



Tobacco and alcohol control: why drink a carcinogen to protect the heart?

Professor TH Lam, *JP*
MD, FFPH, FFOM, FHKCCM, FHKAM, FRCP
School of Public Health
The University of Hong Kong

RACMA/HKCCM international conference
“Healthcare Reforms in Comparative Health Systems”
5 September 2010



WHO FRAMEWORK
CONVENTION ON
TOBACCO CONTROL



World Health
Organization

(http://www.who.int/fctc/text_download/en/index.html)

WHO REPORT ON THE GLOBAL TOBACCO EPIDEMIC, 2008

The MPOWER package

fresh and alive

mpower



World Health
Organization

In the 20th century,
the tobacco epidemic
killed 100 million
people worldwide.

During the 21st
century, it could kill
one billion.



- M**onitor tobacco use and trends
- P**rotect people from tobacco smoke
- D**o not offer or promote tobacco
- W**arn about the dangers of tobacco
- E**nable people to quit
- R**aise taxes on tobacco

**The six policies of
WHO's MPOWER package
can counter the tobacco
epidemic and reduce its
deadly toll.**

Hong Kong Government promoting alcohol

Budget speech 2008-09
HKSAR Government





Budget Speech

Print this page

[Budget Speech](#)

[Highlight](#)

[Estimates](#)

[Webcasting](#)

[Press Releases](#)

[Related Documents](#)

[Previous Budgets](#)

[Related Links](#)

[Implementation of major Budget measures](#)

Wine Trading and Distribution Businesses

112. I now turn to wine trading and distribution businesses. According to industry estimates, total spending on table wine in the Asian economies excluding Japan is around \$55 billion, which accounts for about seven per cent of the global market. The industry forecasts that there will be a considerable growth in table wine spending in this region and that the economies with the largest growth will include the Mainland, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

113. Hong Kong's advantageous geographical location, advanced transport and logistics infrastructure and rich experience in international promotion are favourable to the development of trading, storage and distribution of quality table wine.

114. Currently, London is the trading and distribution centre of quality table wine for the world. The industry indicates that many of the businesses there are owned by Hong Kong companies. It is expected that by developing the various businesses in Hong Kong relating to quality table wine, our total business volume in trading, storage and auction of table wine may increase by as much as \$4 billion. We believe that, in the long run, this will create more favourable conditions for the development of such economic activities as catering services, tourism, brand promotion and exhibitions, table wine appreciation and related educational activities that can achieve synergy with table wine trading and create new jobs.

115. After taking into account the development potential and the job opportunities that can be created, I believe that we should support the further development of these businesses in Hong Kong. The industry has indicated that the current duty on alcoholic beverages and the related administrative controls are the major obstacles to the development of the businesses. I propose to exempt the duties on wine, beer and all other alcoholic beverages except spirits with immediate effect, and remove the related administrative controls upon amendment of the relevant legislation, so as to facilitate the import, export and storage of these alcoholic beverages. The proposal will cost the Government about \$500 million a year.



[Content](#) | [Back](#)

Budget Speech 2008-09, HKSAR

Wine Business

- Total spending on table wine in Asian economies, excluding Japan is around \$55 billion (7% global market)
- Largest growth in Mainland, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan
- Development of business in Hong Kong may increase by \$4 billion - catering, tourism, brand promotion and exhibitions, table wine appreciation and related educational activities ...

Budget speech 2008-09, HKSAR

- Exempt duties on wine, beer and all other alcoholic beverages except spirits with immediate effect ...
- Cost the Government about \$560 million a year

Budget speech 2007-08, HKSAR

- Duties reduced by 50%

**No increase in tobacco tax for 7 years;
2009, increased by 50%**

Alcoholic beverages and ethanol are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1)

International Agency for Research on Cancer, WHO

1988: oral cavity, pharynx, larynx,
oesophagus, liver

2007: breast cancer in women
colorectal cancer

IARC, WHO, 2007

Although moderate alcohol consumption has some health benefits, in particular with respect to cardiovascular problems, WHO identified the consumption of alcohol as:

One of the top-10 risks contributing to the worldwide burden of disease

IARC 2007

In 2002, >1900 million regular consumers,
13g ethanol (about 1 drink) daily

Over the past 40 years, consumption stable
in most regions of the world, except in the
Western Pacific Region -

Predominantly China -

Where it has increased about five times

IARC 2007



World
Cancer
Research Fund



American
Institute for
Cancer Research



SUMMARY

**Food, Nutrition,
Physical Activity,
and the Prevention
of Cancer:
a Global Perspective**

RECOMMENDATION 6

ALCOHOLIC DRINKS

Limit alcoholic drinks¹

PUBLIC HEALTH GOAL

Proportion of the population drinking more than the recommended limits to be reduced by one third every 10 years^{1 2}

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATION

If alcoholic drinks are consumed, limit consumption to no more than two drinks a day for men and one drink a day for women^{1 2 3}

¹ This recommendation takes into account that there is a likely protective effect for coronary heart disease

² Children and pregnant women not to consume alcoholic drinks

³ One 'drink' contains about 10–15 grams of ethanol

Justification

The evidence on cancer justifies a recommendation not to drink alcoholic drinks. Other evidence shows that modest amounts of alcoholic drinks are likely to reduce the risk of coronary heart disease.

Relative risk of cancer from alcoholic drinks

	RR	95% CI
Mouth, pharynx, larynx (≥ 37.7 vs 0 g/d)	2.80	(1.6-6.0)
Oesophagns (drinkers vs nondrinkers)	2.40	(1.2-4.0)
Liver (≥ 30 vs 0 g/d)	2.60	(0.53-13.58)
Colorectum (≥ 20 vs 0 g/d)	1.27	(1.03-1.56)
Breast (≥ 15 vs 0 g/d)	1.60	(1.29-1.98)

(WCRF/AICR 2009)

Rumours of China-made spirits can cause cancer. All sectors rush to clarify [contaminant: Sodium Nitrite]

HKEJ 24 September 2008

國產酒盛傳致癌 各方急澄清

【本報訊】一則「中國某酒廠酒類含有三亞硝酸鹽」的傳聞，在內地及香港酒類市場引起一連串反應。據一國產酒廠發言人表示，該酒廠生產的國產酒類，在生產過程中，並未添加任何三亞硝酸鹽。目前，該酒廠正與有關部門合作，對酒類進行進一步的檢驗。

酒類股價大跌

據悉，「甘榜」酒類股價，受此傳聞影響，昨日出現大幅下跌。受此影響，酒類股在昨日全日交易中，均出現不同程度的跌幅。據悉，甘榜酒類股價昨日下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。

據悉，甘榜酒類公司昨日股價下跌了百分之十以上。



酒廠對原料與製成酒產品標準的雙重「基本控制」的確保，也是行業也受波及。

貴州茅台發公告

【本報訊】貴州茅台酒廠昨日發表公告，對近日在內地及香港酒類市場引起一連串反應的傳聞，表示該酒廠生產的國產酒類，在生產過程中，並未添加任何三亞硝酸鹽。目前，該酒廠正與有關部門合作，對酒類進行進一步的檢驗。

全國下架回收奶品七千噸

【本報訊】據悉，全國各地已下架回收奶品七千噸。據悉，這批奶品是在近日被發現含有三亞硝酸鹽的。目前，有關部門已要求相關企業停止生產，並對已生產的奶品進行下架回收。據悉，這批奶品主要來自於一些小型奶廠。目前，有關部門正對這些奶廠進行進一步的調查。

Drinking over 1 glass of wine daily, may take in carcinogen harming health

[contaminant: Ethyl Carbamate]

www.hknews.com | 港聞

ATV 2009 10 14 星期六 10:00 AM

每天喝逾一杯葡萄酒 或攝可致癌物損健康

【明報專訊】食物安全中心公布一項本地發酵食物及飲品的氮基甲脞乙醯（又稱尿烷）含量研究，從七成抽取樣本中，均含有這種可致癌物，不過估計市民攝入的分量對健康構成的風險不大。中心提醒長期飲用大量酒精飲品的市民，若每天飲逾 250 毫升葡萄酒（約逾一杯），則不排除會攝入較高氮基甲脞乙醯，或對健康構成影響。

氮基甲脞乙醯含量無國際標準

氮基甲脞乙醯是自然存在於葡萄酒等酒精飲品中天然產生的物質，它被認為可能致癌。不過目前並無國際標準，規管食物中的氮基甲脞乙醯含量。食安中心指出，以往研究的氮基甲脞乙醯含量範圍由 0.01 至 0.1 毫克每升，而本地所採樣的有關食物中，部分樣本的含量則達了 20 毫克每升。食安中心樣本，包括葡萄酒、啤酒、豆漿、葡萄酒、酒釀製品、葡萄酒、酒釀製品。

【明報專訊】食安中心日前公佈一項本地發酵食物及飲品的氮基甲脞乙醯（又稱尿烷）含量研究，從七成抽取樣本中，均含有這種可致癌物，不過估計市民攝入的分量對健康構成的風險不大。中心提醒長期飲用大量酒精飲品的市民，若每天飲逾 250 毫升葡萄酒（約逾一杯），則不排除會攝入較高氮基甲脞乙醯，或對健康構成影響。

兩乳膏乳含量最高

中心指出，香港市民食飲的乳膏類產品，包括幼滑及加糖的鮮奶、淡奶及全乳等，其氮基甲脞乙醯含量最高。估計一般香港市民每天攝入的乳膏類產品，其氮基甲脞乙醯含量約為 0.1 至 0.2 毫克。中心指出，市民應注意乳膏類產品的標籤，選擇氮基甲脞乙醯含量較低的产品。

月餅抽驗全部過關

食安結果

【明報專訊】食安中心日前公佈一項月餅抽驗結果，共抽驗了 200 個月餅樣本，結果顯示全部月餅均符合安全標準。

中心指出，月餅抽驗結果顯示，所有月餅均符合安全標準，市民可以放心食用。中心提醒市民，購買月餅時應選擇信譽良好的品牌，並注意月餅的標籤，選擇氮基甲脞乙醯含量較低的产品。

No safe level of alcohol for cancer

- The evidence on cancer justifies a recommendation **not to drink alcoholic drinks.**
- Other evidence shows modest amounts of alcoholic drinks are likely to reduce the risk for CHD.
- The evidence does not show a clear level of consumption below which there is no increase in cancer risk - **even small amounts should be avoided.**
- **All alcoholic drinks have the same effect:**
Amount of ethanol is important.
- Children and pregnant women should not consume alcoholic drinks

(WCRF/AICR 2007)

WCRF/AICR recommendations

- Avoid sugary drinks
- Limit alcoholic drinks

Why recommendations against sugary drinks stronger than alcohol?

Public health advice:

Don't drink,

If you drink,

Drink moderately

Health advice:

If you drink,

Drink moderately

Advice and promotion:

You

Drink moderately

Drink moderately

How many people have started drinking in the past decade, including adults and young people?

- because of such (“health”) advice and increasing and unrestricted alcohol promotion by the alcohol industry and others?**

Cardioprotective effect of moderate alcohol drinking: real or “healthy cohort effect”?

- J-shape relationship: Biological plausibility and mechanism **unclear**
- African-Americans: Alcohol a risk factor of CHD
- Alcohol increases blood pressure and hypertension
- French paradox: beneficial effect of wine is based on ecological studies - **evidence weak**
- Consumption of large amount may induce cardiomyopathy and arrhythmia
- No randomised controlled trial evidence

(Fuchs et al 2007)

Schooling CM, Sun WJ, Ho SY, Chan WM, Tham MK, Ho KS, Leung GM, Lam TH. Moderate alcohol use and mortality from ischaemic heart disease: A prospective study in older Chinese people. *PLoS One* 2008; 3(6):e2370.

- A cohort study of 56167 people aged 65+ from Elderly Health Centres, Department of Health, enrolled during 1998-2000 and followed up for till end 2003 (4.2 years)
- Moderate alcohol use had **no effect on IHD mortality**





Public health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol

A 2005 World Health Assembly resolution calls on WHO to intensify international collaboration in reducing public health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol.

The hazardous and harmful use of alcohol has now become one of the most important risks to health; it is the leading risk factor in developing countries with low mortality rates and ranks third in developed countries, according to the World Health Report 2002.

While alcohol use is deeply embedded in many societies, recent years have seen changes in drinking patterns across the globe: rates of consumption, drinking to excess among the general population and heavy episodic drinking among young people are on the rise in many countries.

Health problems associated with alcohol consumption have reached alarming levels, and alcohol use contributes to a wide range of diseases, health conditions and high-risk behaviours, from mental disorders and road traffic injuries, to liver diseases and unsafe sexual behaviour.

Through this WHA resolution, WHO's Secretariat is requested to address a number of areas related to the issue of harmful use of alcohol, including: gathering and sharing scientific information on alcohol consumption and related public health problems; preparing research and policy initiatives and recommendations for effective policies and interventions; providing support to Member States in monitoring alcohol-related harm and implementing effective strategies and promoting identification and management of alcohol-use disorders in primary health care.

The World Health Assembly takes note that the word 'harmful' in this resolution refers only to the public health effects of alcohol use and does not intend to prejudice the religious beliefs or cultural norms of any Member State.

World Health Assembly 2008

Public health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol

- 4% burden of disease and 3.2% of all deaths (1.8 million) globally (WH Report 2002)
- disease, injury, violence (especially domestic violence against women and children), disability, social problems, premature death
- mental ill-health

- driving a vehicle, at the workplace, during pregnancy
- trends in hazardous drinking, particularly **young people**
- intoxication associated with high risk behaviours, including drug use and unsafe sex
- **economic loss**: health, social welfare, criminal justice system, lost productivity, reduced economic development

Strategies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol

The Sixty-first World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report on strategies to reduce the harmful use of alcohol and the further guidance on strategies and policy element options therein;

Reaffirming resolutions WHA52.40 on development of the WHO programme on alcohol-related problems, WHA56.12 on alcohol consumption and alcohol-related problems: development of national policies and programmes, WHA42.20 on prevention and control of drug and alcohol abuse and WHA57.16 on health promotion and healthy lifestyles;

Recalling resolution WHA58.26 on public-health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol and decision WHA60(10);

Noting the report by the Secretariat presented to the Sixtyth World Health Assembly on evidence-based strategies and interventions to reduce alcohol-related harm, including the addendum on a global assessment of public health problems caused by harmful use of alcohol;¹

Noting the second report of the WHO Expert Committee on Problems Related to Alcohol Consumption² and acknowledging that effective strategies and interventions that target the general population, vulnerable groups, individuals and specific problems are available and should be optimally combined in order to reduce alcohol-related harm;

Mindful that such strategies and interventions must be implemented in a way that takes into account different national, religious and cultural contexts, including national public health problems, needs and priorities, and differences in Member States' resources, capacities and capabilities;

Deeply concerned by the extent of public health problems associated with harmful use of alcohol, including injuries and violence, and possible links to certain communicable diseases, thereby adding to the disease burden, in both developing and developed countries;

Mindful that international cooperation in reducing public-health problems caused by the harmful use of alcohol is intensifying, and of the need to mobilize the necessary support at global and regional levels,

¹ Documents A60/14 and A60/14 Add.1.

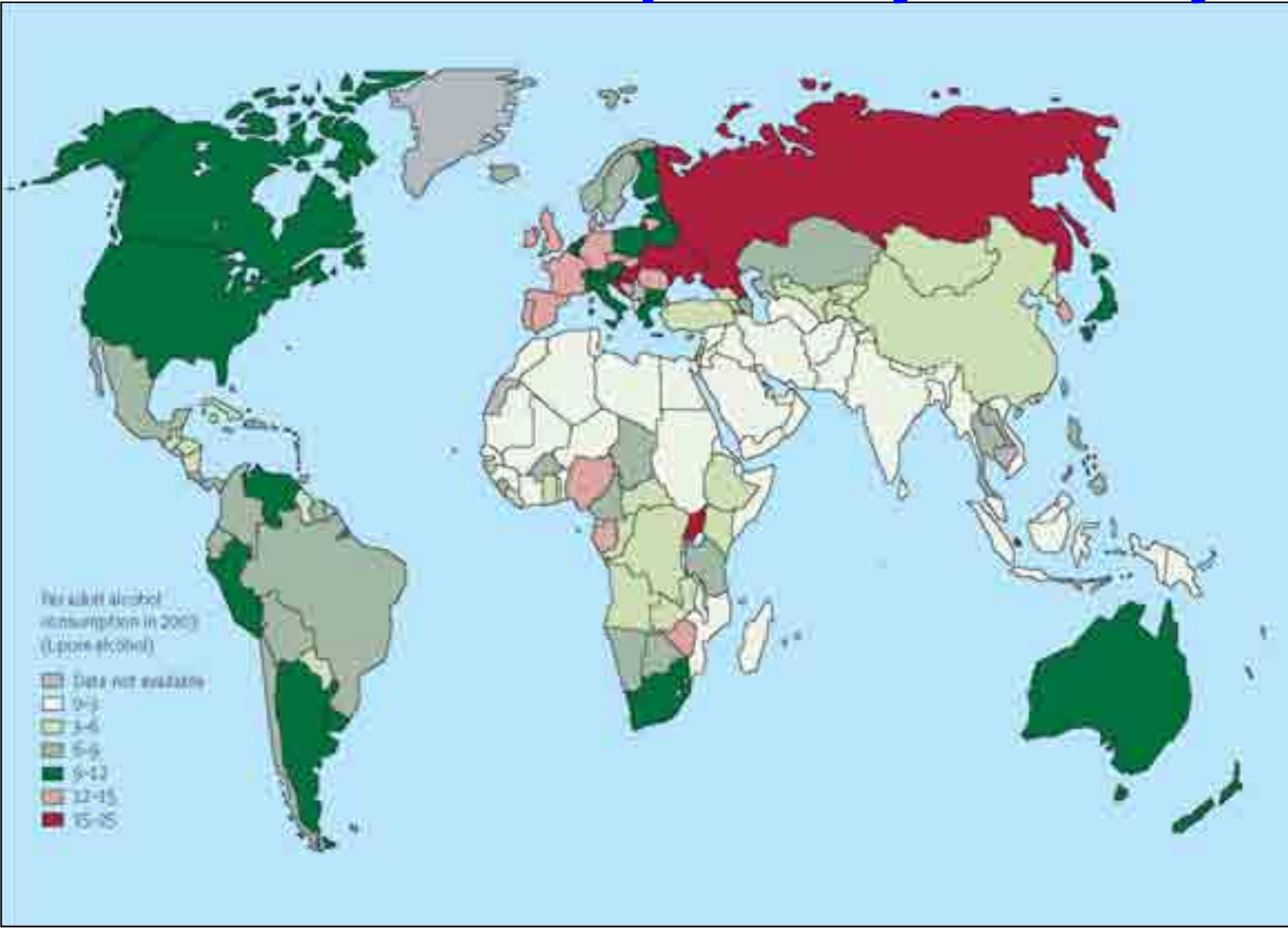
² WHO Technical Report Series, No. 944, 2007.

Alcohol and global health

- 3.8% global deaths **(2,255,000)**.
- 4.6% of global disability-adjusted life years (70.91 million DALY).
- disease burden closely related to average volume of alcohol consumption; strongest in poor and marginalised people.
- costs **more than 1% of gross national product** in high and middle income countries.

(Rehm et al Lancet 2009)

Recorded and unrecorded adult alcohol consumption by country 2003



(Rehm et al Lancet 2009)

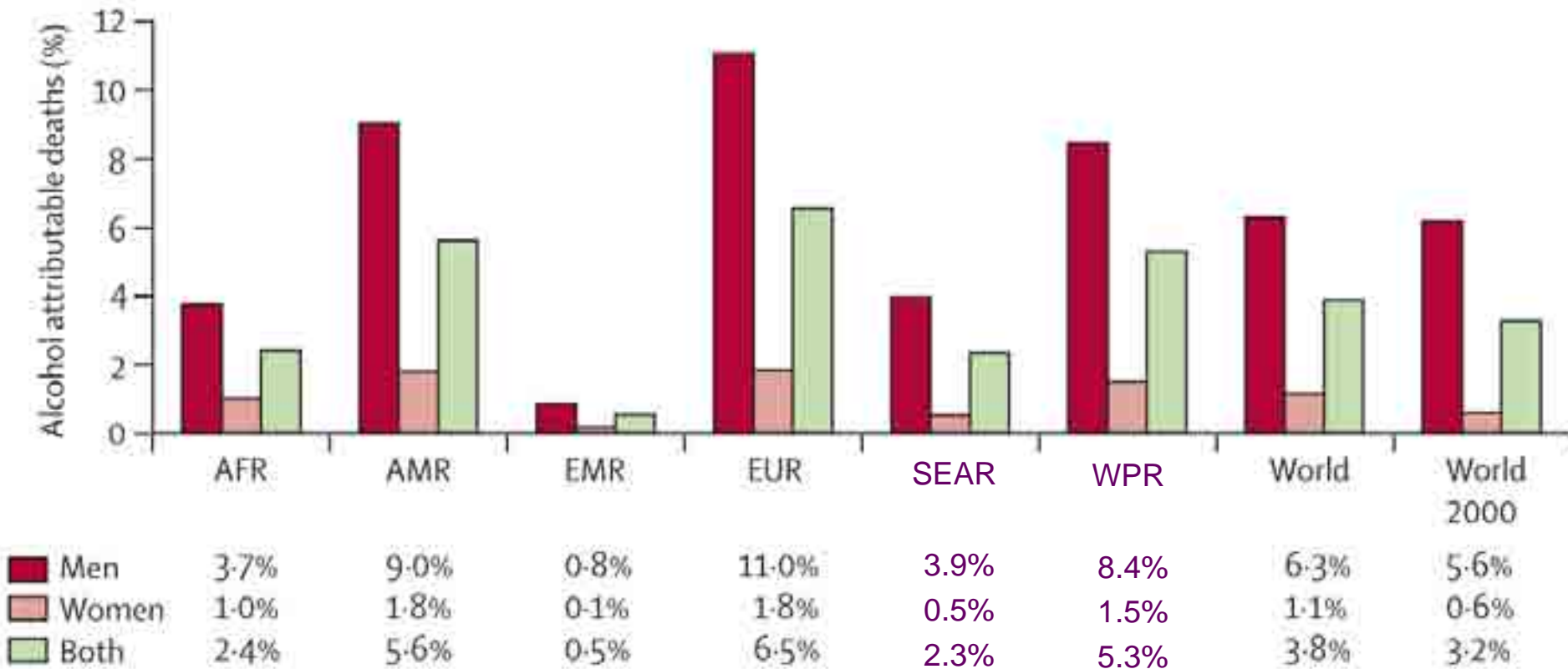
Alcohol-attributable deaths (in thousands) by sex and cause of death in 2004

	Men (%)*	Women (%)*	Total
Diseases for which alcohol has a detrimental effect			
Maternal and perinatal disorders (low birthweight)	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.3%)	3
Cancer	377 (18.5%)	111 (25.0%)	487
Diabetes mellitus	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.1%)	0
Neuropsychiatric disorders	109 (5.4%)	25 (5.7%)	135
Cardiovascular diseases	466 (22.8%)	80 (18.0%)	545
Cirrhosis of the liver	297 (14.6%)	76 (17.1%)	373
Unintentional injuries	556 (27.3%)	110 (24.8%)	666
Intentional injuries	232 (11.4%)	40 (9.0%)	272
Total detrimental effects attributable to alcohol	2039 (100.0%)	443 (100.0%)	2482
Diseases for which alcohol has a beneficial effect			
Diabetes mellitus	-8 (8.3%)	-4 (3.2%)	-12
Cardiovascular diseases	-88 (91.7%)	-128 (96.8%)	-215
Total beneficial effects attributable to alcohol	-96 (100.0%)	-132 (100.0%)	-227
All alcohol-attributable net deaths	1944	311	2255
All deaths	31063	27674	58738
Percentage of all net deaths attributable to alcohol	6.3%	1.1%	3.8%
CRA 2000 (for comparison)	5.6%	0.6%	3.2%

CRA= comparative risk assessment. *Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Zero indicates fewer than 500 alcohol-attributable deaths in the disease category. Percentages refer to all deaths either caused or prevented by alcohol.

(Rehm et al Lancet 2009)

Alcohol-attributable deaths as proportion of all deaths by sex and WHO region in 2004



(AF=African region; AMR=American region; EMR=Eastern Mediterranean region; EUR=European region; SEAR=Southeast Asian region; WPR=Western Pacific region)

(Rehm et al Lancet 2009)

Alcohol-attributable burden of disease (in 1000 disability-adjusted life-years) by sex and cause in 2004

	Men (%)*	Women (%)*	Total
Diseases for which alcohol has a detrimental effect			
Maternal and perinatal disorders (low birthweight)	64 (0.1%)	55 (0.5%)	119
Cancer	4732 (7.6%)	1536 (13.5%)	6268
Diabetes mellitus	0 (0.0%)	28 (0.3%)	28
Neuropsychiatric disorders	23265 (37.6%)	3417 (30.1%)	26682
Cardiovascular diseases	5985 (9.7%)	939 (8.3%)	6924
Cirrhosis of the liver	5502 (8.9%)	1443 (12.7%)	6945
Unintentional injuries	15694 (25.4%)	2910 (25.6%)	18604
Intentional injuries	6639 (10.7%)	1021 (9.0%)	7660
Total detrimental effects attributable to alcohol	61881 (100.0%)	11349 (100.0%)	73231
Diseases for which alcohol has a beneficial effect			
Diabetes mellitus	-238 (22.2%)	-101 (8.1%)	-340
Cardiovascular diseases	-837 (77.8%)	-1145 (91.9%)	-1981
Total beneficial effects attributable to alcohol	-1075 (100.0%)	-1246 (100.0%)	-2321
All alcohol-attributable net DALYs	60806	10104	70910
All DALYs	799536	730631	1530168
Percentage of all net DALYs attributable to alcohol	7.6%	1.4%	4.6%
CRA 2000 (for comparison)	6.5%	1.3%	4.0%

CRA=comparative risk assessment; DALY=disability-adjusted life-year. *Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Zero indicates fewer than 500 alcohol-attributable disability-adjusted life-years in the disease category. Percentages refer to all disability-adjusted life-years either caused or prevented by alcohol.

(Rehm et al Lancet 2009)

日本前「醉酒財相」猝死

俯臥伏屍家中 疑酗酒過度



東京前日本前財相中川昭一自縊，疑因過度飲酒中。



中川昭一曾任前日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

Sudden death of former “alcoholic financial minister” in Japan

日本前財相中川昭一昨早被發現倒斃於東京寓所。終年50歲。中川伏屍牀上，脚部朝下，身上沒甚麼傷痕。家沒留下遺書，警方正調查其死因，初步排除自縊或他殺的可能，懷疑是中川因飲酒過度服藥食過量安眠藥致死。中川兩一今年初在G7會議記者會上，疑因醉酒失態，被迫黯然下台，在早前的大選中更連議席也被掃。

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

大酒舖續推 近日失職得風潮

日本前財相中川昭一，昨日因醉酒失職，被政壇人士指責。中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

政壇明日之星 瀕瀕失職遭辭職

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。



中川昭一(左)與中川昭一(右)。

重演父親悲劇 政壇失意後離世

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

30歲參眾議員 兼任黨內要職

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

酗酒可致抑鬱 引發癲癇暴斃

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

蘇芬蘇芬會 傳收現幻覺

中川昭一，曾任日本財政大臣，由他今年2月出任G7財政部長會務，備受國際矚目。

Externalities of harm from alcohol

- Similar to passive smoking
- Externalities of alcohol on drinkers' associates and families, victims of violence and traffic injury

(Casswell et al Lancet 2009)

Drunken truck driver admits manslaughter over 6 taxi deaths

Yanna Tsui

Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2

Horror crash driver seeks redemption through manslaughter guilty plea



The daughter of one of the victims stands before a display board featuring photos of the victims who died in the crash. She is looking at the photos of her father and the other four workers who died.

Yanna Tsui

Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2

Crash driver says sorry

Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2

South China Morning Post

Victims' families want review of 'lenient' sentence Driver jailed 6 years for crash that killed 6



Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2

Fury over six years for six deaths

Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2



Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

Family of jailed driver feeling the pain

Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

But they said that nothing, not even the HK\$10 million they had received in donations since the crash, could compensate for the loss of their loved ones - and they could never fully forgive the driver, Law Siu-kwan.

"It's more than I could have dreamed to plead guilty to manslaughter. Responsibility can never be avoided," said a tearful Fung Kin-shing, an uncle of one of the victims, Fung Chi-wai, 25.

"But we still appreciate that he had the courage to admit his guilt," said Fung, who was speaking on behalf of all the victims' families.

Fung was speaking outside the Court of First Instance where Law, 42, pleaded guilty to six charges of manslaughter for the deaths of taxi driver Yu Yat-hing, 34, and construction workers Tsang Ming, 46, Cheung Tak-lam, 47, Chow Sing-yau, 30, Tsang Wai-ming, 43, and Fung Chi-wai.

Law - who had four times the legal limit of alcohol in his breath at the time of the crash - originally pleaded not guilty to manslaughter but guilty to six alternative counts of dangerous driving causing death. He changed his plea yesterday just before a jury was to be chosen.

It is very rare for manslaughter charges to be brought in a road accident case. The crash was one of a number of horrific accidents that sparked public concern early this year and led to calls for fresh measures to tackle dangerous driving, including more frequent use of manslaughter charges in fatal accidents.

The maximum penalty for manslaughter is life imprisonment, while the maximum for dangerous driving causing death is 10 years, raised from five years last year.

After the plea change in the Court of First Instance, Mr Justice Alan Wright adjourned the case until tomorrow for the facts to be read out by barrister Michael Jellous.

The crash happened on Castle Peak Road early on January 22 when Law was driving his truck towards Yam Lok and Yu's taxi, carrying the passengers, westward in the opposite direction towards Sheung Shui.

The truck hit the taxi and pushed it for 100 metres before stopping. All the occupants were killed.

A breath test at the scene found Law had 121 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath, four times the legal limit. A blood test two hours later found 123 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood, the legal limit is 30 micrograms.

Unable to hold back his tears, Fung said he was close to his nephew and the other four workers because they had worked together for many years.

• CONTINUED ON A2



Relations of the six people who died in a horrific crash involving a truck and taxi at Lok Ma Chau in January drew some comfort yesterday from a guilty plea by the truck driver to six charges of manslaughter.

News clipping on 29/2/2008

紅酒稅免 酒商掀減價戰

今年Lafite酒莊酒類 超市最高降價25%





推動旅遊業 酒店房租免稅



吸引旅客 樂港入貨

葡萄酒啤酒即時免稅

【本報訊】酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，是政府為配合旅遊業發展而推出的一項新措施。這項措施將於今年三月一日起實施，屆時酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，將由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。這項措施將使酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。這項措施將使酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。

葡萄酒售價下降成半

【本報訊】酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，是政府為配合旅遊業發展而推出的一項新措施。這項措施將於今年三月一日起實施，屆時酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，將由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。這項措施將使酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。



酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，是政府為配合旅遊業發展而推出的一項新措施。

超市當前今起降價

【本報訊】酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，是政府為配合旅遊業發展而推出的一項新措施。這項措施將於今年三月一日起實施，屆時酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，將由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。這項措施將使酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。



End to the wine tax days slips down a treat

【本報訊】酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，是政府為配合旅遊業發展而推出的一項新措施。這項措施將於今年三月一日起實施，屆時酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，將由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。這項措施將使酒類及啤酒的即時免稅，由目前的百分之十，提高至百分之十五。

28%

Police scrap buffer for drink-drivers

Breath tests to be strictly enforced

Police Hong Kong Police
 Beginning this weekend, police will be enforcing the new strict rules on drink-driving. The new rules will mean that all the roadblocks set up through the weekend will be strictly enforced. This means that the police will be stopping all drivers who are caught driving with a blood alcohol level of 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. The new rules will be strictly enforced from now on.

5
 The police will be strictly enforcing the new rules on drink-driving. This means that all the roadblocks set up through the weekend will be strictly enforced. This means that the police will be stopping all drivers who are caught driving with a blood alcohol level of 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. The new rules will be strictly enforced from now on.

酒精呼氣酌情處理 周日取消嚴厲執行
 警務處將於週日及假期開始，取消酒後駕駛的3項在酌情處理措施。目前警方的呼氣測試讀數標準，為每100毫升呼氣中不可含超過22微克酒精。超標少於22微克酒精的可機則只會以警告電檢處理。

警務處交通總部高級警司宋明輝表示，修訂是回應市民希望更嚴厲打擊酒後駕駛的要求。

此外，警方亦會由兩年初開始，設路障時隨機檢查車輛進行呼氣測試。更會購入約120部價值約1,000元撥機擴器，以供分階段訓練所有檢查及舉報呼氣測試的1,600名操作員。

News clipping on 18/9/2008

Police to enforce drink-drive rules to the microgram

News
 The police will be strictly enforcing the new rules on drink-driving. This means that all the roadblocks set up through the weekend will be strictly enforced. This means that the police will be stopping all drivers who are caught driving with a blood alcohol level of 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. The new rules will be strictly enforced from now on.

Roadblocks to be first line of offence

Drivers will be asked to stop at roadblocks for random breath tests after the new strategy against drink-driving is introduced early next year. Chief Superintendent Michael Dennis-Groves said the force would need 670 breathalysers for the tests, each costing HK\$1,000. The tests would be conducted randomly at roadblocks in the initial stage, he said, adding that police would review the policy to extend its application later. Such operations would normally be carried out under the supervision of a sergeant. "Random tests mean they will be done on an arbitrary but consistent and arbitrary basis, and without specific reference to the day, time or location, and with no regard to the type of vehicle or driver," said Mr Dennis-Groves. He said the breathalysers would indicate within five seconds whether a driver had exceeded the limit of 22 micrograms of alcohol per 100 millilitres of breath. Further breath tests would be required when offenders were detected. Under amendments to the Road Traffic Ordinance passed in June, first-time offenders, unless they have compelling reasons, will be automatically banned from driving for at least three months. Repeat or serious offenders will face a two-year disqualification and up to three years in jail. Junior Police Officers' Association Chairman Cheng Kam-wah said introduction of the new initiative would increase the workload of frontline officers in the early stages.



「吹波波」嚴執法 取消酌情額
 警方表示，從本週開始，警方將嚴格執行新訂的呼氣測試標準。圖為一名警員在路障對一名女駕駛進行呼氣測試。



Hong Kong Wine Exhibition Financial Secretary tastes wine

港首美酒展 財爺撐場淺嘗白酒

4小時9000人次 今明西九續辦

【特快專訊】首屆「香港美酒展」日前在維多利亞港畔，匯集了超過十個、來自9000人次的展，及來自世界各地的酒類，包括「White Wine」(白葡萄酒)、及「Red Wine」(紅葡萄酒)等。在酒展中，財爺劉遵義、及多位政府官員，均到場支持。劉遵義在酒展中，與多位酒商、及酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。劉遵義表示，白酒是中國傳統酒類，也是中國酒文化的代表。他希望，通過酒展，能進一步推廣白酒文化，讓更多人了解白酒。

香港美酒展由香港美酒及烈酒協會主辦，是香港規模最大的酒類展覽。今年酒展，共吸引了超過十個、來自9000人次的展，及來自世界各地的酒類。酒展中，酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。酒展中，酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。酒展中，酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。



香港美酒展「白葡萄酒展」，劉遵義(左四)與多位酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。

白糖糕配白酒 劉吳惠蘭讚好味

【特快專訊】首屆「香港美酒展」日前在維多利亞港畔，匯集了超過十個、來自9000人次的展，及來自世界各地的酒類。在酒展中，劉吳惠蘭與多位酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。劉吳惠蘭表示，白酒是中國傳統酒類，也是中國酒文化的代表。他希望，通過酒展，能進一步推廣白酒文化，讓更多人了解白酒。



香港美酒展「白葡萄酒展」，劉吳惠蘭(左四)與多位酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。



香港美酒展「白葡萄酒展」，劉吳惠蘭(左四)與多位酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。

地點「真沙」的士司機也不知

【特快專訊】首屆「香港美酒展」日前在維多利亞港畔，匯集了超過十個、來自9000人次的展，及來自世界各地的酒類。在酒展中，多位酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。酒展中，酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。酒展中，酒商代表與酒商代表，共同品嚐了多款白酒。

Hong Kong wine auction: amount of money exceeds UK/USA

星島日報 2013年11月14日 星期三 港聞

港洋酒拍賣 成交超英美

兩天總額6150萬 蘇富比：港成最重要中心





13月14日舉行拍賣會，拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。

酒商在拍賣會中競標，成交額達6150萬。蘇富比拍賣行表示，香港已成為全球最重要的洋酒拍賣中心。

蘇富比拍賣行在港拍賣洋酒，成交額達6150萬。蘇富比拍賣行表示，香港已成為全球最重要的洋酒拍賣中心。拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。

蘇富比拍賣行在港拍賣洋酒，成交額達6150萬。蘇富比拍賣行表示，香港已成為全球最重要的洋酒拍賣中心。拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。

酒稅去年取消 進口增逾八成

酒稅去年取消，進口增逾八成。蘇富比拍賣行表示，香港已成為全球最重要的洋酒拍賣中心。拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。



82年柏傲雷 72.6萬成交創紀錄

蘇富比拍賣行在港拍賣洋酒，成交額達6150萬。蘇富比拍賣行表示，香港已成為全球最重要的洋酒拍賣中心。拍賣師在台上高聲叫價，吸引不少酒商到場。

Four auctions totally > \$165M Famous wine auction breaking Asian record

星期日 明報
SUNDAY

www.mingpao.com | 港聞

MP

A12 2009.11.08 星期二 第11111號

4場總成交逾1.65億 名酒拍賣破亞洲紀錄

【明報專訊】名酒拍賣商 Acker Merrall & Condit (AMC) 昨日舉行今年第四場拍賣，1100批名酒成交總額逾3900萬元，較原先估值高出近三分之一，成交率達98%。全年4場紅酒拍賣總成交額達1.65億元，較去年兩場紅酒拍賣多5000萬元，成為亞洲區歷年全年的最高紅酒拍賣紀錄。

昨成交額高出估值1/3

9月舉行的拍賣會曾創出100%成交率，是次拍賣的成交率約98%，但不少批次的成交額都較預期高，成交總額為3915萬元，較原先3000萬元估值高，其中12瓶原本箱裝1982年 Chateau Petrus 估價約24萬元至32萬元，最終成交價較估價高達倍，達72.6萬元，創下同款紅酒的世界拍賣紀錄。

去年 AMC 兩場紅酒拍賣的總成交額約1.16億元，今年4場總成交額則達1.65億，AMC 總裁兼拍賣總監 John Kapon 對成交感到滿意，買家主要來自香港和其他亞洲地區，認為亞洲市場的需求甚強，而香港自去年免收葡萄酒稅後，現時成交額已超越倫敦，繼紐約後全球第二大名酒拍賣中心。



12瓶1982年 Chateau Petrus 的成交價較估價高達倍，創下同款紅酒的世界拍賣紀錄。

(Acker Merrall & Condit 提供)

受惠零酒稅

法輸港紅酒 出口值升93%



法國駐香港及澳門總領事馬克福表示，法國葡萄酒出口至香港的入口總量及總值，今年首8個月分別按年上升30%及21%，仍見增長，相信香港將成爲重要葡萄酒樞紐。（何家達攝）

Benefited by zero tax, French wine export value to Hong Kong increased 93%

【明報專訊】港府積極將香港打造成紅酒樞紐，其中與全球最著名產酒國法國，過去1年合作不少。其駐香港及澳門總領事馬克福（Marc Fonbaustier）表示，受惠於「零酒稅」政策，去年法國對香港的葡萄酒出口值連市下急升93%。今年首8個月則錄得21%升幅，兩地會繼續從餐飲、商業展及教育3個層面加強合作。

35%轉口內地

法規釀製的葡萄酒享譽國際，深受香港及內地人歡迎，馬克福表示，法國與中港兩地的紅酒貿易不斷增長，相信未來仍有空間發展。法國紅酒於香港市場佔有率達六成，其中有35%葡萄酒轉口至內地，相信香港市場仍會不斷增長，亦會與內地有很大合作空間。

港法合辦碩士課程美酒展

港府去年10月與法國波多酒區簽署合作諒解備忘錄，馬克福表示，已有本港院校與當地合辦碩士課程，亦有在美酒展等合作，相信其他產酒區如布根地等，未來或有機會與香港再簽署諒解備忘錄，加強兩地合作。

法國的名牌多不勝數，設計行業蓬勃，當地約有5000間中小企從事設計行業，聘請逾2.5萬人，下月在港舉辦的「設計餐酒展」，香港亦獲得法國作伙伴國家，分享成功經驗。馬克福指出，現時已有多位法國設計師在香港發展，主要從事室內設計及建築，法國已計劃與港府就設計合作簽署諒解備忘錄，相信未來在室內及工業設計方面，會有很大合作空間。

PhD students participating Red Wine Beauty Contest

www.mingpao.com

A28 2000 10 16 星期五

明珠



紅酒會選美博士生參加

專家搞活動真係要錢橋，否則好難吸引到傳媒嚟採訪，好似數碼港商場同香港紅酒協會嗰今個月25至27日舉行嘅葡萄酒推廣活動，除咗美酒及食品博覽、品酒和葡萄酒拍賣等環節，仲加插咗個「全港第一屆美酒天使大賽」，12名候選者（圖）包括大學生、博士研究生、機構高層和轉籍佳麗。活動嘅日嘅遊船上舉行記者會，大會出發前仲提醒Emily食定量浪丸，認真體貼。（余俊亮攝）

Teachers association female members March 8 Women's Day free bottle of red wine

教聯 女會員 尊享禮遇

三八婦女節 免費獲贈紅酒一支

為慶祝三八婦女節，凡教聯會女會員於三月七日持有效會員証，親臨本會會所，可獲贈法國紅酒一支，數量380支，先到先得，送完即止！

送贈詳情：

日期：2009年3月7日(星期六)
時間：上午11時開始，送完即止
地址：九龍彌敦道555號九龍行5樓
(油麻地地鐵站A1出口)

查詢電話：27703918
紅酒由豐源人有限公司全力贊助



Lamblin & Fils Merlot Cabernet 2004 375ml VDP DGC (注冊) 原價：\$98
(豐源人有限公司舉行定期試酒會及產品酒展，查詢請電23324201)

HKU launches Red Wine MBA course

新報專訊 港大首創紅酒MBA課程 學費22萬

生活

港大推紅酒 MBA 課程 教營運管理 學費22萬

【本報專訊】香港大學工商管理學院（MBA）課程，首創紅酒MBA課程，將於今年秋季開課。該課程由酒類及葡萄酒管理系（W&M）與工商管理學院（MBA）合作推出，為本地及海外酒業從業員提供一個專業培訓平台。課程內容包括酒類市場分析、酒類銷售策略、酒類品牌管理、酒類法規及酒類文化等。課程由酒類及葡萄酒管理系主任李國強主持，並由工商管理學院院長李國強主持。課程將於今年秋季開課，學費為22萬港元。課程將由酒類及葡萄酒管理系與工商管理學院共同提供。課程內容包括酒類市場分析、酒類銷售策略、酒類品牌管理、酒類法規及酒類文化等。課程由酒類及葡萄酒管理系主任李國強主持，並由工商管理學院院長李國強主持。課程將於今年秋季開課，學費為22萬港元。課程將由酒類及葡萄酒管理系與工商管理學院共同提供。

惟紅酒管理 人才需求遠

香港酒類及葡萄酒管理系主任李國強表示，酒類及葡萄酒管理行業是一個充滿挑戰和機遇的行業。隨著全球酒類市場的不斷擴大，酒類及葡萄酒管理行業對人才的需求日益增加。然而，目前酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的人才供應卻相對不足。這就為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的發展帶來了巨大的挑戰。酒類及葡萄酒管理行業需要具備專業知識、市場分析能力、銷售策略制定能力、品牌管理能力、法規知識及文化素養的人才。酒類及葡萄酒管理行業需要具備專業知識、市場分析能力、銷售策略制定能力、品牌管理能力、法規知識及文化素養的人才。酒類及葡萄酒管理行業需要具備專業知識、市場分析能力、銷售策略制定能力、品牌管理能力、法規知識及文化素養的人才。

可往法國酒莊參觀

酒類及葡萄酒管理課程將為學生提供一個前往法國酒莊參觀的機會。學生將有機會親身感受法國酒莊的氛圍，了解法國酒莊的運作模式，並與法國酒莊的專業人士進行交流。這將有助於學生更好地了解酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的實際運作，並為學生提供一個實踐的機會。酒類及葡萄酒管理課程將為學生提供一個前往法國酒莊參觀的機會。學生將有機會親身感受法國酒莊的氛圍，了解法國酒莊的運作模式，並與法國酒莊的專業人士進行交流。這將有助於學生更好地了解酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的實際運作，並為學生提供一個實踐的機會。



港大酒類及葡萄酒管理課程主任李國強（左）與工商管理學院院長李國強（右）在酒類及葡萄酒管理課程的推廣活動中合影。

葡萄酒博物館明年開幕

【本報專訊】香港大學酒類及葡萄酒管理系將於明年在港大酒類及葡萄酒管理系大樓內，首創紅酒博物館。該博物館將為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業提供一個展示酒類及葡萄酒文化的平台，並為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的專業人士提供一個交流的平台。博物館將展示酒類及葡萄酒的歷史、文化、生產過程及銷售策略等。博物館將為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業提供一個展示酒類及葡萄酒文化的平台，並為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的專業人士提供一個交流的平台。博物館將展示酒類及葡萄酒的歷史、文化、生產過程及銷售策略等。博物館將為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業提供一個展示酒類及葡萄酒文化的平台，並為酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的專業人士提供一個交流的平台。

展出真木樽 特色酒樽

酒類及葡萄酒博物館將展出真木樽、特色酒樽等。這些酒樽將由酒類及葡萄酒管理系與酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的專業人士共同設計。這些酒樽將具有獨特的設計風格，並能展現酒類及葡萄酒文化的特色。酒類及葡萄酒博物館將展出真木樽、特色酒樽等。這些酒樽將由酒類及葡萄酒管理系與酒類及葡萄酒管理行業的專業人士共同設計。這些酒樽將具有獨特的設計風格，並能展現酒類及葡萄酒文化的特色。

China district chief drunk for 10 days. People criticize drinking culture in governments

中國

www.mingpao.com



星期日 明報
SUNDAY MP

A20 2009 07 26 星期二 07 26

醉區長 10 日不醒 民眾抨擊官場酒文化

京城密語

鍾仕

近日，在內地網上熱傳的「湛江市麻章區區長陸燕朋醉酒 30 多小時不醒」的帖子在京城也引起了關注。而來自湛江的最新消息稱，事件另有隱情。當地政府正為此事善後而為難，而事件亦引發了輿論對內地官場飲酒文化的抨擊。

網上留言稱，7 月 13 日晚，應徐聞縣委書記鍾力之邀，陸燕明到當地，晚飯時因飲酒過度，昏迷不醒，被急送醫院搶救，至 14 日仍未蘇醒。而據廣東媒體報道，陸區長現已轉入廣東醫學院附屬醫院深切治療部 (ICU) 內搶救，醫生稱其病情嚴重，屬於「大腦內部

出血」。

據來自湛江的消息透露，年僅 37 歲的陸區長是華南農業大學博士，曾任湛江團市委書記，是當地重點培養的年輕幹部。

陪副書記出差 當局諱莫如深

陸區長當日前往徐聞，實際是與其華農師姐、湛江市委副書記兼政法委書記嚴植嫻、麻章區女常務副區長彭暉等人同行，目的據說是為母校挑選樹苗。當晚徐聞縣委書記鍾力作東設宴，在主人家的大力勸酒

下，陸區長被灌醉，嘔吐時被阻塞物卡住喉嚨而昏迷，心臟曾經停跳，事發至今一直靠呼吸機維持生命。

十多天來，湛江民間對此事議論紛紛，官方卻一直諱莫如深，當地媒體隻字不提，對同行者姓名更嚴密封鎖。

不過，當局也為事件善後「搵頭」，關鍵是陸燕朋此行到底算是公差還是私人行程。內地屢有官員飲酒出事，引發社會輿論猛烈抨擊，有人建議，中央應下達對全體公務員的「戒酒令」。

Drinking becomes grassroots officers' "core learning"

明報

A21

2010 · 07 · 17 星期六

飲酒成基層官員「必修課」

國情特寫

【明報專訊】內地的部分基層官員，每年有150天忙於公務接待，而飲酒已成為基層官員「必修課」。雖然國家嚴格限制「公務招待」，但現實中很難做到令行禁止，有官員直指「來的都是客，一個都惹不起。」

一年150天忙應酬

最新一期《半月談》雜誌報道，在廣西沿海城市，鄉鎮每年接受上級單位的考察少則30次，最多的達90次，鄉鎮官員一年差不多有150天至300天忙於應酬接待。甚至有地方政府提出，「接待就是硬

道理，接待就是生產力」的口號。近年官員因接待飲酒猝死的新聞屢見報端，部分更被視作「因公殉職」而追認為「烈士」，飲酒已成為公務接待的中心工作，成為基層官員的「必修課」。

酒後猝死追封烈士

另外，據悉山西著名旅遊景點平遙古城每年的公務接待近10萬人次，僅門票一項就少收1200多萬元。當地官員表示，「來的都是客，一個都惹不起。」公務接待吃、住及禮品開銷都是「天文數字」。事實上，國家對公務接待早有明確規定，黨政機關不得違反規定到風景名勝區舉辦會議和活動，嚴禁以各種名義和方式變相旅遊，但在現實中很難做到。

China: Increases sale tax, white spirits price increases

中國

www.mingpao.com 星期日

加徵消費稅 白酒漲價

國家稅務總局昨日起對大型白酒企業從嚴徵收消費稅，令全國高級白酒昨起紛紛加價。沱牌曲酒率先調高旗下「捨得」、「陶醉」系列酒價格，最高加一成；名酒五糧液亦開始漲價，全系列加幅3%至10%。

京華時報



白酒加稅引發加價潮，五糧液最高漲一成。

無環保標誌車下月禁進京

為做好空氣污染防控，國家環境保護部日前通告，9月1日起無環保標誌的車輛不得進入北京。環保標誌依車輛排放狀況分為綠色和黃色兩種，但低速貨車、三輪汽車、拖拉機和電單車不予驗放。

新華網



- Exhibit
- Visit
- Media
- Review
- About CIADE
- Events
- Contact

CIADE—Asia's Premier Wine&Spirits Event in 2010

Come July 2010, the 4th edition China International Alcoholic Drinks Expo which is authorized by Ministry of Commerce and organized by China Alcoholic Drinks Industry Association, has taken over top world alcoholic drinks business at China International Exhibition Center (Beijing).

By building up a platform of trade, cooperation and trade stage for the alcoholic drinks industry, we focus on helping you to develop the potential and expand your business. As an annual grand gala event of the alcoholic drinks industry in China especially in North China, this trade fair will be a great chance for alcoholic drinks suppliers all over the world.

Exhibition tour for main cities of China (Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Chengdu)

Wine Tasting Program

5th China Top Wine&Spirits Dealers Joint Conference



CIADE2009 Show Report [Download](#)
 CIADE2010 News Week [Click here](#)
 CIADE2010 Application Form [Download](#)

Authorized by:
Ministry of
Commerce, P. R. China

Organizer:
China Alcoholic Drinks
Industry Association

Beijing Tian
Exhibition Co., Ltd

Make your calendar for China International Alcoholic Drinks Expo 2010 - your platform to access to the Chinese market

more than 20,000 sqm exhibition surface

more than 500 exhibitors with 142 foreign companies and organizations

28,750 professional visitors (85% from North China)

100+ pavilions, Japan, Korea, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, USA, Australia, Chile...



中国美酒网
www.cw9.com

搜狐吃喝
shihu.sohu.com

中国日报新闻网
www.chinadailynews.com

普通话快语

《中国白酒》

FOE DSA
中国食品标准网

China, the world's fast-growing wine consumer

- 2008, according to statistics from custom, China imported 6,389,439 cartons of wines (9 liters a carton)
- Increased 35% compared to 2007
- Expected would have 200% growth space

Media supports

Internet



Newspapers and magazines



Effectiveness of policies to reduce harm

Effective:

- regulate environment of marketing (**price** and availability)
- enforced **legislative measure** to reduce drink-driving
- individual directed intervention to already at-risk drinkers

Not effective:

- school-based education

(Anderson et al Lancet 2009)

Highly cost-effective

- making alcohol more expensive and less available
- **banning advertising**

Public information/education

- a role in increasing attention on political/public agenda

(Anderson et al Lancet 2009)

What have we learnt from tobacco control?

**The more people an agent kills,
→ the more difficult to eradicate it
→ the more sustainable it will be**

[when an agent is allowed to have killed
100 million in the last century, it could kill
one billion in the next century (10x)]

Urgent actions, before it is too late

Tobacco: global agent of death a growing epidemic

Six policies

- **M**onitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- **P**rotect people from tobacco smoke
- **O**ffer help to quit
- **W**arn about the dangers
- **E**nforce bans on ads, promotion, sponsorship
- **R**aise taxes

(WHO, MPOWER 2008)

Alcohol: global agent of death a growing epidemic

Six policies

- Monitor alcohol use and prevention policies
- Protect people from alcohol
- Offer help to quit
- Warn about the dangers
- Enforce bans on ads, promotion, sponsorship
- Raise taxes

alcoholthinkagain

search

Choose an option below:

- I want to **take action** against alcohol related problems
- I want to learn about **alcohol related consequences**
- I want **information** about problems related with alcohol
- I want **resources** about responsible drinking
- I need **help** with alcohol
- I want to know more about **alcohol think again**

NEW Alcohol and Cancer Campaign



Click to find out more about the new Alcohol and Cancer Campaign





Every drink increases your risk.

Alcohol causes cancer which can develop in your mouth, throat, breasts, pancreas, liver and bowel. The World Health Organization has classified alcohol as a Group 1 carcinogen. Together with tobacco smoking and asbestos, it's estimated that each year in Australia, alcohol consumption causes 2,977 new cases of cancer and 1,374 deaths.

To stay at low risk of developing alcohol-related cancer and other diseases, health experts recommend having no more than two standard drinks on any day. To find out more, visit alcohol.gov.au or 1300 852 882.

alcohol **think again**



What can you do?

There are a range of things that you can do as an individual to make a difference. Some examples are below:

- Promote the availability of free water at sporting or other events
- Substitute alcohol as prizes with other goods such as vouchers
- Be responsible and ensure friends and family have drunk enough water
- Be aware that parents are important role models for young people
- Limit the availability of alcohol to your children
- Local governments should have involvement in liquor licensing matters
- Complain about inappropriate alcohol advertising.
- Implement a workplace policy

Alcohol causes many types of cancer

醫健寶庫

酒精引致多種癌症疾病

世界衛生組織的國際癌症研究所於一九九八年，將酒精列為第一類致癌物，跟石棉、鎘、砒、苯等化學物同級。研究顯示，酒精會引致口腔癌、咽喉癌、食道癌及肝癌。在二〇〇七年，組織更加入女性乳癌和大腸癌。可是，酒精致癌這一重點並沒有被宣傳開去，反而近年我們不時聽到「飲適量紅酒減低冠心病風險」。但這些大都是西方的研究。飲酒於當地已經非常普遍，能控制酒量的人，亦是相對較關注健康的一群，所以紅酒或酒精是否有益心臟，值得商榷。

要預防心臟病，不吸煙、多運動、保持均衡的飲食已很有效，不應以此為飲酒藉口，而增加患癌風險。

除了健康問題，飲酒還會帶來很多社會問題。最明顯的是酒後駕駛引致交通意外，又或者酒後亂性，出現暴力、傷人、濫藥和不安全性行為等，破壞家庭和社會和諧。以上種種，都損耗不少社會資源去善後，飲酒無論對個人或社會，都帶來嚴重後果。

佔全球死亡3.2%

弔詭的是，國際癌症研究所的指引是：「如必須飲酒，男士每天的上限應為兩杯，女士為一杯」，但這可能適得其反，暗示飲酒有「安全標準」，吸引更多人，特別是青少年和婦女開始飲酒，從而引致更多健康問題。世衛估計，每年飲酒造成一百八十萬人死亡，佔所有死亡3.2%。既然世衛已承認酒精為致癌物，酒精亦能引致肝硬化和急性肝中毒，我們實在不應飲酒。

香港大學公共衛生學院
譚祖麟基金講座教授
(公共衛生學)
林大慶教授



Oriental Daily News
8 November 2009

TH Lam

HKU TH Lam declares war against alcohol

批禁煙未乘勝追擊 轟紅酒「護心」之說 港大林大慶向酒精宣戰



三鞭補劑令人聞之色
香。不少家長為其子女接
親受傳染食品，不但全家
戒菸、戒蒸酒、戒零食，
還談到戒煙戒酒則去遠矣

復修。香港大學社會醫學專家林大慶，最近在全國醫藥週禮堂，就公共衛生文壇指出：政府應把
不大力加強控煙措施，更以屬「基本工作，未能盡
精進擊」。

「政府應把控煙工作列為大
會與衛生學社醫藥學系
主席林大慶表示，香港社會
士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶
成爲第一級禁煙關注的商
標。對於政府最近加強控
煙措施，他表示滿意並非
無保留地肯定。政府不應
只對「七項控煙措施」的
第一級禁煙措施入口，對
食物禁煙有保留的肯定。
政府應把控煙工作列為
社會衛生學社醫藥學系
主席林大慶表示，香港社會
士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶
成爲第一級禁煙關注的商
標。對於政府最近加強控
煙措施，他表示滿意並非
無保留地肯定。政府不應
只對「七項控煙措施」的
第一級禁煙措施入口，對
食物禁煙有保留的肯定。
政府應把控煙工作列為



港大社會醫學系專家林大慶

有些人喝少量酒可致癌

「政府應把控煙工作列為大
會與衛生學社醫藥學系
主席林大慶表示，香港社會
士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶
成爲第一級禁煙關注的商
標。對於政府最近加強控
煙措施，他表示滿意並非
無保留地肯定。政府不應
只對「七項控煙措施」的
第一級禁煙措施入口，對
食物禁煙有保留的肯定。
政府應把控煙工作列為



港大社會醫學系主席林大慶表示，香港社會士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶成爲第一級禁煙關注的商標。對於政府最近加強控煙措施，他表示滿意並非無保留地肯定。政府不應只對「七項控煙措施」的第一級禁煙措施入口，對食物禁煙有保留的肯定。政府應把控煙工作列為

二子煙致慢性阻塞性肺病

「政府應把控煙工作列為大
會與衛生學社醫藥學系
主席林大慶表示，香港社會
士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶
成爲第一級禁煙關注的商
標。對於政府最近加強控
煙措施，他表示滿意並非
無保留地肯定。政府不應
只對「七項控煙措施」的
第一級禁煙措施入口，對
食物禁煙有保留的肯定。
政府應把控煙工作列為

林大慶社會醫學系「禁煙科專家林大慶表示，香港社會士的控煙程度尚少。林大慶成爲第一級禁煙關注的商標。對於政府最近加強控煙措施，他表示滿意並非無保留地肯定。政府不應只對「七項控煙措施」的第一級禁煙措施入口，對食物禁煙有保留的肯定。政府應把控煙工作列為

衛署擬明年設控酒小組

盼訂飲酒不駕車目標 法例可配合

【本報專訊】

本港去年酒駕受害人口量大增近三成，警方擬從明年起將酒後駕駛個案由目前的16%降至14.7%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

酒後駕駛 6年增14.2%

衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

14.5%男5.9%女醉駕

衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。



警方擬從明年起將酒後駕駛個案由目前的16%降至14.7%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。



衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

一罐啤酒酒精多於一杯餐酒

酒精含量	每100毫升酒精含量	每100毫升酒精含量	每100毫升酒精含量
啤酒	1.2%	12.0%	12.0%
餐酒	1.2%	12.0%	12.0%
威士忌	40%	40.0%	40.0%
伏特加	40%	40.0%	40.0%
白蘭地	40%	40.0%	40.0%
金酒	40%	40.0%	40.0%
龍舌蘭	40%	40.0%	40.0%
玫瑰露	40%	40.0%	40.0%
五加皮	40%	40.0%	40.0%
史密露	40%	40.0%	40.0%
紹興酒	15%	15.0%	15.0%
燒酒	40%	40.0%	40.0%

【本報專訊】

衛生署中心策劃及執行總監黃志華表示，酒後駕駛問題，與酒後駕車人口增加有關。目前酒後駕駛個案佔16%，即酒後駕駛個案佔16%。衛生署擬以「酒後零容忍」法例配合「飲酒不駕車」為未來的法例目標。當局更建議明年設立酒後駕車酒精含量工作小組，訂立酒精含量及行動計劃。

News clipping on 21/08/2008

Department of Health: To set up an alcohol control group in 2009

2007 tax reduced by half

1. Import of wine +30% (2006-07)
2. Drink-drive offences +15% (in 6 years)
3. Binge drinking M: 14.6% F: 3.9%

Department of Health

Working Group on Alcohol and Health

(Source: *Dr TH Leung July 2010*)

- established June 2009
- examine local evidence of effect of alcohol price and availability on alcohol consumption and to formulate an evidence-based recommendation to the Steering Committee on Prevention and Control of NCD with an aim to reduce the harmful use of alcohol.
- alcohol consumption per capita: 2.65L in 2009
- stable from 2004-09, except surge in 2008 due to increase from beer and wine.
- surge not continued in 2009 because of reduction from spirits as price was increasing

Priority areas and recommendations to reduce harmful use of alcohol

Priority Areas	Recommendations
Priority area 1: Generate an effective information system to understand the epidemiology of alcohol-related harm and to provide advice and support on prevention and control of harmful use of alcohol	(1A) Strengthen surveillance on alcohol consumption and psychosocial/ demographic profile of local drinkers
	(1B) Strengthen surveillance of alcohol-related harm
	(1C) Promote research in areas related to feasibility, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness of interventions to reduce harmful use of alcohol
Priority area 2: Strengthen partnership and foster engagement of all relevant stakeholder	(2A) Government bureaux/ departments, other health promotion partners, NGOs, schools, employees and employers of different industries to work together to develop and implement measures that are sensitive to the needs of the public in achieving prevention and control of harmful use of alcohol
Priority area 3: Build the capacity and capability to prevent and control harmful use of alcohol	(3A) Develop evidence-based and culture-relevant advice to empower and enable the general public to make informed choices about the use of alcohol
	(3B) Strengthen community awareness and actions to reduce harmful use of alcohol
Priority area 4: Ensure a health sector that is responsive to the NCD challenges and to improve the healthcare system	(4A) Involve healthcare professionals in promoting sensible drinking
	(4B) Encourage healthcare professionals to identify and manage at-risk drinkers
	(4C) Ensure provision of secondary and tertiary care services as well as mental health services for those with alcohol-related illnesses
Priority area 5: Strengthen and develop supportive health promotion legislation	(5A) Advise the relevant authorities to review and consider the feasibility of imposing age restrictions for off-premise sales of alcohol

To drink (a carcinogen) or not to drink

- Not just a personal question
- A major, expanding and urgent, public health question
- **Why drink a carcinogen to protect the heart** (even if alcohol is cardio-protective)?
- Why encourage others to drink and drink more?
- Not drinking is NOT anti-social



Controlling Alcohol-Related Global Health Problems

Asia-Pacific Journal of Public Health
Supplement to 22(3) 2035-2085
© 2010 APJPH

Reprints and permission: <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>
DOI: 10.1177/1010539510373013
<http://aph.sagepub.com>



Tai Hing Lam, MD¹ and David Chim, DO¹

Abstract

Alcohol's adverse public health impact includes disease, injury, violence, disability, social problems, psychiatric illness, drunk driving, drug use, unsafe sex, and premature death. Furthermore, alcohol is a confirmed human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer concluded that alcohol causes cancer of the oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, esophagus, liver, colon-rectum, and breast. World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research concluded that the evidence justifies recommending avoidance of consuming any alcohol, even in small quantities. Despite being responsible for 3.8% of global deaths (2 255 000 deaths) and 4.6% of global disability-adjusted life years in 2004, alcohol consumption is increasing rapidly in China and Asia. Contrary to the World Health Assembly's call for global control action, Hong Kong has reduced wine and beer taxes to zero since 2008. An International Framework Convention on Alcohol Control is urgently needed. Increasing alcohol taxation and banning alcohol advertisement and promotion are among the most effective policies.

**A growing global alcohol epidemic,
needs global action:**

**Framework Convention
on Alcohol Control !**

**Will the kid become
a (moderate) drinker ?**



Thank you for your attention !