活動得以成功舉行。」

Supply Chain Management (SCM)

The Chamber acted as a supporting organisation for the Hong Kong Article Numbering Association's Supply Chain Management (SCM) and Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) seminars on 9 January 1997.

Both seminars were held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

HKANA Chief Executive, Anna Lin, said the seminars were exciting and rewarding events not just for the HKANA itself but most importantly for the seminar participants. She expressed the Association's gratitude for the Chamber's support for, and contribution to the seminar.

"With the mission to promote and facilitate efficient trade practices particularly Supply Chain Management (SCM) in Hong Kong, the HKANA strives to accommodate Hong Kong industry with prevailing information and insights on the global SCM movement and the use of EDI in business processes as the enabling tool for SCM," she said.

"Through the professional presentations of the local and overseas SCM/EDI specialists in the seminars, we were able to transfer world class SCM knowledge and expertise on EDI to Hong Kong businesses.

"The seminars were fully attended with excellent response. Thanks again for your active support in bringing about the notable success of the seminars," she said.



by Mr Henriks Silenieks, Deputy Director General of the Latvian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was held in the Chamber on 31 January. Mr Manohar Chugh, Vice-Chairman of the Europe Committee, warmly welcomed and briefed the delegates on the current economy and future prospects of Hong Kong. This delegation was interested in seeking trading partners for stationery, acoustic systems and components, yarns and clothing accessories, etc.

HONG KONG INTERNATIONAL

Dr Gunter Albrecht, Head of Economics Department of the Association of German Chambers of Industry & Commerce (DIHT), and Mr Zygmunt Tyszkiewicz, Secretary General for the Union of Industrial and Employers' Confederations of Europe, called on the Chamber Assistant Director, Mr Sidney Fung, on 29 January. Mr Tyszkiewicz had particular interest in the views of Hong Kong companies on the recent EU anti-dumping actions against China-made products. He also had the opportunity of meeting Mr Denis Lee, Chamber's General Committee Member and Chairman of the Government's SMEs Committee.

Following the meeting with Mr Yair Ofek, the Deputy Director General of Israel Export Institute last month, the Israeli Consul General in Hong Kong, Mr Zohar Raz revisited the Chamber on 3 February. Mr Raz was interested in organizing a seminar on the business opportunities in Israel some time in April and if possible, to be followed by a mission from Hong Kong to Israel.

PACIFIC BASIN ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Mr Martin Barrow, Chairman of the Working Committee on Administrative

席工廠督察總監馬思行先生及高級職業環境衛生師錢棣華先生向會員簡介《職業安全及健康條例草案》及《職業安全及健康規例》的內容。

議程上的其他事項包括：改善根據《僱員補償條例》申領死亡賠償的程序；檢討諮詢機構及法定組織小組委員會關於提高透明度的建議；僱員再培訓局顧問報告書；教統會第七號報告書。

龍家麟先生（時間/系統（香港）有限公司）由1997年1月1日起代表香港總商會列席康復諮詢委員會職業輔導小組委員會，為期一年。

英國文化協會的柏樂先生獲委任為該會的總商會代表。

中小型企業委員會

委員於1月21日開會，討論了多項事務，

Barriers to Trade, hosted a working luncheon with the City University of Hong Kong research team and executives from PBEC Secretariat to review the progress of the research project.

INDUSTRIAL AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS DIVISION

COMMITTEES

Human Resources Committee

A meeting of the Committee was held on 22 January. The Committee invited Mr Ma Shi-hang, Francis, Deputy Chief Factory Inspector and Mr Tsin Tai-wa, Senior Occupational Hygienist, to brief members on the proposed Occupational Safety and Health Bill & Occupational Safety and Health Regulation.

Other issues like the proposal to improve the settlement of compensation claims for death under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, transparency measures proposed by the Subcommittee on the Review of Advisory and Statutory Bodies under the Panel on Home Affairs of the Legislative Council, the Consultant's Report on Employees Retraining Board and the Education Commission's Report No 7 were discussed at the meeting.

Mr Alan Lung of Time/System (Hong Kong) Limited has been nominated as the Chamber representative of the RAC Subcommittee on Employment for the term from 1 January to 31 December 1997.

Mr Roderick Pryde of the British Council has been nominated as the Chamber representative to sit on the Committee.

SME Committee

Members met on 21 January to consider a wide range of issues including the

包括消費者委員會就香港商業競爭政策所作的報告。

環境委員會

委員會於1月28日召開在97年的首次會議，邀得九廣鐵路的代表簡介西北鐵路發展計劃及有關的環境問題。

活動點滴

- 以「在國內經營內銷及外銷業務的外商的稅務承擔」為題的培訓課程於1月16及28日舉行，學員共22人。
- 17位會員及嘉賓出席了在1月18至19日假廣州仙村國際高爾夫球場舉行的聚會。
- 1月21日的「增強你的說服力」培訓課程吸引了19位會員參加。

Consumer Council's report on a Competition Policy for Hong Kong.

Environment Committee

The first meeting of the committee in 1997 was held on 28 January. Representatives from the Kowloon Canton Railway Corporation were invited to brief members on the West Rail and related environmental issues.

EVENTS

- Training Courses on "Tax Mitigation Measures for Foreign Investors Engaged in Domestic and Export Sales" were held on 16 and 28 January. Both events were attended by 22 members.

- 17 members and guests joined the golf outing held at the Guangzhou International Golf Club on 18-19 January.

- A one-day training workshop on "Influencing Others" was held on 21 January with 19 members attended.

- 104 members and guests joined the January 3288 Dinner Club meeting on 21 January 1997.

- A two-day training workshop on "Minutes and Report Writing for Personal Assistants & Secretaries" was held on 22 & 24 January. 15 members attended.

- An officer of the Fire Services Department explained to 38 members the important concept of "Fire Prevention in Industrial Premises" in a roundtable luncheon on 28 January.

- Two half-day training courses on "Professional Telephone Skills" were held on 29 January. A total of 41 members attended.

- One half-day training course on "Telephone English" was held on 30 January. 24 members attended.

- 36 members and guests joined the golf outing held at Clearwater Bay Golf & Country Club on 31 January. ■

- 104位會員及嘉賓出席3288晚飯會在1月21日的聚會。

- 專為私人助理及秘書而設的「撰寫會議紀錄及報告技巧」課程於1月22及24日舉行，學員共15人。

- 1月28日，由消防處官員主講的「工廈防火須知」小型午餐會吸引了38位會員出席。

- 兩個各為期半天的「電話應對專業技巧」課程於1月29日舉行，共吸引了41位學員。

- 為期半天的「電話英語」課程於1月30日舉行，學員共24人。

- 36位會員及嘉賓出席於1月31日假清水灣鄉村俱樂部舉行的聚會。 ■



The Legco Brief

by The Hon Paul M.F. Cheng



Rights and Wrongs

From the reaction of the British Foreign Secretary, the Governor and certain Hong Kong politicians - and the 'knock-on' effect their comments have had in the international media as well as Washington - the general public, both at home and abroad, could be excused for thinking that the entire Bill of Rights is to be repealed and that Hong Kong people are to be stripped of all their freedoms.

Such wilful misrepresentation of the facts by Hong Kong's detractors serves only to increase the concerns and anxiety of people in the Territory, and to further damage perceptions of Hong Kong overseas. The fact is that Hong Kong will still have its Bill of Rights and the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will still be in force in Hong Kong through Article 39 of the Basic Law. This should be made clear.

What should also be made clear is that, although the merchants of doom like to lump everything together and try to confuse the issues, we are actually dealing with two quite separate and distinct issues. The first issue relates to technical amendments to the Bill of Rights to prevent it having supremacy over the Basic Law, while the second relates to amendments to the Public Order and Societies Ordinances.

Position unchanged

Despite recent attempts by the Governor to suggest that some of my Legco colleagues and I have changed our stance on the Bill of Rights, let me state categorically that, today, as in the past, I fully support the Bill of Rights. However, today, as in the past, I still have reservations about the compatibility of the Bill of Rights with legislation already in place - and, in particular, the relationship between the Bill of Rights and the Basic Law.

I am not a legal expert, so I have to rely on legal opinion - and, if legal opinion is of the view that the Bill of Rights overrides the Basic Law, then a few technical amendments will need to be made to the Bill of Rights to prevent this situation from arising. After all, the essence of the Bill of Rights is to reinforce various freedoms and rights for Hong Kong people, not the granting of supremacy over

our mini-constitution. But again, let's make it very clear. We are talking here about technical amendments. No-one is suggesting for a moment that the Bill of Rights be repealed.

Achieving a balance

On the issue relating to the Public Order and Societies Ordinances, let us not condemn before the fact. This matter has now been delegated to the SAR government to handle, and there will doubtless be many opinions expressed in the coming months.

As far as the Public Order Ordinance is concerned, much of the debate will be about numbers. How many people will be allowed to gather for public rallies, marches or demonstrations, and whether or not a permit is required. The key is to make sure a proper balance is achieved which enables full expression of opinion while ensuring that this is done in a peaceful way so that ordinary citizens do not feel threatened or inconvenienced.

At the end of the day, people have the right to say what they like about Hong Kong - even if what they say wrongs Hong Kong. And misleading the public on the "rights" issue (and indeed any other issues) through exaggeration or twisting of the facts certainly does that. Ultimately, we risk damaging Hong Kong's investment climate and our status as the leading commercial and financial hub in the region. Does that benefit Hong Kong people? No, rather it puts at risk their jobs and their livelihoods. What then of their "rights"? Their right to work and their right to a decent standard of living?

Now, more than ever, I urge the community to work together in the best interest of the Territory and its people, and to ensure that Hong Kong enjoys its right to proper and fair representation.

Bills - A Question of Status

Immigration (Amendment) Bill

Legco Members have formed a Bills Committee to scrutinise this piece of legislation introduced by the Government last month. However, of greater concern to the international business community is a Private Members' Bill - the Immigration

(Amendment) (No. 2) Bill 1997 - introduced on the same day by the Hon Chan Yuen-han.

The Government's Bill focuses on removing the privileged immigration status of British citizens in Hong Kong, and seeks to bring their status into line with that of nationals of other countries. In particular, British citizens will in future have to apply for visas if they come to Hong Kong to take up residence, to work, or to study, in the same way as other foreign nationals have to do so at present. The British Chamber of Commerce accepts that it would be inappropriate for British citizens to enjoy a special status after June 30, 1997, and is urging speedy implementation of the Bill to give companies employing British citizens more time to prepare for and adjust to the changes.

The Hon Chan Yuen-han's Bill is not just targeted at removing British privileges, but has wide-ranging implications for all foreign nationals working or seeking to work in Hong Kong. The practical effect of the Bill is to impose an employment visa requirement on all foreign nationals, and to virtually scrap the current unconditional stay status. Although probably unintentional, this will mean that, in practice, long-term foreign residents who have been granted "unconditional stay" status will have to apply for employment visas - as will dependants of foreign nationals and foreign spouses of Hong Kong residents. Currently, these groups are exempt in line with the Government's policy of facilitating foreign national whose presence is deemed beneficial to Hong Kong to stay in Hong Kong with minimum formalities.

The Administration and the international business community are worried that the Bill, if passed, would have a negative impact on Hong Kong's status and reputation as an international business centre which welcomes expatriates to contribute to the economic well being of Hong Kong - thus further adding to business concerns over Hong Kong post 1997.

Because of the very different aims of the two Bills, Legco will deliberate on them separately. Naturally, I will be following these Bills closely, and urge Chamber Members to let me know their views.

— Paul M. F. Cheng

P.S. If you have any comments, suggestions or issues you wish to raise, please contact me through my Legco office at Room 312, Central Government Offices, West Wing. Tel: 2537-2106/2107. Fax: 2530-3451.

立法局 工作簡報



對與錯

觀 乎英國外相、港督和香港好些政治人物的反應，以及他們的言論在國際傳媒及華府間所引起的「衝擊」，本地及海外民眾因此產生《人權法》將被整條廢除，香港人將完全喪失自由的想法是可以理解的。

這類出自誣蔑者之口，故意歪曲事實的言論只會增加港人的焦慮不安，進一步損害香港在海外的形象。事情的真相是《人權法》仍會在香港存在，而《公民權利及政治權利國際公約》的有關規定仍會透過《基本法》第39條予以實施。這一點必須予以澄清。

另一點須予說明的是，儘管到處宣揚末日思想的人喜歡把事情混為一談，但我們其實是在處理兩件獨立的事項。第一件涉及對《人權法》作出技術性修改，避免前者凌駕於《基本法》之上；第二件則與修訂《公安條例》及《社團條例》有關。

立場不變

儘管港督最近指稱本人和部分立法局同僚改變了最初對《人權法》所持的立場，但且讓我明確再說一次，本人支持《人權法》的立場始終如一。正如當日一樣，我對《人權法》與其他現有法律，特別是《基本法》的兼容性持保留態度。

我並非法律專家，因此必須聽取專業人士的法律意見。假如法律界認為《人權法》確實凌駕於《基本法》，那麼便有必要對前者作出少數技術性改動，避免出現上述情況。制定《人權法》的目的是鞏固香港人在各方面的自由和權利，而非賦予其凌駕於我們的小憲法的地位。

讓我在此重申，現時討論的是如何對《人權法》作出技術性修改，並沒有人建議要將《人權法》廢除。

求取平衡

有關修訂《公安條例》及《社團條例》的問題，且讓我們認清事情的真相。有關事宜現已交由特區政府處理，各界人士在未來數月必然會紛紛對此表達意見。

《公安條例》最引人爭論的地方將是人數的問題。究竟條例可容許多少人一起舉行集會、遊行或示威？而這又是否需要獲得批准？問題的關鍵是必須平衡各方的利益，既可讓市民充分表達意見，但又確保這以和平的方式進行，普羅市民不會因此感到不安或不便。

說到底，即使人們發表的言論會對香港構成傷害，他們還是有表達意見的權利。透過跨大或扭曲事實真相誤導公眾對「權利」（及其他事務）的看法，肯定可產生這樣的作用。這種做法最終只會打擊香港的投資氣候，傷害她作為區內商業及金融中心的地位。香港人會否因此受惠？這樣只會危害市民的就業機會和生活水平。假若就業和享受舒適生活的權利受到剝削，公眾又何來「權利」可言？

因此，本人促請社會各界同心協力，為保障香港及全體市民的權利而努力，確保香港享有繁榮及公平表達意見的權利。

人民入境（修訂）條例草案

立法局議員已成立委員會審議這條由港府在上月提出的草案。不過，更令國際商界注目的是同日由陳婉嫻議員提出的私人條例草案，即1997年人民入境（修訂）（第二號）條例草案。

政府提出上述草案的目的是終止英

國公民在香港的入境特權，將他們的待遇與其他國籍人士看齊。英國人將來會跟現時其他國籍的人士一樣，在香港居住、工作或就學前必須申請簽證。香港英國商會同意讓英國公民在97年6月30日後享有特殊地位是不適當的做法，因而促請有關當局儘早落實上述條例草案，使聘用英國籍僱員的公司有較充裕的時間作好準備。

陳婉嫻議員提出的草案不僅會終止英國公民的特權，對所有現已在港工作或有意來港工作的外籍人士均有廣泛的影響。實質影響之一是所有外籍人士必須申領工作簽證，終止了現時無限制居留的規定。此舉實質上意味著長期以「無限制居留」身份留港工作的外籍人士必須申領簽證，同樣受到影響的是外籍人士的家眷和香港居民的外籍配偶。現時的政策是儘量減省這些外籍人士在香港居留要辦理的手續，原因是政府認為他們在此工作對香港有利。

香港作為環球商業中心，一向歡迎海外的專業人材來港工作，為本地經濟作出貢獻。港府及國際商界憂慮草案一旦通過，會對香港的地位產生負面影響。

由於兩條草案的目的截然不同，立法局會分別審議其內容。本人將密切留意事態的最新發展，並歡迎會員就此事反映意見。 ■

鄭明訓

附筆：若閣下欲提出任何意見或建議，請透過本人的議員辦事處與我聯絡。地址是中區政府合署西翼312室（電話：2537 2106；傳真：2530 3451）

Success for first visit to southern China in 1997

A two-day Chamber mission to Guangzhou and Shenzhen, including a special visit to Yantian port, successfully examined future business and investment opportunities in the area.

The mission members also discussed with local government officials future economic relations between Guangdong and Hong Kong after the 1 July 1997 handover date.

The delegation was led by Mr Tony Fung, Chamber General Committee member and Chairman of the Chamber's China Committee. The Deputy Delegation Leader was Mr Andrew Yuen, Chairman of the Chamber's Asia Committee.

The delegation had the opportunity of meeting senior Chinese government officials at provincial and municipal level, including the Deputy Executive Governor of Guangdong, Mr Tang Bingquan; Mr Lin Shu Sen, Mayor of Guangzhou; Mr Li Youwei, Party Secretary of Shenzhen and Mr Wu Jiesi, Deputy Executive Mayor of Shenzhen.

Reviewing the economic achievements of Guangdong province, Mr Tang told the delegation that the Guangdong economy grew at a much faster rate in 1996 than previously forecast.

The GDP growth rate for last year was 14%.

He added that due to the close integration of the two economies, when Guangdong prospers, so will Hong Kong and that there is a tremendous scope for bilateral cooperation between the two territories in 1997 and beyond, particularly in the tertiary sector which is expected to expand to about two-thirds of Guangdong's GDP by 2001.

The delegation was given the opportunity to visit Yantian Port and its facilities before returning to Hong Kong. ■



Group picture of the mission outside the Guangzhou Government building

全體團員於廣州市政府大樓前合照

九七年首個華南考察團 收穫豐盈

總商會不久前組織了一個以廣州、深圳及鹽田港為目的地的兩天考察團，團員可藉此機會考察當地的營商及投資機會。

團員亦跟當地政府官員討論了97年7月1日後粵、港兩地的經濟關係。

考察團由本會理事兼中國委員會主席馮永祥先生率領，副團長是亞洲委員會主席袁耀全先生。

團員拜會了省、市政府的多位高級官員，包括廣東省副省長湯炳權先生、廣州市代市長林樹森先生、深圳市委書記勳有為先

生及副市長武捷思先生。

回顧廣東省的經濟成就時，湯副省長向考察團表示，當地經濟在96年的增長速度遠較預期為高。

去年的省內總產值增長為14%。

他補充說，由於兩地經濟關係密切，廣東繁榮，香港亦會受惠。在1997年及以後，兩地可合作的範疇很廣，其中尤以第三產業為甚。預期到了2001年，第三產業將佔廣東省總產值約三分之二。

考察團在回港前順道參觀了鹽田港及有關設施。 ■



Mr Wu Jiesi, Vice of Shenzhen

深圳市副市長武捷思先生（中）



Lunch hosted by Yantian International Container Terminals Ltd.

鹽田國際集裝箱碼頭有限公司設午宴款待考察團

GUANGDONG MISSION



Mr Chen Kai Zhi, Senior Vice Mayor of Guangzhou, hosts a banquet for the study mission

廣州市常務副市長陳開枝先生設宴款待考察團成員 (左三)



Ms Rosa Chiu (right), Marketing Executive of Yantian International Container Terminals Ltd, briefs the delegation on the facilities and operation of Yantian Port

鹽田國際集裝箱碼頭有限公司市場推廣行政員趙麗卿女士 (右) 向團員介紹港口的設備



Mr Lin Shu Sen, Acting Mayor, People's Government of Guangzhou

廣州市代市長林樹森先生 (右)



Mr Li Youwei, Secretary, Shenzhen Committee of the China Communist Party

深圳市委書記鄒有為先生 (右)



Mr Tang Zhuo Tian, Vice President of CCPIT

廣東省貿促會副會長湯灼甜先生 (中)



Mr Tang Bingquan, Vice Governor, People's Government of Guangdong Provincial

廣東省副省長湯炳權先生 (右)



Mr Tang Bingquan, Vice Governor, People's Government of Guangdong Provincial, with mission members

湯炳權副省長與團員合照

Fifth Position Paper on Travel, Tourism and Hospitality

Travel related industries concerned on the Chek Lap Kok user charges

In this fifth position paper, the HKCSI wishes to highlight the specific issue of user charges of the Chek Lap Kok new airport.

Travel industry's concern

Recent consultation by the HKCSI among travel-related industries including airlines, travel agents, hotels and tourism operators has revealed an expectation that there will be a substantial increase in user charges when the new airport at Chek Lap Kok opens in 1998. Already air cargo handling charges are set to become higher, while landing charges at two to four times the current rate have been mentioned.

This has presented an unsettling scenario for the travel and related industries and for users of the new airport in general. Their concerns can be summarised as follows.

1) Higher charges will inevitably lead

to their margin being squeezed. In a market which is already very competitive, there is a limit to which costs can be absorbed through further improvement in efficiency.

2) As a result higher charges will have to be passed on to the end-user. According to estimates by the airline industry, the cost to a family of four flying out of Hong Kong and back could rise by as much as HK\$1,700. This will inevitably dampen demand and lead to a further downward pressure in their business.

3) Apart from the effect on consumers, the rise in end-user charges will not be welcomed by the service industries at large. There is already much complaint from the business sector about rising operating costs, the cost of business trips being one component. While the business traveller will take many other factors into account in deciding which port to travel through, an "expensive airport" perception will be created and

perpetuated, the cumulative effect of which cannot be ignored.

4) From a broader point of view, one of the key rationale for Chek Lap Kok has been to maintain Hong Kong's economic edge through strengthening its status as an aviation hub, thereby enhancing Hong Kong's competitiveness. Raising airport user charges to unrealistic levels will only have an opposite effect.

Prudence needed

While recognising the travel industry's concern, we do not see any reason to assume that government and the Airport Authority does not have the best interest of Hong Kong and of the aviation-related industries in mind in deciding user charges at Chek Lap Kok. One of the cardinal principles of the Chek Lap Kok project is that it will be run on prudent commercial principles. This is a principle which we continue to support. Having said that, from the point of view of prudence, there

香港服務業聯盟

就旅遊及招待服務業發表的第五份立場書

業內人士關注新機場收費水平

本立場書的重點是赤鱘角新機場的收費水平問題。

旅遊業的關注

香港服務業聯盟最近諮詢了包括航空公司、旅行社、酒店及旅遊代理商等業內人士的意見，結果顯示被訪者預期赤鱘角新機場在1998年啟用後將大幅提高現時的收費水平。有關方面早已決定提高空運貨物的裝卸費用，更有消息謂升降費將較現時的水平調升二至四倍。

這引起了旅遊及有關行業，以至新機場使用者的廣泛不安。他們的憂慮可總結如下：

1. 較高的收費自然會令業者的邊際利潤減少。在一個競爭異常激烈的市場裡，透過進一步改善效率而節省的成本有其極限。

2. 因此，包袱順理成章地會給轉嫁到最終使用者身上。根據航空業的估計，一家四口乘飛機出外來回一次的開支最高可能會增加1,700港元。這當然會導致市場需求下

跌，為航空公司的業務帶來壓力。

3. 撇開對消費者的影響不談，服務行業普遍不贊成提高收費。商界對不斷上漲的經營成本早有微言，出外公幹的開支正是組成經營成本的因素之一。商務旅客在選擇中途站時會考慮多重因素，他們一旦對新機場留下「昂貴」的印象，由此積累的影響絕對不能掉以輕心。

4. 從宏觀角度出發，興建赤鱘角機場的要旨之一是鞏固香港的航空中心地位，從

is a case for the Airport Authority to respond to the call of the travel industry for more careful consideration in deciding user charges.

It is our belief that nothing can be further from the Airport Authority's intention than to threaten Chek Lap Kok's competitiveness in any way. If any policy by the Airport Authority such as pricing were to have the effect of undermining Chek Lap Kok's competitiveness, the Airport Authority would be the first to take measures to alleviate it and to restore Chek Lap Kok's premier position. However, in view of the increasingly more competitive global and regional environment in aviation, it is important to get it right at the beginning without having to make costly adjustments to rectify any miscalculations. It follows that it would not be prudent to expose Chek Lap Kok to any risk that might undermine its competitive position.

Rate of return

Part of the concern over higher user charges has followed from government's policy of achieving full cost recovery with a 5 per cent real rate of return on Chek Lap Kok. This is calculated on the basis of a 3.5% real rate of return plus 1.5% "risk factor". While given Hong Kong's

unique circumstances we appreciate the need for the full cost recovery policy, we wonder if the 5% real rate of return could not be more flexibly applied. In particular, the justification for the 1.5% "risk factor" will have to be balanced against the risk of an airport which is too expensive. On the other hand, lowering the rate of return even marginally will reduce the pressure considerably on airport user charges.

Even if the 5% rate of return, and hence the substantially higher user charges can be justified economically, there seems no compelling reason to have to apply the higher rate uniformly from day one. In order not to subject the travel industry to an impact of a sudden and radical nature, it would seem far better to implement it in stages.

More efficiency

Another alternative in shifting pressure from higher user charges is to increase the efficiency of the new airport through lower cost of operation of the airport itself, as well as raising revenue through non-aeronautical sources. The possibility of achieving greater revenue through a more aggressive commercial plan - without making the airport too expensive for retailers - should be explored.

Consultation

A cost-effective pricing is a key to the successful launch of Chek Lap Kok. To achieve that, the Airport Authority should be in constant touch with practitioners and users. To that end we call on government and the Airport Authority to conduct more regular consultation with industry on the operation of the new airport, including the structure and level of user charges.

There is a need for thorough consultation but at the same time, the issue should be settled as soon as possible in view of the fundamental nature of the changeover to Chek Lap Kok. In this connection we suggest that the discussion might be accelerated through involving the office of the Chief Executive of the SAR.

Conclusion

The HKCSI is not in a position to prejudge upon the effects of the new user charges. In the interest of the service industries as a whole, however, we call upon the travel industry - including the Airport Authority which we regard as a key player of the travel industry - to work together, not against each other, to make Chek Lap Kok the success that it promises to be. The government has a facilitating role which it should not refrain from. ■

而增強我們的競爭力。如把機場收費提升至不切實際的水平，只會適得其反。

亟需謹慎行事

我們理解旅遊業的憂慮之餘，卻沒有理由假設政府和機場管理局在釐定新機場的收費時，不以香港及與航空有關的行業的利益為依歸。赤鱗角機場發展項目的大方針之一是按謹慎的商業原則經營。我們支持這個原則。從「謹慎」的角度而言，既然旅遊業要求在釐定收費水平前作出更仔細的考慮，機場管理局有需要對此作出回應。

對機場管理局而言，我們相信沒有什麼東西比維持赤鱗角機場的競爭力來得重要。假設該局有任何政策（如定價政策）影響了新機場的競爭力，機場管理局將是第一個採取補救措施，恢復赤鱗角優越競爭地位的單位。不過，隨著全球及區內航空業的競爭愈趨激烈，如何踏出正確的第一步顯然十分重要，這避免在糾正錯誤時要付出高昂的代價。由此觀之，拼著競爭優勢受影響而將新機場置於風險之中，並非謹慎的做法。

回報率

部分人士憂慮機場收費過高的原因是港府希望全面收回成本，並取得5%的實質回報率。計算方法是在3.5%基本實質回報率的基礎上加入1.5%的「風險回報」。鑑於香港的情況獨特，我們理解政府有需要制定全面收回成本政策，但不知政策能否更靈活地執行。值得注意的是，收取1.5%「風險回報」的理據必須與機場所冒的風險取得平衡。另一方面，稍微降低預期的回報率即可大幅減輕對機場收費水平的壓力。

即使5%的回報率與及因此而大幅上升的收費水平在經濟理論上說得過去，似乎沒有必要打從第一天起便統一收費。為免對旅遊業造成突然而劇烈的影響，逐步提高收費似乎是較理想的做法。

提高效率

減輕高收費帶來的壓力的另一方法是透過降低機場本身的經營成本，提高機場的效益，並開拓航空業以外的財源。有關方面應研究透過更龐大的商業發展計劃增加收入的可行性，但在制訂計劃的同時，必須

注意機場經營的成本不能高至令零售商卻步。

諮詢

符合成本效益的定價政策是決定新機場能否成功經營的關鍵之一。為達致上述目標，機場管理局應該與業內人士及使用者保持密切接觸。我們呼籲港府及機場管理局就新機場的運作問題（包括收費結構及水平），增加定期諮詢業內人士意見的次數。

進行全面的諮詢固然有其必要，但由於主權即將交接，有關問題更應儘快解決。有鑑於此，我們建議可尋求特區行政長官辦公室的參與，藉此加快討論的進度。

結語

香港服務業聯盟無意過早判斷新收費所帶來的影響，但從服務業的整體利益著眼，我們呼籲包括機場管理局在內的旅遊業以合作（我們視機場管理局為旅遊業的重要成員）代替對抗，使新機場一如計劃般成功。港府在這方面不應逃避擔當協調的角色。 ■

Territorial Development Strategy Review(TDSR)

Introduction

The Chamber welcomes the opportunity to comment on the 1996 TDSR. Nevertheless, we have found it difficult, adequately, to comment on a complex study which has taken six years in gestation and encompasses such a wide variety of disciplines, most of which require their own professional expertise. This submission represents the coordinated comments from representatives of the Hong Kong Coalition of Service Industries and six Chamber committees.

The TDSR is a rolling strategy with a series of projects, most of which it is proposed to implement by 2011. The main debate concerns what course the Medium Term Strategy should follow. Since time to implement the Medium Term Strategy is very short, a major focus of this response is a clarion call for early action. A further important issue is the need to coordinate Hong Kong's development with that in the

Pearl River Delta.

The Chamber's comments should be seen as endorsement by exception of the TDSR, with emphasis on the Medium Term Strategy. Where exceptions are made, they cover broad policy issues.

Assumptions

Population Growth. A key factor will be population growth. We note that the Government has acknowledged difficulties to date in accurately forecasting this and especially of factoring in the main variable, which is net migration. We doubt whether sufficient consideration has been given to greatly increased cross border flows of personnel in the future for the purposes of living, retirement or work, particularly as additional cross border road/rail links are opened. We suspect this could account for substantial variations in the forecast of the day-time/night-time population. Furthermore, we note that no reference has

been made to illegal immigration, which historically has always added a significant percentage to the population. For these reasons, whilst awaiting the analysis of the 1996 By-Census, we query whether even the upper scenario of 8.1 million by 2011 is high enough. We recommend the TDSR should assume a strategic growth of at least 8.1 million people by 2011.

Population growth has such a significant impact on the TDS and on Hong Kong's future economic development that it should be subject to regular reviews to take account of SAR Government policies and updated migration statistics. In terms of policy response and development strategy, the uncertainties Hong Kong faces in population growth indicate a need to provide extra land and the necessary infrastructure which could serve as a land reserve to cater for higher-than-expected population growth.

Hub Functions. As stated in the TDSR, the future hub functions of Hong Kong

全港發展策略檢討

引言

總商會能藉此機會，就1996年的「全港發展策略檢討」提出意見，實感榮幸。然而，這份研究報告內容複雜，醞釀期長達6年，所涉及的範疇亦極為廣泛，當中大部份更涉及專科技術，必須具備專業知識，才可明瞭，這足使本會在評論研究報告時大感困難。此意見書的各項建議代表了香港服務業聯盟代表及本會6大委員會的意見。

「全港發展策略檢討」乃是一項滾動式的發展計劃，計劃裡所包圍的一系列發展工程，大多預計在2011年前動工。對於「中期策略」應循那方向發展，現時仍是主要的爭論焦點。由於推行「中期策略」的時間已迫近眉睫，因此，本會在此促請港府盡速付諸行動。更重要的是，港府在制訂本港的發展策略時，須與珠江三角洲的各項發展互相緊扣，互惠互利。

除了部份建議外，本會支持「全港發展策略檢討」的內容，並集中就「中期策略」的推行情況提出建議，而不表贊同的建議則

涉及多方面的政策取向。

假設

人口增長 - 人口增長是該檢討報告內主要的考慮重點。港府承認，在準確預測人口增長方面仍然存在困難，特別是把淨移民人數這個主要變數列入考慮時，更使問題複雜。未來，由於居住、退休或工作上的關係，中、港兩地居民的交流機會將日益增多，特別是貫通兩地的道路及鐵路相繼啟用，更促使兩地居民的聯繫加強，在這方面，港府是否在研究報告內充份考慮，實使本會懷疑。本會認為，交通方便，兩地居民交流日增，乃導致本港日夜間人口出現嚴重差距的原因。此外，本會亦發現，檢討報告內並未提及本港非法居民的人數；然而，本港歷年的資料顯示，非法居民在全港人口中，佔有相當的比率。儘管1996年中期人口調查的分析結果仍有待公布，但根據以上所述，即使是檢討報告內定位較高的人口預測數字（即預測本港在2011年的人口達810萬），亦恐怕未能充份反映屆時的真實情

況。我們建議港府在「全港發展策略檢討」裡，採納策略性的人口增長政策，把2011年的人口最少定為810萬。

人口增長對全港發展的策略及香港未來的經濟發展極其重要，因此，必須定期檢討，並在有關的過程中，考慮特區政府的政策及最新的移民數據。由於香港的人口增長存在不明朗因素，因此意味著港府在規劃對策及制訂策略時，必須提供額外的土地及所需的基建設施，以備人口增長率較預期為高時，能予以應付。

樞紐功能 - 正如「全港發展策略檢討」裡所述，香港未來的樞紐功能將直接影響現有經濟架構的發展。本會相信，此話並未完全正確。舉例說，港口將繼續成為本港經濟的樞紐，這優勢極有可能鼓勵本地工業盤結在港口周圍的地方發展，在此情況下，政府便須進行填海工程，以提供足夠用地應付所需。

然而，本港以往具備的一些功能將會改變。根據港府80年代的構思，新界的新市鎮可發展為自給自足的工業城市，但由於本地的製造商發現，把工廠遷往中國較在新界

reflect a straight line projection of the existing economic structure. In part, we believe this is correct. For instance, the port will remain central to the economy. This is likely to encourage industrial development to cluster around it. In turn, this points to the need for adequate land reclamation to meet these requirements.

However, some functions will change. In the 1980s, the new towns in the New Territory were conceived as self-contained industrial towns. But the market changed as manufacturers found it more cost effective to relocate to China than the New Territories. Subsequently, Hong Kong, therefore, developed into a service economy. As the TDSR points out, tertiary industries like to congregate around the Main Business District.

Looking to the future, we doubt whether sufficient account has been taken of the ongoing emergence of the "information economy". The implications of this are, as yet, unclear. A more coherent Government view would be welcomed. Certainly, this is another factor which will require periodic review and flexibility to manage the resulting change.

Job Distribution

The TDSR envisages the decentralization of commercial office centres from the Central Business District to locations of major transport interchanges. This is impracticable in most new towns because the areas in close proximity

設廠更符合成本效益，因此，市場環境起了變化。隨後，香港轉而發展服務業，「全港發展策略檢討」指出，第三產業往往集中在主要的商業區附近，而本港服務業的情況亦是如此。

展望未來，港府是否充份就近年「資訊經濟」的躍起深入檢討，本會對此抱有懷疑。事實上，「資訊經濟」所帶來的影響，至今仍未清晰，港府若能在這方面提出全面的意見，必受讚賞。當然，港府必須定期檢討資訊發展這項影響本港經濟的因素，並制訂靈活的對策，處理其帶來的種種轉變。

就業分佈

「全港發展策略檢討」指出，本港商業寫字樓的重點地區已逐漸由商業市中心區擴散至主要的交通匯合點。然而，把商業寫字樓擴散至大部份新市鎮是不可行的，原因是鄰近集體運輸交通設施的新市鎮地區，多建有住宅樓宇；況且，商人不會把辦事處設於交通不便的偏遠地區。此外，縱然世界已邁向資訊年代，但取得人與人的接觸仍被視為重要的取勝優勢。與香港不同，新加坡政府把商業活動分配到指派

to mass transit facilities are already occupied by residential estates; and businessmen will not locate offices away from easy access to public transport. Furthermore, despite the advent of the information age, personal contact is still considered an important advantage. Therefore, unlike Singapore, where the Government directs businesses to designated areas, in Hong Kong, a clear propensity for business to congregate around the main business district in the metro area remains - and the market rules. Moreover, Hong Kong people like to work in the Metro area away from their place of residence. For these reasons, we believe the future pattern of job and population distribution in Hong Kong will be one of residing in the new towns and commuting to work mainly in the metro area or around the port.

Transport Infrastructure

Foremost in the TDS must be the development of a fast mass transit system if Hong Kong is to cope satisfactorily with the projected population and freight movement. This will be essential for the development of the New Territories and to facilitate the practice of working in the metro area, whilst commuting to and from better and cheaper residential accommodation adjacent to transport nodes.

In this respect, we support the view that new towns and development areas must be of a size sufficient to ensure the financial viability of the mass transit systems which serve them.

的地點經營，但香港的商業活動則集結在鄰近地鐵網絡的區域，此乃自然的趨勢，更是市場發展的定律。此外，香港人喜歡到遠離居住地點的地鐵沿線區域工作，有鑑於此，本會相信未來本港的就業及人口分佈情況將朝著這方向發展：新市鎮將發展為市民居住的主要地區，而地鐵及港口鄰近地區則發展為主要的上班地點。

運輸設施

若香港要滿足交通及貨運不斷增長的需求，集體運輸系統的發展必須成為全港發展策略裡的首要事項。集體運輸有利新界地區的發展，方便市民到地鐵沿線區域工作，更可接載大量居民往返鄰近交通樞紐，且環境較佳、租金較相宜的住宅地點，因此十分重要。

在此情況下，本會支持研究文件的建議，認為新市鎮及發展區域必須具備相當規模，確保接駁有關地區的集體運輸系統經營者能擁有足夠的經營空間。

規劃全港發展策略時，港府的原則是：運輸設施的服務應配合社會發展的需求。然而，本會則認為運輸設施的經營者必須未雨綢繆，洞悉先機，率先推動各項發展；因此，本會建議：

- The TDS is predicated on the principle that the transport infrastructure should be reactive to meet projected requirements. It is the Chamber's view that transport infrastructure should also be proactive and take the lead in promoting development. For this reason, we recommend that :

- The Western Rail Link should be developed as a package for both freight and passengers as soon as possible. We believe the impetus this will provide for the development of inland areas of China would improve the financial viability of the whole project.

- The second Lantau Rail Link should be upgraded from a Group C to a Group A project.

- The possible MTR link from Central through Kai Tak to Tseung Kwan O should be upgraded also to a firm project for early completion.

- A medium-term strategy for Hong Kong should take into account the evolution in the relationship between Hong Kong and its hinterland. For example, the TDSR document does not deal with the plans by Shenzhen or Zhuhai for additional road/bridge links with Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Government may not agree with those plans, but the Government should provide adequate facts and arguments to support or repudiate such proposals so as to facilitate a meaningful debate.

Property

The Chamber believes that a flexible land supply policy to meet market demands is a

西北鐵路應盡快發展為貨運及載客兩者兼備的鐵路網絡。本會相信，西北鐵路一則可刺激中國內地地區的發展，一則更可從中擴闊整項計劃的經營空間。

第2條大嶼山鐵路應由丙級工程提升為甲級工程。

擬建中貫通中環、啟德及將軍澳的地下鐵路工程應落實興建，以便早日竣工。

港府制訂中期策略時，應考慮中、港兩地日趨密切的關係發展，以「全港發展策略檢討」為例，檢討報告對於深圳或珠海各項伸延至香港的道路及天橋工程，竟隻字不提，縱然港府對那些工程計劃，可能不甚贊同，但亦應就有關工程提供充份的資料及支持或反對的論據，讓市民按此展開實質的討論。

物業

本會相信，制定靈活的土地供應政策，以迎合市場需要，乃全港發展策略裡物業發展的先決條件；當然，有關政策亦包括善用現有的土地資源。然而，必須緊記的是，透過重建廢棄設施（如設備落伍的船塢及供電站等）或遷移與土地用途不協調的設施（如油庫、煉鋼

prerequisite to property development in the TDS. This includes making better use of existing land. However, it should be borne in mind that most of the opportunities to redevelop redundant facilities, such as outdated dockyards and power stations, or to relocate non-conforming uses, such as oil storage depots, steel mills and shipyards, have been fully exploited. Similarly, the policy of urban renewal inevitably dislodges and displaces more people than can be rehoused in the new developments. Hence, given these limitations and the need for timely action, it is likely that the majority of the increased demand identified under TDS can only be met by the release of suitably located existing agricultural or Crown land or newly-formed land.

Residential. There is a need for an additional land supply for all categories of private sector development, and especially for the luxury sector, to provide affordable housing and to discourage speculation. At the same time, existing town boundaries should be extended to increase capacity whilst utilising the established infrastructure. New towns should be made attractive to live in to encourage commuting from the place of residence to work, thus reducing residential pressures in the Metro area. Many residential areas also need to be redeveloped. The problem of residential buildings getting old and obsolete will increase gradually in the next decade.

Commercial. Careful thought should be given to the creation of new commercial modes, given the level of supply projected from LDC and MTRC related schemes over

廠及造船廠等），已不能騰出很多可供物業發展的用地；同樣地，由於新建房屋不敷應用，城市重建政策無可避免地使更多人無家可歸，流離失所。在種種限制的情況下，為解燃眉之急，必須騰出位置合適的現有耕地、官地或新填海用地，才可滿足全港發展策略對土地需求的大部份增長。

居住 - 本港急需為各類私人房屋發展項目（特別是豪宅的發展項目）增加土地供應，以打擊炒賣活動，為市民提供購買力可負擔的房屋。同時，港府善用已建房屋設施之餘，亦須把現有新市鎮的範圍擴大，以提高吸納居民的能力。政府應改善新市鎮及市區的接駁交通，這樣才可吸引更多居民往返住所與工作地點之間，從而減輕地鐵沿線區域在提供居住用地方面的壓力。此外，很多住宅區亦須重建；本會預料，住宅樓宇老化及失修的問題將在下一個世紀漸趨嚴重。

商用 - 鑑於未來 5 至 8 年，鑑於土地發展公司及地鐵公司參與的發展計劃數目甚多，因此，港府在構思新的商業用地模

的 next five to eight years. The retail sector, in particular, is in some disarray with a number of casualties at the margin and future plans should focus on large regional centres above or close to a transport interchange which will be able to offer the convenience and the range of choice and experience now expected by the consumer.

Industrial. The TDSR raises the problem of obsolete industrial areas, but offers no proposals for their redevelopment. Many industrial areas in the urban areas need to be utilized more efficiently. Most of the manufacturing sector has now been relocated. Therefore, many of the problems of the industrial/residential interface have also disappeared. The Chamber recommends consideration should be given to rezoning these areas for residential or commercial use.

Land is too important a resource in Hong Kong to be under utilized. To prevent urban decay and to maximize the use of valuable urban land, Hong Kong must address the issues related to urban renewal and redevelopment seriously. Obstacles to redevelopment posed by planning, building, environment, minority ownership and other considerations must be addressed. If necessary, the community may have to make some hard decisions whether some of these considerations need to be compromised in order to expedite redevelopment. The Government's earlier proposal for upgrading the Land Development Corporation into an Urban Renewal Authority is an incremental step in this direction. But the scale of the problem is much bigger than the proposed

式時，必須三思而後行。本港零售用地的發展尤見紊亂，好些邊緣地區的零售發展計劃相繼失敗，有見及此，港府在訂定未來的發展大計時，應集中在鄰近交通樞紐的地區或車站上蓋物業發展大型區域性零售中心，讓顧客享受方便而多樣化的購物樂趣，而此種購物模式亦是現今消費者所預期的。

工業 - 「全面發展策略檢討」只提出了工業用地廢置的問題，卻沒有就重新發展提供建議。事實上，很多市區內的工業用地需要更有效地運用。由於大部份本港的製造業已遷往其他地方，因此，工業及居住用地相混所產生的問題漸漸消失，在此情況下，本會建議港府考慮把這些地區重新規劃為住宅或商業用地。

對香港而言，可使用的土地是極為重要的資源。為免市區環境變壞，並使珍貴的市區土地得以善用，香港必須嚴正地處理城市重建的事宜。此外，阻礙重建的籌劃、建築、環境、小業主權益及其他種種考慮因素，亦須正視。有需要時，港府也許須決定是否為某些考慮因素作出妥協，以加快重建

Urban Renewal Authority could tackle; and this problem is going to get worse.

Environment

The Chamber supports measures to conserve Hong Kong's natural heritage, including the framework of land and marine based conservation areas. The environmental situation in Hong Kong has been seriously degraded by development to date. What is needed now is urgent remedial action and minimisation of further damage to the ecology. In part, the 1989 White Paper, a ten-year pollution abatement programme, which is ongoing, has made some progress to remedy the situation. However, it seems clear that air pollution will get worse unless attitudes change and the will to implement changes can be found.

The Study on Sustainable Development for the 21st Century (SUSDEV21), which begins in about February 1997, should have taken place concurrently with the TDSR. However, it now seems very likely that decisions on the Medium Term Strategy under the TDSR will be required before the results of the SUSDEV21 study are available, and certainly before any benefits arising from SUSDEV21 can be felt. It is essential therefore that the Government presses ahead as fast as possible with SUSDEV21. In particular, we support the view that, based on the SUSDEV indicators on progress towards sustainable development, the Consultants findings should be prioritised with emphasis on air pollution in particular, waste minimization and on how government can better integrate the management of sustainability issues.

步伐。港府較早前建議把土地發展公司升格為城市重建管理局，為重建社區邁進了一大步，然而，土地發展問題複雜，單靠建議成立的城市重建管理局，恐怕憑一局之力並非力所能及；更值得關注的是，有關問題正日趨嚴重。

環境

本會支持港府施行保護本港自然環境的各項政策，這包括了保護地形結構及與海港環境有關的環保措施。過往至今，本港的環境因社區發展而遭受嚴重破壞，因此，盡速施行改善環境的措施及減低生態環境進一步受損，實為目前刻不容容的工作。港府在 1989 年發表的白皮書內，擬訂了一套為期 10 年的治理污染計劃，這計劃現時仍然執行，並已在改善環境方面取得了一些進展。然而，本港空氣污染的情況顯然將會持續惡化，除非港府在這方面的態度有所改變，並表現出願意施行改革的決心，否則，污染的情況將不會改善。

港府於1997年2月展開「二十一世紀持續發展」的顧問研究正好與「全港發展策略檢討」同步進行；可是，後者的中期策略必須在「二十一世紀持續發展」的研究尚未公布結果前，決定選用那一個發展方案；當局為此作出取決時，當然未能從「二十一世紀持續發展」的顧問研究中汲取其中的成果，因此，港府必須趕快完成「二十一世紀持續發展」的顧問研究報告。根據顯示持續發展進程的各項指標，本會認為顧問公司的研究結果應則重於空氣污染、減少廢物，以及政府如何綜合統籌持續發展等事項。

中期策略

總括而言，中期策略的建議並無突破。我們支持建議所述，在「偏重新界的發展選擇」及「偏重海港的發展選擇」兩者中尋求均衡發展。事實上，礙於時間緊迫，在別無他法下，惟有順應行事，以應付社會發展的需求。然而，港府仍得抓緊每一個機會，在可能的情況下加以善用現有的基建設施。此外，當局應把凸頭-錦田的交通要道視為發展的首要重點。

本會的批評重點是：港府構思發展策略時，費時冗長，可惜，至今落實的執行方案猶未制訂。換言之，當局在此事上說的多，幹的少，限期將至，但工作尤未開展。現在，由於各項工程的施工期僅餘7年，因此，發展程序的機制亦須盡量精簡。與此同時，當局亦得馬上展開落實的計劃，並盡快收回發展所需的土地。

諮詢文件的開端談及香港與珠江三角洲關係緊密，但使人驚訝的是，文件的後半部甚少提及這方面的關係，事實上，兩地關係對「全港發展策略」的各個部份均有影響。日後，港府在全港發展策略的執行方案裡，應提出與珠江三角洲加強合作和聯繫的建議。

執行全港發展策略

全港發展策略是極為複雜的概念，當中涉及商界及政府的多項利益。單在港府方面，已有4個決策科及9個政府部門參與研究。可惜，包括立法局議員等一些參與制訂過程的人士，阻礙及拖延了整項計劃的進程。爭議之聲仍不絕，但時間無多，亟須行事。有鑑於此，我們建議當局成立一個與機場發展策略委員會相類的行政主導專責組織，並賦予該組織相當的權力，務使全港發展策略的最後方案，能在指定的時限內落實執行，為未來的香港特區謀取福祉。

最後，本會感謝當局給予發表意見的機會，希望上述意見，有助港府制訂合適的策略。歡迎商討賜教。 ■

OBITUARY

THE LATE GRAHAM JENKINS

It is with deep regret that the Chamber announces the death in Queen Elizabeth Hospital on 3 March 1997 of its Editor, Graham Jenkins, aged 80 after a month long illness.

Graham joined the Chamber as Editor in 1981 after a varied career in journalism, which included being Regional Head of Reuters, and Editor and Proprietor of a Hong Kong evening newspaper, "The Star". Performing, personally, most of the work from writing, to editing, to preparing for publication, Graham raised the standard and status of the Chamber's monthly magazine, "The Bulletin", to that of a well respected, serious business publication. In 1988, Graham took on additional responsibilities as Publications Manager responsible for all

Chamber publications.

A very private individual with fierce professional pride and a fund of fascinating stories stretching back over a long career in journalism, Graham was a respected and well-liked member of staff. A perceptive individual, he used his wide experience to give sage advice to staff members of all ages when the occasion seemed appropriate. The extent of his circle of friends only became apparent after he was hospitalised in early February this year, when his bed seemed to be permanently surrounded during visiting hours by hosts of well wishers from all walks of life. He died, as he would have wished, in the saddle, and will be sadly missed. ■

訃文

曾健時先生病逝

本會謹告，編輯曾健時先生在伊利莎伯醫院延醫1個月後，於1997年3月3日病逝，享壽八十。本會對其逝世致以深切哀悼。

曾氏於1981年出任本會編輯前，曾擔任路透社地區總監等多個新聞界要職，更是本港《星報》晚報的創辦人兼總編輯。本會官方刊物《工商月刊》的編寫、編輯以至出版等大部份工作，皆由曾氏獨力肩負，全憑他過往的努力，月刊的水準及地位不斷提升，如今

已成為本港一份備受推崇及製作嚴謹的商務雜誌。1988年，曾氏被委任為出版經理，負責處理本會所有出版事務。

曾氏敬業樂業，從事新聞工作多年，閱歷豐富，見聞廣博，深受同事愛戴；他觸覺敏銳，洞察力強，樂於與同事分享其寶貴的經驗和心得。曾氏交游廣闊，自本年2月初進院治療，前往慰問的各界友好不計其數。曾氏一生熱愛工作，矢志永不言休，如今猝離，本會全體全人均感沉痛。 ■

Medium Term Strategy

In summary, the Strategy states the obvious. Therefore, we endorse the balance represented by a compromise between the New Territories and Harbour solutions. Indeed, there is little option but to do so in view of lead time constraints. However, every opportunity should be taken to capitalise on existing infrastructure in the New Territories where possible. Specifically, the area around the focal transport node at Au Tau - Kam Tin should be a key area for priority development.

The Chamber's main criticism is that it has taken far too long to develop a strategy for which there is, as yet, no implementation plan. In short, the time for talking has run out and the time for action has arrived. With building lead times running at seven years, there is, also, a clear need to streamline the mechanics of development procedures. Concurrently, firm planning should begin now, to be followed as soon as possible by the necessary land resumption.

The Consultative Digest opens with an acknowledgement of the close relationship between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta. Yet, surprisingly, little further mention is made of this relationship, which impinges

on most aspects of the TDSR. Proposals to achieve closer integration and coordination with the Pearl River Delta should be included in the implementation plan.

TDS Implementation

The TDS is a highly complex concept. A large number of business and government interests are involved. In the bureaucracy alone, some four government secretariats and nine departments participate in the process. Unfortunately, various parties, including some Legislative Councillors, have obstructed and delayed the progress of the TDS. Whilst this has been going on, Hong Kong has run out of time. We recommend, therefore, the establishment of a strong, executive-led task force, similar to the Airport Development Strategy Committee (ADSCOM), with substantial powers to drive the implementation of the final TDS plan, within a proscribed time frame, in the interests of the future SAR of Hong Kong.

Finally, the Chamber thanks you for this opportunity to comment. We hope our views will be helpful. We shall be happy to discuss with you any of the issues we have raised, should you wish. ■

Wonders Never Cease in Local Business Travel

As the Hong Kong Tourist Association's (HKTA) promotional campaign says: "Wonders Never Cease!"

The territory last year played host to a record 11.7 million visitors who collectively contributed more than \$84 billion to the Hong Kong economy.

While traditional tourist business played a still dominant role in those numbers, business travel continues to increase its share of the market.

Changes within the local industry also continue to reflect the importance of business travel to the whole industry.

The extension to Hong Kong's Convention and Exhibition Centre standing nearly completed on the Wan Chai waterfront is testimony to the importance of the convention and exhibition business.

So, too, is the expansion of business class sections in the aircraft of all the major airlines into and out of Hong Kong.

In the hotel business, there is now hardly a major four and five star property that does not offer Executive Floors and a host of other special services for the business traveller, including 24 hour business centres.

One group, Regent International Hotels,

even offers its "Regent Select" shopping programme for business travellers, in which the hotel will arrange purchases and merchandise showings for the busy traveller.

And the territory's special hotel television service, the Hong Kong Channel, is now spending more air time on business subjects related to Hong Kong and southern China.

The opening up of China to international business over the past decade-and-a-half has probably done more to spur business travel through the territory than anything else.

It will continue to do so in the years ahead as Hong Kong takes on its new status as a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China.

In the 10 years, 1985 to 1996, the number of visitor arrivals in Hong Kong increased 2.8 times.

Over the same time period, the number of resident departures (excluding those to China and Macau) increased about the same at 2.7 times.

The number of resident departures including those to China (by far the biggest number) and Macau increased by 2.2 times.

But as Hong Kong residents have become more affluent they have clearly tended to spend more on their overseas trips

than in the past. This helps explain the rapid rise in tourist expenditure by Hong Kong residents overseas.

According to the HKTA, total tourism receipts in 1996 (the latest figure available) were \$84 billion or an average of \$7,046 per traveller. Back in 1985 the total receipts were \$14.47 billion, or \$3,957 a head.

As for outgoing tourists, they probably spent around \$61.2 billion in 1994 (the latest figure available) in current dollar terms or \$1,878 a head (including all those travellers to Macau and China), compared with \$912 per head back in 1985 - or more the double.

But more has changed than travel and tourism's net contribution to the whole economy.

The opening up of the Mainland economy since 1979 under the late Deng Xiao Ping's so-called "open door policy" has changed the industry profile from what it was 15 years ago.

Most important have been the growth in the number of business visitors and, more recently the expansion of the number of inbound visitors from the Mainland itself.

In the inbound market, the growth in visitors from the fast-growing Mainland

商務旅遊潛力非凡

正如香港旅遊協會的宣傳口號所言，香港乃「萬象之都」，魅力非凡。

去年訪港的旅客達1,170萬人次，再創新高，為香港帶來超過840億元的龐大收益。

傳統的觀光客雖仍佔重要比重，但商務旅客的市場佔有率已逐年上升。

業內的轉變繼續反映出商務旅遊對整個行業的重要性。

矗立於灣仔海傍的香港會議展覽中心擴建部分快將竣工，是體現會議及展覽業務重要性的明證。

各大航空公司相繼擴充商務客艙的規模，也是絕妙的佐證。

談到酒店業，現時又有哪一家四星或五星級酒店會不設商務樓層？不為商務住客提供包括二十四小時開放的商務中心等特殊服務？

麗晶國際酒店更提供名為 *Regent Select*

的購物服務，專門針對事務繁忙的商務客人的需要。

本港專為酒店賓客而設的電視頻道亦開始播放更多有關香港及華南商業訊息的節目。

在推廣商務旅遊方面，內地實行了十多年的改革開放較任何因素都來得重要。

香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區後，這種情況還會繼續。

在1985至1996十年間，來港旅客的數目增長了2.8倍。

同一時期，香港居民外遊的人次（不包括往內地及澳門）亦有2.7倍的增長。

若包括往內地及澳門的市民在內（最多香港人前往的旅遊目的地），外遊人次的增長亦有2.2倍。

隨著香港市民日益富裕，他們願意花費在旅遊方面的支出清楚較以往為高，解釋了為何本港市民在海外的消費增長迅速。

根據香港旅遊協會的統計數字，本港在96年從旅遊業獲取的總收益為840億元（最新公佈的數字），每位旅客平均在港花費7,046元。回顧1985年，當時的總收益僅為144億7,000萬，即每位旅客平均消費3,957元。

以現時幣值計算，港人在1994年的外遊消費額為612億（手頭的最新數字），即每人平均1,878元，這包括了以內地及澳門為目的地的旅客。若與1985年每人平均消費912元比較，增幅超過一倍。

不過，轉變更大的還是旅遊淨收益對整體經濟的貢獻。

自內地於1979年推行由已故的鄧小平先生倡導的改革開放政策以來，旅遊業的面貌已大大改觀。

最重要的轉變是商務旅客的人數有所增加，而來自內地的觀光客數目在近年亦有大幅攀升。



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Annual General Meeting

Tuesday, 29 April 1997

周年會員大會

一九九七年四月二十九日 (星期二)

This year's Chamber AGM will be held on Tuesday, 29 April, 1997 at 6:00 p.m. at the Island Shangri-la Hotel. Registration and cocktail reception starts at 5:00 p.m.

本會今年的周年會員大會將於一九九七年四月二十九日星期二下午六時假港島香格里拉大酒店舉行。是日的登記程序及酒會將於下午五時開始。

The six seats on the General Committee coming up for re-election at the AGM will be: 由於下列六位理事任期屆滿，周年會員大會上將就其席位進行重選：

The Hon James Tien OBE,JP 田北俊太平紳仕

Mr Tony Fung 馮永祥先生

Mr C C Tung 董建成先生

Mr Simon K Y Lee MBE,JP 李國賢太平紳仕

Mr Chan Wing Kee MBE,JP 陳永棋太平紳仕

Mr Alex L F Ye 葉龍蜚先生

All of the above have indicated their intention of standing for re-election. 六位任滿的理事已表示有意角逐連任。

Formal Notices of Meetings will be mailed to members on 7 April, 1997.

召開周年會員大會的正式通告將於一九九七年四月七日寄出。

China market has been exceptional, many of them of a business nature, but many of them, too, involving traditional tourism and visiting relatives and friends.

Today, business visitors to the territory account for more than 30 per cent of all visitor arrivals - almost one-in-three visitors - compared with just 20 per cent - or one-in-five - 15 years ago.

And that is only those who claim visits as business visits, many business trips being a combination of business and pleasure, and pleasure often being given as the reason for the visit.

Likewise, Mainland China visitors today account for 20 per cent - or one-in-five - of the far larger number of arrivals in the territory compared with very few back in 1979.

But, as with most human activities, the more things change, the more they remain the same - and so it is with Hong Kong's annual flood of visitors.

What is immediately obvious is that there are simply more visitors with over 11.7 million coming to Hong Kong last year, compared with just over 2.2 million 15 years ago.

They are also spending more, with \$84 billion plus coming from visitors last year, up from the \$6 billion outlaid in 1979.

There has also been little change in either the gender breakdown of visitors (62 per cent male, 38 per cent female) or of their age profile.

The majority of visitors (some 53 per cent compared with 48 per cent 15 years ago) are from within the age bracket 26 to 45 years and the average age of all tourists is still around 39 years.

The great majority, too, also stay in commercial accommodation although there has been some slippage here from around 90 per cent 15 years ago to 84 per cent at present.

There has also been a minor slippage in the length of stay of visitors, but it still exceeds three nights at some 3.8 days now compared with 3.7 days at the end of the 1970s.

The two major things that really have altered the visitor profile in Hong Kong are where the majority of visitors come from and what they come to the territory for.

Today's almost seven in every 10 visitors to the territory come from the Asian region, compared with around six in every ten 15 years ago.

Moreover, visitors to the territory are a little less likely to be just on vacation - about 54 per cent compared with 68 per cent plus 15 years or so ago.

On the other hand, there are more claiming business reasons for their visit (31 per cent compared with 20 per cent) and more are en route elsewhere (9 per cent compared with 8 per cent).

來港的內地旅客人數增長異常迅速，當中不乏公幹的人士，但亦有不少是純粹到此觀光和探親。

現時，商務旅客佔來港遊客總數超過三成，15年前則僅佔兩成。

以上數字尚未計算同時來港公幹和渡假的人士，這些旅客往往會選擇「渡假」為出門的原因。

與1979年寥寥可數的旅客相比，內地人現時佔了來港遊客總數的兩成。

改變的東西雖多，但維持現狀的也不在少數。來港旅客的情況亦復如此。

來港的遊客一直絡繹不絕，去年便超越1,170萬人次，回顧15年前，遊客數目僅逾220萬人次。

旅客消費亦錄得大幅增長，從1979年的60億躍升至去年的840餘億。

旅客的性別和年齡組別改變不大，其中

男性佔62%，女性佔38%。

大部分旅客（佔53%，15年前佔48%）均介乎26至45歲，所有旅客的平均歲數仍然約為39歲。

在酒店或賓館住宿的旅客仍佔84%，雖然較15年前的90%輕微下跌，但比例依然偏高。

旅客留港的時間雖說稍稍縮短了些，但現時的3.8天仍高於70年代末的3.7天。

真正出現了巨大轉變的只有兩點，即旅客的來源地及來港原因。

現時，10位來港旅客中，亞洲籍的幾乎佔了7位，15年前只是6位。

此外，純粹渡假的人也減少了，從15年前的68%下降至現時的54%。

相對來說，因公幹來港的人從當年的20%上升至31%，而選擇香港作中途站的人亦由8%增加至9%。

MARKET AREA	Forecast Visitor Numbers	
	2004	2011
PRC	3.0 - 4.1	4.4 - 7.1
Japan	1.8 - 2.1	2.3 - 2.9
Taiwan	2.5 - 2.9	3.1 - 4.0
S.E. Asia	1.7 - 2.0	2.2 - 2.8
Other Asia	0.6 - 0.7	0.7 - 0.9
Australia & Pacific	0.4 - 0.5	0.6 - 0.7
Americas	1.4 - 1.7	1.8 - 2.3
Europe	1.5 - 1.7	1.9 - 2.4
Middle East & Africa	0.1 - 0.2	0.2
Total	13.0 - 16.0	17.1 - 23.1

Source: HKTA Strategy Paper 1995

Space.

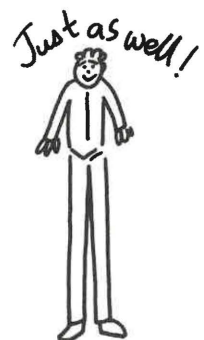
There's lots more of it in Emirates' new Business Class.

More room: up to 52" seat pitch on Airbus aircraft and one of the most luxurious seats in the sky on our Boeing 777s.

More comfort: supportive leg rest on all Business Class seats. More of the same: personal video, phone, fax
and the finest champagne, wines and cuisine. Need we say more?



THE FINEST IN THE SKY.



Emirates new look for Business Class in Airbus

More leg room and spacious cabins

Emirates has completed a major retrofitting project to upgrade Business Class in its entire Airbus fleet of six A300-600R and 10 A310-300s.

The project reduces the number of Business Class seats per aircraft, to offer passengers more leg room and more spacious cabins. Emirates is doing this in spite of a systemwide average load factor of 70 per cent – healthy by industry standards – as part of the airline's conscientious efforts to maintain high quality standards.

Each Airbus has been stripped of an entire row of seven Business Class seats, increasing pitch from the former 40 inches to as much as 52 inches. An Airbus A300-600R configured in three classes, now has 35 seats from the former 42 while an A310-300 has 25 instead of 32 seats. For aircraft configured in two classes, the Business Class cabin now has 21 instead of 28 seats.

Seat back recline has been increased from 7.5 to 9.5 inches and leg rests can be elevated higher to create more comfortable

sleeperette seats.

Maurice Flanagan, Emirates's Group Managing Director, said: "The various improvements will equip our Airbus fleet with some of the best Business Class facilities in the world and place Emirates in a stronger position to meet the demands of today's passengers."

The retrofitting project is conducted by Emirates's Engineering Department and is part of an ongoing exercise to keep the airline's fleet young and efficient.

A fleet modernisation plan includes the addition of seven Boeing 777s to the Emirates fleet (three have already been delivered) and the order of 16 Airbus A330-200 to be delivered from 1999.

Emirates Airbus fleet is internationally recognised for the innovative inflight developments in entertainment, telecommunications and seat design. The airline was the first in the world to have developed inflight telecommunications for Airbus aircraft, and to have installed

personal video systems in all seats in all three classes.

In the air, Business Class passengers enjoy privileges such as pre-take off welcome drinks, six course meals, complimentary amenity kits, access to electronic typewriters, inflight telephones and fax machines. Emirates Boeing 777 aircraft carry on board sockets for recharging laptop batteries.

On the ground, Emirates extends to full fare Business Class passengers complimentary limousine transfers from airports in Dubai, London Heathrow, London Gatwick, Manchester, Paris, Zurich, Rome, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In Dubai, Business Class passengers can now check-in for their flights from their chauffeur driven limousines, as late as 45 minutes prior to departure time. This facility is available only to those passengers travelling without check-in baggage.

Emirates currently operates a fleet of 19 aircraft to 41 destinations across the world. ■

亞聯酋商務客艙換新顏

更多伸展空間 倍增舒適感覺

阿聯酋國際航空公司剛完成了一項大規模工程，改善屬下全線空中巴士的商務座位，包括六架A300-600R及十架A310-300。

這項工程令每架空中巴士的商務客位數目減少，使乘客能享用更多的伸展空間及更寬敞的機艙。阿聯酋國際航空公司此舉是誠意保持優質服務的行動。

每架空中巴士拆除了整列共七座位的商務客位後，每個座位的伸展空間從以前的40吋增至最多52吋。設三類機艙的A300-600空中巴士的商務客位數量從以前的42個改為35個；A310-300的商務客位數量從32個改為25個；設兩類機艙的空中巴士商務客位數量亦從以前的28個改為21個。

座位靠背傾斜度由7.5吋增至9.5吋，由於腳墊能提升至更高高度，令乘客更加舒適。

阿聯酋國際航空公司集團董事總經理范立勤說：「這一連串的改善工程使我們的空中巴士具備全球數一數二的高質商務設施，把阿聯酋國際航空公司推至更高峰，迎合今天乘客的需求。」

該項改善工程由阿聯酋國際航空工程部監督，也是該航空公司長期維持其機隊年輕化及效率化計劃的一部分。

阿聯酋國際航空機隊現代化計劃包括添置七架波音B777（其中三架已交付）及訂購十六架A330-200空中巴士，後者將於1999年起開始付運。

阿聯酋的空中巴士機隊以其嶄新的機上設施聞名於世，包括視聽娛樂、通訊器材及座位設計。它也是全球首家在其空中巴士上提供機上通訊服務的公司，並在三類機艙的所有座位裝置私人影視系統。

商務乘客於旅途中可享受尊貴的服務，如起飛前歡迎飲品、六道菜餐單、獲贈護理用品、使用電動打字機、機上電話及傳真機。波音B777客機上更裝有專供手提電腦儲電的插掣。

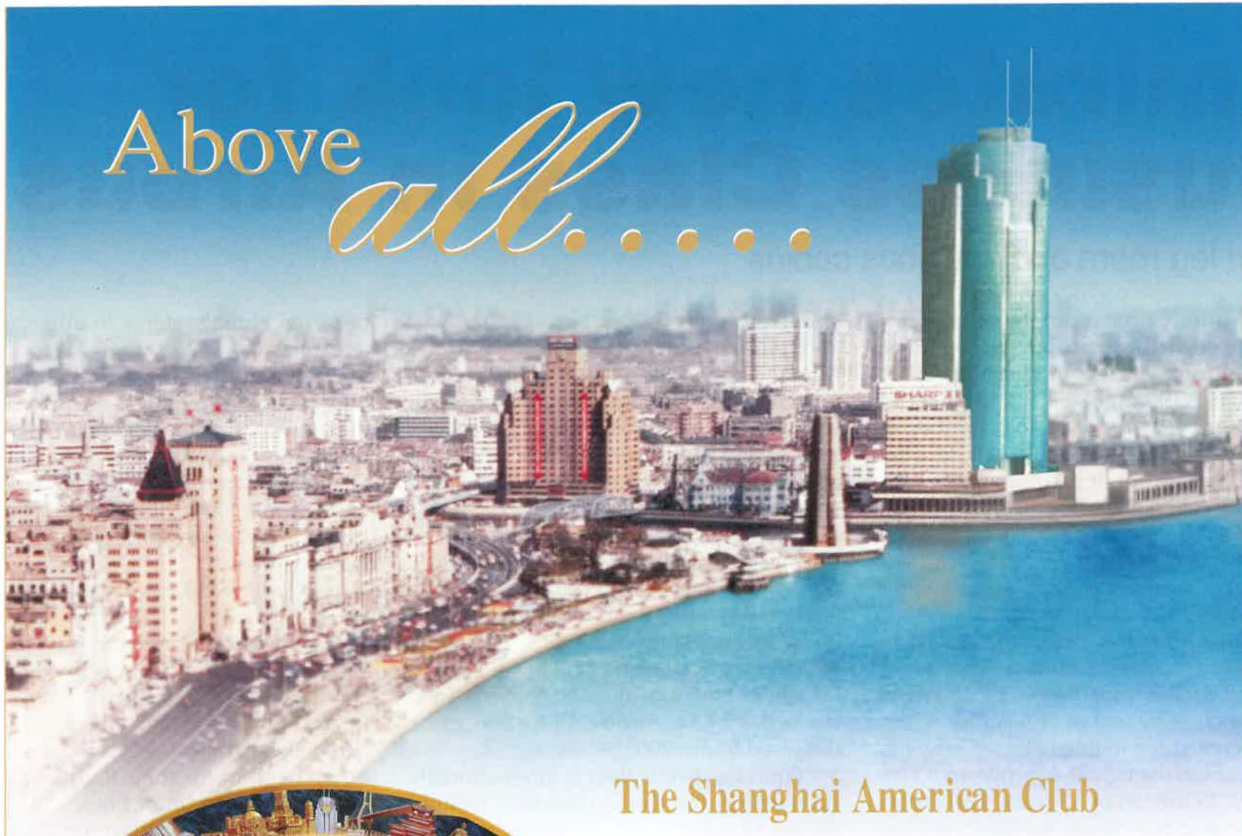
阿聯酋國際航空公司為付全費的商務乘客提供的地勤服務更包括免費專車接送來往各地機場，如杜拜、倫敦希斯路、倫敦吉域、曼徹斯特、巴黎、蘇黎世、香港及新加坡。

阿聯酋國際航空公司的機隊現擁有十九架客機，飛往全球41個城市。 ■



The new seats in Business Class 重新裝修的商務客位

Above
all.....



The Shanghai American Club

Located on the topmost floors of Shanghai Bund International Tower, the Shanghai American Club provides a prestigious venue where both business associations and personal friendships can be nurtured in an atmosphere of sophisticated elegance. Benefiting from spectacular views of the famous Shanghai Bund, the luxurious clubhouse affords discerning members and their families a wide array of business, social and recreational amenities.

Premier Facilities

- American Grill Room
- Fine Chinese Dining
- Formal Lounge with Entertainment
- Banquet & Private Dining Rooms
- Casual Cafe & Lounge
- Delicatessen
- Business Center
- Library & Reading Room
- Fitness Center
- Proshop



Opens fall 1997


**SHANGHAI
AMERICAN CLUB**

Preopening Office -
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No. 99 Huangpu Road, Shanghai 200080, People's Republic of China
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Hong Kong Marketing Office -
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Tel: (852) 2801 6299 Fax: (852) 2526 5033





Artist impressions of interior 畫家筆下的會所內觀

New, Prestigious Club

Shanghai American Club opens in autumn 1997

When an expatriate family relocates to Shanghai, the culture shock can be traumatic. Once the initial excitement and wonder have worn off, many may start to yearn for a taste of home. The opening of the Shanghai American Club in the fall of 1997 now meets these needs, delivering a little bit of home to expatriates living in the city.

The Shanghai American Club boasts a strategic location on the waterfront by the Bund, commanding spectacular views of downtown Shanghai from the 3rd, 28th and 29th Floors of Shanghai Bund International Tower. Placing members in the heart of the financial district, the club allows them to entertain clients and friends in one of the most prestigious locations in the city.

The 4,500 m² clubhouse affords members and their families a wide array of business, social and recreational amenities. The club will have three restaurants, all

serving a wide selection of contemporary cuisines in an elegant atmosphere. The

library, various banquet and private dining rooms and a delicatessen complete the comprehensive array of facilities that the club offers to members.



Reciprocal arrangements with many clubs around the world are a bonus for members. Included in this reciprocal network is the Jakarta American Club, located on the topmost floors of Wisma 46, Indonesia's tallest building.

American Grill will serve Shanghai's most inspired and refined American, Oriental and International cuisines, the Cafe will feature a Pacific Rim menu and the Chinese Fine Dining Room will offer an eclectic mix of regional specialties.

A future country club is planned to complement the refined town club. In contrast, it will be informal, geared more towards leisure, with tennis courts, swimming pools and a children's activity center.

A well-equipped fitness center, a business center with meeting rooms, a small

The Shanghai American Club is truly one of the finest clubs in the Asia-Pacific region. ■

一流設施 會員獨享

上海美洲俱樂部將於本年秋季盛大開幕

上海近年的經濟突飛猛進，吸引了不少外商到滬投資。這些不同國籍的僑民到上海初期，往往對當地的獨特文化、新奇環境及有趣事物產生濃厚興趣；但當他們習慣了上海的生活後，一切便歸於平淡，並開始產生思鄉的情緒。於今年開業的上海美洲俱樂部正好為這些外僑提供一處聚首一堂的好地方，讓他們有種回到自己家鄉，重拾點點溫馨的感覺。

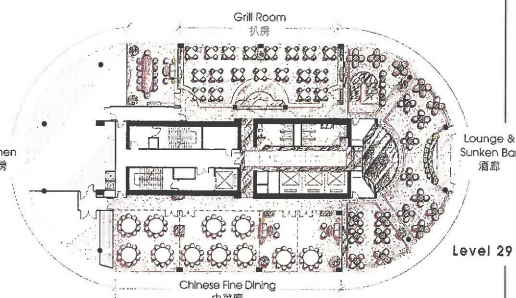
上海美洲俱樂部坐落於雄踞上海外灘，剛落成的上海灘國際大廈，總面積達4,500平方米。俱樂部分別設於大廈三樓、二十八、二十九樓，馳名中外的上海灘，黃浦江及浦東新區盡入眼簾。俱樂部由享負盛名的國際

美國會發展及管理，薈萃世界各地美酒佳餚，設有宴會廳、美式扒房、咖啡廳、中菜廳、酒廊等，中西美食共冶一爐，令會員及賓客的聚會生色不少。

俱樂部亦提供設備先進的健身室、桑拿及蒸氣浴室，商務會議中心，閱覽室及小賣部等，滿足每位會員的不同需要。

上海美洲俱樂部的會員同時可享用美國會遍佈全球的分會會所，其中當然包括位於印尼雅加達最高建築物 Wisma46 頂樓的雅加達美國會所。

為照顧會員的康體需要，上海美洲俱樂部在不久將來會籌備一所鄉村俱樂部，提供



輕鬆及優閑的環境，網球場、游泳池及兒童康樂中心等，帶給會員及家眷消閑的好去處。

上海美洲俱樂部肯定會成為亞太區最尊貴的會所之一。 ■

Hong Kong: A Safe City

Hong Kong enhanced its attractiveness to international business by retaining its position as one of the world's safest major cities in 1996 with the total numbers of crimes recorded down 14 per cent on the 1995 level.

Details of the crime figures were delivered to the Chamber by the Commissioner of Police, Mr Hui Ki-on, along with an outline of the role of the Police force during the transition year.

Mr Hui said the overall crime rate - the number of crimes reported for every 100,000 people - is one of the lowest for any metropolitan area around the world.

"This very pleasing result has been brought about by a steady decrease in most categories of crimes," Mr Hui said. "This includes, for the third executive year, a marked decrease in burglaries and robberies of all types, which are down by 20.3 per cent and 29.3 per cent respectively from

1995.

"Even more pleasing was the drop in both bank and watch & goldsmith shop robberies which saw a 34.9 per cent reduction compared with 1995," he said.

Mr Hui said there had been a steady decline in thefts of motor vehicles, in particular luxury cars.

"The continued close cross-border cooperation with our counterparts in China resulting not only in a 39.9 per cent reduction in such thefts but also a much larger proportion of the stolen vehicles being recovered and returned," he said.

"This close cooperation has also helped reduce the number of illegal immigrants, not to mention the number of illegal firearms, entering Hong Kong.

"This success has contributed very much to the significant fall in armed robberies in Hong Kong and further affirms that China does not, and will not, serve as a safe refuge

for those who have committed crimes here."

Mr Hui said that in the past twelve months, the Force had continued its determined enforcement action against drugs and drug abuse and a number of highly successful operations had helped deter importation of heroin in any substantial quantity.

"Continued liaison with counterparts overseas including China has ensured that constant pressure has been kept on those in the drug trade and has ensured that previously less common drugs in Hong Kong, such as cannabis, do not gain a foothold," he said.

Mr Hui said he was pleased to report that the overall crime rate in 1996 - crimes per 100,000 people - was further reduced by 16 per cent.

"Added to this, we continue to enjoy a very high detection rate of 51.5 per cent which compares very favourably with other

香港仍然是世界上最安全的城市之一

香港在 1996 年仍然是全球治安情況最好的大城市之一，全年的罪案數字較 95 年下降 14%，更能吸引國際商界在此投資。

警務處長許淇安先生致本會的函件中不但陳述了各類罪案的詳細數字，更附有警隊在過渡一年的職責大綱。

許處長在信中指出，香港整體罪案率（每十萬人錄得的罪案數目）之低，足以跟全球任何大都會媲美。

他說：「大部分類別的犯案數字均穩定下降，其中，入屋犯法及搶劫的數字已是連續第三年減少，兩者分別較 95 年的數字下降 20.3% 及 29.3%。」

「比照 1995 年，銀行、錶行及金鋪搶劫案的數目下降了 34.9%，情況令人鼓舞。」

許淇安指出，汽車盜竊案（特別是名貴汽車）的數目一直穩步下跌。

他說：「香港與內地警方繼續加強合作，不但令汽車盜竊案減少 39.9%，而尋回及交還香港的失車數目更有大幅增長。」

「雙方的緊密合作更有助減少非法入境者進入香港的人數，更重要的是令非法偷運入境的軍火數量大減。」

「這對大幅減少香港的持械行劫案幫助很大，而且進一步說明內地不是，更不會成為在港犯案人士的避難所。」

許氏指出，警隊在過去一年繼續嚴厲打擊危險藥物及濫用藥物，一連串成功的行動有效地遏止海洛英大量偷運入境。

他說：「與包括中國在內的其他警隊保持聯繫可以持續對毒犯構成壓力，確保像大麻等以往在香港流程度較低的危險藥物不會在此取得據點。」

「此外，我們的破案率高達 51.5%，與其他人口密集的城市相比，表現出色。」

許氏指出，警方仍然致力打擊有組織罪案及三合會活動（包括「洗黑錢」活動），《有組織及嚴重罪案條例》是打擊這些犯罪活動的有力武器。

他說：「去年，我們數次成功充公罪犯的資產，而且有信心會繼續取得成就。」

許處長在去年 12 月 7 日發表了一篇以警隊的抱負、目標和價值觀為題的文件。

他說：「香港警隊每位成員均會致力確保香港繼續成為全球最安全及穩定的社會之一。」

「從去年的成績看來，警隊已朝著這些目標邁進。」

許處長表示，不少人詢問警隊在主權交接下會產生什麼轉變。他在一篇名為「一九九七 - 過渡的一年」的文件中解答了有關問題。

根據這份文件所述，從 1997 年 7 月 1 日起，皇家香港警務處將成為香港特別行

政區警察隊。除了警隊的名稱及徽號會改變外，維持香港社會安全和穩定的基本要素將保持不變。這些不變的要素茲分列如下：

- 警務處處長會向香港行政首長負責；
- 警隊的階級及組織結構將保持不變；
- 香港的內部保安、治安和本港水域的管治工作仍會由警隊負責；
- 警隊將負責巡治香港與內地之間的邊界；
- 警隊將繼續執行現存的香港法律，繼續在現存的法律制度下將犯罪者提交香港法庭審訊；
- 警隊將繼續是國際刑警的成員；
- 警隊將繼續使用中文和英語；
- 警隊將繼續招聘香港永久居民加入成為警務人員；
- 才能和表現仍會是提升和晉升警務人員的基礎；
- 警隊嚴格的行為和紀律準則將維持不變。

到了 1997 年 7 月 1 日，警隊將廢除沿用的「皇家警察」稱號及有關徽章。除了這些表面的變更外，警隊的工作不會有太大的轉變，而各級人員誓言執行職務時的專業精神亦不會改變。

許氏指出：「由此可見，警隊在 97 年後仍會『運作如常』。」

densely populated cities," Mr Hui said.

He said the battle against organised crime and triads, as well as those who launder their illicit gains continued unabated, and the provisions of the Organised and Serious Crimes Ordinance had been an effective tool in combatting these criminal activities.

"A number of very successful confiscations of criminal assets have been made last year and we are confident that these successes will continue," he said.

On December 7 last year, Mr Hui also unveiled the Force's Vision and Statement of Common Purpose and Values.

"In this vision, every single police officer serving in Hong Kong is committed to ensuring that Hong Kong remains one of the safest and most stable societies in the world," he said.

"As can be seen by our results over the last year, the Force is already well on the way to achieving these aims."

Mr Hui said many people had inquired what would happen to the Force as a result of the change in sovereignty and he addressed this issue in a paper entitled "1997 - A Year of Transition".

According to this paper:

From the 1st July 1997 the Royal Hong Kong Police Force will become the Police Force of the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong. Apart from the change to the name and insignia, the essential elements for maintaining safety and stability will remain unchanged, which means:

- The Commissioner of Police will be responsible to the Chief Executive of Hong Kong.
- The Force rank and organisational structure will remain unchanged.
- The Force will retain the sole responsibility for internal security, law and order, and the policing of Hong Kong waters.
- The Force will retain the sole responsibility for the policing of Hong Kong's border with China, which will remain in place.
- The Force will continue to implement the existing laws of Hong Kong and continue to place those arrested for criminal acts before the courts of Hong Kong for trial under those laws.

- The Force will continue to be a part of Interpol, the International Police Organisation.
- Both Chinese and English will continue to be used.
- New members of the Force will continue to be recruited from among the permanent residents of Hong Kong.
- Promotion and advancement will continue to be based upon ability and performance.
- Our strict code of conduct and discipline will remain unchanged.
- On the 1st July 1997, the Force will of course drop the word Royal from its title. Whilst the Force badge and a few other items of uniform will be replaced, apart from these very superficial and cosmetic changes there will be minimum disruption to our work and no changes to the professional way in which all members of the Force are sworn to carry out their duties.

"You will see that it will be very much 'business as usual'," Mr Hui said. ■

CRIME STATISTICS (1986 -1996)

一九八六年至一九九六年的罪案統計數字

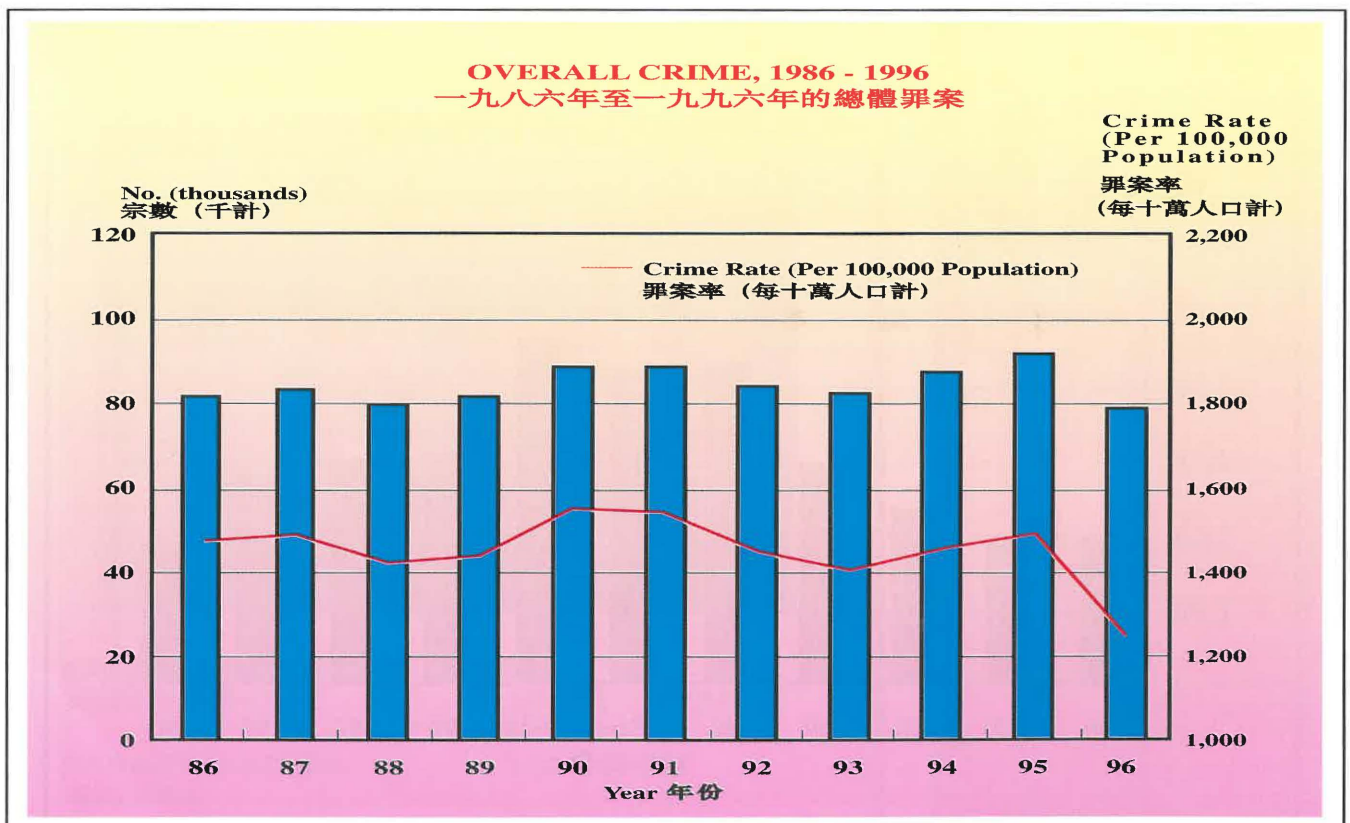


Chart 1: Overall crime, 1986-1996

BURGLARY, 1986 - 1996
 一九八六年至一九九六年的爆竊案

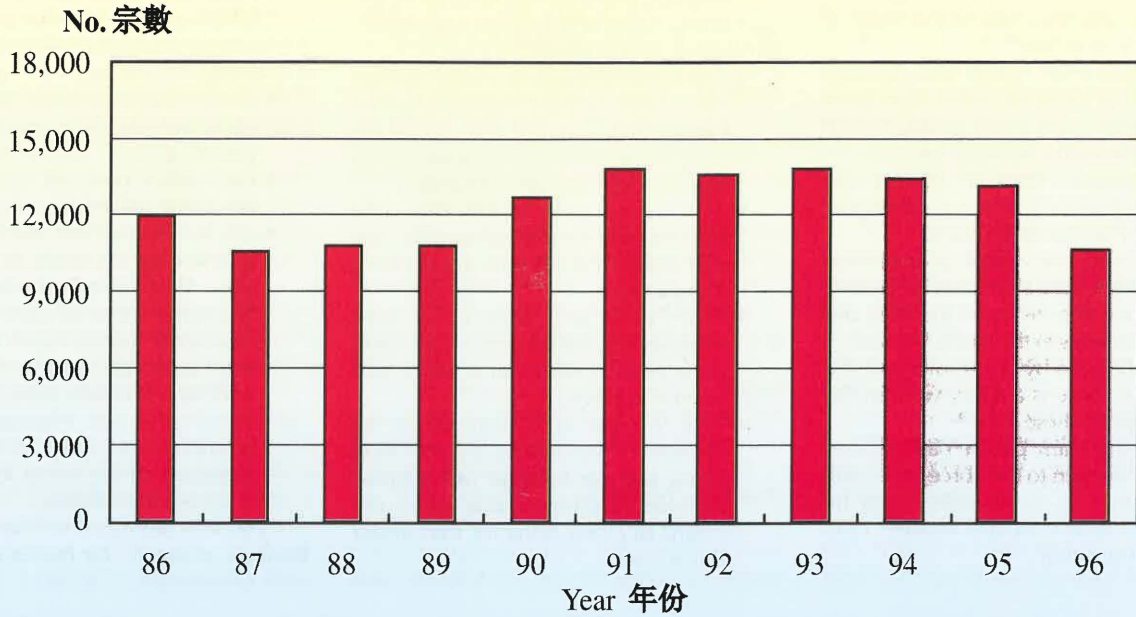


Chart 2: Burglary, 1986-1996

MOTOR VEHICLES REPORTED MISSING, 1986 - 1996
 一九八六年至一九九六年報失的車輛

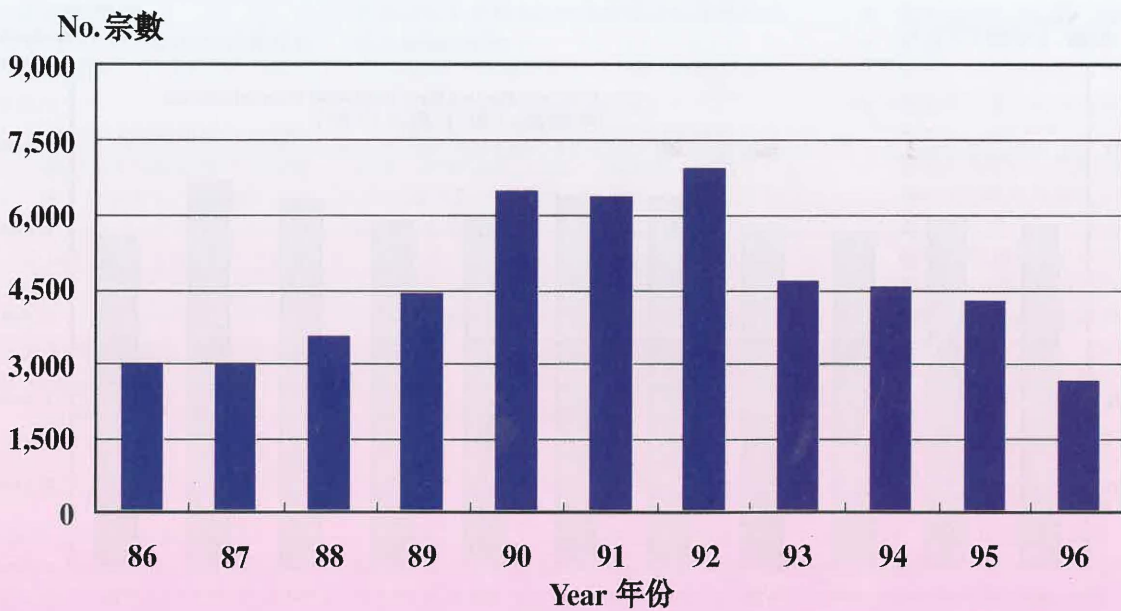


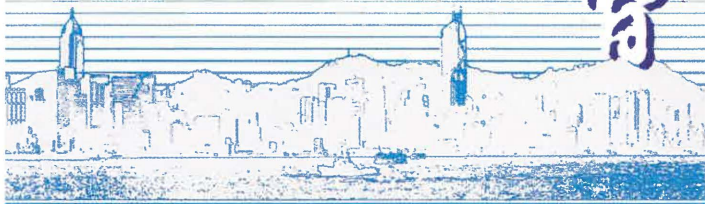
Chart 3: Motor vehicles reported missing, 1986-1996

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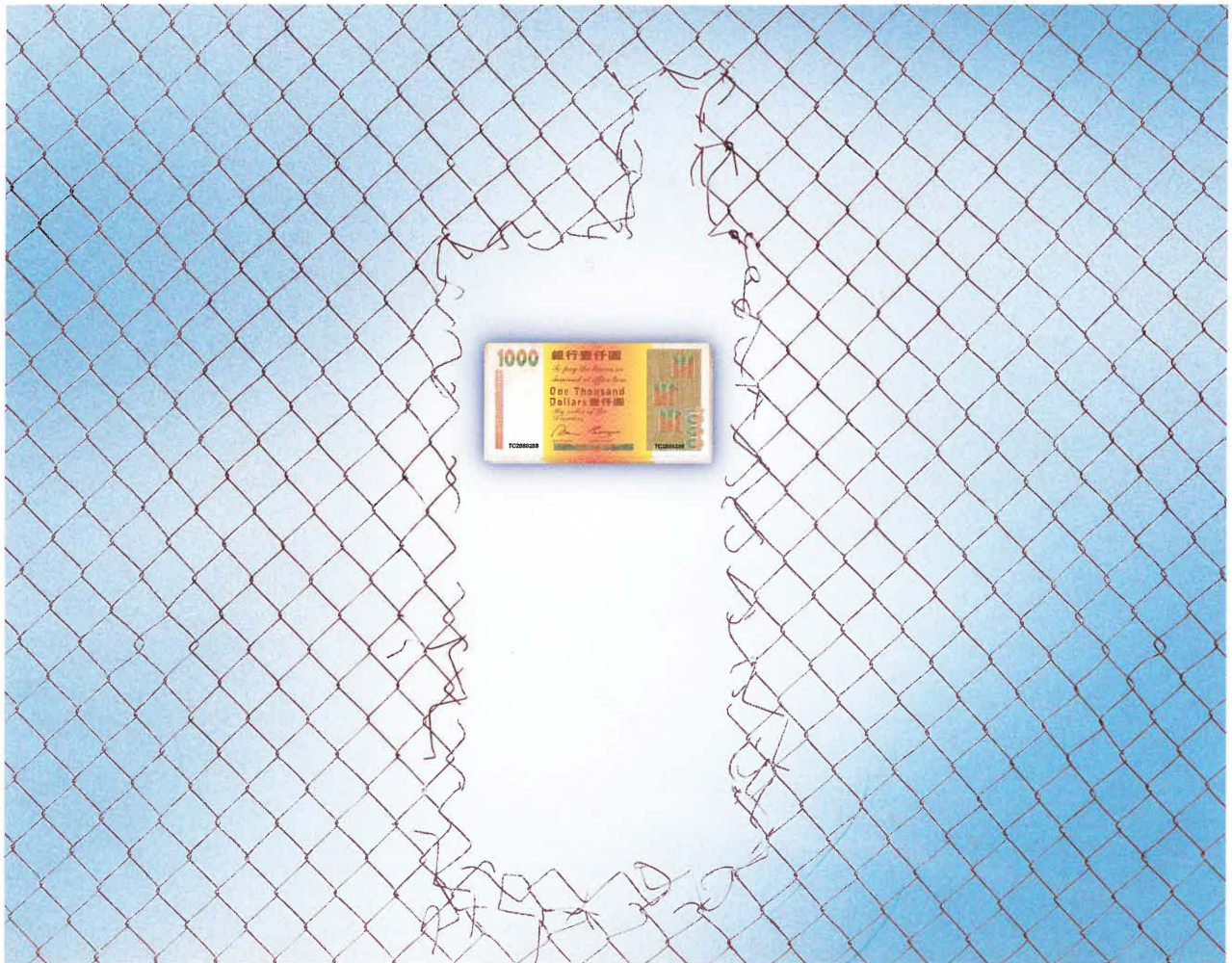
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