At the Ordinary General Meeting, eight members* were elected to the Standing Committee of Convocation and will hold office with immediate effect until the Ordinary General Meeting in 2015.

Standing Committee members: as at July 17, 2012

Chairman:
* Choi Sau-yuk 蔡秀煜
  (BSocSc 1972)
Deputy Chairman:
Andrew Fung Ho-keung 馮可強
  (BA 1969; DipEd 1972)
Clerk:
John Wan Chung-on 溫頌安
  (BSc 1970; MBSUStud 2007)
Members:
Chan Ka-chin 陳嘉展
  (BEng(Mech) 1992)
Ian Chu Wai-nung 朱位能
  (BSc 1976)
* Dr Wilt on Fok Wai-tung 霍偉棟
  (BEng-EEE 1993; MSc(Eng) 1996; MSc(EnvMan) 1999)
Gary Ko Man-hon 高文翰
  (LLB 2004)
Andrew Kuet Shun-cheong 閣順昌
  (BSc 1987)
Peter Kwan Pak-ming 鬧伯明
  (FDipM 1994; MBA 1997)
* Dr Vincent Kwan Pun-fong 關品方
  (BSc 1973)
* Alex Lai Chun-hung 顧振鴻
  (BSc(Eng) 1985)
* Dr Lee Kin-hung 劉健彀
  (MBBS 1968; MD 1971)
* Mabel Lee Wong May-bo 黎黃眉波
  (LLB 1974)
Jimmy Lo Chi-ming 劉志明
  (BSc 1986; CertEd 1978)
Dr Francis Lung Ka-kui 龙家驹
  (BSc(Eng) 1982)
Man Cheuk-fei 文焯非
  (BA 1987)
Dr Evelyn Man Yee-fun 文綺芬
  (BA 1987)
* Dr Victor Ng Hon 吳瀚
  (BEng(EEE) 1999)
* Vivien Pau Wai-ye 衛慧兒
  (BSocSc 1977)
Mona Tam Cheung Chui-fan 譚翠芬
  (MBA 2004)
Jeffrey Tse Hoi-shing 謝海成
  (BBA(ACCA) 2003; M Econ 2004)
Dr Kenneth Tse Kam-tim 廖錦添
  (BSc 1973; DipManStud 1980; MBA 1986)
Wong Ka-ho 王家豪
  (BSc 2003; MPhil 2006)
George Yuen Kam-ho 袁金浩
  (BA 1966)

Convocation of The University of Hong Kong (香港大學畢業生議會) is a statutory body comprising all graduates and teaching staff of the University. The Standing Committee consists of 24 members who are all elected from and by members of Convocation.

Ordinary General Meeting

June 18, 2012

Convocation Speech

Professor Cheung started by explaining the changing context of policy making:

- the policy actors changing from single (bureaucrats, Administrative Officers) to multi-actors because of the rise of partisan politics;
- the policy habitat changing from a relatively orderly, submissive, acquiescent society to a more mobilised, unstable (uncertain) and crowding environment; there is the rise of street protests, judicial review, media politics and social media;
- the policy process changing from policy consultation to political negotiation and bargaining; and
- the political philosophy changing from positive non-interventionism (“if it’s not broken, why fix it?”) to interventions and values contentions.
According to Professor Cheung, the growing tensions are: the widening wealth gap; the failing market; fast-spreading anti-rich and anti-business sentiments; perceived disparities of the political system; and an overspill of Mainland issues. As a result, there is overall a growing sense of a lack of security, and Hong Kong has become a city of unhappiness.

The Way Out

Quoting the comparison figures of the World Bank Governance Indicators 2010, Professor Cheung expressed his belief that Hong Kong still has an effective government ("one of the best in Asia"). While admitting there are current political constraints, he suggested that the new government should be committed to bringing about some concrete impact on people’s livelihood, as well as seeking responsiveness-type accountability, and that the government should reconnect to society.

Professor Cheung concluded by saying that the new government should be a “Can Do” government working for change: “Politics and policies should both be at the core of CY Leung’s Agenda for Change.”

Rethinking the Hong Kong Model

Professor Cheung asserted that there is the need for a paradigm shift. The Executive-led Government should become an Executive-led one within the context of executive-legislative co-responsibility, as well as a socially embedded government. The former concept of positive non-interventionism should be changed to that of a proactive government or an ‘enabling’ government. There should be an effective government instead of a small one. And policy changes should become knowledge-based and values-driven, rather than administration-based and fiscally-driven.

Content of this section is contributed by the Standing Committee of Convocation.