



IBHK2019

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HONG KONG

**FACTS ABOUT
HONG KONG**



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HISTORY

Hong Kong as we know it today was born when China's Qing dynasty government was defeated in the First Opium War in 1842, when it ceded Hong Kong Island to Britain. Within 60 years, Kowloon, the New Territories and 235 Outlying Islands were also leased to Britain. However, the history of the more than 1100 square kilometres that Hong Kong now occupies predates the events of the Qing dynasty by more than a thousand years. And, as you explore the city's colourful heritage, you'll discover stories of powerful clans, marauding pirates and European traders.

From its earliest days as a British colony, Hong Kong served as a centre of international trade. In the turbulent years of the early 20th century, the city's population was bolstered by refugees, mostly from China. The arrival of immigrants in large numbers helped launch a new role for Hong Kong as a major manufacturing hub. It also brought economically stimulating energy and industry to the city's character. In recent decades, as the economy of Mainland China has undergone a process of opening up, Hong Kong has transformed yet again – this time into a service-based economy as well as an important gateway to the world's largest market.

A look at the city's history could give a strong impression that change is the only constant here. However, despite all its reinventions, Hong Kong's spirit has never changed. In fact, the same energy and dynamism that turned a group of sleepy fishing villages into a crossroads of international trade is now taking Asia's world city into the 21st century. Experience that spirit and Hong Kong's story yourself by exploring the city's rich culture and heritage.

ECONOMY

An exceptionally competitive financial and business hub, Hong Kong remains one of the world's most resilient economies. A high-quality legal framework provides effective protection of property rights and strongly supports the rule of law. There is little tolerance for corruption, and a high degree of transparency enhances government integrity. Regulatory efficiency and openness to global commerce undergird a vibrant entrepreneurial climate. Hong Kong's economic linkage with the mainland is most evident in the finance and trading sectors.

Which industries drive the economy?

Financial services, trading and logistics, tourism, and professional and producer services are the traditional **Four Key Industries in Hong Kong**. They have been the driving force of Hong Kong's economic growth, providing impetus to growth of other sectors and creating employment.

Financial services cover a wide range of services including banking, insurance, stock brokerage, asset management, and other financial services.

Tourism covers inbound tourism and outbound tourism. Inbound tourism covers retail trade, accommodation services, food and beverage services, transport and personal services etc., yet pertaining only to the part provided to visitors. Outbound tourism covers cross-boundary passenger transport services and travel agency, reservation service and related activities, yet pertaining only to the part provided to Hong Kong residents travelling abroad.

Logistics refers to the process of planning, implementing and controlling the movement and storage of goods, services and related information from the point of origin to the point of consumption. The activities include freight transport, freight forwarding, storage, postal and courier services.

Professional services cover legal, accounting, auditing, architecture and engineering activities, technical testing and analysis, scientific research and development, management and management consultancy activities, information technology related services, advertising, specialised design and related services, etc.

Producer services refer to services for use by other companies (i.e. intermediate consumption) in the local economy, as well as exports of services to companies and individuals.



Other Selected Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

Selected Industries include cultural and creative industries, medical services, education services, innovation and technology, testing and certification services, and environmental industries. They are identified by the Government as the industries where Hong Kong enjoys advantages for further development.

Economic Relations with the Chinese Mainland

- The most important entrepot
- The largest foreign investment source
- The key offshore capital-raising centre for Chinese enterprises
- The Chinese mainland as Hong Kong's largest source of external investment

Hong Kong as a Regional Centre

- A popular venue for hosting regional headquarters or representative offices
- A leading telecommunications hub for the Asia-Pacific region
- A premier offshore RMB centre
- The world's busiest airport for international cargoes
- One of the world's busiest container ports
- The third largest stock market in Asia, the seventh largest in the world
- The second largest foreign exchange market in Asia, the fourth in the world

Hong Kong's Currency

The Hong Kong dollar is officially linked to the US dollar at the rate of 7.8 Hong Kong dollars to one US dollar. Under this linked exchange rate system, the Government undertakes to back the entire monetary base of Hong Kong with US dollars. The linked exchange rate is the cornerstone of Hong Kong's monetary system. It plays an important part in supporting Hong Kong's role as a trading, service and financial centre.

Here's a look at the history of Hong Kong's Exchange Rate System (*from the Hong Kong Monetary Authority*)

PERIOD	EXCHANGE RATE REGIME	FEATURES
1863 - 1935	Silver Standard	Silver dollars as legal tender
12/1935 - 6/1972	Sterling Exchange Standard	Exchange rate: H1:HK\$16 (12/1935 - 11/1967) H1:HK\$14.55(11/1967 - 6/1972)
7/1972 - 11/1974	Fixed Exchange Rate against the US dollar	Exchange rate: US\$1:HK\$5.650 (6/1972 - 2/1973) US\$1:HK\$5.085 (2/1973 - 11/1974)
11/1974 - 10/1983	Free Floating	Exchange rates on selected days: US\$1:HK\$4.965 (25/11/1974) US\$1:HK\$4.600 (6/3/1978) US\$1:HK\$9.600 (24/9/1983)
10/1983 - Now	Linked Exchange Rate System	US\$1=HK\$7.80 (for issue and redemption of Certificates of Indebtedness) US\$1=HK\$7.75 (from 9/1998 onwards)

WEATHER





Subtropical Hong Kong has four distinguishable seasons - warm and humid spring, hot and rainy summer, pleasant and sunny autumn, cool and dry winter.





The mild climate of Hong Kong makes it a year-round travel destination. However, there are tropical cyclones and occasional squally thunderstorms between May and November, and the typhoons in September. Should you happen to visit Hong Kong in the typhoon season, you should not venture out too far when the typhoon warning is level 3 or less, but stay indoors when it is higher. All shops and banks are closed when a level 8 typhoon warning is given.

Weather in March

Hong Kong Weather in March is pleasant as spring comes. Temperature rises gradually, so the climate will be warm along with pleasant sunshine, while there may also be drizzle from time to time. The high temperature in this month is 21°C (70°F) and the low temperature is 17°C (63°F). It is important to take some sunscreen products when going out during daytime.

Averages for Hong Kong Weather in March

 Temperature: 19°C / 66°F
 High Temperature: 21°C / 70°F
 Low Temperature: 17°C / 63°F
 Humidity: 81%

 Rainfall: 67 mm
 Rainy Days: 6 days
 Sunrise: 06:17 ~ 06:44
 Sunset: 18:27 ~ 18:38

Jan.	Feb.
Mar.	Apr.
May	Jun.
Jul.	Aug.
Sep.	Oct.
Nov.	Dec.

DRESS CODE



March is the end of the winter and the beginning of Spring in Hong Kong so the weather turns towards the damp. Long periods of drizzle add to the cold. During most of the month, misty weather is common.

General Style Tips:

- The conference venue is air-conditioned and at times this can be pretty cold so be sure to pack a pashmina, a shawl or a pullover.
- The streets and alleys of Hong Kong may be wet in March, so, pack comfortable closed shoes
- A light sweater is a recommended clothing

Carry an umbrella at all times

Always carry an umbrella with you, the weather in Hong Kong is unpredictable. Hong Kong gets an average of 101 rainy days a year! If you do, however, forget an umbrella, there will surely be one for sale nearby.



GETTING AROUND

Mass Transit Railway (MTR)

Getting around Hong Kong to enjoy its world-class attractions couldn't be easier with the quick and efficient Mass Transit Railway (MTR) system. This covers all major districts in the territory, including stops at the boundary with Mainland China (Lo Wu Station and Lok Ma Chau Station).

The MTR consists of eleven rail lines, including Island, South Island, Tsuen Wan, Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O, Tung Chung, West Rail, East Rail, Ma On Shan, Disneyland Resort and the Airport Express. The MTR also operates a light rail system that runs between Yuen Long and Tuen Mun in the New Territories, plus an inter-city train service to Mainland China to comprise 90 over stations.



Popular tickets and passes

While it's easy to buy single one-way tickets on the MTR and other public transport options on the spot as you go, sometimes it works out easier and cheaper to buy one of these most popular tickets and passes.

Octopus Card

The Octopus Card is a rechargeable smartcard valid on all the major forms of transport you'll need to get around, including the Airport Express journey. It's incredibly convenient and also allows you to make purchases at retail outlets such as convenience stores and supermarkets.

You can buy the Octopus card in all MTR ticket concourse, at the airport and convenience stores. The card is HKD150.00 with an initial load of HKD100.00 and HKD50.00 is for deposit value and payment for the card. You can top up the value in most convenience stores and MTR ticket concourse too. The minimum value to top up is HKD50.00 and in increments of HKD50.00.

Airport Express Travel Pass

The perfect pass for short stays. It includes a return trip on the Airport Express and three consecutive days of unlimited travel on the MTR, Light Rail and MTR buses. One way/return: HK\$250/350.

GETTING AROUND

Useful Tip for Train Commuters

- Train operation hours are from 6am to about 1am daily
- The train frequency during peak hours of 7am to 9am is about 2 to 3 minutes and about 5 to 7 minutes during off-peak times. Peak hours at night is from 5pm until 8pm.
- Various maps are available at all stations to help you find your way around the stations.
- Be mindful of the gap between the train doors and the platform when you are alighting or boarding the train. Do not rush to board when the door closing chime and announcements play.

TIP: KEEP RIGHT WHEN STANDING ON ESCALATORS, THE LEFT SIDE IS FOR WALKING

Taxi

With the exception of some very remote areas, taxis are plentiful throughout Hong Kong. They can usually be hailed on the street (except in restricted areas) or summoned by phone. All are metered, relatively cheap, air-conditioned and clean.

- Taxis are usually easily hailed along the street, although they can't pick up or drop off passengers in certain restricted zones. It's often a good choice to opt for either a taxi queue at a hotel or a taxi stand.
- Drivers are required to use the taximeter and passengers are required to pay the exact fare as recorded by the taximeter
- Always ask for a machine-printed receipt. If the machine is not functioning, the taxi driver is obliged to provide a hand-written receipt.
- All taxis are regulated and taxi drivers are required to display their taxi driver identity cards on their dashboards.
- Passengers are required by law to wear a seat belt when one is available.
- Taxi fare information will be listed on the inside of the taxi.
- If you can't read the price, the taxi number, or the fine print on the receipt, ask for a hand-written version.

If you encounter any problems while using a Hong Kong taxi, such as suspected overcharging, take down the taxi driver's name and licence plate number as shown on the taxi driver identity card on the dashboard. Then contact one of the numbers below to lodge your complaint.

Transport Complaints Unit Hotline	+852 2889 9999
Transport Department Customer Enquiries Hotline	+852 2804 2600
Road Co-op Lost & Found 24 Hours Free Hotline for Lost Property on Taxis Hotline	+852 1872 920

Types of taxis

Taxis in Hong Kong are categorised by three colours, each indicating a geographical area. In addition, there are taxis especially designed for passengers with special needs. All taxis can travel to and from Hong Kong International Airport as well as Hong Kong Disneyland.



GETTING AROUND

Red taxis

Red taxis operate throughout most of Hong Kong, except for Tung Chung Road on Lantau Island and on the entire south side of Lantau Island.

Green taxis

Green taxis only service the New Territories

Blue taxis

Blue taxis only operate on Lantau Island

Please see below for a guide on the taxi fares in Hong Kong.

Price	Red Taxi	Green Taxi	Blue Taxi
Flag-down rate (for the prior 2km(1.2mi))	HK\$22	HK\$18.5	HK\$17
Unit rate for every subsequent 0.2km (0.12mi) or every minute's waiting below a specific amount (HK\$78 for red cars, HK\$60.5 for green cars, and HK\$143 for blue cars)	HK\$1.6	HK\$1.4	HK\$1.4
Unit rate for every minute's waiting above a specific amount (see above)	HK\$1	HK\$1.2	HK\$1.2
Each piece of luggage (excluding portable luggage)	HK\$5	HK\$5	HK\$5
Wheelchairs and crutches carried by the disabled	Free	Free	Free
One pet (an animal or a bird)	HK\$5	HK\$5	HK\$5

Note: All cabs can reach HKIA and Disneyland Resort.

For a list of taxi operators in each of the strategic areas in HK, please refer to this [document](#).

Accessible taxi service

Accessible taxi service is available for the elderly, people with disabilities and passengers with bulky luggage

Diamond Cab: Accommodates a maximum of two wheelchair users on a single trip with two carers, or five passengers without wheelchairs.



GETTING AROUND

SynCab: Accommodates a maximum of one wheelchair user on a single trip with two carers, or four passengers without wheelchairs.



Tips:

- 1) Take note of the yellow lines on the street as this means it's a restricted area where cabs aren't allowed to pull over and pick up passengers.
- 2) The flag down rate ranges from HK\$19 to HK\$24 for the first 2 km, with incremental charges from HK\$1.2 to HK\$1.7 for every subsequent 200m (depending on the type of taxi).
- 3) For journeys passing the following toll tunnel, toll road or toll area, extra fee is required to pay by passengers: HK\$30 for Lantau Link, HK\$10 for Cross-harbour Tunnel, HK\$15 for Eastern Harbour Crossing, and HK\$15 for Western Harbour Crossing. For other toll tunnels, roads, and areas, the fee is the drivers' responsibility.

WIFI & CONNECTIVITY

There are plenty of easy ways to stay in touch and get connected to your friends and loved ones while you are in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong International Airport

Free wireless internet access is available at most seating and public areas in the passenger terminals.

Just make sure your data service is disabled to avoid roaming charges. You may select **"HKAirport Free Wifi"** and click on "Agree and Continue" to be connected when at the airport.

Free Public Wi-Fi

Free Wi-Fi services are widespread in Hong Kong.

There are many **"Wi-Fi.HK"** hotspots widely available across the city in locations such as major tourist attractions, shopping malls, parks and gardens, visitor centres, sports venues, museums, ferry terminals, cooked food centres and government buildings, which offer wireless internet connection completely free or free for a period of time.

Download the Wi-Fi.HK app to search for a list of hotspot locations, where you can connect to the internet with the Wi-Fi.HK SSID.



MTR stations

You can connect wirelessly to the internet near the 'MTR Free Wi-Fi Hotspot' sign in every MTR station for free for up to 15 minutes per session, with a maximum of five sessions for each mobile device per day.

Tourist Sim Card

You can get the Discover Hong Kong Tourist SIM Card at any 1010 Centers in town, including the new outlet at 5/F of the Hong Kong International Airport Arrival Hall, more than 1,000 7-Eleven, Circle K or VanGO convenience stores, csl or HKT shops, and the Hong Kong Tourism Board's Kowloon Visitor Centre at the Star Ferry Concourse in Tsim Sha Tsui.

You may choose a prepaid package to cater to your needs. You may opt for the 5-day pass at HK\$88 with 1.5GB of data or the 8-day pass at HK\$118 with 5GB of data. The 1.5GB/5GB of data that comes pre-loaded in the SIM can be used in both Hong Kong and Macau, at 4G fast speeds. It also offers unlimited voice calls so you can stay in touch with your friends in town, book a restaurant or call a taxi.

WHILE IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong is a bustling city, inhabiting both residents and tourists who simply enjoy exploring the culture themselves. Whether you are a regular tourist of Hong Kong or you are visiting for the first time, there are a few reminders to keep in mind at all times, regardless of where you plan on touring during your stay in the city.

Smoking restrictions

Smoking is prohibited in all indoor public places in Hong Kong, including restaurants, bars, malls and karaoke venues. The smoking ban is also implemented on public transport carriers, within public transport facilities, and in both the indoor and outdoor areas of some premises, including public beaches and swimming pools, escalators, and inside the Hong Kong Wetland Park.

Any person smoking or carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe in a designated no-smoking area will be liable to a fixed **penalty of \$1500**.

Littering

Hong Kong has strict laws about maintaining environmental hygiene, including **fixed penalty fines of \$1500** for littering or spitting. Below is a list of littering offences:

- Littering: including depositing litter into roadside carton boxes or wicker baskets
- Spitting: including spitting into litter container or road gully
- Fouling of streets by dog faeces
- Unauthorised display of bills and posters

Tipping Etiquette

Restaurants

The safest option is to not to tip at restaurants. This is true even if your bill doesn't include a service charge. Restaurants in Hong Kong will often add a 10% service charge to the bill and they may refuse a gratuity. Gratuities will not be expected at cafes or bars, or anywhere that has counter service and tips may be refused. If you want to leave some extra money, use cash.

Spas

Staff working at Spas will not expect a tip for the services they offer. If you receive exceptional service you can leave some small change or round up the bill, but they may be extremely surprised at this act of kindness.



Tour Guides

Tour Guides in Hong Kong often rely on tips to make their salaries higher. You should tip between 10 and 70 HKD per person and split this money between the tour guide and the driver if there is one.

If you have organised a private tour you should not worry about tipping. Generally, the private tour guides will charge a fee that is high enough. You may still leave something small for exceptional service, however.

Hairdresser

Hair dressers in Hong Kong often expect tips of \$100 or up to 10% of the bill. In fact, many hair salons will have dedicated tip jars. If you leave something for your hair stylist you should also consider leaving something for the person who washes your hair.

Taxi Driver

Taxi Fares in Hong Kong are extremely cheap, even so the taxi driver will not expect you to tip. They may however round up the fare, or you can choose to do this yourself if you are happy with the service.

Dining Etiquette

- Always keep tissues with yourself. Most of the restaurants don't offer them
- Don't stick the chopsticks in your rice bowl standing straight up because it resembles the ritual of incense-burning during funeral
- Don't put your chopsticks across each other, it is thought to bring bad luck
- In most cafes, tea is served unsweetened. You can sweeten it to your own liking
- At the end of each course, leave bits of food on your plate to show that you were satisfied with your meal

EAT AND DRINK IN HONG KONG

Hong Kong offers a stunning array of delicacy from street food to Michelin Star Rated Restaurants. It is also famous for food, and when you visit, you better be ready to eat from dim sum to milk tea, put at least some of the city's renowned must-eats on your menu.

Chinese Barbeque



Known as siu mei, restaurants serving Chinese barbecued meats are your window into traditional Chinese roasts.

It is impossible to miss this cuisine in Hong Kong because after the highly seasoned meats are roasted on spits over an open fire or in a rotisserie oven, they are hung inside the restaurant and visible from the street. You'll see siu mei hanging in fast-food chains, high-end restaurants and supermarkets. It is a sight — and taste — that is ubiquitous wherever there are Chinese communities.

Chinese barbecue restaurants usually have highly flexible menus that allow you to pair your roast meats with rice, noodles or rice noodles. Combo plates enable solo diners to sample several meats in one meal.

Dim sum



Dim sum means 'touch your heart' and with as many as 150 items on a restaurant menu, and 2,000 in the entire range, it is a challenge to not find something you love. As Cantonese people tend to avoid fried foods early in the day, steamed dishes dominate most dim sum menus. There are also snack-sized portions of pan-fried, deep-fried, and baked foods served in bamboo containers, which are designed to be eaten communally and washed down with tea. Hence, going for dim sum is known as yum cha, which literally means 'drinking tea.' Usually a brunch or lunch affair, it is a common form of family, co-worker and other group get-together.

Hong Kong-style Milk Tea



Chinese tea culture features strongly in Hong Kong but the local milk tea is a more recent concoction, having only come on the scene in the 1950s. Various blends of Sri Lankan black tea are infused with evaporated or condensed milk. It is called Stocking Milk Tea because it is percolated in a stocking-like filter. The brew is smooth and creamy in texture. The local passion for this beverage cannot be understated: it drives the consumption of hundreds of millions of cups of milk tea every year, has inspired competitions to find the best vendors and turned the beverage into an icon of Hong Kong's food scene.

Local snacks

Snacking in Hong Kong is a diverse business, with everything from slush drinks and egg tarts to octopus balls available on the streets. Graze your way around the city for a really local experience. Just look out for the long lines of customers and you'll be onto a good thing!

Egg Tarts



A pastry-crust filled with egg custard and baked. This popular Hong Kong snack probably originates from English custard cakes. Some are made with cookie dough while others have a flaky pastry.

Pineapple buns



Traditionally, pineapple bun contained no pineapple and earned its name because its chequered top resembles the skin of a pineapple. The top half of the bun is made from cookie-type dough, while the bottom is made from Chinese-style bread dough, which tends to be softer and sweeter than Western bread. Many vendors insert a cold pat of butter into a warm pineapple bun.

Mini Egg Puffs



Sweetened egg batter grilled in a mould to make puffs. Crunchy on the outside, soft on the inside. These days it comes in a range of flavours, including chocolate, strawberry and coconut.

Wife Cake



A bun filled with sweet winter melon paste. Legend has it that when the winter-melon puffs made by a woman in Guangdong province were highly praised in public, her husband proudly declared that they were his wife's cakes. The name 'wife cake' stuck. In Hong Kong, back when the New Territories was a day trip away from the urban areas, it was de rigeur for visitors to Yuen Long to buy wife cakes to take home. Today, they can be easily purchased at Chinese bakery shops citywide.

Fish balls



Almost every Hongkonger has a favourite fish ball vendor. Bouncy and fluffy, the best Hong Kong-style fish balls are made with freshly ground fish paste, hand-beaten and slammed to springy perfection. It's commonly enjoyed on a stick with spicy curry sauce.

Put Chai Ko



Often translated as 'sticky rice pudding', put chai ko is typically made of rice flour and red beans. These ingredients are put in a small china bowl. When the pudding sets, it can be removed from the bowl on a small stick and eaten like a popsicle. Modern innovations of this traditional snack have introduced new flavours such as pumpkin and green tea.

Halal

Hong Kong has restaurants serving halal food for the city's indigenous and expatriate Muslim population. However, please note that some restaurants serving halal food also serve alcohol. It's best to ask first. Check out the [list of certified halal food outlets](#) in Hong Kong.

Vegetarian

Vegetarians have plenty of choice in Hong Kong with superb Buddhist fare served at temples, international and Chinese restaurants offering vegetarian dishes, and the renowned vegetarian menus of Indian restaurants.

Tips:

- Always keep tissues with yourself. Why? Because most of the restaurants don't offer them
- Don't stick the chopsticks in your rice bowl standing straight up because it resembles the ritual of incense-burning during funeral
- Don't put your chopsticks across each other, it is thought to bring bad luck
- In most cafes, tea is served unsweetened. You can sweeten it to your own liking

GOOD TO KNOW

Electricity and Voltage



The standard electrical voltage in Hong Kong is 220 volts AC, 50Hz. Most hotel bathrooms also have outlets for 100 volts, but if not, you will need a transformer for any appliance or electrical equipment. The majority of electrical outlets in Hong Kong take a three-pronged UK-style plug. You can buy an inexpensive adaptor for your electrical equipment at most convenience stores.

Emergency numbers

Emergency services (police, fire, ambulance)	999
Police Hotline	+852 2527 7177
Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong	+852 2807 0707
Hong Kong Tourism Board Visitor Hotline	+852 2508 1234
Hong Kong International Airport	+852 2181 8888
Hong Kong Immigration Department	+852 2824 6111
Consumer Council	+852 2929 2222
Department of Health	+852 2961 8989
Customs and Excise Department 24-Hour Hotline	+852 2815 7711
Hongkong Post	+852 2921 2222
Hong Kong Observatory (for weather information)	+852 1878 200
Telephone directory enquiries	1081

In emergency situations, you can contact the local police, ambulance service, fire department and other emergency services by calling 999.



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Lost passport

If you lose your passport, make a 'lost report' at the nearest police station (call the Police Hotline 2527 7177 for locations). Then contact your consulate to have your passport replaced.

USEFUL CANTONESE PHRASES

Cantonese is the mother tongue of the majority of Hong Kong residents, which has a distinctively different pronunciation to Mandarin widely spoken in mainland China.

Take a look at this handy collection of some everyday Cantonese phrases that may help you.

Numbers

1 : yat	2 : yee	3 : saam	4 : say	5 : mm
6 : lok	7 : chet	8 : baat	9 : gow	10 : sup

Greetings

In English	In Cantonese	Sounds like
Hello	Nei-hou	Ley-ho
Thank you (when someone offers you a service like pouring tea)	Ng-goi	Mmm-goy
Excuse me / please (asking for something)		
Thank you (Used to thank people for gifts or special favors)	Doh-jeh	Doh-jeh
You are welcome (Reply to a thank you)	Ng-sai-hak-hei	Mmm-say-hak -hey
Good Morning	Jou-sen	Joe-san
Good night	Jou-tau	Joe-towe
Good bye	Joi-gin	Joy-gee-n

Shopping

In English	In Cantonese	Sounds like
How much	Gei-do-chin	Gay-do-chin
Too expensive	Hou-gwai-ah	Ho-gwai-ah
Can it be cheaper	Pehng-D-laa	Pang-d-la

When in a Hong Kong-style Café

In English	In Cantonese	Sounds like
Menu	Chaan-pai	Chan-pie
Cold Drink	Dung-yum	Dong-yum
Hot Drink	Yit-yum	Yit-yum
Yummy	Hou-hou-sihk	Ho-ho-sick
Bill please	Maih-dan, ng-goi	My-dan, mmm-goy