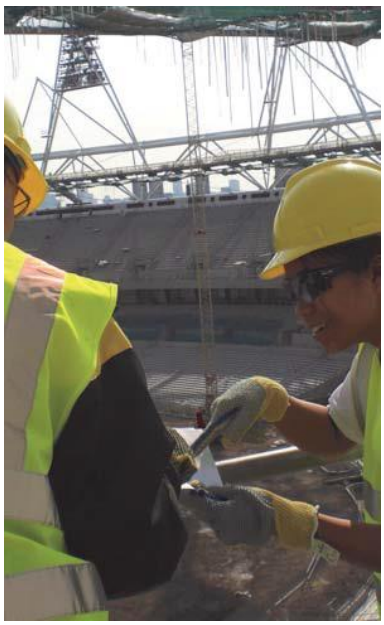
Vol.16 会員からの投稿：香港エンジニア記

海外でご活躍の汐崎さんからのご紹介で、今回は、特別に香港でご活躍の２名の技術者の方から、連絡がいただけました。（日野）

海外からの連絡 その１

It is always fascinating to know more about those construction professionals, other than civil engineers, contributing to the civil engineering field. Today, we have the chance to look at the engineering field from a totally new perspective. We may not have a professional called Quantity Surveyor in Japan, however, Quantity Surveying (工料測量師) has been a time-honored professional and is well-established in UK and UK's ex-colonies, such as Hong Kong. Recently, a fresh graduate 李若瑩 氏 (Ms. Lee Yeuk Ying) from Hong Kong has contributed an interesting article to share with JSPE members the usual practice of Quantity Surveyor in Hong Kong. Ms. Lee studied at the Hong Kong Polytechnic University (香港理工大學) and she has been awarded the Most Outstanding Student in 2011. She is now working in a multi-disciplinary engineering consultant in Hong Kong and is highly expected in her career development. She describes in the following article, their core services expected to provide and the path to become a professional Quantity Surveyor. (Shiozaki)



Quantity surveying

Written By: LEE Yeuk Ying (李若瑩)

First and foremost, I am most honored to be invited to share with you all about the local surveying practice in Hong Kong. Before I move on further, I think there is a need to clarify a common misconception about the term "*surveying*".

What is "Surveying"?

Many people think that surveying must equivalent to Land Surveying, which involves Land Surveyors whom expertise are in geodetic surveying, cadastral surveying, topo surveying and digital mapping, etc. This might be true in some other countries. However, in Hong Kong context, "*surveying*" is more than that. Under the current structure of The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors [hereinafter HKIS], "*surveying*" includes construction trained professionals providing services in four major divisions and they are Building Surveying Division, General Practice Division, Quantity Surveying Division and Land

Surveying Division. Today, I would like to introduce you all to the field of surveying, particularly the Quantity Surveying since I am currently training to be one.

WHO ARE QUANTITY SURVEYORS?

Quantity Surveyors [hereinafter QS] are specially trained professionals who have been trained as construction cost consultants. After years of experience gained by working in the ever-changing construction field, they are generally experts in cost, values, finance, contractual arrangements and legal matters in the Hong Kong construction industry. QS are equipped to provide advice in a wide range of projects, from building construction, civil and structural engineering to petro-chemicals and mineral extraction. The core services rendered by QS are cost planning, Life Cycle Costing (LCC), value management (also known as value engineering), project management, procurement methods, tendering, contractual advice, valuation of construction works, dispute resolution, insurance advice, etc. In my situation, working as an in-house QS in a civil engineering company allows me to work hand in hand with the engineers in providing a wide range of value added services to our clients.

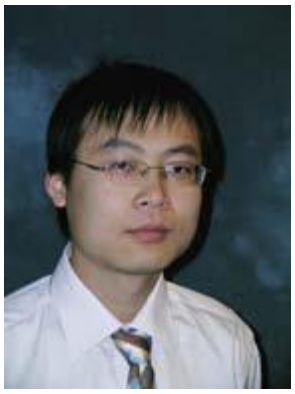
THE PATH TO SUCCESS

Currently, there are three major institutes providing surveying degree programs in Hong Kong, namely The University of Hong Kong (HKU), The Hong Kong Polytechnic University (HKPU) and The City University of Hong Kong (CityU). Perhaps, the quickest path to become a professional QS in Hong Kong would probably be studying a relevant degree program just as what I have gone through at the HKPU. Upon graduation, we could apply to become a probationer of the HKIS and undertake on-job training and continued learning for 2 years in an organization which can provide the appropriate professional training. Once we have met the minimum requirements of 2 years' of on-job training, we are eligible to sit for the written test and interview for Assessment of Professional Competence (APC) of the HKIS. Although the passing rate is relatively low, around 10-20% each year, for Quantity Surveying compared with other divisions, after passing both the written test and interview, we could proceed to the final step of becoming a QS by applying to become a corporate member of the HKIS and by that time, we could finally call ourselves a professional QS.

海外からの連絡その２

We have received an interesting article from a skillful young engineer named 朱凡 氏 (Mr. ZHU Fan), EIT registered in the state of Delaware. He is an associate member ofASCE. He has some experiences of working in the United States as a geotechnicalengineer. He earned his master's degree in Civil Engineering from the US with aresearch topic on reinforced earth structures. Now he works with me for severalchallenging projects in Hong Kong and Shanghai. Hearing something about engineersfrom the state of Delaware is very rare for the members of JSPE. His experienceshared in the following article will definitely motivate us to work beyond the bordersfor the maximum usage of engineering skill and knowledge against economic recession.I really appreciate his effort for writing the excellent article.

(Shiozaki)



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Back to 2009, I started my first job as a geotechnical engineer in Atlanta. I was working for a consulting company, and our business involved environment remediation work, landfill design, as well as many traditional geotechnical works including slope and soil retaining structure design. Before starting my job, I became a certified EIT in the state of Delaware in 2008. Finding a job in the US was challenging, especially during economic rescission time. Students could get potential employment information by consulting university career center, attending job fairs, and joining social meetings holding by professional organizations. Of course, Internet is always one of the most important ways to obtain job opportunities. Commonly, candidates have to go through two rounds of interviews: telephone screening and on-site interview. The style of on-site interview varies a lot at different companies. It could be a two or three hour talk with a senior manager and a few fellow engineers, or a whole-day interview by more than 10 managers/engineers plus a lunch-time presentation for the office.

In the US, the opportunity to work on domestic large-scale traditional infrastructure projects (e.g., highways, railroads) was not many. However, there are chances to be

involved in large multi-discipline projects. I was involved in a major environment remediation project, which utilized many geotechnical techniques in the design. The work was interesting as one need to interact with engineers from other disciplines, and create innovations to traditional geotechnical techniques. The company expects engineers to expand knowledge in other disciplines, and all employees are encouraged to make in-house presentations to colleagues. The office I worked in is located in suburban area of Atlanta, in a two story building surrounded by trees with beautiful scene. Employees drive to work every day. My apartment was 1-mile away from office, but someone drove 40 miles (more than 60 km) to work every day. The working hour is flexible, one can start work at either 7 AM or 9 AM, as long as he/she fulfills the required working hours. My colleagues are from America, Europe, Mid-East, Africa, Indian, and China – so everyone experiences a world-wide culture exposure. Besides day-to-day work, the company has many traditions, such as Thanksgiving luncheon, Christmas party, and family outdoor activities.

It is wonderful to get to know JSPE in Hong Kong. Many thanks to my current colleague Mr. Ryosuke Shiozaki, who introduced JSPE to me.