

廖寶城









陳勤業



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林絢琛

國學大師饒宗頤教授書名提字



Business 048

持續改善III ——頂級企業實戰秘笈

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Foreword

It is a great honor to introduce this book of research articles. First, it is an opportunity to congratulate the authors for their excellent research that demonstrates their capabilities as accomplished researchers. Second, this book will be very helpful to describe to Westerners the diversity and quality of the research conducted in China.

The studies assembled in this book have been conducted by members of One World Research Group. All have completed a post-doctoral research program. The research articles assembled in this book will sure be an inspiration and a guide for young doctoral students.

Indeed, these articles make a great contribution to the advancement of many disciplines and furthermore they make a significant contribution by linking many disciplines that are too often isolated in our universities. These professors came from different disciplines. One way to make progress in research is to link two domains and to link two international groups.

Why do people enter in a postdoctoral formal research structure? It is to push further the research done in the doctoral program so that it can lead to international publications. I have been honored to guide many Chinese postdoctoral participants.

Nowadays, research can no more be locked solely in libraries and should be available under divers formats among which a book is certainly one of the most useful to broadcast in a significant manner a group of researchers. These articles are brought together and are conveniently arranged by the editor after proper verification. The editor role is ingrate as it uses a lot of energy to synchronize efforts of many authors into the elaboration of a synergy.

Today, business is international due to globalization and opening of markets. In order to succeed, this strategy must be supported by exchange of ideas and knowledge between countries. A book like this one fulfills very well this task as it is intended to a large audience with various interests; as such this book is a witness of China's engagement toward research and an ambassador of its scientific community.

The articles will interest readers in many Western and Chinese universities, research centers, and business communities. I am sure that it will encounter a large popularity in these environments.

Russins



Dr. Prosper Bernard

 $Honorary\ President\ of\ the\ International\ Postdoctoral\ Association.$

Professor and Former Vice Vector at the University of Québec in Montréal.

Chairman of the University Consortium of the Americas.

 $\hbox{Co-founder of the One World Research Group.}\\$

President of the International MBA Association.

May 2021

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Foreword

I will start out this foreword by putting these outstanding papers into a grander perspective – at the beginning of the 21st century and on the both coasts of the Pacific Ocean. In this particular time and location, the torrents of globalization, the flux of innovation, the growing aspiration of the East, the increasing self-doubt of the West, make the topics and conclusions of these papers ever so poignant and compelling to read.

The collection of papers, "Continuous Improvement towards world class Construction Industry secret", "A Study on Innovation and e-Service Quality for Developing e-Retailing Mass Entrepreneurship", "Enhancement of Corporate Governance in Small to Medium Size Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Hong Kong from the Board's Perspective" and "Sustainable Development Water Resource in Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, China" by Drs. Philip Chan, Eddie Liu, Marianna Tsang, Keith Wong, Wilson Lam, Patrick Wong and Hely Law. all intertwine with the common threads of innovation, technology, globalization and the rise of China as the major economic power. The research papers not only describe the results of their postdoctoral research projects, but also mark the unique moment in history. For the last three centuries, the innovations in the world are mostly one-sided - they happened in the West, started with the industrial revolution in Europe, to the latest computing technology in Silicon Valley. Well, no more! The waves of innovation is moving east gradually, by people that understand the importance of global connection, appreciate the advances in technology and capable of conducting solid, timely research - like the four authors, who, with modest advises from me, have accomplished a set of remarkable researches after studying at several top universities in California such as Stanford University, University of California at Berkeley and at the Institute for Innovation and Economic Development that I founded and direct at the California State University Monterey Bay.

This is a remarkable set of research papers by a group of dedicated researchers. Their research projects have not only demonstrated their ingenuity and hard work, they provide clear evidence that through decades of connection between the East and the West, the innovation is taking roots in China. A Must Read! I'll say. Well done! Drs. Philip Chan, Eddie Liu, Marianna Tsang and Keith Wong, Wilson Lam, Patrick Wong and Hely Law!

Sin)no



Eric Y. Tao. Ph.D.
Professor and Director
Institute for Innovation and Economic Development at
California State University Monterey Bay
Honorary Advisor, International Postdoctoral Association
June 2021
Carmel, California, USA

Foreword

The business sector in Hong Kong and the Mainland of China has been dramatically transformed over the past two decades. Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Belt and Road Initiative, globalisation, deregulation, rising customer expectation, volatile business environment and intensified competition all present new challenges and opportunities for businesses, particularly in the era of the COVID-19 pandemic. The issue of sustainable growth has become imminent for almost all business entities.

This book captures the central themes of performance management and organization development of business organizations in seven postdoctoral papers from California State University (Monterey Bay), University of Quebec at Montreal, University of Hong Kong and Chinese Academy of Governance, together with more than ten cases of experience sharing. The authors give a comprehensive account of the process of continuous improvement spiral in multi-national corporations. With the research focusing on participative learning and individual enlightenment, the concepts of learning organization and personal mastery are widely discussed. They form the backbone of the excellent research findings in the postdoctoral study.

I would like to express my appreciation to the seven authors of this volume for their research effort and dedication to the process of continuous improvement in management. This study embodies collaboration between members of an organization to achieve enduring success, and represents an extension of the "Hong Kong Spirit" in the business setting.

I also find the contents of this publication a complement to the initiative of lifelong learning for people in general. The self-improvement spiral conveys the important message of continuous learning in life. It is a process which fosters self-understanding, self-management and self-actualisation.

It is a wonderful experience reading this book, and I gladly recommend it to both business people and non-business people. You will find something in it for you.

Jeff Sre



Mr Jeff SZE
Political Assistant to Secretary for Education
Education Bureau,
The Government of the HKSAR
May 2021

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Preface

It has always been the vision of business leaders to build a learning organization. Who wouldn't want to work for a company that has created a culture of learning from and even embracing mistakes as opportunities to gain knowledge? Or pushing innovation through bold experimentation? Or fostering and investing in development for its employees? The common questions are: how to make this happen and what are the secrets of success?

There is an old saying: "To do a good job, one must first sharpen one's tool." The continuous triumph of a company comes from its employees as well as its customers. For the company to keep customers satisfied, it is vital to have competent and committed staff, and a self-improvement culture to achieve enduring greatness.

A learning organization makes up of employees skilled at creating, acquiring, and transferring knowledge. These people could help their firms cultivate tolerance, foster open discussion, and think holistically and systemically. Such learning organizations would be able to adapt to the unpredictable more quickly than their competitors could.

This book, which is the recent work of seven Postdoctoral Fellows, Visiting Scholars, Doctorates from California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB), University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM), Azteca University, Hong Kong University and National Academy of Governance (NAG), may provide the answers. Through action research efforts with typical multinational companies in the emerging Chinese market, the authors explore the in-depth details of turning traditional companies into market-oriented and dynamic learning organizations.

Readers should be inspired through reading these nine postdoctoral and doctoral papers. I gladly recommend this book to people in the academic fields and the business sectors.

W.K. Co



Ir Dr the Honorable LO WAI KWOK, SBS, MH, JP Honorary Advisor of International Postdoctoral Association (www.IPostdocA. org)

Member, CPPCC National Committee

Member of Legislative Council (Functional Constituency – Engineering)

Chairman, Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong

June, 2021

Preface

Dramatic changes have taken place globally and locally during the last few years. The US-China trade war, the conflict between unilateralism and multilateralism. The local social turmoil. The severity of COVID-19. The major overhaul of the political scene in Hong Kong. The recent major revamp of the HKSAR administration system to ensure stability and prosperity in the long term, and, most important of all, the success of "One Country Two Systems"

Despite all these new changes which he have never experienced before, Hong Kong remains as one of the four international financial centres in the world, according to the 29th Global Financial Index, apart from ever well known status as the freest city in the world.

This book has a good collection of postdoctoral and doctoral papers from top universities as well as research studies of the operation of global enterprises. The findings and comments from these works will equip the reader to appreciate the ever rapid-changing world business and economic scenes.

I would be please to recommend this book to anyone whether he is in the business sector, or he simply wishes to extend his life-long learning interest.

Raymond Ho



Ir Dr RAYMOND HO CHUNG-TAI, SBS, MBE, SBStJ, JP Honorary Advisor of International Postdoctoral Association Member of Legislative Council, HKSAR (1996-2012) Deputy to the National People's Congress, PRC (10th and 11th terms) June 2021

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序

現代企業的繁榮建立在創新和效率之上。技術、銷售和管理技術是對成功來說都至為關鍵,然而,「人」是成功的主要驅動力。只有那些能為員工提供持續幫助、優化並改善其理念、技巧和生產力的公司,才能在21世紀日益激烈的全球化競爭中佔據優勢。

1913年兩果·孟斯特伯格出版了其開創性著作《心理學與工業效率》,其將心理學原理應用於培訓和行為研究,自那時起西方工業便做出調整來應對變革的挑戰,並在過去一個世紀中實現了持續增長和不斷創新。而中國在其進行現代化進程時,在建立本土工業的嘗試中卻舉步維艱。造成中國的落後和失敗有諸多原因,未能認識到個體的獨特性和創造性就是其中的原因之一。其未能將心理學作為人的研究的一部分,尤其是在創新的過程中沒有幫助個人解放創新的潛力和協同能力,這是另外一個原因。我很高興,本書的作者,不僅發現了行為研究在改善中國的工業中所扮演的重要角色,還將其應用到電梯工業,尤其是將其應用到改善中國境內世界最大的電梯公司的產品和服務上。

七位博士後,訪問學者和博士包括美國蒙特利灣加州州立大學(CSUMB),加拿大魁北克大學(UQAM),香港大學(HKU),中國國家行政學院和阿茲特克大學等,作者從事教學、管理、醫療、建築、製造、一帶一路、互聯網、仲裁,調解和智慧財產權工作,並為實現全要素生產率增長的行為研究和培訓系統提供指導。另外,他敏銳地認識到並鼓勵應用儒家智慧在人類和學習方面的作用,並努力將其發揚光大。在過去的二十年,根據聯合國教科文組織有關人類未來一系列的宣言精神,全世界很多著名的學者致力於此。儒家思想具有整體性,它和中國古代思想關於人類是不斷地自我反省和自我調整的過程的理念相互呼應。人類是自由和奮鬥的。生活的目的在於愛和幸福,其是通過自我實現和為他人服務是實現的。面對著 21 世紀初期這麼多的自然災害和人造災害,人類必須放棄個人主義和貪婪,接受我們的生存必須依靠普遍意識並實踐孔子的智慧這一事實。

中國的企業面臨著來自國內外的史無前例的困難和挑戰,在此之際,本書的出版是非常及時的。本書是在中國的土地上為了提高企業總生產力所做的深入細緻的實驗,其對科學管理的建議將幫助中國的經理們作出改變並獲得成功。我謹向各個領域的領導者推薦此書。

独装



初志農教授 中央人民政府駐香港特別行政區聯絡辦公室 教育科技部前部長 2021 年 6 月

序

寒風拂面,季節轉換,又到了需要添加衣裳的季節。從2008年9月15日震驚世界的「雷曼兄弟破產」到「希臘金融危機」事件以來,全球陷入「全世界同步衰退」的世界經濟,雖然我國在政府一系列強有力的宏觀經濟調控政策及各方努力下仍異軍突起,保持增長,但仍然背負著巨大任務前行的形式更加嚴峻!

然而,從企業層面上試著詳細看一下經濟狀況,隨著國家經濟發展結構的轉型,恐怕大家的做法都是以無論怎樣方式都要獲得利潤,增加銷售額,參與全球化競爭,提升國際競爭力為目標,提升「產品技術創新」,努力致力於提升「中國製造」的產品品質並「降低成本」;或者企業家們從戰略的層面上對「持續改善革新」進行了重新的認識,在改善活動上付出了前所未有的努力並創造出來成果。

在經濟全球化的今天,品質問題更是企業活動的生命線,出現品質問題與其說只是個別企業的問題,更反映一個國家的大大品質實際狀況,因而其資訊訊速傳遍世界。

本書作者為幾位頂尖博士後,從事品質管理實戰的運用與研究十餘年。對品質管理理 論及實踐經驗進行了詳細的總結和歸納,廣大品質管理工作者和愛好者可以將此書作為操 作案頭手冊,亦可作為企業培訓教材,在工作中隨時可以從本書中找到對應的管理知識, 工具,方法和案例解說,學以致用,以幫助企業提升全員的品質意識和管理技能從而提升 產品品質增強企業的競爭力。此乃一本質量人的必讀書!

18/83



俱孟軍 新華社亞太總分社原社長 2021 年 6 月

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Prof. Dr. TSANG Wai Chun Marianna Postdoc 曾惠珍教授、博士後

Commercial Experience 工商界經驗

曾惠珍教授現為 TWC Management Limited 迪德施管理顧問有限公司創辦人及董事長。 她同時任職上市公司獨立非執行董事超過廿年,及審核委員會主席超過十年。

曾教授先後在各大商業機構及專業機構就職,擁有特許公司秘書,企業管治,相關法律,會計,財務、金融、稅務及其他企業管理顧問工作經驗超過35年,先後參與世界各地公司上市工作及上市公司秘書服務,包括香港、美國、德國及英國上市的秘書、財務或顧問服務。曾教授業務亦涵蓋國際私募基金管理服務及協助客戶申請香港證監會金融業務的牌照。

曾教授除是一位成功企業家,獲獎無數外,並獲得多項學業及專業資格與學術成果。

曾教授同時熱心義務參與教育及社區服務超過30年,公益範圍涵蓋廣闊,包括各類形的慈善團體或非牟利機構,政府資助的或私人慈善團體,橫跨香港本地及海外慈善機構。 她所服務的慈善機構性質涵蓋大學、中學、小學之管理層、學生、校友各類的公益服務、 政府機構、禁/戒毒、扶貧、弱勢社群、傷殘、環保、綜合社會服務、工商會、調解、法規、 專業學術團體等。

Academic Qualifications 學歷

- 1) Hong Kong Baptist University (Formerly Hong Kong Baptist College), Diploma in Secretarial Management with "Distinction" and placed on "President's Honors Roll" 香港浸會大學(前香港浸會學院)秘書管理系文憑,以優異成績名列「校長榮譽」榜
- 2) Heriot-Watt University, UK, Master of Business Administration (MBA) 英國 Heriot-Watt 大學工商管理碩士
- Honorary Doctorate in Corporate Governance, Sabi University 法國 SABI 大學榮譽博士(企業管治)

4) Post Doctoral Fellowship, Advanced Research Program jointly by California State University, Monterey Bay, Stanford University and U.C. Berkeley University 博士後,美國加州州立大學蒙特利灣分校,美國史丹福大學及美國加利福尼亞大學柏克萊分校合辦之高深研究項目

Academic Achievements 學術成果

- 1) The First Hong Kong Baptist University Distinguished Alumni Award 2014 香港浸會大學第一屆傑出校友獎 2014
- HK Baptist University MBA Awards Management Committee Chairman/ Member 2000-2014
 - 香港浸會大學工商管理碩士課程獎勵計劃獎項遴選委員會主席/成員 2000-2014
- Member, Board of Review (HK Inland Revenue Ordinance) The Government of HKSAR 2010-2015
 - 香港稅務上訴委員會 2010-2015
- 4) Hong Kong Productivity Council, 3th Seed Program, Panel Judge Chairman HK 2019 香港生產力促進局第三屆「種籽聯盟」體驗計劃評審主席 2019
- 5) Special Researcher of the Committee of Experts of National Academy of Governance Government Economics Research Center 中國國家行政學院政府經濟研究中心專家委員會特聘研究員
- 6) Adjudicator, post doctoral research, the National Academy of Governance Government Economics Research Center 2019 中國國家行政學院政府經濟研究中心博士後論文答辯專家評委 2019
- 7) Session Chairman, The 18th ANQ Congress 2020 2020 年第 18 屆 ANQ Congress,分組主席
- 8) HK Baptist University Century Club Sponsorship Scheme Panel Chairman/Member 香港浸會大學尚志會贊助計劃審核委員會主席/成員
- 9) HK Baptist University Knowledge Transfer Award Panel Judge 香港浸會大學知識轉移獎項評委
- 10) Adjunct Professor in Corporate Governance, Sabi University 法國 SABI 大學兼任教授(企業管治)
- 11) Arbitrator, Quanzhou, China, Arbitration Committee 中國泉州市泉州委員會仲裁員 As Chief Arbitrator 首席仲裁員 in a recent case.

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Y's Men International, Regional Service Director

國際聯青社地區服務總監

Fu Min Association, Director

福民董事

Hong Kong Small and Medium Enterprises Association, Director

香港中小型企業聯合會會董

Hong Kong Institute of Community Mediation, Member of Council of Governor 香港社區調解學會管治委員會理事

City University of Hong Kong, Society of Investment and Finance, Honorary Student Advisor 香港城市大學學生會投資及財務學會學生顧問

The Institute of Clerks of Works and Construction Inspectorate (Hong Kong), Honorary Auditor

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reporting exemption and business review exemption granted under the rikeo.

Enhancement of Corporate Governance in Small to Medium Size Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in Hong Kong from the Board's Perspective

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Abstract

HK Regulators have been advocating sound corporate governance in HK and in the past decade, HK has seen a flux of statutory and non-statutory regulations in enhancing the level of corporate governance in commercial world.

While HK has quite a substantial number of NGOs (non-government, non-profit making and/ or charitable organizations), corporate governance seems not to be advocated as their commercial counterparts. Except those big NGOs of an international nature, or governed under various ordinances, or under Government's subvention etc, quite often, the small to medium size NGOs ("SM NGOs") are not quite properly governed.

This paper attempts to address this issue in SM NGOs, then explore ways for proper corporate governance or enhancement.

This paper firstly sets out the principle/theoretical framework for corporate governance, under various authoritative bodies.

Then the legislative framework is set out under the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance ("HKCO") for an NGO to be incorporated and maintenance compliance. Particular discussion will be on the reporting exemption and business review exemption granted under the HKCO.

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Other related legal considerations shall also be set out, such as that from the Inland Revenue Department for charities, the Narcotics Division of Security Bureau on money laundering and terrorist financing etc.

Simple survey questionnaire shall be sent out to SM NGOs for empirical results. Several case studies shall be made to illustrate the importance of corporate governance.

The researcher shall make conclusion and finally list out simple and easy to follow recommendations for the Board of SM NGOs to adopt proper corporate governance in view of the SM NGOs limited resources. References shall be made from guidelines from HKICPA, Hong Kong Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries Guidance Notes, Hong Kong Council of Social Service, National Council of Non-Profits USA etc.

The researcher also recommends that the "exemption reporting" and exemption from providing "business review" under the HKCO not to be adopted but full reporting to be adopted where SM NGO holds significant public funds/interest.

Key words: NGO corporate governance, public interest/ stakeholders, ethical conduct, risk management and internal control, accountability.

1. Introduction

Hong Kong is one of the most important business centers in the world. Hong Kong remains ranking second globally in the International Institute for Management Development's (IMD) World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY) 2019 and a well known financial hub in Asia despite the recent social unrest. Both governmental and non-governmental regulators have been advocating sound corporate governance in HK to go in line with the global trend. In the past decade, Hong Kong has seen a flux of both statutory and non-statutory regulations especially from the HK Stock Exchange and the Securities & Futures Commission with the aim of enhancing the level of corporate governance in commercial world. Commercial corporations have been implementing measures to improve corporate governance, and regulators have been taking a closer look on monitoring corporate governance among the commercial corporations, be it via legislation or via regulatory bodies.

2. The Issue

However, the researcher (having over 30 years working experience both in corporate governance field as well as voluntary services in HK NGOs), observe that while Hong Kong has quite a substantial number of NGOs (non-government, non-profit making and / or charitable organization), corporate governance seems not to have a place of emphasis in these NGOs as other commercial limited companies (limited by shares) perhaps because the NGOs are mostly voluntary organizations. Except those big NGOs of an international nature or those governed under various ordinances, quite often, the small to medium size NGOs ("SM NGOs") are not quite properly governed or need

improvements or enhancement in corporate governance etc,. Similar to their big NGO counterparts, these SM NGOs are also usually voluntary organizations with public interests or objectives as a charity or other well being missions. Hong Kong is indeed well known to have significant number of NGOs, be it big or small, providing public voluntary charity services to supplement the Government's support. NGOs have been making contribution with a great impact to the community. Good corporate governance is especially important in these SM NGO which does not have direct Government or other regulatory body's supervision, and which are public companies utilizing public funds:

This paper attempts to address the issue of this missing gap phenomenon in SM NGOs as both regulators and non-regulators have not particularly attended to corporate governance on these NGOs, with the aim of raising the awareness of corporate governance therein and thereby raising the value of these SM NGOs. This research shall define SM NGO as those with annual revenue of below or around HK\$25 million as small to medium size. This research then explore ways to set up proper corporate governance system or enhancement thereof in these NGO using the simple and/ or small scale approach to follow bearing in mind SM NGOs have limited or restricted resources and professional expertise.

3. Research Methodology

This paper will first of all run through literature review, to find out the concept of corporate governance and its evolution, and then set out the various principle, regulatory and legal framework. After that, get empirical data from survey on SM NGOs Case studies will be make to illustrate the important of corporate governance. Then draw conclusion on the situation of corporate governance of the Board or governing body in SM NGOs in Hong Kong and make recommendations on the guidelines of implementing proper but simple to follow corporate governance system or enhancement therein.

4. Principle and Regulatory Framework

4.1 Background information/Evolution of corporate governance

Important work in governance was conducted in late 1980's and early 1990's by inter alia, the National Commission on Fraudulent Financial Reporting ("Treadway Commission") in the USA, and the Committee on the Financial Aspects of Corporate Governance ("Cadbury Committee") in the UK. In October 2001, Enron broke. This was a US energy company employing 20,000 people. It used creative accounting, fraud and corruption to claim it had US\$101 billion in revenue. There was use of special purpose vehicle for off balance sheet liabilities. The concern of corporate scandal led to the 2002 US Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Under the post Enron circumstances, corporate governance was further brought to the global level when the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Principles of corporate Governance 1999, was updated and expanded in 2004.

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筆者目前就職於香港某大型中央企業集團,專注於粵港澳大灣區的房地產行業,主要 負責住宅和商業建築的屋宇裝備系統設計和施工計畫審查。除此以外,筆者還是中國南京 仲裁院的經貿專家及仲裁員、國際博士後協會的院士、英國特許水務學會資深會員及香港 一級持牌水喉匠。筆者致力於研究香港的水利工程對法律及經濟的影響,以幫助節約用水 保護世界食水資源。

筆者近年熱心公益事業,積極參與志願服務,以支援不同地區的需要者。在社區服務中分享自己的知識和經驗,以鼓勵年輕人永不停止學習,並幫助少數族裔、新來港人仕和弱勢群體融入社區。2019年新中國成立 70 周年,筆者有幸成為「共築中國夢」慶祝中華人民共和國成立七十周年紀念郵票珍藏冊 (海內外 70 位入選華人楷模)內的一員,擁有個人的郵票。多年來,筆者一直心存感恩,對之前學習和工作的付出獲得肯定而感到十分榮幸。

The author was born in the Sihui City, Guangdong Province of People's Republic of China (China). He moved to Hong Kong Special Administration Region (Hong Kong) with his family after graduated from primary school, and continue his studies by completing a high diploma education from The Hong Kong Polytechnic University before joining the Building Services industry. In his next 20 years of working in the Engineering industry, his ambition has led the path of continuous self-enhancement by studying professional courses at night time despite daily work. Throughout this path, he has attained a bachelor's degree with honour in Building Services Engineering from the University of Central Lancashire (United Kingdom); a degree of Master of Engineering in Engineering Management from the Open University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong); the honorary Doctorate in Engineering and the degree of Doctor of Laws from the SABI University (France); a postdoc at Stanford University/California State University Monterey Bay/ University of California at Berkeley (United States of America) and a postdoc of Economics at China Public Economic Research Association (China).

The author is currently employed by a State-owned enterprise group, which focused on real estate industry in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. His duties specialize in building services system design and approving method statement for residential and commercial property development. Also, he is an economic and trade experts and arbitrators of Nanjing Court of Arbitration, academicians of the International Postdoctoral Association, fellow member of the Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE) and a Grade 1 licensed plumber in Hong Kong. He is committed to studying the legal and economic impact of Hong Kong's water conservancy projects to help save water and protect the world's fresh water resources.

In recent years, the author was continuously devoted into community services by participate in volunteering works and providing support to local poverty. Through his sharing of knowledge and experience during community service, he encourages young people to never stop improving themselves. Nevertheless, he also provides assistance to ethnic minorities, new arrivals from other place and the disadvantaged to integrate into the community. In Year 2019 during the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, the author was included as 1 of 70 Prestige Overseas Chinese in "Building a Chinese Dream Together" Commemorative Stamp Collection to own a personal set of collection stamp. This achievement was both memorable and thankful as it was delightful to be recognized after all these years of contribution in academic and career.

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香港可持續發展水資源

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摘要

香港特別行政區(香港)位於我國的南部,屬亞熱帶氣候,雖然每年有充沛的降雨量,但是香港集水設施的集水量並不足以應付香港的食水需求,僅佔香港食水量 30%。另一方面,由於香港每年降雨量並不穩定,波幅極大,以致香港集水量相差達 2 億立方米。為解決降雨量不足、不穩的挑戰,香港自 1961 年起輸入東江水,現在每年用 47.8 億元向東江購買 8.2 億立方米水,佔香港食水量 80%,以滿足香港用水的需求。

本文的目的提供概念, 説明香港政府可以清晰找出食水不足的原因。香港食水的水源由2個增至5個,以幫助解決香港長期依賴東江水,並以創新去探索, 及時性, 開源及節流。本文包含比較新舊水資源的調查, 包括在成本、保護水資源方面。

主要開源建議:

- 1) 擴大收集兩水設施範圍,善用香港渠務處防洪系統的蓄洪池收集香港的雨水。
- 2) 使用海水化淡設備,轉換海水為淡水,然後直接供水到供水系統。
- 3) 香港使用海水來作沖廁用途,減少依賴食水。

主要節流建議:

- 1) 更換老化水管,原有喉管已超出使用年限,不斷出現漏水及爆喉事故,更換新喉管可大幅度減低滲漏的機會。
- 2) 香港供水系統的操作壓力為 30 米壓力差,若降低供水喉管的操作壓力至 20 米壓力差,可以減低 30% 的滲漏機會。

研究結果表明,通過創新的想法、系統的提升、市民的節水意識來減少食水的使用, 從而開源節流,使香港減小對東江水的依賴程度,額外出來的水資源可以轉供給粵港澳大 灣區其他城市,帶動粵港澳大灣區城市的經濟發展,而香港的成功案例亦可複製到其他地 方,提供借鑒作用。

關鍵字:創新,提升,雨水系統,海水化炎,蓄洪池

引言

預計於 2025 年全球有三分之二人口會面臨中度至高度的水資源供應不足壓力,而香港亦都面對相同的問題。香港地處我國的南部,屬於亞熱帶氣候,每年都有充足的雨水量。但香港近海,地底是花崗岩質,儲蓄水的能力比較差,加上沒有足夠河流和湖泊來儲水,香港集水設施的集水量不足以應付香港的食水需求,只佔香港食水總用水量 9.87 億立方米的三分之一,約 3.58 億立方米。由於香港每年降雨量並不穩定,波幅極大,以致香港集水量相差達 2 億立方米。為解決降雨量不足及不穩的挑戰,香港自 1961 年起由我國輸入食水,水量由開始 2270 萬立方米提升到 2017 年的 8.2 億立方米,價格每立方米由 HK\$0.05 升至 HK\$5.83。在 2017 年香港花費 HK\$47 億來購買食水。東江水供水採用「統包總額」的方式運作,香港每年在廣東粵港供水有限公司有 11 億立方米的購買水權,使香港有可靠和靈活食水供應,並確保 99% 供水穩定性。縱使香港遇到百年一遇的旱季,仍能有足夠食水供應。食水在香港是珍貴的資源,以創新的方法使用現有的及拓展新的水資源,可大大減低環境的影響。

本文目的是提供概念,幫助香港政府可以清晰找出食水不足的原因。香港食水的水源由2個增加到5個水資源,以5管的供水的結構。該結構由二個來源,一本地收集雨水,東江水供應,及3個新水源,回收雨水,淡化海水及使用海水沖廁構成,以幫助解決香港長期依賴東江水。以開源及節流的方法提升香港供水保障及穩定性。

開源

增加收集雨水的範圍

主要開源建議:

1. 擴大收集雨水設施範圍,香港現有 17 個水塘作為集水區,佔香港土地面積的三分之一,集水區收集雨水佔總食水量約 36%。香港地少人多,大部份平地已蓋房,只可以在位置偏遠的地方設立集水區和水塘,這樣可以收集到年降雨量的 30% 雨水,而有 70% 的雨水將流往大海。

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A Study on Innovation and e-Service Quality for Developing e-Retailing Mass Entrepreneurship

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Abstract

In this twenty-first century the world is undergoing a trend with a number of significant changes in customer buying behaviors and business doing ways electronically. These changes as in ancient times of human beings were namely the activity of exchanges or the trading of valuables, and as in nowadays they are referring to as doing business activities electronically in e-commerce e-business platform in the local and global business world environment. These changes of customer buying behaviors electronically have an impact on the performance of business doing activities, business activity processing time, trading transactions, payments, etc, making business transactions more easily, more efficient, more effective, speed faster. This trend together with innovation, creativity, curiosity, passion, fashionable liked quality products, e-service quality, and e-platform execution can lead to a smart development of customer e-business e-retailing mass entrepreneurship, driving a society's business activities with more economic growth and the various related supporting technology and industrial manufacturing sectors a bit forwards.

In short it is noticeable that: Firstly, there is an emerging trend in the shift of proportion on the act of buying behaviors from traditional ways, physical outlets shifting towards online e-commerce e-platform purchases at relatively faster trade transactions and shorter time electronically. Secondly, with the maturity of high speed internet, wireless and mobile technology, sophisticated and delicate powerful functional working algorithms and the represented by the popularity of high speed smart and intelligent phones internet as trading platform and the concept of global village, the new form

of marketplace online is now solidly gaining its share as the major channel of retail business. Thirdly, companies have to be pragmatic in maintaining their current competence, as well as developing new competence and hook these up with performance and profitability in order to achieve long term development and sustainable profitability.

As a result, e-commerce entrepreneurship in e-retailing is in an emerging current and the trend is now becoming the blue ocean of established business enterprises and SME as well as the biggest opportunities in new business ventures. This paper outlines the value-added elements of innovation, creativity, curiosity, passion, fashionable liked quality products, e-service quality, e-platform execution such as e-Bay, in driving and developing e-commerce e-business consumer-to-consumer e-retailing and mass entrepreneurship. This paper also shares with practical experiences and offers alternatives for success based on a practical company example in Hong Kong.

Keywords: Innovation, e-Service Quality, e-Business, e-Retailing, Mass Entrepreneurship.

1. Introduction

E-commerce has been taken up tremendously since 1990s. It started up with selling airplane tickets online. Then, Amazon Book Company made itself one of the top three book sellers in the early 1990's through online order of books. Since then, many companies built their web sites for global access and networking of businesses. Then, eBay, Yahoo, and Google has been very successful in selling consumer products through internet. Lately, even business-to-business products are now available through web sites such as Alibaba and Made-in-China in China. The increasing number of people from the general public using e-banking and e-shopping has not only resulted in a booming of electronic business transactions at a rate of 10% rise per year, but also caused a change of buying habits globally. The popularity of smart phones and its related applications of e-transactions is a typical example.

This paper outlines and addresses the importance of the key value-added elements of innovation, creativity, curiosity, innovation strategy, applying in e-business platforms such as e-Bay in driving and developing e-commerce e-business consumer-to-consumer e-retailing and mass entrepreneurship.

This paper also serves to use a Hong Kong example of a consumer-to-consumer electronic business (e-business) e-retailing company's operation as a platform to demonstrate the opportunities, challenges, learning and insights of developing e-service quality in retail business via the internet and mobile wireless network platform. It will cover issues such as the e-business operating environments, e-retailing e-commerce opportunities and challenges, strategic alternatives and how e-service quality development gives the winning edge in e-commerce business mass entrepreneurship.

This study is significant to a number of stakeholders as stated in the following:

Firstly, entrepreneurs stakeholders who want to start up e-commerce with a proven e-business model; Secondly, e-retailers stakeholders look for effective strategies to raise the bar of their

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認可並使用;同時應積極探索將職業資格證書標準和課程標准對接我國企業和「一帶一路」 沿線國家相應企業的技術標準體系等。

三是要提高技術技能人才對經濟技術變革及社會發展的適應性。「一帶一路」沿線國家既有單一經濟體如沙烏地阿拉伯,欠發達經濟體如蒙古、緬甸、越南及非洲大部分國家,更有發達經濟體如土耳其、以色列等,以及新興經濟體如俄羅斯、印度等,除了傳統行業、低端手工技能人才需求的存在,新興經濟、髙科技產業、高精尖技術技能人才需求業已成為,或將成為沿線國家的經濟發展推動力和需求點,這也是職業院校服務「一帶一路」建設的應關注的方面。

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加拿大魁北克大學博士後研究班

Université du Québec à Montréal POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW



加拿大魁北克大學(蒙特利爾)簡介

加拿大魁北克大學創建於 1969 年,由分佈在魁北克的 10 餘所院校組成,目前註冊學生超過 86,000 名,按學生人數統計是加拿大最大的大學。魁北克大學蒙特利爾分校 (Université du Québec à Montréal,簡稱 UQAM) 是魁北克大學最大的分校,位於蒙特利爾市中心,作為加拿大綜合性公立重點大學之一,UQAM 由魁北克政府撥款,是本地發展最快的大學。

魁北克大學蒙特利爾分校開設管理、經濟、工程、語言、戲劇、歷史等 200 多個本科、碩士和博士專業課程,其管理學院為北美最大的管理學院之一,以優質的生源和卓越的教學品質著稱,並通過了國際高等教育權威 EQUIS 認證。UQAM 是加拿大第一個提供環境學博士學位的學校,世界衛生組織也將這裡的研究中心作為環境和健康的研究基地之一。

蒙特利爾分校與全球五大洲、40多個國家的近 250 所大學院校建立了廣泛而深遠的合作,涉及 100多種專業方向共 350多個交流項目。學校有專門的國際關係服務機構,説明諮詢解答學生的所有問題。近年來,魁北克大學與中國各大院校在學術交流方面合作緊密,例如,與中山大學和廣州大學相關專業的學分互認、與北京語言大學的師生互換交流、與清華大學藝術專業的合作交流、與中國礦業大學合作舉辦工商管理碩士學位教育項目等。

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博士後項目介紹

加拿大魁北克大學招收中國以及亞洲 地區高級管理人員參加博士後專案,專案 針對系統接受過專業教育的人士而開辦, 為研究與實踐相結合的高端教育專案;具 備研究和創新能力是高級管理人員必備的 素質,參加博士後專案將取得研究經驗來 提升個人的綜合能力。

博士後項目建立在傳統的博士學位教 育之上,是更具有現實指導意義的高層次 教育項目,該項目注重交流性的學習模式 促使學生不斷地思考和創新,並建立終身 學習提升的國際性平台。

項目特色

- 1、亞洲唯一的歐美名校博士後研究專案;
- 突破傳統的課堂教學模式,先進的導 師指導管理理念;
- 3、學員親赴加拿大,近距離感受魁北克 大學等歐美名校學術氛圍;
- 4、 免語言成績,中英雙語培養模式。

入學條件

1、博士後申請人為獲得博士學位 5 年以內 人員。

(申請人為獲得博士學位5年以上人員申請人可申請訪問學者)

2、未獲得博士學位的特別優秀人員需要特 別申請。

專案責任教授



Prof. Dr. Prosper Bernard

Bernard 教授是魁北克大學蒙特利爾分校的前副校長、管理學院教學院長,MBA 和EMBA 專案主管,研究生教育委員會會長及四所蒙特利爾大學聯辦的商業 PhD 專案主管。Bernard 教授為魁北克大學(蒙特利爾)管理學院經營策略系博士,曾獲加拿大魁北克大學優秀教師獎和管理學院最佳教師獎。



Prof. Dr. Michel Plaisent

工商管理博士,教授。蒙特利爾魁北克大學的資訊管理系主任。博士後專案負責人。

博士後指導教授



Ir Prof. Postdoc. Dr. PHILIP CHAN Postdoc Supervisor

(陳勤業教授,博士後導師)博士後專案 大中華地區負責人。

國家行政學院政府經濟研究中心博士後課 題專家委員會副主任委員

加州州立大學/魁北克大學博士後導師

國家行政學院博士後

斯坦福大學 / 伯克利加州大學 / 加州州立 大學博士後

魁北克大學博士後

中國政法大學法學博士後研究員

天津大學管理科學與工程博士後

北京大學、天津大學、北京師範大學客座 教授

廣州仲裁委員會首席仲裁員

香港國際仲裁中心 / (北京 / 上海 / 深圳 / 泉州) 仲裁委員會 / 南京港澳仲裁院 / 珠 海國際仲裁院仲裁員 加拿大魁北克大學博士後專案大中華地區 負責人

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www.uqam.ca

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回顧國際博士後協會參與亞洲質量網組織大會及展望

競爭激烈的世界中,品質依然是最重要的成功因素。香港的企業必須如書名「持續改善」以滿足市場不斷變化及需求。本人(香港品質學會會長)介紹「亞洲質量網」組織(ANQ),以及感謝陳勤業教授工程院士和國際博士後協會在 2012 年起一直支持「亞洲質量網」大會及博士後們在大會中發表文章交流。

「香港品質學會」(HKSQ)成立於 1986年,屬非營利性組織,組建目標是進一步推動香港對品質創新演化的需求意識,通過對品質創新和顧客滿意的持續改進,達致卓越的產品和服務,同時向品質創新和可靠性專業人員提供持續的教育服務。我們是「亞洲質量網」組織(ANQ)的創始成員。在第十六屆亞洲質量研討會(AQS)指導委員會主席邀請各亞洲區的品質代表出席是次在東京舉辦的會議;香港的 HKSQ 與韓國的 KSM、台灣的CSQ、中國的 CAQ、印度的 ISQ、泰國的 SQAT 和日本的 JSQC 在會議中決議成立亞洲質量聯盟的事宜並命名為「亞洲質量網」組織(ANQ)。其網頁為「www.ANforQ.org」。自2002年成立至今,已有來自中國,香港,日本,印度,韓國,新加坡,泰國等國家和地區的17家非盈利質量組織加入其中。它堅持以「提升亞洲人民的生活質量」為目標,倡導和推行各項質量活動。每年召開一次區域性大會,表彰亞洲地區為質量做出突出貢獻的組織和個人,分享和交流各國家和地區在質量領域取得的研究成果和最佳實踐。從而促進亞洲各國和地區的繁榮與團結,通過品質及有關的管理的研究及推廣活動促進不同行業發展,提升區內質量。這正好配合一帶一路的國策,與其他亞洲國家地區達致共同發展、雙贏局面。

博士後們在亞洲質量網組織大會發表的文章是經過香港品質學會論文推薦委員會推薦的。論文推薦委員會委員包括本人(香港品質學會會長),錢桂生副教授(香港城市大學)及潘杰輝教授(西印度大學,聖奧古斯丁分校(千里達))。評審的四個準則有質量相關性(Quality Relevancy)、技術優點(Technical Merits)、貢獻(Contributions)及適用性(Applicability)等。

本人及大會期望有更多專家參與及發表文章交流,推動國家的質量發展達到「雙循環」 策略。本人提議「質量內循環」以粵港澳大灣區為首,再經亞洲質量網組織推動「質量外循環」在一帶一路的質量建設中發揮作用。

ANQ Paper Review Panel

- Local Society (e.g. HKSQ) nominate paper and poster to ANQ Congress Secretary
- ANQ Congress Organizer (Rotation based of Board members and General members)
 review and make final decision
- Best paper award is nominated by local society (e.g. HKSQ) and review by organizer and usually only <10% of papers awarded.</p>

HKSQ Paper nomination panel



- Coordinator: Dr. Lotto Lai (Adjunct Professor, SEEM Dept., CityU of HK)
- Reviewer: Dr. K.S. Chin (Associate Head and Associate Professor, SEEM Dept., CityU of HK



 Reviewer: Prof. Kit Fai Pun (Professor, Department of Industrial Engineering, University of the West Indies)

圖為香港品質學會論文推薦委員會委員



圖為第十屆亞洲質量網年會 2012 在香港舉辦,陳勤業教授工程院士支持及發表文章。

Philip K.I. Chan, Prosper Bernard, Michel Plaisent and James Ming-Hsun Chiang (2012) "Evaluation of the Practice of Quality Assurance in Greater China Construction Industry", Proceedings of ANQ 2012, pp176-183.

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圖為第十二屆亞洲質量網年會 2014 在新加坡舉辦,四名博士後支持及發表文章。Dr. Fred So(右五)、Dr. Eddie Liu(右三)、Dr. Robert Ip(右二)同 Dr. Kiev Ko(別一天發表文章),本人(左二)、錢桂生副教授(香港城市大學,左三)是 HKSQ 的論文推薦委員會委員。

- ➤ Frederick Y.P. So & Philip K.I. Chan (2014) "Environmental Considerations in the Construction Industries in Hong Kong and China" Proceedings of ANQ 2014. EN1-1.1.
- Mike Hu, Philip K.I. Chan & Prosper Bernard (2014) "Analysis of China Private-Equity and Venture Capital Market", Proceedings of ANQ 2014, OB1-1.3.
- > Ko Siu Wai, Kiev & Philip K.I. Chan (2014) "Marketing Strategies of Jewelry Manufacture in Hong Kong: An Analysis" Proceedings of ANQ 2014, BP1-1.8.
- ➤ Po Shing Liu, Eddie & Philip K.I. Chan (2014) "Developing C2C Retail Entrepreneurship with Opportunities and Challenges: A Hong Kong Example", Proceedings of ANQ 2014, OB1-1.5.
- ➤ Robert Ip, Philip Chan & Prosper Bernard (2014) "Business Transformation: Case Study of Hardware Company", Proceedings of ANQ 2014, OB1-1.1.



圖為第十三屆亞洲質量網年會 2015 在中華台北舉辦,二名博士後支持及發表文章。

- ➤ Guang Ming Cao, Prosper Bernard, Michel Plaisent and & Philip K.I. Chan (2015) "A Research Report on the Necessity of Popularizing the Use of CRS (Children Restraint System) in China", Proceedings of ANQ 2015, HK-03.
- > Zhang Jing, Chan Kan Ip Philip and James Ming-Hsun Chiang (2015) "How KFC allocates the 4 Ps Marketing Strategies in China", Proceedings of ANQ 2015, HK-04.

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持續改善Ш——頂級企業實戰秘笈

站在十字路口

看見燈紅酒綠

不問東西南北

Stand still at crossroad

With sophisticated world in sight

Without asking for direction

學最好的別人

許最好的願景

做最好的自己

Learn the best of others

Wish for the best

Be the best of yourself

人以德為貴

物以用為值

錢以花為好

Harmony of human lies in virtue

Value of things lies in usage

Value of money lies in spending

熱烈慶祝博士後論文集出版分享企業管理心得和經驗

主賀









聯賀



























聯賀















國際爭議解決及專業談判研究院 Academy of International Dispute Resolution & Professional Negotiation



International Dispute Resolution & Risk Management Institute 國際爭議解決及風險管理協會



內地─香港聯合調解中心
Mainland - Hong Kong Joint Mediation Center





名校名师 | SCHOOL& TEACHERS

专访国家行政学院政府经济研究中心博士后课题 专家委员会副主任、杰出教授、工程院院士

立足粤港澳发展趋势, 打造新硅谷中国梦



于1997年香港回归祖国后被外资公司派 驻上海让他能在祖国内地工作, 最后他 进入了国家行政学院政府经济研究中心 的博士后课题专家委员会, 成为该委员 会的副主任。

2018年3月,中共中央印发了《深 化党和国家机构改革方案》,将中央党 校和国家行政学院的职责整合,组建新 的中央党校(国家行政学院),实行一 个机构两块牌子, 作为党中央直属事业

陈勤业教授向记者介绍了国家行 陈勤业教授向记者介绍了国家行 數學完定主要职责。分别是,组织培训与 數學完定主要职责。分别是,组织培训与 數學是

動业教授是一位主生主长的 教学,紧密围绕或阴工作和培训与教学 的需要,重点开展对策性研究与咨询。 有让他从未忘记自身体里流 参与制定有关培训的方针政策,与政通 授有这项研究主要原因是,粤港澳大湾 着的中国血脉,从未忘记自己是中国 合作,负责培训教材和有关参考书的 区建设是习近平总书记亲自谋划、亲自部 人。经过多年的努力奋斗,终于有契机 编写、编译、组织地方行政学院和有关 署、亲自推动的国家战略。

培训机构开展广泛的业务交流、合作办 学、科研协作及师资培训, 根据需要委 托地方行政学院或国务院有关部门的培 训机构举办部分培训班; 开展对外交流 与国际合作,适量培养以行政学、管理 学为主的硕士生、博士生、向国家机关 和有关单位推荐人才。

当问及陈勤业教授如何看待最近的 粤港澳大湾区发展时, 他有着自己独特

陈勤业教授回忆说,他于2016年8 月带领一批高端博士到美国斯坦福大学 出席博士后论坛, 斯坦福大学教授斩钉 截铁地说硅谷是全球唯一的,不可以复 制的, 因为硅谷的独特性包括三方面: 一、硅谷有全球大学排名第二的斯坦福 大学, 吸引着全球顶尖创新科技人才做 研究:二、大量风险资本在硅谷寻找投 资项目,特别垂青斯坦福大学学生科研 项目,三、硅谷的创业文化衍生大量新 兴公司,有一大部分新兴公司是斯坦福 大学学生科研项目被风险资本看中而投 人,后来更发展成为全球科技巨人,如 惠普公司和雅虎, 等等。当时的陈勤业 教授听到了这一介绍之后, 心里既可惜

但是当2017年8月,陈勤业教授再次 带领高端博士到斯坦福大学出席博士后论 坛交流时, 斯坦福大学教授已一改口风。 透露他研究发现中国的粤港澳大湾区内新 兴公司5年后(即2022年)会超越美国旧 金山市大湾区成为全球最多新兴公司的 一个区。奇怪的是教授只有提及量但没 有提及质。陈勤业教授思考,教授的话 意味着我国粤港澳大湾区的新兴公司质 量不一定能超越旧金山市大湾区。无论 如何,这也是香港能够成为"新硅谷"







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PRIME AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING LEADERS 2014

年青人是社會未來的棟樑,我們希望可以提供機會: 讓他們持續進修,傳承香港及中國的經濟發展。

現時為國際博士後協會香港區會長的廖寶城博士 後,相當明白學習的重要性。他由文憑讀起,曾就 香港大學,甚至是英國大學的文憑、學士、碩士、 博士及後博士課程,當中大多與電子工程及工程管 理有關。

現在,他正就讀一個調解訟裁員的課程,「現時香 港與內地,以及東盟地區(包括:文萊、柬埔寨、 印度尼西亞、老撾、馬來西亞、緬甸、菲律賓、新 加坡、泰國,以及越南)的經貿往來漸趨頻繁,當 廖寶城博士後表示,國際博士後協會會與不同機構合作, 廖寶城博士後到訪加拿大首都屋法華國會 中可能出現不同類型的糾紛,將會為法庭帶來很大





讓年青人持續強修。



團結大中華博士後 助博士後持續發展

除了個人會不斷進修,廖寶城博士後亦相當積極的為國際博士後協會 服務。國際博士後協會由陳勤業博士後成立,是第一個將大中華地區 的博士後,聚集在一起,推動大中國研究的協會。協會會透過提供資 源,進行資源整合,加強問責制;制定和實施改善博士後經歷的政 們可以持續進修。同時,協會亦與中國的高校保持緊密聯系,讓中國 策;促進收集。分析和傳播博士後學者的數據。以及建立一個自我維 學生亦有機會加入協會。「內地的教育水平已越來越高。高校更會為 持,民主組織授權的博士後組織四個方面,關注博士後的事業發展和 學生提供不同類型的訓練課程,以提高他們的技能。這些改變令內地 生活狀況, 凝聚博士後人才的力量。協會現時分別於美洲、南中國及 學生對我們這類型協會的需要更大。| 香港設有分會。

最近,協會更與中國企業家博士俱樂部合作,提供交流機會予博士後 有見東盟國家發展迅速,其中由東盟國家及中國所組成的自由貿易 學者,讓他們可以與中國企業家博士俱樂部會員、企業董事長、總裁 及企業高管等,互相了解及切磋,擴大自己的人際網絡,發展自己的 車業 。



深明「學海無邊」的道理,多年來一直 持續進修。除了於香港多間大學獲得學 士及碩士學位,亦於外國多問大學考獲 碩十、博士及博士後堅付。

其實協會不僅着力於為博士後發聲及凝聚他們的力量,同時亦會為年 青人提供交流、分享及建立網絡的機會。「年青人是我們社會未來的 棟樑,我們希望可以帶領他們、持續進修,並為他們提供機會,讓他 們好好裝備自己,傳承香港及中國的經濟發展。」

故此、協會會與不同大學及機構合作、推出多種課程予青年人、讓他

進軍東盟、華中、華北 提供專業人才

區,「中國一東盟自由貿易區」(或稱東盟10+1),更成為世界上 三大區域經濟合作區。協會計劃在未來於東盟地區開設分會,為當地 提供更多專業及高學歷的人才,協助發展當地經濟。

在未來,國際博士後協會亦希望可以將分會拓展至華北及華中地區。 廖寶城博士後表示,「中國擁有高知識水平的人才越來越多,我們希 望可以透過成立更多分會,凝聚他們的力量,並為年青人帶來一個持 續進修及建立自己人際網絡的平台。」M



信誠工程國際有限公司簡介

筆者年少時得到已故爺爺的忠告,叮囑「做人要將目光放 遠一點,不要害怕吃虧」,並且筆者的已故叔叔亦送了一本筆記 簿給筆者,上面寫著「努力學習,天天向上」,然而筆者中學 會考只有5科合格成績,當時筆者認識了人生第一位啟蒙老師羅 Sir,他是一位在中學任教工科的老師,在家裏設有工場,工餘 時間在家創作一些與機械及電子有關的小發明,筆者當時幫他做 學師,開始接觸工程界,當其時90年代初,社會繁榮,筆者在 工業學院修畢工程文憑後,在一間空調工程當繪圖員,晚上繼續 在理工學院進修機械工程高級證書課程,受到同事的渲染,認為 「今朝有酒今朝醉」,所以不思進取,完成高級證書課程後,並 沒有繼續推修,及後不停轉工,最長一份工作是維持了5年,其



羅秉強博士、訪問學者

餘都是一至兩年左右,甚至平幾個月都有,思前想後,發覺學歷不夠是最大致命傷,於是 在 2000 年於城市大學修讀消防工程學十夜間課程,並於 2004 年取得學十學位,及後轉往 澳門參與興建賭場工作至 2009 年, 然後回港到一間機電顧問公司工作, 老闆是一位香港工 程師學會註册工程師,並且不斷考取有關工程的牌照,由於當時這間公司是新成立,所以 工資低於市場價格,猶記得當時每天中午與老闆一起推麵包的日子,當時老闆有見及此, 將有關營商的思維及方法傳授給筆者,並提醒筆者一定要仿效他,考取工程牌照才是皇道, 如水喉匠牌,雷業工程人員牌,消防三級牌等,並要朝著專業工程師的方向進發,他是筆 者人牛第二位啟蒙老師,於是筆者馬上修讀機雷工程碩十夜間課程,並於2014年獲得碩十 學位,期間並考獲上述工程牌照,筆者當時雄心壯志,於 2014 年 5 月成立了第一間工程公 司名為信卓工程有限公司,當時筆者想申請消防一及二級牌,於是筆者又繼續進修雷機及 電子學位夜間課程,並於2016年修畢課程,於2017年成功取得消防一及二級牌及電業工 程承辦商資格,公司取得有關牌照後,生意續有轉機,並且得到父母,現任太太及朋友滙 哥的背後支持和鼓勵,壓力得以舒緩,而當時有幸認識人生第三位啟蒙老師陳勤業博士後 導師,繼續「持續改善」,隨即修讀土木工程博士,並於2020年修畢博士課程,並加入國

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支持中小企業可持續發展,不僅 可以提供就業機會,更可為社會 創造更多經濟效益。

事實上,國內外許多著名的巨頭企業都是從中小企業不斷成 長壯大起來的。一直以來中小企業對社會的貢獻確實功不可沒。

企業在追求可持續發展的過程中,企業和管理人員都必須要 與時並進、持續學習、持續改善,方能持續發展。

過去 30 多年我一直在一家擁有 56 年歷史製造行業的內地港企任職副總裁,負責企業管治的工作,見証從一家小型工廠發展到今天一家多元化的大型企業,期間經歷過行業的盛衰,兩次金融危機,2008 金融海嘯,工廠轉型,2019 新冠狀病毒等等的問題,面對過不少困難和挑戰。但我們都能迎難而上,克服困難,渡過每一個難關,並達致可持續發展的目標,而且賺取了不少珍貴的管理經驗。雖然現在未能在這裏將我們每一個實戰經驗作出分享。但我非常樂意將我個人認為最重要的三點先行與大家分享:1. 現金流管理;2. 營造和諧職場;3. 避免打官司。



郭慧芳博士 香港知識產權顧問有限 公司(IPAS)大灣區企 業顧問、會計師(英國、 澳大利亞)、保險師、 仲裁員、調解員

首先,我會嚴謹監控全集團的現金流量預算及現金流量的實際情況,用以協助公司制 訂投資或發展策略。(事實上有研究報告顯示有80%企業倒閉原因,就是現金流管理不善, 導致資金周轉不靈所致)。因此,現金流量報告比損益表更為重要。其次,我把調解技巧 應用於日常管理,發現對維持客戶、供應商、上司、下屬、工人等,對保持有效溝通和良 好協作關係具有明顯改善。並利用調解理論和技巧營造和諧職場,例如:企業與員工彼此 互相尊重,互相欣賞,關心認同,關注各方的利益和需要,訂立共同目標,同心協力追達 各項生產指標。團結互助,戰勝每一個困難。建設企業和員工都有更好的經濟效益。員工 做得開心,自然不會轉工。當員工樂意為你效勞,便會增加歸屬感和忠誠度,生產力自然 會提升。企業能夠留住人才,減少員工流失是可以減低因招聘及培訓新人的成本,從而可 提升企業利潤。(事實上有研究報告顯示一個員工的流失給企業帶來的財務成本相當於他 一年的薪酬的 213%)。

最後,我建議不論企業或個人避免打官司。因為打官司會帶給各方當事人極大的精神 壓力,因而影響日常工作和生活。打官司須將所有資料公開,故不論審判結果贏或輸,對 雙方企業或個人都有負面的影響。萬一企業輸了官司,更可能因此而陷入財困。

我為了配合公司發展,一直持續學習,持續改善,並已發展到其他的專業。近幾年, 我更有機會參與深圳前海法院港籍代理人陪審員,以及在內地法院參與跨境商事糾紛及勞動爭議的訴前調解工作,在處理案件過程中,發現若企業能夠加強管理,加強與員工溝通 保持良好勞資關係,這是可以避免許多爭議發生的。有見及此,我近期應香港貿易發展局 邀請,在他們網上平臺開講公益性的研討會,並以實務和案例形式與內地港企分享管理經 驗(內容包括:港人在內地發展稅務安排;勞動法須知、勞動爭議預防及解決方法;如何 善用中港兩地相關保險保障企業和員工等)。我希望籍此能夠幫助企業和個人風險預防及 制定更有效的管理制度。此外,我於2014年以調解代理人身份之一參與深圳國際仲裁院「首 宗以香港促進式調解,並以和解協議書作出仲裁裁決書的跨境商事糾紛的調解成功過案」, 涉案金額5000萬人民幣。另於2018年應東莞第二法院邀請以線上方式調解達至和解「首 宗涉港人跨境勞動爭議」成功個案。並於2019年應東莞市勞動仲裁院邀請與全市300多名 勞動仲裁員授課,介紹香港勞工法例及分享粵港澳大灣區的調解成功個案。

我目的是希望透過經驗分享或培訓,除可幫助中小企業「可持續發展」外,更可以促 進兩地的企業和個人溝通交流,互相瞭解,減少誤會分歧,減少爭議,減少訴訟,共同建 造更美好的營商環境以及和諧工作生活環境。

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管理人的商道及五事

信豐工程有限公司建立於 2013 年 至今八載 承蒙各方友好 行業前輩委託信賴 業務涉獵不同公營及私營土木工程項目 營收 越億 聲譽日隆 建立起 200 人施工團隊 機械設備投資超越千萬 在 近年波動的市場環境氣氛當中 能夠自強掙扎 發展至今實屬萬幸

筆者亦為信豐創辦人 一直學習及思考管理哲學 其中孫子兵 法有云 兵者詭道也 在瞬息萬變及市場競爭激烈的情況下 管理人 如何在詭道中 思想提升 創造價值 建立商道 實為重要



商道不只是為賺取利益 應是經商過程獲取人心 賺取信任 祈求合作共贏 今到客戶滿意而公司亦能夠成功營運 火中取票 實屬為大原則

如何實踐大原則 應當關注執行細節 是否對於每一次的機會客觀分析 筆者認為可以參考孫子著之五事 道 天 地 將 法 作為綱領 量度每個機會虛實 審視每個處事方法

道就是指出天地萬物 每人每事有它的自然規率 跟宇宙自然配合而發生的事物就是道 違反了自然界及道德的事 就是違反了道 不得道者 成功的機會杳然 就算成功僥倖獲得 爭取 成本也異常高昂 例如希望獲得一個商業機會 做違反道德犯規之事 最後只會得不償失

天就是指天時 四季轉換 天陰天晴 月全月缺 下雨還是颳風 都是大自然現象 如果將工作安排跟四季轉換配搭適宜 就會事半功倍 例如將室外工程安排在旱季時節舉行 進度定必會有幫助 否則亦然 在雨季風季大興土木 定必影響進度 效益減半

地是指地形地勢 筆者立足工程行業 對此感受更深 例如工程在偏遠地區 交通不便 水電不至的地方 成本一定高昂 由於相關配套極難安排 偶爾遇到不順利的情況 連救亡也非常困難 所以要對於自己團隊的狀態非常了解 能夠克服什麼地形地勢 選對戰場

將就是人才選用 就算是多麼完美的系統 人的參與及操作也是關鍵的一點 將相之才不單止要德才兼備 也要有強大的心理質素 對於突如其來的困難以及不幸 有所擔當 不半途而廢者為優 筆者認為 真正的人才將相 要有遠大的目光 廣闊的心胸 也要有靈巧的手腕 表現精準 亦要持之以恆

法就是戰術以及方法 做事的方法 處事的手腕十分重要 方向是對了 方法做錯了 效益自然減少 所以論述方法最好是集思廣益 根據以往的經驗 以及創新的思維 定立破格的方法 對於特定事件 更需要因時因地制宜 筆者曾經面對合約爭議 最後由於了解對方心中所冀 建議雙贏的商務合作方案 代替爭議內容 結果合作共贏 各取所需

筆者與信豐團隊過去八載 一直與各方持分者於行業友好協商 順勢而立 發展奮發有為 的工程公司平台 當中體驗了孫子之著 對問題多角度檢視 用心推進 每事定當迎刃而解 創造 自己獨特的商道 與客戶並肩向前 抵勵前行 創造未來

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李松德先生



李家良博士



李明漢博士



徐俊英博士



許華達博士



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