



THE YOUTH LEARNING PROJECT ON PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION 2008/09
2008/09 太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃

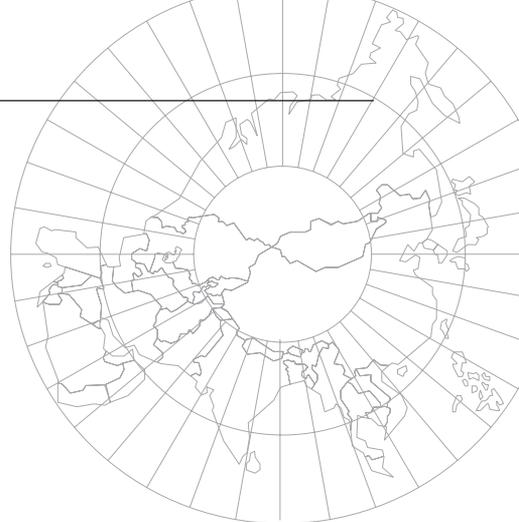
PROJECTS ABSTRACTS
參賽報告彙編



太平洋經濟合作香港委員會
Hong Kong Committee for
Pacific Economic Cooperation



香港青年協會
the hongkong federation of youth groups



認識區域經濟・開拓發展機遇

2008年的金融海嘯席卷全球，世界各地不同的經濟體系均面對衝擊，引證了全球一體化下的經濟互動環環緊扣，關係千絲萬縷。在全球化趨勢下，區域經濟整合成為各區域保持競爭力的其中重要發展模式。香港作為亞太地區舉足輕重的金融、貿易及服務中心，在推動地區經濟、人才流動、文化保育與持續發展等各方面，均有重要角色；而香港青年作為社會承先啟後的重要持分者，更需要表達和參與對未來發展的願景。

香港青年協會與太平洋經濟合作香港委員會合辦「太平洋經濟合作青年研習計劃」，旨在鼓勵青年人積極認識香港與亞太地區之間的經貿合作與發展，參與推動亞太區內經濟增長和發展的研究與討論，並透過專題研習，讓青年人發揮創意，提出嶄新的發展策略和建議。

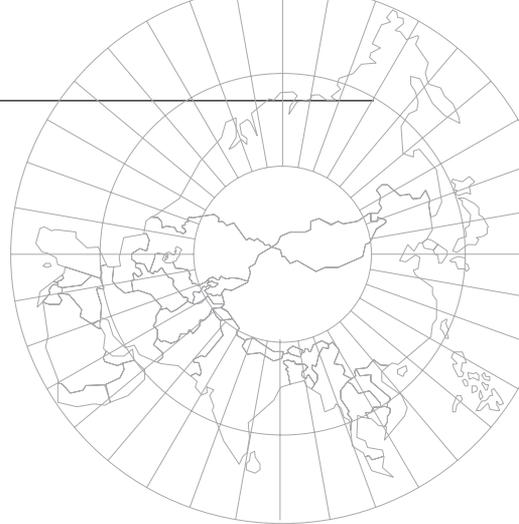
是次計劃分別以「糧食危機與區域合作」、「亞太經合組織與區域經濟合作機遇與挑戰」、「創意產業—區域競爭與合作」、「能源與可持續發展」及「全球通脹對區域經濟的影響」等五個主題，讓參加者進行分析研習，探討亞太區域間的未來發展趨勢與機遇。而本人很高興獲悉，各參賽隊伍以積極、認真的參與態度，表現出他們對香港、以至整個太平洋區域經濟發展的關注。我相信透過是次學習機會，他們對有關議題的認識必定更為充實。

本報告書結合了參賽隊伍的研習成果，展現了香港青年對未來區域經濟發展的期望及承擔，值得社會各界人士細閱和參考。而是次比賽得以順利進行，實有賴各位評審委員及研討會嘉賓講者的鼎力支持和協助。本人藉此謹向他們致以由衷謝意。

王菟鳴博士

香港青年協會總幹事

2009年4月



參與區域研究・擴闊國際視野

在全球化的趨勢下，各經濟體系的經貿關係日趨密切，促使各地政府在不同範疇尋求區域合作，建立緊密正面的聯繫，從而加快經濟和社會發展的步伐。香港作為亞太地區重要的國際金融中心，在推動跨境基建發展、貿易與投資、貨幣與金融各方面的區域發展，扮演著重要的角色。

為加強青年人對亞太區域合作的認識，太平洋經濟合作香港委員會與香港青年協會分別於2005年及2006/07年合辦首屆及第二屆「太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃」，計劃獲得在校及在職青年人的踴躍支持。

秉承過去兩屆計劃的成功經驗，太平洋經濟合作香港委員會與香港青年協會再接再厲，於2008/09年舉辦第三屆「太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃」，透過專題研習形式，讓青年人就亞太區域合作與發展提出嶄新的發展策略和建議。

是次研習計劃分中學生組和專上及青年組進行。我很高興青年人繼續踴躍參與計劃。研習計劃得以順利完成，實在有賴各中學、大專院校和社會各界的推動、參賽隊伍的努力，以及嘉賓講者、顧問及評審委員的鼎力支持和協助。本人謹此向各位致以衷心謝意。

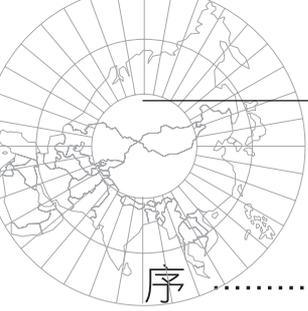
為使各界能夠分享參賽隊伍的研習成果，我們特此把他們的報告編撰摘要，供各界參閱。我們希望藉此能讓更多社會人士認識亞太區域合作與發展的政策，從而獲得啟發。

宋恩榮

宋恩榮教授

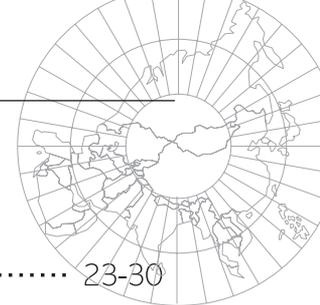
太平洋經濟合作香港委員會主席

2009年4月

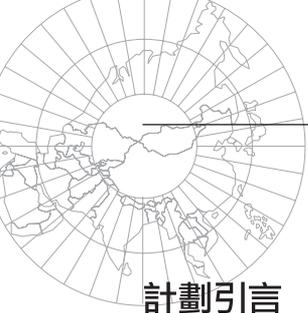


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計劃簡介

計劃引言

香港素譽為全球最自由開放的經濟體系。卓越的經濟成就與實力，是香港賴以成功及繁榮的重要基石。在全球化趨勢下，區域經濟合作成為日益受到重視的發展模式；香港作為亞太地區重要的金融、貿易、服務中心，在推動該地區的經濟、人才流動、環境保護，以及環境衛生等各方面的發展，角色舉足輕重。

青年人身為香港未來的社會棟樑，必須對亞太區域經濟合作的課題以及香港在其中的角色與定位，有所了解和關注，並期望能提出創新及切實可行的發展策略和合作模式，貢獻香港及亞太地區的未來。

秉承過去兩屆計劃的成功經驗，2008/09太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃旨在鼓勵青年人積極認識香港與亞太地區之間的經貿合作與發展，參與推動亞太區域內經濟增長和發展的研究與討論，並透過專題研習形式，讓青年人發揮創意，提出嶄新的發展策略和建議。

計劃目的

- ◆ 加強青年人對香港及亞太區域經貿發展的認識
- ◆ 增加青年人對亞太區域經貿合作的認識
- ◆ 鼓勵青年人就亞太區域經濟合作及香港在當中的角色，提出分析和建議，並注入創新思維

參加對象

歡迎全港29歲或以下青年參加。參加組別分為中學生組和專上及青年組：

中學生組：適合全港中學生參加

專上及青年組：適合任何大專院校學生及18至29歲青年人參加

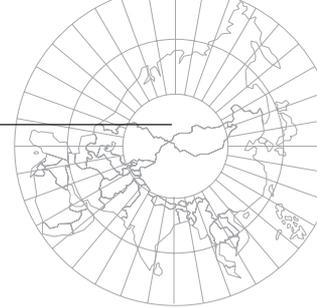
參加者只能參加其中一隊及一個組別，每隊可由2至5人組成，而各隊需指派一位隊員作聯絡人。

各學校及機構可派出多於一隊參加，亦歡迎學生及青年人自行組隊參加。

學習範圍

透過一系列專題研討會、工作坊、比賽，加強參加者的相關知識和分析技巧，促進以下六方面的學習：

1. **分析地區政策**：學習對地區有關經濟、貿易等問題及政策，進行理性思考與分析
2. **建立國際視野**：透過專家和學者的分析與經驗分享，擴闊參加者的知識與視野
3. **建立創意思維**：學習具創意及建設性的思維方式
4. **公眾演說技巧**：學習演說、推介、表達技巧
5. **項目管理技巧**：學習如何有系統及有效地統籌和進行研究計劃
6. **調查研究方法**：學習以客觀及有系統的研究方法來分析問題



比賽主題

各參賽隊伍可從區域經濟發展和合作的角度，闡述以下其中一個主題的觀點：

- ◆ 糧食危機與區域合作
- ◆ 亞太經合組織與區域經濟合作—機遇與挑戰
- ◆ 創意產業—區域競爭與合作
- ◆ 能源與可持續發展
- ◆ 全球通脹對區域經濟的影響

比賽形式

報告架構

每隊須在指定日期前提交一頁以中文或英文撰寫的報告架構予計劃秘書處，內容包括（但不限於）研究主題及題目、研究方法、相關政策及措施，以及初步建議。

研究報告

每隊須在指定日期前提交一份不超過5,000字（不包括圖表及參考資料字數）以中文或英文撰寫的研究報告，有關報告必須是參加者的原創作品。

各參賽隊伍的研究報告將在審訂後被綜合整理成報告書，寄發予全港院校、政府部門及相關機構，並上載至主辦機構的網站。

作品推介

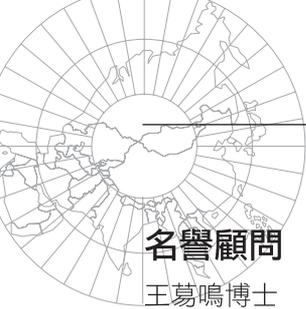
參賽隊伍須以一種或多種形式（例如圖表、模型、多媒體形式或展板），向評判即場展示及匯報其報告內容。

比賽獎項

「中學生組」及「專上及青年組」將分別設以下獎項：

- ◆ 「冠軍」：書券港幣3,000元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「亞軍」：書券港幣2,000元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「季軍」：書券港幣1,000元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「最佳報告獎」：書券港幣800元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「最佳推介獎」：書券港幣800元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「最具創意獎」：書券港幣800元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張
- ◆ 「最積極參與學校獎」：獎座一個（只適用於中學生組）
- ◆ 「最佳即場展示獎」：書券港幣800元正、獎座一個及獎狀一張

「中學生組」及「專上及青年組」的冠軍隊伍獲贊助於2009年5月赴美國參加太平洋經濟合作議會全體大會及活動。



名譽顧問

王荊鳴博士
宋恩榮教授

香港青年協會總幹事
太平洋經濟合作香港委員會主席

評審委員 決賽

宋恩榮教授
林小鳳女士
周莉莉女士
戴淑嬈女士

太平洋經濟合作香港委員會主席
香港青年協會業務總監
其士泛亞控股有限公司執行董事
香港特別行政區政府工業貿易署副署長

初賽

關銳煊教授
何灤生教授
潘志昌博士
黃鵬緒先生
利子厚先生
任雅玲女士

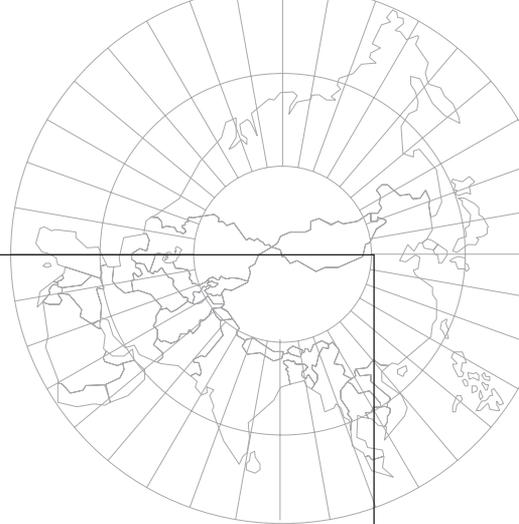
香港城市大學應用社會科學系系主任
嶺南大學經濟學系教授
香港樹仁大學經濟及金融學系副教授
中國海外酒店地產發展有限公司董事總經理
匯圖投資管理有限公司董事總經理
香港特別行政區政府工業貿易署助理署長

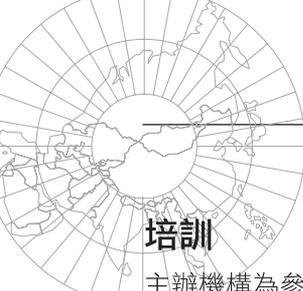
預賽

林建教授
程騰歡博士
莊太量博士
陳玉華博士
司徒祐民博士
李耀輝教授
袁偉基博士
朱蘊齡女士
楊偉文博士
賴寶珍博士
區佩兒女士
陳岳鵬先生
黎耀偉先生

香港浸會大學財務及決策學系講座教授
香港大學經濟金融學院副教授
香港中文大學經濟學系副教授
香港城市大學亞洲及國際學系客席助理教授
香港浸會大學財務及決策學系助理教授
香港科技大學社會科學部助理教授
香港樹仁大學經濟及金融學系助理教授
香港樹仁大學經濟及金融學系助理教授
香港樹仁大學經濟及金融學系高級講師
香港大學地理學系高級講師
香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司亞太區企業可持續發展總監
匯賢智庫政策發展總監
香港特別行政區政府工業貿易署首席經濟主任

計劃進程





培訓

主辦機構為參賽者於二零零八年十一月三日至二零零九年二月七日期間舉辦了一次簡介會暨專題講座、一次老師研討會、五次研討會、兩次工作坊來加強參賽者對各研習課題的基本認識，並具備專題研習所需的分析、演說、創意思維技巧。

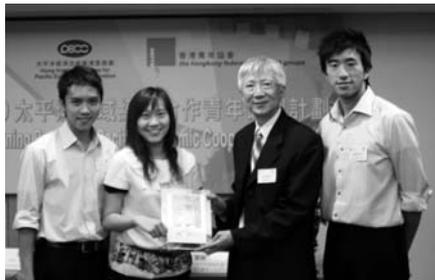
簡介會暨專題講座

日期／時間：2008年11月3日（星期一）晚上6時至8時

主講嘉賓：宋恩榮教授

太平洋經濟合作香港委員會主席

2007年太平洋經濟合作青年研習計劃冠軍代表



王茂松先生

香港青年協會督導主任



工作坊

工作坊（一）研究主題訂定及研究方法

日期／時間：2009年1月17日（星期六）下午1時至3時

主講嘉賓：黃健偉先生

香港社會服務聯會總研究主任



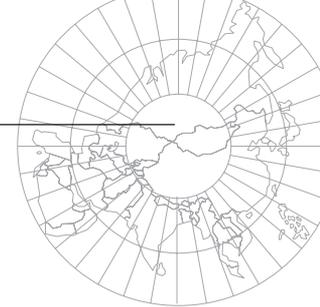
工作坊（二）演說及推介技巧

日期／時間：2009年2月7日（星期六）下午1時至3時

主講嘉賓：林旭華先生

資深傳媒工作者





研討會

研討會（一）：糧食危機與區域合作

日期／時間：2008年12月19日（星期五）晚上7時至9時

主講嘉賓：李廣林先生，B.B.S., M.H.
九龍總商會會董



邱達宏先生
香港工業總會行政總裁



Prof. Louis AUGUSTIN-JEAN
Associate Professor (Economics),
University of Tsukuba



研討會（二）：亞太經合組織與區域合作－機遇與挑戰

日期／時間：2009年1月17日（星期六）下午3時15分至5時15分

主講嘉賓：施雅德教授
嶺南大學副校長



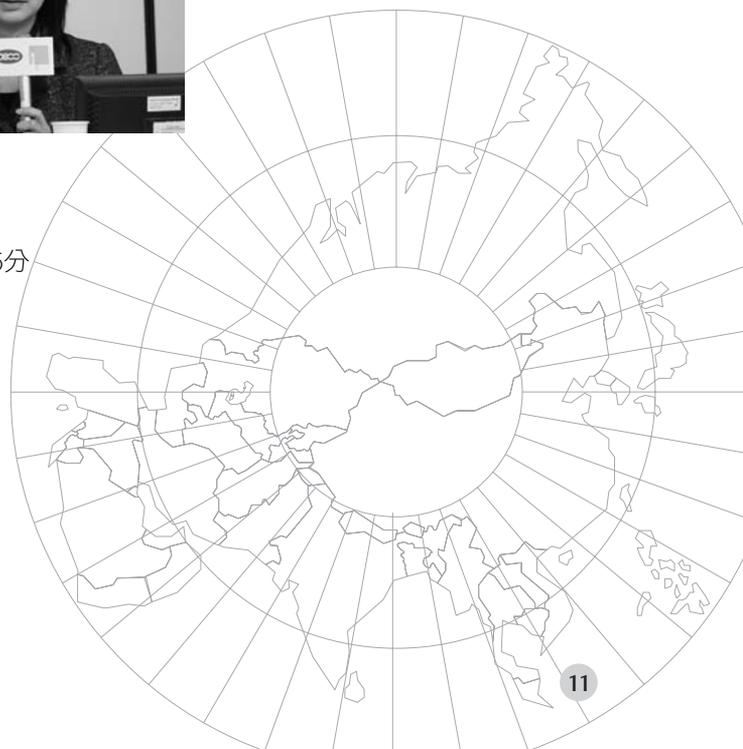
任雅玲女士
香港特別行政區政府工業貿易署助理署長

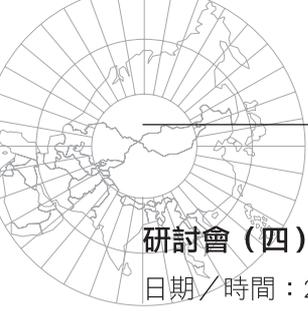


研討會（三）：創意產業－區域競爭與合作

日期／時間：2009年1月24日（星期六）下午3時15分至5時15分

主講嘉賓：許焯權教授
香港中文大學文化及宗教研究系教授





研討會（四）：能源與可持續發展

日期／時間：2009年1月30日（星期五）晚上7時至9時

主講嘉賓：潘樂陶先生，B.B.S.
可持續發展委員會
可持續發展策略工作小組主席



Dr. Thomas G. BAUER
香港理工大學酒店及旅遊業
管理學院助理教授



研討會（五）：全球通脹對區域經濟的影響

日期／時間：2009年2月7日（星期六）下午3時30分至5時30分

主講嘉賓：歐陽熊先生
香港特別行政區政府
經濟分析及方便營商處首席經濟主任



梁海國先生
香港貿易發展局首席經濟師



老師研討會

日期／時間：2008年12月5日（星期五）晚上7時至9時

主講嘉賓：莫漢輝先生
香港青年協會督導主任



黃志堅先生
香港特別行政區政府教育局高級課程發展主任





比賽



決賽

12隊

(6隊中學生組
+
6隊專上及青年組)



初賽

24隊

(12隊中學生組+12隊專上及青年組)

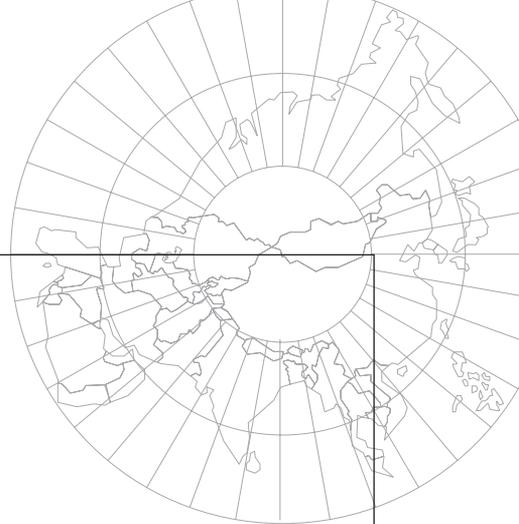
預賽

57隊

(28隊中學生組+29隊專上及青年組)



中學生組得獎報告摘要





Champion

School/Organisation: St. Paul's Co-educational College

Team Name: Carbo

Food for all, Hungry no more

Current Situation

During the twentieth century, an estimated 70 million people worldwide died from famine. Currently, 963 million people in the world do not have enough to eat. The situation is worsening due to climate change and decreases in the amount of farmland in terms of area. There are four main reasons for the food shortage; overpopulation, natural disaster, lack of agricultural infrastructure, and an increase in the proportion of economic crops.

The World Food Programme, a United Nations food aid branch, is currently the world's largest humanitarian agency involved in fighting the food crisis. It has already implemented several policies, such as the School Feeding, Food-For-Assets, and Purchase-for-Progress programmes; as well as Vulnerability Assessments. Though these policies are already helping some people in hunger, we believe that a lot more can be done to deal with the problem.

Suggestions

- I. Shift farming technologies to less developed countries (LDCs)

We propose to initiate a new programme in which more developed countries (MDCs) provide seeds, agricultural technology, and expertise to LDCs to enable improvements in farming. The World Food Programme will serve as the middleman, linking countries in partnerships. The MDCs can then shift some of their farmland over to other uses. A certain percentage of the food produced from the LDCs will be returned to MDCs on an annual basis to compensate for the decrease in production arising from the redesignation of farmland in the latter.

The reasons for proposing this programme are as follows:

- 1) There is generally a pressing need for land in the MDCs, whereas LDCs usually have a surplus. Land in MDCs is needed to enable rapid economic growth by building more factories, offices, science parks, and so on. These can make more money than using the land as farmland. Thus, using land in LDCs is comparatively advantageous.
- 2) Land that is fertile and available in LDCs can be better utilized.
- 3) LDCs lack suitable agricultural technologies to improve their farming, income, and ultimately standards of living. We believe that the shift of technology to LDCs can enhance their output level and is one of the best ways to help them out of the food crisis over the long term. Once the LDCs master such technology, it can be used in various farming areas across the country so as to increase efficiency as well as income. This ultimately benefits the LDCs, making them less dependent on the MDCs for help in the future.

- 4) As more farming is needed in the LDCs, their relative excess of manpower can be better utilized.

- II. Set up an international framework to deal with the food crisis

There are currently several organizations dealing with the food crisis, namely the United Nations, World Bank, and various non-profit bodies. However, some of their actions duplicate one another; we therefore propose to set up an agency that will deal specifically with the food crisis.

The reasons for proposing this are as follows:

- 1) It can save resources, since many things the existing organizations are doing are similar in nature to one another.
 - 2) A better-coordinated framework can simplify administrative processes and shorten reaction time so as to make action more efficient.
 - 3) More resources can be drawn into the framework, and more can be done when actions are centralized.
- III. Incorporate food crop production into carbon trade programme.

Under the current carbon trade programme of the Kyoto Protocol, Annex I countries, which are mainly MDCs, need to buy carbon credits from Annex II countries, mainly LDCs, in order to be able to produce a certain amount of greenhouse gases. These carbon credits are mostly earned from investing in efficient energy production methods in developing countries. However, most of these countries do not actually have a high energy demand as over 50% of the production force is still engaged in farming. Since many of the countries facing the food crisis have been identified as Annex II countries, we propose that they invest instead in LDCs' farming activities and technology, thereby earning carbon credits to boost the domestic production of farm products.

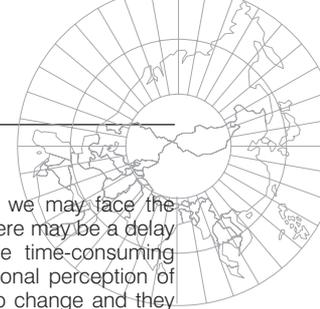
The reasons for proposing this are as follows:

- 1) It can save resources invested in the development of clean energy production, which has not yet been fully utilized over several decades.
 - 2) Farmland can also serve as a carbon sink to take in excess atmospheric carbon dioxide during the growth process of crops.
 - 3) More money invested in farming activities and technology can in turn increase the productivity of farmland, so more food can be provided.
- IV. Subsidize countries hit by the food crisis, in terms of farming activities

Farmland in countries facing the food crisis is often not fully utilized for food crop production. As the market value of money crops, such as biofuels, is higher, it is inevitable that farmers will focus on their production. This means that the local population is unable to fill their stomachs as there is no economic driver for the production of staples. Therefore, we suggest the World Food Programme start to subsidize local farmers in those countries by providing them with farming equipment, on condition that the crops produced be supplied locally.

The reasons for proposing this are as follows:

- 1) The productivity of farmland can be enhanced through advances in farming technologies.



- 2) In the long term, there can be a technological shift to these countries whereby they learn the technology and apply it elsewhere. In this way, more people in LDCs can further benefit from technological advances and can increase their productivity.
- 3) It will incentivize farmers to turn to food crops for local consumption instead of money crops.

V. Establish a more comprehensive food crisis warning system

There are currently many food crisis warning systems operating locally, regionally, and internationally. Each is based on its own data and gives different sorts of warnings. Such complexity cannot truly reflect the situation as agencies do not know which system to listen to. Also, the sheer number of warning systems will decrease overall alertness to the situation, so the anticipated results may not be achieved. We believe that one representative system can function more effectively to arouse attention. A better system should also incorporate detection and reaction, as well as a promotion system making those in need aware of the existence of early warnings of impending food shortages. They can then be better prepared to meet the crisis.

The reasons for proposing this are as follows:

- 1) Simplification can save resources and make the system more effective and authoritative.
- 2) Better promotion can let poor people know that people in other parts of the world do care for them; it would also give them more time to react before the crisis really hits. With such a greater level of preparedness, people will become less vulnerable to malnutrition and death.
- 3) Synchronized detection and reaction can ensure that no time is lost before the food shortage hits and that more resources can be despatched to the target location as soon as possible.

VI. Promote birth control measures in long term food shortage countries

A rising demand for food has always been one of the causes of any food crisis. Such an increase is mostly driven by an increase in population. As living conditions are not good enough for newborn babies to grow and thrive, most citizens from these countries choose to give birth to more children, thereby increasing the probability that at least some will survive and their bloodline will therefore be continued. However, the presence of more children actually leads to greater competition for the limited amount of resources. This is a vicious circle that can only be brought to a halt by appropriate birth control measures. This can be done by including promotion of such measures in the World Food Programme and allocating funds to the provision of condoms.

The reasons for proposing this are as follows:

- 1) In the long term, reduced population growth reduces competition for food and so a greater proportion of the people can be better fed.
- 2) Better birth control measures can also ease demands on already over-burdened healthcare systems. Therefore, more resources can be directed towards other important matters such as food production.
- 3) Such measures can also prevent sexually transmitted diseases and improve the overall health of society.

Limitations

When implementing the above suggestions, we may face the following limitations and challenges. Firstly, there may be a delay in amending the Kyoto Protocol due to the time-consuming implementation process. Secondly, the traditional perception of farmers that money is king may be difficult to change and they may refuse to plant food crops. Thirdly, the low education level of farmers may make them slow to pick up new technologies. Fourthly, there is potential for farmers to overuse or misuse such new technologies if they do not receive sufficient guidance. Finally, to implement our suggestion of shifting farming technologies from MDCs to LDCs, the LDCs must have excess fertile land. However, this may not always be possible.

LO Ka Shun Parco, TSANG Tin Ki,
POON Wing Yiu Sarah, TSUI Sze Man Eunice
and KWOK Chun Him Dennis





亞太經合組織與區域經濟合作—機遇與挑戰

1st Runner-up

School/Organisation: Tsuen Wan Public Ho Chuen Yiu Memorial College

Team Name: TASK force

**Supporting the internationalization of small and medium enterprises:
Searching for new business opportunities in the economies of APEC members through regional cooperation**

Topic of Research

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are always cited as the lifeblood of most economies. Given the trend of globalization in this new era, their role in global business activities is increasingly important. However, they appear to be under-represented in the international economy relative to their contribution to local economies. As a matter of fact, in the process of SMEs' internationalization, a considerable number of barriers still prevail in relation to information on potential business partners, finance, and management skills. Currently, almost all economies provide a package of support programmes dedicated to assisting firms to internationalize. However, from the perspective of SMEs, these programmes do not necessarily alleviate their actual difficulties. The objectives of this project are to identify one of the root problems hampering internationalization and to propose a resolution to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) to eradicate it.

Policy Recommendations

1) Preamble

The factors hampering the internationalization of SMEs are mainly related to the problems encountered during the process of seeking favourable and reliable trading partners. Therefore, this part of the report will discuss possible policies to alleviate these barriers. Firstly, it will show why the use of information and communication technology (ICT) is the most effective policy. The following section explains the detailed proposal for a beyond-the-border network, the development of which calls for a concerted effort by APEC members and helps SMEs to access business intelligence.

2) Application of ICTs: the solution to access barriers to internationalization

The conventional governmental initiatives for assisting SMEs to discover new business partners mostly involve organizing trade fairs and business visits and providing marketing-related subsidies for SMEs to take part in these events. These initiatives have always been cited as effective means of exploring new business opportunities, as entrepreneurs can directly communicate with potential business partners in person, thus allowing both sides to get better acquainted with each other. However, they also have certain limitations: business visits are confined to a specified number of participants and trade fairs can only be held in one place at one time.

On the other hand, the Internet promises much for SMEs aiming to go global. With Internet borders between countries becoming less relevant, more direct interaction between business entities is possible. Some have alleged that the Internet has levelled the playing field between SMEs and global companies, as the former can access all markets and readily contact actual and potential customers, suppliers, and partners abroad. In addition, many SMEs have grasped the fact that, if they club together online, for example by having faster communications between companies and their counterparts, they are likely to raise their profile and pave the way for more Web-based sales.

3) A Mechanism Facilitating the Transfer of Information: APEC's SME Information Centre

As discussed in the second part of the report, the key obstacle to the internationalization of SMEs is access to market information. This calls for a reliable, centralized source of information to allow SMEs to learn more about the business environments of potential investment sites and local traders, including upstream and downstream partners. In light of APEC's Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group (SMEWG) Strategic Plan for 2009-2012, the agreed priority is to help SMEs to access new markets and the possible action is to increase access to information on market opportunities.

In support of this aim, we propose that a cross-border SME Web Portal, called the APEC SMEs Information Centre, should be established. Obviously, this platform would not be a panacea for all barriers, but it would provide SMEs with information and contacts to help them take the first step and would allow them to seek trustworthy and suitable partners in the process of internationalization. At the same time, multinational enterprises (MNEs) would be able to find SMEs that could possibly contribute to their global value chains.

4) Principle of Proposed Mechanism

WWe believe that the suggested cross-border network connecting SMEs and MNEs in different APEC economies together conform to the following four principles: Efficiency, Extensiveness, Credibility, and Versatility

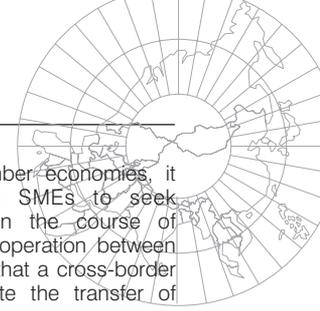
5) Functions of the Web Portal

The site would be comprised of a public site open to all Internet users and a member-only, password protected private site restricted to registered users.

- Open and Centralized Site Showing Market Information

On the public site, different types of information would be provided, as shown below:

1. Legal System, especially those those related to business
2. Business Environment / Opportunities
3. Labour Supply and Practices
4. Market Analysis
5. Security
6. Tariffs and Customs
7. Infrastructures (Road, Rail, Sea, and Air)
8. Types of Contracts
9. Establishment of a Business and Related Procedures
10. Current Government Support and Incentives
11. Weather and Climate
12. Technical Standards



13. Financial Access, e.g. Banking Institutions
14. Intellectual Property / Patents
15. Political Situation, e.g. Government Structures

SSMEs would be able to simply click on a particular country to get access to the pool of information on that country.

To ensure the reliability of the information provided on the site, information would be sourced from APEC, the OECD, local governments, and SME associations.

- Restricted Interface enhancing interaction between SMEs and MNEs

The site would provide a user-friendly platform for SMEs and MNEs to search for business opportunities more effectively. The Web Portal would invite member MNEs to upload business opportunities for interested SMEs to explore. Also, it would provide the following diverse services to further help SMEs when internationalizing:

- a) E-exhibition
- b) Advanced Search Functions
- c) Web Analytics - "My Secretary"

One function of the Web Portal is "My Secretary". This feature is designed to enhance efficiency when using the Web Portal by providing users with updated information as quickly as possible.

- d) Real-time translation

The default language adopted by the Web Portal is English. The translation software supports all of the languages used in the 21 member economies of APEC. An existing third-person application will be utilized: this will be procured by public tenders.

- e) Development and Implementation of the Web Portal

The web Portal will be set up in a step-wise fashion, and its development will be in line with the operation of APEC.

- f) Sources of Capital

Since this would be a joint project, it would be funded by all APEC member economies and led by the APEC SMEWG, as this is a more efficient and fairer way of making any related decisions and arranging meetings than if the project is led by any one APEC member country alone.

- g) Foreseeable Hiccups

- Infringement of intellectual property rights
- Low incentives to join the scheme
- Unreliable company data

Conclusion

In a globalized economy, maximum access to worldwide markets is vital to most SMEs as it allows them to scale new heights in their own industries. The internationalization of SMEs is now a commonplace and they certainly reap the ensuing benefits. Despite its merits, some SMEs still disapprove of internationalization. While some believe that the domestic market is ample enough for their business, others are hampered by certain barriers. The main root of the problem is that governments are oblivious to the fact that they need to help SMEs access international markets: in particular, they need to help them to find reliable business partners. Since APEC has been a pathfinder for

enhancing economic growth in APEC member economies, it shoulders the responsibility for helping SMEs to seek opportunities and overcome challenges in the course of internationalization by promoting regional cooperation between governments. To achieve this, it is proposed that a cross-border mechanism should be launched to facilitate the transfer of information.

The ultimate goal of this mechanism, APEC SMEs Information Centre, would be to create an authentic mechanism to support SMEs in their internationalization, as to date, thanks to the barriers to internationalization, most SMEs remain an untapped source of potential and substantial growth. The proposed website would serve as an information hub, allowing SMEs to access the overseas market figures and facts they need to analyze foreign markets. The site would provide an opportunity for dialogue amongst SMEs and with MNEs in their areas about the realities of business.

We do hope that the APEC SMEWG and member economies will make concerted efforts to launch the Web Portal, alleviate the barriers to accessing foreign markets, and, above all, help SMEs to embrace the opportunities and tackle the challenges of the process of internationalization.

YU Pak Hong Tommy, WONG Kim Wai Kim,
TSANG Ka Man Abby and WONG Ngar Sze Sally



創意產業—區域競爭與合作

亞軍

學校／機構：觀塘瑪利諾書院／保良局羅氏基金中學／
嘉諾撒培德書院

隊伍名稱： G.S.

如何透過區域競爭與合作改善區域電影工業？

研究課題

我組以創意產業為主題。創意產業在已發展地區的未來發展中佔有重要地位。美國哈佛商學院教授、著名經濟學家米高波特（Michael Porter）曾提出經濟發展模型，指出經濟體系進入「財富驅動期」後，便會開始步向衰退。背後的原因，就是因為當經濟以財富、投機、「錢搵錢」為中心，就會更易拉開貧富差距，甚至帶來各種社會問題。而已發展的地區要避免陷入如斯困境，就必須轉型為「創新驅動」，發展創意工業，創造就業機會，讓各階層、不同教育程度的人民也能投身就業，營造社會和諧；同時，更重要的是確保社會的長遠發展。

研究範圍

是次專題的研習範圍是創業產業中的電影工業。電影工業的受眾廣，並在創意產業中佔有一定的地位。

我們的研究會就提升研究地區的創意產業潛力，提出合適的建議。

研究地區

大太平洋經濟地區中，南韓、台灣、香港、新加坡合稱為「亞洲四小龍」。這四個地區的經濟發展成熟，發展方向各有不同；但在電影發展方面，都仍有可改善的空間。

同時，區域內的美國則是電影工業的龍頭，其電影工業發展極為成熟。

此專題研習將以研究美國的成功經驗，分析四個地區的背景和發展概況，並為整個地區提出合作建議，為區域內的電影工業帶來更多不同的主題。

研究方法

我組是次的研習將採用以下兩個研究途徑：

1) 文獻研究

我組將分析既有的研究和參考資料，找出區域經濟的情況、可進步的空間、加強合作的方法。

2) 問卷調查

我們會進行問卷調查，研究港人對港產電影的支持程度，並評估建議方案是否可行。問卷調查的對象為學生及在職成年人；而最後的問卷結果將按本港的人口結構對上述兩個人口組別作適當的比重調整。

建議方案

現在香港並不了解新晉電影工作者的能力，並因為資源、人才不足、題材貧乏等問題，而令本土的電影事業原地踏步，就此我們有以下建議：

1) 區域影展

我們認為創意產業當中最重要的元素就是創新的意念。我們認為各地政府應合作推行各種政策，互相配合，務求促進地區間的交流，擴闊本土電影工作者的視野，鼓勵創新意念。

我們建議由南韓、台灣、香港、新加坡四個地區的政府合作舉辦地區影展，讓所有市民得以更認識各地出品的電影，也豐富區內電影從業員的題材。

- 舉辦組織：

由四個地區政府或當地負責電影推廣的部門合辦

- 舉辦地區：於四個地區舉辦

- 舉辦頻率：每年一次

- 展出電影：四個地區該年的所有電影

- 預期成效：

各地區合辦之影展將能刺激電影業界的創新思維，可惜因為電影的題材也基於市場因素，所以影展的成效會受到一定限制

2) 公開比賽

我們也建議於香港設立公開短片製作比賽。設立這比賽的目的是為大眾提供多一個渠道了解電影，令青少年可從小培養對電影的興趣，給予新晉電影工作者機會，以及促進區域電影文化之間的交流及發展。

- 負責組織及資助機構：香港電影發展局

- 分組：

分成兩個組別，青少年及新晉電影工作者（根據電影貸款保證基金及電影發展基金的標準為「過去十年曾製作少於兩部以商業形式在本港戲院上映的影片」）

- 影片時間限制：10至20分鐘。

- 評選準則：

重於創新及創意，技巧則是其次，希望擴大參賽者層面

- 評審人士：

電影工作者，能提供專業知識，令參賽者獲益更多

- 勝出獎勵：

上載至官方網頁及在區域影展展出，給大眾欣賞，加強大眾的認可及交流

- 預期成效：

我們預算這項計劃可以增加新晉電影工作者和對電影有熱誠人士的信心，吸引更多市民了解電影。除此之外，這項計劃的勝出影片可以在四個地區展出，從而交流不同地區的電影文化。

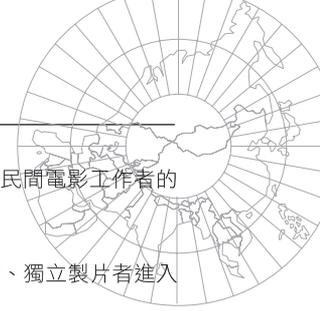
3) 設立津貼基金

我們知道，電影的製作涉及多個程序，而首要的條件就是籌募資金。當資金來源不足、不穩，電影的拍攝就變得困難重重，甚至不可能。

而現今電影工業的運作模式就是先投入資金開拍，然後透過票房收益獲利。

我們認為，要讓電影工業有更大空間發展，應打破舊有的模式，設立基金，先擷取收益，然後用以津貼電影拍攝。

- 理念：先擷取收益，用以津貼電影製作成本



- 實行方法：

- a) 提高現有津貼種類的電影（如：地區本土電影）門票價格（會先徵得電影公司的同意），並把收益撥捐基金
- b) 基金將津貼其他同類電影的拍攝成本
- c) 當同類電影上映時，將回饋津貼予消費者

- 拓展：

這個措施也可進一步由區域共同推廣。讓四個地區共同實施這計劃，並把實施範圍推廣至四個地區的市場，即：由四個地區所製作的電影，於四個地區放映或出售影碟時皆實施以上計劃。

這大大擴展了籌募範圍，使措施實施時更為有效。

另一方面，措施也可拓展至電影影碟之上。

- 預期成效：

我們預期這措施將得到大部分電影商支持。

- 預期困難：

價格提高後可能使需求量下降和收益下滑，所以計劃可能不獲消費者歡迎和電影商支持。

- 解決方法：

我們引入了日後的折扣回饋制度，務求降低影響。另一方面，根據我們的問卷調查結果，大部分人也指出這個政策實行後，對其購買或入場意欲並沒有影響，甚至使其上升。

4) 電影開拍計劃展示會

從台灣的發展情況中，我們得知區域合作是很重要的。正如上一個建議方案，把集資對象擴大能有助加強措施推行的成效。

而參考台灣的製片公司與外地公司合作的情況，讓有質素的電影得到充份支持，我們認為這製作模式是值得進一步推廣的。而這種交流模式，不但確保資金流通，也增進文化交流。

為了進一步鼓勵區域的資金合作，四個地區政府應定期（每半年或一年）主持一個電影開拍計劃展示會，作為交流平台，供地區的財團、電影商、其他有意發展者參與，鼓勵各地區公司的互動，也提高電影集資的成功機會。

- 預期成效：

措施將有助鼓勵海外投資者的興趣，減低缺乏資金開拍電影的可能。

- 預期困難：

資金交流措施未必吸引，參與的商家數量尚待考證；文化交流方面，由於電影題材也取決於市場，所以成效未必顯著。

- 解決方法：

加強宣傳電影開拍計劃展示會和商家論壇；並於各地區舉辦影展，提高觀眾對其他電影主題的接受程度。

5) 器材供應

拍攝電影須要使用到大量器材，往往令新晉電影工作者卻步。

我們參考了英國推廣創意產業的經驗後，建議各地區自行成立一個部門或經現有電影發展部門，專責向新晉電影工作者

提供器材，只收取低廉的使用費用，提高民間電影工作者的製片能力，降低製作電影的門檻。

- 預期成效：

措施將有效降低製片門檻，讓大量小型、獨立製片者進入市場。

- 預期困難：政府需先付出一筆費用購入器材。

- 解決方法：

由於器材可供不同拍攝者長期使用，相信可收回一部分的費用；同時，政府可調節購入器材的頻密程度，避免購入最新的器材，就能大大減低實施成本。

總結

不同地區都有其優點和缺點，在全球一體化下，各界不能獨善其身，更應互相學習，取長補短，增強競爭力。

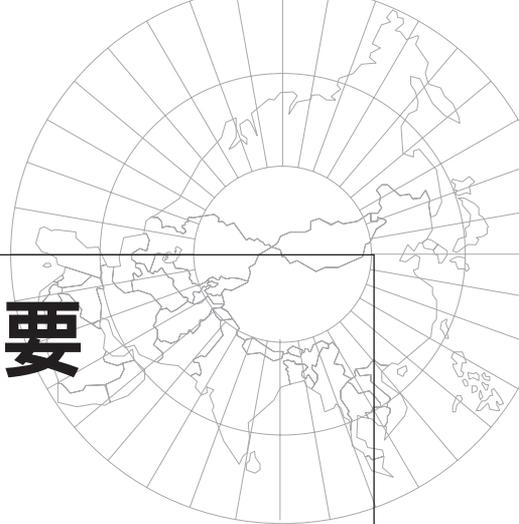
我們在整個專題研習的主張就是從各區參考經驗，將行之有效的政策加以修訂，並提倡區域合作以達致「1+1>2」的效果。

在未來的日子，創意產業的潛力是不容忽視的，但亦面對多項挑戰。只要有扎實的基礎和堅強的信心，即使困難多大，我們相信只要堅持地區間的合作交流，都能把問題一一解決。就讓我們一起努力，建設更美好的未來，為下一代打好更穩固的持續發展基礎。

朱志豪、李焯瑩、冼海恩



專上及青年組得獎報告摘要





Champion

School/Organisation: John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd.

Team Name: EQV

How to promote energy efficiency through regional cooperation: The case for biodiesel

Focus of the Paper

This paper will explore the use of biodiesel as a clean alternative in key APEC member countries. It will include an overview of the current situation and relevant policies and a discussion of the controversy surrounding biofuels. Also, two concurrent recommendations will be made to show that regional cooperation can both instigate the adoption of biodiesel on a large scale and enable the realization of its full potential without compromising sensitive issues, such as the diversion of food crops.

Current Situation – Analysis of APEC Countries

Countries that are engaged in the development of clean biodiesel can be divided into two categories; and we will also discuss about China.

- 1) Countries focused on research and development (R&D)
- 2) Resource-rich countries
- 3) Greater China

Recommendations

Two recommendations will be presented: the first focuses on cooperation in relation to the production of biodiesel from primary feedstocks and the second on the development of secondary feedstocks.

1) Primary Feedstocks: Trade

In Asia, the major resource-rich and production-heavy countries for biodiesel are Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines; it is suitable for these countries to export their feedstocks. Countries with higher population densities and lower amounts of arable land per capita, and which are more sophisticated in R&D include Japan, Singapore, and the US. This distinction in offerings provides a foundation for countries to trade their products and services.

- Research and Development countries

i) Research centres

Regional research centres could be established to further develop the potential of biodiesel. Ideally, these should be located in Japan and Singapore, but they should also involve researchers from other regional countries who are actively exploring biodiesel production. There are three key areas of research to focus on in relation to biodiesel:

- * Increasing the production and price efficiency of existing primary feedstocks
- * Continuing the development and increasing price efficiency of secondary feedstocks
- * Production of biodiesel using used food oil

ii) Co-ordination and monitoring of biodiesel standards

Currently, the APEC 21st Century Renewable Energy Development Initiative Collaborative IX promotes the standardization of the biodiesel produced in the APEC region. The different quality of feedstocks and the processes of biodiesel production are the two key factors which influence the quality of biodiesel. As different compounds and benchmarking standards are used across the region, the R&D countries should also focus their efforts on becoming the regional contact points for countries to share information and on establishing, monitoring, and maintaining consistency in the standard of biodiesel across the region.

- Resource-rich countries

Given their high abundance in feedstocks, it is suitable for resource-rich countries to export some of their feedstocks and/or biodiesels. Thus, the opportunity arises for the Philippines (and, to a lesser extent, for Malaysia and Indonesia) to:

- * stimulate government, domestic, and foreign investment in production facilities and
- * export excess feedstocks and/or biodiesel to China, Japan, and Singapore.

i) Rural development

For resource-rich countries, a major benefit of developing into the leading feedstock and/or biodiesel producers in the region is the potential for concurrent rural development. One way to stimulate this development is through government support, such as help with start-up costs, loan guarantees, and tax exemptions for growing feedstocks, to provide the appropriate economic stimulus. A proportion of foreign investment could also be directly allocated to the development of biodiesels.

ii) Legal infrastructures

The key here is for resource-rich countries to be able to increase production in a way that does not compromise their arable land or result in additional land being acquired through deforestation.

- Challenge of Trade

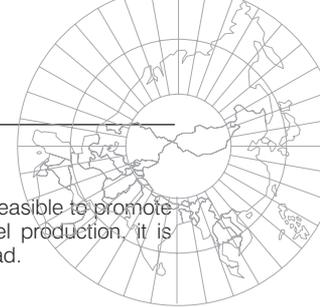
A key issue is that the success of this proposal is dependent on feedstocks. Last year, Indonesia decreased its export of crude palm oil (CPO) to meet its growing domestic demand and its domestic mandate.

- Regional Refuelling Stations

One of the possible concerns about exporting biodiesel is that there is a carbon footprint in exporting any product.

Hong Kong and Singapore are ideal places to establish regional fuelling stations as, although they are not major producers of biodiesel, they are in close proximity to the countries that are. As regional aviation gateways and logistic hubs, they are the two key cities, as they are both major international destinations and places through which international traffic passes. Regional refuelling stations would fully utilize the synergy in the region.

Establishing trade, in the form of refuelling major transportation vehicles, would create a platform which is commercially viable; its users would primarily be airlines and shipping companies involved in passenger and cargo handling. With the demand for cleaner fuel stimulating the



market, there would be an incentive to invest resources in R&D in this area to increase the efficiency of, and to make innovations and breakthroughs in, feedstock production.

i) Biodiesel and the Airline Industry

Airlines are only just beginning to test flights using biodiesels. However, a biofuel industry is quickly being established within the airline industry; the Sustainable Aviation Fuel Users Group was formed in 2008 for members to use biofuels from non-food sources which have minimal environmental impact.

- Challenges of Regional Refuelling Stations

There are various challenges that must be addressed in establishing regional refuelling stations such as technical and mass adoption problem, and logistical agreements.

2) Secondary Feedstocks: Used Food Oil

Due to the limitations of primary feedstocks, it is imperative that environmentally and economically sustainable secondary feedstocks are developed for the biodiesel industry.

Among the various feedstocks available, used food oil remains one of the most sustainable options, as it is not a food crop and will therefore not give rise to a "food versus feedstock" dilemma. The production of biodiesel via used food oil is similar to the process using conventional feedstocks.

- The Case for Used Food Oil

- i) Low production costs
- ii) No land cost
- iii) Readily available technology
- iv) Incomprehensive government policies
- v) Although the existing technology has been used in commercial production for a significant period of time, most governments have not endorsed a set of laws governing the production of biodiesel via used food oil.
- vi) Small quantity with great potential

- Joint Efforts to Encourage the Collection of Used Cooking Oil

Unlike the process using conventional feedstocks, the cooperation of the community is required to sustain the supply of used cooking oil/grease waste for biodiesel production. Therefore, there should be a joint effort by APEC member states to encourage the collection of the used cooking oil/grease trap waste (GTW).

i) Sharing experience in legal infrastructures

As the availability of resources is vital for the production of biodiesel, governments should endorse policies to facilitate the systematic collection of GTW and to make used food oil readily available for the producers.

ii) Encouraging domestic recycling

Incentives should be provided to capture the domestic share of used food oil.

Also, with regard to extending the recycling of grease waste, resources should be specially assigned to research into improving domestic drainage systems to ensure that it will be simple and easy for the average household to recycle domestic grease waste.

- Challenges Ahead

Although it is actually both practical and feasible to promote the wider use of used food oil in biofuel production, it is recognized that there are challenges ahead.

- Substantial Changes Required

For the collection of the used food oil to be successful, substantial changes have to be taken place within society. Households have to adapt to the practice of recycling their fats, oils, and greases, and governments have to change their legislation and policies to accommodate the new disposal collection mechanism. Thus, a considerable length of time has to be allowed for changes in habits and institutional changes to occur. This will require endurance and consistent policies and promotions, and will therefore present challenges to the countries in the region.

Conclusion

In 2007, global biodiesel production was approximately 8 billion litres, representing a mere 0.2% of global oil consumption in the same year. This indicates that biodiesel is far from realizing its full potential. Although biodiesel production is experiencing double-digit growth, it faces challenges: economically, it faces the external influence of fluctuations in the price of feedstocks and fuel, and, politically, it is condemned as the major contributor to the problems associated with the food crisis.

It is recognized that the proposed solutions are highly dependent on institutional groups; at present, this means the Biofuel Taskforce of the APEC Energy Working Group. Institutional infrastructure (financing, legal, technological, etc.) is also critical to ensure consistent implementation in individual countries.

Our policy recommendations would not only increase energy efficiency in APEC countries, but would also tap into the benefits of biodiesel, such as lower greenhouse gas emissions and higher energy security. Thus, we strongly suggest that APEC members work more closely together to overcome any short-term obstacles and to give the world a brighter, greener, and more sustainable future.

Crystal LO, CHEUNG Lap Ting and Joanna KU





1st Runner-up

School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Food

Medical Tourism: Discussion paper on medical tourism and on the considerations to be taken into account in addressing the challenges of the aging population

Introduction

In this paper, we would like to propose more structured regional cooperation in order to develop medical tourism into an initiative that facilitates "win-win" for all stakeholders - public and private healthcare operators, regional governments, travel and tour operators, hospitality sectors, and insurance companies. We believe that, through regional public-private partnerships, there are, in long run, tremendous opportunities for both developed and developing economies.

The core problem we are facing is that if, as a whole, there is no growth in capacity, the outsourcing of medical services from the developed to the developing world could very easily cannibalize the locally available resources in developing countries. As the aging problem intensifies, the economic and geopolitical tension it creates could render this current trend unsustainable.

Potential Growth in Demand for Medical Tourism: An Overview

The global population is aging: by 2050, the older population (i.e. people over 60 years of age) will account for around 20-25% of the world's population (from only 10% in 2000).

Relatively, among the countries facing the trend of an aging population, the developed countries of Europe and North America will be affected most. For example, by 2050, 35% of Europe's population will be people over 60 and the corresponding figure for North America will reach nearly 27%; these figures far exceed the corresponding figures for other regions around the world.

Countries outside Europe and North America will also find themselves facing the problem of an aging population. According to forecasts by the United Nation, by 2050, in terms of absolute amounts, the developing countries in Africa and Asia will experience the greatest increases in aging population. Taking all of these projected figures into account, we assert that the aging population is a phenomenon affecting the whole world, albeit at difference paces in different countries.

We reiterate that the global trend of an escalating and worsening problem in terms of an aging population will cause an increase in the ratio of national medical expenditure to gross domestic product (GDP) in general due to the inevitable growing needs of aging populations. This phenomenon is ubiquitous throughout the world, including America, Europe, and Asia. It means that governments have to reserve more resources for national medical care in order to match the growing medical needs of the

future. This, in turn, will decrease the resources available for other categories of spending, such as education and environmental protection. Any responsible government cannot endlessly dedicate resources to the field of medical care at the expense of other services. Therefore, it is reasonable to predict that budgets for medical care will be closely monitored and will be insufficient to respond fully to the growing needs in the real world.

Given the ever-growing demands for medical care and the restricted increases in medical resources, the pressure on resources in the worldwide medical care system is increasing. This phenomenon can be clearly explained by two indicators, namely the affordability and capacity of the medical system. Affordability indicates whether people can afford to cover necessary medical costs, whereas capacity can be revealed by waiting times and available hospital beds. For example, a group of developed countries, such as the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Canada, are witnessing a dramatic increase in waiting times for medical services such as elective surgery, as illustrated in the figures given below. The data on the decreasing number of shared hospital beds (per 1000 people) prove that tension in the medical care services are both long-standing, having started in the early 1990s, and are still affecting the quality of services.

Current Phenomenon of Medical Tourism

Currently, according to the data provided by Mckinsey in May 2008, most medical travellers from the developed world (45% of North American, 39% of European, and more than 99% of Oceanian medical travellers) go to South East Asia.

Howard Staab is a real example of a medical tourist. He is a self-employed carpenter from North Carolina who flew to India for his medically necessary heart surgery and then returned home to work. He spent a total of less than US\$10,000, rather than the US\$200,000, required by a local hospital in the United States. What is remarkable is that Mr. Staab's case is not unique: his experience is typical of those patients in the United States with a medical need for major and elective procedures who must bear the total cost of these procedures. In short, these under-insured Americans go abroad. A study by global market research firm Deloitte found that the number of Americans travelling abroad for medical care will increase from 750,000 at present to 6 million by 2010. This represents an eight-fold increase, and that is where Indian expertise will come in. Srivastava, the director of Health at ICRI (Institute of Clinical Research (India)), estimated that 14% of Americans will be without adequate health insurance cover.

On the other hand, according to a 2008 study by Deloitte, India received 450,000 medical tourists in 2007. However, this figure, although encouraging, lags behind countries such as Thailand and Singapore. In fact, the study showed that, in 2006, Singapore and Thailand received, respectively, 410,000 and 1.2 million medical tourists. While no official data is yet available, unofficial estimates suggest that Singapore and Thailand received, respectively, 500,000 and 1.3 million medical tourists in 2007.

Recommendations

To address these problems, we recommend that the governments of developing countries that are targeting medical tourism should act in a concerted manner, through regional agreements, and set up some form of regional cooperative to operate medical tourism activities in the region. This could be in a form similar to that of the Asian Development Bank and could



possibly be called the Asian Medical Tourism Council (AMTC). This regional organization would have following objectives:

- 1) To promote the sustainable development of regional medical tourism in developing countries through policy alignment and economic and technical cooperation.
- 2) To harness public-private partnerships as vehicles to extend the reach, innovation, and effectiveness of development initiatives for medical tourism and the public medical infrastructure in the region
- 3) To act as think tank for participating governments on public policy in order to encourage reinvestment of funding and resource receipts from private medical tourism activities into the public healthcare sectors.
- 4) To coordinate, project-manage, and operate, where necessary, multilateral and bilateral agencies in developing countries for medical tourism activities.
- 5) To promote regional collaboration and the institutionalization of best practices across regional operators
- 6) To address the problem of the brain drain and the shortage of medical professionals through exchange and development programmes

The Role of Hong Kong

Under an AMTC, Hong Kong could contribute to regional medical cooperation by acting as the arbitration centre/information hub of a medical tourism cluster, providing detailed and updated information on services, prices, and so on to meet the needs of governments, patients, and service providers. Also, due to its advantages as an aviation hub and its reputation for providing high-quality medical care, it could absorb the Chinese market and help to improve the quality of medical care in China by fulfilling the role assigned to it by the AMTC.

Hong Kong's Strengths in terms of attracting the Mainland Medical Tourists

1) Hong Kong Medical Standards

The quality of medical care in Hong Kong is well known throughout the world.

2) Current Trends of Demand and Service

Currently, a large proportion of the demand from the Mainland is shifted to Hong Kong.

The marketing director of Hong Kong Adventist Hospital, a private hospital in Hong Kong, claimed that, after the implementation of the "Free Traveling Scheme" in Mainland China, the number of patients using the hospital's outpatient services grew by 10%, and the number staying in the hospital for further treatment grew by 5%.

3) Strategic location

Hong Kong had the advantage of its aviation links (5-hour flight distance from most of the Asian cities)

How Hong Kong could absorb the Chinese Market

The reasons above may help to explain why Hong Kong would be competitive if it set out to pursue the medical tourism market by focusing particularly on the Mainland. To respond to the

Chinese market, Hong Kong could, as a first stage, use its status as the headquarters of the proposed AMTC) to become an online service-directory platform, providing potential customers in China with accurate information about service prices and the safety and quality of medical tourism. This would enable customers to understand the concepts and practices of medical tourism more fully, and would therefore increase their confidence to purchase medical tourism services through Hong Kong.

At the second stage, Hong Kong could link different medical services providers, brokers, insurance companies, travel agencies, and medical supply companies into a cluster of medical tourism services to ensure the availability of high-quality, reasonably priced medical services for Mainland tourists in Hong Kong. This would build up Hong Kong's status as the prime medical services centre for those well-off Mainland tourists who prefer, due to cultural familiarity, travel convenience, or economic considerations, to receive treatments in Hong Kong rather than elsewhere (e.g. in Western countries).

Conclusion

We believe that medical tourism provides tremendous opportunities for both developed and developing countries. However, regional cooperation is required for its development to be sustainable. The world invests a lot of time and financial resources in exploring and devising the financial structures needed to tackle the issues relating to the healthcare challenges posed by aging populations in various countries. However, perhaps it is time for us to take regional collaboration forward and to extend the scope of this collaboration through regional public-private partnerships.

This would be an important step as we strive for a sustainable world.

KWONG Kin Ming Osmond, CHUA Chi Yeung Ray,
KUNG Yiu Shing Joe, LI Chi Ching James
and CHONG Kong Sun Patrick



亞太經合組織與區域經濟合作—機遇與挑戰

亞軍

學校／機構：香港樹仁大學

隊伍名稱：綠色排排

打造香港成為太平洋區域中的碳交易樞紐中心

研究課題

前世界銀行總經濟師斯特恩勳爵（Lord Nicholas Stern）提出，「除非政府採取激烈手段，否則全球氣候變遷將帶走七兆美元的損失，並製造高達二億的環境難民！」

京都協議書的強制規定碳減排條約減低各國的加入意欲。本組認為，市場推動和包含經濟誘因的碳交易可鼓勵各國參與該協議書。

目前，亞太區內缺少一個專責推動碳減排的團體。本港身為區內一個國際知名的大都會，理應成為推動亞太區合作減排的中心。而近期珠三角有意合作發展碳金融，故本組亦探討亞太區碳交易中心的重要。

龐大市場規模

1) 全球碳市值可達3.3萬億

據聯合國和世界銀行的預測全球碳交易於二零零八至二零一零年之間，市場規模每年至少有六百億美元左右，並逐步上升。另外，到二零二零年，估計全球碳市值可達3.3萬億。

2) 亞太區氣候交易所

目前，區內仍未有交投活躍的氣候交易所。因此，香港交易所仍能吸引市場用家在亞太區進行買賣。

3) 天津排放權交易所與香港交易所合作

探討排放權市場的運作，以開發亞洲巨大的新興環保概念市場。

4) 中國是全球的最大賣方

日本在清潔發展機制方面是最大買方，而中國是全球的最大賣方，佔60%，亦是全球最有潛力的賣方。香港是中國重要的金融城市，可透過建立碳交易中心，推動亞太區之間的合作及從中獲利。

5) 香港的碳市場空間相當龐大

- 中國目前佔據全球碳排放權市場份額高達70%，據國務院在二零零七年頒布的「中國應對氣候變化國家方案」減排目標，二零一零年的二氧化碳總排放量會較二零零五年少20%，即減排十億噸。以中國的「清潔發展機制」排放額每噸成本只須八歐元來看，現價正遠低於歐洲氣候交易所的國際成交價15.3歐元。

- 中國正步入經濟轉型，陸續淘汰高耗能、高污染、資源型工業，預示未來碳排放量將會大減。那麼，可供轉售的排放權就會因而大增。

香港面對的競爭

香港將面對鄰近國家的競爭，如各國積極準備建立碳交易所。其他包括：

印度的多種商品交易所與芝加哥氣候交易所合作；新加坡政府提供稅收刺激吸引碳交易者。

香港成為碳交易中心的好處

1) 香港設立碳交易所，將有利於積極參與清潔發展機制合作

香港政府已在二零零八年六月六日公布了「香港特別行政區清潔發展機制項目的實施安排」。這個安排容許香港的公司和外國機構合作，在香港開展清潔發展機制的項目，一方面減少香港的溫室氣體排放，而另一方面香港可通過出售有關項目所產生的「溫室氣體減排量」，以協助其他發達國家達致其減排目標。

2) 有利於企業引進國外資金與先進技術

香港參與清潔發展機制合作，既可以引入發達國家先進的節能減排技術，亦可提升環保技術水平。

3) 設立碳交易所所有利於形成長期、持續的環保宣傳教育平台

設立碳交易所可以使企業和市民認識控制溫室氣體排放、控制氣候變暖的方法，促進全社會「從我做起」、自覺、自願開展節能減排活動。

4) 創造就業機會，例如：金融職位等。

香港具備優勢成為碳交易中心

香港可發揮國際金融中心的優勢，成為亞太區的碳交易中心。加上相關環保技術及融資，與香港專業的證券、會計、財務、法律等都是成為亞太區碳交易中心的條件。

香港的制度具高透明度及市場化，加上港府一直實行「積極不干預政策」，相信這一方面能吸引外國投資。

香港的弱勢

香港本地居民對碳交易陌生，企業之間亦沒有計算自己的碳足印，難以計算自己碳排放量。而且亦缺乏銷售渠道，有關於碳交易的資訊如價格及供求都不流通。

建議成立亞太區碳交易協調中心

分為三個部分：

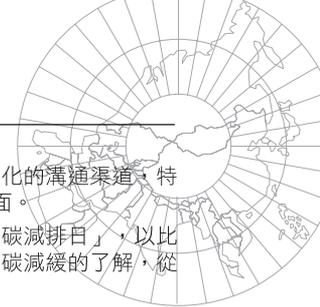
1) 碳交易所

本組建議應盡快成立香港碳交易所，以便提升本地碳交易的流通性，累積交易經驗及國際聲望。

- 提升本地碳交易流通性

「本港主要的碳排放有百分之六十二來自電力公司」，而透過《空氣污染管制條例》兩電的碳排放已設立上限，碳排放量有進一步下調空間。「香港的總排放量為四千五百萬公噸，人均排放量為六點六公噸一年」。以現時價格13.3歐元每噸為標準，單是香港一個城市便擁有四十二億歐元的碳供給量。自二零零八年六月六日所發報的《香港特別行政區境內清潔發展機制項目的實施安排》，香港已具備向外國出售碳權的能力。

本組認為香港應盡快成立碳交易中心，令香港減排的碳權可以出售各國，一方面為本地已積極減排的公司提供交易平台，提高市民對碳交易的認知程度，提供有關各國碳權買賣的價格和數量，並提高碳交易於本港的流程度。



- 累積經驗及國際聲望

「據世銀估算，去年碳市場交易額高達5千億港元，而開業僅三年半的歐洲氣候交易所，首十一個月累計達到廿六億噸。」然而亞洲區並未出現一個如倫敦歐洲氣候交易所般的碳交易所，香港應把握其國際間的知名度及自身優勢，盡快設立碳交易所，累積執行上的經驗並於立法上配合等。

2) 環保及減排支援中心

關於「碳減排」的配套措施，包括：

- 監察

香港已有運輸業的「碳足印」計算資料，本組建議把碳足印計劃擴展至大型商場，再擴展至商廈等大量耗用電力的設施，以便日後每年監察各地區的碳足印，以及為制定有關政策提供資料之用。

執行方面，可以由環保署為首，與一些已發展碳足印技術的環保團體如世界自然基金會等合作，由環保團體進行碳足印的計算，政府制定罰則或方案，以達至中立及減少行政支出。

- 立法

支援中心可定期向政府提交一些碳排放的報告及各區能源效益的改善情況等，作為政府推行新環保政策的參考。另外，他們亦可提出其他建議，如推動立法為碳排定立明確目標，強制轉用環保燃燒等等。

- 教育

鑑於現時香港市民對碳交易的知識貧乏，本組認為可以定期舉辦講座、工作坊予中小學學生，讓他們親身訂立一些碳減排計劃和計算自己的碳足印，讓他們明白碳減排的重要。

此外，上述中心亦可推出一些宣傳短片，解釋碳減排並非高深學問，與政府宣傳的節約能源相和應，最後達至減排節能的效果。

由於本港缺乏具有「清潔發展機制」技術的人才，本組建議於香港各大學加入有關課程，內容應包括碳交易的文書處理及具體減排計劃等。

3) 區域合作

- 爭取舉辦定期的專業研討會

就碳減排的議題而言，本港仍缺乏有關方面的專家及研究中心。但為了迎合國際上碳排放的政策，我們建議本港應該爭取舉辦一些定期的專業研討會。透過專家們的討論及發表最新的研究，從而營造研究有關碳排放的環境。

此外，定期的專業研討會亦可加強區域內資訊的流通程度，特別是有關促進環境創新技術及高端的環境研究項目。前者可透過資訊交流，彼此研討如何將最新科技應用於減緩碳排放方面，例如現時已有專家正在研究如何利用樹木與土壤酸鹼值的變化來制造電能。

而就直接達到減緩碳排放的層面而言，新的創新技術會起比較顯著的作用。其他促進有關高端的環境研究項目，其研究結果將對政府有關組織構成一定壓力，從而逼使政府更著力制定相應的碳減緩政策。

- 建構多元化的區域溝通渠道

本港政府有必要設立官方或協助設立半官方的支援機構，從而推行有關碳減緩的措施及活動。由於碳減緩的市場氣

候仍未形成，故政府須要協助建構多元化的溝通渠道，特別須要投放更多資源於宣傳及教育等方面。

於宣傳方面，我們建議設立一個「全球碳減排日」，以比較有趣的形式和活動來提高一般市民對碳減緩的了解，從而再進一步進行深化的宣傳。

於教育方面，需要以循序漸進的策略推行，如首先提高教育水平比較高的知識份子對有關議題的了解及討論，從而把相關訊息帶入社會。因此，政府可透過資助本港大學生參加區內有關碳減緩的交流活動。此舉一方面可進一步營造探討碳減緩的氛圍；另一方面亦可加強區內的信息互換。

- 提案建立區域性的碳減緩基金（Carbon Reduction Fund - CRF）

隨著各國未來將設立更多碳交易中心，我們建議成立一個區域性的碳減緩基金（Carbon Reduction Fund）。此基金的資金來源來自區內各交易中心，如各中心須撥2至5%的收益來支持基金運作。碳減緩基金設立的目的是以太平洋區域的經濟體作為主要的服務對象，支援區內的一些得不到融資而總額不太大的碳減緩項目，如籌辦區內的碳減排會議及宣傳教育等工作。然而，此基金必須保持中立的角色。因此，我們建議本港政府及有關團體可於一些國際會議上提案成立有關基金，並爭取於本港設立辦事處。

總結

亞太區需要一個能推動各國合作的機構，才能真正達到減少溫室氣體排放的目的。香港身為國際知名的金融中心，可發展亞太區碳交易所，透過經濟誘導的形式促進各國合作，一方面能為全球暖化貢獻，另一方面能為本港帶來就業機會和提升國際威信。

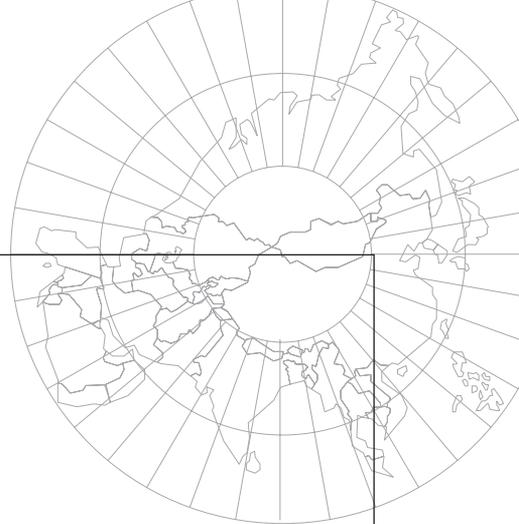
低碳經濟發展已成為香港施政的重要一環，故此亞洲各地積極發展碳交易中心的同時，香港應急起直追，把握與內地合作的機會，發展成亞太規模的碳交易協調中心。

只要各國合力減排二氧化碳等溫室氣體，就可以改善氣候變遷問題。

許霆鋒、潘國其、周國安、陳倩如



中學生組參賽報告摘要



糧食危機與區域合作

學校／機構：聖馬可中學

隊伍名稱：救救飢民隊

如何透過亞太區域經濟合作舒緩糧食價格暴漲？

研究課題

全球的糧食價格自二零零二年開始上升，到了二零零七年更開始加速。現時的食品價格較零二年上升六成五。去年全球乳製品價格就上漲近八成，穀物價格上漲四成二，而國際市場稻米價格亦飆升至歷史新高，全球穀物的價格從二零零六年至今，已上升四成五。

有專家分析指，雖然各國已經不斷增加糧食供應，但糧食價格上升是全球性的，所以該情況難以轉變。預計全球糧食價格會再上升百分之二。而巴西前農業部長羅德里格斯（Roberto Rodrigues）稱，全球食品價格在四至六年內仍不會回落。

政策措施建議

1) 以牧草代替玉米作原料

由於用玉米生產燃料會減少糧食供應，導致價格暴漲，因此我們提議美國把當地科學家所研究的「以牧草作為原料方案」給予其他亞太區國家使用，以舒緩糧食價格暴漲的問題。

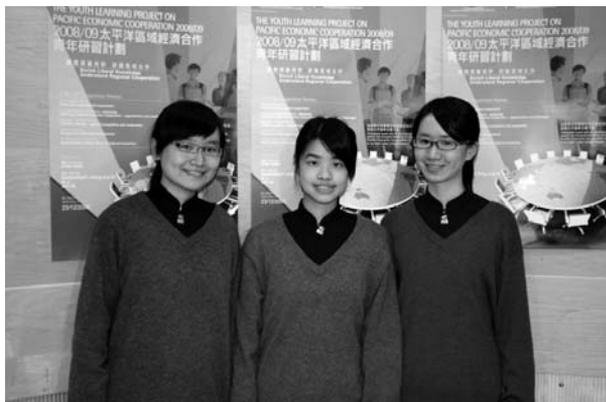
2) 停止糧食生產國限制出口

為了增加糧食的出口，需要鼓勵大米出口國停止囤積糧食供應和糧食限制出口，以增加糧食供應，降低糧食價格，解決糧食短缺問題。

3) 提供資金，使糧食不足的國家可自給自足

發達國家可向貧窮或面對糧食不足的國家提供資金，以改善他們的生產工具，使當地人民可自給自足，減少入口糧食的需要，不用被逼購買價格暴漲的糧食。這可令糧食價格回落，解決因大米出口國囤積糧食和限制出口而引致的糧食短缺問題。

許曉恩、吳詠詩、鄧允行



School/Organisation: St. Mark's School

Team Name: Food Salvage Team

How to improve the ability of starving people to gain access to food by improving the trading structures between developed countries and developing countries?

Study Project Outline

Free trade is a trade policy that permits trading partners to make mutual gains from trade as a function of the law of comparative advantage. Under a free trade policy, prices are a reflection of true supply and demand, and are the sole determinant of resource allocation. Free trade allows free access to markets as well as to market information. This results in the trade of goods and services without taxes or other trade barriers, such as tariffs and quotas on imports or subsidies for producers. Free trade policy stimulates entrepreneurs to find new ways to export or to compete with imports. In reality, firms always have the ability to distort markets through government-imposed monopoly or oligopoly power.

Proposed Policies

Free trade is literally a subtle way for the rich nations to exploit their poorer counterparts. Although most critics of free trade admit that it does generate some wealth, they deny that is beneficial to each and every country in the world.

In order to remove the loopholes in the free trade system while still maintaining its spirit of promoting equality between countries, our team makes the following suggestions:

1) In political terms:

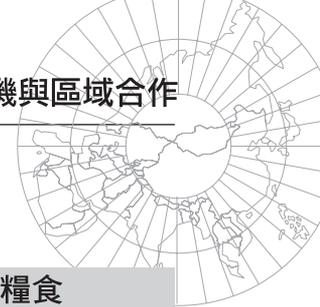
- The governments of the more developed countries should stop funding their industries. Also the terms of trade should be equalized.
- The use of conditions by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund that force poor countries to open up their markets regardless of their internal economic environments should be ended.

2) In economic terms:

- We suggest that there should be more aid and fund from the more developed countries. With regard to social education aspects, the governments in both more developed countries and less developed countries should take the lead in advocating regional fairness between the rich and the poor.

CHEUNG Ting Ting, LIN Wing Kei,
TSUI Lai Kuen and WAN Sin Ling





School/Organisation: St. Mark's School

Team Name: S.K.Y.

How to solve the crisis of food safety through regional cooperation?

Project Outline

In this project, our group will investigate how the problem of food safety can be solved through regional cooperation. We will focus on the following:

- 1) The policies related to food safety that help to protect the health of the people in the region.
- 2) Suggestions for improving the present situation, which involves solving the problem of the food crisis caused by food security, through regional cooperation.

Suggested Policies

- 1) Food Safety Certification Organizations:
Establish Food Safety Certification organizations in the Pacific region to unify standards on food safety among the members of the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council so that the countries will not question each other's quarantine measures.
- 2) Funding for developing countries:
Developing countries should be subsidized, through funding from the developed countries, to develop advanced food safety checking procedures and to ensure food safety by identifying the technology required and by upgrading and implementing their safety measures.

Conclusion

Food security has been a big problem in terms of the food crisis in the world. Our group has thought of suggestions to ease this crisis. Instead of just focusing on communication, our two suggestions try to focus on how to unify the standards for food security, foster the use of technology for food safety checking, and upgrade the implementation of measures to ensure food security.

Although communication plays an important part in ensuring food safety, some countries may not have suitable technology to meet the standards of other countries. Therefore, there is a need to establish reasonable and safe standards for the whole region in order to allow members to cooperate with each other, safeguard the health of their citizens, maintain a stable supply of food, and keep the price level for food stable. We hope that it will be possible to maintain the accessibility of food for everyone in the world.

NG Ka Man Carmen, CHAN Sze Yeung,
MAN Yan Lei and CHEUNG On Lin



學校/機構：聖馬可中學

隊伍名稱：克卡

從經濟角度探討如何平均分配糧食

研究課題

本研究報告主要討論糧食分配不均問題，並集中探討美國、泰國、緬甸、越南、秘魯的例子，研究五個國家如何透過區域經濟合作解決當務之急——糧食危機。

我們總結出以下的糧食問題：

- 1) 糧食產量比人口數量增長更快
- 2) 糧食分配不均——部分地區擁有太多，另一部分地區又不夠糧食；產量上，美國、澳洲、巴西等國處於壟斷地位，美國糧食年出口量佔全球份額的三成半
- 3) 糧食危機引發的騷亂擴大——亞洲的孟加拉傳出民眾因為缺糧及爭搶糧食，造成暴亂，讓糧食危機迅速成為國際上現在最迫切需要解決的議題

政策措施建議

- 1) 泰國與越南合作提高糧食產量
 - 兩國合作增強糧食信心，提高產量，並可更有效地分配糧食。
 - 提高外貿價格談判上優勢，成為國際糧價的決定者；討論雙方糧食貿易發展。
- 2) 秘魯、越南、緬甸三方的土豆及大米貿易合作
 - 交易各國盛產的糧食，減低各國糧食問題，增加糧食品種。
 - 秘魯向越南和緬甸提供土豆，而越南和緬甸向秘魯提供大米。
- 3) 泰國與美國進行大米貿易合作
 - 降低日漸上漲的糧食價格。
 - 泰國以大量生產大米來穩定價格，減少美國加州大米種植業的壓力。
- 4) 美國和緬甸的土地運用合作
 - 以美國的科技協助緬甸開發大量原始土地，亦可利用這些土地發展急需供應的生物燃料。
 - 緬甸目前基本上還是一個「自然」的農業國，大量的原始土地有待開發利用。由於擴大了種植面積和改善了種植條件，緬甸今年大米產量將比去年提高150萬噸，達到2220萬噸。

鄧倩怡、陳臻摯、鍾璋晴



糧食危機與區域合作

School/Organisation: St. Mark's School

Team Name: Food Concerns Group

Biofuels - Specialization brings Cooperation

Introduction

Biofuels – energy squeezed from all kinds of living matter, such as sugar, corn, or rapeseed oil, that burns cleaner – are fast gaining popularity around the world in an era of sky-high oil prices and the serious threat of global warming. Many Pacific countries, including the United States, New Zealand, and China, are active advocates of biofuels. In recent decades, switching to biofuels has undoubtedly become the global trend and this will continue in the future. However, the biofuel industry is often criticized for its exploitation of less developed countries (LDCs) by the more developed countries (MDCs), as the fertile lands in the LDCs are used for biofuel resource production rather than food production and this worsens further the food crisis in these areas.

Yet, in some regions, it is feasible to specialize in the production of a certain limited number of biofuel resources. By cooperating to ensure careful policy planning and proper supervision, it is possible to achieve both environmental conservation and the alleviation of the food crisis.

Suggested Measures

- 1) LDCs change from being energy crop exporters to biofuel exporters:

The technology for producing a biofuel energy crop is simple; LDCs can handle this technology and have sufficient resources to develop it.

At the same time, the UN should set a biofuels export quota for LDCs to prevent these countries from ignoring the problem of famine in their territories.

- 2) So as to minimize the need for energy crops, used vegetable oil can be used as the raw material to produce biofuels:

Campaigns should be organized to collect and reuse the vegetable oil from local restaurants. This would help to increase the supply of biofuels without increasing the demand for energy crops.

- 3) Specialization in farming:

The above concept requires a country or region to specialize in growing an agricultural product. The combined output of countries which specialize in producing different kinds of food will then be maximized.

All countries will gain mutually, provided that the terms of trade lie within their respective domestic farming costs.

SO Yuen Wa, LI Tsui Shan Tracy,
MA Pik Ki and YIP Ka Yan



學校／機構：東華三院張明添中學

隊伍名稱：2TJ

糧食危機與區域合作

研究課題

全球糧食危機不斷升溫，米價在主要大米限制出口及商品市場炙熱炒風推動下，屢創新高。雖然，現時中國糧食供求關係仍保持平衡，但需求卻逐年上升，而產量也受各種天災與人為因素影響而無法保持穩定增長，埋下糧食供求失衡的炸彈。

香港由於缺乏天然資源，故大部分糧食（如蔬菜、水果等）都是由中國輸入的；若中國出現糧食危機，香港也會受到很大影響。

政策措施建議

- 1) 中國政府可向一些貧窮的國家貸款，利用其人力及土地資源
透過資金援助及技術轉移，貸款國可替中國種植糧食，償還款項。他們亦可以擁有部分作物，自用或出售，賺取額外的收入。形式就像僱主聘請僱員一樣。貧窮國家人民以勞力及土地資源來換取金錢發展其國家經濟，中國所面對的資源短缺問題亦可得到舒緩，更能加強兩國聯繫。
- 2) 中國政府可向農民提供固定工資
農民收入是自負盈虧的，處於不穩定狀態。而農業產量亦會因天氣關係增加或減少，故農民的生活極不保障。
若政府能為農民提高固定工資（也算是補貼一種），將會吸引更多農人重返農業生產行列。
- 3) 加強發展山上種植
為了擴大耕地面積，中國可發展山上種植糧食以增加產量，舒緩因人口激增而出現的糧食短缺情況。

黃淑蘭、李惠中、馮紹鴻





School/Organisation: Hang Seng School of Commerce

Team Name: Distinct Cinco

Corn-based biofuel and the food crisis

Reasons why corn-based biofuel contributes to the food crisis

- 1) Close link between crude oil prices and agricultural prices
- 2) Strong link between agriculture and the demand for energy
- 3) Risk that higher food prices could threaten the food security of the world's poorest people
- 4) Competition for land
- 5) Other negative effects of using corn-based bioenergy

Suggested Solutions

- 1) Biofuels from food by-products and co-products:
Biofuels can also be manufactured from the waste by-products of food-based agriculture, such as citrus peel and vegetable oil; this would produce environmentally sustainable fuels and reduce waste disposal costs.
- 2) An alternative source of energy with higher efficiency- algae:
Algae can be grown on most types of arable land, even deserts (if provided with a significant amount of water), as algae only need water to survive and sunlight to grow. This suggests that algae can be grown in all parts of the world and hence could solve the problem of biofuel availability. In addition, measures must be implemented in relation to the technology required for algae biodiesel development before it is put into mass production.
- 3) Encourage more economically developed countries (MEDCs) to sell their grain surpluses directly to less economically developed countries (LEDCs):
Both MEDCs and LEDCs would benefit from this suggestion: farmers in LEDCs would not have to compete with the grain industries of MEDCs and would make more profit; MEDCs with a grain surplus could still benefit by selling this surplus to the biofuel industries; and the growth in the biofuel industry would mean more job opportunities, leading to an overall rise in the economic development of LEDCs.
- 4) Encourage APEC's close cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO:
This could greatly increase the influence of APEC in the world food system. The key to this suggestion is to provide a worldwide food platform for all countries, including non-APEC ones, to exchange ideas on policy-making or the latest production technology.
- 5) Establish an education fund:
The most important thing we should do is to promote the right message and attitude on the food crisis and other related topics to young people.

SUN Yi Vincy, MAN Cheuk Him Carlton,
John YIM, HUI Jin Yuen Chris and NG Pak Yin Steven



School/Organisation: The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups

Team Name: Oasis

Be wise with rice

Aim

Hong Kong relies heavily on the import of foreign goods, including rice, the staple food of most Hong Kong people. With global warming intensifying rapidly, the occurrence of natural disasters has become considerably more frequent, and this has directly affected the production of rice. The unstable production of rice has resulted in the price of imported rice in Hong Kong increasing sharply, and this has led to panic buying. The kind of chaos seen in April 2008 has proven to us that the unstable prices and import quantities of rice could threaten the social stability of Hong Kong.

Given the increasing seriousness of the problem, we must not hesitate to solve it as quickly as possible.

Suggested Solutions

- 1) Increase imports from other countries:
Tariff duties could be lowered to attract more business investment. The subsidy to foreign exporters could be increased, and exporters could be encouraged to invest by holding a PECC conference to achieve the aims of increasing imports from and building good relationships with other countries.
- 2) Set up a monitoring council:
The public should be made aware of the import price, the selling prices, and the amount of imported rice. We suggest that a monitoring council should report the following information monthly: the wholesale and retail prices of rice and the amount of imports in the previous month (together with the forecasted figures for the next month) and the top 10 cheapest types of rice.
- 3) Reduce dependence on rice:
Potatoes and maize could be good choices for alternative staple foods. If new types of staple food become popular in the city, the problem of over-dependence on rice could be solved and its price could be reduced.
- 4) Increase cooperation in trade:
In cases of emergency, Hong Kong could use the good trade relationships it has developed with other countries to make better arrangements to deal with such situations and so stabilize the supply and prices of rice.
- 5) Education and Promotion for Conservation of Food

HUI Ying HoBaron, CHEUNG Tze Yin,
CHUNG Yuk Lok Claire, WONG Pui Yee
and CHAN Lap Wing Tony



School/Organisation: The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups

Team Name: Pacific Econoics Tsar

How China could cooperate with APEC to reach a win-win situation?

Selected Topic

Today, although the number of economic activities in the East Asia region is still less than that in a prosperous region like Europe, at least it has a much larger number of economic activities than that of before. The main reason for this limited number of economic activities is that East Asian countries are mainly developing countries which generally lack the correct policies and seldom provide assistance to help companies to grow. These countries also lack adequate monitoring systems and this leads to corruption and monetary problems.

In addition, the extremely poor trading atmosphere and other discouraging factors, such as language barriers, decelerate economic growth, and local and international trading, result in many misunderstandings and communication problems in both international trading and economic cooperation. These problems discourage economic growth in the whole region.

We believe that, if the economies of the developing countries in East Asia could grow, this would boost the economy of the world as a whole, as the East holds a key position in world trading.

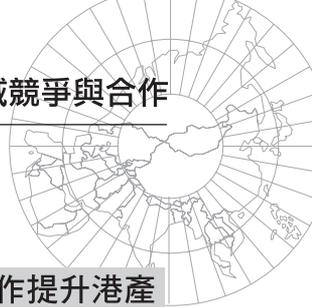
Suggestions

Given the seven major problems found in China and other developing countries, the following suggestions are made:

- 1) Establish an organization like Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)
- 2) Abolish the "Inspection-Exempt Policy", thus reinforcing inspections
Introduce a customer complaints mechanism
- 3) Have regular meetings to promote economic dialogue with the U.S.
Set up a renminbi (RMB) panel to monitor the depreciation of RMB
- 4) Establish common company credit databases Reduce the required minimum reserve ratio
Reserve a SME development fund
- 5) Build foreign exchange centres outside China
Construct a cross-border capital transfer system between developing countries
Establish a capital flow evaluation committee to revise the system
- 6) Form a frontier with developing countries for negotiation and dispute settlement
Cancel the APEC membership of unqualified countries
Establish a committee to settle trade disputes
- 7) Spend more money on developing English educational resources
- 8) Promote the learning and use of English

FAN Siu Kam, Alfred LAM, CHENG Wing Fat
LEE Tat Hung and CHAN Kin Hang lan





學校／機構：宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學

隊伍名稱：經濟新「C」維

如何改善融資方法，促進創意產業的發展？

研究課題

現今經濟環境下，不少國家相繼發展創意產業，這次我們選了香港、南韓、台灣、澳洲來研究。各地政府均有資助計劃來支援其創意產業，例如香港有「創新及科技基金」、南韓有「韓國中小企業創業支援法」、台灣有「文化創意產業發展法」、澳洲有「Creative Industries Cluster Study」等。然而，實行措施時有不少問題，例如部門太分散、外來資源不足、缺乏資金、缺乏融資渠道、融資機會低，這些都影響到創意產業發展。

建議

1) 成立創意產業專責部門

負責統籌和推行各項措施及資助計劃，並收集和分析全面及可靠的數據，以區內各行業的表現及增長率來分配資源，並負責監管資金運用的情況，避免出現資金錯配或不均問題，確保政府更具策略、有效地運用資金。

2) 設立資金拓展專責小組

負責派人到不同企業解釋創意產業的現況及發展潛力；舉行一系列的工作坊、論壇、研討會等，確保企業認識到投資的效益，並游說和鼓勵他們積極投放資金。

3) 推行信貸保證計劃和提供優惠並由政府作擔保人，為企業承擔一定程度的風險，讓企業能成功借貸，以增加資金來源。政府更可提供低息貸款融資予經濟有困難的企業，讓他們免受因風險過高而申請傳統貸款不受理之苦。減低風險後，企業能更放膽投資，務求取得商業回報，而政府也能間接地促進創意產業的發展。

4) 成立民營的中介公司

負責聯繫企業，找尋合適的合作伙伴和向其提供服務。

5) 成立國際資金交流組織

推動各國融資合作，定期舉辦會議和博覽會，派遣專員向其他國家推銷其創意產業發展項目，吸引外資融入當地創意產業。

謝家輝、胡文傑、梁欣怡、曾慧珊、施婉暉



學校／機構：聖公會林護紀念中學

隊伍名稱：特·罕

如何透過亞太區域的競爭與合作提升港產電影的吸引力？

研究課題

香港素有「東方之珠」之稱，憑著她特殊的殖民歷史背景及地區性位置，創造了她在亞太區特殊的文化經濟地位。保持開放競爭的市場可謂香港經濟發展的重要關鍵。香港經濟繁榮的基礎，理所當然地影響著香港電影工業的發展。為了分別找出香港電影工業成功及不足之處，我們針對香港電影工業的現況與現行措施進行了資料搜集，務求對此研究課題有更深入的了解。

建議政策

為更有效推廣亞洲各地電影事業的蓬勃發展，我們建議各亞太國家增加區域合作。具體方案有四個：

1) 包括成立「亞洲電影業協會」

協會初期的營運資金會由創會成員國共同集資，並以會員年費方式營運；成員國將輪流擔任協會的主席國。協會會定期舉辦交流會和訪問團，加強各地電影業人才的交流和合作，促進亞洲電影「走向世界」，並為亞洲業界謀福利。香港業界可以從加入協會得到更多支援，拍攝出更加吸引的電影。

2) 舉辦「亞洲電影節」

旨在讓外國觀眾更了解亞洲國家的生活特色。大會可以播放多套參選電影，透過收取入場費來籌集協會的營運資金。

3) 放寬到其他亞洲地區取景拍攝的要求

亞洲各國政府可以加快審批程序，並制訂更清晰的指引，讓片商能提供足夠的資料去申請。建議1)中的協會亦可擔當中間人，若協會認為該申請無問題，可以做擔保人，增加當地政府批核的信心。

4) 多宣傳亞洲地區的景點

各地業界可與其國家旅遊局合作，拍攝宣傳片，藉此吸引外國片商到亞洲投資電影。

葉恩瑜、嚴鈞樂、陳施樺



創意產業——區域競爭與合作

學校／機構：聖類斯中學

隊伍名稱：聖記

東方創意群——亞太區創意產業合作及交流

研究課題

現時，雖然發展創意產業成了各國的目標，但他們的政策上欠缺區域交流合作的具體方案，甚至倒過來成了障礙。

現時中國和韓國實行保護主義，以保障本土創意為由，限制海外發佈相關成品，令市場欠缺良性競爭，產品質素良莠不齊。

以外，各地文化的差異也是造成阻礙創意產業發展的原因。

建議政策

具體方案必須分階段實行。

- 1) 前期：各國開放門戶，打破障礙
 - 鼓勵國家放寬創意產業對外的限制
透過亞太經濟合作會議提出和鼓勵國家之間宏觀地放寬創意產業的對外限制，並完成會議的功能。
 - 香港作為進軍亞太區的跳板
香港特別行政區和與亞太其他成員國具備良好的外交關係，可充當內地與外地的門戶，引進和外銷各地區的高質產品。
 - 於亞太成員國舉行巡迴文化展覽
展覽創意工業的成果，將國家文化展現於他國面前，令人明白創意產品的背景，引發興趣，創造未來需求。
- 2) 中期：促進交流，交換經驗
 - 鼓勵國家層面的交流團
交流可在青年人和小童開始，因為他們的成見最少，最能接受外來文化。各成員國政府籌備交流團亦可保證交流團的質素。
 - 加強青年旅舍的效能
各國要鼓勵年青的國民到不同地方的青年旅舍感受當地文化，同時亦要訓練義工負責介紹當地文化，改善青年旅舍的定位，加強其職能。
 - 於香港的西九龍文化區設立21創意總部
協作不同媒體的跨國創意合作計劃後，請創作人將成品帶回國家，向不同人士展出混合了自己及其他國家的創意產品，並於亞太區內建立21創意品牌。
- 3) 後期：跳出亞太
 - 於亞太區外宣傳21創意品牌
 - 香港作為國際市場的跳板

楊穎璋、薛逸楠



學校／機構：東華三院黃笏南中學

隊伍名稱：閩右

在商言商——以中介公司促進中港軟件業合作

研究課題

現時中港軟件創意產業的合作，由香港軟件資訊中心協助。該中心於一九九六年成立，透過業務配對、市場資訊、業界推廣計劃協助來推動香港軟件業發展和加強其競爭力。

該中心的合作模式，主要是公佈各展覽會供軟件公司參考；而軟件公司亦可自行登記業務資料，供其他同業搜尋，自行探討合作機會。

但是，該中心現時的業務配對服務角色較為被動，不會主動配對適合合作的公司。另外，該中心亦沒有主動尋找軟件公司入會，造成配對對象嚴重不足。

建議政策

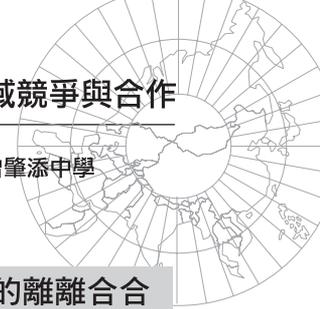
- 1) 將現時協助軟件業的機構轉營為公司，並將現有資源、數據、資訊等出售，讓私人中介公司承繼所有累積的經驗和資料。
這型式的業務私有程序，可提高行政效率，使軟件業得以受惠。
- 2) 由於上述中介公司屬於自負盈虧性質，便會因此更自發地發展業務，比現有政策更主動地邀請軟件公司成為會員，增加配對對象的供應。此舉能大大提升業務成功配對的機率，加強中港兩地的合作。
- 3) 中介公司亦會主動尋找有合作潛力的公司，提供合作方案包括技術合作和資本合作，聯絡雙方會晤洽談。

結論

隨著市場急速變動，經濟環境改變，政府機構將難以協助軟件業拓展服務。透過中介公司，積極推動中港兩地軟件業合作，充分發揮優勢，便能使香港軟件業覓得出路，亦有利中國軟件邁向國際。故此，以私人公司代替現時的香港軟件資訊中心，能夠更有效地促進合作業務，為香港軟件業帶來商機。

方家豐、黃旭康、符欣妍、陳紫欣、楊浚鏗





School/Organisation: St. Paul's Convent School
(Secondary Section)

Is it sustainable to . . . ?

Overview

Hong Kong is one of the cities in Asia that, along with Tokyo and Singapore, started its fashion design industry early. Currently, efficient one-stop services, from design and sourcing to manufacturing and marketing, are provided in Hong Kong and, probably, in the Pearl River Delta.

Hong Kong has the strengths to become an international fashion sourcing centre and the potential to become a pre-eminent Asian fashion design hub in the future. Therefore, in the long-run, the government must contribute to and promote the industry to help combat the challenges facing stakeholders in relation to their brand aspirations.

Details of Suggestions

1) World-class fashion laboratory in West Kowloon:

The building of a world-class fashion laboratory in West Kowloon is proposed for the research and development of new clothing materials. The research laboratory would attract and gather together scientists both from Hong Kong and overseas, in particular from the 21 member countries of APEC.

2) The Art and Fashion EXPO (AnF):

The AnF suggested would be a multi-art and fashion exhibition and convention centre built in the West Kowloon District. It would provide an international platform for designers from both Hong Kong and the Asia-Pacific region to showcase their masterpieces. It would be a breakthrough step in gathering designers from all over the Pacific region. Also, it would provide access to the Asia-Pacific market for international brand names and an entrance into the international market for Asia-Pacific brands.

3) Establishment of a fashion school and curriculum reform:

We propose that a fashion school, called the Hong Kong Academy of Art and Fashion, should be established in Hong Kong to provide all-round training, from design development to fashion presentation, for young people interested in the industry.

4) Textile-flexible•Textile Future Trading and Information Association:

The above organization is a governmental association responsible for monitoring and regulating the development of the fashion design industry. It provides a broad worldwide database of comparable statistics and economical and social data, and, using professional analysis, it can coordinate garment and textile trade between countries.

FONG Ching Yee Jaime, Jacqueline SO,
Doris CHONG and WONG Shui Ling Ashley



學校/機構：聖公會呂明才中學/聖公會曾肇添中學
隊伍名稱：我們看

Creative Bond——創意產業的離離合合

研究課題

現時，每年的電影節及藝術節都吸引到不少業內人士到香港參與，促進了各地創作人之交流。但可惜的是，香港創意產業卻常常被本土忽視，相關的政策及措施都未夠完善，更有指是阻礙了這產業之發展。

所以，此研習將會深入研究創意產業在香港與區域的合作機會，以及彼此之間存在競爭時，香港可採取的措施。藉此帶出香港創意產業的未來路向，促進產業之興旺。

建議政策

創意產業在區域內面對機遇，也面對著挑戰。

- 1) 促進區域合作方面，本組建議舉辦
 - 區域性展覽、論壇、工作坊，促進業內人士的溝通
 - 推廣主題性活動，增加彼此合作的機會
 - 學術交流，令創作人得到更多發展的空間
- 2) 區域競爭方面，本組建議
 - 香港應該著重培訓人才
 - 將創意產業普及大眾
 - 將香港打造成太平洋區創意產業的舞台，保持競爭力

總結

香港創意產業的發展有賴各人參與。我們深信，發展此產業是必需的。以上提出的六項建議，正切合香港現時及未來的發展，亦可帶來一個雙贏的局面。

當然，大眾對這項產業的反應及支持不能在短期內浮現，但只要政府、各藝術團體、創作人、大眾，以至區域合作伙伴攜手支持這些推廣計劃，創意產業便會有更大的發展機會。

我們的願景，是香港創意產業將來能夠由本土發展至全太平洋區域，擁有舉足輕重地位，發展蓬勃，並得到全球青睞。

黃泳怡、蔡詠欣



創意產業 區域競爭與合作

School/Organisation: Belilios Public School

Team Name: ELO

Regional cooperation in the development of the Hong Kong film industry

Study Areas

With the increasing global dominance of Hollywood and its aggressive push into the Asian market, Hong Kong's local film industry is facing great competition from Hollywood studios as well as from filmmakers in the region. The local film industry also faces several problems:

- 1) Currently, due mainly to the global financial crisis, the business environment is worsening.
- 2) There is a decreasing supply of talent and the effects of government policies are not significant enough. Film festivals, the most important promotional platforms, are not accredited for its effects.

As for the Asia-Pacific region, films here face the problem of lacking international appeal. In addition, the market for films in Asian languages is small, and the high marketing costs put great pressure on filmmakers.

Proposed Policies

We suggest that Hong Kong utilizes its advantage of having China as a supporter and its good relationships with other Asia-Pacific countries. Cooperation is the most important criteria in promoting the film industry.

- 1) The Hong Kong Government should strengthen the current Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) by requesting a reduction in the tariffs placed on local films when they enter China. Local film festivals should be held on a larger scale in order to attract more foreign investment. These measures could help people to recognize the local film industry and also enhance its development.
- 2) As the creativity of filmmakers is often strangled by shortages of capital and resources, an independent studio should be built and the restrictions on funds should be lifted. This should encourage the production of small-scale films and attract people to the industry.
- 3) To provide a more conducive environment for film production, the government should put more effort into combating piracy and relaxing the regulations regarding the themes of films.

CHAN Yik Tung, CHOW Yan Natalie,
TO Hoi Man and YU Ka Wai Tammy





學校／機構：宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學
隊伍名稱：斯裕尼達組

再生能源與能源危機

研究課題

鑑於能源供不應求的關係，而且化石燃料亦會有用盡的一天。因此，我們應循節能、可持續發展這兩方面思考能源問題，並發展其他有潛力、不污染環境的再生能源。

本報告的內容包括現時的能源使用情況、節能和可持續發展的出路，以及再生能源的現況。

報告的最後，我們會指出各種再生能源的可行情況，並提出幾項採用再生能源的建議。

採用再生能源的建議

1) 成立能源共同合作組織

成立一個真正進行科研、工程、試驗等工作的合作組織。各國亦應以富裕程度投放不同的資源、科研人員，並互相交換技術。其技術必須只用於能源工程，而且不可外泄。各國應將再生能源的工程交給組織承辦，以達至互惠互利及持續發展。能源危機乃全球所面對的問題，太平洋各國應打破國家、種族的界限，共同合作解決問題。

2) 訂立清晰目標

各國應訂立再生能源的清晰目標，也應訂立能源政策，加速能源發展的步伐。

3) 找尋商界合作投資

與商界合作投資能源發展計劃亦可行。發展中國家可找尋銀行融資，解決能源問題。例如參照聯合國環境規劃署（UNEP United Nations Environmental Programme）的印度太陽能計劃，透過與銀行合作，幫助十萬印度人安裝家用電力系統。

4) 推出再生能源副產品

發展能源技術的同時，亦可推出能源副產品。例如，發展太陽能技術，可以推出太陽能電池等小型產品於市場發售，以增加收入。

5) 教育

各國應加強國民的環保意識，讓他們認知全球的能源狀況，更可設立再生能源學系，既可培養更多人才，還可寓科研於教育。

梁棟邦、蕭梓峰、周嘉榮、韓翎鋒、黃朗然



學校／機構：聖保羅書院
隊伍名稱：保羅之星

太陽能在亞太區的可持續發展

研究課題

本報告主要研究香港本土的太陽能發展科技，探討如何能推動香港成為中介人角色，於太陽能科技發展上，作為對中國內地的科技研發及出口的重要基地。

我們建議香港政府學習外國發達國家，如德國、日本等，把可再生能源的科技輸入本土；然後經專業人士研發，並改善這些外來的技術，再因應中國的地理位置，於不同地區的民居設置太陽能發電裝置。

若太陽能可以廣泛應用到人民的日常生活中，便能大大減低中國大城市對非再生能源的需求，共同減低排放溫室氣體，減慢全球增溫速度，改善空氣質素，提高人民的生活水平。

建議政策

中國西藏是全球全年總幅射量、日照總數最高、太陽能資源最豐富的地方。而青海、新疆、內蒙古等地亦具豐富的太陽能發展潛力。

1) 建設選取呼和浩特和烏魯木齊市郊建造上千塊太陽能接收板

這兩個地方全年有充足的日射，而且有大片空地吸收足夠的太陽能量，再依靠接收板傳送能量到毗鄰的城市。

2) 政府教育、鼓勵、立法

政府應該教育市民「綠色能量」的重要，並鼓勵他們支持及使用太陽能產品；並立法限制一定數量的供電量須由太陽能提供。

3) 普及太陽能，推動太陽能熱水系統

建議制定房屋建築規模時，立例規定以後中國城鎮區域內樓層12層或以下的所有建築物（包括住宅、賓館、酒店、商住樓等），如有熱水需求，須統一安裝太陽能熱水器（特殊情況除外），而所有安裝費用全由發展商負責；對於取消太陽能應用，將由建設部門依法查處。

在中國西北部等太陽能資源較高的地區推出這種節能的太陽能熱水器系統，普及機會極高。

結論

我們要在節省能源、改變生活模式、反思、教育這四方面著手，並應善用地球資源，以達致持續發展，為下一代著想。

洪振邦、周力行、高鈞、胡嘉琳、黃肇朗



能源與可持續發展

學校／機構：明愛柴灣馬登基金中學
隊伍名稱：精英

亞太區國家——中國如何致力推動能源可持續發展

研究課題

能源與可持續發展是密不可分的，我們主要研究的中國也是如此。中國政府重視煤炭的清潔利用問題，採取了大量措施來控制燃煤粉塵、二氧化硫、二氧化碳等排放，取得了良好效果；並頒布實施《清潔生產促進法》和《可再生能源法》，其他配套政策措施也陸續出臺。

建議政策

- 1) 我們建議中國政府發展生物能源
只要中國政府大力推行和推出一系列有效措施，生物能資源一定可以有效率地應用到我們的生活當中。
- 2) 成立生物能源研究小組
政府投入資金和技術開發或研究高效率的應用方法。
- 3) 呼籲社會各界支持
特別要爭取商界支持，因為用電量最多的是工業，可行的話再由大圈子推行到小圈子，那麼人民接受這種能源的程度也較高。

結論

隨著經濟全球化發展，科技進步日新月異，生產要素流動和產業轉移速度加快，世界各國、各地區間的互聯互動日益加深。國際社會需要加強合作，共同維護世界能源安全。
中國政府也要與世界各國一道，共同發展世界能源，努力保護人類共有的家園。想要做到這些，不但要改善現有的能源，更要發展出可持續發展的能源。

林金妃、馮嘉宜、陳素靜、梁沛雯、鄧穎雯



學校／機構：九龍工業學校
隊伍名稱：KTS02

如何利用聲音的振動轉換成新能源

研究課題

現時，地球的能源短缺，環境污染嚴重。

開發可再生能源，已是唯一的解決方法。現時雖然有太陽能發電、風能發電、水力及潮汐能等發電，還不敷人類應用，人類應該開發更多的再生能源。

我們提出，運用壓電材料和壓電效應，把聲音（不常用的能源）轉換成可發電的新能源。這樣不但可以節省能源，減少污染，而且壓電材料體積小，亦易於使用。

這種新能源不但達到了環保意念，更可以發展成可再生能源。

建議政策

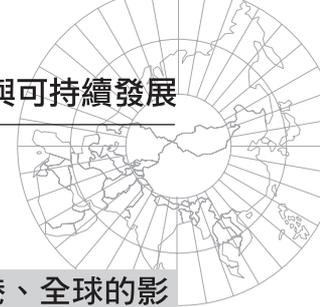
政府應主導這種新再生能源的應用，向市民大力推廣，並確保以合理的價格、安全可靠和有效率地滿足市民的能源需求。

由於這種能源技術尚未成熟和普及，政府亦要鼓勵私人企業開發和生產這種以壓電效應來發電的產品，等大眾了解這種技術，並加以使用，就能令環境的污染減至最低。

結論

使用壓電材料，不但可以節省能源，而且壓電材料體積小，容易使用。不但達到了環保的意念，而且可以發展到新的能源。但使用這種技能會遇到技術、效能、安全問題等等。這種材料可以把不常用的能源轉換成可以發電的能源。雖然開發這件「產品」，要耗用很多的資金，但能達到環保、減少使用化石燃料的目的。

李浩、湯文鋒、嚴晶朗、李子康



School/Organisation: St. Paul's Co-educational College

Team Name: Innomagna

Look on the bright side, we've still got hope: Enhancing the use of solar energy in the Asia-Pacific Region

Research Subject

In this study, we will investigate the potential of solar power, one of the renewable energy technologies. Also, we will study how solar power can be utilized, how nations can cooperate in developing this technology, and the effects of solar power on the environment and the economy.

Recommended Strategies

- 1) Deserts have considerable advantages which make them suitable for electricity generation. Using advanced technology, we can utilize the resources of the deserts to enhance the use of solar energy effectively and economically. Geographically, the deserts in China, the US, and Mexico receive high light intensities throughout the year, making these areas suitable for developing solar panel fields. We suggest the setting up of international companies specializing in solar power generation in these areas.
- 2) Furthermore, governments should educate the public about renewable energy and promote the use of solar power. A good option would be to fully utilize solar energy in urban areas, for example by installing solar panels on rooftops.
- 3) We should also encourage people to utilize "passive solar energy" to reduce the use of electricity. In order to increase the incentive of both scientists and businessmen to engage in the production of solar energy, governments could provide them with subsidies, grants, and tax refunds.
- 4) Governments should set up international protocols that require members to generate a considerable amount of their energy from renewable energy sources by a certain year.
- 5) Solar energy is more abundant in space; nations should cooperate to build solar power satellites and to share the vast amount of energy these satellites would produce, thereby maximizing the benefits and minimizing the costs.

Conclusion

The most important thing to be learnt from the current situation is that we should care for the environment as we raise our living standards. Besides developing alternative energy sources, we should also conserve and cherish our resources. Moreover, international cooperation is essential. With more capital and technology, we could develop and implement measures at a faster rate.

The dawn of a new era in energy is before us; our mission is to develop the world in a sustainable way for the next generations.

WONG Mark Siu Chun, YUNG Wing Grace, LEUNG Nap Hong
CHEUNG Hao Fei Frank and YIM Cheuk Ling Charlene



學校/機構: 聖貞德中學

隊伍名稱: SJA Master

探討廣泛應用化石能源對香港、全球的影響，以及提供改善方法

研究課題

全球都廣泛認為，過分依賴化石燃料來發電，是導致氣候變化的原因。更令人憂慮是，石油、天然氣、煤等化石燃料迅速耗盡，而且提取越見困難，使這些能源的價格上漲。

但是，最重要的問題是，這些能源所產生出來的副產品溫室氣體（如二氧化碳），會令全球氣溫上升和污染的問題愈趨嚴重。

本報告集中討論替代能源和對應以上問題的政策措施建議。

建議政策

針對以上情況，我們有以下建議：

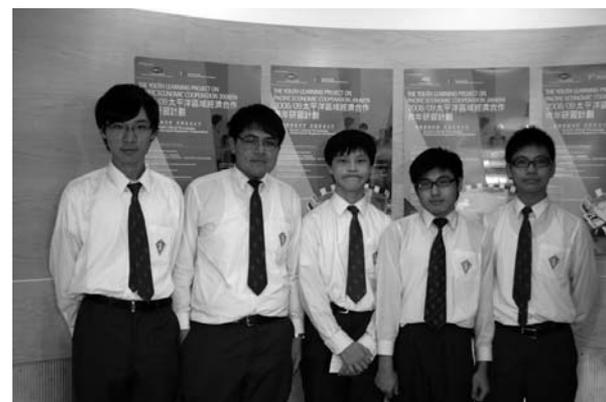
- 1) 大眾公民應盡責任拯救地球，戒除污染地球的習慣。
- 2) 政府應推行有效的預防及緩解措施，例如環境影響評估條約。
其次，政府可推行一些措施，針對改善全球氣溫上升的問題。例如提高石油價格，以減少對化石燃料的依賴，並鼓勵使用目前主要的替代能源。
- 3) 政府亦應管制商界機構，減少廢棄物和浪費能源，加強控制污染。

結論

化石燃料就像一把雙刃劍，可以推動經濟，也可以污染這個地球，所以我們不能完全依賴它。過份依賴石油，終有用盡的一天，到時我們的發展將何去何從？

因此，我們必須發展其他再生能源，以便保護地球，為我們的下一代營造一個美好的生活環境，達至可持續發展。

林致榮、葉爵進、鍾偉閣、劉卓安、郝建朝



能源與可持續發展

學校／機構：香港培道中學／培僑中學／
保良局莊啟程預科書院

隊伍名稱：S29

生質能源與糧食危機

生質能源與糧食危機

在石油價格高企下，各國均致力發展可再生能源，以生質能源等新興再生能源減少成本。近年糧食價格急升，牽涉原因眾多。很多學者均認為糧食價格急升，很大程度是與各國，尤其是美國的生質能源政策有關。生質燃料需要消耗大量食物，而且利潤龐大，使大量農田生產的作物均被投入於生產生質燃料，使糧食供給大大減少。本報告則嘗試致力探討生質能源與糧食危機的關係。

對生質能源的建議

1) 建議積極研發第二代生質燃料

利用玉米渣和動物糞便等農業廢物，作為第二代生質燃料。因為第一代生質燃料（玉米、油菜籽、黃豆）可供食用，繼續使用將影響到人類的糧食供給。

2) 提升第二代生質燃料的相關技術

這有助提高生質燃料的生產效率，減少耕地的需求，避免糧食價格上漲。

3) 實行生產生質燃料原材料的配額制度

利用配額來限制生產糧食及生質燃料的耕地比例。

4) 建議生質燃料應該當地生產，當地使用

針對當地的糧食需求（若以第一代生質能源發展）和燃料需求兩方面的利益，將對糧食價格的影響減至最少。

5) 成立國際協調生產生質能源組織

負責調整生質能源的產量，穩定各國之間的糧食交易價格。

葉欣菁、穆家駿、陳宣樺、鄭咏昕



學校／機構：中華傳道會安柱中學

隊伍名稱：青出於藍

能源與發展的齒輪關係

研究課題

能源是推動經濟活動的基本動力，而經濟發展對任何國家來說更是不可缺少的。因此，能源與經濟是息息相關的。當能源給予動力，使齒輪運行，經濟就會不停順應帶動著。本隊伍會在此報告列出「如何更有效地開發能源」、「能源如何推動國家經濟」、「如何使國家可持續發展」。

現時已有國家提出，甚至實行跨區經濟合作及進行可持續發展：台灣經濟部能源局指出，台灣缺乏天然資源，幾乎全數能源都依賴進口，極易受國際能源情勢變遷影響；當局一直希望因應內外環境之變化，擬定較穩健之能源政策。台灣提出要與不同國家簽定協議，以建立穩定的雙邊關係，保障能源安全。

冰島利用天然地熱現象，為大部分居民提供便宜、無污染的暖氣資源。同時，開發地熱溫泉，能大大推動旅遊業發展。當地政府亦可積極利用河川，開發廉價的水力發電。

建議政策

亞太區國家可互相合作，充分利用各國的優勢和地球的天然資源，開發更多再生能源。對此，本隊伍有兩項建議政策：

- 1) 已發展國家可於發展中國家地區投資建立再生能源收集中心（如：太陽能、風能等），藉其低地價、多人力的優勢，為其提供資金發展；而發展中國家則可提供充足人力資源和土地。雙方都可從中賺取利潤，以推動經濟發展，達至雙贏局面。
- 2) 亞太區國家研究本身的潛力，積極推動環保工業，從而減少資源浪費。國家可將有關新能源的建設包裝成為旅遊設施，增加吸引力，促進旅遊業，推動國家可持續發展。

結論——人人有責 達至環保

保護地球的責任不只屬於政府的責任，更需要全民參與。因此，我們應先從自己做起，節約能源，例如將冷氣機調校至25.5度，又或者利用節能家電。我們更需要時刻留意各國政策，關注能源和可持續發展，並提出意見及建議。

曾偉麟、呂雅麗、林梓熒、張立彬





學校／機構：觀塘瑪利諾書院／德雅中學／新會商會中學
隊伍名稱：三劍客

攜手踏上未來能源的階梯

研究課題

現時亞太地區均以煤、石油、天然氣為主要發電燃料。它們所造成的環境破壞難以估計，但可估計的是，全球化石燃料將於在廿一世紀的前期日趨枯竭。目前，解決這個問題的國際性措施，如《京都議定書》和亞太能源研究中心都成效不大，不能達到原訂目標。

建議政策

面對這能源危機，我們提出的建議有以下兩個重點：

- 1) 善用天然資源
 - 建設太平洋海底渦輪機
 - 建設太平洋海面太陽能板
 - 善用雷電能源
- 2) 加強已發展和未發展國家的技術合作

結論

人類的資源來自大自然，如果無節制地浪費耗用，我們恐怕很快會付出沉重代價。

黑心產品是對消費者最不負責任之舉。但華麗卻包裝過度、不實用的商品都是浪費大地資源的行為，人類不應及早反思嗎？

能源短缺、環境問題、價格問題等都迫使我們去改變現時使用能源的習慣。參考過現時措施的流弊後，我們提出善用大自然資源、加強國際合作的提議。

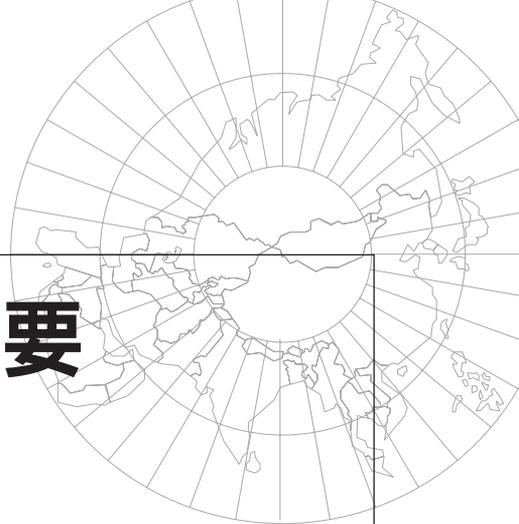
能源問題是供求的問題，所以儘管我們盡心盡力為大家找尋更多能源，大家也一定不可以濫用。

其實，廿一世紀的人類不僅將面對能源短缺與氣候變異的威脅，空氣、水、食物污染、禽流感、瘧疾傳染同樣令人擔憂，人類站在「利己」的爭鬥和「利他」的胸懷之間，該選擇怎樣的答案呢？

黃朝揚、蔡夢帆、歐陽君玉



專上及青年組參賽報告摘要



糧食危機與區域合作

School/Organisation: The University of Hong Kong

Team Name: JF

Sustainable collaboration in addressing the food crisis issue

Policy Analysis

- 1) Revised Draft Modalities issued by WTO in December 2008:
This is a revised paper which provides for limitations on tariffs, safeguard mechanisms, and so on, and aims to reform agricultural trade by refining the three pillars of domestic support, market access, and export subsidies.
- 2) Lima APEC Leaders' Statement on the Global Economy 2008:
This is a declaration made by APEC economic leaders in 2008. Among the many economic, social, and environmental issues raised, APEC members expressed concerns about food insecurity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Recommendations

- 1) Short Term Measures:
PECC should focus on reducing the immediate negative impacts of the food crisis on the poor and the most vulnerable and on stimulating food production in a cost-effective, focused manner. Suggested measures include providing immediate remedies, improving local policies, and advocating commercial and production-related schemes.
- 2) Collective Farming:
PECC should group smallholder farmers into collectives, allowing them to use pooled agricultural resources to cultivate larger areas of farmland. Participating farmers could then cultivate larger areas of farmland using farming machinery and irrigation systems; this would make economies of scale in food production possible and should result in more productive and efficient food production.
- 3) Land Use Exchange Programme:
PECC should facilitate the exchange of land usage between countries at different latitudes, thus mitigating problems such as insufficient land and unsuitability of land. By making use of different competitive advantages, in terms of the nature and productivity of land, labour, and so on, to complement the strengths of the participating countries.
- 4) Long Term Measures:
Increasing the diversification of the energy matrix and reducing reliance on fossil fuels contribute to the alleviation of extreme climate conditions. Biofuels have advantages over fossil fuels because the combustion of biofuels is carbon neutral. If the problem of global warming can be alleviated, the global supply of food can be sustained.

CHEUNG Chung Yan Jessica and POON Yan Yin Florence



School/Organisation: The University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Pacific League

Food for thought

Report Focus

According to the WTO, almost one billion people across the world are suffering from hunger. Lamentably, the real problem in relation to hunger may not necessarily lie in food production, but in a significant increase in food prices and an unequal distribution of food among countries. In fact, to tackle these problems, various countries and organizations have initiated procedures to facilitate regional cooperation. However, given the unequal bargaining power among nations and the scattered efforts and resources provided by organizations, the food problem has hardly been targeted, and the food security problem remains. In light of this situation, we propose the formation of a regional institute in the Asia-Pacific region – the "Pacific League."

We propose that the initial member states of the Pacific League should include China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, and that its headquarters should be in Hong Kong. We also propose that the PECC should assume the role of being the consultative and supporting body to the new organization. The vision of the Pacific League would be to provide positive opportunities for member states to engage in fair trade.

We believe that, when the value of national responsibilities is promoted, sustainable trade development and mutual benefits are possible.

Proposed Policies

- 1) The Pacific League should promote the trading of food in exchange for social assets to supplement the fair trade policy.
- 2) The League should help to increase the overall bargaining power of members through collective efforts and resources.
- 3) The League should implement a new food trading policy called Food Energy Trade (FET). This policy would involve the development of cellulosic biofuel production to alleviate the problem of food insecurity, cut down food production costs for farmers, help build rural economies, and increase the bargaining power of its members.

Although combating the food crisis is a long-term battle, the Pacific League could, in the long-run, endeavour to stabilize rising food prices and to promote food stability and security by upholding the values of fair trade and national responsibilities.

LEONG Ka Ho Kenneth, NG Nga Wun Liz,
SHEK Yik Chi Carol, TAI Yuet Ling Yolanda
and WONG Ka Yunn Kitty





學校／機構：香港樹仁大學

隊伍名稱：Give Me Five

從金融海嘯看糧食危機

研究課題

2008、2009年間，各國享受著經濟成果之時，金融海嘯無聲無色、毫無預警下衝擊全球，使各國措手不及。冰島政府宣布破產；金融巨人雷曼兄弟倒閉；全球人心惶惶，金融海嘯的威力實在不用置疑。

危難當前，有資金的國家都把資源投放到經濟、金融體系上；誰會關注糧食危機？之前誰會料到金融海嘯的來臨？同樣，現在誰會防預突如其來的糧食衝擊？

建議政策

為達至「成員國零飢餓」、及以「世界零飢餓」為目標，我們提出以下建議：

1) 糧食輸出國組織

我們小組倡議，效法聯合國成立國際兒童基金會的做法，由亞洲太平洋經濟合作組織的成員國，各派出一代表，成立一個屬下的糧食輸出國組織，專責監察全球糧食情況。

2) 世界糧倉

成員國將國家糧倉各劃出一部分，組成世界糧倉；同時配合世糧輸出國組織的整合概念，以各成員國建立的世界糧倉及統一的運輸網絡為骨幹，迅速調度，解決突發的糧倉危機。

3) 種子計劃

此計劃的理念，在於保障「零飢餓」計劃的可持續發展，以及以行動宣揚「助人自助」、「自助助人」、「受助者終成為施予者」、「受助國終成為施予國」等概念。

4) 非政府組織「零飢餓」網絡

非政府組織包括各國企業及社福扶貧機構，透過太平洋經合組織與各地約一千多個非政府組織、各國企業及學術組織建立伙伴關係，進行募捐集資、培訓人手、前線指揮等工作。

結論：香港的角色

香港素有舉行大型國際會議的經驗及設備；而且香港是一個和平、安全的地方。香港亦對義工統籌及組織有相當的經驗，對調度及發動大規模的非政府組織活動有相當優勢。因此，香港應該運用以上優勢，為「世界零飢餓」的目標出一分力。

陳遠東、麥海文、羅穎欣、林子進、鄭柏皓



School/Organisation: John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd.

Team Name: Gourmet Empties (MTs)

To what extent does fair trade policy affect the sustainability of coffee bean farmers?

Research Focus

In the coffee industry, the absence of a direct relationship between producers and consumers and the large geographic and cultural distance between them means that the producers are unable to commercialize personally the final product that attracts the consumers. Therefore, intermediaries, such as traders and retailers, become the largest beneficiaries, and hence the share of the final price that goes to the producers is sharply decreased.

This phenomenon stems from the rapid development of fair trade, which aims to tackle the injustices of the world's conventional trading system by assisting and providing support for disadvantaged farmers in order to guide them towards a more sustainable livelihood through the export of their products. However, nowadays, a large number of criticisms are made about these developments; it is claimed that there are many side effects of and loopholes in the fair trade system.

Suggestions

A centralized and moderated free market in the global coffee bean trade has the following advantages:

1) Free Enrolment

A free system ensures that the entry level to the market is as low as possible, so that trading channels can be reached by every coffee bean farmer in the world and bureaucratic costs can be avoided.

2) Open Information Exchange

With open, free, and quality information, farmers could adjust the pricing of their coffee beans competitively. This would help prevent the exploitation of coffee bean farmers and achieve genuine fair-trade.

3) Competitive Pricing

This trading platform is effective in preventing monopoly and price manipulation by a single supplier, as all of the traders involved have to disclose pricing and quantity information.

4) Fair Bargaining Power

A free enrolment scheme encourages the extension of its coverage to remote areas and to developing countries. This significantly increases the number of suppliers and their bargaining power with the buyers. Thus, no single supplier or buyer can manipulate the market and competitive and sustainable pricing can be maintained.

CHU Wai Shan Lily, LEUNG Ka Wai and LEE Wing Yin



糧食危機與區域合作

學校／機構：香港專上學院

隊伍名稱：Onfire

如何透過國際合作有效分配農業資源？

研究課題

糧食危機是一個為人熟悉的名詞，亦是近年的熱門話題。然而，根據聯合國的資料，全球的糧食足以提供全球的糧食消耗。但為甚麼許多的人會得不到溫飽？這是糧食分配不均引發的問題。

以下是引發糧食危機的成因：

- 1) 歐美各國急於訂定強制性生物燃料發展目標，使肥沃的土地不再種植糧食
- 2) 商業投機活動，各國崇尚自由市場，導致壟斷的情況
- 3) 肉類消耗提高
- 4) 天氣反常引致食物流向失衡

建議政策

要緩解糧食危機，須靠國與國通力合作。要令國家順利合作，應由聯合國統籌相關措施。以下是解決糧食短缺的若干建議：

- 1) 限制生物燃料的使用
- 2) 透過長遠的計劃降低肉類消耗
- 3) 國家給予出口限制，避免國內糧食不足
- 4) 提高農業科技

結論

本組認為最有效解決糧食短缺問題的辦法，是在同一產量下更有效地運用糧食，辦法大致上可分為兩種：

- 1) 減少肉類需求並改為增加藻類食品需求
此方法須要國與國之間合作，透過宣傳、教育或是管制實行。
- 2) 管制出口
低收入國家必須管制農業出口。過多的糧食出口會導致自國糧食不足。因此糧食外銷前，國家必須先確定糧食足夠供國內使用。這雖然干預市場自由發展，但卻是確保人民溫飽的重要一環。
- 3) 提高農業科技
現今某些落後地區仍以人力耕作；若先進國家能向他們提供收割機械、撒水設施等協助耕作，將會使整個耕作及收割過程變得更迅速、更有效率。而且，這些機械的成本很低，但卻十分耐用。提升生產效率能大大改善糧食供應問題。

呂佩鳴、陳晞文、楊鍵恩、葉志豪



School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Asian Movement

Rice crisis in Asia Two theories, two solutions

Research Topics and Issues on Hand

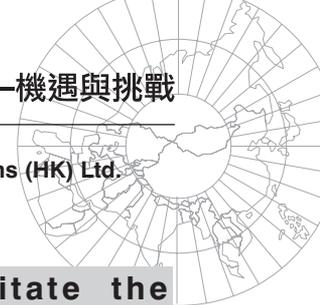
In the first half of 2008, record high rice prices strained living conditions for hundreds of millions of people across Asia and constituted a threat to both economic and political stability. On one hand, policy makers argue that, in the short to medium term, the growing mismatch between supply and demand for rice will continue to be a prime driver of inflation in lower-income Asian countries. It is argued that fluctuations in rice production and supply are attributable more to low levels of production, poor technology, inadequate infrastructure, and investments in the rice sector and less to natural calamities or speculation. On the other hand, activists and bankers contend that there is no shortage of rice and that the ultimate source of the rice crisis was simply a matter of pricing and a logical result of the bans on exports by rice-exporting countries. Between now and 2020, there will be 1.2 billion new rice consumers in Asia. Feeding these people will require the greatest effort in the history of agriculture: rice production must be increased by one third, from today's 320 million tons to 420 million tons. Farmers will have to grow an extra 3.7 million tons every year at the very time that rice land is decreasing and the remaining fields seem to be wearing out. Furthermore, amid the financial tsunami of 2008, bankers are cutting loans to the agricultural sectors and governments face the possibility of seeing a reduction in investment in agricultural infrastructure.

Policy Recommendation

"Two theories, two solutions." We believe that the rice crisis arose from a complex convergence of many events, and the year 2008 should be a wake-up call for an Asia-Pacific multilateralism that has grown accustomed to low performance expectations and a leisurely pace of change. The Asian Movement proposed two sets of measures to tackle the twin problems of inadequate rice production and national hoarding. The first set of measures aims to rebuild a strategic reserve and to revive international coordination through the reform of the East Asian Emergency Rice Reserve. The second set of measures focuses on boosting rice productivity. By re-investing in the agricultural sector, which has long been neglected by Asian governments, the communities in Asia could avoid future supply shock. Rather than burdening already overstressed and overstretched local economies, agricultural investment is exactly what is needed to get people back to work and to assist in powering economies back to health.

HUNG Ching Man and YIP Pui Lam





School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Prometheus

How to strengthen regional economic cooperation in East Asia so as to complement the cooperation in APEC?

Background

Over the past two decades, we have seen increased regional economic cooperation between countries in the Asia-Pacific region. However, after the outbreak of the financial crisis in 1997, the weaknesses of this regional cooperation were completely exposed. Given their different stages of development and the imbalance in their negotiation positions, obstacles to cooperation between these countries were unavoidable. However, where there are obstacles, there are also opportunities. Taking advantage of the similarities and close relationships between the countries in East Asia, the Chiang Mai Initiative was announced in 2000 to create a network of bilateral swap arrangements among Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)+3 countries. Although the focus has centred on dissolving the dissension between the developed and the developing countries, it is also worth exploring how this cooperation in East Asia can be used to facilitate cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Proposed Measures

- 1) In the short-term, the stabilization of regional economies is the foundation of regional economic cooperation. Restricting fictitious economic activities can avoid economic bubbles, so that a mature and stable environment can be developed. The process of cooperation requires an impartial go-between to balance the benefits between the countries, and the Asian Monetary Fund (AMF) could potentially play such a role. With the assistance of the AMF, foreign exchange controls could also be gradually loosened and larger economic benefits could be achieved within the region.
- 2) In the medium-term, a regional exchange rate mechanism is suggested, as lower transaction costs in foreign trade and investment can facilitate cooperation. A fixed exchange to a basket of strong currencies should be included in the mechanism.
- 3) In the long-term, we would like to see the introduction of an Asian common currency. This would eliminate the exchange rate risk in trade and further enhance cooperation, which is our ultimate goal.

TONG Chun Wai Adam, SIU Yip Keung Sam,
CHEUNG Hoi Shan Cammy, LAU Hiu Kwan Ann,



School/Organisation: John Swire & Sons (HK) Ltd.

Team Name: Sequoia

How can APEC facilitate the broadening of business opportunities for SMEs and mitigate the challenges they face?

Focus of Study

With small and medium enterprises (SMEs) becoming increasingly significant pillars in most economies, facilitating the growth of SMEs remains one of APEC's principal concerns. Due to the importance of SMEs, focused efforts on capacity building for such enterprises are instrumental in aligning underprivileged societies with the standards of the developed world. Microenterprises (MEs), the predecessors of SMEs, often face limited access to these resources. In APEC's SME Working Group Strategic Plan 2009-2012, one of the priorities is financing, and the actions to be taken in relation to this priority are as follows:

- 1) To increase the awareness and availability of a wide range of financing sources, from microfinance to venture capital.
- 2) To encourage banks and financial institutions to develop policies that assist SMEs and MEs to access appropriate finance on mutually acceptable terms.

The focus of this study is to make recommendations that will form the basis of the annual work plans of SME working groups in the coming years. In particular, this study will examine the establishment and constant refinement of microfinance institutions (MFIs) to act as facilitators in fostering business growth within the developing world.

Policy Proposal

MFIs extend the provision of financial services to the poor, filling the gap in the financing market which commercial banks are reluctant to serve. However, a dilemma inherently exists in all MFIs, namely the dilemma of balancing the objectives of sustainability and outreach. Existing MFIs tend to operate towards either end, despite both goals being of equal importance and not mutually exclusive. It is possible to attain both objectives within the same institution by maximizing the use of social capital and by innovatively pursuing funding sources.

With regard to regional economies, APEC can motivate governments to release untapped social capital alongside the capital provisions generated by MFIs. Also, innovative financing solutions should be shared and transferred among APEC economies. Transparency is essential to the dissemination of information on funding sources.

Sammy CHOI, Jacqueline WONG,
Kitty KWONG and Ralph WONG



School/Organisation: The Hong Kong University of
Science and Technology

Team Name: Revolution

Enhancing cross-border creative cluster synergy through inter-governmental committee models

Study Topic

The missing link of cross-boundary creative clusters between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta

Creative industry, which includes 11 interconnected sectors, focuses on creating and exploiting intellectual property products. It has been seen as a defensible and sustainable field of economic development and a key component in the new knowledge economy. One important policy base used by Asian governments is the concept of "clustering". A cluster comprises of geographically close groups of interconnected companies and institutions, the high proximity and intense business interactions of which can foster the creativity of its practitioners and serve as a catalyst for economic boom.

Yet, in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta, the failure to improve the regulation discrepancies and the misaligned direction of regional development have resulted in a lack of policy coordination and in intensifying competition between these regions. Even though it has the existing advantage of geographical proximity, the Pearl River Delta cannot effectively exploit the inter-boundary cluster's synergy.

Suggestion

Inter-governmental institutional reforms

We developed an inter-regional cluster approach to help integrate creative business between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta. Therefore, we propose institutional reforms in the governments of both regions. In addition to the regional governments, an inter-governmental organization would both provide a formal top-level communication platform and decide the macro-management direction of the whole region as an integrated creative cluster. A proper deployment of joint government efforts could cultivate the balanced development of the five creative capitals (structural capital, human capital, social capital, cultural capital and outcome of creativity) essential to the development of the creative industry and exploit existing intertwined networks and scattered resources. The pattern of such inter-governmental collaboration could be extended in the Pacific Region, owing to the Pacific countries' common vision of developing creative industries and their adhesion to hardware investment for national-level clusters. Hong Kong could act as the role model and prime mover in devising a cross-national creative cluster in the Pacific circle.

CHEUNG Chin Fai Jonathan, HUI Sze Man Kayley,
CHAN Kwun Yin Chris and LAI Pak Wa, Shera



School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: The Closer

A creative marriage proposal for the movie and tourism industry

Competition Topic

In light of the fact that moviemakers in the Asia-Pacific region have been facing the problem of lack of access to funding, we see the potential for cooperation (a "marriage") between the movie and tourism industries. Having learnt of the success of using movies to promote tourism, we believe that such movies would be able to attract government funding and, at the same time, help to develop the tourism industry.

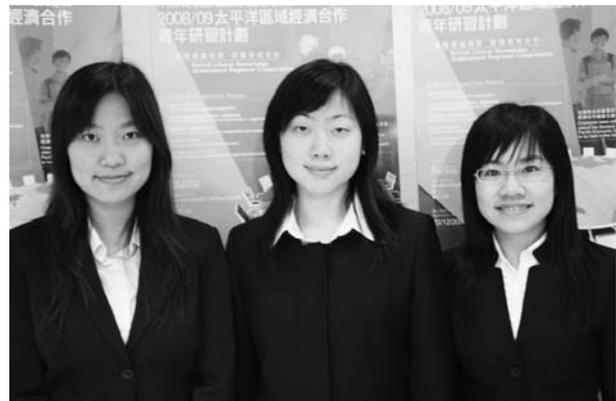
Suggested Measures

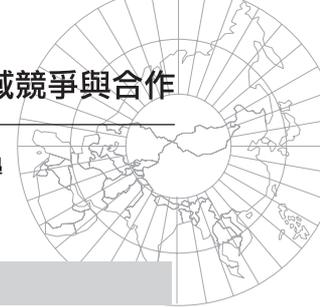
In this report, we will look at the possible ways of raising capital for a movie, such as initial public offering. With more focus on obtaining funding from the tourism industry, this will actually bring benefits to both the movie and tourism industries, as the movies that receive funding would help to promote tourism in return. Urging cooperation in this respect between countries in the Asia-Pacific region, we also suggest establishing an internship exchange platform and increasing the sources of information for the movie industry.

Conclusion

From past experience, we believe that there is little doubt about the love that exists between the movies and tourism; they attract each other with their respective charms. We have found examples of movies successfully promoting tourism in certain places. Nevertheless, the successful marriage between the movies and tourism depends on cooperation between the different countries in the Asia-Pacific region and on whether these countries are willing, for their mutual benefit, to contribute whatever they can. We believe that our suggested approaches will increase their incentives to take a further action.

HUNG Wing Sze, LUI Mei Yee,
LI Yan Hung and MOK So Tsam





School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: BBA Power

Asian animation industry: Problems, opportunities, and strategies

The Problem in the Asian Animation Industry

In Asia, Japan is the regional leader in animation production and marketing, while other countries now play an assisting role. There is little exchange of ideas or cooperation between the different countries within the region, except in some creative competitions for animation. Undoubtedly, there is much scope for strategic cooperation in the further development of Asian animation.

Meanwhile, internally, Japan faces many structural problems, such as the decline in the quality of productions resulting from profit sharing systems and the loss of talent. Japan is also facing intense competition from Western companies like Disney. Other Asian countries lack the advanced skills and the capital to produce high-quality animation.

Strategic Solutions to the Problem

We propose four major strategies:

1) Setting up more channels for animation broadcasting

The main source of revenue for animation comes from the sale of broadcasting rights. Therefore, implementing regulations on TV channels can ensure sufficient profits for local animation.

2) Government Aid

Government aid should be given to the production companies according to their experience and their exposure to international business. Small production companies should be provided with market information and management know-how while big production companies should be provided with offshore promotion and funds.

3) Cooperation

Regional cooperation on a larger scale could help to train talent and to boost investment. Each country should contribute its expertise in production and acquire knowledge and skills from each other. Also, value-adding of existing materials could be achieved and markets could be expanded.

4) Setting up a value chain

A complete value chain is necessary for creating a self-sufficient business model and fostering sustainable growth. Separating production, investment, and distribution should help to provide a wider source of capital and better management.

KEUNG Tsun Hang Henry, CHAN Wing Nin William,
CHAN Chui Yi Christy, WONG Ngan Ling Alice,
and LI Man Man Mandice



學校/機構：香港科技大學/香港浸會大學

隊伍名稱：創 Fusion

公仔盒跨域的危與機

前言

世界的距離越來越近，區域之間的經濟合作大大增加港劇的競爭對手，同時亦帶來不少機遇。而太平洋經濟合作理事會的合作國家及城市都是港劇的競爭對手或潛在市場。本報告從港劇出發，透過研究太平洋經濟合作所屬合作區域的經濟合作政策及現況，分析其為港劇帶來的挑戰及機遇。

建議

為改善港劇在新世代下迎接區域合作的新機遇與挑戰，我們建議從以下方針去為港劇準備新局面。

- 1) 港劇製作公司應保留固有優勢，保持在香港的市場佔有率，才能有本錢迎接外來挑戰。
- 2) 政界及商界需要充分了解各地的經濟合作政策，從而改善弊端，方能為港劇進一步進軍國際市場締造一個良好的合作環境。
- 3) 亞太市場瞬息萬變，電視台應及時把握每一秒的機遇，發揮本身優勢，同時互補不足。
- 4) 港劇要應付新局面，必須以新方向發展，而這是政商、學術界都需要參與討論的。
- 5) 開拓新夥伴及新市場，是迎合區域化合作生產潮流的必要業內調整。

結語：新模式締造雙贏

港劇的營運模式必須創新，並迎合區域經濟合作的元素，通力與政商學術界合作，才是明智的做法。

世界如今已然不同，區域合作的同時，全球化亦已遍及世界任何一個角落，港劇舊有方式已經被時代否定，但優勢依然，機遇不斷，能否掌握就是這一代公仔盒支持者的重要使命。

港劇面向亞太地區並且面對世界，必須先調整自身，控制成本效益，更須重視劇集內容，從不同方面改善兩方面。

創意，是文化之本；文化是繁榮之本，而港劇，是香港文化的基石。

鄭東、黃紅霞





創意產業—區域競爭與合作

School/Organisation: City University of Hong Kong/The
Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Team Name: Citizen

How to protect the creative industry in the Asia-Pacific region through scientific research cooperation?

Our Weakness

The support and association of many facilities and talents is needed to develop the creative industry in Hong Kong. However, Hong Kong lacks access to the talents required for this development.

Due to its traditional culture and customs, the region did not nurture or encourage its citizens to enter the creative industry. Hong Kong is a practical business society which believes in functionalism. Therefore, the creativity of its citizens was neither trained nor cultivated. Many creative talents and even creative products are now imported from other countries. The future direction of the Hong Kong economy will largely depend on the creative industry. As China's markets are becoming more open and there are more entrepôts in the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta, the role of Hong Kong as the major entrepôt between Mainland China and the European Union will be weakened. As Hong Kong's financial industry can be easily affected by global crises, such as the current financial tsunami, there is a need for it to develop a new independent industry in order to secure its economy.

Promotion and Conclusion

The economist Richard Florida said, "Creativity has become the driving force of economic growth." There are two ways for us to develop the creative industries of the Asia-Pacific region:

- 1) We have to train more individuals within the region in order to develop creative industries ourselves.
- 2) We have to attract more creative individuals to the region in order to create a reaction that will stimulate the creative classes within the Asia-Pacific countries.

WU Wai Leung Danny, CHAN Chun Man Man,
WONG Chak Man Gary, LEE Kwai Ying Rainbow
and SHIA Ching Yee Jenny



學校/機構：香港科技大學/香港大學

隊伍名稱：青年策動

構建互惠合作模式：可持續建築的契機與展望

研究課題

泛珠三角區域合作自2004年6月啟動以來，泛珠內部、以至泛珠與鄰近國家或地區的投資合作從未間斷，總體發展理想。《泛珠三角區域環境保護合作協議》雖然促進了該區的經濟合作，但是有關環境保護科技與產業合作的工作仍有待深化和改善。此外，可持續建築對可持續發展的貢獻雖然受到高度的肯定，但各地政府在該領域上的推動和支持亦未能得到廣泛認同。與可持續建築有關的環保企業在缺乏資金和支援下，往往舉步維艱，難以自全。然而，假若各地政府能帶頭支持，並以中介的角色來聯繫不同區域的業內同儕，相信將更能夠為可持續發展和區域經濟發展展現新氣象。

建議政策

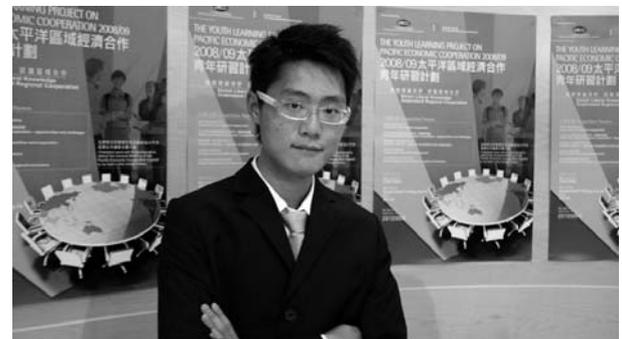
我們建議：以現有的技術交流與合作、區域性規模化產業等為基礎，因應內地和香港不同的經濟及產業結構，並透過具策略性和針對性的合作模式，將泛珠三角區域構建成一個新的創新圈，並發揮其最大作用。

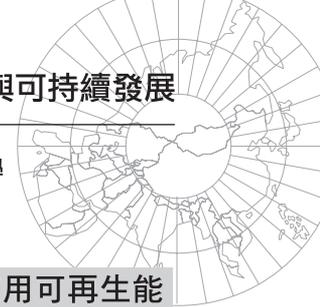
- 1) 構建良好的聯繫平台，打破地域合作上的局限
各區域政府應加強自身的中介角色，消除法例方面的阻力，簡化一切組織架構，提供財務及基礎設施的支援，連繫業界，推動可持續建築的發展。
- 2) 促進可持續建築發展的潛在效力
倡議在可持續建築的發展投放更多資源。若香港能率先發展一套適合亞太區的創新環保技術，不單能為我們的後代創造環境優美、能持續發展的社會，更能惠及珠三角區內的其他市民。
- 3) 分工合作，互補長短

香港憑藉地理優勢，繼續吸引外資，並為內地製造和開拓商機，達至互利。泛珠九省亦應以其豐富地脈資源，繼續擔當「世界工廠」的角色；惟須多加注意環保議題，盡量減少物料消耗，亦宜與港資高科技企業保持合作。

香港與泛珠九省互相了解各區域的具體發展，盡量消除彼此的潛在威脅，從而大大提升區域間之競爭力和經濟效益。

洪建豪、余頌昇





School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Cheese

The use of Photovoltaic Technology in rural areas in the Pacific region

Research Topic

This report aims to investigate the use of Photovoltaic (PV) Technology and to study the feasibility of implementing this technology in rural areas in the Pacific region. The report includes the following:

- 1) The general characteristics, current situation, and implementation of PV Technology in several rural areas
- 2) A forecast of the feasibility of using PV Technology in China
- 3) The role of research institutions and the prospects for PV Technology in China.
- 4) Three possible problems linked to the future implementation of PV Technology in rural areas in the Pacific region: the lack of financial resources, the lack of human resources and the lack of feedstock for solar cells

We chose this topic because we all share the belief that, if a country is to undergo development, the energy usage in its rural villages must be sustainably developed so as to allow the country to grow within a more energy-efficient environment.

General Recommendations

Through innovative financing, education, and the improvement of feedstocks, we see the development potential for China to be one of the pioneers in the Pacific region and to lead and encourage the use of PV Technology in rural areas.

- 1) Financing for the rural areas
 - Provide rural villages with part of the huge start-up costs
 - Encourage the growth of the PV industry
- 2) Education in the rural areas
 - Provide the villagers with the skills and techniques required to apply PV Technology
 - Train workers in the maintenance of the PV Solar Home system
- 3) Supply of the PC solar cell
 - Solves the shortage of feedstock and creates its own demand

CHEUNG Ka Man Carmen, LEE Yi Pui Trista,
SZETO Yat Hei Tiffany and KWONG Tak Kan Dixon



學校/機構：香港理工大學/香港中文大學

隊伍名稱：Armstrong

亞太區域科研合作如何提倡使用可再生能源和支持可持續發展？

簡介

能源是全球性問題，需要全球的能源生產國和消費國緊密合作，而非單一國家或個區域可獨自解決的。亞太區的能源供應國包括中國、印尼、澳洲；消費國包括中國、日本、韓國。

亞太區應建立一個統一供應機制及消費機制，去除惡性競爭。而亞太區過分依賴非再生能源的問題更是十分嚴重。化石燃料佔總能源消耗量大於六成七，再生能源則只約佔兩成。故此，本報告將先了解各國的能源政策及情況，然後提出建議，解決現有問題。

我們會以研究國際會議（《約翰內斯堡可持續發展承諾》和《東協能源部長會議》）來歸納出一些發展方向，以及了解不同國家在再生能源的應用情況。

各國的合作可參照以下五點共識：

- 1) 各國應合作研發技術，提高應用再生能源的百分比；並交流總結經驗，使亞太各國使用再生能源都能符合可持續發展的原則。
- 2) 各國合作應遵循互惠互利、保護知識產權、整合資源、技術創新等原則。
- 3) 建議將可再生能源和新能源作為各政府間科技合作的優先領域，呼籲政府為相關領域的合作創建基礎條件，給予優惠政策，推動太陽能、風能、生物質能、地熱能的科技合作，鼓勵建立聯合實驗室和產業基地
- 4) 持續關注能源問題，開展多種形式的交流與合作，集中展示該領域的新技術和新成果；促進各國的科學家、工程技術人員、企業人士和政府官員間的互訪和交流。
- 5) 國際組織亦可提供一定程度的協助。例如資助發展組織亞洲開發銀行（ADB）成立「未來碳基金」，將利用2012年過後所產生的碳權來提供亞太地區清淨能源計畫的資金。

袁智宏、梁栩滔、盧國成、謝嘉恩



School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Legend

Energy and sustainable development - Renewable energy

Research Subject

On the agenda of APEC's meeting in June 2004, one of the objectives laid down was "Facilitating Energy Investment in the APEC Region" by means such as working with the private sector and financial institutions to facilitate greater investments in clean and more efficient energy infrastructure and technologies. However, this is not enough; more precisely, the direction of these efforts seems a little off track. The major investments and funds should be put into energy service companies rather than only into clean and more efficient energy infrastructure and technologies. This would be the best way to accelerate the application of renewable energy.

Suggestions

More policies should be introduced by governments in all APEC countries to specifically accelerate the development of ESCO industry, as boosting this industry is the key to solving current problems.

(An ESCO is a company that provides energy efficiency and other value-added services.)

Four requirements for setting up the environment of applying renewable energy:

- 1) Increase the domestic demand for energy services.
- 2) Set up a relatively perfect energy services market.
- 3) Introduce preferential policies to increase the willingness of the U.S. ESCOs to make investments.

Conclusion

Overall, if other governments in APEC would really accept our suggestions, make full use of the advanced ESCO industry in the U.S., and grasp this precious opportunity to develop ESCO industry, their own ESCO industries would quickly grow and, just like solar assisted air conditioning technology, many promising renewable energy applications would become known and accepted by more people. The wider application of renewable energy will then no longer be a problem and the impact of these technologies on energy saving and CO2 reduction would benefit the whole APEC region. Thus, both APEC and the whole world would have a brighter future.

TIAN Cong, LIN Mu, GAO Bo and XIANG Shihui

隊伍名稱：InVision

「再生」每一天

研究課題

中國現正面對嚴峻的能源問題，現有的石油與煤炭能源不足以支持日益增長的人口及蓬勃發展的城市與工業。

提倡節能及可持續發展的再生能源是中國未來能源發展的出路。中國政府多年前已開始研發及投資再生能源，並於公、私營企業全力拓展節能及再生能源開發計劃。然而，措施主要集中於科研及技術發展上，未有長遠而面向大眾的計劃，以致節能及再生能源概念一直未能普及至大眾階層，更未能與國民生活接軌。

建議政策

有見市民對節能及使用再生能源的意識低落，建議推出「再生」每一天能源計劃，政策重點為提升大眾對再生能源及其重要性的認識，並主動關心能源問題、採用節能設施，最終使節能及再生能源概念融入生活每個細節中。政策可針對以下幾個對象進行：

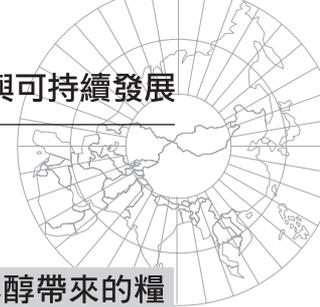
- 1) 商界
 - 創立和推廣「綠色慳錢」標籤
 - 提供稅務優惠
 - 集團籌組「綠色革命」及名人宣傳大使計劃
 - 與政府攜手發展「綠色小區」
- 2) 教育界
 - 在常規教育中加入節能與再生能源發展及應用的課程
 - 成立相關教育資源中心
 - 建立平台，讓各國學者及專家能夠互相交流分享
- 3) 普羅大眾
 - 加強公民教育
 - 省電燈泡計劃

總結

要成功推行節能及再生能源計劃，提升民眾意識是首要的一環。本報告的方案旨在提高社會各階層對節能及再生能源的認識，最終將其培養成生活習慣，全面融入生活每個細節。而香港與中國關係密切，可藉「再生」每一天計劃的成功，擔當龍頭角色，將發展出的民眾教育模式、科技、設施、產品與成功經驗帶到其他亞太地區，促進整個亞太區的節能與再生能源發展。

陳燕妮、郭凡得、梁麗明、方芷寧





學校／機構：香港中文大學
隊伍名稱：學之動力

發展新型汽車能源，抵抗金融海嘯

研究課題

總觀全世界，目前的金融危機和能源緊缺，大大打擊汽車業的發展；而且，開發新型汽車能源來振興汽車業的需要，迫在眉睫。各國正積極制定政策，鼓勵開發新型汽車能源。

與此同時，金融海嘯的衝擊明顯降低了公司間的合作門檻，許多汽車公司都曾主動尋求合作。不過金融海嘯之前，多數合作都只集中在生產層面，而單靠一兩間汽車公司是很難成功研發出整輛新型能源汽車的，而這些就要靠可以通過公司和國家之間跨區域的科研合作來實現。

建議政策

我們建議大學、公司、國家三者之間加強跨區域科研合作，發揮彼此優勢，建立互惠關係。此外，國家與大學需定期召開國內、國際論壇，以探討新型能源汽車問題。此舉可以既可增加國家和企業間交流，刺激新思維，同時亦能夠提供平台，解決存在的共同問題。

結論

報告中分析了金融海嘯下汽車業的現狀，闡述了如何通過發展新型能源刺激汽車市場，並通過重點描述乙醇汽油和混合動力汽車的原理、可行性、其發展前景，並進一步探討新型汽車能源的可持續發展，最後強調如何通過區域間合作推廣新型能源應用。

儘管目前發展新型汽車能源需要投入較高的資本，新能源使用起來可能有難度；但是從其發展前景來看，新型能源可以減少使用非再生能源，確保資源的可持續發展，降低二氧化碳排放，減緩溫室效應，可以開拓新市場，拉動內需等等。

另外，在現今社會，誰先掌握新能源技術，誰就先踏入沒有競爭對手的新市場。而且，保護環境是世界經濟發展的大趨勢，越來越多的人開始關注環境問題，尋求保護環境的方法，企業也逐漸向環保、低耗能、節能的方向發展。

我們相信新型能源汽車可以掀起新一輪的汽車業旋風，形成企業和環境的「雙贏」，使其更快擺脫金融危機的影響。

姜依依、易寧宇、徐曉慧、陳詩玲



學校／機構：香港專上學院
隊伍名稱：獅子王

如何透過亞太區域合作紓緩乙醇帶來的糧食危機？

研究課題

本次研究主要為探討生物燃料乙醇與全球糧食之間的矛盾。能源危機是全球關注的話題，乙醇似乎是解決問題的其中一個方法。

各國把目光放在乙醇的好處上，以立法與補貼等方法加速發展乙醇產業。但是，正因為乙醇的原材料是人類的糧食，乙醇的發展加劇了糧食不足的問題。因此，我們研究的目的是想找出如何有效地做到「能源不與人類爭糧」的情況。

建議政策

我們的建議主要從「政策」、「乙醇替代品」與「基因發展」三方面著手：

1) 政策

希望透過各成員國之間的合作，廢除一些保護乙醇產業的條款，或是通過一些貿易手段，務求使乙醇與糧食產量維持在穩定水平。

2) 乙醇替代品

積極發展非乙醇生物能源，目標是令糧食產品與生物能源得到平衡發展。

3) 基因發展

透過生物科技的發展，希望能長遠地增加糧食產量，甚至是增加食物中的糖份，從而以少量農產品生產大量乙醇，達到一舉兩得的效果。

結論

縱觀報告內容，無疑中止製造乙醇是解決糧食危機的有效方法，但不會是一個好方法。就以巴西為例子，巴西是世界上第二大的乙醇生產國，多年來巴西一直生產乙醇代替石油，自給自足，而且創造了許多就業機會。如果中止了乙醇生產，巴西便要購買石油，直接令其經濟直線下降，而且加快了石油的消耗，所以中止乙醇生產也違反社會責任。唯今之計就只有設立措施控制這些食材的價格，找尋其他非食材資源，代替食材資源製造乙醇。另外依靠長遠的發展和研究，以求在環保燃料乙醇和糧食危機中取得平衡。

陳樂禧、陳雅莉、關啟進、何寶琪、梁澤仁



School/Organisation: The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Team Name: Global Touch

THE 2P DUALITY: The crux of forging SD in the Asia-Pacific region

Overview

The perspective of our proposal is dedicated to presenting a solution to Sustainable Development (SD) in the Asia-Pacific (AP) region. Towards the end of our report, we will propose a viable and synergic cooperation model for AP countries, forging feedback chains, which we call "SD Rings", that are coordinated under the overarching SD Blueprint.

To explain the full scope of the foundations of our proposal, we will, in preceding sections, review the conception of SD and analyze the present gridlock in energy trade among AP countries.

From a topic integrated perspective, which we call "Conception with Action", we will identify two profound tensions in the conception of SD in the hope of reconciling them in our perspective.

Bridging the status quo in the AP region and our vision into the future, namely a future with vibrant mutual incentives, energy and technology trade, and SD transfer among nations, is our innovative concept of 2P Duality.

Vision

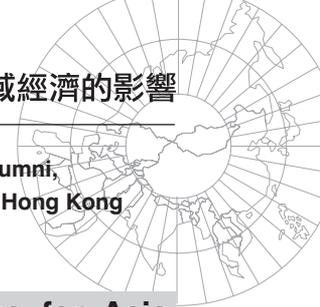
"Paradigm shifts" are not exceptional in the history of mankind. The same thing is happening in relation to the conception of energy and SD. The paradigm is shifting, and we have proven that the signs show us that it is imminent and that it has to shift quickly. The transition from "economic development extremism" to the well-balanced SD mode may not be entirely smooth.

With the pilot free trade pilot scheme and APEC as an affirmative agent, we propose to facilitate the transitional process in the best possible way. With 2P Duality as the primary principle of the pilot free trade, we propose to reconcile the present tensions among stakeholders and to initiate numerous succeeding steps in the SD Scheme.

By adopting our perspective, a sustainable landscape would arise across the Asia-Pacific region, and the conception and action of merging energy use into a part of SD would itself develop sustainably and ultimately perpetuate the legacy of mankind.

YIP Ho Long, HO Yan Yue Nicholas, LIU Kai Wa Ken,





學校／機構：香港理工大學

隊伍名稱：G1

如何透過政策及市場的配合來減少全球通脹對經濟及民生的衝擊？

研究課題

當前不少經濟體及其央行的大規模注資和金融救援計劃，都會導致貨幣增發和財政赤字增長，長遠可能轉化為通貨膨脹壓力。

通貨膨脹上升一般有兩方面的因素：需求推動和供給拉動。

但現時可能會引起惡性通脹的最大因素是貨幣現象，而其中最大的原動力必然牽涉到通脹預期。另外，物價大幅上升亦會引起人們對通脹產生惡性預期。

對應建議

- 1) 央行收緊貨幣政策和約束鈔票的發行量
 - 防止通脹產生，固守貨幣的信譽，避免引起通脹預期。
- 2) 進行世界貿易談判、鼓勵發展跨國跨區企業、發展核能、改革農業結構
 - 遏止物價過快上漲所引起的通脹預期，以及防止物價和貨幣螺旋式的通脹形成
- 3) 使用多國貨幣為外匯儲備、增加資源儲備、對海外重要經濟資源進行收購，對重要戰略物資進行儲備
 - 減少全球惡性通脹對經濟及民生的衝擊。
- 4) 刺激供應、增加基建、建立社區經濟互助網絡
 - 刺激經濟，減少通脹對民生的衝擊；亦要防止「高通脹低增長」的「滯脹」經濟形態。

游定邦、何校平

School/Organisation: University Hall Alumni,
The University of Hong Kong

Team Name: U-Hall 144

The 10,000-dollar challenge for Asia - How China acts first

Competition Theme

This paper argues that managing inflation in an economy relies on tackling sectoral obstacles to meeting future economic needs and on re-working monetary and financial stability. China, which will account for 40% of Asia's GDP growth between 2001 to 2010, is employed as an example to illustrate how to act first by carrying out necessary reforms in response to the current crisis and upcoming challenges.

Proposed Measures

- 1) Upgrading the Value Chain - Global Manufacturers
 - a. 2008-2015: Domestic consumption and intra-regional trade
 - I. Intra-regional trade
 - II. Domestic consumption
 - b. 2015 onwards: Global manufacturing
 - Investment in Research and Development for state-controlled companies and small and medium enterprises
 - Building up Chinese brands
 - Cross-border strategies: Adaptation, Aggregation, Arbitrage
- 2) Rural Reform
 - a. Provincial farm corporate licences
 - b. Asset-based equity investments
 - c. Debt obligation and insurance
 - d. Tax incentives and incomes
- 3) Financial Stability: Sectoral Control and Regional Exchange Agreement
 - a. Foster Credit Control
 - Sectoral capital reserve requirement
 - Upgrade the credit risk management systems of banks and institutes
 - b. Retain Monetary Control
 - Upgrade sectoral risk management
 - Standardize risk management tools
 - Centralized exchange platform for standardized products
 - c. Regain Currency Control
 - Shift currency denomination of trade invoicing to regional currencies
 - Multilateral currency-swap agreements

WONG Chi Him Gary and NG Lam Alvin



全球通脹對區域經濟的影響

School/Organisation: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Team Name: SPARK

Global inflation - Concerns and fiscal policy outlook

During the past two years, inflation rates in many economies have soared. In this report, the reasons that have contributed to this price boom are analyzed. The causes are mainly the low interest rate policy adopted by the central banks, global growth, supply constraints putting upward pressure on prices, and overheating. The common strategies promoted by countries to deal with inflation are monetary policies, fiscal policies, direct wage controls, and fixed exchange rates. This report will focus on discussing fiscal policies, including the justifications of their effectiveness and the doubts raised when they are implemented. In order to have a more solid understanding of the execution of fiscal policy, two countries are selected for investigation: Australia, an advanced economy, and Indonesia, an emerging economy.

Proposal

In our proposal, we firstly point out the problems encountered by and the needs of two kinds of economies (i.e., the economies of developing countries and of developed countries). Here, two respective examples - Indonesia and Australia - are cited, and we give suggestions on when and how to apply fiscal policies so as to attain their optimum effects against inflation. With regard to Indonesia, we suggest when either expansionary or concretionary fiscal policies should be applied with respect to changes in oil price. The cruxes of the application discussed are:

- 1) To stimulate the consumption and the investment of the local private sectors in oil before attending to the soaring global oil prices.
- 2) To synchronize, in times of shortages in supply, the onset of the crowding-out effect with the rise in global oil prices.

With regard to Australia, we focus on the issue of the areas in which government spending should be introduced so as to work against inflation without distorting the progress of economic development. We also suggest further innovations, which could supplement existing policies, to find new ways out of the problem of inflation.

LAM Kam Wai Bonnie and WONG Shi Chun Lancelot



學校／機構：香港專上學院

隊伍名稱：Infinity

通脹對區域經濟的影響和解決方法

研究課題

區域經濟合作應對通脹問題的相關政策分別有兩項：

- 1) 增加區域自身的競爭力，減少對外來商品的依靠，從而減少外來經濟對區域經濟的衝擊。
- 2) 供應者提高物品的價格，將多出的支出由買方負擔。

以上兩項措施存在著幾個重要的問題。

措施1在改善本地競爭力上未有明確的標準和方針，未有實際針對任何一種特定的貨品，並沒有提出實際的援助措施，例如財政協助或減少入口等；這樣將難以有效地維持本地商品的競爭力。

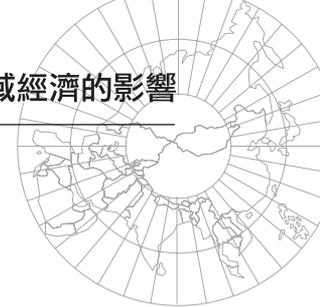
措施2的提高價格措施對經濟毫無幫助，由買方承擔支出差額將會增加市民負擔，減低市民的消费力及消費意欲，影響商品的收入及整體經濟，從而增加政府在社會福利的負擔。因此，此項措施只會火上加油，對減輕通脹壓力毫無幫助。

建議政策

- 1) 政府增加津貼給市民，例如
 - 電費減免
 - 差餉減免
- 2) 政府統一批發生活必須品，防止物價持續上升。
- 3) 在提升公共交通的費用上，政府應該訂立更明確的標準，並考慮當前的經濟狀況，以決定是否接納某機構的加價建議。
- 4) 政府應在一些特定物品投放更多資源，減少對外來商品的依靠。

韓柏加、張凱豐





School/Organisation: The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Team Name: Junior

Global inflation and its effect on regional economics

Research Topic

The purpose of writing this report is to analyze the causes and consequences of global inflation and to suggest solutions to the problems. Our report mainly focuses on the inflation problems of Asian countries and their far-reaching impact in the world. In the report, we concentrate on both the positive and negative consequences of inflation. Positive impacts include the reflection of the growth of economy, a decrease in unemployment rates, and the Tobin Effect. The negative impacts include hyperinflation, stagflation, the uneven distribution of wealth, the floating of exchange rate, and the uncertainties brought about by inflation.

Preliminary Proposals

Three main preliminary proposals are suggested:

- 1) Enhance regional cooperation in the monetary system
- 2) Enhance regional cooperation in production line and technology sharing

To help lower the production costs of communities and to encourage regional cooperation, resources should be allocated efficiently and general price levels should be lowered.

- 3) Remove trade protectionism

As much potential revenue is captured by the trade protectionism that leads to higher price levels, it is suggested that trade protectionism should be removed.

Conclusion

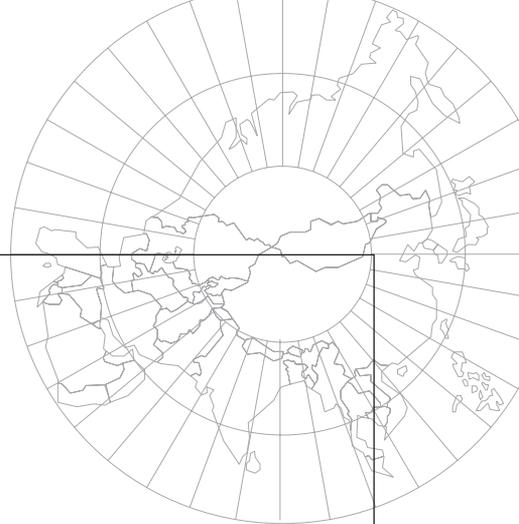
Global inflation brings both negative influences and positive effects. In the coming few years, the world may face stagflation, while the world's financial markets are facing downturn. Many countries will give first priority to their own interests and attempt to tighten their monetary policies to rescue the financial markets, thus slowing down the process of globalization.

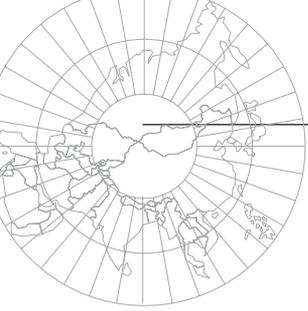
However, we suggest that countries should consider long-term developments. Major central banks in the world should reverse their accommodative interest rate policies in order to strike a balance between economic growth and inflation. By removing trade protectionism and by enhancing regional cooperation in production line and technology sharing and in the monetary system, we believe that the negative effects of global inflation could be solved by regional cooperation.

LO Hoi Ching and FUNG Yik Chun



合辦機構簡介





香港青年協會
the hongkong federation of youth groups

過去四十八年來，香港青年協會（簡稱青協）致力服務全港青年。隨著社會不斷轉變，青年所面對的機遇和挑戰時有不同，而青協一直不離不棄，關愛青年並陪伴他們一同成長。本著以青年為本的精神，我們透過專業服務和多元化活動，培育年青一代發揮潛能，為社會貢獻所長。至今每年使用我們服務的人次已達500萬。在社會各界支持下，我們全港設有60個服務單位和22所青年空間，全面為青年提供學習、交流和發揮創意的平台。此外，青協u21青年網絡會員人數已超過26萬；而為推動青年發揮互助精神、實踐公民責任的青年義工網絡，亦有逾11萬登記義工。在「青協·有您需要」的信念下，我們全面拓展12項核心服務，時刻回應青年的需要，並為他們提供適切服務，包括：青年空間、就業支援、邊青服務、輔導服務、親子調解、網上服務、領袖培訓、義工服務、教育服務、創意交流、文康體藝、研究出版。

網址：hkfyg.org.hk

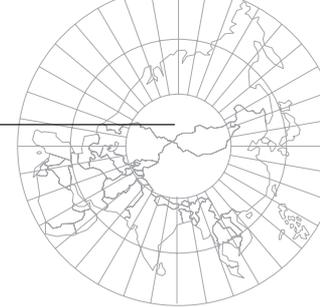
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青年領袖發展中心

青年領袖發展中心乃香港青年協會轄下服務單位之一，於2000年4月成立，一直致力為香港15至34歲具領袖潛質的青年，提供全面、有系統、專業的領袖才能訓練，讓他們發揮領袖潛質，豐富個人知識和經驗，肩負起領導角色和責任，以貢獻社會不同領域。在過去八年的青年領袖培訓旅程上，已有超過24,000名本地中學及大學生領袖曾參加本中心舉辦的領袖培訓課程及活動；而中心更獲300多位社會領袖共同分享我們的信念，與我們的學員分享他們的寶貴領導經驗及睿智。為培育具服務心志的青年領袖，中心更於2006年創立《香港200》領袖計劃。此計劃為期10年，每年培訓200名優秀青年承擔社會責任，貢獻香港社會的發展。

網址：leadership21.hkfyg.org.hk



太平洋經濟合作香港委員會
**Hong Kong Committee for
Pacific Economic Cooperation**

太平洋經濟合作香港委員會（委員會）於1990年3月成立，向政府就參與太平洋經濟合作議會的事宜提供意見。

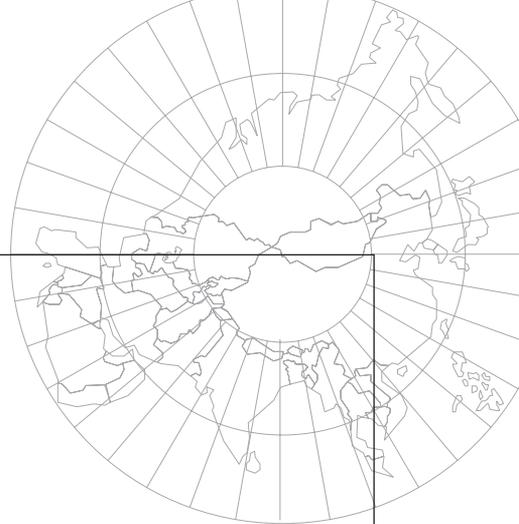
委員會由學者、商界領袖和政府官員三方人士組成，各會員均以個人名義參與。委員會的現任主席是香港中文大學經濟學系系主任及教授宋恩榮教授，其任期由2008年4月1日至2010年3月31日，為期兩年。工業貿易署負責提供秘書處服務。

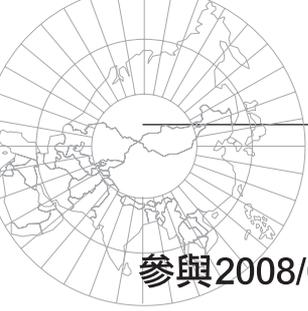
香港於1991年5月加入太平洋經濟合作議會；從1997年7月1日起一直以「中國香港」的名義繼續維持其獨立及正式委員會的身份。從成立開始，委員會一直積極參與太平洋經濟合作議會，並於1999至2001年期間，擔任太平洋經濟合作議會的主席，及在2001年11月主辦第十四屆全體大會。

除了參與太平洋經濟合作議會的項目、研討會及會議，委員會近年著重接觸公眾（特別是工商界及青年），並推行了連串計劃，向本港市民宣傳區域合作事宜，及介紹太平洋經濟合作議會和委員會的工作。自2004年，委員會就不同課題舉辦專題講座：包括內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排、區內債券市場、可持續發展旅遊業、世貿組織多哈議程發展及環境保護。在2005年，委員會與香港青年協會（青協）合辦了第一屆太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃。基於該青年研習計劃的成功，委員會於2006/07年再接再厲，與青協合辦第二屆太平洋區域經濟合作青年研習計劃。該兩屆青年研習計劃吸引了超過280及380人參加，而勝出的隊伍分別獲贊助前往南韓首爾及澳洲悉尼出席太平洋經濟合作議會全體大會。鑑於專題講座和青年研習計劃均十分成功，委員會將繼續推廣工作，讓公眾認識太平洋經濟合作議會的工作和信念。

有關太平洋經濟合作香港委員會的更詳細資料，請瀏覽www.hkcpec.org。

附錄





參與2008/09太平洋經濟合作青年研習計劃的學校及團體

學校

九龍工業學校	香港培道中學	聖公會曾肇添中學
中華傳道會安柱中學	香港華仁書院	聖保祿學校（中學部）
中華聖潔會靈風中學	香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學	聖保羅男女中學
庇理羅士女子中學	荃灣公立何傳耀紀念中學	聖保羅書院
明愛柴灣馬登基金中學	馬鞍山崇真中學	聖貞德中學
東華三院吳祥川紀念中學	崇正中學	聖馬可中學
東華三院張明添中學	培僑中學	聖類斯中學
東華三院黃笏南中學	新界鄉議局元朗區中學	德雅中學
宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學	新會商會中學	觀塘瑪利諾書院
恆生商學書院	聖公會呂明才中學	
保良局莊啟程預科書院	聖公會林護紀念中學	

大專院校

香港大學	香港科技大學	香港理工大學
香港中文大學	香港浸會大學	香港樹仁大學
香港城市大學	香港專上學院	

公司／團體

香港太古集團有限公司	香港大專商學生聯會	香港大學大學堂舊生
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