

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

The Review 2007



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Vision

The University of Hong Kong, as a pre-eminent international university in Asia, seeks to sustain and enhance its excellence as an institution of higher learning through outstanding teaching and world-class research so as to produce well-rounded graduates with lifelong abilities to provide leadership within the societies they serve.

Mission

The University of Hong Kong will endeavour:

- To advance constantly the bounds of scholarship, building upon its proud traditions and strengths;
- To provide a comprehensive education, developing fully the intellectual and personal strengths of its students while developing and extending lifelong learning opportunities for the community;
- To produce graduates of distinction committed to lifelong learning, integrity and professionalism, capable of being responsive leaders and communicators in their fields;
- To develop a collegial, flexible, pluralistic and supportive intellectual environment that inspires and attracts, retains and nurtures scholars, students and staff of the highest calibre in a culture that fosters creativity, learning and freedom of thought, enquiry and expression;
- To provide a safe and healthy workplace to support and advance teaching, learning and research at the University;
- To engage in innovative, high-impact and leading-edge research within and across disciplines;
- To be fully accountable for the effective management of public and private resources bestowed upon the institution and act in partnership with the community over the generation, dissemination and application of knowledge;
- To serve as a focal point of intellectual and academic endeavour in Hong Kong, China and Asia and act as a gateway and forum for scholarship with the rest of the world.

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The Vice-Chancellor's Message

When I took up the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hong Kong five years ago, I realised that my arrival coincided with the opening of a window of opportunity. Change was in the air not only for the University, but the entire tertiary sector in Hong Kong.

Here at the University, we recognised that our fine academic foundation needed a more modern management structure to support our world-class aspirations. Universities as a whole had also just been asked to identify areas of strength and position themselves accordingly. The desire for change was to happily converge with the availability of new resources, for Hong Kong was preparing to restructure its education system to reduce secondary school education by one year and expand undergraduate education from three years to four. This would require considerable investment in tertiary education.

As you will read in these pages, we are now mid-way through a transformation that is solidifying our position as a leading international institution and preparing us for a 40 per cent increase in student numbers due to the four-year curriculum and increased intake of non-local students.

Our first aim has been to reform our management because good management is the engine that will drive our growth. We now have a streamlined administrative structure that is more transparent, accountable and fit for purpose, and a human resources management system that enables us to reward individuals according to their performance. The final piece was put in place in 2007 when all of our appointed deans took up their posts.

With that driving force in place, we have been able to turn our attention to the University's future direction. The expansion to a four-year curriculum is not simply a quantitative change. We are using this once in a lifetime opportunity to develop a broad-based, flexible, student-centred curriculum that features a common core of study, increased international exposure and opportunities to cope with novel situations, and that remains competitive with the best universities in the world. We will start piloting some aspects of the new curriculum in 2008 because we want all of our students to benefit as soon as possible from these changes.

A physical transformation is also underway to accommodate our growing numbers and to develop new infrastructure according to the needs of our new curriculum. The new Centennial Campus, to be built to the west of the Main Campus, will be both a place of learning and a valued green space in the community. In 2006-07 we completed numerous consultations with the community in which we emphasised our commitment to sustainability, heritage preservation and the development of a modern learning environment.

The curriculum and campus will provide the structure for change. The heart and soul, however, will be the staff who carry it out. We have an accomplished, international staff of academics, a number of them leaders in their fields. We also have a very satisfactory ratio of students to staff, both academic and non-academic, which we are determined to maintain as we expand. Therefore, we will recruit an additional 120 academic staff between 2006 and 2009; by 2012 we will have 200 new staff on campus.

This recruitment opportunity will be used to strengthen areas of research as well as develop the new curriculum. We are recruiting internationally and the package we offer new staff will be as much about research opportunities and funding, as pay and accommodation. No doubt they will be pleased to see that we consistently receive more funding from the Research Grants Council than any other Hong Kong university and that we are a major recipient of private donations.

Changes as deep and substantial as the ones we are undertaking are not always easy, but we have succeeded thus far thanks to the hard work and commitment of our staff, students and alumni. Despite the disruptions, they have maintained our excellent standards and earned outstanding recognition for HKU. In 2007 we were ranked 18th in the *Times Higher Education Supplement* – QS 2007 table of the world's top 200 universities, up from 33rd last year.

Rankings do not tell the complete picture of a university's achievements, but this result is a special milestone for us. When I first arrived here, the Chairman of the University Council, Dr Victor Fung, said he wanted HKU to be one of the top 25 universities in the world and now we are in that elite group. The University also achieved welcome recognition locally in 2007 when we were awarded the Platinum Award in *Reader's Digest* Asia Trusted Brands Survey.

The engine of change is fine-tuned and ignited, and we are proceeding full speed ahead on a course of continual improvement. With the University's centenary approaching in 2011, I expect us to be in a position to celebrate both our longevity and the bright future that lies ahead.



Professor Lap-Chee Tsui
Vice-Chancellor
December 2007



on track with
OUR TRANSFORMATION

transforming
THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE



An education at the University of Hong Kong has long been highly prized in Hong Kong and the region. We are one of the most recognised names in tertiary education and we regularly attract the top secondary school students locally and, increasingly, from Mainland China and the rest of the world. Our success has been built on first-rate teaching and a willingness to transform ourselves to meet changing demands. In the dynamic environment of the 21st century, that means providing students with a broad-based, international education to deal successfully with the challenges and opportunities that lay ahead.

We are currently reforming our undergraduate curriculum to meet these new demands. The catalyst for change has been the coming expansion of undergraduate education in Hong Kong. From 2012 all normal undergraduate programmes will increase from three years to four – a fantastic opportunity to look at how and what we teach and to enrich student learning.



In 2006-07 we reached a consensus on our vision for the new curriculum following extensive consultations with staff and students. We want to incorporate greater freedom and flexibility in choice of programme, interdisciplinary and broadening experiences and internationalism into a student-centred learning programme. Through this, we hope to extend the boundaries of learning beyond the campus walls and further develop students' abilities to cope with new situations and new environments.

Many faculties already have elements of these goals in their programmes and they will be reviewed and expanded so all students can benefit as soon as possible.

The Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Social Sciences, for example, have a common admissions system and students undertake a broad range of study during their first year before declaring their major. This approach will be extended to the Faculty of Science in 2007-08. The Faculty of Social Sciences will also make it mandatory that new undergraduates in selected programmes undertake off-campus internships from 2008 under the headings of social innovation and global citizenship. University-wide, we are continuing to expand our substantial international exchange programme – in 2006-07 455 of our students went abroad and 681 came here from 19 countries.

These examples provide models for the new curriculum. A common core of study will be phased in across all disciplines from 2009, together with increased international and capstone experiences. By 2012 all undergraduates, whether they are completing their three-year programme or embarking on the new four-year programme, will benefit from a wider selection of learning opportunities.

They will also benefit from the continued high quality of teaching and support at the University. We are determined that the current staff to student ratio should not change adversely, even as we prepare for an overall increase in student numbers of more than 40 per cent. Between 2006 and 2009 we will recruit 120 new academic staff and by 2012 the number will rise to 200. We are seeking talented scholars from around the world who can help us develop the four-year curriculum and augment our research strengths.

A university education has the power to transform young people and inspire them to make their mark on the world. With an extra year of undergraduate education, we will be able to provide students with learning experiences that have the potential to open their minds and develop their maturity, and that will be the hallmark of a modern, world-class education.

Admitting the Best

The University of Hong Kong is always the first-choice university of local secondary school students, and we indeed admit the best and brightest to our programmes. We also attract considerable interest from outside Hong Kong. In 2006-07 we received a record 11,023 applications from the Mainland for the 250 places available, including the top-performing student in each of seven provinces. We also received 7,680 applications from well-qualified overseas students from 50 countries and regions. The Government currently imposes a quota of 10% of the University's intake for the admission of non-local undergraduate students, and has planned to gradually relax the quota to 20%. This will enable us to increase our non-local undergraduate student intake, providing we are able to gain the support of Government and the community in building new halls of residence to accommodate the additional student numbers.

Dr Albert Chau

Dean of Student Affairs

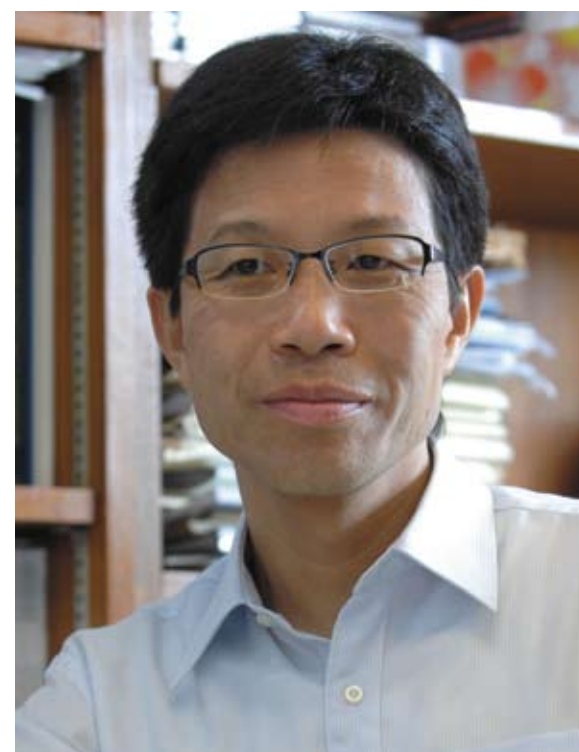
"The undergraduate curriculum is no longer perceived as something that happens only in the classroom. It is now

about the total university learning experience and it includes everything from internships, exchanges and community involvement, to hall life and student societies. The Centre of Development and Resources for Students is working closely with faculties to ensure that experiences outside the classroom are more integrated with students' studies."

Chong Chan-yau

Director of Student Development

"I worked at Oxfam for 13 years where I kept meeting young people who wanted to make a difference in the world but didn't know how to do it. So when I joined the University in October 2006, I was excited to learn that HKU wanted to promote global citizenship and encourage students to work towards improving the human condition as one of the educational aims of the four-year curriculum. So far I have discovered quite a number of students who are interested in issues like HIV/AIDS, climate change, fair trade, corporate social responsibility, and victims of war and conflicts. I am encouraging them to reflect on their experiences and act for change."



Dr Albert Chau



Chong Chan-yau

Beyond the Classroom

Teaching Migrant Children

The children of migrant workers in Beijing can face difficulties getting educated because their families often do not have residence permits. Charitable organisations are trying to help and in 2007 a team of Social Science students went to the capital for seven weeks to assist. They worked in the Dandelion School, which is run by the international voluntary organisation Mercy Corps, and taught English to migrant children alongside Mainland teachers and volunteers from the United States and Beijing Normal University. This was part of a credit-bearing social innovation internship under the Faculty of Social Sciences.

It was a very good experience for learning to communicate with people from various backgrounds and appreciating their good points.

Carol Chan, a second-year psychology student, said the experience helped them to understand the challenges faced by the children's families, as well as those of working in a multi-cultural environment.

"We had to co-operate with people from different places and cultures, who had different ideologies about teaching. For example, the Mainland Chinese teachers were more traditional, the American volunteers more creative, and we Hong Kong students were somewhere in the middle. It was a very good experience for learning to communicate with people from various backgrounds and appreciating their good points," she said.



Students at the Dandelion School in Beijing

Helping Orphans in China

A team of post-graduate students from the Faculty of Social Sciences ventured into a remote region of Sichuan province that is scarred by poverty, drug use and AIDS, to work on a project helping orphaned children. They designed a training programme for teachers, principals and other caregivers to raise their understanding about the children's needs and hardships.

This was my first visit to a rural part of China. It was eye-opening to see the level of poverty and the poor conditions there.

Joan Khng, who is pursuing an MPhil in Social Work, was one of the three post-graduates involved. All of them have come from Singapore to study at HKU.

"This was my first visit to a rural part of China. It was eye-opening to see the level of poverty and the poor conditions there. One boy had had both his parents commit suicide. He came from a very deprived background and his most precious thing was a tattered book – he had this great yearning to study. The spirit of these children made me appreciate what I have more," she said.



Experiencing Working-class Life

Student volunteers were sent out to experience working-class life during the summer of 2007 and increase their understanding of those who lack the opportunities provided by a university education.

'Internship Otherwise' sent students to work for three days in noodle stalls, fish markets, Chinese medicine shops and even a funeral wreath-making shop – a sharp contrast to the usual internships where students do work related to their professional studies.



Stephen Wong serves up some hearty fare

Stephen Wong, a second year speech and hearing sciences student, helped to serve food and clean tables in a noodle stall. "I enjoyed chatting with the people there and I appreciated their hard work. They said to me, look at how hard we work and the long hours we put in. You must study harder so you can do better than this."

Jessie Wong, a year one Bachelor of Arts student, worked at the funeral wreath-making shop, a place usually associated with bad luck and hard work. One of her co-workers was illiterate, but she taught Jessie how to make wreaths. "She admired me because I was a university student, but here we were doing the same job and she was superior to me because she knew how to do the job and I didn't. It made me wonder why people admire university students so much, when other people are providing these important services," she said.

The internships concluded with a camp in which students reflected on such important issues as society's rewards for different types of work and students' responsibilities to the less privileged.

Raising AIDS Awareness

An alliance to raise awareness about AIDS has been formed by a group of students who witnessed poverty in different areas of Asia while participating in Project SEE (Students for Equality and Equity), a General Education Unit initiative, in 2006.

The students launched the Hong Kong Alliance Against AIDS on World Aids Day, December 1, 2006, to make people more aware of the disease, its close association with poverty and the harsh impacts on children.

Apart from organising awareness activities in Hong Kong, they also sent 10 volunteers to Henan in June to learn more about the problems faced by HIV-infected children there. The students spent two weeks helping in a school run by a non-government organisation.

People could see we were educated and didn't mind touching the children, and this helped to take away some of the myths and fear of the disease.

"Our main goal in Henan was to make the children feel happy and know that people in other countries cared for them, but the NGO told us our presence was important in helping to eliminate discrimination in the community there. People could see we were educated and didn't mind touching the children, and this helped to take away some of the myths and fear of the disease," third-year law student Agatha Wong said.



Agatha Wong

Everyday Life in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan was the unusual destination for a group of students participating in Project SEE (Students for Equality and Equity) in summer 2007, an initiative of the General Education Unit. One group helped to build a youth centre in a remote village, while another worked with the charity Crossroads International in an urban centre.

The lifestyle changes were demanding as few people spoke English, the students had to perform manual labour and there was little contact with the outside world, particularly in the village. The students stayed in Kazakhstan for six weeks.

Jeffrey Wong, a second-year law student, worked in a village where the main entertainment was Russian television. "We grazed the cows and picked cherries for jam and it was a healthier life because we went to bed early and woke up early. This was an unforgettable experience, like I was living the lifestyle of my father or grandparents."

Grace Tan, a third-year arts student, was based with Crossroads and helped in an orphanage. "After this trip I felt very lucky to live in Hong Kong. The orphans had no idea about their future and they faced so many social problems. We in Hong Kong may worry about our future, but worrying is a gift because you have choices, that's what you worry about. The orphans we met don't have this opportunity."



From left: Grace Tan, Jeffrey Wong, Giselle Ng, Simon Wong who all experienced life in Kazakhstan

Law Students Among Top-tier Performers

A team of law students have been among the top tier performers for two years running in the Jessup International Moot Competition, one of the most prestigious contests of its kind.

The students reached the top 24 of more than 400 teams competing from the world's best law schools, in both 2006 and 2007. They also took home the top award for their written submission in 2006.

The contest focuses on public international law, which provides common ground for students from different countries to test their skills and abilities against each other. The Faculty of Law team spent six months preparing for each contest.

Tim Parker, a third-year law student from Australia, participated in both competitions and said they provided valuable experience in testing and stretching his abilities.

"We would write our submission and then argue it dozens of times and try to assess the flaws. In the context of this competition, we deepened our understanding probably much more so than in classes. We had to take both views to the extreme and push arguments as far as they could go," he said.



Tim Parker

Internships in Shanghai

A new internship programme took students to Shanghai to experience life and work in a booming city that is attracting many Hong Kong workers.

I was glad to have a chance to work in China because in future that's where a lot of us will be working.



Ray Kong and Xenia Ho, back from the Bund

The month-long internships were organised with the Hong Kong United Youth Association, which hopes to expand the programme to all university students in Hong Kong.

Thirty-one HKU students were placed with companies in Shanghai and spent weekends meeting with CEOs from various companies in the city. On their return, they met with Hong Kong government officials to talk about their experiences.

Ray Kong, a second year arts student, worked for a credit card company and was offered the chance to draft a marketing plan, which the company then adopted nationwide. Xenia Ho, a second year science student, worked for a real estate company and conducted investment research and appraisals. "I was glad to have a chance to work in China because in future that's where a lot of us will be working," Xenia said.



Adventures in Antarctica

An environmental talk on campus by renowned explorer and environmentalist, Robert Swan, provided first-year science student, Tang Chin-cheung, with the opportunity to join an expedition to Antarctica.

I feel brave enough to tell people to do more for the environment. This isn't something done by green groups, it has to be done by everyone.

Mr Swan recruited 52 people globally for the expedition in February 2007, which aimed to raise awareness of the importance of protecting the environment for future generations. The expeditioners witnessed incredible wildlife but also saw melting glaciers and the rubbish left behind by previous visitors.

Chin-cheung was selected after submitting an essay and being interviewed and since his return he has been spreading the word about the perils facing Antarctica.

"I was emboldened by this experience and now I feel brave enough to tell people to do more for the environment. This isn't something done by green groups, it has to be done by everyone, whatever your background or job," he said.

Filmmakers Open Up New Career Options

A filmmaker-in-residence programme is providing students with access to local film directors and opening up career and research opportunities.

Circle Lo, a third-year comparative literature student, attended workshops with independent Hong Kong director, Vincent Chui, in spring 2007 and was invited to complete a script for him and act as second assistant director on the film.

I need to keep my creative energy and curiosity alive by reaching out to young generations and new concepts.

Jason Ho was able to meet internationally-renowned director Stanley Kwan, who was the subject of his MPhil studies in Comparative Literature, in 2005. They kept in contact and Jason contributed a chapter for a book on Mr Kwan released in 2007, which was edited by Dr Esther Cheung, Chair of the Department of Comparative Literature.

Mr Kwan said the residency benefited both students and filmmakers alike. "I have been in the film industry for

over 20 years and I need to keep my creative energy and curiosity alive by reaching out to young generations and new concepts. Direct contact is important and this project has given me a valuable opportunity to meet with young students," he said.

Reading Rocks

Tibet has some of the most fascinating geological features on Earth and has now become a real-life classroom for Earth Sciences students. Since 2006, the Department of Earth Sciences has organised three-week camps for second year students to study the geology of Tibet and experience the harsh realities of field work, including high altitude, rough terrain, dirty, dusty environs and intense sun exposure.

The students worked in groups to map the rocks and look for evidence of India's collision with Tibet. Queenie Chan joined the camp in 2007.

"In classroom lectures we have textbooks and well-collected, perfect samples. But in the field all the rocks look really similar. You have to use your imagination to distinguish them. There are no right or wrong answers, you have to use the evidence in front of you to interpret the past," she said.



Earth Science students study the geology of Tibet

transforming
LIVES

Today more than ever, research matters. The creation and application of new knowledge that propels societies forward and transforms lives and culture has taken on special significance in the 21st century, where new challenges and opportunities are emerging at a rapid pace.

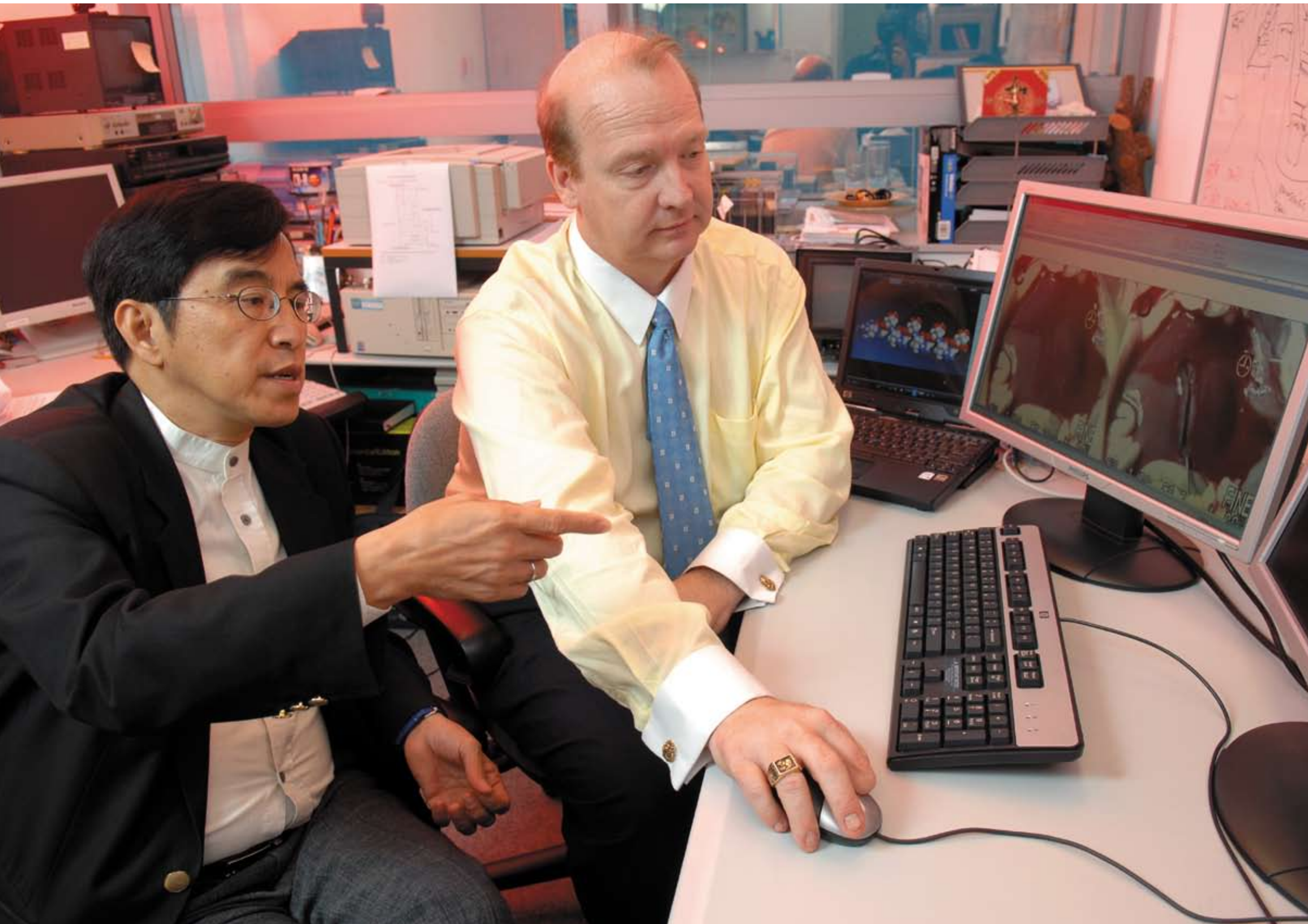
As a comprehensive university, The University of Hong Kong is able to support a diverse range of research interests, carried out by scholars who stand up to the highest international standards of academic excellence. In 2006-07 they published more than 4,700 papers in refereed publications, and 80 of our scientists were ranked among the top one per cent in their fields globally by the Institute for Scientific Information.

The quality of our work enables us to attract more research funding than any other university in Hong Kong. In 2006-07 we received \$146 million under the Competitive Earmarked Research Grants and \$33.5 million from the Innovation and Technology Fund.

In our pursuit of new knowledge, we recognise that we must put our findings to meaningful uses and disseminate them to students and broader society. We are using our expertise to advance technology and policy in many areas, as you will read in these pages. We are also increasingly stressing the importance of research in undergraduate education. Whether our undergraduates become research academics or professionals in their fields, the skills and knowledge they gain from conducting research will be useful throughout their lives. The knowledge horizon is expanding and even the greenest members of our campus can be part of it.



In our pursuit of new knowledge, we recognise that we must put our findings to meaningful uses and disseminate them to students and broader society.



Professor So Kwok-fai (left) and Dr Rutledge Ellis-Behnke

Surprise Finding Could Save Lives

A serendipitous finding by researchers trying to promote the re-growth of brain cells has led to the discovery of a material that could significantly reduce bleeding in all tissues.

Surgeons typically spend as much as 50 per cent of operating time controlling bleeding, but this substance stopped bleeding within 15 seconds. It holds promise for shortened operating times, a clearer field of vision for surgeons and fewer complications for patients due to blood loss.

The team of scientists from the University's Department of Anatomy, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, accidentally stumbled on the application while using the substance to promote brain cell regeneration in rodents in 2005.

They expect the substance to be especially useful in emergency operations where bleeding is uncontrolled, such as accidents and on the battlefield.

The synthetic clear liquid is composed of protein fragments called peptides that self-assemble on open wounds to form a protective barrier gel that seals the wound and halts bleeding.

The substance is biodegradable within three to four weeks and can be excreted in urine or used by surrounding cells as building blocks for tissue repair. No harm was detected to nearby cells and no clotting was involved, although researchers are still trying to determine the mechanism that stops the bleeding.

The scientists, led by Professor So Kwok-fai and Dr Rutledge Ellis-Behnke, tested the substance on several types of tissues in hamsters and rats and were able to replicate the results, which were published in the international journal *Nanomedicine* in autumn 2006 and reported in other academic journals and mainstream media.

The next step is to manufacture the material at a higher purity level and move towards clinical trials within three years. They expect the substance to be especially useful in emergency operations where bleeding is uncontrolled, such as accidents and on the battlefield, and in cases where many small arteries or blood vessels are involved, such as procedures on the liver or brain.

World's First Vertebrae Transplant Cures Back Pain and More

A quest to cure back pain and keep the spine mobile has resulted in the world's first intervertebral disc transplantations being carried out under the auspices of the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology.

Back pain is the third most common reason for surgical procedures in Hong Kong. The conventional treatment is to fuse the affected segment of the spine, but while this abolishes pain, it also reduces mobility.

To Professor Keith Luk, "that's an admission of defeat because the spine is meant to be flexible. Fusing can get rid of the back pain but it's not the best treatment."

Working with doctors at The Navy General Hospital in Beijing, Professor Luk and his colleagues have developed a means of transplanting discs to replace those that have degenerated and are pressing on nerves.

The first five patients received the transplants in 2000 and 2001 for ruptured discs in the neck area. After a five-year follow-up period, they had complete relief of symptoms from nerve compression and no persistent or clinically signifi-

cant neck pain. Their spines remained mobile and stable and they reported no problems with immunoreactions or surgical complications. The results were reported in *The Lancet* in March 2007.

The next step is to move towards a large-scale clinical trial. Researchers are also investigating how to preserve grafts better and how to apply basic research in repopulating the transplanted discs with the recipient's own living cells.

The spine is meant to be flexible. Fusing can get rid of the back pain but it's not the best treatment.

Another line of investigation is to gain a better understanding of disc degeneration. Researchers from the Department of Orthopaedics and Traumatology and the Department of Biochemistry have found a significant genetic component in cases from Hong Kong and south China. The results have implications for the development of new drugs and treatments for the disease.



Professor Keith Luk



Kendrick Co Shih

International Honour for Student Researcher

A bright young student and his open-minded teachers have cracked new ground in liver transplantation and undergraduate research, and gained international recognition for their efforts.

Kendrick Co Shih is a promising medical student who has completed only three of his five years of study. He took the bold decision in 2006 to take a year out and devote it to research, a move that earned him the "Rising Star Award" from the International Liver Transplantation Society in June 2007.

He shares his award with his mentor, Dr Nancy Kwan Man, Assistant Professor of Surgery, who won the Rising Star Award as a mentee in 2006. They were the only Asians honoured from a field of more than 100 entries. Professor Lo Chung-mau, Chair Professor of Surgery, also helped to supervise the research.

Kendrick's work focused on the recurrence of liver cancer in patients who had received liver transplants from living donors. These grafts are 40-60 per cent smaller than the ideal liver volume and are more likely to develop injury after transplantation. Kendrick discovered a molecular link between the small grafts and higher tumour recurrence, a finding that has implications for the development of targeted therapies in patients who receive such transplants.

"As a medical student without prior exposure to laboratory research, the support I received from my supervisors and team-mates was crucial to my success," Kendrick said. "The award has given me massive encouragement as a hopeful future academic clinician."

Dr Man said the results showed how effective undergraduate research could be.

"It is important and worthwhile to provide support for undergraduate students, especially financial support, so they can carry out feasible and valuable research projects," she said.



Dr Michael Leung (left) and Dr Dennis Leung testing the micro turbines

Harnessing Nature's Energy

Technology to harness energy from wind has been perfected at the University using micro wind turbines small enough to fit on people's balconies, in a project that illustrates a growing research interest here in energy and the environment.

The 30-centimetre wide turbines are able to generate electricity at wind speeds as low as one metre per second. By comparison, conventional wind turbines need wind speeds of five metres per second or more to start operating and require significantly more space.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering developed the turbines jointly with the private company,

Motorwave Limited, to harness energy in low-wind, urban conditions.

The turbines are made from moulded plastic and can be connected together to increase power output. Their energy is stored in batteries and they cost about one-quarter of a conventional wind turbine for equivalent power output.

The collaboration has enabled the department to develop skills in testing renewable energies. "It has also given undergraduate students a chance to be involved in a real-life project because they helped to test the micro turbines in the field," Associate Professor Dr Dennis Leung said.

Research on cleaner energy was also given a boost, in 2007, when academics from the Faculties of Architecture, Business and Economics, Engineering and Science agreed

to start pooling their expertise to find less environmentally harmful ways of meeting China's future energy needs.

It has given undergraduate students a chance to be involved in a real-life project because they helped to test the micro turbines in the field.

Apart from the wind turbine, scholars are investigating the use of nanomaterials for solar power conversion, the chemistry of fuel cells, biofuels, harnessing heat from car engines to improve their efficiency, the cost and feasibility of DC power delivery systems and the development of policies

to promote cleaner energy generation without impeding the reliability of supply.

Felix Wu, Philip Wong Wilson Wong Professor in Electrical Engineering, said: "China is a fast developing country and other countries in the developing world will probably follow her path. If China can be more efficient and clean in its energy production, then there is hope for the whole world. That is why we have come together, we hope collectively that we can help to solve some of the problems China faces."

From Barren Rooftops to Green Oases

Hong Kong's barren rooftops can get surprisingly hot in summer – as high as 54 degrees Celsius when the maximum air temperature is about 32 degrees Celsius. But new research is showing that greening rooftops can solve this problem.

The green rooftop concept had never been properly tested in a climate like Hong Kong's until mid-2006, when Chair Professor of Geography Jim Chi-yung began experimenting with green roofs on the top of the Runme Shaw Building and found significant impacts.

A 10-centimetre layer of waterproofing, water storage, drainage, soil and vegetation was able to reduce rooftop temperature fluctuations to no more than 4 degrees Celsius on a summer day. That in turn can notably reduce temperatures in top-floor apartments.

Living vegetation can absorb a lot of heat, which helps to reduce electricity consumption and lower the heat-island effect in urban areas.

Professor Jim tested grass, flowering herbs and shrubs and, while shrubs performed best, they all demonstrated a significant cooling effect on bare roofs.

"Living vegetation can absorb a lot of heat, which helps to reduce electricity consumption and lower the heat-island effect in urban areas, and it also absorbs gaseous pollutants and dust particles. On top of that, green roofs can be a very attractive amenity and recreational space," he said.

The modern green roofs are relatively lightweight so there were no load-bearing problems. With the exception of shrubs, they can also be walked on and used for other purposes.

The next step will be to test different drought-tolerant plant species to see whether they can survive the extended dry spells of Hong Kong's autumn and winter and minimise maintenance input. Professor Jim will also measure changes in the quality and quantity of rainwater released from green roofs.



Professor Jim Chi-yung on the roof of the Runme Shaw Building



Dr Stephen Pointing, working with NASA

Looking for Life on Mars

The search for life on other planets is being informed by research conducted here on Earth through the University.

Astrobiologist Dr Stephen Pointing of the School of Biological Sciences, is digging through rock and ice in the world's driest and coldest places to see what microorganisms can survive in conditions similar to Mars. He is working with the American space agency, NASA, which will send a probe to Mars in 2009.

Thus far, colonies of bacteria have been found inside and under rocks in hyper-arid deserts, living on nothing but sunshine and tiny amounts of rainfall. They have also withstood desiccation and radiation levels equivalent to Mars in experiments.

Dr Pointing recently expanded his investigations to include the Arctic and Antarctica so data from frozen environments can also be incorporated to provide a more complete picture of possible life forms on Mars.

"Part of my work with NASA is to explore the limits of life on Earth and predict what exists or may have existed on Mars," he said.

"When we put all the data together, we hope to have a useful model of what to expect on Mars and where to look for it."

The findings from deserts also have application on Earth. The relative abundance of bacterial colonies similar to those found in Dr Pointing's research, is believed to indicate imminent catastrophic and irrecoverable shifts in an ecosystem state from arid to hyper-arid conditions, and will be important in assessing the health of China's vast deserts.

When India Collided with Tibet

A new hypothesis on the timing of the collision of India and Eurasia suggests it happened 20 million years later than previously believed, a finding that has implications for our understanding of global climate change and the formation of mountains.

Two academics in the Department of Earth Sciences reported their findings in the *Journal of Geophysical Research* in 2007 based on newer, more precise dating methods.

The collision originally was dated at 55 million years ago, although it was accepted that related events, such as the lifting of the Tibetan plateau and the appearance of ice sheets in Antarctica, occurred 20 million years later.

The head of Earth Sciences, Professor Jonathan Aitchison, and Assistant Professor, Dr Jason Ali, thought there was a more direct cause-and-effect relationship be-

tween these events. They have come up with a model that accounts for a later collision and explains why it was wrongly dated.

"India travelled 6,000-7,000 kilometres northwest before it collided with Asia. We believe that along the way it bumped into a series of volcanic island chains, an intra-oceanic arc similar to Guam, and the remnants of this remained on its north shore," Professor Aitchison said.

These remnants were swept up in the collision with Eurasia 34 millions years ago, which also immediately uplifted the Tibetan plateau. The new mountain range affected the flows of air and ocean currents, which led to global climate change.

Professor Aitchison and Dr Ali believe the findings suggest a re-think is needed on our understanding of mountain building, the rate of climate change from this event, and how geologists predict the location of mineral resources.



Dr Jason Ali (left) and Professor Jonathan Aitchison

Locating the Key to Happiness

The pursuit of happiness may have different characteristics in Chinese society and researchers are investigating how to use that understanding to help patients.

Chinese tend to define happiness in terms of their relationships with others, while in Western countries happiness is identified with the individual self and individual needs.

Associate Professor of Psychology, Dr Samuel Ho, demonstrated the differences in earlier work and is now studying how to apply the results to Chinese people with depression, using positive psychology.

I was able to see their relationship from a different direction and to see my mother in a more positive way.

Positive psychology involves getting people to concentrate on positive emotions rather than focusing on their problem of depression. Dr Ho has conducted a successful pilot study with patients in Hong Kong and, in 2008, will expand the study to three major cities in China: Beijing, Guangzhou and Hangzhou.

One of his patients was Hanna, a graduate student from Beijing who is studying at the University. She had be-

come depressed because her mother and her husband were unable to get along.

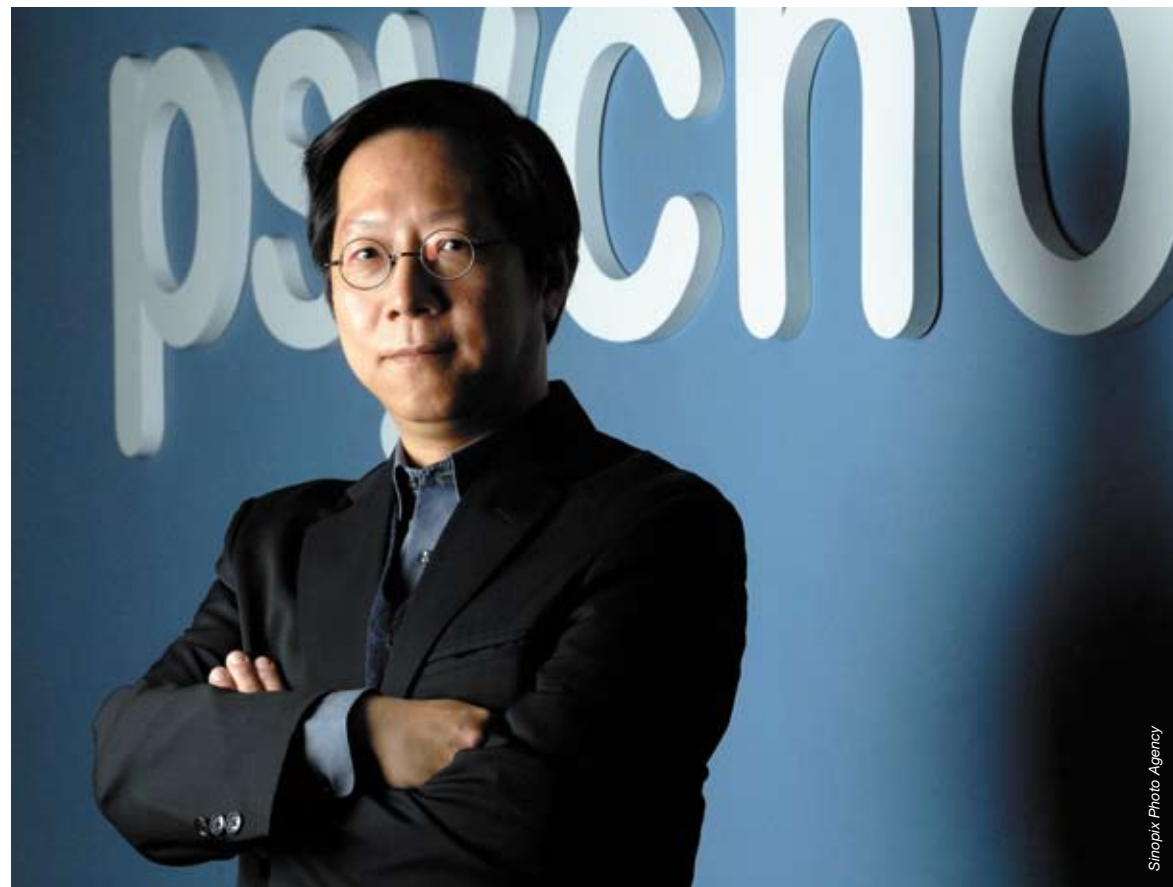
Dr Ho asked her to complete a questionnaire on her strengths, which were found to be love and forgiveness. Then she was asked to write letters to her mother and husband focusing only on their positive attributes, although she did not have to send the letters.

"I couldn't imagine how my strengths were connected to this problem. But when I wrote the letter, I realised my mother and husband both loved me very much and they wanted me to be happy," Hanna said.

"I was able to see their relationship from a different direction and to see my mother in a more positive way. Now I can face the problem with normal emotions and there is no more depression."

Dr Ho said the case illustrated that relationships are an important source of happiness and this understanding could help in treating Chinese patients.

"In the West people distinguish between my happiness and other people's happiness. Among Chinese, the distinction is not so clear. People don't know what to say if you ask them whether they are happy. The interpersonal dimension needs to be added in. We've done some analysis that shows interpersonal-based happiness is more predictive of people's well-being than intra-personal happiness," he said.



Sinopix Photo Agency

Dr Samuel Ho, focusing on positive emotions



More Hong Kong Adolescents Feel Chinese

Hong Kong adolescents' sense of identity has undergone subtle shifts in the 10 years since the handover to Chinese sovereignty and the findings, from a study by the Department of Psychology, raise issues for civic education specialists.

Young people were also more likely to have positive attitudes towards China if they identified themselves more as Chinese.

Associate Professor Dr Lam Shui-fong and her research team surveyed more than 13,000 secondary school students in 1996 and 2006, and found 22.3 per cent identified themselves as "Chinese, secondarily Hong Konger" in 2006, compared with 15.8 per cent in 1996. Those who identified themselves as solely Hong Kongers dropped from 33.9 per cent in 1996 to 28.7 per cent in 2006.

The findings applied regardless of whether the youths were born in Hong Kong or Mainland China.

Young people were also more likely to have positive attitudes towards China if they identified themselves more as Chinese. Overall, the students were more upbeat about China's political and economic development and they had greater confidence in themselves and the future of Hong Kong.

Interestingly, the more responsible young people felt for China's future, the more they agreed they should support state policies to be patriotic.

"The changes over the past 10 years need attention from educators who are concerned with civic education," Dr Lam said.

"For example, the association of responsibilities for the nation with support for state policies prompts us to rethink the meaning of nationalism. What are the possible meanings of Chinese identity? Is there only one way to be patriotic? I hope civic educators can pay particular attention to these questions."



Hsu Pei Hung

Preserving the Mother of all Chinese Opera

Kunqu opera is regarded as the mother of all Chinese opera and has been recognised as a masterpiece of intangible heritage by the United Nations. In May 2007 the University established the world's first project on kunqu to archive, research and promote this traditional art form.

Kunqu emerged about 500 years ago, in the early Ming dynasty, as a combination of drama, opera, ballet, poetry recital and martial arts, and became a major influence on other forms of Chinese opera. However, interest among young people has been waning.

The establishment of the Research and Development Project on Kunqu will seek to preserve the art form and introduce it to younger generations in both English and Mandarin. Scripts, films and other materials collected from around China and from veteran performers will also be a resource for future research.

The project has been spearheaded by Professor Pai Hsien-yung, an internationally-renowned scholar of Chinese literature based in California. Academics from Suzhou University, Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and City University of Hong Kong are also supporting the project.



Hsu Pei Hung

Supporting the Development of Justice in China

Access to justice can elude people in the Chinese countryside, where there are few lawyers and many people are unaware of their rights. A new project in the Faculty of Law is hoping to change that situation by training trainers and targeting areas of need.

The three-year project is a collaboration with the University of Washington at Seattle to equip rural residents and officials with knowledge about such matters as how to mediate disputes, go to court, fill out forms and gather evidence.

Law students and professors from five counties are to be trained to train others in the field and promote the concept of legal aid.

The first workshop was held in a county in Changsha, Hunan in June 2007, in a programme tailor-made to address legal needs at the village and township level.

Associate Professor, Dr Fu Hualing, is leading the project, which will be extended to counties in Sichuan, Inner Mongolia, Guizhou and/or Yunnan. Local residents will also be surveyed to track whether their attitudes towards the law change.

The project is part of the Faculty's wider interest in the development of China's legal system and the promotion of mutual understanding between Hong Kong and China.

Several of the Faculty's scholars have focused on commercial law and its application on the Mainland, and they have been invited by Beijing to give legal advice and opinions on such issues as compliance with World Trade Organisation regulations and intellectual property rights.

The Faculty has also been training Mainland officials, judges, academics and other legal professionals in the common law system, to bridge their understanding of Hong Kong's and China's legal systems.



Professor Che Chi-ming



Dr Zhiwei Chen

In Brief

The University is constantly assessing how it can further support research. In 2006-07 we initiated a research awards programme and launched an AIDS research centre, and saw one of our top scholars receive the highest honour in China:

- The Research Output Prizes were launched in December 2006 to recognise the best research produced at the University during the previous year. The winners are determined by peer review within their faculty and one prize is awarded for each of the 10 faculties.
- Professor Che Chi-ming, Hui Wai Haan Chair of Chemistry, was named the first Hong Kong recipient of the First Class Prize of China's State Natural Science Award. Professor Che has been working for

more than three decades to control and develop new chemical reactions, and he is ranked among the top 0.02 per cent of chemists in the world. His award follows a First Class honour for the liver transplant team in 2005 in the State Scientific Technological Progress Award.

- The AIDS Institute was established in the summer of 2007 under founding director Dr Zhiwei Chen to study HIV/AIDS in the region and, ultimately, find solutions to end the AIDS pandemic. The Director of the Aaron Diamond AIDS Research Centre in New York, Dr David Ho, chairs the scientific advisory committee. Already, several research investigations are underway on the development of vaccines and new drugs and the evolution of the AIDS virus in China.

The Appointed Deans

The University has been transforming its governance and management in recent years to strike a balance between the traditional collegial atmosphere of academic life and a more transparent and accountable system. Earlier, we sharpened the composition and size of our Senate and Council and our senior management team. In 2007, we completed the final step in our transition. All faculty Deans have now been appointed as full-time officers for five years. The result is a system that will enable the University to focus more effectively on strategically managing the many changes taking place on campus in the next few years and the rising expectations of our stakeholders. Here, the Deans share their thoughts.



Professor Kam Louie
Dean of Arts

The Faculty of Arts is HKU's most international faculty and we have been sharpening our focus to concentrate on what we do well. We are at the interface of China and the West and many of our staff do research in intercultural studies, and so this is a natural direction for us to pursue. In fact, we are introducing a new major in Cross-Cultural Studies in English in 2007-08, and plan an interdisciplinary major in China Studies for 2008-09. The Centennial Recruitment Plan will help us to develop such expertise further by bringing in key people with an intercultural focus.

We are also a core contributor in developing interdisciplinary and general education courses for the whole University and we are taking a very active role in supporting the transition to a four-year undergraduate curriculum.

Professor Ian Holliday
Dean of Social Sciences

We're in the process of developing a collective identity for the faculty that is centred on the twin themes of social innovation and global citizenship. Our five departments will all be looking at the themes from different perspectives but we are agreed that this is a focus we can all subscribe to because it can help us to achieve our core goals.

Our top priorities are obviously excellence in teaching and research – soon there will not be a student graduating from this faculty who hasn't undertaken a programme of off-campus learning related to social innovation and global citizenship. But we also want to be seen as a great resource for the community of Hong Kong and the wider region and to be a major player in debates about social change.

Professor Lakshman Samaranayake
Dean of Dentistry

The Faculty of Dentistry celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2007. In 25 years, the Faculty has become the most vibrant of dental institutions in Asia, attracting world-class students and educators.

Our undergraduate dental degree is one of only three worldwide that exclusively uses problem-based learning, without traditional lectures, and it has been praised by external examiners. Our postgraduate programmes are popular internationally: a third of our 180 postgraduates in 2007 hail from 15 countries. To expand these programmes, we plan to establish an Advanced Institute of Dentistry in the not-too-distant future.

Research is flourishing, and research quality and quantity are continually improving, reflected by the growing number of publications in high-impact journals. Finally, our work in the community is never over, and, in collaboration with dental practitioners, we organise regular public education and community activities.

Professor Gary Biddle
Dean of Business and Economics

In all of history there has never been a greater demand for management education, especially in China, and the Faculty of Business and Economics is ideally positioned to be a world-class provider. Our outstanding faculty members, staff and students, premier brand name, international heritage, exceptional programmes, China expertise and prestigious alumni are a region-beating combination.

In recent years, the Faculty has built a strong foundation that I see as a launching pad ready for take-off. As Asia's leading financial centre, Hong Kong should naturally be a world leader in management education. As Hong Kong's first and foremost university, HKU should naturally be Asia's premier international management school. With university and community support we are realising this potential by developing world-class programmes with renowned global partners to benefit the University, Hong Kong and the region.

Professor Kwok Sun
Dean of Science

I'm very excited to be here at HKU because of the opportunity for change. The University has made the very important and necessary step to invest in new people. You can't undergo a transformation without new resources and this investment will allow us to implement new teaching programmes and new research directions, and take the University to a higher level.

My faculty has its sights very much fixed on 2012 when we switch to a four-year curriculum. Strategically, we're very keen on interdisciplinary studies. We want to break down boundaries. Science in the 21st century goes beyond traditional subjects like physics or biology or chemistry. Global climate change, for example, is a very interdisciplinary subject. Students need broader exposure to frontier research areas if they want to find solutions to the problems we face.



Professor Johannes Chan
Dean of Law

Our Faculty has a fine tradition of common law scholarship and aspires to be a premier law school in Asia. We have over 60 academic staff from major common law jurisdictions, focusing on public law; corporate, financial and commercial law; comparative Chinese law; international economic law; intellectual property and information technology law; and arbitration and dispute resolution. Their research has contributed significantly to legal development and law reform initiatives in Hong Kong, as well as the development of the Rule of Law in China.

Our students are recruited from the top echelon of secondary school graduates. The Faculty provides an inspiring teaching programme that integrates professional knowledge, skills and ethics, exchange and internship experience, a global outlook and broad liberal education. The success of the programme is evidenced by the numerous prizes our students win in international mooted competitions and the many prestigious scholarships they have received for further studies overseas.

Professor Shirley Grundy
Dean of Education

This faculty has an excellent international reputation, but is not content to rest on its laurels. I detect a desire to move forward and adapt. I can see many opportunities for us to take the lead in respect of educational developments and capacity building in Mainland China and elsewhere. We have the knowledge and expertise to make a difference wherever we work, and we will continue to look to excellence and identify where we can have the greatest impact.

Our outreach work is intertwined with innovation and sustainability. We want to introduce innovative ideas in new contexts and we want these efforts to be sustainable after we leave. It is the same with developing students as independent and lifelong learners. We want them to continue to learn, even when we are not there to guide them.

Professor Ralph Lerner
Dean of Architecture

We are working to establish the Faculty of Architecture as the leading centre for architecture and real estate studies in East Asia. We can succeed in this by bringing together a superb constellation of architects, scholars and students equipped to work on the most important questions in our field: what will the urban and rural landscapes be like in 25 years, and what contribution can we make in re-forming these; how will the emerging technologies of building affect the environment and culture; what are the implications of a wholly urbanised planet; and how can we better shape the relationship between globalised culture and the exceptional cultural of China. These are pivotal questions facing our profession today and they represent an array of issues that, in the ideal situation for a great research university, will never go away.

Professor Chew Weng Cho
Dean of Engineering

One of the challenges facing engineering schools in this region is the need to train more broad-based, versatile, and higher-level engineers. Engineers increasingly have to handle more diverse situations and more upscale technology. As a result, companies want graduates with Master's degrees and PhDs. This Faculty has done a very good job training undergraduate engineers to meet Hong Kong's needs. Now we need to increase our provision of post-graduate training, which also means strengthening our research capabilities.

I think HKU has the edge in this over other universities in the region. We are more exposed to the West and we can assimilate Western concepts and institutions more easily, as well as attract top scholars. With these advantages, we can aspire to be a world-class engineering school.

Professor Raymond Liang
Dean of Medicine (Acting)

We celebrated our 120th anniversary this year and, while we have re-visited our accomplishments, we are also looking to the future. We admit student doctors and nurses who are typically the best and brightest of their classes, and the additional undergraduate year from 2012 will provide an opportunity to broaden their outlook and develop research talent. We already are considered world leaders in several areas of research, such as cancer, influenza and liver transplantation, and we are exploring new fields, such as stem cells.

The combined strength of our research and training means we can provide the highest standard of clinical care to our patients. Our medical faculty has grown with Hong Kong and we have gained the community's highest respect by keeping focused on how to serve them best.

transforming
OUR CAMPUS



The University of Hong Kong aspires to be a leading international university, a goal that is amply supported in our teaching and research programmes. We are now seeking to reflect that ambition in the physical development of our campus. The Centennial Campus, named in honour of the University's centenary in 2011, will be a vibrant, modern learning environment that showcases our commitment to sustainability and transparency, and integrates us more closely with the local community.

The catalyst for our physical transformation is the unprecedented expansion in student numbers in 2012, when undergraduate education in Hong Kong will switch to a four-year curriculum. Our student body will increase by more than 40 percent, complemented by a larger academic and non-academic staff, and resources have been earmarked to

accommodate their learning and research needs.

The new campus will be located to the west of the Main Estate and feature three main buildings grouped around academic courtyards to promote scholarly contemplation and discourse. A University Street will connect the old campus with the new, and a new Mass Transit Railway station will bring people directly to the Centennial Campus. Visitors will be able to enjoy the green, open spaces on our grounds and gain easy access to the Lung Fu Shan Country Park on our southern border.

Detailed design work got underway in 2007 and followed extensive public consultations in 2006, including several meetings with key stakeholders and exhibitions that attracted more than 18,000 visitors. Sustainability and heritage were identified as the chief priorities and

we are determined to take the lead on these issues by adopting innovative measures in environmental and heritage conservation.

More than 40 environmental initiatives will be incorporated into the design, such as the use of renewable energies to reduce carbon emissions and the harvesting of grey water and storm water for irrigation and cooling. The campus buildings will be aligned to maximise airflows, reduce air-conditioning demand, and minimise the heating effects of the sun. Green rooftops and green walls, which have a cooling effect, are also being explored.

One of the challenges we faced in building the new campus was the presence of the Water Supplies Department (WSD) on the site. We could not disrupt water supplies, so we devised an unprecedented approach that also minimises

our impacts on the local ecology. Salt-water reservoirs will be relocated to a cavern under an adjacent slope and the outdoor fresh-water tanks will be covered with a rooftop that could be put to public use. We are also preserving three heritage buildings belonging to the WSD and we will incorporate them into the campus design.

As we fine-tune our plans for the Centennial Campus ahead of the start of construction in 2009, we will continue to consult the public on our plans. From the start, we have been committed to a transparent process that reflects our role as a unifying force in the neighbourhood. The new campus will enrich that role by developing a University District that provides much-needed open space and wonderful opportunities to support the learning community within the University and Hong Kong as a whole.



The Centennial Campus



University Street



Senior Staff Quarters (Grade II Historic Building)



New Lily Pond



*Elliot Treatment Works Building
(Grade III Historic Building)*



Heritage Buildings and Entry Plaza



Academic Courtyards



Distinguished Visitors

As an international university, we host visits every year from high-profile individuals who make globally-significant contributions in a wide variety of fields. On these pages is a selection of our visitors in 2006-07.

Laureates

Professor Sir James Mirrlees, Nobel Laureate in Economics 1996, spoke on ending poverty in China. Professor Mirrlees developed an interest in Chinese economic development in the 1980s when he was involved in the establishment of the Chinese Economic Association in Britain. His research interests have involved growth theory and the theory of contracts. More recently his research has focused on welfare economics, contract theory, public finance and development economics. In 1996 Professor Sir James Mirrlees was awarded a Nobel Prize in economics, for contributions to the theory of asymmetric information.

The Shaw Laureates in Mathematical Sciences lectured at the University in September 2006. Professor David Mumford reflected on pure and applied mathematics. Professor Mumford, of Brown University, a world-renowned researcher in both algebraic geometry and computer vision, is a member of the National Academy of Science (USA), and a recipient of the Fields Medal in Mathematics for 1974.

Professor Wu Wentsun, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing, spoke on the development of mathematics in China since ancient times. In the 1970s Professor Wu pursued the question of computation and, in particular the

search for effective methods of automatic machine proofs in geometry. This led, in 1977 to the introduction of a powerful mechanical method that transformed a problem in elementary geometry into an algebraic statement which lends itself to effective computation. Professor Wu's method revolutionized the field, effectively provoking a paradigm shift.

Poet at the Dance

World-renowned poet Rita Dove gave a reading with commentary entitled "Poet at the Dance", in which she mused on the music of language.

Dove, who is Commonwealth Professor of English at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, served as US Poet Laureate and Consultant to the Library of Congress from 1993 to 1995 and as Poet Laureate of the Commonwealth of Virginia from 2004 to 2006.

During the Edmund Blunden Lecture, at HKU, she recalled how she arrived at the title for the evening. "My husband and I have been ballroom dancing for about eight years, before it became all the rage in the States...so I began to muse about the ways in which music was important, artistically and personally, in my life and as I thought about the poems I realised that it was there all along.

"For me poetry has to sing, if the words do not sing then it's not poetry. Historically poets have always been the celebrants of life. It was really a natural progression for me from music, playing the cello, to writing."

The Man Hong Kong International Literary Festival

Several key events for the festival were organised at HKU this year, including a conversation between iconic American author Gore Vidal and former New South Wales premier, Bob Carr. Mr Vidal has spent a lifetime near the heart of American politics and told the audience at the Rayson Huang Theatre that the baton of world leadership had passed from the United States to China.

"Being in China I'm naturally reminded of Confucius," he said, "and the Mandate of Heaven fell to us (the USA) in 1945 and we were the masters of the earth, which was far more than any Chinese emperor ever enjoyed. But it was ours, and were not going to let it go. And then we did everything wrong.

"And now we are at the end of it, and the Mandate of Heaven has come back here, which was my feeling as I looked out over Shanghai and saw new buildings, so much better than the ones we have in New York. And I thought, 'Oh it did change, we lost it.'"

The 2006 Man Booker Prize winner, Kiran Desai, also spoke on the inequalities of immigration in the globalised world, a theme that runs through her book *The Inheritance of Loss*.

Demoting Pluto

Professor David Jewitt, the astronomer responsible for Pluto's official demotion, spoke about the significant discovery of the first Kuiper Belt Object in 1992, with fellow scientist Jane Luu, which led to the controversy over Pluto's status as a planet and he explained why Pluto was demoted to a dwarf planet in 2006.

Space Physicist

The most renowned space physicist of Chinese origin, Dr Anthony T Y Lui of The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory, spoke on weather in space at a public lecture in January.

Dr Lui, an expert on space disturbances, has been invited by the Chinese Space Agency to join the Steering Committee of the Chinese Double Star Programme – a satellite-based space mission, sponsored by the European Space Agency and the China National Space Administration. He will work on the Kuafu mission satellites for space weather forecast.

Zen Master

The Venerable Thich Nhat Hanh, a world-renowned Zen master and peace advocate, led a 10-day mindfulness programme and spoke to thousands of followers in events organised by HKU's Centre for Buddhist Studies in May.

In this, the Venerable Thich Nhat Hanh's third visit to Hong Kong, he said he had been prompted to come by reports of the stress levels endured by Hong Kong people.

"Hong Kong is a city that lives under constant pressure," he said, "and its people often experience loneliness and interpersonal alienations. The overwhelming response from the various professionals in participating in the programme is ample proof that there is a great demand for guidance in handling stress and dealing with changes in Hong Kong society."

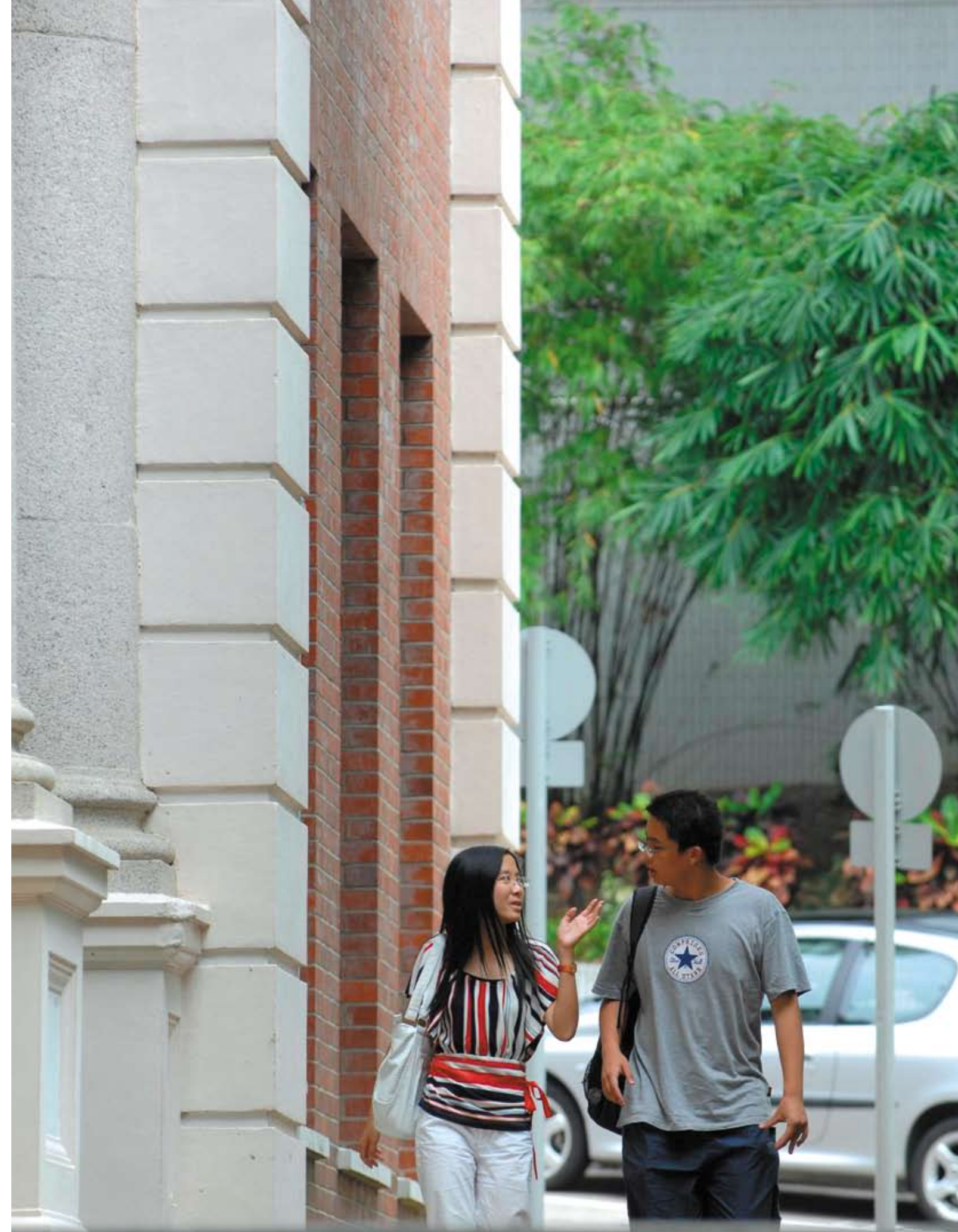
Endowed Professorships

Our Endowed Professorships programme represents a close partnership between philanthropy and scholarly pursuit by facilitating donations to designated disciplines. In 2005, the programme's first year, eight Endowed Professorships were established and in 2007 we were able to inaugurate 18 new Endowed Professorships.

The Chairman of HKU's Council, Dr Victor Fung, welcomed the contributions and the spirit they embraced. "Endowed Professorships are a celebration of the purest expression of academic philanthropy, because they come

from eminent and successful individuals who wish to perpetuate the legacy of excellence that world class research provides," he said.

Dr the Honourable Donald Tsang Yam-Kuen, the University Chancellor added, "There is no higher duty that a society can perform for future generations than to ensure a heritage of achievement in the pursuit of knowledge. It is fitting that those who excel in that pursuit are honoured for their contributions."



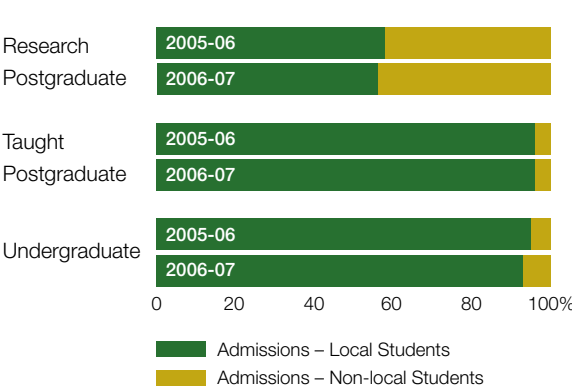
THE UNIVERSITY PROFILE

Teaching and Learning

Regular Degree Programmes

UGC and Mixed-funded Programmes

Student Admissions



Number of Programmes

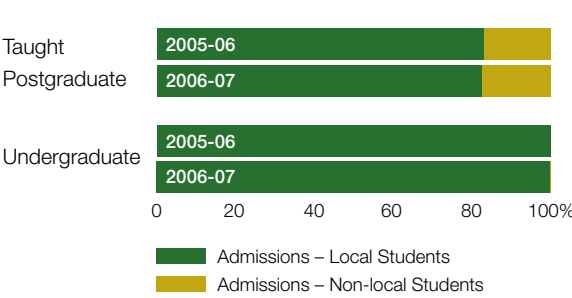
Level	Number	
	2005-06	2006-07
Research Postgraduate	198	199
Taught Postgraduate	50	40
Undergraduate	48	47
All Levels	296	286

(Note: The number of programmes listed above include where applicable, programmes offered in the full-time and part-time modes which are counted as separate programmes. The counting of research postgraduate programmes is based on the disciplines/ departments in which such programmes are offered.)

Professional and Continuing Education Programmes

Self-financed and Out-reach Programmes

Student Admissions



Number of Programmes

Level	Number	
	2005-06	2006-07
Taught Postgraduate	125	128
Undergraduate	14	13
All Levels	139	141

(Note: Programmes offered both in full- and part-time modes are counted as separate for each mode.)

Self-financed Programmes Offered by the
HKU School of Professional and Continuing Education

Programme	Student Admissions by Headcount	
	2005-06	2006-07
Postgraduate	5,130	5,536
Degree (including full-time programmes)	32,407	31,148
Sub-degree	35,727	37,478
General / Short Courses	32,684	28,632
Community College (full-time associate degrees and higher diplomas)	5,760	6,151
All Programmes (local)	111,708	108,945
Mainland China Programmes	1,428	3,046

Graduates

From Regular Degree Programmes including UGC and Mixed-funded Programmes

Discipline	Research Postgraduate		Taught Postgraduate		Postgraduate Diploma/ Certificate		Undergraduate		All	
	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07	2005-06	2006-07
Architecture	23	31	125	101	-	-	111	115	259	247
Arts	64	57	3	-	-	-	471	483	538	540
Business and Economics	10	14	-	-	-	-	391	429	401	443
Dentistry	5	8	5	4	1	-	49	47	60	59
Education	14	21	310	21	499	414	128	145	951	601
Engineering	86	106	120	10	4	4	449	404	659	524
Law	6	3	22	19	134	128	117	10	279	160
Medicine	101	78	22	9	-	-	242	318	365	405
Science	110	117	90	6	-	-	463	456	663	579
Social Sciences	34	50	105	39	2	1	203	264	344	354
All Disciplines	453	485	802	209	640	547	2,624	2,671	4,519	3,912

Students

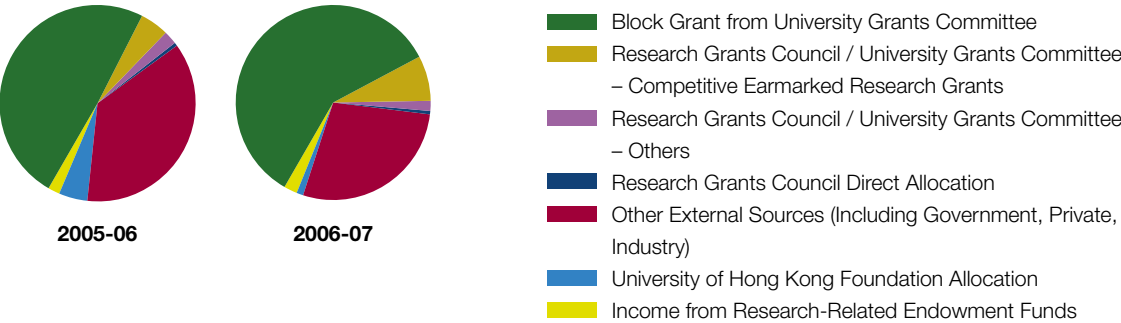
(incl. UGC, mixed-funded, self-financed and out-reach programmes)

2006-07 Undergraduate Students by Faculty	
Faculty	Number
Architecture	346
Arts	1,440
Business and Economics	2,783
Dentistry	255
Education	567
Engineering	1,463
Law	377
Medicine	2,073
Science	1,495
Social Sciences	1,096
All	11,895

2006-07 Postgraduate Students by Faculty	
Faculty	Number
Architecture	821
Arts	855
Business and Economics	1,294
Dentistry	152
Education	1,730
Engineering	1,434
Law	672
Medicine	951
Science	693
Social Sciences	1,230
All	9,832

Research

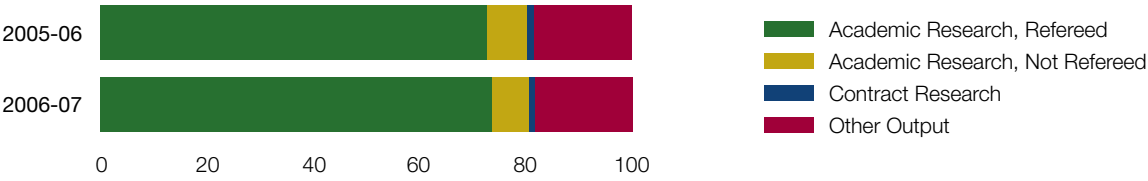
Research Funding Received by Fund Source



On-going and New Research Projects by Discipline

	2005-06				2006-07			
	Number of Projects	%	Amount of Awards (in HK\$)	%	Number of Projects	%	Amount of Awards (in HK\$)	%
Actuarial Science and Mathematical Science	75	3.1	19,428,626	1.8	78	3.1	20,849,022	1.8
Architectural and Town Planning	110	4.5	29,604,942	2.7	98	3.8	27,134,964	2.3
Arts and Designs	8	0.3	1,597,541	0.1	31	1.2	7,214,393	0.6
Biological, Physical and Marine Science	413	17.0	219,080,196	19.8	429	16.8	234,258,875	19.8
Business and Management Studies	68	2.8	14,941,201	1.3	70	2.7	15,665,718	1.3
Civil and Structural Engineering	102	4.2	63,426,633	5.7	97	3.8	61,674,568	5.2
Education	174	7.2	61,758,316	5.6	213	8.3	71,784,181	6.1
Electrical and Electronic Engineering	96	3.9	74,409,779	6.7	103	4.0	69,049,785	5.8
History and Philosophy	10	0.4	2,070,765	0.2	3	0.1	1,142,464	0.1
Information Technology, E-Business Technology and Computer Science	63	2.6	59,755,270	5.4	76	3.0	53,157,854	4.5
Languages	53	2.2	15,015,919	1.4	37	1.4	7,164,450	0.6
Law	27	1.1	5,483,271	0.5	34	1.3	7,043,283	0.6
Mechanical, Production and Industrial Engineering	142	5.8	35,754,440	3.2	140	5.5	42,769,089	3.6
Medicine, Dentistry and Health	907	37.3	451,845,252	40.8	965	37.8	515,319,702	43.5
Social Sciences	183	7.5	54,256,386	4.9	182	7.1	50,637,693	4.3
All Disciplines	2,431	100.0	1,108,428,537	100.0	2,556	100.0	1,184,866,041	100.0

Research Output by Type of Research Activities



Staff

Number of Staff in Headcount (as of June 30, 2007)

Type of Staff	Regular	Temporary			
	Full-time	Full-time	Part-time	Honorary	All Temporary / Visiting
Teaching Staff –	1,184	94	74	1,715	1,883
• Chair Professor	85	0	0	385	385
• Teachers (Professor, Reader, Associate Professor, Senior Lecturer, Assistant Professor, Lecturer and Assistant Lecturer)	863	6	8	780	794
• Teaching Support Staff (Tutor, Instructor, Demonstrator)	236	88	66	550	704
Research Staff	567	418	61	164	643
Technical Staff	870	243	44	2	289
Administrative and Support Staff (Including Clerical and Secretarial Staff)	1,682	131	66	18	215
Others (Including Minor Staff, e.g. Labourers, Artisans)	320	17	21	0	38
All Staff	4,623	903	266	1,899	3,068

(Note : Staff of University Companies are excluded in the staff numbers listed above.)

Regular Full-time Academic Staff by Faculty (as of June 30, 2007)

Faculty/Centre	Number
Architecture	54
Arts	153
Business and Economics	93
Dentistry	46
Education	137
Engineering	159
Law	62
Medicine	587
Science	211
Social Sciences	147
Independent Centres	102
All	1,751

Libraries Resources, IT Facilities and Services

Libraries

	Number
Number of Registered Library Users (as of June 30, 2007)	100,085
Books and Library Materials (as of June 30, 2007)	
Number of Bound Volumes	2.56 million
Number of Periodical Titles	111,310
Number of Non-print Items	1,877,579
Number of Electronic Titles	
– on CD-ROMs	5,848
– Web-based	1,370,946
Number of Rare Books Collections (Volumes)	23,248

Library IT Facilities / Services

	Number
Number of Public Computers	370
Number of ACEnet Connection Points	475
Number of Wireless Network Access Points	45
Access to Library websites (July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007)	193,132,469 hits
Number of Library Instructions, IT Courses and Orientations (July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007)	754
Number of Attendances at Library Instructions, IT Courses and Orientations (July 1, 2006 - June 30, 2007)	16,437

Computing and Network Resources

	Number
Number of Wired Network Access Points	26,000
Number of Wireless Network Access Points	630
Number of E-mail Addresses for Staff, Students and Graduates	82,600
Total Bandwidth for Direct Connection to The Internet and Internet2	300 (in Mbps)
Aggregated Central Computing Power for Teaching and Research Purposes (Theoretical Peak Computing Speed)	2,630 (in GFLOPS)

Halls and Student Residences

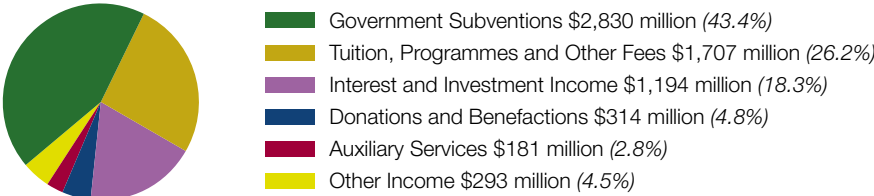
Number of Places	Number
Existing	4,646
Planned	1,800

Note: Some percentages or figures listed above do not add up to 100% or total owing to rounding.

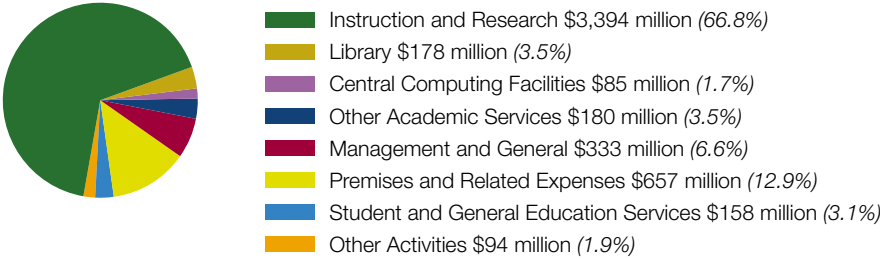
Finance

An analysis of Consolidated Income and Expenditure for the year ended June 30, 2007

Income



Expenditure



An Extract from the University's Annual Accounts 2006-07

Overview

The financial year 2006-07 was the second year of the Triennium 2005-08. The results for the year were satisfactory with surplus increased by 8.5% as compared with that for last year. The Group's financial position is well-positioned for the future. In preparing for the four-year structure of the curriculum reform to take effect from 2012, the University has taken proactive plans to recruit additional academic staff and develop its physical estates, which are made possible by prudence in managing University finance.

In preparing the financial statements, the Group has adopted certain new/revised Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKAS") and Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards ("HKFRS") (Collectively "HKFRSs") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants which are effective and relevant to the Group's operation. The adoption of these new/revised standard during the year did not result in substantial changes to the Group's accounting policies.

Results for the year

The Group's consolidated results for the year ended June 30, 2007 are summarized as follows:

	2007	2006
	<i>\$ million</i>	<i>\$ million</i>
Income	6,519	6,153
Expenditure	5,079	4,821
Net Surplus for the year before Share of Losses of Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities	1,440	1,332
Reversal of Revaluation Deficit of Buildings in Prior years	6	–
Share of Losses of Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities	(5)	(3)
Net Surplus for the year after Share of Losses of Associates and Jointly Controlled Entities	1,441	1,329

The consolidated income for the year 2006-07 rose by \$366 million, an increase of 5.9 per cent when compared with that of the previous year. This was mainly attributable

to the considerable improvement in investment return by \$482 million and the steady growth of tuition and programme fee by \$90 million. The effect of increase in these two areas was partly offset by the decrease in donation of \$224 million as compared with last year due to the introduction of the third Government Matching Grant Scheme before the last financial year ended and certain donations relating to this matching grant which was accounted for in 2005-06. The amount of block grant received during the year from the University Grants Committee ("UGC"), which was based upon the planned full-time equivalent ("FTE") student number of 11,276 for 2006-07 (2005-06: 11,311 FTE), was \$2,066 million (2005-06: \$2,081 million).

On the consolidated expenditure, a total of \$5,079 million was incurred for the year (2005-06: \$4,821 million), of which \$3,838 million (2005-06: \$3,632 million) was spent on teaching/learning and research activities of the Group. If the total depreciation and amortization charges of \$308 million (2005-06: \$300 million) was excluded, the expenditure incurred for the year was approximately 5.5 per cent higher than the previous year.

Financial outlook

The satisfactory result of the year lays a good foundation for the ensuring years approaching 2012 when the curriculum reform takes effect. The momentum in the recruitment of academic staff will accelerate in the coming years to prepare for the curriculum reform and to align the University's strategic goal to scale new heights of academic excellence. In parallel with academic development strategic plan, the University also requires a concomitant increase in the physical space available for scholarly activities, and accommodation for the enlarged student population, both local and overseas, which call for a strategic campus development plan. The University prepares to make substantial and long-term investments to support our academic endeavours by mobilizing resources, including those built up previously if needed to bridge the gap before the eventual availability of UGC and other funds.

The University's Annual Accounts can be found at http://www.hku.hk/finance/financial_report. Any correspondence or feedback on this extract or the accounts should be addressed to e-mail: finance@fo.hku.hk.

The University of Hong Kong Consolidated Income And Expenditure Statement For the Year Ended June 30, 2007

(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2007	2006
Income		
Government Subventions		
Subventions from UGC:		
• Block Grants and Non-accountable Supplementary Grants	2,066,244	2,081,382
• Earmarked Grants	351,405	373,873
• Rates and Government Rent Refund	33,683	31,993
• Capital Grants and Alteration, Additions and Improvements ("AA & I") Block Allocation	65,946	70,505
	2,517,278	2,557,753
Matching Grants	250,000	250,000
Grants from Government Agencies and Related Organisations	62,697	53,049
	2,829,975	2,860,802
Tuition, Programmes and Other Fees		
• UGC-Funded programmes	552,297	528,385
• Non UGC-Funded programmes	1,154,501	1,088,201
	1,706,798	1,616,586
Interest and Investment Income	1,194,289	712,385
Donations and Benefactions	314,407	538,075
Auxiliary Services		
• Residential Halls & Hostels	58,992	57,865
• University Press	4,392	4,492
• Rental Income & Rental Contribution from Staff	83,870	73,086
• Clinics and Chinese Medicine Pharmacies	21,880	20,762
• Others	11,543	10,020
	180,677	166,225
Other Income		
• Contract Research	81,248	71,220
• Service Income	121,759	114,328
• Outside Practice	57,569	52,386
• Miscellaneous	32,457	20,985
	293,033	258,919
	6,519,179	6,152,992
Expenditure		
Learning and Research		
• Instruction and Research	3,394,065	3,209,960
• Library	177,866	179,541
• Central Computing Facilities	85,573	78,626
• Other Academic Services	179,999	163,852
	3,837,503	3,631,979
Institutional Support		
• Management and General	332,899	289,839
• Premises and Related Expenses	656,569	693,669
• Student and General Education Services	157,753	146,175
• Other Activities	94,021	59,930
	1,241,242	1,189,613
	5,078,745	4,821,592
Surplus from Operations	1,440,434	1,331,400
Reversal of Revaluation Deficit of Buildings in Prior Years	5,548	-
Share of Losses of Associates	(1,640)	(1,745)
Share of Losses of Jointly Controlled Entities	(2,979)	(788)
Surplus for the Year	1,441,363	1,328,867
Transfers To		
• Restricted Funds	439,335	203,872
• Other Funds	1,002,028	1,124,995
	1,441,363	1,328,867

The University of Hong Kong
Consolidated Balance Sheet
As at June 30, 2007

(Expressed in thousands of Hong Kong dollars)

	2007	2006
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	8,024,804	6,701,517
Leasehold Land	636,865	609,756
Interest in Associates	3,892	5,016
Interest in Jointly Controlled Entities	14,617	14,113
Investments	8,142,930	7,484,452
Bank Deposits	227,270	516,463
Loans Receivable	30,530	33,614
	<u>17,080,908</u>	<u>15,364,931</u>
Current Assets		
Investments	1,458,744	538,657
Loans Receivable	153,607	142,119
Inventories	3,574	3,189
Accounts Receivable and Prepayments	210,653	157,572
Cash and Bank Deposits	2,663,971	2,195,608
	<u>4,490,549</u>	<u>3,037,145</u>
Total Assets	<u>21,571,457</u>	<u>18,402,076</u>
Funds		
Deferred Capital Funds		
Equipment	7,441	8,257
Buildings	266,691	217,640
	<u>274,132</u>	<u>225,897</u>
Restricted Funds		
General Endowment Fund	2,125,436	2,033,630
Investment Reserve	1,216,387	828,262
General Reserve	15,000	15,000
Contingencies Reserve	-	1,000
Staff Housing Loan Fund	186,646	182,202
Property Revaluation Reserve	7,100,007	5,926,470
Capital Projects	172,433	194,239
Research Projects & Quality Assurance	109,407	159,600
	<u>10,925,316</u>	<u>9,340,403</u>
Other Funds		
General and Development Reserve Fund	1,756,024	1,624,126
Self-financing Activity Funds		
University	136,682	114,628
HKU SPACE	1,094,727	939,989
Other Subsidiaries	(10,120)	(3,855)
	1,221,289	1,050,762
Donations and Benefactions	4,759,302	3,770,260
	<u>7,736,615</u>	<u>6,445,148</u>
Total Funds	<u>18,936,063</u>	<u>16,011,448</u>
Liabilities		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Employee Benefit Accruals	214,277	230,040
Loans and Borrowings	345,112	353,072
	<u>559,389</u>	<u>583,112</u>
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Other Accruals	994,624	837,162
Employee Benefit Accruals	379,264	320,431
Loans and Borrowings	141,936	105,712
Deferred Income		
Earmarked Grants	267,969	220,950
Capital Grants and AA & I Block Allocation	235,997	276,358
Others (including Donations & Benefactions)	56,215	46,903
	560,181	544,211
	<u>2,076,005</u>	<u>1,807,516</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>2,635,394</u>	<u>2,390,628</u>
Total Funds and Liabilities	<u>21,571,457</u>	<u>18,402,076</u>
Net Current Assets	<u>2,414,544</u>	<u>1,229,629</u>
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	<u>19,495,452</u>	<u>16,594,560</u>

Officers of the University

Chancellor

The Hon. Donald Tsang Yam Kuen

GBM; MPA Harv; HonLLD CUHK; HonDBA HKPU; HonLLD HK; JP

Pro-Chancellor

The Hon. David Li Kwok Po

GBM; GBS; HonLLD Cantab; HonLLD Warw; HonLLD HK; JP

Chairman of Council

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Vice-Chancellor

Lap-Chee Tsui

OC; OOnt; BSc, MPhil CUHK; PhD Pitt; FRS; FRS(Can); HonDSc New Brunswick; HonDCL King's Coll; HonDSc CUHK; HonLLD St FX; HonDSc York; HonPhD Tel Aviv; (Hon)FRCP(Lond); (Hon)FHKCPath; (Hon)FHKCP; HonPhD Tor; HonDSc Aberd; JP

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SBS; AB, AM, PhD Chic; JP

Pro-Vice-Chancellors

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Joseph Lee Hun Wei

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John Graham Malpas

MA Oxon; MSc, PhD Newfoundland; DSc Oxon; PGeo

Paul Tam Kwong Hang

MBBS HK; ChM Liv; FRCS(Eng); FRCS(Edin); FRCS(Glas); FRCS(Ire); FRCPCH; FHKAM (Surgery)

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BArch Cooper Union; MArch Harv; FAIA

Arts – Louie Kam Hung

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Business and Economics – Gary Clark Biddle

BSBA Ohio State; MBA, PhD Chic; FCPA

Dentistry – Lakshman Perera Samaranayake

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Education – Shirley Joy Grundy

BA Q'Id; MA W Aust; PhD Murdoch

Engineering – Chew Weng Cho

BSc, MSc, PhD MIT

Law – Johannes Chan Man Mun

LLB HK; LLM Lond; PCLL HK; Barrister of the High Court of Hong Kong SAR

Medicine – Raymond Liang Hin Suen

MBBS, MD HK; FRCP(Lond); FRCP(Edin); FRCP(Glas); FRACP; FHKCP; FHKAM (Medicine) (Acting)

Science – Kwok Sun

BSc McMaster; MS, PhD Minn

Social Sciences – Ian Michael Holliday

MA Cantab; MPhil, DPhil Oxon

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BSc(Eng) HK; MS, PhD Wisc; PCPsych; FHKPsS

Registrar

Henry Wai Wing Kun

BA, MA HK; FCIS

Director of Finance

Philip Lam Bing Lun

DipMS HKPU; ACIB; ACIS; FCMA; CPA; CMA

Librarian

Anthony Walter Ferguson

BA Brigham Young; MA, MLS Wash; EdD Col

Director of Estates

Kenneth Wong Pak Keung

BA Hawaii; BArch Br Col; MSc(ConstProjectMan) HK; HKIA; MAIBC; CFM; FPFM

The Council

Membership Category	Member
Chairman	Dr Victor K.K. Fung
6 persons, not being students or employees of the University, appointed by the Chancellor	The Hon. Mr Justice Patrick S.O. Chan Mr Christopher W.C. Cheng Dr York Liao Mr Raymond C.F. Or Mr Jack C.K. So (Vacant)
6 persons, not being students or employees of the University, appointed by the Council	Mr Linus W.L. Cheung Mr Paul M.Y. Chow Ms Wendy K.S. Gan Mr Danny D.B. Ho Dr John E. Strickland Mr Allan C.Y. Wong
2 persons, not being students or employees of the University, elected by the Court	Dr the Hon. Leong Che Hung Mr Man Cheuk Fei
Vice-Chancellor	Professor Lap-Chee Tsui
Treasurer	The Hon. Henry H.L. Fan
4 full-time teachers elected in accordance with regulations	Dr Chan Che Wai Professor Ng Tung Sang Dr Patrick H. Toy Dr Albert T.C. Yeung
1 full-time employee of the University, not being a teacher, elected in accordance with regulations	Mr Cheung Pok Yin
1 full-time undergraduate student elected in accordance with regulations	Mr Wan Hon San
1 full-time postgraduate student elected in accordance with regulations	Mr Howard H.T. Tam

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Membership as at November 2007
Members' attendance at Council meetings can be viewed
at <http://www.hku.hk/about/governance.html>

Further detailed information about the *Review* or the University
can be obtained from the External Relations Office: eromail@hku.hk