

民胞物與 Minbaowuyu

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家在世界
根在地球

深化學術於日常生活



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民胞物與 Minbaowuyu

「民吾同胞，物吾與也。」——張載《西銘》



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今期焦點「企業社會責任」

Feature of This Issue — “Corporate Social Responsibility”



從慈善捐獻到企業社會責任

From Charitable Giving to Corporate Social Responsibility

慈善捐獻的歷史

慈善捐獻的習慣源遠流長，它與人類社會互助精神及宗教信仰有莫大關係。幾千年前，中國就已經有「鰥寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養」的思想，人們會為有需要的人士提供金錢上的協助；希伯來人會以神之名將他們十分之一的收入捐助有需要的人士。宗教組織亦會鼓勵教徒捐獻——古往今來，慈善捐獻的行為和概念在世界各地的宗教文獻中都可找到，包括伊斯蘭教的可蘭經、基督宗教的聖經、猶太教律，以至不同派別的佛教、印度教及北美原住印第安文化中，亦有出現類似概念。

北美：從慈善捐獻到博愛精神

在殖民時代的北美，由於沒有一個強大的中央或聯邦政府，殖民社區唯有互相幫助，解決生活難題。學校和教堂等社區設施，大部份都是殖民社區自資興建。向有需要的人士捐獻的善心演變成一種精神，即博愛精神。二十世紀初，社會領袖及商人會設立基金會，目的不單是為貧困者提供金錢的援助，而是透過研究和推動社會改革，希望可以根治貧窮、疾病等社會問題。

歐洲：新社會夥伴關係

按傳統觀念，企業的唯一責任是向股東負責。換句話講，企業的主要責任就是向股東提供最大利潤。



一九九〇年代，歐洲受經濟衰退影響，歐洲各國不斷嘗試重組公共政策。二〇〇〇年三月，歐盟理事會正式倡議，歐洲企業應積極參與糾正社會的不公平，並對社會進行投資。同年十月，丹麥、愛爾蘭、英國及荷蘭四國政府發表聯合聲明，強調政府及公共機構有必要與商界結成社會夥伴，令歐洲健康發展為一個共融社會。這是一個要求企業承擔社會責任的宣言。

企業社會責任的定義

踏入二十一世紀，多個國際組織包括聯合國、歐盟、經合組織等都倡議及鼓勵營商企業對其營運地區的經濟、社會發展及環境保護等作出貢獻。它們把企業社會責任的觀念推動到國際社會的範疇。

企業社會責任的概念追溯至一九五三年，由波溫 (Howard R. Bowen) 於《商人的社會

責任》一書提出。波溫說：「商人的行為、決策和策略必須符合社會的價值和目標。」

「世界企業永續發展委員會」對企業社會責任作出此定義：「企業以負責任的經濟行為、發展經濟的同時，改善其員工及家屬、社區及整體社會的福祉的持續承諾。」

因此，企業社會責任有兩方面的內容。一方面是企業對內外持份者（員工、顧客、供應商）的負責任行為；另一方面是企業對環境及社會負責任的表現。

企業社會責任在中國和香港特區

在經濟全球化發展的格局中，中國大陸與香港的工商界不可能忽視企業社會責任。在已發展國家的商業夥伴都受嚴緊的勞工、安全、環保等政策所限制，中港兩地的企業並沒有太大的空間，必須與國際商業社會的標準接軌。

二〇〇九年十二月，中國社科院發布了《中國企業社會責任報告編寫指南》（指南1.0）。一年多來，已有中國石化、國家電網、中國移動、南方電網、寶鋼集團等數十家大型企業在編寫社會責任報告時參考了該指南。

據中國社會科學院的統計，二〇〇六年，中國發布社會責任報告的企業只有三十二家，但到二〇一〇年底，已經有七百一十家企業發布了社會責任報告。在百多家央企中，編寫並發布企業社會責任報告的還不到其總數的一半。直至本年三月三十一日，中國社會科學院發布了《中國企業社會責任報告編寫指



南》（指南2.0）。國務院國資委研究局局長彭華崗在新聞發布會上稱，到二〇一二年，希望全部央企能夠發佈企業社會責任報告。

中國近年曾先後出現南方雪災、汶川大地震、「三鹿奶粉」事件和國際金融危機等重大事件。企業在賑災和救市過程中發揮了很大作用。二〇一〇年十一月，胡錦濤主席在「亞太經合組織」會議上提出：「企業應該樹立全球責任觀念，自覺將社會責任納入經營戰略，完善經營模式，追求經濟效益和社會效益的統一。」可見，社會責任已成為企業生存發展的必修課。

曾潔媚

保華基金會董事

香港政策研究所董事

耀華教育管理有限公司財務總監

學術詞彙：

大同思想

孔聖賢提出的一個理想國度，出自《禮記·禮運》大同章，曰：「大道之行也，天下為公，選賢與能，講信修睦，故人不獨親其親，不獨子其子，使老有所終，壯有所用，幼有所長，鰥寡孤獨廢疾者皆有所養；男有分，女有歸，貨惡其棄於地也不必藏於己，力惡其不出於身也不必為己，是故謀閉而不興，盜竊亂賊而不作，故外戶而不閉，是謂大同。」形容家家戶戶，守望相助，和平共處。大同思想，與西方的烏托邦、社會主義及共產主義，有不少相同之處。



Long History of Charitable Giving in Different Parts of the World

Charitable giving has strong roots in the history of mutual assistance and in religious beliefs. Many thousand years ago, Chinese families provided monetary allowances to widows, orphans and elderly people. The Hebrews gave one-tenth of their income as a gift to God and to those in need. Religious institutions encouraged members to donate money to help the poor and needy people. References to charitable giving can be found in the Koran, Bible, Torah and in the teachings of many other religions and cultures, including Buddhism, Japanese and Native American cultures, and Hinduism.

From Charitable Giving to Philanthropy in North America

During the colonial period of North America when government was weak and distant, early settlers helped each other and undertook community activities, such as building schools and churches. Sympathy for the poor and needy people by charitable giving had been broadened to general concern for human welfare and advancement – philanthropy. During the early years of the 20th century, civic and business leaders set up community foundations, which were not designed to provide needy people with direct financial aid but were to be the instruments of reform and problem-solving in order to address the root causes of poverty, disease and other social problems.

Emergence of New Social Partnership in Europe

The traditional view of an enterprise suggests that its primary, if not sole, responsibility is to its owners, or stockholders, that is, maximization of profit.

Since the 1990s, in the midst of widespread economic depression, there have been many attempts to reorganize the public social policies in Europe. In March 2000, the European Council took a significant step in encouraging enterprises to assume their role in combating social imbalance and investing in people. In October of the same year, the Ministries of Social Affairs of four European countries - Denmark, Ireland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands – issued a joint declaration under the title Governments as Partners - Fostering Public-Private Partnerships for an Inclusive Europe. This signified an important step in urging enterprises to assume social responsibility.

Definition of Corporate Social Responsibility

Since the turn of the 21st century, there has been a whirlpool of global and regional actions undertaken by supranational organizations, such as the United Nations, European Commission, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, International Standardization Organization, appealing to the for-profit enterprises to

make contribution to economic, social and environment progress in the communities in which they operate. This has helped to bring the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to a regional and international perspective.

The phrase “Corporate Social Responsibility” was coined in 1953 with the publication of Howard R. Bowen's Social Responsibility of Businessmen. Bowen described: “It [social responsibility] refers to the obligation of businessmen to pursue those policies, to make those decisions, or to follow those lines of action which are desirable in terms of objectives and values of our society.”

There is no universal definition of CSR. The most ideal definition of CSR has been given by the World Business Council for Sustained Development, which says: “Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large”.

Thus, the meaning of CSR is twofold. On one hand, it exhibits the ethical behavior that an enterprise exhibits towards its internal and external stakeholders (employees, customers and suppliers). On the other hand, it denotes the responsibility of an enterprise towards the environment and society in which it operates.

Corporate Social Responsibility in Mainland China and Hong Kong

As both Mainland China and Hong Kong have much economic interactions with the international community, their business sector cannot afford to ignore CSR. In light of the strong expectations of corporate citizens in developed countries that their business partners and suppliers comply with required codes of practice, in which there exist many CSR elements concerning labour, product safety and environmental considerations, Mainland Chinese and Hong Kong manufacturers and service providers do not appear to have much leeway but to align with the standards of the international business community.

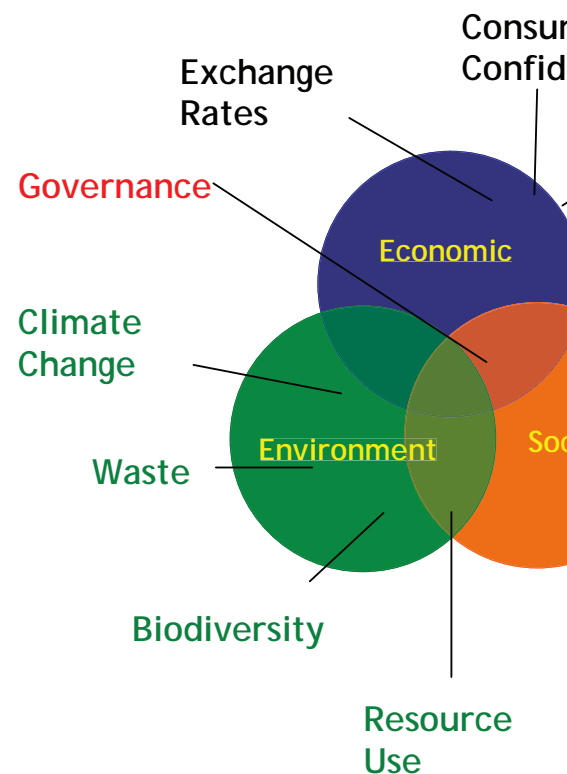
In December 2009, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) released the Guideline for Compiling Corporate Social Responsibility Report . Within a year after its release, dozens of Chinese corporations including Sinpec, State Grid

人物介紹：

波溫 (Howard R. Bowen)

波溫為美國著名經濟學家，先後出任格林內爾學院、愛荷華大學及克萊蒙研究大學校長。波溫對美國高等教育的貢獻非常大，在著作《*Costs of Higher Education*》一書提出高等教育機構的理財哲學，影響深遠。波溫的思想理論比較左傾，其他著作包括：《*Toward Social Economy*》、《*The Finance of Higher Education*》及《*The State of the Nation and the Agenda for Higher Education*》等。

Corporate Social Responsibility Approach to Business





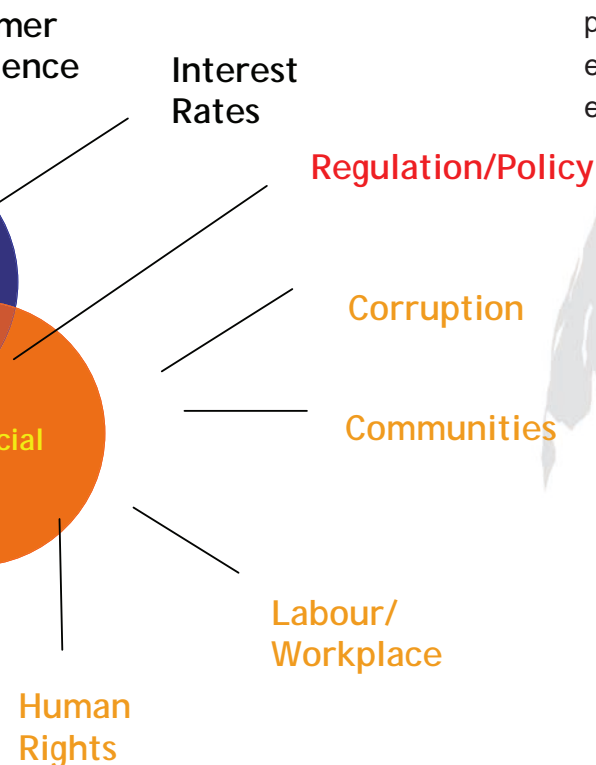
Corp, China Mobile, China Southern Power Grid, and Bao Steel Group referenced such Guideline when compiling their CSR reports.

According to CASS statistics, there were only 32 corporations releasing CSR reports in 2006, but at the end of 2010, these had increased to 710 corporations. However, of the top 100 central government owned corporations in China, less than 50% had compiled CSR reports.

On 31 March 2011, CASS released the newer version of the guideline. At the press conference, Chinese officials set a target for all central government owned corporations to compile and release CSR reports by 2012.

In recent years, China has been encountering serious natural disasters and human-caused crises such as Southern China Snowstorm, Sichuan Earthquake, the tainted milk scandal, and the global financial crisis. Chinese corporations played a significant role in providing relief to victims and supporting bail-out plans during these crises. In November 2010, President Hu Jintao said at APEC Summit: "Corporations should develop the concept of global responsibility, incorporating social responsibility in its operations, and perfecting its mode of operations with the target of unifying economic efficiency and social benefits." CSR has become an essential element for corporations to survive and develop.

Sustainability: The Integrated aspects in the 21st Century



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 Director, Hong Kong Policy Research Institute Limited
 Financial Controller, Yew Wah Education Management Co. Ltd.





香港公共關係獎2010 (企業社會責任部份)

Hong Kong Public Relations Awards 2010 (Corporate Social Responsibility Section)

—— 〇一〇年九月，香港公共關係人員協會為香港公共關係獎2010正式揭幕（見《民胞物與》第6期）。經過半年評審，終於選出各個獎項的得主。其中的企業社會責任組別由保華基金會贊助，我們有幸訪問兩個得獎機構：領匯管理有限公司及恒生銀行，與我們分享一些履行企業社會責任的經驗。

As B & P Foundation was the sponsor of the Corporate Social Responsibility section of the Hong Kong Public Relations Awards 2010 organized by the Hong Kong Public Relations Professional Association (See *Minbaowuyu* Issue 6), we are honoured to have the opportunity to interview two of the recipients of the awards: The Link Management Limited and Hang Seng Bank.



▲ 與街坊分享梯田的收成！



香港公共關係獎 (企業社會責任) 得主：領匯

Interview with Recipient of Hong Kong Public Relations Award (Corporate Social Responsibility): The Link



▲ 都市梯田有綠化環境的功能

香港是一個高度都市化的地方，很難想像在一個由萬丈高樓建成的石屎森林裡頭，可以找到一塊翠綠的田野。領匯的「都市梯田」項目將綠色菜田帶入城市，使到週邊居民無需攀山涉水，亦能體現田野和有機種植的樂趣，項目早前更獲得香港公共關係專業人員協會頒授香港公共關係獎2010的「企業社會責任組別 - 卓越獎」。今期民胞物與邀請到領匯管理有限公司傳媒及公共事務主管陳碧君女士，與我們分享「都市梯田」背後的理念。

「都市梯田」是一個綠色概念的社區參與項目，其宗旨除了在於將空間注入功能性外，更能帶動社區參與多項綠化活動，令居民感到自豪。陳女士認為綠色概念是一個近年受到社會重視的題目，更因領匯的零售物業鄰近社區、大型屋苑、屋邨，居民對此概念更為關注。所謂功能性，在於項目的成果，是除了綠化改善景觀以外，蔬菜還可以食用，有更深層次的意義。領匯不希望做一些功能不多，例如只是多放幾盤植物的綠化工作，於是決定在樂富廣場平台實行此計劃，種植逾五千盆近一萬五千棵有機蔬菜。梯田只會用有機肥料，不用化學肥料或農藥，附近居民更可以參與種植及收割，把有機蔬菜帶回家享用。從高處看「都市梯田」，會發現整塊田都翠綠一片，像



真的梯田一樣。陳女士認為整個項目最重要的是趣味性，直言街坊喜歡「都市梯田」，是因為可以帶同一家大小參與，共聚天倫。除可食用的蔬菜及香料外，梯田亦種有其他水果及甜菜頭，居民可以帶回家繼續在窗邊露台種植，令綠化概念可以持續發展。



陳女士認為領匯經營的是社區商場，與社區息息相關，業務性質有別於一般零售地產企業。例如旗下的大小商場，鄰近屋苑屋邨之餘，更是居民起居飲食的核心，和通往交通總站和居住區的通道，所以領匯希望透過有效地利用商場的空間，使居民的日常生活變得更舒適、更方便。「都市梯田」利用了樂富廣場一個戶外的平台大型空間，轉化為人人都可以參與的綠色項目，宣揚綠色和有機種植的概念，



積極履行企業社會責任。樂富、黃大仙等舊區都遭人覺得老化、欠缺生命力，但陳女士卻不認同。從居民熱烈參與「都市梯田」，她看得出區內甚有活力，而且有不少其他區域的家庭跨區到樂富，扶老攜幼，帶備相機，輕鬆愉快地參與「都市梯田」計劃的一系列活動。藉着「都市梯田」，陳女士希望可以活化領匯旗下物業週邊的社區，令居民對社區更有歸屬感、自豪感，也令社區不單是一個居住的地方，而是一個有感情的有機群體。

在不少人眼中，領匯的形象可能略帶爭議。在回應這個問題時，陳女士認為領匯許多時候被誤解。舉例來說，領匯的商場的小商戶數目，不單沒有減少，反而對比五年前上市時，小商戶的數目增加四百個到目前的三千三百多個。除一些主要零售商外，很多小商戶在領匯的物業組合內創業及發展，其後業

務甚至進一步在領匯的組合內外擴展，證明領匯的物業組合為優質的獨立營運商戶提供了良好的發展機會。領匯並設立了領匯商戶學堂，為商戶舉辦講座及工作坊，內容包羅萬有，範圍從鈔票驗證以至節約能源等。

至於租金問題，領匯希望做到既提高旗下商戶的競爭力外，亦能惠及居民，透過提升商場，改善商戶組合，增加零售餐飲選擇，鼓勵留區消費，促進了零售及餐飲商戶生意的增長，進一步為社區締造更多零售及服務業的就業機會。陳女士表示，領匯將會繼續將物業組合百份之八的內部樓面面積，以優惠租金租予提供服務的教育、福利及非政府機構。

「都市梯田」經過夏季及秋、冬季種植後，於現階段暫時完結，但陳女士透露，領匯有意繼續推行類似的綠色項目，甚至於別區嘗試推行。陳小姐指領匯的使命是透過與社區結伴，建立緊密的關係，提供物有所值及優質的服務，共同創造以達致可持續增長。更希望透過行動，消除公眾對領匯的種種誤解，繼續履行企業社會責任，服務市民。

The Link Management Limited has won Award of Excellence of the Corporate Social Responsibility Category under the Hong Kong Public Relations Awards 2010 with its Eco Terrace Community Program. Ms. Vivien Chan, Head of Media & Public Affairs of The Link said, "Eco Terrace aims at inspiring sustainable organic green life in the nearby Lok Fu community, promoting better understanding of the cultural and historical treasures in the neighboring area, encouraging community participation, and bringing in more footfall to Lok Fu Plaza which is the flagship shopping centre under The Link." The Eco Terrace program showcases Hong Kong's first-ever green terrace in urban district with over 5,000 pots of nearly 15,000 sets of organic vegetables grown at the Lok Fu Plaza's outdoor podium and staircases, while also featuring a Kowloon Walled City art installation. The success of Eco Terrace shows that organic planting in the urban area is not merely a dream, but something that can materialize in urban communities which in turn can contribute to a greener future.



香港公共關係獎（企業社會責任）得主：恒生

Interview with Recipient of Hong Kong Public Relations Award (Corporate Social Responsibility): Hang Seng Bank

藍天，一個簡單卻在香港難求的願望。香港的空氣污染嚴重，奇怪的是自八十年代起，香港已由輕工業轉型為金融服務業為主的經濟體系，既然工廠減少，何以空氣污染問題愈見嚴重？恒生銀行透過「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」，希望從源頭着手，為改善香港空氣污染出一分力。此計劃獲得香港公共關係專業協會頒授香港公共關係獎2010的「企業社會責任組別 - 優異獎」及「最佳創意獎」。今期民胞物與邀請到恒生銀行企業責任主管何卓惠小姐，與我們分享「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」的理念及恒生在履行企業社會責任的工作。

有調查報告指，香港的空氣質素一年比一年差，平均每年有近四成時間，能見度都處於「平均」至「差」的水平。情況若然無改善，長遠只會令香港蒙受龐大經濟損失，危害市民健康。但既然香港工業經已式微，污染從何而來？正因香港工業北移，廠商大部份移師至珠三角地區設廠，加上風向等因素，以至污染物飄至本港。何小姐認為要改善空氣質素，應當從源頭入手。「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」計劃是恒生銀行眾多企業社會責任項目之一，屬於環保範疇，除了幫助改善香港空氣質素外，鼓勵及推行環保概念亦是重點。基於獎勵對象為在香港及珠三角營運的製造業，故恒生選擇了香港工業總會作為合作伙伴，方便向其會員宣傳大獎。恒生希望透過「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」的現金獎，令廠商更加關注及積極參與環保工作。何小姐透露，在推行計劃的初期，尤其舉辦第一屆時最為困難。主要原因是沒有先例給予廠商作參考，而中小型企業首要考慮的因素則是成果、效益，所以大獎推行初期的阻力和挑戰往往來自廠商自己對環保項目成效的疑慮。當「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」舉辦至第二、三及往後屆別，阻力亦開始減少，透過得獎者與其他廠商分享經驗，做成「種子效應」，繼而影響市民大眾及社會各階層。何小姐認為恒生於香港公共關係獎2010中



▲ 恒生銀行副董事長兼行政總裁梁高美懿女士（左）、環境局局長邱騰華先生（中）和香港工業總會主席孫啟烈先生（右）一攝於「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」頒獎禮

獲得兩項獎項，是對恒生推行環保工作的肯定。

除了「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」外，何小姐亦有分享恒生在履行企業社會責任的其他項目。恒生在這方面的原則和理念是「以身作則」，由本身做起。二〇〇三年起，恒生已制定一套內部環保政策，供各部門參考，更於〇五年獲得ISO14001環保認證，成為全港首間獲此認證的本地金融機構。恒生員工經常透過參與義務工作回饋社會，在不同範疇包括教育、文化、音樂、環保等都有參與。何小姐亦有分享另一個有趣的環保項目：「雲南沼氣計劃」。「雲南沼氣計劃」旨在為偏遠山區居民改善生活質素，利用人和豬糞做成的沼氣，供應穩定的免費能源，用作煮食及照明。沼氣是一種再生能源，村民以此代替燃燒木材，可以減少伐木，減低對生態做成的破壞，亦令農民生活環境得以改善。

總括而言，恒生認為於業務發展及企業社會責任之間必須取得一個平衡。何小姐希望透過「恒生·珠三角環保大獎」及「雲南沼氣計劃」等項目，令更多人關注環保及可持續發展概念。恒生亦會繼續以身作則，將正面訊息和信念宣揚至社會各階層。





▲ 大會定期舉辦廠房參觀團，帶領廠商實地瞭解及觀摩得獎工廠的環保技術，互相交流

Hang Seng Bank always seeks to operate its business in an environmentally responsible manner. As part of this effort, Hang Seng Bank teamed up with the Federation of Hong Kong Industries to launch the Pearl River Delta Environmental Awards (PRD Awards), which encourage companies to improve their environmental performance, recognising green achievements and offering cash incentives. This is just one example of the Bank's commitment to working with the business community on environmental issues. Ms. Alison Ho, Head of Corporate Responsibility at Hang Seng Bank said: "Over the years, air quality has become a major concern in Hong Kong, and one of the major contributors to air pollution is manufacturing in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta region, so we believe we should tackle the problem from its source." Hang Seng Bank's innovative efforts to improve the environment in the south China region earned the Bank two honours at the 2010 Hong Kong Public Relations Awards: the Most Creative Campaign Award and a Certificate of Merit in the Corporate Social Responsibility category. The PRD Awards is just one of Hang Seng Bank's corporate social responsibility projects. As a good corporate citizen, Hang Seng Bank will continue to find ways to further raise awareness of social and environmental issues among staff and the general public, and to support community development initiatives.

學術詞彙：

ISO環保認證

國際標準化組織（簡稱ISO）14000標準，是量度商業機構運作影響環境的準則，包括水源、空氣等。ISO標準源於一九九二年，第一屆全球高峰會於巴西里約熱內盧舉行，呼籲各國提高環保意識。同年，英國標準化組織刊登全球第一份環保認證標準BS 7750。國際標準化組織於一九九六年以BS 7750為藍本，刊登ISO14000標準，至今成為國際認可的環保準則，更包含多個分類，包括ISO14001、ISO14004、ISO14031及ISO14062等。



保華生活教育集團活動訊息

News & Activities of B & P Group

葉 國華教授於浸會大學的分享
- 2011年4月12日

Prof. Paul Yip Speaks at Baptist University
- 12 April 2011

應香港浸會大學之邀，保華生活教育集團主席葉國華教授向浸大傳理系學生演說分享。葉教授以「中國模式：歷史並未終結——一個香港人眼中的中國之路」為題目，向學生解講中國模式。葉教授亦有講述香港人的自我身份認同，及對中國的歸屬感等問題，前瞻香港在中國發展模式可以發揮的角色和優點。

Invited by the Baptist University of Hong Kong, Prof. Paul Yip, Chairman of B & P Group, spoke to a group of students studying communications. The topic of Prof. Yip's speech was "China Model, History Has Yet to End – China in the Eyes of Hong Kong." Prof. Yip talked about the development of the China Model, as well as how Hong Kong can play a role in the development of China.

「戲 劇遊戲發揮了什麼作用？」藝術教育
研討會 - 2011年5月6日

"Where's the work in dramatic play?"
Seminar – 6 May 2011

太平洋區幼兒教育研究學會（香港）和香港專業教育學院幼兒教育及社會服務學系，舉辦「戲劇遊戲發揮了什麼作用？」幼兒教育研討會。是次研討會邀請到澳洲風車劇團的藝術教育經理Julie Orchard出任主講嘉賓，分享她多年來在藝術教育以及在幼兒教育課程中加入戲劇遊戲的經驗。Orchard女士從事藝術教育工作二十多年，在戲劇教育方面的經驗尤其豐富，接觸對象由幼兒至大專學生。此外，她曾在香港為幼教同工舉行視覺藝術工作坊。太平洋區幼兒教育研究學會



▲ 葉教授的演說

（香港）主席、保華生活教育集團董事暨耀中國際學校校監陳保琮博士亦在研討會上發言。

The Pacific Early Childhood Education Research Association (HK) and the Department of Child Education and Community Services, Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education jointly organized a seminar on the very interesting topic of "Where is the work in dramatic play?". Mrs. Julie Orchard, Arts Education Manager of Windmill Theatre, Australia, shared with the audience her insights on arts education and dramatic play in early childhood education. She has worked widely in arts education for over 20 years, predominantly in drama education and teaching all ages including tutoring in the tertiary sector. She has also run visual art workshops for ECE teachers in Hong Kong. Dr. Betty Chan, Chairperson of PECERA, Director of B & P Group and Director of Yew Chung International Schools also spoke at the seminar.





保華基金會及其資助機構活動訊息

News & Activities of B & P Foundation Limited and its Sponsored Organizations



▲ 模擬聯合國隊伍合照



▲ 參加者在工作坊的活動



香港青年領袖同盟「全球關注計劃」 - 2010年11月

HKUYL Global Awareness Project
- November 2010

香港青年領袖同盟舉辦的「全球關注計劃」，旨在提升參加者對不同全球問題的認識，並得到保華基金會贊助，於去年十一月順利完成。計劃除了有工作坊外，參加者更需要出席體驗營，於營內實行多場模擬國際會議及高峰會。計劃不但加強參加者對國際關係的認識，亦訓練到參加者的溝通技巧、辯才及獨立思巧能力。

The Hong Kong Union of Young Leaders organized the Global Awareness Project in November 2010, which was sponsored by B & P Foundation. The project aimed at raising the participants' awareness and concerns about different global issues. Participants engaged each other through workshops and a model international conference.

「廢物問題迫在眉睫」研討會 - 2011年3月10日 Solid Waste Seminar - 10 March 2011

香港集思會舉行「廢物問題迫在眉睫：出路何在？有無必然方案？」研討會，香港政策研究所為支持機構之一。香港地少人多，固體廢物的處理一直被受關注。研討會邀請到環境局局長邱騰華先生，深入探討香港迫在眉睫的固體廢物處理問題，藉此促進各界人士及廣大市民對有關事情和各方案的了解。

Hong Kong Ideas Centre organized the Solid Waste Seminar, with Hong Kong Policy Research Institute as a supporting organization of the seminar. The Secretary for the Environment Mr. Edward Yau was invited as a speaker, and participants engaged in a discussion about the urgent matter of dealing with solid waste in Hong Kong.



中華文化發展聯合會：吉祥唐卡——希熱布大師藏畫展 - 2011年3月15至17日
 Hong Kong Chinese Culture Development Association: Tibetan Tangka Painting Exhibition – 15-17 March 2011

由中華文化發展聯合會主辦的「吉祥唐卡——希熱布大師藏畫展」，展出多種唐卡藝術品。唐卡為中國藏族一種傳統的用彩緞裝裱後懸掛供奉的宗教卷軸畫，亦是藏族文化中一種獨具特色的繪畫藝術形式。為期三日的畫展，展出一百一十幅希熱布大師的唐卡精品。而唐卡是西藏人民供奉的聖物，信徒視為生命般重要，一般作為傳家之寶而不輕易外流，因而顯得彌足珍貴。

Hong Kong Chinese Culture Development Association organized the Tibetan Tangka Painting Exhibition. Tangka is a form of art of the Zhuang (Bouxcuengh) people and culture. It is a unique form of visual art, and it is viewed as sacred by the Zhuang people. The exhibition showed over 110 Tangka, which was extremely rare because Tangka is usually a treasure within Zhuang families and is not easily on exhibit.



▲ 各主禮為畫展開幕剪綵



▲ 參觀畫展的學生

Roundtable Community 青年模擬聯合國會議 2011 - 2011年4月22至24日
 Roundtable Community, Model United Nations 2011 - 22-24 April 2011



▲ 在模擬聯合國會議上，參與學生代表不同國家

Roundtable Community 旗下青年團體 U-Rounders 與香港中文大學學生會合作，舉行模擬聯合國協會，匯聚本地、國際精英學生，扮演各國駐聯合國代表，就各範疇議題表達相應的國家立場。是次活動邀得香港中文大學校長沈祖堯教授擔任榮譽顧問，以及香港中文大學政治與行政學系詹晶教授、吳逢時教授及 William Smith 教授擔任學術顧問。另外，開幕禮邀請到香港中文大學副校長楊綱凱教授擔任主講嘉賓，勉勵年青人關心國際議題、積極參與文化交流。其他嘉賓包括行政長官副私人秘書蔡傑銘先生、安哥拉、印尼、意大利、尼日利亞等國領事。

U-Rounders, a youth subsidiary of Roundtable Community, along with the Student Union of Chinese University of Hong Kong, organized the Model United Nations 2011. The Model United Nations was for secondary school students only, where participants took on roles of different countries and debate on various international affairs. Dr. Joseph Sung, Vice-Chancellor of CUHK, was invited as Honourary Advisor. In addition, various professors from CUHK and numerous consuls were also invited as advisors.

Katja Gentinetta 博士晚宴
- 2011年5月16日
Dinner with Dr. Katja Gentinetta
- 16 May 2011



香港政策研究所設宴款待來港訪問的Katja Gentinetta博士。Gentinetta博士曾任瑞士著名智庫Avenir Suisse副總監兼策略及計劃主管，她當晚就題目「主權壓力：發展的共同問題」發表演說。晚宴的對話由李正儀博士主持，除香港政策研究所董事外，還有六十多位會員、會友其他智庫的成員出席。

▲ Gentinetta博士涉足多個工作範疇，見解獨到

Hong Kong Policy Research Institute organized a private dinner for Dr. Katja Gentinetta. Dr. Gentinetta is the former Deputy Director and Head of Strategy and Planning of the leading liberal think tank of Switzerland, Avenir Suisse. At the dinner, Dr. Gentinetta spoke on the topic "Stress Test Sovereignty: Common Issues in Development." The dialog was hosted by Dr. Jane Lee, and over sixty members and friends attended the dinner.

墨子計劃 - 2011年6月
Mozi's Project - June 2011

由Roundtable Pioneers主辦、保華基金會贊助的墨子計劃，旨在資助本地大學生或畢業生到發展中國家（不包括中國）作義務工作的計劃，期望透過於發展中國家的義工服務，為參與者提供了一個文化交流，擴闊視野的機會。經過兩輪面試，獲資助參加者名單已經公布，他們分別會到尼泊爾、印度、柬埔寨、迦納及墨西哥。於旅程途中，

各參加者會更新Facebook，讓三千多名支持者能夠知道他們的行程、活動及所見所聞，令他們感覺置身其中。有興趣者可登上Facebook，鍵入「Mozi's Project」，一起支持眾參加者。

Organized by Roundtable Pioneers and sponsored by B&P Foundation, Mozi's Project aims at financially sponsoring university students and graduates to travel abroad to developing countries (excluding China) to do volunteering services. Participants will not only have the opportunity to engage in culture exchange activities, but will also spread the Mozi spirit through their services. After two rounds of interviews, five projects were selected and the award winners will be traveling to Nepal, India, Cambodia, Ghana, and Mexico. Participants will give their latest updates of their projects through Facebook.



▲ 相片由Roundtable Community總幹事林輝先生提供

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