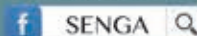




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Monthly Bulletin

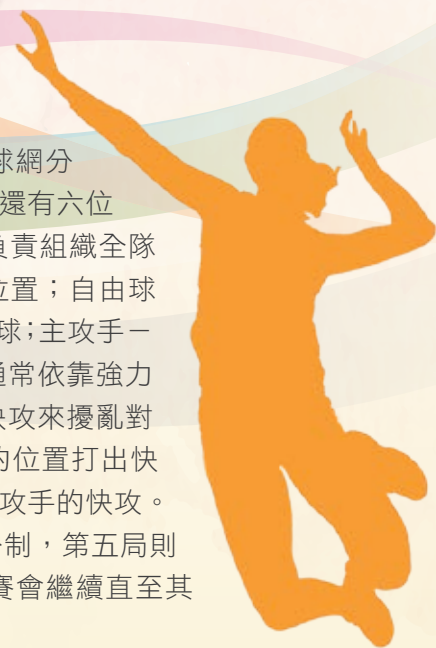
七月號 July Issue 2017

FIVB 世界女排大獎賽香港站

FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix-HK 2017



國際標準的排球比賽由兩隊隊伍在球網分開的場地上進行，每隊有六名隊員，另外還有六位替補球員。六名成員一般包括舉球員－負責組織全隊的進攻，將球送至讓攻手最適宜扣球的位置；自由球員－專職防守的球員，負責接扣球和接發球；主攻手－負責在靠近標誌桿的位置進攻的球員，通常依靠強力扣殺得分，但有時也要求以斜線助跑和快攻來擾亂對方的防守；副攻手－負責在靠近舉球員的位置打出快攻的球員，亦專職攔網，阻擋來自對方副攻手的快攻。比賽採取五局三勝制，首四局為二十五分制，第五局則為十五分制。如兩隊各取下二十四，比賽會繼續直至其中一方連勝兩分便贏得該局。



體育風氣在香港愈來愈盛行，一向受歡迎的排球運動更愈來愈多人參與。香港體育界每年均會舉辦各類型排球比賽，例如 FIVB 世界女排大獎賽香港站、全港公開排球錦標賽、青少盃排球賽和香港沙灘排球巡迴賽等等，務求進一步推廣這項講求團隊合作性的運動。

排球運動起源於美國，由威廉·摩根於 1895 年發明。當時他希望能發明一個運動量比籃球小、更適合家庭參與的活動。最初，人們於網球場上分成兩隊，將籃球內膽於離地升高了 6 呎 6 吋的球網托來托去，參加人數和擊球次數則不限。1896 年，這項運動在一所學校舉行了第一場公開比賽。1990 年，根據比賽的各項特點，一個為這項運動特製的球終於誕生，而比賽規則隨著排球技術和戰術的發展不斷變化和修改，慢慢演變成現代國際通用的規格。

要數每年排球界的盛事，非 FIVB 世界女排大獎賽莫屬。這項國際排球賽事一向享負盛名，每年更吸引大量市民到場觀賞。這項比賽是國際排球聯會於 1993 年開始舉辦的一年一度大型世界女子排球比賽，目的是推廣排球運動和加強世界各地對女排的注意。比賽更會在全球超過一百個國家直播及轉播。此國際比賽根據球隊的世界排名分為 3 個組別，除了總決賽的主辦國和第二組別的第一名成功升級的球隊可直接進入總決賽外，其他參賽球隊是以分站賽的成績來決定進入總決賽的資格，總決賽的勝出者便是該組別的總冠軍，更會得到豐厚的獎金。

香港排球總會舉辦世界女排大獎香港站已超過二十年，每年均能吸引超過三萬名觀眾入場觀看，並在過去舉辦 7 屆賽事中成為各分站賽中最高入座率的舉辦城市。由於參賽隊伍有香港人熱愛的中國女排及其他世界一級的女子排球運動員，每年吸引不少本地及海外媒體的報導，是香港矚目的體壇盛事。



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2015-2017 會員月報 編輯委員會成員名單

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本屆賽事將於 2017 年 7 月 21 至 23 日於香港體育館舉行，參賽隊伍是四支世界級強隊包括里約奧運金、銀牌得主的中國和塞爾維亞，以及世界排名第五、第六的俄羅斯和日本。中國和塞爾維亞繼去年奧運後首度於大賽對碰，必將成為全世界排球迷的焦點。

為了配合賽事的宣傳，香港排球總會每年均會舉辦一系列的宣傳活動，在宣傳賽事以外亦推廣香港的排球運動，曾舉辦的活動包括：中國女排親善探訪、中國女排技術全接觸、行制排球賽、名人明星排球賽、「排球日」慶典等。

還不到一個月今屆香港站大獎賽就要開始了，相信大家一定非常期待四支世界頂級勁旅之間的精彩較量。各位會員要把握機會盡快購票，不要錯過今年的精彩賽事。

Volleyball is one of the most popular sports in Hong Kong and many large scale events and competitions will be organized every year, for example the FIVB World Women's Volleyball Grand Prix, the Hong Kong Open Volleyball Tournament, the Hong Kong Open Marathon Volleyball, the Youth Cup and the Hong Kong Beach Volleyball tour and so on to further promote the sports with high demands on the cooperation skills among teammates.

The game of volleyball, originally called "mintonette," was created in 1895 by William G. Morgan after the invention of basketball only four years before. He decided to create a game which would demand less physical contact than basketball thus designed the game to be a combination of basketball, baseball, tennis, and handball by using tennis net and an inner bladder of a basketball. In 1896, the first official game of "volleyball" was played at Springfield College. In 1990, a special ball was designed for the sport. Over the years that followed, standard rules were formulated for tournament play.

Volleyball is a team sport in which two teams of six players are separated by a net. Each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the other team's court under organized rules. Six players in a team include: 'setters' are mainly responsible to place the ball in the air where the hitters can place the ball into the opponents' court for a point; 'liberos' are defensive players who are responsible for receiving the attack or serve. They are usually the players on the court with the quickest reaction time and best passing skills. Liberos wear a different color jersey than their teammates; 'outside hitters' attack from near the left antenna. They are usually the most consistent hitter on the team and get the most sets; 'middle blockers' or 'middle hitters' are players that can perform very fast attacks that usually take place near the setter. They are specialized in blocking, since they must attempt to stop equally fast plays from their opponents. Matches are best-of-five sets and the fifth set, if necessary, is usually played to 15 points. The game continues, with the first team to score 25 points by a two-point margin awarded the set.

The FIVB World Women's Volleyball Grand Prix is the annual World Women's Volleyball Competition, which began in 1993, with the aim of promoting volleyball and strengthening the attention of women's volleyball all over the world. The tournament is broadcasted in more than 100 countries live

around the world. This international competition is divided into three groups according to the team's world rankings. In addition to the finalist and the host country, the second group of the first successful upgrade team can directly enter the finals, other teams are based on the results of the competition to determine the results if they qualify in entering the finals, the winner of the finals is the group champion and win the money prize.

The Hong Kong Volleyball Association is renowned for hosting the World Women's Volleyball Grand Prix for more than 20 years. Every year the sport event is held in Hong Kong Coliseum with full house of over 30,000 audiences and has won the top average number of spectators among all preliminary legs for the past 7 years.

The Watsons Group FIVB World Women's Volleyball Grand Prix will be held from 21 to 23 July this year, with four of the world's top women's volleyball teams ready to play in Hong Kong Coliseum including China, Japan, Russia and Serbia. They will play in preliminary matches in Hong Kong. The China team will compete with Team Serbia on the third match day. This will be the first encounter between two teams after 2016 Rio Olympics Finals. It is no doubt that the match will definitely be the highlight to all world volleyball fans.

To arouse awareness of the event, VBAAHK usually organizes a series of promotional campaign. For examples, demonstration of China Women's Volleyball National Team, Inter-hong volleyball competition, Celebrity match, "Volleyball Day" celebration, etc.

The world-class tournament will kick off in less than a month. For members who are interested in witnessing the world's top-ranking national teams face each other off in intense competition, do not miss this year's exciting event.



放眼大嶼山發展 開拓會展新空間

*Moving toward the development of Lantau Island,
Identifying opportunities for the convention and exhibition industry*



憑藉得天獨厚的地理位置，以及面向全球的經貿聯繫，香港一直都是區內首要的會議展覽中心。然而，近年周邊城市包括廣州、深圳、澳門、新加坡等已紛紛擴充會展相關設施；香港不進則退，恐怕終有一日會失去亞洲展覽「一哥」的地位。

本港會展業有兩個樽頸位：一是現有會展場地供不應求，在 2012 至 2014 年間，會展中心因場地不足而拒絕了 44 個租用場地作展覽用途和 89 個作會議用途的申請，當中 13 宗涉及貿易展覽；二是受到配套設施不足的困擾，這裡主要指的是酒店、交通、旅遊景點、會展服務等配套。以酒店為例，政府預期最近兩年將新增

7209 間酒店客房，到今年底香港的客房總數將達到 8.1 萬間，但比此前預期的減少 3000 多間。

毋庸置疑，政府一直都有研究增加會展場地的不同方案，這包括：待沙中線會展站落成後，政府會在該站上蓋興建會議中心；行政長官梁振英在今年的施政報告中建議，在灣仔運動場進行綜合發展，計劃包括作會展用途；以及本人所代表的商會提出，藉著位於會展中心附近之稅務大樓、出入境事務大樓和政府綜合大樓即將搬遷，當局可以考慮把該 3 幢大樓加以改建，作為會展第三期的場地，從而至少增加 3 萬平方米的展覽場地。

當然，上述的方案及建議，其著眼點都在市區增加會展場地，這樣做既有積聚效應，又符合成本效益。但不可否認的是，這也會產生一些負面的影響。撇除將運動設施改劃作會展用途，當中所遇到的政治爭拗與地區阻力不說，單是一個灣仔區就聚集如此龐大的會展場地，隨之而來的大量人流、車流，又是否能夠消化得了呢？

只要我們將眼光放遠至大嶼山，不難發現那裡也是開拓會展業的新空間。現時，亞洲國際博覽館旁邊已預留大幅土地作擴建會展場地，按照大嶼山發展諮詢委員會公眾關係及參與小組主席哈永安的講法，相關規劃程序「熟到唔熟」。

根據政府的規劃，大嶼山日後將成為運輸、物流及貿易樞紐，更是大珠三角的匯流處及香港的「雙門戶」。今年 5 月，政府也積極回應本人在立法會的質詢，表明會進一步探討在大嶼山設立「香港品牌產業園區」的建議。現時，會展旅遊（MICE Tourism）已成為新趨勢，因此在大嶼山開拓會展業大有可為，既可以吸引來自世界各地的參展商，也可以讓他們在空餘時間到區內觀光及消費。

Hong Kong has always been the premier convention and exhibition center in the district with its unique and favorable geographical advantage as well as its global economic and trade relations. However, in recent years, many Southeast Asian neighboring cities such as Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Macau and Singapore have built and expanded their relative convention and exhibition spaces and facilities to attract large-scale international exhibitions; In order to avoid being left behind in the face of keen competition from neighboring regions and to maintain our leading position in Asia, Hong Kong is necessary to keep on making progress. Otherwise, I am afraid that our prominent status in the exhibition and convention industry would be deprived one day.

The exhibition and convention industry in Hong Kong has reached two bottlenecks: First, the demand of existing exhibition venues has often outstripped the supply. During the period from 2012 to 2014, the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (HKCEC) rejected 44 rental sites for exhibition purposes and 89 applications for conference purposes, with 13 of them involving trade fair proposals; Second, there is a lack of supporting facilities such as hotel, transportation, tourist attractions, and exhibition services, etc. Take hotels as an example, the Government expected an increase of 7,209 hotel rooms within the last two years. However, the number of hotel rooms may only reach 81,000 by the end of this year, which is 3,000 rooms below expectations.

Undoubtedly, the Government has been actively exploring different schemes and measures to increase the venues for exhibition, which includes: 1. Constructing a convention center at the station when the Exhibition Station of the Shatin to Central Link (SCL) is completed. 2. Chief Executive, Mr. Leung Chun-Ying, in the Policy Address this year suggested a comprehensive development of Wan Chai Sports Ground includes using the venue as exhibition purposes. 3. The CMA, which I represent, suggested the Bureau to consider remodeling the soon-to-be relocated Revenue Tower, Immigration Tower and Government Complex as the third phase of the HKCEC, which will provide at least 30,000 square meters of exhibition spaces.

Certainly, the focus of the above proposals and suggestions is to request repeatedly the expeditious construction of new conference and exhibition venues in the urban area to create synergy and enhance cost-effectiveness. However, it is an undeniable fact that these would bring some negative effect as well. Not to talk about the political issue and regional resistance against the rezoning of sports facilities into exhibition purposes, digesting the large number of visitors and traffic flow caused by this huge exhibition venue could also be a problem for the Wan Chai district alone.

If we look further ahead and set our sights on Lantau Island, we can readily explore new spaces for long-term development of the convention and exhibition industry. Currently, a large scale of land sites near the AsiaWorld-Expo is reserved for the expansion of the convention and exhibition venues. As remarked by Mr. Allen Ha, the Chairman of Lantau Development Advisory Committee Public Relation and Engagement Subcommittee, the relevant planning procedures are "ripe".

According to the Government planning, Lantau Island will become the confluence of the Greater Pearl River Delta and "double-gateway" of Hong Kong for the transport, logistics and trade industries. The Government responded positively to my written question in the Legislative Council in May, which indicated that the Government would further investigate the proposal to set up a "Hong Kong Brand Industrial Park" on Lantau Island. At present, MICE Tourism has become a new trend of tourism in various parts of the world. Therefore, promoting the convention and exhibition industry in Lantau Island should have a bright prospect in the future, it not only can attract exhibitors from all over the world, but can also allow them to make full use of their leisure for consumption and sight-seeing.

文稿提供：立法會（工業界（二））議員 吳永嘉先生，太平紳士

Article provided by: The Hon Ng Wing Ka, Jimmy, JP
Legislative Council Member (Industrial-Second), HKSAR

製造科技業「過往資歷認可」 經驗從業員 進修有途

“Recognition of Prior Learning” charts clear study path for manufacturing technology practitioners



資歷架構下的「過往資歷認可」機制，可以讓從業員在職場累積的工作經驗和能力獲得認可。對於學歷不高但行業經驗豐富的從業員來說，「過往資歷認可」機制尤其有助進修與發展，亦可減省重複接受技能訓練的需要。僱主也可因應僱員所達到的能力及級別，制訂相應的培訓計劃，切合機構的需要。

生產力局設立「過往資歷認可評估辦公室」，為製造科技業從業員提供評估服務，通過「過往資歷認可」機制，從業員可成功獲得「資歷證明書」。在製造科技業（模具、金屬及塑膠）「過往資歷認可」機制推行的首五年過渡期內（由2017年3月15日起），申請人可透過文件查證的方式確認過往資歷第一至三級。但第四級「過往資歷認可」的申請人仍需接受評估。

The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) mechanism under the Qualifications Framework (QF) is a measure to recognise work experiences and competencies acquired by practitioners at the workplace. It is particularly useful to practitioners who do not possess high academic attainment but have acquired substantial practical experience in industry, reducing the need to undergo repetitious

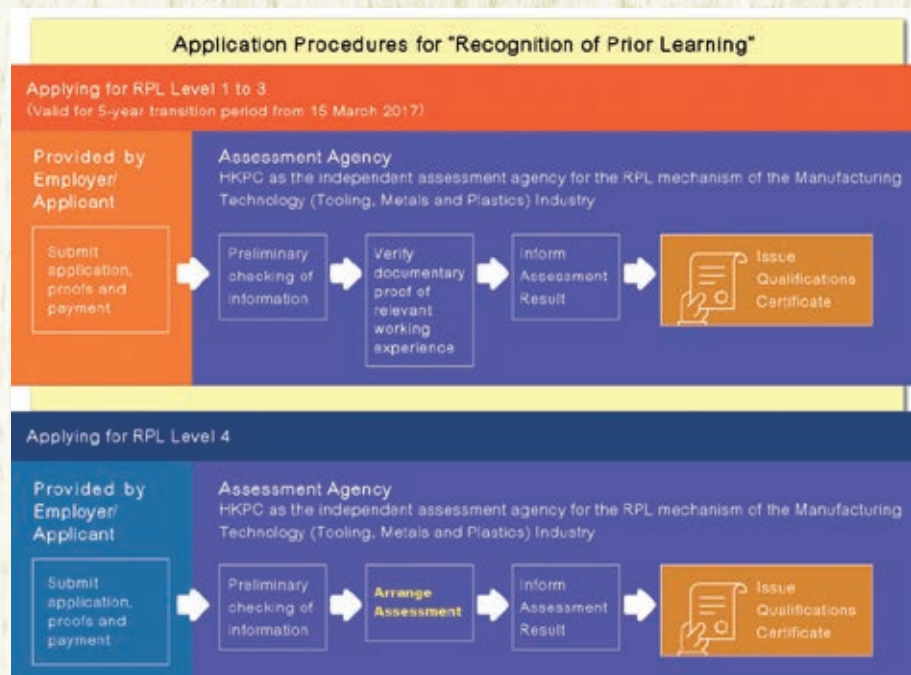
training of the same skills.

At the same time, it provides a useful guide for employers and management to draw up training plans to meet the needs of the organizations based on the competence and level attained by the employees.

Qualifications Assessment by Industry Experts

HKPC has set up a RPL Assessment Office to oversee the assessment. The assessors include HKPC and industry experts who have extensive experience and knowledge in a wide range of job types of the manufacturing technology industry. Practitioners are required to pass the evaluation and they will receive a qualifications certificate after the assessment.

In the first five-year transition period (starting from 15 March 2017), practitioners may apply for recognition of QF qualifications of the Manufacturing Technology (Tooling, Metals and Plastics) Industry at levels 1 to 3 by providing valid documentary proof of their past relevant working experience without the need to go through any formal assessment tests, but applicants of QF Level 4 are still subject to assessment.

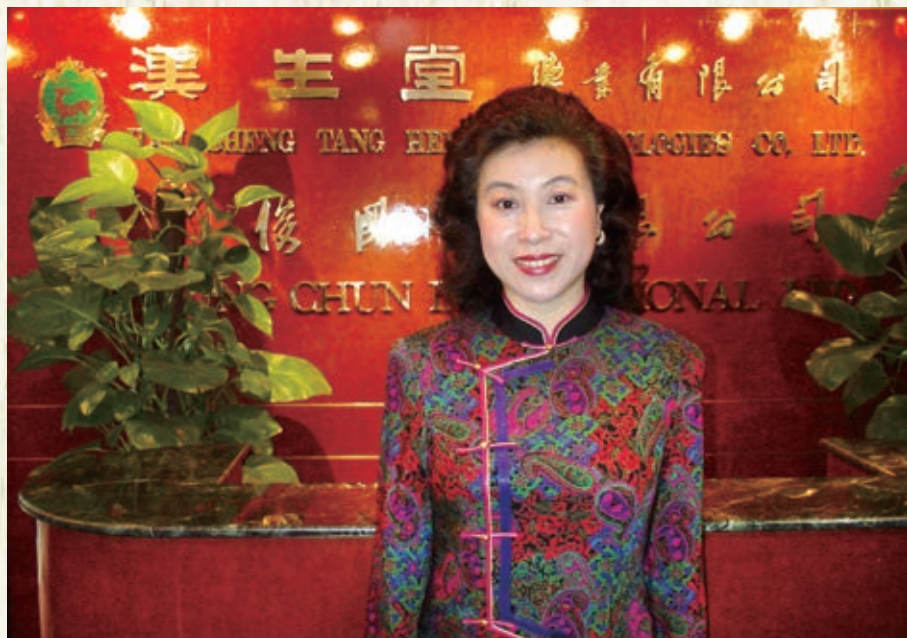


濟世為懷 將中醫藥文化推向世界

藥物業委員會主席李嘉音常務會董

Arousing awareness of traditional Chinese medicine to the World

Ms. Lee Jai Ying JP, CMA Executive Committee Members cum Chairman of Drugs & Medicines Industrial Committee



中醫藥是中華文化的重要產物，一直被用作預防和治療疾病以及保健用途，更有千年的使用歷史，為人們健康作出重大貢獻。然而，中醫藥在香港社會的發展卻蝸行牛步，未被普及使用。雖然政府曾致力發展中醫藥，但政策上未能配合發展需要，舉步為艱，致使許多商家改以健康食品銷售為主，而非有療效的正式中成藥。對此，廠商會藥物業委員會主席李嘉音常務會董希望能為業界發聲，推動傳統中醫藥發展並走向世界。

李氏的家族並沒有人從事中醫藥行業，而她與中醫藥結緣是在二十多年前，她受委託給台灣一位生命垂危的老人送上了北京同仁堂的安宮牛黃丸，使老人當晚起死回生，她深深感受到中醫藥的偉大與博大精深，所以決志從事中醫藥行業幫助有需要的人。於1993年，她在台灣成功註冊了“北京同仁堂”商標，使大陸品牌首例登陸寶島，開創了兩岸商標認證的先河，並且成為“北京同仁堂”台灣總代理。

隨後李氏在2000年於香港成立了漢生堂藥業有限公司。李氏認為人從中年邁入老年期時，身體機能會出現退化，俗稱“更年期”。為幫助這類人群，她用了七八年的時間，成功研發了“資癸女貞”，幫助邁入更年期的女性保持青春，延緩衰老，減少因服用雌性激素而導致的癌症風險，使女性更好地投入工作和生活。同時，漢生堂還研發了幫助男士延緩退化，減少頻尿，提高生命質量的中醫藥補丸“資癸元陽”。

漢生堂團隊除了不斷研發以外，還同時參加國家衛生計劃生育委員會的科研計劃、與中國一流的醫院（如協和、北醫三院、解放軍總醫院等）合作，進行臨床試驗，主治不孕不育，用中醫藥解決了不同社會階層生育領域的難題，幫助人口繁衍，從而提升人口質量。

對於政府在中醫藥行業上的支援，李氏認為並沒有很多，甚至一些條條框框阻礙了中醫行業的發展，例如香港對中成藥的審批緩慢與過緊，導致很多藥廠轉投去做保健品。因為，保健品於香港屬於無人監管的灰色地帶，更有一些不良商家魚目混珠，以一些劣品進行虛假銷售，消費者在不了解的情況下購買聲稱含有中藥成份、質量未經衛生署審批並對消費者無保障的保健品，使他們對中成藥失去信心。李氏認為香港企業所生產的中成藥質素不俗，具有足夠的基礎把香港的中醫藥進一步拓展並發揚光大。她表示香港具備將中醫藥推向世界的條件，一是背靠祖國，有內地的科研和人才以及中醫藥寶庫的支持，二是香港擁有國際先進水平的製藥技術和成熟的營銷宣傳手法；然而，現時香港的中醫藥發展並不順利，很多優秀的藥方被其他國家註冊使用。與內地積極推進中醫藥走向世界相比，她擔心香港的中醫藥更會倒退。因此李氏經常與香港中醫藥業界聯繫，積極參加相關會議，以了解業界最新發展和聽取同業的意見，努力為中醫藥界爭取權益。

儘管從事中醫藥行業並不容易，其中付出了很多，但是李氏認為發揮自己的能力弘揚中醫藥，為社會貢獻是一件很有意義的工作，更希望老祖宗的經典藥方與博大精深的中醫藥文化能繼承發揚光大，造福人類。

Chinese medicine is an integral part of the Chinese culture. It has been used for prevention and treatment of diseases as well as health maintenance for decades and has made significant contribution to the health of public. However, the development of Chinese medicine appeared to slacken off and is not widely used in Hong Kong. Despite Hong Kong Government was committed to promote Chinese medicine to the community, the policy was more on regulating than developing. In this regard, Ms. Lee Jai Ying JP, CMA Executive Committee Member cum Chairman of Drugs & Medicines Industrial Committee, wish to act as the voice of the industry in order to facilitate the development of traditional Chinese medicine to a higher plateau and even to introduce traditional Chinese medicine into the international arena.



Neither Lee nor her family members has relation to the Chinese Medicine Industry. Her association with Chinese medicine started 20 years ago after she gave an 'Angong Niu Huang Wan' from Beijing Tong Ren Tang to a dying old man and learnt his recovery from the illness afterwards. Lee admired the profoundness of Chinese Medicine which made her decided to engage in the Chinese medicine industry to help the people in need. In 1993, she has successfully registered the "Beijing Tong Ren Tang" trademark and became the agent in Taiwan that pioneered the cross-strait trademark certification.

In 2000, Lee established Han Sheng Tang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. in Hong Kong. Lee believes women in menopause transition show symptoms of deteriorating functional capacity. To help such people, she spent eight years on research and development and finally developed the "Plus 40 for Women the Revitalizer" to help menopausal women to retard from aging process and to reduce the risk of cancer caused by the injection of estrogen, thus to live better. Han Sheng Tang Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd also developed the "Plus 40 for Men the Revitalizer" for men thereafter.

Besides, Lee also worked closely with the National Health and Family Planning Commission of People's Republic of China to carry out clinical testing in China's first-class hospitals, focusing on the treatment for infertility, which Lee believes is beneficial to the population growth as well as to enhance the quality of the population.

Lee stated that support to the Chinese medicine industry from the Government is not adequate. Some regulations even hinder the development of the industry. The process of registering proprietary Chinese medicines is complicated and harsh, thus many pharmaceutical manufacturers transform to healthcare industry. In Hong Kong, health care products are a bit of grey area with less rules and regulations. In the circumstance, consumers may buy inferiors or counterfeit which as a result losing confidence in buying proprietary Chinese medicine.

Lee realizes the efficacy of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong is significant. It has laid a solid foundation and is making steady progress

in scientific research. Through the collaboration with its motherland and overseas parties, as well as the advanced pharmaceutical technology and mature marketing techniques, Hong Kong's Chinese medicine should be carried forward. Unfortunately, many good prescriptions have already been registered by other countries. Compared to the mainland that actively promotes Chinese medicine to the world, she worried Hong Kong's Chinese medicine will even fall back. Therefore, Lee often liaises with the Chinese medicine community in Hong Kong, and participate in relevant meetings so as to know more about the situation and difficulties of Chinese medicine manufacturers might encounter and strive for the interests of the Chinese medicine industry.

Lee believes that devoting herself in the Chinese medicine industry is very meaningful. With her influence in the industry, Lee aspires to promote traditional Chinese medicine not only in Hong Kong, but to the worldwide.



廠商會接待來訪機構及活動

搜尋人物、地點和事物



圖1 湖北省經貿代表團訪會及午宴
湖北省人民政府副秘書長(左六)率領代表團一行8人於6月19日蒞會訪問,由本會施榮懷永遠名譽會長(右五)、戴澤良副會長(右四)、余立明常務會董(右三)、胡詠瑀常務會董(右二)及會董等接待。

圖2 陝西省政協韓勇主席率領代表團訪會及午宴
陝西省政協韓勇主席(前排右三)率領代表團一行8人,於6月1日蒞會訪問,由本會李秀恒會長(前排中)、徐晉輝副會長(前排左二)、吳清煥副會長(前排右二)、吳宏斌副會長(後排右二)、戴澤良副會長(前排左一)及會董等接待。



圖3 東莞市大朗鎮代表團訪會
東莞市大朗鎮鎮建華人大副市長(左六)率領代表團一行10人於5月22日蒞會訪問,由本會盧毓琳常務會董(右六)主持接待。

圖4 「香港中華廠商聯合會教學室命名典禮」
為秉承貫徹本會對教育事業長期以來的投入,本會向香港教育大學捐助港幣二百萬元,成立「香港教育大學基金」及支持「推動對中國在全球化下社會及經濟發展的認知」項目。「香港中華廠商聯合會教學室命名典禮」於5月19日假香港教育大學舉行。當天,逾三十名嘉賓包括本會會長、香港教育大學管理層、學生大使和傳媒友好等聚首一堂,共同見證這歷史性時刻。

本會會長李秀恒(右六)、副會長徐炳光(左四)、楊志雄(右四)、吳宏斌(左三)、史立德(右三)、戴澤良(左二)、行政總裁楊立門(右二)、名譽會長蔡衍濤(右五)與香港教育大學校長張仁良教授(左五)、副校長(學術)李子建教授(左一)、副校長(行政)黃敏兒(右一)合照留念。



圖5 「十大傑出青年選舉 2017」開幕酒會
由國際青年商會香港總會主辦,本會為主要贊助機構(贊助港幣48萬元)的「十大傑出青年選舉 2017」開幕酒會已於5月18日假金鐘亞洲協會香港中心舉行。本會徐炳光副會長(右三)出席,並與主禮嘉賓國際青年商會香港總會會長潘心怡(中)、傑出青年選舉 2017 首席評審胡定旭教授(左三)、十大傑出青年選舉 2017 籌委會主席王茵茵(左一)等進行啟動儀式。

圖6 江西省贛州市政府代表團訪會
贛州市政府高世文副市長(左六)率領代表團一行7人於5月17日蒞會訪問,由本會徐炳光副會長(中)主持接待。

香港名牌選舉暨香港服務名牌選舉 Hong Kong Top Brand Awards & Hong Kong Top Service Brand Awards 2017



宗旨

表彰香港公司創立的傑出品牌,提升香港產品和服務的知名度。

頒獎典禮

2017年選舉頒獎典禮暨慶祝晚宴定於二零一八年二月一日假香港會議展覽中心會議廳隆重舉行,並由香港特區政府財政司司長陳茂波GBS, MH, 太平紳士和其他官員擔任主禮嘉賓。

「香港名牌選舉」決賽評審團成員:

- 香港特區政府工業貿易署署長甄美薇太平紳士(主席評判)
- 香港中華廠商聯合會會長李秀恒博士, BBS, 太平紳士
- 香港生產力促進局主席林宜武SBS, 太平紳士
- 香港工業總會主席
- 香港品牌發展局副主席吳清煥先生
- 香港貿易發展局副總裁葉澤恩先生
- 香港設計師協會副會長林偉文先生

「香港服務名牌選舉」決賽評審團成員:

- 香港特區政府商務及經濟發展局代表(主席評判)(邀請中)
- 香港品牌發展局主席黃家和太平紳士
- 香港理工大學校長唐偉章教授, 太平紳士
- 香港旅遊發展局主席林建岳博士, GBS
- 香港中華總商會副會長袁武武SBS, 太平紳士
- 香港零售管理協會副主席周允成先生
- 香港總商會總裁袁潔妮小姐

選舉組別

- 「香港名牌選舉」— 產品品牌
- 「香港服務名牌選舉」— 服務品牌

參賽資格

- 參賽品牌必須在香港創立或者與香港有實質的密切聯繫
- 參賽品牌及所屬公司必須在香港註冊,並於香港有實質業務運作

獎項

- 香港名牌十年成就獎
- 香港服務名牌十年成就獎
- 香港卓越名牌
- 香港卓越服務名牌
- 香港名牌(最多10個)
- 香港服務名牌(最多10個)

截止日期 2017年8月31日

評審標準

- 知名度(香港、中國內地及海外)
- 品質
- 經營特色
- 形象
- 創新意念
- 環保及社會責任

查詢

香港品牌發展局呂小姐(香港名牌) 電話: 2542 8632
林小姐(香港服務名牌) 電話: 2542 5780
電子郵件: mr3@cma.org.hk/eor5@cma.org.hk
網頁: www.hkbrand.org



香港新星品牌選舉暨香港新星服務品牌選舉 Hong Kong Emerging Brand Awards & Hong Kong Emerging Service Brand Awards 2017



宗旨

表彰香港公司創立的新興品牌,提升香港產品和服務的附加價值和競爭力。

評審團成員

- 香港特區政府商務及經濟發展局常任秘書長(工商及旅遊)容偉雄太平紳士(主席評判)
- 香港品牌發展局副主席沈運龍博士
- 香港城市大學副校長(發展及對外關係)、資訊系統與電子商務講座教授李國安教授
- 香港中小型企業總會會長葉國明先生
- 香港品質保證局副主席何志誠工程師
- 香港設計中心行政總裁利德裕博士

選舉組別

- 「香港新星品牌選舉」— 產品品牌
- 「香港新星服務品牌選舉」— 服務品牌

參賽資格

- 參賽品牌必須在香港創立或者與香港有實質的密切聯繫
- 參賽品牌的創立時間不得超過八年
- 參賽品牌及所屬公司必須在香港註冊,並於香港有實質業務運作

獎項

- 香港新星品牌(原則上以5個為限)
- 香港新星服務品牌(原則上以5個為限)

截止日期 2017年8月31日

評審標準

- 知名度(香港、中國內地及海外)
- 品質
- 經營特色
- 形象
- 創新意念
- 環保及社會責任

頒獎典禮

2017年選舉頒獎典禮暨慶祝晚宴定於二零一八年二月一日假香港會議展覽中心會議廳隆重舉行,並由香港特區政府財政司司長陳茂波GBS, MH, 太平紳士和其他官員擔任主禮嘉賓。

查詢

香港品牌發展局霍小姐 電話: 2542 8698
電子郵件: amr3@cma.org.hk
網頁: www.hkbrand.org





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- 影音資訊媒體製品業
- 資訊科技業
- 藥物業
- 保健品業
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- 化工業
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- 食品製造業
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- 禮品業
- 文儀體育用品業
- 玩具業
- 鐘錶業
- 汽車零部件業
- 建造業
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- 貿易服務業
- 專業服務業
- 其他製造業
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- 電鍍環保工業
- 服裝及飾品業
- 餐飲服務業
- 金融服務業
- 毛皮加工及製品業
- 生物科技業
- 電子商貿業
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- 翡翠玉石業
- 化妝品業
- 關鍵性零部件業
- 三維打印業
- 船隻製造業
- 孕嬰業
- 汽車裝嵌業
- 能源礦產業

廠商會會員服務簡介會



會員樂 Bar



會董晚宴



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《企業雄才》將發送到各大工商機構、企業、中港政府部門、媒體以及學術機構。誠邀各會員踴躍訂閱及刊登廣告。

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廣告查詢：2542 8675 (梁小姐)

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香港中華廠商聯合會秘書服務有限公司致力提供專業和優質的公司秘書及一站式商業服務。包括成立香港及海外有限公司、法定公司秘書、註冊地址及代收郵件、虛擬辦公室、安排會計及核數服務等。現時更推出會員價 HK\$8,320 免除成立公司服務費的成立公司全包優惠。查詢熱線：3652 7676



「商業服務發展部 2017 年會員優惠」



活動日期：01/01/2017 - 31/12/2017
查詢電話：2390 9811

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廠商會獲政府授權簽發來源證 (CO)，會員享有特別優惠。2017 年度的會員優惠收費如下：

- 香港產地來源證：\$98 (原價 \$110)
 - 轉口來源證：\$200 (原價 \$235)
 - 商業文件認證：
 - (1) 出口商發票及其他商業文件：\$290 (原價 \$340)
 - (2) 9 款指定商業文件：\$210 (原價 240)
- www.CMA.org.hk/co



廠商會非凡金鑽系列 - 「德國名車試駕日」



婦女委員會 - 「有夢、有想、有成就」講座



廠商會保險代理有限公司

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內地營商法律專欄

用人單位能否以勞動者拒絕加班為由要求承擔經濟損失

Can an employer demand an employee to bear responsibility for financial losses on the ground that the latter refused to work overtime



【案情】

陸某自 2008 年開始與廣州某科技公司（以下簡稱科技公司）簽訂了無固定期限的勞動合同，勞動合同中約定因勞動者本人原因造成用人單位經濟損失的，需要承擔相應賠償責任並可直接在工資中予以扣除。2015 年 10 月公司因有緊急生產訂單，要求陸某等操作工加班完成訂單，陸某等人以心情不好

the technology company) in Guangdong signing an employment contract with no fixed term of service. It is agreed in the employment contract that the employee shall bear responsibility to compensate the employer for the financial losses due to reason of the employee and the compensation shall be directly deducted from the wages. In October 2015, the company requested operators including Mr Lu to work overtime to meet the deadline of an urgent order. Mr Lu and others refused to work overtime on the ground of bad mood. The technology company was eventually late in goods delivery due to failure to complete the production task within the specified timeframe, it undertook the corresponding responsibility of default. After that, the technology company demanded Mr Lu and others to bear the related losses suffered by the company on the ground that they disobeyed the company leader's work arrangements and the compensation shall be directly deducted from their wages. Mr Lu and others were discontent with this, they applied for labour arbitration pursuant to the law.

【Points of dispute】

Does an employee have the right to refuse overtime work?

【Analysis】

1. Working overtime is a voluntary act. An employer cannot force or force in disguise any employee to work overtime. So, an employee has the right to refuse to overtime work without giving any reasons.
2. Moreover, an employee's act of refusing to work overtime is not directly associated with the employer's late delivery of goods. In practice, many different factors may give rise to the late delivery; the employee's refusal to work overtime is not directly associated with it. So, no causal relationship between them shall be established on such basis.

In conclusion, the employee's refusal to work overtime is a lawful act, such act is not directly associated with the employer's late delivery of goods. So, the employer cannot demand the employee to compensate for the losses on the ground that he refused to work overtime.

【Provisions of law】

Article 16 of Tentative Rules on Wage Payment: If an employer suffers losses due to reason on the part of the employee, the employer may demand the employee to compensate for such financial losses according to terms of the employment contract. The compensation for financial losses may be directly deducted from the employee's wages, but the monthly deduction shall not exceed 20% of the employee's wage of the month. If the remainder after the deduction is less than the local minimum standard wage, the employee shall be paid minimum standard wage.

Article 71 of the *Opinions on Several Issues regarding Full Implementation of the Labour Law of the People's Republic of China*: Negotiation is the way to implement the procedure of working hour extension decided by a company (excluding Article 42 of the Labour Law and Articles 7 of The Ministry of Labour's Method of Implementation of the 'State Council's rules on working hours of employees'). If it is out of production and operation needs that a company must extend the working hours, negotiations should be carried out with the trade unions and employees. After negotiations, the company may decide to extend the working hours within the permissible number of working hours under the Labour Law. An employee has the right to refuse if the company forces the employees to extend working hours in violation of the laws and regulations. The labour disputes thus arise shall be submitted to the labour disputes administration for handling.

為由拒絕加班，後因科技公司沒有在規定時間內完成生產任務而導致交貨延期並承擔了相應的違約責任。事後科技公司以陸某等人不服從公司領導工作安排為由，要求陸某等人承擔公司的相應經濟損失並直接在工資中予以扣除。陸某等人不服，依法申請了勞動仲裁。

【爭議焦點】

勞動者是否有權拒絕加班。

【分析】

- 1、 加班屬於自願行為，用人單位不得強迫或者變相強迫勞動者加班。故勞動者有權拒絕加班而無需任何理由。
- 2、 況且，勞動者拒絕加班的行為與用人單位逾期交貨並不具有直接必然聯繫。實踐中逾期交貨的原因往往是由多種因素造成的，勞動者的拒絕加班行為與之並不具有直接必然聯繫，故不能以此認定為兩者之間存在因果關係。

綜上，勞動者拒絕加班的行為合法，且其拒絕加班行為與用人單位逾期交貨並不具有直接必然聯繫，故用人單位不能以勞動者拒絕加班為由要求其賠償經濟損失。

【法律條文】

《工資支付暫行規定》第十六條：因勞動者本人原因給用人單位造成經濟損失的，用人單位可按照勞動合同的約定要求其賠償經濟損失。經濟損失的賠償，可從勞動者本人的工資中扣除。但每月扣除的部分不得超過勞動者當月工資的 20%。若扣除後的剩餘工資部分低於當地月最低工資標準，則按最低工資標準支付。

《關於貫徹執行〈中華人民共和國勞動法〉若干問題的意見》第 71 條：協商是企業決定延長工作時間的程式（勞動法第四十二條和《勞動部貫徹〈國務院關於職工工作時間的規定〉的實施辦法》第七條規定除外），企業確因生產經營需要，必須延長工作時間時，應與工會和勞動者協商。協商後，企業可以在勞動法限定的延長工作時數內決定延長工作時間，對企業違反法律、法規強迫勞動者延長工作時間的，勞動者有權拒絕。若由此發生勞動爭議，可以提請勞動爭議處理機構予以處理。

【Case】

Since 2008, Mr Lu joined a technology company (hereinafter referred to as

洞悉市場 運籌帷幄 我愛廚房有限公司 黃鳳星先生

*Constant Pondering Keeps One Moving Forward
I Love Kitchen Limited
Director, Mr. Paul Wong*



今時今日要打響品牌確實不易，除了要有決心和毅力外，創建一套完善的品牌理念更是成功的關鍵。今期專訪主角 - 我愛廚房有限公司董事黃鳳星先生，憑藉自己獨特的經營哲學，帶領公司不斷向前。

黃氏在大學畢業後不久開始從事廚房用品進出口供應的工作，至 2006 年正式當上老闆，成立我愛廚房有限公司，至今已在業界打拼近 20 年，歷煉出豐富的廚具用品知識和營銷經驗。

黃氏憶述公司剛開始時，主要銷售國內高質素的廚具用品，目標能為顧客提供一對一的貼心銷售服務，藉此建立商譽和口碑。約半年後由於我愛廚房別出心裁的店面設計，以及優質的客戶服務，公司生意已漸見成績，繼而陸續引入歐美知名廚具品牌，致力升級發展成專門銷售高科技和具創意廚房用品的市場定位，進一步確立目標客戶群。

為此黃氏非常重視品牌的經營和管理，他經常作五個思考：1) 關注客戶的需求；2) 銷售團隊可以為客戶做到什麼；3) 可以給商業夥伴帶來什麼效益；4) 了解同行的優缺點；以及 5) 了解整個行業的發展趨勢和作前瞻性部署。例如在策劃銷售方案時，需細緻考慮不同地域店舖也要有不同的銷售策略。此外，他亦相當著重銷售效率，務求每次的銷售也能準確給予顧客需要的資訊，由此建立穩固的客戶群基礎，進而發展到客戶介紹客戶的終極目標，品牌自然能無遠弗屆地宣揚開去。

在銷售的過程中，黃氏強調堅持誠實的銷售原則，他培訓員工絕對不作誇下海口的虛假銷售，講求實事求是，提高客戶對品牌的信任。

談到目前公司發展的問題，黃氏謂廚具行業以前主要多透過參加展會進行示範性推廣，但隨著近年社交媒體及網上購物的盛行，公司的發展也遇到了瓶頸，整體銷售的上升幅度放緩。他認為大數據的出現徹底改變了整個市場的營運模式，使傳統的銷售方式受到衝擊，故此其公司亦致力與時並進，務求跟上時代的步伐，學習如何利用數據化營銷和創新求變，成功克服這方面的困難。

他續稱，政府對業界的支援略嫌不足，且缺乏前瞻性，社會現正步入大數據的時代，但是政府的支援仍僅限於參加展會的資金援助，長遠來說政府和大學應該培養相關的人才。他認為與香港相比，國內對數據化營銷人才的培養明顯領先，香港各行各業必須持續改進，才能保持競爭力。

未來，黃氏希望能帶領公司實現「自動化」運作，「自動化」指的是無論遇到甚麼市場變化，公司都可以隨之調整和適應，這才能長期保持優勢。

Nowadays, building a brand is a challenging task. Besides determination and perseverance, the key to success also includes a comprehensive brand concept. Our interviewee, Mr. Paul Wong, Director of I Love Kitchen Limited, leads his company to progress successfully and smoothly with his unique business philosophy.

After graduation, Wong began to work in the import and export field for kitchen supplies. In 2006, he established his first company, I Love Kitchen Limited, and has been working in this industry for almost 20 years. During the course, he was able to equip with rich knowledge of kitchenware and marketing skills.

Wong recalled, at the beginning, the company mainly engaged in the sales of domestic high-quality kitchen utensils with an aim to provide customers with one-on-one caring services and thus building sound goodwill and reputation. In six months' time, by virtue of ingenious store design and quality customer services, I Love Kitchen Limited started to yield positive results and then gradually introduced the well-known European and American kitchenware brands in striving for upgrading its market position as a specialised high-tech and creative kitchen supplies provider and further establishing its target customer base.

For this reason, Wong paid much attention to brand operation and management in terms of the below 5 reflections: 1) To care what clients need; 2) To know what his sales team can do for clients; 3) To know what benefits they can bring to their business partners; 4) To get familiar with the strengths and weaknesses of their peers; and 5) To understand the development trends of

the industry and conduct forward-looking deployment. In planning any sales strategies, Wong and his team need to carefully apply various sales strategies in different regional stores in accommodating specific client requirements. In addition, he also stresses on sales efficiency in order to offer accurate information for clients in every sale and therefore developing a solid customer base and achieving the ultimate goal of customer referral which makes the brand well known. During the course of sales, Wong always adheres to the principle of honest and trustworthy sales and trained his staff to be practical and realistic but not to conduct false sales which in turn enhances customers' trust in his brand.

When it comes to current development of the company, Wong mentioned that demonstration in exhibition was the major promotional approach in the old days. However, with the prevalent trend of social media and online shopping, the company encountered several bottlenecks with sluggish overall sales growth. He believed that the rise of big data completely changed the operational model for the entire market which posed a great influence to the traditional sales approach. Therefore, his company try the best to keep up with the pace of the times, learn effective marketing with big data and seek for changes, and finally succeed in overcoming this difficulty.

Wong added that there are somewhat inadequate support and proactive strategies from the government to the industry. In the era of big data, the government was still confined to financial subsidies for exhibition participation and in his perspective, the government and universities should cultivate talents with relevant skills in the long run. Compared with Hong Kong, the Chinese market is now obviously in a leading position in training talents for big data marketing. Industries in Hong Kong must undergo sustainable improvement in order to remain competitiveness.

In the future, Wong looks forward to realising "automated" operations throughout the whole company while "automated" means the company can adjust and adapt to any market changes and thus maintaining its long-term predominance.



在粵港商精讀 CMA Makers Quick Notes of GD Province

廣東出招 VOCs 減排 投前環評不可忽視

VOCs control program in Guangdong might affect certain industries



背景知識

VOCs 是揮發性有機化合物 (Volatile Organic Compounds) 的英文縮寫，是指在常溫下容易揮發的有機物質的總稱，常見的有甲醛、甲苯和二甲苯等。VOCs 本身具有高毒性特徵，工業源排放的 VOCs 更對環境及人體危害極大。

有時候陽光燦爛，晴朗炎熱的天氣並不意味著空氣好。臭氧污染多發生在光照強烈，氣溫較高的夏秋季。來源於汽車尾氣、工業生產排放出的氮氧化物和揮發性有機物 VOCs，在光照作用下發生光化學反應生成臭氧。太空的臭氧是保護地球的，但近地表的臭氧是污染空氣的，而臭氧污染由於對能見度影響不明顯，常被人們忽視。

政策形勢

國務院今年初印發《“十三五”節能減排綜合工作方案》，正式將 VOCs 納入節能減排指標之一，並對各省份下達“十三五”揮發性有機物排放總量控制計劃目標。

4月10日，為確保完成國家下達的廣東省“十三五”VOCs 總量減排目標要求，廣東省環保廳出台了《廣東省“十三五”揮發性有機物減排工作方案（徵求意見稿）》（以下簡稱《廣東省工作方案》），重點內容如下：

- 1、重點推進煉油石化、化工、工業塗裝、印刷、制鞋、電子製造等重點行業，以及機動車和油品儲運銷等領域 VOCs 減排；
- 2、重點加大活性強的芳香烴、烯烴、炔烴、醛類、酮類等 VOCs 關鍵活性組分減排；
- 3、廣州、深圳、佛山、東莞為珠三角地區 VOCs 減排重點城市；
- 4、在減排的工藝上，對印刷和制鞋行業，要求推廣使用低毒、低（無）VOCs 含量的油墨、膠粘劑、清洗劑、潤版液、洗車水、塗布液等原輔材料。

控制措施

廣東省環保廳相關負責人表示，VOCs 控制難，

難在行業總排放量大，但不同行業又有各自特點，需要定制化開發不同的方案。

與以往對 VOCs 的控制著重於末端治理不同，近期出台的《廣東省工作方案》首次提出，將 VOCs 排放是否符合總量控制要求作為環評審批的前置條件。也就是說，VOCs 的控制，今後要提前到納入項目投前的環評審批，乃至整個區域排放總量來考量一個區域要新上排放 VOCs 項目，必須要在現有項目上減排相應的量，甚至加倍減排。廣東還計劃將 VOCs 排放控制納入“排污許可一證管理”，加快落實 VOCs 排污收費，並逐步擴大徵收範圍，實現重點行業全覆蓋。

隨著環境的進一步惡化以及人們環保意識的不斷提高，社會各界治理大氣污染的呼聲日益高漲，內地各級政府會把改善環境品質作為提升城市競爭力的重要內容，所以與 VOCs 排放有關的企業應儘早採取有效措施，比如推行低揮發性有機化合物排放的生產技術，使用具備環保認證的油漆、油墨、粘合劑等物料，對排放的有害氣體進行過濾收集等。

Background

VOCs (Volatile organic compounds) are organic chemicals that have a high vapor pressure at ordinary room temperature; some of the commonly seen variations include formaldehyde, toluene and Xylene etc. VOCs are highly toxic, some of them are particularly damaging to the environment and humans if they are emitted from industrial processes.

Sunny days are not necessarily a sign for clean and fresh air. Very often, ozone pollutions happen in summer and autumn when the temperature is higher and the weather is VOCs. It is because ozone formation occurs when nitrogen oxides and VOCs emissions from automobiles and industrial processes react in the atmosphere in the presence of sunlight. While it is of the common knowledge that ozone in the space is meant for protecting the earth, it is not necessarily the case when its existence is close to the surface of the earth – they are indeed polluting the air. However, people tend to ignore this as ozone pollution is not visible.

Policy and Current Situation

Earlier this year, the State Council of the People's Republic of China released the "13th Five-Year Plan on National Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction Work Plan" ("The 13th FYP"). In this FYP, VOCs are officially remarked as one of the pollutant categories to be addressed. In addition, a clear VOCs emission reduction target had also been set for all provinces within the country.

To meet the VOCs reduction requirement as outlined in the 13th FYP, the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province released the "Guangdong Province's Work Plan Regarding the 13th Five-year Plan on VOCs Reduction (Solicit Public Opinion version)" ("The Guangdong Province Work Plan") on April 10th.

Highlights are as follows:

1. Reduce VOCs emissions from sectors focusing on petroleum and chemical, chemical manufacturing, chemical coating, printing, footwear making, electronic manufacturing, as well as automobile and oil storage, delivery and sales.
2. Reduce VOCs emissions such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, olefins, alkynes, aldehydes, ketones etc, as they are more active compared to other VOCs.
3. Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, Dongguan and the Pearl River Delta region are classified as key areas for VOCs reduction
4. In terms of execution, printing and footwear industries are required to use low toxicity materials which should only contain a minimum amount of or even no VOCs. Restricted raw and auxiliary materials include but not limited to ink, glue, detergents, lubricants, car wash cleaners and coatings.

Controlling Measures

A spokesperson of Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province said that VOCs are difficult to control because the emission volume is huge across industries, each with some slight differences thus require a tailored work plan to control the emission volume.

Different from the previous approach for VOCs emission control, the recently released "Guangdong Work Plan" for the very first time suggested that VOCs emission volume should be included as part of the environmental assessment. It means that the VOCs emission volume of any new project should not exceed the total allowed VOCs emission volume within the region. In other words, the VOCs emission reduction level will need to be doubled or adjusted as appropriate. Additionally, Guangdong Province is also planning to include VOCs emission control as part of the criteria for obtaining the "Pollution Management Certificate", as well as realizing VOCs pollution management charge and expanding this to cover some target industries.

As pollution becomes more serious, people are more aware of the importance of environmental protection and the society has been urging for managing air pollution properly. As provincial governments are keen on raising the competitiveness of their cities, they are working towards enhancing the environment through controlling VOCs emission. As such, industries which would cause a lot of VOCs emission should plan ahead to cope with the policy change, for example, promoting technology with low VOCs emission, using environmental friendly paints, inks and glues etc., or even filtering toxic emission from the manufacturing processes – these would be something for enterprises to start thinking with.

資料整理：香港中華廠商聯合會東莞代表處

備註：本文稿內容以中文版為準

Collation: CMA Dongguan Office

Remark: The Chinese version of this article shall prevail



東莞政策速遞

Review of Dongguan Policies

【環保資訊】 廣東省大氣和水污染防治專項督查啓動
來源：環境保護部

【參考】

根據廣東省環境保護廳於 5 月 25 日印發的《廣東省 2017-2018 年大氣和水污染防治專項督查方案》(以下簡稱《方案》)，廣東省環保廳將從全省調集約 2000 名環境執法人員，從 2017 年 6 月到 2018 年 2 月進駐 9 市，包括廣州、深圳、佛山、東莞、中山、江門、肇慶、清遠、雲浮等，開展為期 9 個月、18 輪次的大氣和水污染防治專項督查。督查人員組成由省環境保護廳統一組織部署，督查將採取獨立督查方式，原則上不需地方各級環保部門陪同。每個督查組 6 人，2 周輪換一次，進行不間斷督查。

【政策速遞】 東莞將開展高溫補貼專項執法檢查

來源：東莞日報

【參考】

6 月 1 日起，勞動者將迎來為期 5 個月的高溫補貼發放期。根據《廣東省高溫天氣勞動保護辦法》等規定，勞動者從事露天崗位工作以及用人單位不能採取有效措施將作業場所溫度降低到 33°C 以下的(不含 33°C)，用人單位應當按月向勞動者發放高溫津貼。當前，廣東省高溫津貼標準為每人每月 150 元，如按照規定需按天數折算高溫津貼的則每人每天 6.9 元。東莞市人力資源局勞動監察支隊將在 6 月中下旬組織開展專項執法檢查活動，重點檢查用人單位高溫津貼、提供清涼飲料等發放情況。

【政策速遞】 東莞市電子商務專項資金申報指南

來源：東莞市商務局

【參考】

- 1、對年度電子商務銷售額達到 5000 萬元以上的企業，按申報年度電子商務銷售額比上年新增部分的 0.5% 進行核定並予以獎勵，每個企業每年最高獎勵額為 100 萬元。此項獎勵依據當年本項目申報企業的年納稅排名，對前 10 位的企業進行獎勵；
- 2、對年度電子商務銷售額達到 1000 萬元且年增長率達到 100% 及以上的企業，按當年電子商務銷售額比上年新增部分的 3% 進行核定並予以獎勵，每個企業每年最高獎勵額為 100 萬元。

【政策速遞】 關於開展 2017 年東莞市外商投資企業年度投資經營資訊聯合報告工作的通知

來源：東莞市商務局

【參考】

- 1、聯合年報的企業範圍：凡 2016 年 12 月 31 日前依法批准設立並登記註冊、獲得法人資格的外商投資企業均須在規定時間內登錄“全國外商投資企業年度投資經營資訊網上聯合報告及共用應用”，填報和提交年度報告。年報內容為 2016 年度(2016 年 1-12 月)外商投資企業投資經營資訊及有關基礎資訊變更情況；
- 2、聯合年報的時間：2017 年 5 月 15 日至 6 月 30 日為東莞市外商投資企業聯合年報時間。

【News on Environmental Protection】 Guangdong Province's Air and Water Pollution Management Project Begins

Source: Ministry of Environmental Protection

【Reference】

According to the "Proposal for Air and Water Pollution Management for Guangdong Province 2017 - 2018" ("The Proposal"), which was released on May 25 by the Guangdong Province Department of Environmental Protection, a total of 2000 environmental specialists will be assigned to nine Guangdong cities between Jun 2017 to February 2018 - including Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Zhaoqing, Qingyuan, Yunfu etc. These specialists will then kick off the air and water pollution management program, which consists of 18 rounds of site check within nine months. Organized by the provincial department of environmental protection, these specialists will carry out their duties individually and independently. Currently, each patrol team consists of six specialists and will rotate their duties every two weeks.

【Policy Update】 High temperature subsidies to be given to workers in Dongguan

Source: Dongguan Daily News

【Reference】

Starting from Jun 1st, workers will be provided with high temperature subsidies for the next five months. As indicated in the "Labour Protection Method Under High Temperature in Guangdong", workers should be given subsidies for working outdoor when the employers are unable to lower the temperature of the working environment to 32°C or below. Currently, the subsidy in Guangdong province stands

at RMB 150 per month for each worker, which is about RMB 6.9 per day. Dongguan Labor Bureau will be patrolling starting from end of June to ensure companies are provided workers with adequate drinks and required subsidies.

【Policy Update】 Capital declaration for e-commerce projects in Dongguan

Source: Bureau of Commerce of Dongguan City

【Reference】

1. For enterprises achieving 50 million dollars of revenue through their e-commerce operations, a maximum of one million dollars will be given to these enterprises each year. Assessment will be made based on the 0.5% newly increased revenue compared to the declared total revenue from the previous year. This reward will be given to the top ten enterprises which pay the highest taxes.
2. For enterprises achieving 10 million dollars of revenue and 100% annual increment through their e-commerce operations, a maximum of one million dollars will be given to these enterprises each year. Assessment will be made based on the 3% newly increased revenue compared to the declared total revenue from the previous year.

【Policy Update】 Notice on launching joint annual reporting of information on investment and operation of foreign-invested enterprises in Dongguan in 2017

Source: Bureau of Commerce of Dongguan City

【Reference】

1. Joint annual reporting applies to: enterprises who completed registration and were granted the legal person status before December 31, 2016 to operate in China, will need to access the online platform "Online joint annual reporting of information on investment and operation of foreign-invested enterprises" and submit required information of their business. The reporting includes the change of operation and other relevant information of foreign-funded enterprises between January to December of 2016.
2. Joint annual reporting timing: May 15 to Jun 30, 2017

資料提供：香港中華廠商聯合會東莞代表處

備註：本文稿內容以中文版為準

Source: CMA Dongguan Office

Remark: The Chinese version of this article shall prevail

為增強對珠三角地區會員的工商支援服務，本會分別於廣州和東莞設有代表處，全力支援會員遇到的營商問題，並適時向有關單位反映。代表處亦會負責收集最新經貿政策及市場資訊，確保會員能早著先機。如各位會員在珠三角地區遇有任何營商疑難，歡迎聯絡本會轄下兩所代表處：

廣州代表處

電話: (86) (20) 8129 8969

電郵: gzenquiry@cmachina.org

東莞代表處

電話: (86) (769) 2301 3933

電郵: davids@cmachina.org

廠商會珠三角會員 工商支援熱線





新會員介紹

Introduction of New Members

公司：翠薈閣玉器
Company : Jade House
代表：東主 羅志光先生
Representative : Director
Mr Law Chi Kwong
產品：玉器
Product : Jade



公司：康美來國際有限公司
Company : Kan Mei Lai International Limited
代表：董事 張琳平小姐
Representative : Director
Ms Cheung Lam Ping
產品：保健食品
Product : Healthy food



公司：展卓有限公司
Company : Achiever Technology Limited
代表：董事 宋振菲小姐
Representative : Director
Ms Sung Chun Fei
產品：組裝電腦與訂製軟件
Product : Assembling computer and custom made



公司：加拿大妙睡寧 (香港) 有限公司
Company : Tranquilaid Canada (Hong Kong) Limited
代表：董事 鄧渭然先生
Representative : Director
Mr Tang Wai Yin
產品：有機環保家居生活產品、美國廠無敵士生態環保消滅
虫蟲劑 Dustmitex®、加拿大廠妙睡寧有機天然無公害
睡枕及睡床
Product : Organic green living concept product



公司：張淑姬趙之威律師行
Company : Ella Cheong & Alan Chiu, Solicitors & Notaries
代表：執行合夥人 趙之威先生
Representative : Managing Partner
Mr Chiu Chi Wai Alan
產品：法律服務
Product : Legal services



公司：美科護膚品實業有限公司
Company : Beatech Industries Limited
代表：總裁 丘德權先生
Representative : CEO
Mr Daniel Yau
產品：個人美容護膚產品
Product : Personal Skin Care Beauty Products



本會活動速遞 CMA Focus

<p>7 月份活動 July Event</p>	<p>會員樂 Bar CMA Bar Time</p> 	<p>電影欣賞之夜 CMA Film Show</p> 	<p>「港企『海關賬、財務賬、倉庫賬』協調技巧」工作坊 Workshop on "Customs, Taxes and Accounts Coordination Skills"</p> 
<p>日期 Date</p>	<p>13/7/2017</p>	<p>14/7/2017</p>	<p>17/7/2017</p>
<p>查詢電話 Enquiry Hotline</p>	<p>2851 1555</p>	<p>2851 1555</p>	<p>2542 8635</p>
<p>8 月份活動 Aug Event</p>	<p>品牌「智」勝研討會：數碼轉「型」新視界 Branding To Win Seminar: New Horizon of Digitalisation</p> 	<p>會員樂 Bar CMA Bar Time</p> 	<p>廠商會好聲音 2017 初賽 The Voice of CMA 2017 (First Round)</p> 
<p>日期 Date</p>	<p>8/8/2017</p>	<p>10/8/2017</p>	<p>29/8/2017</p>
<p>查詢電話 Enquiry Hotline</p>	<p>2542 8635</p>	<p>2851 1555</p>	<p>2851 1555</p>

歡迎推薦工商友好加入廠商會大家庭





配合財務機構 支持國際稅務合作

Work with Financial Institutions Support International Tax Co-operation

2017年起，為配合國際稅務合作的最新標準，財務機構（包括銀行、證券行、保險公司及投資基金）可能會向現有及新客戶索取資料，並按法定程序辨識客戶是否因境外居民身份而在當地有繳稅責任。

財務機構須按《稅務條例》要求，收集超過70個指定地區的帳戶資料並交予稅務局，以便與當地交換。

希望公眾配合有關安排，並小心處理個人資料。如你對財務機構索取的資料有疑問，可向有關財務機構查詢。

To meet the latest global standard for international tax co-operation, from 2017, financial institutions (including banks, securities firms, insurance companies and investment funds) may seek relevant information from their existing and new customers. They will identify, in accordance with procedures prescribed in the law, whether their customers are subject to taxation as residents of other jurisdictions.

The financial institutions are now required to, in accordance with the requirements of the Inland Revenue Ordinance, collect the account information of more than 70 designated jurisdictions and furnish the Inland Revenue Department with the information so collected, for onward exchange with such jurisdictions.

Please work with the financial institutions and take care of personal data. For enquiries on the information sought by financial institutions, please contact the relevant institutions.

財經事務及庫務局
Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau

稅務局
Inland Revenue Department

為使香港更有效實施稅務事宜自動交換財務帳戶資料（自動交換資料）安排，政府已經修訂《稅務條例》，由2017年7月1日起，《稅務條例》下的「申報稅務管轄區」名單已增加至75個。有關修訂確保香港能備存由2017年下半年起的財務帳戶資料與其他稅務管轄區交換。

在自動交換資料的標準下，財務機構必須透過盡職審查程序，識辨申報稅務管轄區的稅務居民（即在有關地區因其居民身分而有繳稅責任的居民）所持有的財務帳戶。財務機構須收集並向稅務局提交該些帳戶的須申報資料，以便稅務局與其他稅務當局進行交換。

政府已因應相關修訂推出新一輪的宣傳，透過經更新的宣傳影片和聲帶、海報及小冊子，讓公眾了解主要的改變，並已修訂相關財務機構指引。請瀏覽稅務局網頁（www.ird.gov.hk/chi/tax/dta_aeoi.htm）獲取更多資訊。

To enable Hong Kong to implement automatic exchange of financial account information in tax matters (AEOI) more effectively, the Government has amended the Inland Revenue Ordinance (Ordinance). From 1 July 2017, the list

of "reportable jurisdictions" under the Ordinance has been expanded to cover 75 jurisdictions. The amendments ensure that Hong Kong can preserve the financial account information from the second half of 2017 for exchanging with other jurisdictions.

Under the AEOI standard, a financial institution is required to identify financial accounts held by tax residents of reportable jurisdictions (those who are subject to taxation as residents of the relevant jurisdictions) through due diligence procedures. Financial institutions are required to collect the reportable information of these accounts and furnish the Inland Revenue Department (IRD) with the information so collected, for onward exchange with tax authorities of such jurisdictions.

In view of the amendments, the Government has launched a new round of publicity, including updated TV and radio Announcements in the Public Interest, posters and pamphlets to inform the public of the key changes. The guidelines for financial institutions have also been revised. More relevant information can be accessed via the IRD's webpage (www.ird.gov.hk/eng/tax/dta_aeoi.htm).

資料提供 Information provided by :
財經事務及庫務局 Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau

主辦機構：

香港中華廠商聯合會
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

「更生」微電影 愛重生

觀後反思徵文比賽

比賽題目：更生微電影《愛重生》觀後反思 - 參賽標題由參賽者自定

「更生」微電影：【代價】<https://youtu.be/Y15UHK0zDig>
《愛重生》觀賞：【兄弟】<https://youtu.be/cz40GzMQfXk>
【真愛】<https://youtu.be/5yV9f6rcrqs>



「代價」



「兄弟」



「真愛」

參賽資格：全港中一至中六之全日制中學學生（2016-2017學年）

組別：初中組 中一至中三（字數：800至1,200字）
高中組 中四至中六（字數：1,200至1,500字）

評審準則：內容 40%、文筆 30%、結構 20%、創意 10%

詳情及下載：請瀏覽www.cma.org.hk下載表格。

報名表格：填妥後連同參賽作品電郵至 rpp@csd.gov.hk (標題註明「更生微電影觀後反思徵文比賽」)



截止報名日期：2017年9月15日(星期五)

公佈賽果：得獎者將於10月上旬以電話作個別通知

頒獎典禮日期：2017年10月17日(星期二)

獎項（每組別）：

	得獎學生（高中組 / 初中組）	所屬學校
冠軍	獎學金港幣\$5,000及獎狀乙張	圖書館基金港幣\$20,000
亞軍	獎學金港幣\$3,000及獎狀乙張	圖書館基金港幣\$12,000
季軍	獎學金港幣\$2,000及獎狀乙張	圖書館基金港幣\$8,000
優異獎(5名)	獎學金港幣\$1,000及獎狀乙張	圖書館基金港幣\$4,000

項目統籌：廠商會社會及公益事務委員會主席
徐炳光副會長

籌委會主席：廠商會教育委員會主席盧毓琳常務會董
廠商會社會及公益事務委員會副主席何偉權會董

評審團：招祥麒博士（總評審兼評審委員會顧問，
香港直接資助學校議會主席）
陳榮光先生（評審委員會顧問，
保良局羅氏基金中學校長）
單國堯教授（香港大學中文學院榮譽教授，
香港能仁專上學院副校長）

施仲謀教授（香港教育大學中國語言學系系主任）
莫雲漢教授（香港珠海學院中國文學系系主任）
劉衛林博士（香港城市大學文化及博意部講師）
余非女士（資深作家，全國中學生作文大賽評委）
謝向榮博士（香港能仁專上學院中文系助理教授）



主辦機構：



香港中華廠商聯合會
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

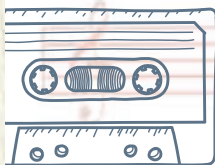


初賽 AUG 29 2017
香港中華廠商聯合會會議廳

決賽 OCT 6 2017
香港演藝學院

回 歸 2 0 載 廠 商 會

好聲音 邀請賽



獎項

個人獨唱及組合均設以下獎項各一名：

- 冠軍 (獎座一個)
- 亞軍 (獎座一個)
- 季軍 (獎座一個)

其他獎項包括：

- 全場總冠軍 (獎金港幣20,000元及獎盃一個)
- 最佳台風獎 (獎金港幣5,000元及獎盃一個)
- 「好聲音商會大獎」 (獎盃一個)

組別

- 個人
- 組合

參賽資格：

廠商會及各獲邀參賽商會會員企業代表，
每企業最多參與5項賽事。

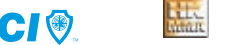
截止報名日期：2017年8月7日(星期一)

網上報名：



網址：www.cma.org.hk
查詢熱線：2851 1555

支持機構 (排名不分先後)：



贊助機構 (排名不分先後)：



香港中華廠商聯合會 The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong

地址：香港中環干諾道中 64-66 號廠商會大廈
會籍部熱線 Tel : 2851 1555
傳真 Fax : 2815 5713

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