

時評

走塑方向對 齊心克難關

簡稱「走塑」的管制即棄膠餐具和其他塑膠產品相關法例，正式踏入實施適應期。對此環保新措，大家要改變種種習慣，還涉及成本，當然需要適應。期間出現一些問題或質疑，亦在預料之中，適應期的設計正是為了更好理順。李家超特首昨表示，對整體實行情況持正面態度，認為措施並非對生活造成很大影響，強調當局重視替代供應和市民承擔能力，會持續就如何提供更多選擇等聽取意見。總之，走塑方向對，困難要共同來克服。

兩年前，聯合國環境大會通過了《全球塑膠公約》，爭取於2024年達成一項具有國際法律約束力的塑膠污染防治協議。昨起全球175個國家和地區的代表已聚首一堂，展開第四輪談判，共同擬確定這份全球首個管制塑膠的公約內容，其中一條正是減少及替代塑膠製品。可見，「走塑」不單是香港的事，已是全球共識及必然方向。有國際民調機構便趁周一「世界地球日」發表一份全球性民調，顯示高約七成受訪者支持禁止使用一次性塑料。香港同日引入新規，符合國際大勢，亦肩負了環保應有之責。

其實，香港「走塑」進程已嫌慢，其他地方早有類似管制措施，各地經驗正好帶來示範效應，說明當前本港所現問題應該都能克服。觀乎過去兩天的適應期裏，坊間最大意見是即棄膠餐具的替代品質素參差，包括木製餐具不夠硬、紙製餐具容易爛等。然而，環保署平台上已提供逾700種替代品，當中應有質素較佳的選擇；即使裏面沒有，難道自由市場沒辦法提供更佳選擇？這並非什麼高深科技。另外一大意見乃替代品的成本普遍較高，據稱較即棄膠餐具貴幾成甚至一倍；可增幅較大只因基數較低，實際新增開支基本只涉一兩元，無論對經營者抑或對消費者來說均可接受，不少店舖已表明不會全數轉嫁到顧客身上，意味相關成本增加的影響可控。事實上，早於新措施生效之前，市面上已有食肆自行「走塑」，其經營狀況及消費體驗並不見得有多大負面影響。當然，最理想的行為改變，乃是自備可重用餐具，毋須再擔心替代品不夠好、餐餐用不划算等。

環保需要全人類齊心協力，當中涉及的行為模式改變，會不會帶來麻煩？有沒有額外開支？當然難免，但事在人為。香港過去亦不乏成功例子。2009年首次引入寓禁於徵的膠袋收費時，坊間均有反對及質疑聲音；時至今日，大家出門時都懂得自備購物袋。再早一年，三口回收桶開始廣泛設置，「藍廢紙、黃鋁罐、啡膠樽」口號街知巷聞；來到現在，尤其透過「綠在區區」，可回收物體的種類和容量均大幅增加，全港各區的智能廚餘機也正大幅增加。由自備購物袋，到垃圾分類回收，起初總會不便，但一切只在乎習慣；不論使用替代餐具，還是自備可重用餐具，適應了就會習慣。人人出一分力，大大有利環保。勿以善小而不為，不要陷入絕對主義，因不夠好而乾脆不做；應採取相對主義下的「盡做」，以對環境較友善的替代品來取代即棄膠餐具，對環保已經好好。環保乃好事，大家要齊心做好事！有困難，則想方設法克服，相信香港人一定得！

香港商報評論員 李明生

提升港人快樂指數利社會穩定

黃遠康

港事講場

上月，聯合國公布全球快樂指數。是次調查對象覆蓋143個國家和地區。調查除了參考當地民衆的問卷結果之外，亦會根據經濟水平、人均壽命等因素作出分析和比較。在榜單中，芬蘭以7.7分排名第一，而香港地區則以5.3分排第86，而且較23年下跌4位，引起社會議論紛紛。

雖然快樂是一種主觀感受，而提升市民快樂指數亦不是特區政府的主要責任和工作，但是作為管治者，當然希望社會瀟灑正面、樂觀、積極的情緒，避免社會出現不穩定因素。因此，如何令市民感受更多的快樂感和幸福感，爭取在同類調查中拾級而上是一個值得研究的課題。

港人主觀感受欠佳

既然調查已經考慮到各個社會的基本條件，例如民衆的收入水平、預期壽命等等，那麼香港作為人均生產總值排名世界前二十名，以及全球人均壽命最長的地方，肯定不是因為在以上環節中失分而導致排名靠後。換言之，快樂指數偏低的主因在於一般群衆的主觀感受欠佳。因此，我們有必要比較一下排名前列和位列榜尾的國家和地區有何共同特徵，讓特區政府可以從政策上參考以改善港人的看法。不難發現，是次榜單的頭十位都是來自

北歐和西歐的國家，包括芬蘭、丹麥、瑞典、盧森堡、荷蘭等等。至於排名最後二十名的國家，大多集中在中亞、南亞和非洲，例如印度、阿富汗、黎巴嫩、馬拉維、津巴布韋等。前者通通都是人均收入多、社會福利好、醫療和動盪水平高的地方，而後者則是社會相對動盪，或是陷入長期戰亂的國家。可是，正如上述，香港的社會經濟情況與一衆生活質素優秀的歐洲國家相距不大，而且又不似部分第三世界國家一樣社會充滿矛盾，甚或內戰，所以拖垮市民快樂指數的肯定不是以上的條件。

宜適當縮減工時

仔細一看，就會發現影響前十及最後二十名排名最關鍵的因素，就是工時長度。按理來說，一個地方工時愈長，產出就愈多，經濟自然向好。然而，實際上，排名較前的國家都以嚴謹的勞工法例見稱，僱員的每周工作時有着清晰的規管。以芬蘭為例，當地規定每名員工每日工時不能多於8小時，而每周總工時就不得高於40小時，平均而言，當地僱員每周實際工時只有37.5小時，較經濟合作及發展組織的每周工時中位數少4小時。而其他名列前茅的國家如丹麥及瑞士的每周平均工時分別為40及34.5小時，可見工時愈低，則民衆愈容易感到快樂。相反，排名靠後的國家，則無一例外都

改善航行及游泳規範 杜絕海上隱患

立法會議員 何俊賢

民意建言

早前大埔馬屎洲對開發生有泳客被舢舨撞傷後送院不治的慘劇，事件除了讓人惋惜，也再度讓人關注海上航行與安全的問題。因為責任誰屬也好，始終人身安全其實最重要。

現時香港法例除了針對船長會否危害他人海上安全，香港法例第228章第4條(28)也列出泳客造成海岸或航道遭受阻礙，而導致意外的相關法例。可見在安全事宜上各海上持份者皆有責任，然而類似是次事故的情況雖然不能說是不斷，但卻不時發生，可見值得我們深思現時海上航行與供泳客暢泳的相關規定、要求和措施是否合理？

過去筆者也多次跟進高危或不合適游泳地點的事宜，包括小西灣的非法泳棚，非法泳棚的危機在於浪途高低起伏的大海當中，若泳客在海上只露出頭部，近岸駕船者基本上只能看到如足球般大小的物體，由於難以辨識泳客，自然易生意外。若在更遠的水域，對更大的船隻而言，其視線甚至已是無法辨識泳客的程度，未有發生更嚴重或頻繁事故只能說是萬幸。

或可設游泳專區避險

為免再有悲劇發生，坊間也有不少人士提出改善建議，包括有人提出限速，不過這是否能通用於所有水域？是否符合海上

是勞工保障低和工作時數長。以印度為例，雖然該國已經躍升為全球第五大經濟體，但是當地的工時卻沒有實際改善。根據國際勞工組織的推算，印度僱員的工時中位數為47.7小時，相當於較芬蘭僱員每日工時多出2個小時以上。至於中東國家黎巴嫩，僱員的每年平均工時更加長達2300小時以上，較芬蘭高出超過500小時，可見當地僱員普遍壓力偏大，是民衆容易感到不開心的主因。

根據政府統計處在3月25日公布的《收入及工時按年統計調查報告2023》，香港僱員的每周工時中位數為43.2小時，雖然較疫情前2019年44.3小時的水平有所下降，不過值得一提的是，由於統計處的調查包括所有全職及兼職員工，如果撇除後者的話，有非政府組織的調查發現本地全職打工仔女的實際平均工時高達49小時，與第三世界國家和地區情況相差無幾，亦解釋了港人為何有着相對理想的生活條件，卻未有較高的快樂指數。

事實上，同樣屬於先進發達經濟體的日本和韓國是在次調查中一樣排名不理想，分別位列51和52位。可見，工時愈長，工作壓力愈大，會為當地民衆的情緒帶來負面影響乃是普遍現象。香港已經討論標準工時立法超過二十年，至今未見寸進，政府必須加把勁急起直追，正視問題縮減工時才能提升港人的快樂指數。

交通和發展？部分水域其實是否適合同時讓船隻航行及游泳？政府甚至是否應全面研究在不同水域游泳的風險，甚至作出不建議游泳的建議？即使在不會如海上風高浪急和變幻不定的馬路上，運輸署也要求行人應確保讓迎面而來的駕駛人也可以看見他，或應在馬路邊步行等等。筆者更建議如政府願意研究，應進一步評估是否應在香港設立可供游泳之專區，才是杜絕危險的最佳方法。

最後，現時立法會正就規管海上醉駕和藥駕立法，立法工作也可能在不久的將來完成。不過無論如何，筆者也勸喻何人士如在飲酒或服用不宜操作器械的藥物後也不應駕船或進行海上活動，以策安全。

Share's code: 000550 200550 Share's Name: Jiangling Motors Corporation, Ltd. No.: 2024-019

Jiangling Motors Corporation, Ltd. 2024 First Quarter Report

Jiangling Motors Co., Ltd. and its Board members undertake that the information disclosed herein is truthful, accurate and complete and does not contain any false statement, misrepresentation or major omission. Important Note

- 1. The Board of Directors and its members, the Supervisory Board and its members, and the senior executives are jointly and severally liable for the truthfulness, accuracy and completeness of the information disclosed in the Report, and confirm that the information disclosed herein does not contain any false statement, misrepresentation or major omission.
2. Chairman Qiu Tiangao, CFO Joey Zhu and Chief of Finance Department, Hu Hanfeng, confirm that the financial statements in this Quarter Report are truthful, accurate and complete.
3. Whether the 2024 first report is audited?
Yes No

1. Main accounting data and financial indicators

Table with 4 columns: Reporting period (2024 First Quarter), Same Period Last Year, YoY Change (%), and various financial metrics like Revenue, Net Profit, etc.

2. Non-recurring profit and loss items and amounts

Table with 2 columns: Reporting period (2024 First Quarter) and Amount (RMB), listing various profit and loss items.

Details of other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring profit and loss

There is no any other profit and loss items that meet the definition of non-recurring profit and loss in the Company. The description of that the non-recurring profit and loss items listed in Corporate Information Disclosure of Public Issuing Securities No.1 are defined as recurring profit and loss items

Causes and explanations on major changes of financial indicators of the reporting period
In the first quarter of 2024, JMC sold 74,322 vehicles in total, increased by 3.43% compared with the same period last year, including 17,179 light buses, 13,725 trucks, 18,715 pickups, 24,703 SUVs. Revenue and net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company during the reporting period were RMB 7,975 million and RMB 482 million, increased by 9.96% and by 163.95% respectively compared with the same period last year.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, financing receivables increased by RMB 183 million, up 148.7%, mainly reflecting the increase in notes receivable received from the sales.
As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, advances to suppliers decreased by RMB 102 million, down 49.82%, mainly reflecting the decrease of the advance payment to suppliers.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, inventories increased by RMB 509 million, up 32.59%, mainly reflecting the increase of output and the increase of raw material procurement.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, development expenditures decreased by RMB 169 million, down 59.64%, mainly due to the formation of intangible assets by development expenditures.

As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, short-term borrowings decreased by RMB 900 million, down 69.23%, mainly reflecting the repayment of short-term bank borrowings.
As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, contract liabilities increased by RMB 98.65 million, up 40.47%, mainly reflecting the increase in vehicle advance and technical service payment.

In the first quarter of 2024, compared with the same period last year, other income increased by RMB 90.91 million, up 45.12%, mainly reflecting the impact of the additional deduction VAT input in the current period.
In the first quarter of 2024, compared with the same period last year, income tax expenses decreased by RMB 69.92 million, up 652.58%, mainly due to the losses of the subsidiaries.

In the first quarter of 2024, compared with the same period last year, net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company increased by RMB 300 million, up 163.95%, mainly reflecting the increase of net profit attributable to shareholders of the Company caused by the change of minority interests.
In the first quarter of 2024, compared with the same period last year, net cash flows used in investing activities decreased by RMB 137 million, down 38.69%, mainly reflecting the decrease in cash paid for the purchase and construction of fixed assets in the current period.

In the first quarter of 2024, compared with the same period last year, net cash flows generated from financing activities decreased by RMB 1,038 million, down 803.71%, mainly reflecting the decrease in borrowings in the current period.

2 Shareholder Information

1. Total number of shareholders and top ten shareholders

Table with 4 columns: Shareholder Name, Shareholder Type, Shareholding Percentage (%), Shares at the End of Year, Shares with Trading Restriction, Shares due to Mortgage or Frozen or Mark

2. Top ten shareholders (excluding lending of shares through refinancing)

Table with 6 columns: Shareholder Name, Shareholder Type, Shareholding Percentage (%), Shares at the End of Year, Shares with Trading Restriction, Shares due to Mortgage or Frozen or Mark

Top ten shareholders holding unlimited tradable shares

Table with 4 columns: Shareholder Name, Shares without Trading Restriction, Share Type, and various shareholder details.

Participation of Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares, top 10 shareholders and top 10 shareholders with unlimited shares in the lending of shares in the refinancing business

As of the end of the first quarter of 2024, compared with the end of the previous year, advances to suppliers decreased by RMB 102 million, down 49.82%, mainly reflecting the decrease of the advance payment to suppliers.
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shareholders holding preferred shares

Applicable Not Applicable
Other Major Events
Applicable Not Applicable

4 Financial Statements

Jiangling Motors Corporation, Ltd.
1. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Table with 3 columns: ASSETS, 31 March 2024 Consolidated, 31 December 2023 Consolidated. Lists various asset categories and their values.

2. CONSOLIDATED AND CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR 2024 First Quarter

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Table with 3 columns: Item, 2024 First Quarter Consolidated, 2023 First Quarter Consolidated. Lists various cash flow items and their values.

3. CONSOLIDATED AND INCOME STATEMENTS FOR 2024 First Quarter

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Table with 3 columns: Item, 2024 First Quarter Consolidated, 2023 First Quarter Consolidated. Lists various income statement items and their values.

4. CONSOLIDATED AND INCOME STATEMENTS FOR 2024 First Quarter

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Table with 3 columns: Item, 2024 First Quarter Consolidated, 2023 First Quarter Consolidated. Lists various income statement items and their values.

Add: Non-operating income

Table with 3 columns: Item, 2024 First Quarter Consolidated, 2023 First Quarter Consolidated. Lists various non-operating income items and their values.

3. CONSOLIDATED AND CASH FLOW STATEMENTS FOR 2024 First Quarter

(All amounts in RMB Yuan unless otherwise stated)

Table with 3 columns: Item, 2024 First Quarter Consolidated, 2023 First Quarter Consolidated. Lists various cash flow items and their values.

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