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主席簡報 Chairman's Message

本會非常榮幸獲得胡法光太平紳士應允，並於本年7月28日正式成為本會新任會長，接替先前的原會長前地政工務司陳乃強博士。胡先生現為菱電(集團)有限公司董事長兼首席常務董事，並為香港工程師學會資深會員。

另一方面，李焯芬教授、周子京教授、趙雅各工程師與及龐述英工程師亦在較早前，接受本會的邀請，擔任本會顧問。李焯芬教授，現任香港大學副校長兼岩土工程講座教授；周子京教授，前拓展署署長及香港工程科學院院士兼理事；趙雅各工程師，現任香港機電工程商聯會會長及前香港工程師學會會長；龐述英工程師是茂盛(亞洲)工程顧問有限公司主席及前香港工程師學會會長。

本人深信憑藉胡會長及4位新顧問多年在工程界的專業知識和經驗，以及過往對各項社會服務出眾的表現，加上繼續擔當本會的四位顧問：鄭漢鈞博士、蔣震博士、劉紹鈞先生及黃景強博士，本會必能邁步向前，繼續為業界及社會作出貢獻。

由本會組織的「香港工程建造界北京訪問團」，於9月3日至5日前往北京進行3日的訪問。該團共有25位團員，由本人擔任團長。除獲得國家領導人、全國政協副主席兼中國工程院院長徐匡迪在人民大會堂香港廳的接見外，訪問團拜訪了國務院港澳辦、交通部、建設部、北京市計委、北京奧委辦及北京市對外政策研究室，表達業界對CEPA的建議及商討內地與香港在工程專業領域的進一步合作（詳細建議見於第2頁）。

為協助年青工程師了解內地就業的情況，組成不久的「工程師社促會青年部」在6月21日舉辦了一個有關“內地建造業就業機會”的職業講座，並邀請了5位資深的業內人士，包括合和建築工程有限公司執行董事梁國基工程師、茂盛(亞洲)工程顧問有限公司董事總經理盧迪生工程師、瑞安地產有限公司董事總經理王克活工程師、振華工程有限公司副總經理房真如先生與及金門建築有限公司執行董事黃乃強工程師，出席人數達200人。

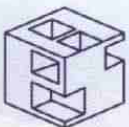
I am pleased to inform AES members that Ir Hu Fa-kuang, JP, accepted our invitation to be our President on 28 July 2003, succeeding the late Ir Dr Nicky Chan. Ir Hu is Chairman and Senior Managing Director, Ryoden (Holdings) Ltd and a Fellow of the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers.

The AES have also the honour to have Ir Prof Lee Chack-fan, Ir Professor Chow Che-king, Ir James Chiu and Ir Francis Bong accepted the invitation to become our Advisors. Ir Prof Lee Chack-fan is Pro-Vice-Chancellor and Chair Professor in Geotechnical Engineering of the University of Hong Kong. Ir Prof Chow Che-king is a Council Member and Fellow of the Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences and former Director of Territory Development Department. Ir James Chiu is President of the Hong Kong Federation of Electrical and Mechanical Contractors Ltd and Past President of the HKIE. Ir Francis Bong is Director and Chairman Asia/Australia of AECOM and Past President of the HKIE.

Ir Hu and our 4 new Advisors are well respected in the Engineering sector and have been actively involved in public services. Together with Ir Dr Cheng Hon-kwan, Ir Dr Chiang Chen, Mr Francis Lau and Ir Dr Peter Wong who continue to be our Advisors, our Association will definitely benefit from the leadership of Ir Hu as well as the guidance provided by our new Advisors.

A delegation organised by AES visited Beijing from 3rd to 5th September. Headed by myself, the delegation consisted of 25 members from the engineering and construction sectors in Hong Kong. The delegation met with state leaders including Xu Kuangdi - Vice Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and President of the Chinese Academy of Engineering Sciences. We also visited the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of the State Council, the Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of Construction and the Office for Beijing Olympics 2008 Projects of the Beijing Development Planning Commission during our stay. The delegation expressed the views of the engineering and construction sectors in Hong Kong, particularly on reducing the thresholds of entry of Hong Kong firms, to Mainland officials on CEPA and discussed with them possible areas of further cooperation between Mainland and Hong Kong in both sectors (For details of our proposals, please see page 2).

The newly formed Young Engineers in Society (YES) organised a career talk on "job opportunities in construction industry in China Mainland" last June. The talk allowed young engineers to have a better understanding of related job markets in the Mainland. Speakers invited to address the talk included Ir Leo Leung, Executive Director of Hopewell Engineering & Construction Ltd, Ir Dickson Lo Dick-sang, Managing Director of Maunsell Consultants Asia Ltd, Ir Louis Wong Hak-wood, Managing Director of Shui On Properties Ltd, Mr Fang Zhen-ru, Deputy General Manager of Zhen Hua Engineering Co Ltd and Ir Philco Wong, Executive Director of Gammon Skanska Ltd. About 200 young engineers and students attended the event.



Designed by Dr. Tao Ho

何鍾泰

Ir. Dr. Raymond Ho Chung-tai
Chairman

9月3日至5日「香港工程建造界北京訪問團」

工程師社促會提七項CEPA建議受重視

嚴建平工程師

工程界立法會議員何鍾泰博士、工程師率領由工程師社會事務促進會(簡稱工程師社促會)組織的「香港工程建造界北京訪問團」於9月3日至5日前往北京訪問三天。除了獲得國家領導人、全國政協副主席兼中國工程院院長徐匡迪於人民大會堂香港廳接見外，並拜訪國務院港澳辦公室、國家交通部、國家建設部及北京市發展計劃委員會奧運項目辦公室。

訪問團向領導報告香港建造業的產值佔香港國民生產總值百分之五至六，僱用的專業人士、技術員及建造工人達三十萬，是香港經濟重要支柱之一。香港工程建造界認為中央政府與特區政府於早前簽訂的《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》協議《CEPA》必能為香港經濟轉型帶來新的機遇，也將為香港各界人士帶來商機及創做就業機會，有助克服當前經濟困境，盡快走向復甦。

《CEPA》亦有利於香港與內地在工程專業領域的合作和人才的融合。「工程師社促會」曾向香港工程師學會、香港顧問工程師協會、香港建造商會、香港地產行政學會、香港房地產建築業協進會、香港機電工程商聯會、香港機電工程商協會、香港公共行政學會、香港建設管理交流中心及業界，諮詢對《CEPA》的意見。訪問團並以諮詢的結果為藍本，向國家領導人、港澳辦等中央部門提出七項關於《CEPA》的建議：

1. 容許香港註冊專業工程師可直接成為內地制度下的建設監理工程師和工程項目經理，在內地參與工地監理工作。
2. 有關計算香港工程顧問公司和建築公司在內地建立工程設計及建築企業的管理和技術人員數量時，放寬現在要求內地人員數量及內地居住員工數量的規定，並須把內地和香港符合資格的工程人員作同等看待。
3. 放寬過高的公司資本額要求，容許一併考慮香港母公司的資本額。
4. 放寬只可由內地人士才可擔任公司「法定代表人」的規定。
5. 讓香港具規模並持有工務局C級牌照的承建商直接競投工程項目。
6. 對於一些暫時未能達到營運牌照要求的香港中、小型公司，可以獲許自行合資，從而合併兩者的經驗及員工數量以符合規定。
7. 繼續並加強推動內地與香港年青工程師的交流、培訓和職位交換計劃。

訪問團表示希望內地及香港雙方盡快落實工程師專業資格的互相認可。訪問團亦向建設部詳細解釋香港工地建設監理的組織架構，指出工程師向來都是負責建造工地的監理工作。關於如何放寬規定以配合《CEPA》，建設部接見訪問團的官員強調他們會以「兩優」政策為本，即優先處理香港事務及給予香港優惠。

訪問團提出的七項具體建議，均受到國家領導人、港澳辦及有關部門的重視，表示會積極研究及跟進。訪問團表示希望上述各項建議盡快得以落實，為香港工程建造界帶來新的機遇，有助香港經濟。「工程師社促會」願意為上述各項建議出謀獻策及擔當橋樑角色，為國家及香港服務。

工程建造界上周訪京 就CEPA提七建議

一本報訊，由工程界立法會議員何鍾泰率領的「香港工程建造界北京訪問團」，已於上週三至周五訪問北京。訪問團就CEPA提出的七項建議受到國家領導人重視，表示會積極研究及跟進。

他們提出的建議包括：一是容許香港註冊專業工程師可直接成為內地制度下的建設監理工程師和工程項目經理，在內地參與工地監理工作。二是放寬現時要求內地人員數量及內地居住員工數量的規定。三是放寬過高的公司資本額要求，容許一併考慮香港母公司的資本額。四是放寬只可由內地人士才可擔任公司「法定代表人」的規定。五是讓香港具規模並持有工務局C級牌照的承建商直接競投工程項目。六是對於一些暫時未能達到營運牌照要求的香港中、小型公司，可以獲許自行合資。七是繼續加強推動內地與香港年青工程師的交流和培訓。

大公報 9月9日



國家領導人、全國政協副主席兼中國工程科學院院長徐匡迪於北京人民大會堂香港廳接見何鍾泰博士及訪問團



國務院港澳辦副主任徐澤接受何鍾泰博士代表訪問團於會後致送紀念品



訪問團於北京人民大會堂門前留影



訪問團與國家交通部會面



訪問團與徐澤合照

訪問團於北京人民大會堂香港廳與徐匡迪合照



新任會長 胡法光太平紳士 及新任顧問



李焯芬教授



周子京教授



趙雅各工程師



龐述英工程師



工程師社促會正式宣佈胡法光太平紳士於2003年7月28日擔任本會新任會長，接替先前去世的原會長前地政工務司陳乃強博士。並於2003年6月至9月期間獲李焯芬教授、周子京教授、趙雅各工程師及龐述英工程師答應為本會顧問。

本會主席何鍾泰博士工程師稱：「本會非常榮幸獲得胡法光太平紳士、李焯芬教授、周子京教授、趙雅各工程師及龐述英工程師應允擔任本會會長及顧問。憑藉他們多年在工程界的專業知識和經驗，以及過往對各項重要公職的出色表現，本人深信在他們的領導和支持下，將會帶領本會邁向另一高峰，繼續為業界和社會作出貢獻。」。

胡法光太平紳士出生於上海，獲得上海交通大學理學士學位，現為菱電(集團)有限公司董事長兼首席常務董事，並為香港工程師學會資深會員。胡先生現任社會團體組織包括香港管弦協會常務委員會主席、中國香港體育協會暨奧林匹克委員會副會長、香港國際草地網球會主席、香港單車聯會會長、香港遊樂場協會會長等。胡先生並曾任土地發展公司主席、康樂體育局主席、立法局議員、市政局議員、香港房屋委員會委員、新機場諮詢委員會主席、香港事務顧問、香港特別行政區籌委會委員、香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會委員、全國政協委員、香港機電工程承建商協會創辦會長、東亞網球協會會長、香港網球總會會長、香港足球總會主席、南華體育會會長及主席等。多年來，胡先生積極參與社會服務，曾獲頒發OBE、CBE、勳四等瑞寶章(日本)、白玉蘭榮譽獎(上海)及金紫荊星章(香港)等榮銜。胡先生的嗜好為網球、哥爾夫球及橋牌。

李焯芬教授藉貫廣東中山，現任香港大學副校長兼岩土工程講座教授及賽馬會滑坡防治研究及資訊中心主任。早年肄業於香港大學土木工程系，後赴加拿大西安大略省大學深造，獲頒博士學位。從事工程及研究逾二十五年，曾參與國內外多個大型水電及核電工程。李教授的社會公職包括香港中華文化促進中心理事會主席、香港特別行政區文化委員會成員、香港特別行政區斜坡安全檢討委員會成員、香港特別行政區臨時建造業統籌委員會成員、香港特別行政區研究資助局成員、香港福慧慈善基金會會長及香港工程科學院副主席。

周子京教授曾參與香港境內多項不同類別的重要工程，包括大欖涌水壩，青馬大橋設計，赤蠟角機場工程研究，沙田和將軍澳新市鎮等，期間推動不少新設計，建造和管理技術。1955年畢業於香港大學，此後四十年服務政府，曾任職土木工程處長及拓展署長。

退休後繼續致力教育，專業及社會服務。獲香港大學土木工程系聘為名譽教授及中國國務院委任為港事顧問。亦曾任香港前高級公務員協會會長。他同是香港工程師學會及英國土木工程師學會資深會員，香港工程科學院院士兼理事。最近他完成了一本新作，題為「工程人生-香港基建五十年」。全書以中文編寫，約二十萬字，附有代表性圖片，由香港大學出版社發行。



趙雅各工程師畢生服務香港機電工程界，累積四十年經驗，包括服務於香港之英國通用電器 GEC 凡廿數載及完成承包無數龐大機電工程項目。趙工程師曾獲選任香港英國商會主席(1992-1994)，香港工程師學會會長(1990-1991)及歷任香港機電工程商聯會會長(至2005)。其間又獲英女皇頒授 OBE 勳銜(1994)及港府之太平紳士(1993)。工程界之外，趙工程師善長於洞察複雜公司內部各種動態關係，及其與外界之政治，經濟，文化，社會及財務環境變化，加以駕御，求取增長。又善用雙贏的目標來領導、鼓勵、管理公司，並制定具體的戰略和戰術方案來取得成果。

龐述英工程師於1964年畢業於香港大學，並於1967年在香港政府受訓期滿後，赴加拿大英屬哥倫比亞省政府工作，直至1975年返港並加入茂盛公司，現任茂盛(亞洲)工程顧問有限公司主席。在過去三十年龐工程師不單完成多項重要工程，更對社會貢獻良多。他曾參與多項大型基礎建設工程，其中包括香港東部多個新市鎮、主要公路和橋樑以及赤鱘 P 角新機場的總體規劃及初步設計。他以其對香港社會和土木工程界的多年貢獻而獲委為太平紳士並獲頒 OBE 勳銜。他深信必須通過培訓來強化香港新進工程師的技能，方能為香港特區和中國工程界培育出幹練和有責任感的領導人才。

本會期望有更多機構及社會人士參與及支持，推動工程專業，繼續服務社會。

參觀鹽田港

區德祈

為了增進對中國物流業的認識，及提供交流機會予不同界別的專業人士，我們三個發起團體，包括工程師社促會、香港公共行政學會及科技創新促進會於七月五日(星期六)舉辦參觀鹽田國際集裝箱碼頭(鹽田國際)之活動。

鹽田國際位於深圳經濟特區東部的大鵬灣，是華南地區首屈一指的國際集裝箱深水港。自1994年7月正式運作以來，港口業務蒸蒸日上，1998年吞吐量首次突破百萬標箱，2000年更突破了200萬標箱，初具世界級集裝箱港口規模。鹽田國際以其優良的服務和顯赫的業績，在港航運界取得良好的商譽。

是次參觀活動得到各會員熱烈支持，共有五十數位團友參加。我們是日八時正於金鐘出發，途經沙頭角關口而直達鹽田港。我們到達後得到鹽田國際代表的歡迎，並得到鹽田國際總經理尹先生介紹整個貨運港的情況，當中包括港口的發展歷史，目前的規模，競爭對手及將來的發展趨勢等，他還對中國物流業的前景作深入的註釋，各參加者都在隨後的答問時間踴躍發問及發表意見，尹先生亦作了詳細的解答，使我們對鹽田港的發展形勢有更深入的認識。



其後，我們即與港口代表共晉午餐，席間我們對多方面的問題進行交流，除了談及對鹽田港的發展形勢外，我們更對各行業在中國大陸的發展，以及各地工作文化的差異都有深入的交流。

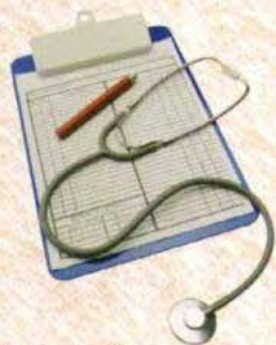
午餐後，我們與鹽田國際的工作人員告別，並乘旅遊車直返香港。



這次參觀活動除了對鹽田港有深入的認識外，最重要是可與不同界別的朋友進行深入的交流，這正是本會積極推動的目標之一。這次活動的成功有賴鹽田港工作人員的協助以及兩個團體—香港公共行政學會及科技創新促進會的大力支持，筆者謹代表本會衷心感謝他們的熱心幫助，並希望在不久的將來有類似的活動，使到本會會員能與其他專業人士進行更多的交流。

Rectification of Drainage and Ventilation Systems in Buildings and other miscellaneous Measures for Environmental Improvement to prevent Spread of SARS and other Infectious Diseases (Proposal to the HKSAR Government in May 2003)

Ir K L Wong and Ir Patrick Yim



The drainage and ventilation systems in buildings can be sources of contamination to the environment and become inherent risks for spread of infectious diseases if such systems are not properly designed, installed or maintained. The recent SARS epidemic has given rise to grave concern for expeditious actions to be taken to improve our living environment with a view to curbing the outbreak and spread of infectious diseases.

Drainage Systems

The foul water systems in the buildings collect and convey the used water from kitchens, bathrooms and toilets in our homes and discharge it into the public sewerage systems. The foul water systems are designed and installed as part of other facilities that serve the buildings and after the building units are sold the owners are responsible for the maintenance of these systems together with those other facilities. It has recently come to light that some of these existing systems can be improved in order to mitigate contamination risks to the environment with special regard to the prevention of infectious diseases. Some of the examples include:

- (a) the provision of U-traps in the outlets from the toilets or floor drains into the downpipes,
- (b) the addition of manholes at the bottom of downpipes for each individual building,
- (c) the use of P-traps instead of S-traps in toilet outlets,
- (d) the sealing of leaking joints in foul water pipes, replacement/repair of corroded pipes etc.,
- (e) the elimination of negative air pressure in bathrooms when the exhaust fan is in operation by the provision of a louvre in the door or by widening the gap between the door and the floor.

Such modification works where applicable should be quickly identified in all existing buildings and ways and means of instituting procedures which may include legislative measures should be brought in place to implement the works expeditiously.

Ventilation Systems

Nearly all our offices, commercial buildings, community institutions and hospitals have ventilation systems. The majority of them are air condition systems and others are just ventilation systems without cooling. The components of these systems requiring attention to alleviate contamination risks include: air filters, air flow pattern and capacity, ducting system etc. For hospitals in particular, issues like the addition of air filters, improvement to the fresh air inflow system for operation theatres and some special wards etc. should be examined with a view to developing typical designs to improve their functioning. Similarly for other buildings, design of the air flow pattern and capacity is very important especially in overcrowded areas, e.g. areas of public entertainment, and any improvement should be identified. Again the identification of the necessary improvement works and the ways and means of enabling their expeditious implementation are of a high priority.

Building Design

The funnel effect in the re-entrant between adjacent flats at the Amoy Gardens has been identified as a cause of the wide spread contamination by the coronavirus in the recent SARS outbreak. Such a funnel effect will likely be exacerbated in the summer when the air conditioners are turned on as the re-entrant is usually the place to locate air conditioner units in many buildings for aesthetic reasons. The micro-climate condition in such a re-entrant for some typical designs of buildings should be studied for future improvements to the building regulations.

Miscellaneous Measures

Other measures include: use of infra-red devices for water taps and toilet flushing handles in offices, commercial buildings and other public areas to avoid contacting surfaces contaminated with viruses, more use of high tech instruments/equipments such as infra-red devices for measuring body temperature, air cleaners etc. A study should be carried out to investigate the wider use of such devices which may include legislative measures. Scientific and engineering research should also be carried out to produce better and more effective devices to control the spread of contagious virus in buildings and public transports.

Proposed Action Plan

The proposed action plan below contains a list of tasks that need to be undertaken leading to the implementation of the works. The amount of effort would be mammoth if we aim at a full coverage of all buildings in Hong Kong. Priorities should be set to formulate a programme to deal with the most urgent ones initially as the immediate target. The tasks are outlined below:

- * Formulate a priority programme defining the type of buildings/ accommodations for the most urgent package. For example, it may be prudent to include the more densely populated areas, old buildings, low cost accommodations, Government housing estates and hospitals in the initial package.
- * Identify representative blocks in each type of building/accommodation in which facility audits should be carried out. The Amoy Gardens and Lower Ngau Tau Kok Estate are buildings deserving a focused study in an advance package. The purpose of the audit is to identify problems in the drainage and ventilation systems in these representative buildings which need rectification. This exercise may also include audit of the building management practices in maintaining a good sanitary condition in the living environment as well as the building plan. The audit team will consist of sanitary engineers, E&M engineers and, if necessary, environmental health specialists and architects. The team will prepare audit questionnaire/checklist, conduct site inspections, audit the facilities in a systematic manner and produce typical designs to resolve each problem. The audit report will include records of the audit results including the problems identified, proposed solutions, any further investigations and other corrective actions.
- * Manage projects for the implementation of the rectification works to the facilities. This includes preparation of contracts, tendering, contract award and contract administration through to completion of the works.
- * Conduct a review of the Building Regulations with special regard to amendments and additions necessary to improve the living environment. The review should cover the design, specification of materials as well as the inspection and maintenance requirements of the drainage and plumbing installations of buildings. The findings in the above audit will also provide useful information for the review.
- * Publish a code of best practice for design, installation and maintenance of building drainage and ventilation systems for use by professionals and a layman's guide for education of the public.

Career Talk on "Job Opportunities in Construction Industry in China Mainland" on 21 June 2003

Terence Yeung

Recently a committee named Young Engineers in Society (YES) was formed under the Association. As one of the objectives of YES was to assist young engineers in their career development in the Mainland, the committee organized a career talk entitled "Job Opportunities in Construction Industry in China Mainland" on 21 June 2003. Five experienced speakers were invited to present on the topic and they were Ir Leo Leung, Executive Director of Hopewell Engineering & Construction Ltd, Ir Dickson Lo Dick-sang, Managing Director of Maunsell Consultants Asia Ltd, Ir Louis Wong Hak-wood, Managing Director of Shui On Properties Ltd, Mr Fang Zhen-ru, Deputy General Manager of Zhen Hua Engineering Co Ltd and Mr Philco Wong, Executive Director of Gammon Skanska Ltd. About 200 young engineers and students attended the event. In this regard, this article briefly describes the career talk.



The talk started off with two opening speeches by Ir Dr Raymond Ho Chung-tai, Chairman of the Association and Ir Johnny Chan Chi-ho, Chairman of YES respectively. Subsequently the speakers commenced their presentations. Regarding the career opportunities in the construction industry of China, the speakers were of the view that there were ample chances for Hong Kong young engineers as China's market and GDP were rapidly growing. Together with China's entrance to World Trade Organization (WTO), successful bidding of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games and Development of the western part of China, it was expected that there would be more construction projects in the mainland. At the moment, the most common projects in China were construction of traffic infrastructures like bridges and highways, environmental protection, hydroengineering and urban development.

After knowing China's situation, Hong Kong engineers should also understand their own position in China's job market. Local engineers had advantages over other countries in investing or working in China because with the confirmation of Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) recently, Hong Kong was allowed to invest or provide services in China with less restriction. In this connection, Hong Kong engineers could input their relatively mature management skills of business, finance and construction into China.

Although there were ample opportunities for career development in China, there were also many difficulties. Sad to say, at present the professional qualifications of Hong Kong were not recognized in China. Hong Kong engineers might not be familiar with the mainland construction codes and practice as well. What's more, generally poor Putonghua hindered the career development in the mainland. They might have to be alone working in China and accept relatively low salary.

Despite the difficulties, we had to bear in mind our strengths which could help develop our careers in the mainland. We had internationally recognized education background of management and engineering standard as well as project experience. We had relatively better English, higher adaptability and international vision. With well preparation before entering China, young engineers could have bright careers in the mainland. The speakers suggested young engineers to learn more about China's construction standards, techniques and systems. Young engineers should also understand more about China's economy, culture and society. They should better equipped with standard Putonghua and understand simplified Chinese. To merge faster with China's construction industry, young engineers should be proactive to involve and compete. On top of these, they had to communicate more with their families concerning working outside Hong Kong.

Finally the career talk ended with a question-and-answer session. All participants enjoyed a good discussion. YES would like to thank the speakers and attendees for their support of the career talk.

