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大數據影響力 無遠弗屆

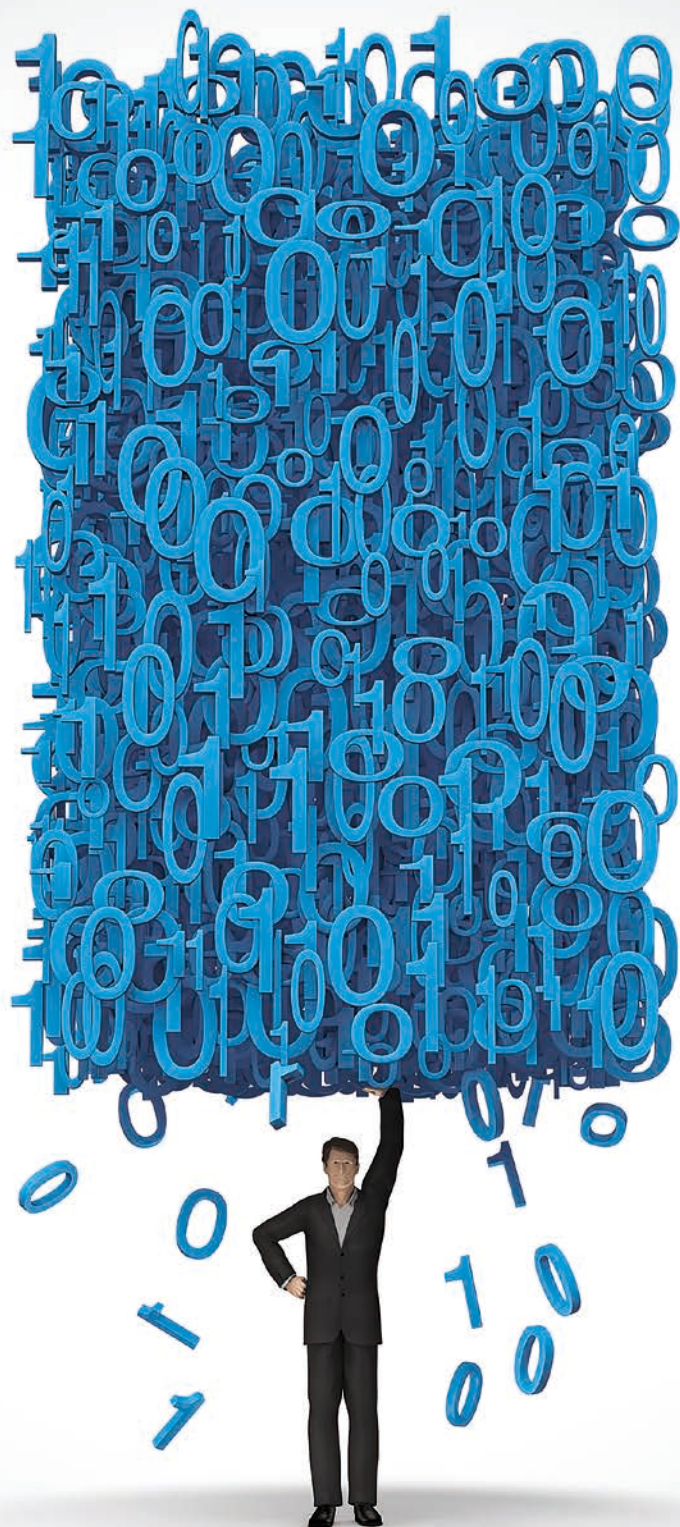
BIG DATA HAS
FAR-REACHING
INFLUENCE

覓地發展 未雨綢繆

Identifying Land for Development
While the Sun Shines

大灣區概念下的青年新機遇

New Opportunities for Youth under
the Concepts of the Greater Bay Area



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建設大灣區創新科技經濟帶

CONSTRUCTING IT ECONOMIC BELT IN GREATER BAY AREA

蔡冠深 博士
Dr Jonathan CHOI

習 近平總書記在“十九大”會議闡述中國未來30年發展宏圖，並強調通過粵港澳大灣區建設，支持港澳進一步融入國家發展大局。行政長官在其首份《施政報告》亦提及，特區政府會積極參與大灣區發展，特別是在開拓創新與科技方面，為推動香港產業多元化創造有利條件。可以預期，粵港澳大灣區規劃將為香港經濟帶來前所未有新機遇，我們尤其可結合香港與深圳在創科領域的優勢，攜手為大灣區發展注入新動力。

設大灣區統籌發展平台

中總一直關注和支持粵港澳大灣區發展，過去曾建議成立“大灣區統籌委員會”，明確區內各城市群自身發展定位，促進優勢互補，同時爭取在大灣區試行全面開放政策，做到真正無縫對接。我很高興見到《施政報告》提出開設“粵港澳大灣區發展辦公室”，藉此與中央部委、廣東及澳門政府加強協調，更會主動聯繫商會和專業團體，統籌落實各項工作，協助港人和港商發掘大灣區發展機遇。

《施政報告》更特別提到，擬通過粵港澳大灣區建設平台，在構建中的河套區“港深創新及科技園”基礎上，進一步推動香港與深圳加強在創新與科技範疇合作，貫通產業上、中、下游發展，打造大灣區國際創科中心。

我在今年三月呈交的政協提案亦曾建議，要善用粵港在創科領域的優勢，發揮最大協同效益，將“港深創新及科技園”發展成為中國最具國際化水平的科技產業區。我十分認同《施政報告》提出一系列推動本港創科產業發展的政策措施，包括提升研發開支佔生產總值比率、為企業研發提供額外稅務扣減、增撥資源支持初創企業、訓練和匯聚科技人才等，相信連串措施有助帶領香港創新科技發展邁向新里程，並為深化粵港澳大灣區創科合作奠定重要基礎。

充分發揮港深協同效益

事實上，廣東近年積極實施創新驅動發展戰略，早前並審議通過《廣深科技創新走廊規劃》，進一步提升廣東在全國

創科發展領先優勢，致力打造“中國矽谷”的重要定位，尤其是深圳及其周邊地區已形成具世界影響力的科技產業生態系統，孕育出包括華為、騰訊、大疆、比亞迪等全球知名的高科技企業。香港與深圳毗鄰相接，本身亦擁有國際一流水平的高等教育、資金自由流通、以至知識產權保障等相對優勢，兩地可借助大灣區發展平台，加強優勢互補，並與“廣深科技創新走廊”進行全面對接，為推進區內新一輪創新科技合作提供新的突破點。

港深兩地可通過“港深創新及科技園”平台，利用香港在制度、稅收、法律及生活條件配套等方面的吸引力，配合深圳以至廣東省在科技產業集群及龐大市場規模優勢，透過實施簡便的審批制度與優惠政策，吸引內地、國際研發機構與科技公司進駐，並為科技研發人員辦理工作簽證提供便利，創造吸引高端人才的環境。

港、深政府更可與業界加強溝通協調，致力促進河套區科研成果商品化，並推動粵港創科產業與區內傳統產業加強合作，結合香港在金融與專業營運管理等功能，推動相關創科產品與企業在香港進行上市集資、宣傳推廣，通過“產、官、學、研”合作模式，形成科技創新產業合作發展經濟帶，並提供“一條龍”支援與配套服務。

總括而言，促進港深兩地科研領域合作，將有助提升大灣區創科產業的發展潛力，並逐步把整個大灣區拓展成為中國最具國際化水平的高新科技產業發展龍頭，在國家邁向新時代及創新發展里程中抓緊龐大契機。🔗

“可以預期，粵港澳大灣區規劃將為香港經濟帶來前所未有新機遇，我們尤其可結合香港與深圳在創科領域的優勢，攜手為大灣區發展注入新動力。”

It can be anticipated that the Greater Bay Area plan will bring unprecedented opportunities for Hong Kong's economy. In particular, we can combine the strengths of Hong Kong and Shenzhen in the IT field and work together to give new impetus to the GBA's development. ”

At the 19th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping mapped out a 30-year ambitious development plan for China and stressed his support for Hong Kong and Macao to further integrate into the country's overall development through the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA). The Chief Executive also mentioned in her first *Policy Address* that the HKSAR Government will actively take part in the GBA's development, especially in innovation and technology (IT), to create favourable conditions for Hong Kong's industrial diversification. It can be anticipated that the GBA plan will bring unprecedented opportunities for Hong Kong's economy. In particular, we can combine the strengths of Hong Kong and Shenzhen in the IT field and work together to give new impetus to the GBA's development.

Set up a coordination platform for GBA development

CGCC always keep an eye on and support the GBA's development. I am glad to see that the *Policy Address* proposed setting up a GBA Development Office, which will be responsible for coordination with the relevant Central authorities, the Guangdong Government and the Macao Government. The Office will proactively approach trade associations and professional bodies to coordinate efforts related to the implementation of various plans so as to uncover new opportunities for Hong Kong people and businesses.

The *Policy Address* also specifically proposed building a platform in the GBA to further firm up IT cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen on the basis of the Lok Ma Chau Loop's Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park (HK-SZ IT Park) to integrate upstream, midstream and downstream industrial development and build an international IT center in the area.

In my CPPCC proposal submitted in March this year, I have also suggested that we should leverage the strengths of Guangdong and Hong Kong in the IT field to produce maximum synergies and develop the HK-SZ IT Park into a technology industrial zone with the highest international standards in China. I agree very much with the policy measures put forward in the *Policy Address* to promote Hong Kong's IT industry development. I believe the measures will help lead Hong Kong's IT development to a new milestone and lay an important foundation for deepening IT cooperation in the GBA.

Maximize synergies between Hong Kong and Shenzhen

In fact, Guangdong has implemented an innovation-driven development strategy in recent years and adopted the *Guangzhou-Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Corridor plan* recently to further enhance the province's nationwide leading edge in IT development and nurture internationally leading high-tech enterprises. Hong Kong is adjacent to Shenzhen and also has comparative advantages such as world-class higher education, free flow of funds and intellectual property rights protection. The two places can reinforce their complementary strengths through the GBA development platform and fully align with the *Guangzhou-Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Corridor* to provide a new point of breakthrough for promoting a new round of IT cooperation.

Through the HK-SZ IT Park platform, Hong Kong and Shenzhen can use Hong Kong's appeal and, supported by Shenzhen or even the entire Guangdong Province's technology industry cluster and huge market size, attract Mainland and international R&D institutions and technology companies to locate here with a simple approval system and preferential policies as well as attract high-end talents by facilitating the work-visa applications of R&D personnel.

The governments of the two places can also step up communication and coordination with the business community for commercialization of scientific research results from the Lok Ma Chau Loop and encourage the IT industries in Guangdong and Hong Kong to fortify cooperation with the traditional industries in the region and, together with Hong Kong's functions in finance and professional operation management, encourage related IT products and companies to carry out IPO financing and advertising & promotion in Hong Kong to form an economic belt for cooperation and development of IT industries, as well as providing one-stop support and auxiliary services.

In conclusion, stronger cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in the field of scientific research will help enhance the development potential of IT industries in the GBA and gradually develop the GBA into a high-tech industrial development leader with the highest international standards in China and capture the opportunities arising from the country's progress towards a new era and innovative development. 🌀

大數據影響力無遠弗屆

Big Data Has Far-reaching Influence

上年美國總統大選被視為大數據之爭。今天大數據分析不僅應用於商業決策，對政治、選舉及政策推行發揮重要影響力。大數據於社會、經濟以至政治的影響力已是無遠弗屆。

Today, big data analytics is not only used for business decision-making, but also has an important influence on politics, elections and policy implementation. Big data's influence on society, the economy and politics is far-reaching.





車品覺 Herbert Chia

車品覺： 香港發展大數據 “後發先至”

去年美國總統大選中，Facebook 便根據用戶填寫的個人簡介及讚好的內容，再視乎讚好程度、次數及閱讀喜好來細分他們的投票意向。有別於一般民調機構，這種以大數據分析選民意向的行為較為主動，可以區分忠實支持者和游離選民再對症下藥，令各大政黨更容易掌握選舉工程。

分辨選民喜好程度

美國總統特朗普看準社交媒體的即時回饋，在選舉期間分析哪些信息在哪個地方最能引起共鳴，並參考這些數據，如在密歇根州肯特縣投放了三篇有關讓就業回歸美國的文章，73% 的定向選民都點擊其中一篇，特朗普在當地主打經濟復甦題目，贏得民眾目光。

智慧城市聯盟數據產業委員會主席車品覺認為，政治選舉其實與

企業應用大數據的目標相近，都是借助大數據分辨用戶對品牌的喜好程度，以最有效的方法推廣宣傳。“我們可視候選人為一間公司，評估他們的支持度，再分出支持、反對及游離選民。”

讓企業更易於決策

不論是選舉或商業營銷，也是找出用戶群並作出相應推廣，在商業角度，稱為“基準營銷”。車品覺認為選舉亦如是，“若是固有客戶，要想盡辦法令他繼續支持，同時要吸引新的客戶。”當中關鍵是如何將信息傳達給目標客群。

從選舉結果來看，大數據似乎對特朗普大有幫助。但車品覺直言大數據並非萬能，仍視乎企業本身的質素，“無可否認，大數據令企業易於作出決策。但若企業本質欠佳，大數據也救不了它。”

注意開放速度和範圍

香港也迎上大數據這個潮流，行政長官林鄭月娥在剛公佈《施政報告》中，提出加快開放政府數據，為創新及科研以至發展智慧城市提供原始資訊。目前特區政府已提供逾3,100個數據集及1,000個應用程式介面，讓公眾免費使用。未來醫院管理局將會設立大數據分析平台，有助制訂醫療政策，促成生物科技研究和優化臨床及醫療服務等有用資訊，促進醫護服務創新。

車品覺認為，若特區政府發揮牽頭作用，願意開放更多數據，有助推進大數據迅速發展。但他強調，追求速度之外，還要關注開放哪些數據。以美國政府為例，當其計劃開放數據時，會邀請不同界別，特別是企業進行討論，開放他們感興趣的數據；同時，為使他人也有使用數據的權利，政府會要求企業將所得數據與公眾分享，稱為“契約性開



放數據”。車品覺表示，此舉避免開放的數據只是單憑政府的主觀意願，不致數據開放始發現無人問津。

香港可“後發先至”

香港在大數據發展予人滯後之感，但車品覺表示，過去半年香



社交媒體衍生的大數據於去年美國總統大選扮演關鍵角色。

The big data from social media played a critical role in the last year's US presidential election.

港在大數據方面有很大進步，可望追上其他國家或地區。“現時大數據發展已進步第三階段，即透過大數據發展人工智能，而香港則處於第二至第三階段之間，主要是透過大數據優化流程。事實上，香港的科技水平能夠支援第三階段，只是欠缺資金推進。”

他續指，大數據的技術發展已有不少前例可鑑，現時香港積極發展除了免卻走“冤枉路”，甚至可以做到“後發先至”。

大數據潮流勢不可擋，消費者於網上留下的足跡都化身大數據，簡單一個網購機票的動作，系統

背後已分析用戶其他相應產品及服務需要，相關廣告瞬間彈出。車品覺強調，用戶的一舉一動被觀察、紀錄，或引起消費者的反感或對保護私隱的關注，但凡科技總有正反兩面，必須謹慎運用，以免適得其反。



黃錦輝 Wong Kam-fai

黃錦輝： 慎用大數據這把 “雙面刃”

隨着大數據技術日益成熟，其應用範疇與影響力亦無遠弗屆，除了商業與科研領域外，近年更走入歐美以至本地的政治選舉。不過，面對市場資訊氾濫，如何善用大數據這把“利刃”呢？

近年人工智能發展一日千里，就如著名的 AlphaGo 早前便稱霸圍棋棋壇。追本溯源，人工智能之所以強大，背後實有賴大數據的支持。香港中文大學工程學院副院長（外務）黃錦輝教授說：“外國的工商界早已廣泛應用大數據，即使政界亦不例外，最近兩屆的美國總統選舉，無論是特朗普或奧巴馬均積極運用大數據，了解選民偏好，從而調整競選策略。”他預期，在政治選舉中應用大數據將成不可逆轉的全球趨勢。

政治層面兩種使用

談及大數據與政治選舉的關係，大概可從兩個層面分析。首個層面是以大數據預測選舉結果，印度人工智能系統 MogIA 可謂當中的表表者。該系統自2004年起已成功透過採集並分析互聯網上數以萬計的數據點，準確預測過去三屆的美國總統選舉結果，而在今年香港行政長官選舉期間，亦有本地公司應用大數據分析輿論及市民情緒，相信有關情況在未來的政治選舉中或會成為常態。

另一個層面是如何從過往的大選數據，以至選民在互聯網或社交媒體的內容，了解選民的想法和需要，從而掌握他們在各個議題上的反應，繼而調整競選策略和演辭。如去年美國總統選舉過後，有當地科技雜誌估計，在該次選戰中有高達兩成與選舉相關的社交媒體內容是由電腦程式自動發送。即使部分內容是由競選團隊擬定，但內容的方向與目標群眾卻有賴大數據的歸納與分析。

提防被雙面刃誤傷

政治人物或其競選團隊若能綜合有關數據，藉此了解選民的意向，以及他們對社會的需求和不滿，並加以分析、對症下藥，制定合適的選舉策略，這無疑有助他們提高勝算。但黃錦輝指出，隨着大數據在政治選舉中的作用日益重要，有部分人開始以“旁門左道”的方式，在大數據中混入失實資訊，從而誤導，甚至打擊競選對手。

“舉例說，競選期間有指希拉里支持極端組織伊斯蘭國，但事後證實有關言論不盡不實。”黃錦輝相信，大數據與政治選舉已經不可分割，故他提醒從政

者必須了解大數據應用的利弊，以及對整個政治、社會生態的影響。“俗語說：害人之心不可有，但防人之心不可無。從政者必須做好應有準備，在保護自己的同時，亦要確保自己掌握的資訊乃準確無誤。”



面對數據要抱懷疑態度

面對互聯網海量的數據，黃錦輝指出，若要確保所得的信息無誤，除了需要採用合適的數據收集方式，同時應以悲觀估計法分析有關信息，降低被誤導的機會。“如能先抱懷疑態度審視所

有信息，再加以考證和分析，自然減低被假資訊誤導的可能。”

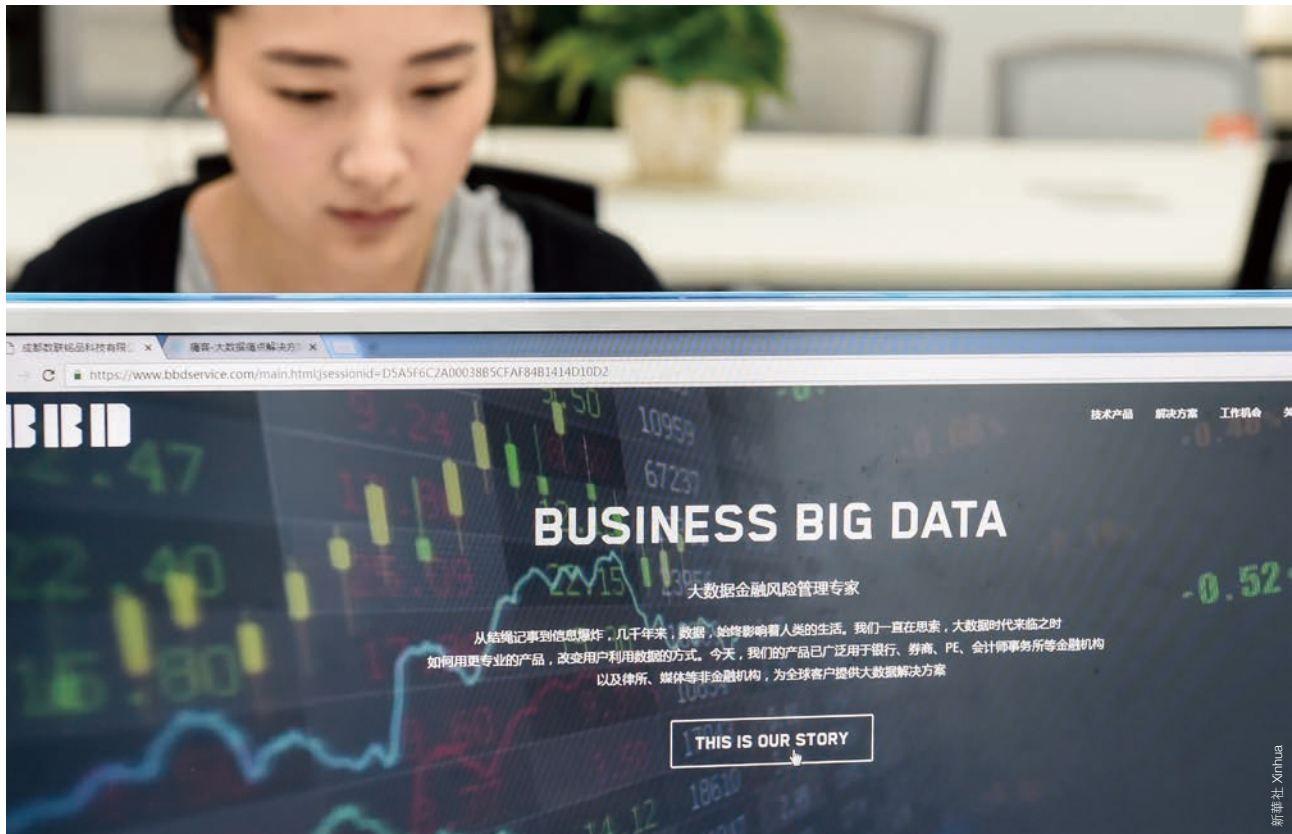
大數據的應用無分地域和規模，可以預見大數據的應用層面將有增無減。黃錦輝指出，香港的互聯網滲透率愈來愈高，人均手提

電話數量逾兩部，“未來十至二十年，甚至長者普遍都使用智能手機，屆時的資訊數據更加無孔不入，無論是從政者或工商界，都應及早準備，積極把握和妥善運用大數據帶來的優勢。”

大數據潮流勢不可擋，消費者於網上留下的足跡都化身大數據。

The big data trend is unstoppable and the online footprints of consumers have all become part of big data.





Herbert Chia: Hong Kong can Catch Up from behind in Big Data Race

During last year's US presidential election, Facebook analyzed and sorted users' voting intentions according to their personal profile and what they liked, as well as the extent and frequency of their likes and reading preferences. This approach of using big data to analyse voters' intentions is proactive and enables political parties to more easily manage their election campaign.

Distinguish voter preferences

Taking advantage of social media's instant feedback, US President Donald Trump analyzed what information would resonate most with people in a particular place during the election campaign, and then used these data as reference. For example, he posted three articles on bringing jobs back to the US in Kent, which won him much public attention.

Herbert Chia, Chairman of Data Hub Committee of Smart City Consortium,

believes that the goal of political elections for using big data is in fact similar to that of businesses, which is to distinguish the level of user preference for the brand and use the most effective methods for advertising and promotion. "We can regard each of the candidates as a company to assess the level of support they receive, and then divide the voters into support, against and swing."

Make it easier for businesses to make decisions

Whether it is election or commercial marketing, we need to find out the user groups and carry out appropriate promotions. From the business perspective, this is called "bench marketing". Chia believes that election campaigning is the same: "We must find ways to make existing customers continue to give their support while attracting new customers."

The election results showed that big data seemed to be of great help to Trump.

However, Chia said outright that big data is not a panacea for all woes, and the quality of the business is still the key.

Pay attention to speed and scope of opening up

Hong Kong too has embarked on the trend of big data. In her *Policy Address* delivered recently, Chief Executive Carrie Lam proposed accelerating the opening up of government data to provide raw data for innovation, scientific research, and development of smart cities. At present, the HKSAR Government provides over 3,100 datasets and 1,000 application programming interfaces for free use by the public.

In Chia's view, if the HKSAR Government plays a leading role, willing to open up more data, it will help the rapid development of big data. Nevertheless, he stressed that besides speeding up, we must also pay attention to what data should be opened up. In the case of the US Government,

when it plans to open up data, it will invite different sectors, especially the business community, for discussions and open up the data they are interested in. Chia said that this will prevent the decision on what data to open up from depending on the government's subjective judgment alone, so that the data will not be left unused after they are made available to the public.

Hong Kong can catch up from behind

Chia said that Hong Kong has made great progress in big data in the past

six months, and is poised to catch up with other countries or regions. "At present, the development of big data has progressed to the third stage, which is the development of artificial intelligence (AI) through big data. Hong Kong is between the second and third stages, i.e. mainly process optimization through big data. Actually, Hong Kong's technological level can support the third stage; it is just that it lacks the funds to push forward." He added that there are many precedents to draw on for big data technology development, so Hong Kong can avoid

taking unnecessary steps, and may even catch up from behind.

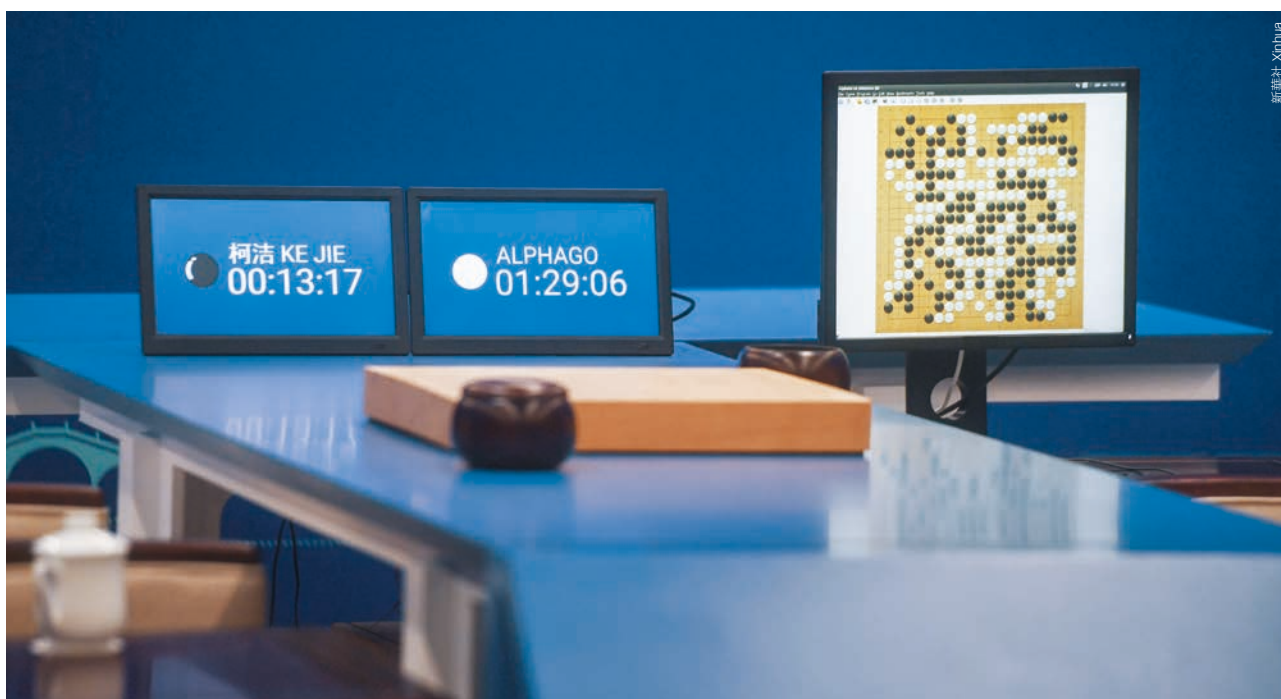
The big data trend is unstoppable and the online footprints of consumers have all become part of big data. Chia stressed that as the user's every act and every move is being observed and recorded, there may be consumer resentment or concerns about privacy protection. However, there are always both a positive and a negative side where science and technology are concerned, so we must use it with caution so as not to backfire.

Wong Kam-fai: Use Big Data, a "Double-edged Sword", with Caution

As big data technology becomes more sophisticated, its application scope and influence spread far and wide. In addition to business and scientific research, it has even been used in political elections in Europe, the US and even Hong Kong in recent years. However, faced with information overload in the market, how can we make good use of this "razor-sharp sword" that is big data?

In recent years, AI has developed by leaps and bounds. An example is the well-known AlphaGo that has dominated the world of Go. The strength of AI stems from the support from big data. **Professor Wong Kam-fai, Associate Dean (External Affairs) of the Faculty of Engineering at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, said: "Big data has long been widely used by business communities in the rest of the

world; even the political communities are no exception. In the last two presidential elections, both Trump and Barack Obama efficiently used big data to understand voter preferences and adjusted their campaign strategies accordingly." He foresees that the application of big data in political elections will become an irreversible global trend.



新华社 Xinhua

Two types of usage at political level

The relationship between big data and political elections can probably be analyzed from two levels. The first level is to predict election results with big data. MogIA, an AI system in India, is one of the best examples. Since 2004, the system has successfully collected and analyzed tens of thousands of data points on the Internet to accurately predict the results of the last three US presidential elections.

Another level is to understand voters' thoughts and needs based on data from past elections and voters' content on the Internet or social media in order to anticipate their response to various issues, and then adjust the campaign strategies and speeches. For example, after last year's US presidential election, some local science and technology magazines estimated that during the election campaign, as much as 20% of election-related social media content was automatically sent by computer software.


Avoid injuries from double-edged sword

Consolidating the relevant data and analyzing them to formulate appropriate election strategies will undoubtedly help political figures or their election teams improve the odds. However, Wong noted that some people began to use underhand tactics by mixing big data with fake information to mislead the public or even attack their election opponents.

“For example, during the US election campaign, Hillary Clinton has been accused of supporting the extremist group Islamic State, but it was later confirmed that the assertion was not true.” Wong reminded politicians that they must understand the advantages and disadvantages of big data applications, as well as the impact on the entire political and social ecology. “As the saying goes: refrain from hurting others, yet guard against those trying to hurt you. Politicians must be prepared to protect themselves while making sure that the information they have is accurate and errorless.”

Be skeptical when looking at data

Faced with the massive data on the Internet, Wong pointed out that, to ensure that the information obtained is correct, apart from using the right data collection methods, we must adopt a pessimistic approach to analyze the relevant information to reduce the chance of being misled. “If we can first look at all the information skeptically, and then verify and analyze them, we will surely reduce the possibility of being misled by fake information.”

It is foreseeable that the application of big data will continue to grow as it does not hinge on geographical location and scale. Wong pointed out that Hong Kong's Internet penetration is getting higher and the number of mobile phones per capita is now more than two. “In the next ten to twenty years, smartphones will even be widely used among the elderly. By then, information and data will even be more pervasive, so politicians and businesses should get prepared as soon as possible to master and make good use of the advantages of big data.” 



林鄭月娥：一起同行 擁抱希望

Carrie Lam: Connect for Hope and Happiness

本會與多家商會合辦午餐會，邀請行政長官林鄭月娥闡述其任內首份《施政報告》。她於開首時便強調維持自由市場：“現屆政府將繼續尊重經濟與市場的運作原則，鼓勵自由貿易。但政府同時亦會盡己所能，提升本港競爭力。”

創科作為今後經濟發展的新動力，林鄭月娥認為粵港澳大灣區對發展創科亦有莫大裨益。在大灣區框架之下，本港與深圳兩地可攜手合作，共建國際創科中心。她表示已設定目標，於現屆政府任期內，用於研究及開發的GDP消費比例，將由現時的0.73%，翻倍至1.5%。

林鄭月娥曾在政綱許諾推出減稅措施，她於今年《施政報告》履行承諾，希望藉此提升本港競爭力。首200萬的利得稅將減至8.25%，較標準利得稅率削減一半，比她在政綱的許諾有過之而無不及。她在演講的尾


聲呼籲大眾對香港把抱持信心，如她的政綱理念一樣“一起同行，擁抱希望，分享快樂”。👉

林鄭月娥
Carrie Lam



The Chamber co-organized the Joint Business Community Luncheon with other fellow chambers of commerce. **Chief Executive Carrie Lam** was invited to expound her first *Policy Address*. She began her speech with an emphasis on free market principle, “We will continue to respect the rules governing the economy and market operations and promote free trade. But doing all we could to raise Hong Kong’s competitiveness is a duty of my Government.”

Lam also expressed her concern on the development of innovation and technology industry. She stated that the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area will be a great opportunity for Hong Kong and Shenzhen to join hands to create an international I&T centre. She has set a goal to double the GDP expenditure on R&D from the current 0.73% of GDP to 1.5% within the current term of Government.

Lam promised to reduce taxes in her manifesto. Now she fulfilled her vows, and even more. The profits tax rate for the first \$2 million of profits of enterprises will be lowered to 8.25% in this year’s *Policy Address*. That is half of the standard profits tax rate instead of 10 per cent as proposed in her manifesto. She explained the purpose is to further enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong. When it came to the end of her speech, Lam appealed to all of the attendees to have confidence in Hong Kong and “connect for hope and happiness” as stated in her manifesto. 



覓地發展 未雨綢繆

Identifying Land for Development While the Sun Shines



土地供應關乎市民福祉以至整個地區的發展，但香港地少人多，在土地規劃與開發上挑戰重重。因此，行政長官林鄭月娥甫上任便成立土地供應專責小組，以全面、宏觀的視野檢視和規劃香港的土地供應。

Land supply is essential for maintaining the livelihood and well-being of the general public and the development of an area. Soon after taking office, Chief Executive Carrie Lam established the Task Force on Land Supply to review and make plans for Hong Kong's land supply with comprehensive and macroscopic perspectives.



黃遠輝
Stanley Wong

香港中華總商會

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce

早 前特區政府就未來30年土地供應和需求進行研究分析，結果顯示公私營房屋，工商業用地，政府、機構及社區用地均出現供不應求的情況，總體短缺量最少達1,200公頃。

解決住屋用地是首務

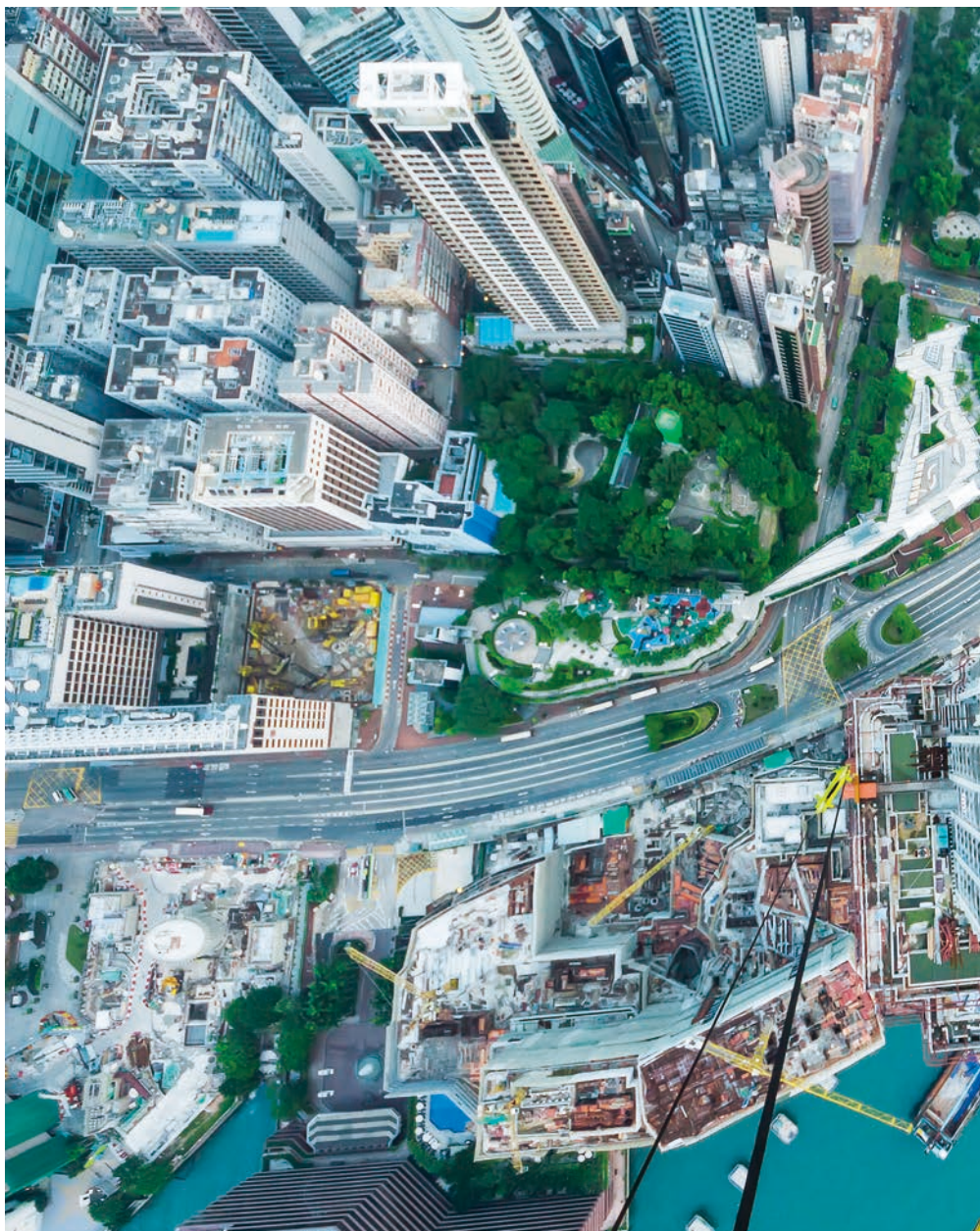
根據政府預測，計及本港人口增長、安置舊區重建戶等因素後，2016至2026年期間的住屋淨需求將達460,000個單位，而2026至2046年間淨需求則為540,000個單位，即未來30年須額外興建100萬個房屋單位，相關的土地需求將達1,670公頃。然而，預計期內所能供應的土地僅約1,440公頃，因此存在多達230公頃的房屋土地短缺。

土地供應專責小組主席黃遠輝強調，有關計算是假設住戶的居住空間維持不變，並參考近期新發展區的地積比率所得出的數字，倘若進一步加大居住空間，相關土地需求將進一步有所增加。

提及政府最新推出的“首置上車盤”計劃，黃遠輝認為，在土地資源不充裕的情況下，政府為項目設定入息下限屬無可厚非。他又表示，若首置上車盤能透過政府及私人發展商合作的模式發展，則可達至三贏：政府可避免動用公屋用地，私人發展商可釋放持有多年而未能發展的土地儲備，年輕家庭亦可達成“上車”目標。但他強調，若首置上車盤涉及農地改劃，城規會審議時並不會因為項目性質而改變審批標準，而是考慮與當地規劃氛圍的配合度，以及交通運輸、排污、環境等因素。

工商發展還看土地供應

經濟用地方面，黃遠輝相信相關供應亦較需求缺少約250公頃，相關的短缺主要集中於幾種經濟用途：商業核心區甲級寫字樓、工業及特殊工業，如現代物流、高端數據中心及產品檢測服務等行業。相反，非商業核心區甲級寫字樓及一般商貿用途的土地卻見盈餘，但只能解決部分商業核心區甲級寫字樓及工業的短缺問題。



雖然部分商業核心區甲級寫字樓及非商業核心區甲級寫字樓或可互換。然而，部分甲級寫字樓使用者如跨國企業，都十分重視辦公室的位置，便利與客戶直接會面及產生區內協同效應，即使租金高昂亦在所不計。黃遠輝認為，香港必須開拓足夠的甲級寫字樓用地，方可吸引海內外企業來港設地區總部，藉此鞏固香港作為區域樞紐的地位。他指出，現時已處於興建階段的有新世界中心重建項目，處

於推展階段則包括中環新海濱3號用地發展項目及灣仔政府大樓重建項目等。至於落馬洲河套區、古洞北、洪水橋等新發展區，還有港珠澳大橋香港口岸上蓋等，長遠可帶來新的工商業發展用地，為新興產業帶來發展空間。

人口上升社區用地需求增

除了住屋及經濟用地外，用於政府、機構或社區的用地、休憩用地及運輸



設施用地對本港發展亦不可或缺。當中的不少設施與人口相關，如學校、醫療及保健設施、社區會堂及社會福利設施等。黃遠輝表示，人口增長的同時，此類設施的需求亦必定相應增加，加上人口老化，安老、醫療及廢物處理區等公共設施的需求亦會隨之上升。按特區政府最新的人口推算，2043年本港人口將增至822萬，上述設施所需的用地不容忽視。他預期，

相關土地短缺將達720公頃，佔短缺用地比率高達60%。

為更好地規劃未來土地發展，黃遠輝表示，專責小組稍後就有關討論進行公眾諮詢，收集意見如實向政府反映，以便當局長遠規劃香港的土地發展。📍

Earlier on, the HKSAR government undertook a research and an analysis on land supply and demand for the next 30 years. It is found that there is a supply shortage of at least 1,200 acres in the categories of “Public and Private Housing”, “Commercial and Industrial”, as well as “Government, Institution or Community”.

Utmost priority: residential land

The government forecast together with other factors such as population growth in Hong Kong, and the resettlement of residents from redeveloping areas indicate that an additional one million housing units have to be built in the next 30 years. There is, however, a shortfall in residential land of as much as 230 acres. **Stanley Wong, Chairman of the Task Force on Land Supply**, emphasized that the figures are based on the assumption that the living space of inhabitants remains constant, with reference to recent plot ratios of new development zones. If the area of living space is further increased, land requirement would also go up accordingly.

Speaking of the latest “First-time Homebuyers Scheme” rolled out by the government, Wong reckoned that under the backdrop of inadequate land resources, setting an income floor is inevitable. He also said that if first-time home developments could be collaboratively built by the government and private developers, a triple-win situation could be achieved: the government could avoid using land for public housing; private developers could release their yet-to-be-developed land reserve held for years; and young families could achieve their goal of buying their first homes.

Land supply crucial for industrial and commercial development

As for economic land, Wong believed the relevant supply would be about 250 acres short. The shortfall would mainly center around CBD Grade A office, industrial and

special industrial uses, etc. By contrast, non-CBD Grade A office and land for general business use would see surplus. Yet, this could only solve some of the shortfall problems of CBD Grade A office and land for industrial use.

While it is possible to exchange some of the Grade A offices located at the CBD and non-CBD, multinational corporations attach great importance to the location of their offices. They value convenience in meeting their clients, as well as the synergy generated within the locale. Wong reckoned that Hong Kong must exploit adequate land for Grade A office to attract local and overseas enterprises to set up their regional headquarters in Hong Kong, thus cementing Hong Kong’s position as a regional hub. He listed a number of projects: the redevelopment project of New World Centre is currently under construction; the development of Site 3 of the New Central Harbourfront and the redevelopment of the government buildings in Wan Chai, are both under progress. In the long term, new development zones such as Lok Ma Chau Loop, Kwu Tung North, Hung Shui Kiu, etc. would bring about new land for industrial and commercial development, creating new space for emerging industries.

Rising population pumps up demand in community land

Besides land for housing and economic uses, other land uses such as those for government, institution or community open spaces and transportation facilities are also integral to Hong Kong’s development. Many of the facilities are related to the population. Wong commented that as population grows, demand for these facilities would undoubtedly go up as well. With an ageing population, the demand for public facilities such as elderly care, healthcare and waste handling would also rise. On the basis of the latest population projections of the HKSAR government, there will be 8.22 million people in Hong Kong in 2043. The land required for the above facilities should not be overlooked. He foresaw that the relevant land shortfall would reach 720 acres, taking up as much as 60% of all shortfall in land supply.

To make better plans for land development in the future, Wong said that the Task Force would soon conduct public consultation on relevant discussions to collect views and to reflect those views truthfully to the government, so that the authorities could make long-term planning for Hong Kong’s land development. 📍



緬甸開放成投資新寵 Open-door Policy Makes Myanmar a Rising Star for Investment

兩年前，肯德基在仰光開業成了新聞，因為這是在緬甸的首家美國連鎖快餐店。這家喻戶曉的餐廳進駐，只是近年緬甸變化的一小節。自2011年開放以後，這塊尚待開發的處女地意味着無限商機，猶如一塊尚待琢磨的寶玉。

Two years ago, the first KFC in Yangon made headlines for it was the first US fast food chain in Myanmar. The market entry of this household name was only a small episode of the country's transformation in recent years. Like a gem waiting to be carved and polished, this yet-to-be-developed virgin land has been synonymous with unlimited business opportunities since opening up its doors in 2011.

Wunna Han



香港中華總商會

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce



開放數載 告別落後

肯

德基的進駐，在緬甸人之間頗引起哄動，有報導指，開業當天民眾須排隊數小時方能就餐。這熱鬧的景象，完全改寫了喬治·歐威爾《緬甸歲月》數十年前所描述的城市風景。

隨着西方國家解除對緬甸經濟制裁後，近年該國經濟改革及對外開放不斷，成效顯著，近年的經濟增長強勁，也吸引了不少外商，包括來自香港的投資者。早前，世界華商大會於

仰光舉行，行政長官林鄭月娥應邀出席，並透露香港將與東盟有更多貿易往來。緬甸駐港總領事 Wunna Han 樂見其成，他認為該國作為東盟一員，可以預見機遇處處。

改革法規見成效

Han 坦言，在改革開放之前緬甸經濟疲弱，失業率高企，國民生活處境艱難。但自開放後，包括在2012年放寬外匯管制、在2014年起陸續容許外資銀行營業，以及為改善基建而開放電訊業給外國投資者等舉措，使外商

在緬甸的投資增多。數據顯示，外商在緬甸的累計直接投資總額已達626億美元。亞洲開發銀行更預計，隨着全球商品價格及出口需求預期上升，緬甸經濟將於2017/18財政年度上升7.7%，2018/19財政年度上升8%。

緬甸於今年4月實行新投資法，Han 指出這是該國希望方便外商和本土投資者的措施。這項新投資法把2012年頒佈的《外商投資法》及2013年的《緬甸國民投資法》合併，為本土投資者及外商締造公平營商環境。緬甸指定了十個優先發展範疇，相關投資者將獲多個官方機構給予優惠待遇，造就石油及燃氣、電力、製造、通訊及地產成為了該國數個最受外資青睞的產業。產業性質，亦逐步由以往較低階的資源密集型，逐步變成較高階的資本密集型。

Han 續指，法規已在逐步修訂，以便更方便投資者。例如緬甸新政府已全面修訂有百年歷史的《緬甸公司法》，新法例將於2017年年底前實施。外國投資者亦可按照新的《緬甸經濟特區法》進行投資，當中投資者的關稅及進口環節稅可獲豁免外，亦可向政府或認可的私人業主租賃土地。

發展馬不停蹄

Han 透露，緬甸全國分為三種不同程度的發展等級，其中發展程度最為成熟的區域除了在最大城市仰光之外，也有不少位於曼德勒這個新興投資熱點。曼德勒位於緬甸中央位置，主要公路貫穿其中，是緬甸的貿易要道。中國的進口製成品靠這條路從中國邊境通往仰光，故曼德勒得以成為一個欣欣向榮的貿易樞紐。

Han 期望，緬甸各項經濟及投資新政可以不斷改善當地情況，以吸引更多投資者。身為駐港的緬甸代表，他表示該國領事館非常樂意解答本地投資者的疑問。他衷心期望各界可以踴躍投資正在開發中的緬甸，互惠共贏。👉

Opening up for several years, saying goodbye to backwardness

KFC's foray into Myanmar caused quite a stir locally. According to some reports, customers had to queue for hours to get their meals on the opening day. This boom totally redefined the cityscape described by George Orwell in *Burmese Days* a few decades ago.

Myanmar has enjoyed remarkable results with her economic reform and open-door policy in recent years. The World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention was held in Yangon earlier. Chief Executive Carrie Lam was invited to attend and she indicated that Hong Kong will increase trade exchange with ASEAN countries in the future. **Wunna Han, Myanmar's Consul-General to Hong Kong**, is pleased to see this trend. He foresees great opportunities in Myanmar, a member state of ASEAN.

Law reform showing results

Han admits that the Myanmar economy was weak before the open-door policy. Unemployment was high and people suffered the hardships of life. Since opening up her doors, Myanmar has seen growth in foreign investments. As estimated by the Asian Development Bank, Myanmar's economy will grow by 7.7% in financial year 2017/18 and 8% in financial year 2018/19 as global commodity prices and export demands are expected to rise.


A new investment law was introduced in Myanmar this April. Han points out it is a measure designed to help foreign and local investors. Myanmar has set ten priority development areas where investors can enjoy preferential treatment from statutory bodies. At the same time, the nature of industry will also move progressively from a lower-level resource-intensive model to a higher-level capital-intensive model.

Han continues that the government is now amending relevant laws in stages to make

investment easier. Foreign investors can also invest under the new Myanmar Special *Economic Zone Law*. Investors will have exemption for tariffs and import linkage taxes. They can also rent land from the government or authorized private landlords.

Full-throttle development

Han reveals that Myanmar has categorized all regions of the country into three development levels. The most developed regions are found not only in Yangon, its biggest city, but also in Mandalay, which is an emerging investment hotspot.

Han hopes that Myanmar's new economic and investment policies can bring ongoing improvements to attract more investors. As the representative of Myanmar in Hong Kong, he says the Consulate General is happy to answer any questions that local investors might have. He sincerely hopes that investors from all sectors will actively invest in Myanmar during her development. It would be a win-win outcome. 

施政報告投資未來“有勇有謀” 實現美好願景還須社會團結

Bold and Resourceful Policy Address Needs Social Solidarity to Realize Vision



立法會功能界別商界（第二）議員 廖長江

Martin Liao, Legislative Council Member,
Commercial (Second) Functional Constituency

希望持不同意見的市民都本着社會整體利益作出積極回應，讓《施政報告》的藍圖及願景得以落實，大家同心共建一個安居樂業、和諧繁榮的社會。

Hopefully, people of different opinions will respond positively in the interests of society as a whole so that the *Policy Address's* blueprint and vision can be realized, with everyone working together to build a harmonious and prosperous society where people can live and work in peace and happiness.

展現特首施政新風

恰如社會所期望，新任行政長官首份《施政報告》清晰地展示了她未來五年的治港藍圖，並充分顯露她競選時承諾的各項施政“新風”，包括廣聽社會不同人士意見、採取前瞻性及策略性的理財方針，勇於投資未來等。總的來說，不論是對久未能突破樽頸的經濟發展還是社會積存的矛盾，這份《施政報告》都能勇於大刀闊斧，嘗試多管齊下全盤應對問題，是很值得歡迎的。香港大學方面在《施政報告》宣讀同日進行的民調結果亦顯示，這份報告所獲的評分達62.4分，得分為回歸以來第三高。

新思維增港競爭力

眾所周知，香港的產業長年過於單一，社會向上流動的動力亦減弱，故此急需找尋新的經濟增長點和以新的思維去搞活經濟，已經不只是商界、而是整體社會的訴求。《施政報告》勇於提出稅務新方向來增強本港的國際競爭力，推行“兩級制利得稅”來扶助中小企及初創企業，又以科研開支可獲兩、三倍扣稅等方法來重錘出擊發展創新科技，都是對症下藥的。事實上，不少經濟體都會提出具針對性的稅務寬減來促進就業和刺激經濟，例如近月美國都提出要把企業稅由35%減至20%，我們國家連年致力“減稅降費”，當中亦包括提高小型微利企業的所得稅優惠及科研費用扣稅。

創科可謂明日經濟決勝的關鍵之一，香港必須要在創科發展方面急起直追，藉此帶動其他產業如金融業進一



步向高增值發展。這不但有利香港特區積極參與打造粵港澳大灣區為國際科技創新中心，以及更好地把握“一帶一路”所提供的種種黃金機遇，更可以拓闊本港年輕人的發展機會，並把科技成果廣泛地應用在城市管理、醫療、安老等等改善民生的用途，促進整體社會進步。這份《施政報告》定下清晰目標，在本屆政府五年任期完結前，把本地研發總開支佔本地生產總值比例由0.73% 倍增至1.5%、每年約450億元，而且在所擬訂循八方面加強創科發展的藍圖中，都附有

路線圖，可見政府對於發展創科的決心和周詳考慮。例如單是在“匯聚科技人才”方面，《施政報告》已有不下六、七項計劃來達致這個目標，包括五億元“科技專才培育計劃”用作培訓、30億元研究基金為研究課程學生提供助學金、“博士專才庫”企劃資助企業聘用博士後專才做研發及產品開發等。

顧及不同組別需要

《施政報告》在民生方面亦甚為進取，對於中產及基層的房屋問題都有針對

性的扶助計劃，有的是她競選政綱已有，例如“港人首置上車盤”；有的更是超出其競選政綱，包括曾被稱為“良心劏房”的“社會房屋共享計劃”和研究改裝工廈作住宅等的“過渡性房屋”計劃。除了房屋事務，其他政策範疇亦不乏令人注目的新措施，例如提出考慮容許資助安老院舍輸入外勞、推出跨部門“醫社合作”計劃等應對人口老化；增加資助罕見病藥費；把政府收取的港鐵股息減輕市民長途車費的負擔等；更非常重視青年工作，由政務司司長主持“青年發展委員會”來促進青年的“三業三政”（學業、事業、置業；議政、論政、參政）等。凡此種種，顯示新一屆政府是很有心、巨細無遺地體貼社會不同階層和組別的需要，並且勇於提出路線圖及採取行動，“有勇有謀”，相信自可為社會普遍帶來希望。

落實鴻圖須有共識

當然，有了清晰的方向，還需要有一個和諧的社會來配合推行，因為還有很多與《施政報告》相關的議題是需要與民共議的。例如香港要把握“大灣區”的黃金機遇，確保區內人流物流暢通是很重要的，而將來高鐵“一地兩檢”的方案就需要社會支持及立法會通過才可推行。同樣，要解決房屋問題，根源還需要有充足的土地供應，仍有待“土地供應專責小組”與社會共議後取得共識，長遠的房屋計劃才有土地來推行。

行政長官已作了不少努力來營造一個更開放、和諧共融的社會，包括吸納不同黨派及政見的人士加入政府及諮詢委員會，還推出“自薦委任”制度、在年底前重新開放政府總部東翼前地、開放網媒採訪等。大眾亦可看到，在行政長官首“百日施政”期間，社會氣氛已經有明顯的改善，希望持不同意見的市民都本着社會整體利益作出積極回應，讓《施政報告》的藍圖及願景都可以落實，大家同心共建一個安居樂業、和諧繁榮的社會。🌀

Policy Address commendable

Just as what society expected, the new Chief Executive's maiden *Policy Address* clearly presents her blueprint for Hong Kong in the next five years and fully exhibits the new governance style she has promised during the election campaign, which includes listening to the views of different people, adopting forward-looking and strategic fiscal policies, and taking the courage to invest in the future. In summary, the *Policy Address* is bold and decisive in adopting a multi-pronged approach in dealing with the bottleneck-plagued economic development and accumulated social conflicts, which deserves a positive reception. The results of the University of Hong Kong's poll conducted on the same day as the *Policy Address* delivery show that it received a score of 62.4 points, the third highest since reunification.

Tax and IT measures boost development

As we all know, Hong Kong's industries have long been too homogeneous and the momentum for upward social mobility has lost steam. It therefore urgently needs to find new economic growth drivers and invigorate the economy with a new mindset, which the business community and society as a whole have called for. The *Policy Address* takes a bold step and proposes a new direction for taxation to enhance Hong Kong's global competitiveness with a two-tier profits tax system to help SMEs and start-ups, and introduces a 200% to 300% tax deduction for research and development (R&D) expenditure incurred to give innovation and technology (IT) development a great boost, which are the right remedies to the problems. Indeed, many economies would introduce targeted tax concessions to boost employment and stimulate the economy. For example, the US in recent months proposed cutting the corporate tax from 35% to 20%, while China's successive years of reducing taxes and fees include increasing the income tax concessions and R&D expenditure tax deductions for small low-profit enterprises.

As IT is one of the key factors for future economic success, Hong Kong must quickly catch up in the IT race to drive other industries such as finance to further towards high value-added development. This will help Hong Kong actively participate in building the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area into an international IT center, better capture the golden opportunities arising from the "Belt and Road" initiative, broaden

the development opportunities for Hong Kong's young people, as well as widely apply technological achievements to urban management, medical care and elderly care to improve people's livelihood and promote overall social progress. The *Policy Address* has set a clear goal: by the end of the five-year term of the current government, the total R&D expenditure shall rise from 0.73% to 1.5% of GDP, or about HK\$45 billion annually, and there are roadmaps for the eight areas of IT development. We can see the government's commitment and careful consideration to develop IT. For example, for "pool together technology talent" alone, the *Policy Address* has no less than six or seven schemes to achieve this goal, including the HK\$500 million "Technology Talent Scheme" for training, the HK\$3 billion research fund to provide studentships for students admitted to research postgraduate programmes, and the "Postdoctoral Hub" scheme to fund enterprises to employ postdoctoral professionals to engage in R&D and product development.

Livelihood measures bold and resourceful

The *Policy Address* is also very proactive in improving people's livelihood as it has targeted support schemes to address the housing problems of both middle-class and grassroots families. Some are part of the Chief Executive's election manifesto, such as the "Starter Homes" scheme, while others are beyond the election manifesto, including the Community Housing Movement, described by some foreign media as "conscientious subdivided flats" and exploring the conversion of industrial buildings into transitional housing. Besides housing matters, there are some noteworthy new measures in other policy areas as well, such as considering allowing subsidized elderly homes to import labor and introducing an inter-departmental "medical-social collaboration" model to cope with an ageing population; providing more assistance for patients with uncommon diseases; using government dividends received from the MTR Corporation to relieve the fare burden of long-distance commuters; and attaching great importance to youth work, with the Youth Development Commission chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration to address young people's concerns about education, career pursuit and home ownership, and encourage their participation in politics as well as public policy discussion and debate. All these show that the new government is very determined and has exhaustively

considered the needs of people of different social strata and groups, and it has both boldness and resourcefulness to roll out roadmaps and take action, which should bring hope for society in general.

Building a harmonious and caring society together

Undeniably, a clear direction needs the support of a harmonious society, because many other issues have to be discussed with the people. For example, for Hong Kong to capture the golden opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area, it is crucial to ensure the smooth flow of people and goods in the region, and the future "co-location arrangement" of the express rail needs public support and the LegCo's approval in order to take place. Similarly, to solve the housing problems at the source, adequate land supply is a must, so the Task Force on Land Supply must achieve consensus in society after deliberation to ensure there is land for the long-term housing schemes.

The Chief Executive has made a lot of efforts to create a more open, harmonious and caring society, including bringing people of different parties and political views into the government and advisory committees, and even starting a self-recommendation scheme, as well as reopening the East Wing Forecourt of the Central Government Offices by the end of the year, and admitting online media to government press conferences. The public can also see that the social atmosphere has significantly improved during the first hundred days of the Chief Executive's term of office. Hopefully, people of different opinions will respond positively in the interests of society as a whole so that the *Policy Address's* blueprint and vision can be realized, with everyone working together to build a harmonious and prosperous society where people can live and work in peace and happiness. 🔄

This is a free translation. For the exact meaning of the article, please refer to the Chinese version.

如對上文內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。

Should you have any comments on the article, please feel free to contact Mr Martin Liao.

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大灣區概念下的 青年新機遇

New Opportunities for Youth under the Concepts of the Greater Bay Area

粵港澳大灣區是香港年青人認識國家的重要窗口，加上語言、文化相近，交通網絡便利，香港年青一代可望於大灣區開拓創新創業前景。

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area is an important window for young people in Hong Kong to learn more about the country. With similarities in language and culture, as well as a convenient transportation network, the Greater Bay Area offers the young generation of Hong Kong much prospects to kick off new businesses.

黃克強： 結合大灣區概念 化身新創企業搖籃

創 新科技是香港與粵港澳大灣區內其他城市合作的重點發展領域，香港科技園公司除推出一系列支援創業的計劃外，更將專責管理規劃中的港深創新及科技園，預期可創造約5萬個職位，料可為銳意在創科範疇創一番事業的年青專才，創造更多發展機會。

扶掖年青專才及初創企業

香港科技園公司行政總裁黃克強指出，任何社會皆不能欠缺工業及科研發展，由此才可實踐經濟多元化，避免因過於單一而於環球經濟動盪時受到更大衝擊。“創新科技是社會進步及利好經濟發展的重要支柱，香港絕

不能落後人前，當局近年亦逐漸投入更多資源於科研領域之中。”

香港科技園在推動香港創科發展領域一向擔當重要角色，日後在大灣區內同樣發揮關鍵作用。黃克強引述，每年香港科技園均舉辦職業博覽招攬科技人才，並推出多項創業培育計劃，成效彰顯。“目前約有650間本地、內地及海外科技公司在園區內營運，合共聘用近13,000人。當中近300間屬初創企業；而從事研發工作者則約有9,000人，比例甚高，由此可見香港科技園正為無數對創新科技具興趣及潛能的新一代專才，提供一展所長以至創業機會。同樣地，我們喜見愈來愈多投資者前來尋找具潛能的初創企業，共創商機。”

助創科人才創業圓夢

港深攜手發展的港深創新及科技園佔地87公頃，面積是科技園的四倍，地



理位置優越。黃克強稱，園區可擔當本港及海外企業通往內地龐大市場的入口；另一方面也是內地企業藉“一帶一路”走到國際市場的出口，預期可集兩地所長，既有深圳投入先進的科研技術，也因應園區位處香港，將採用香港法律及土地行政制度，充分凸顯“一國兩制”的優勢，展現在創科上互利共贏的最佳體驗。



該園區涵蓋四大發展領域，包括機械人技術、生物醫藥、智慧城市及金融科技。黃克強補充，作為前所未見的科研合作項目，園區將引入高等教育、文化創意及與科研相關的配套設施，料可吸引本港、內地以至海外的頂尖企業、研發機構及高等院校進駐，除有助培育更多科研人才外，相信也可鼓勵更多本港年青一代投身創科領域，在開創個人事業的同時，亦為推動本港以科研發展作出更大貢獻。

相對深圳，黃克強坦言，香港的創科發展起步稍遲，但現正急起直追，而且香港在金融、物流、商貿、生物醫藥及法治等各方面，皆具有獨特優勢，在大灣區內有着舉足輕重的地位。“此前我與香港科技園董事會主席羅范椒芬前往中山、佛山及惠州等城市考察，當地政府均表示期待與香港合作，創造更大效益。有志投身創科領域的年青人，應善用由大灣區帶



黃克強 Wong Hak-keung

來的重大發展機遇，藉參與由科技園公司舉辦的創業培育計劃，以至其他相關項目，實踐創意及理想。”

多元計劃發掘人才

有見及此，科技園今年亦舉辦了兩大創業支援項目，包括“環球創業飛躍學院”及“環球電梯募投比賽”。黃克強解釋，前者主要聯同來自不同科技範疇的合作夥伴企業，在為期三個月內，為參與計劃的各地初創企業，提供一系列密集式工作坊，助他們成功獲得業界及投資者支持，將研發項目商品化。

“至於環球電梯募投比賽，則於11月在環球貿易廣場天際100舉行，躋身最後100強的初創企業，將有機會向國際評審推介創業構思及商業模式。”黃克強稱，所有參加者皆獲安排參與多個工作坊及“特訓”，助他們捉緊乘搭電梯的一分鐘時間，以清晰簡潔而又具說服力的方式，向目標投資者“推銷”其創業構想，爭取所需資金。凡此種種，皆銳意協助更多年青創科人才實現創業理想。

人才是推動科研持續發展的核心，黃克強表示，政府及創新科技局有全面的人才配套政策，但當全球都在爭搶數據分析、醫療及科技人才之際，建議香港可透過稍作開放現時的入境政策，吸引更多相關尖端人才來港，為創科發展提供更大推動力。



王春新 Wang Chunxin

王春新： 大灣區是香港年青人 創業場

粵 港澳大灣區（下稱大灣區）屬國家重點建設，旨在打造世界級城市群，全面提升競爭力。香港銳意成為區內創新科技樞紐，推動業界更上一層樓，香港年青一代應如何掌握創業良機，同時發揮本身所長，以結合香港固有優勢，聯同區內夥伴，共同迎接更廣闊的發展機遇？

創科產業機遇所在

“香港未來應進一步提升經濟開放度，包括增進與內地各省市在人才、物資、資金及信息的流通便利，致力與連同澳門在內的10個大灣區城市，組成一個共同市場。”中銀香港高級經濟研究員王春新認為，香港年青一代宜積極把握大灣區建設的歷史機遇，特別是現時深圳前海、廣州南沙自貿區、橫琴創業園等地區，皆為來自港澳的新一代創業人士提供強而有力的支援，在在為自覺在創新產業發展具興趣及潛力的年青人，帶來實踐創業理想的良機，故他們應主動爭取前往當地考察及探尋商機，此舉亦有加助加快本港創新科技的發展步伐。

創新科技是不少初創企業的業務類型，也是不少香港年青人的專長所

在。王春新表示，大灣區建設藍圖清晰，各個城市定位鮮明，廣東作為全國科技產品的龍頭，以創新科技驅動全國經濟邁向發展；深圳更是箇中翹楚，近年互聯網、生物技術、新能源、新一代信息技術、新材料及文化創意等六大產業積極發展，逾三萬家科技型企業進駐當地，包括華為、騰訊、邁端、海能達及比亞迪等知名企業，在創新驅動發展領域中成效顯著。本港青年創科人才倘若北望神州，定能憑藉區內協同效應，獲得更多機遇。

及早裝備提升競爭力

“深圳投入 R&D（Research and Development，即研究與開發）的開支佔 GDP 比重超過4%，相當於全國平均水平的兩倍。”王春新指出，相對而言，本港研發總開支佔 GDP 的比率約為0.73%，暫難望其項背。然而，早前林鄭月娥於《施政報告》定下宏大目標，承諾於2022年本屆政府任期完結前，將研發開支佔 GDP 的比率倍增至1.5%，即每年達450億港元，並為企業的研發開支提供額外稅務扣減，首200萬港元可獲300%扣稅，餘額獲200%扣稅，大大減輕年青企業的負擔。此舉同時亦展現當局加速推展創科產業的雄心壯志，有助提升年青人投入行業的信心。

同時，當局提出循八大方向加強創科發展，包括增加研發資源、匯聚科技人才、提供創投資金、提供科研基建、檢視現行法例及法規、開放政府數據、由政府帶頭改變採購方法，以及加強科普教育，如為大學研究資金預留最少100億港元額度，並向創新及科技基金注資等，藉以支持研發活動。王春新喜見政府切實推行創科發展，營造合適生態及蘊釀優秀創科企業，有助香港在創科路上急起直追，並為有志從事創科產業的莘莘學子及早裝備，日後進軍大灣區以至世界其他地方亦能具備競爭力。

港角色難以取替

對於香港在大灣區未來的角色定位，王春新坦言，香港因為其獨特優勢，



包括經濟開放度、境外首要服務中心、龐大商貿規模，以及境外投資規模，加上“一國兩制”的制度支持，其他內地城市較難取而代之。

王春新相當看好粵港澳大灣區的前景，因廣東九大城市與港澳兩大特別行政區共同組建的世界級城市群，涵蓋三大國際級產業平台，計有科技產業創新中心、國際金融重鎮及世界級的商貿中心，對於年青創科與企業管理人才，可謂商機處處。

金融產業亦是大灣區的一大焦點方向，隨着近年大力推展，內地在綠色金融領域已取得一定成果，單是今年首三季已發行1,340億元人民幣的綠色債券，約佔全球總發行量24%，處於全球領先地位，因此亦成為香港年青人拓展事業的一個不可忽視方向。“香港未來在大灣區中應全面發揮在金融方面的固有優勢，推動金融科技的同時，亦不能忽視綠色金融的發展。”他建議本地企業可與內地在發行綠色債券等多元範疇加強合作，雙方互利共贏。🔄



Wong Hak-keung: Transforming into a New Start-up Cradle with GBA

Innovation and technology (I&T) is a key area of development for cooperation between Hong Kong and other cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Great Bay Area (GBA). The 50,000 or so jobs created at the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park (HK-SZ I&T Park) when it is completed would create more opportunities for young professionals who aspire to pursue an I&T career.

Support for young professionals and start-ups
Albert Wong Hak-keung, CEO of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (HKSTP), pointed out that industrial and scientific research is indispensable to realize economic diversification.

Wong cited that the HKSTP holds a job fair every year to recruit science and technology talents and runs several start-up incubation programmes, which have produced great

results. “Currently, about 650 local, Mainland and overseas technology companies operate in the park, employing a total of nearly 13,000 people. Nearly 300 of these companies are start-ups, while about 9,000 people are engaged in R&D, which comprises a high proportion of the total workforce. This shows that the HKSTP is providing opportunities for the next generation of professionals who have the interest and potential to build a career or business in I&T. Similarly, we are pleased to see more and more investors coming here to look for promising start-ups and create business opportunities with them.”

Help for I&T talents to realise entrepreneurial dream

The HK-SZ I&T Park, a joint development between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, covers an area of 87 hectares, four times the size of the HKSTP and is situated in an excellent location. Wong said the park can serve as an entrance for Hong Kong and overseas enterprises to access the vast Mainland market. It is also an outlet for Mainland enterprises to tap the international market through the Belt and Road initiative. It could combine the strengths of the two places, i.e. Shenzhen’s advanced scientific research and technology, and Hong Kong’s legal and land administration systems since the park is located in Hong Kong. Thus, this will fully reap the benefits of the “one country, two

systems” policy to produce the best mutual-benefit and win-win experience in I&T.

The park covers four key development areas: robotics, biomedicine, smart city and fintech. Wong added that the park will introduce tertiary education, culture, creativity and research-related facilities to attract top enterprises, R&D institutions and institutions of higher learning from Hong Kong, the Mainland and overseas. Apart from helping to nurture more scientific research talents, it can also encourage more young people in Hong Kong to pursue an I&T career while making greater contribution to scientific research in Hong Kong.

Wong acknowledged that Hong Kong started I&T development a little later than Shenzhen, but as Hong Kong has unique strengths in finance, logistics, trade, biomedicine and the rule of law, it has an important role in the GBA. “Young people who aspire to engage in I&T should capitalise on the significant development opportunities arising from the GBA and realise their creativity and dreams by participating in the HKSTP’s start-up incubation programmes and other related initiatives.”

Diverse schemes for uncovering talents

In view of this, the HKSTP has announced two initiatives to support start-ups this year, i.e. Global Acceleration Academy (GAA) and Elevator Pitch Competition 2017 (EPIC 2017). Wong explained that GAA partners with companies from different scientific and technological fields, provide participating start-ups from around the world with intensive workshops to help them win industry and investor support for commercialising their R&D projects.

In the EPIC 2017 to be held at sky100, International Commerce Centre in November, 100 start-ups will be selected to pitch their ideas and business models to an international panel of judges. All these are aimed at helping young I&T talents to realise their dreams of starting a business.

Talents are at the core of sustainable scientific research. Wong said that although the HKSAR Government and the Innovation and Technology Bureau have comprehensive talent supporting policies, he suggests Hong Kong should slightly open up the existing immigration policy to attract more cutting-edge talents to Hong Kong to provide greater impetus for I&T development. This is because countries across the world are competing for talents in data analytics, medical care and technology.



Wang Chunxin: the Greater Bay Area is a start-up pad for Hong Kong youth

As a major national construction project, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area aims at building a world-class city cluster. As Hong Kong is determined to become the innovation and technology hub in the region, how should its young generation seize the golden opportunity to start their own businesses?

Opportunities emerging from innovation and technology industries

According to **Wang Chunxin, Senior Economist of the Economics & Strategic Planning Department, Bank of China (Hong Kong)**, young people in Hong Kong should actively capitalize on the historic opportunity from the construction of the GBA. Qianhai in Shenzhen, Nansha Free Trade Zone in Guangzhou, the start-up parks in Hengqin, etc., for example, are all providing strong support to new entrepreneurs from Hong Kong and Macau. They are indeed presenting favorable opportunities for young people who believe they have the interest and potentials in creative industries to actualize their aspirations of building their own businesses. For this reason, young people should take the initiative to visit these sites and look for business opportunities. Such a move could help expedite the pace of development for Hong Kong's own innovation and technologies.

Innovation and technology is the business type of many start-ups, and this is an area

in which the strength of Hong Kong young people lies. Wang pointed out that there is a very clearly defined blueprint for the construction of the GBA and distinctive positioning for each city. Spearheading all technology products across the country, Guangdong will be promoting national economic growth with innovation and technology. Shenzhen will be standing out from the crowd, as there are now more than 30,000 technology companies from six major industries settling in the city in recent years; these include the internet, biotechnology, new energy, next-generation information technologies, new materials and creative and cultural industries. If local young innovation and technology talents could go north, they will be able to ride on the synergy in the region and gain even more opportunities.

Early preparation to enhance competitiveness


Wang pointed out "Shenzhen is investing as much as 4.02% of its GDP in research and development, which is twice as much as the national average." By contrast, with R&D expenses of about 0.73%, Hong Kong's investment in this area has yet to catch up with those in Shenzhen. However, an ambitious goal has been set by Chief Executive Carrie Lam in her *Policy Address* earlier on. Lam promised that the proportion of R&D expenses will be pumped up to 1.5% of the GDP by 2022, before this term of office concludes. Additional tax reductions will also be available for the R&D expenses of companies, which could significantly ease the burden of young entrepreneurs. The move is also demonstrating the ambition and determination of the authorities in promoting the development of innovation and technology industries, which could in turn help strengthen young people's confidence in getting on the bandwagon.

Meanwhile, the government has proposed to strengthen innovation and technology development in eight major directions: increasing R&D resources, converging technology talents, providing venture capital, providing R&D infrastructure, reviewing prevailing laws and regulations, opening up government data, changing the way of sourcing with the government as the lead, and strengthening STEM education. Wang is glad to see the Government putting concrete actions to promote development in innovation and technology, and building the appropriate ecology to breed outstanding innovation and technology companies, which would be helpful for Hong Kong in picking up its pace along the journey. These efforts also help make early preparation for students who aspire to develop a career in the industries, so that they would be equipped with the necessary competitiveness when they tap into the GBA or other places around the world in the future.

Irreplaceable role of Hong Kong

Regarding the future positioning of Hong Kong in the GBA, Wang said frankly that Hong Kong would be difficult to be replaced because of its unique advantages, including economic openness, its status as a primary offshore service center, its vast commercial and trade scale, as well as its offshore investment scale. With the support of "one country, two systems", the city would be very difficult to be replaced by other mainland cities.

Wang is highly optimistic about the prospects of the GBA. This is because the world-class city cluster jointly built by the nine Guangdong cities and the two SARs of Hong Kong and Macau covers three international industrial platforms, featuring a technology industry innovation center, an international financial hub and a world-class commercial and trade center. For young talents in the fields of innovation and technology and corporate management, opportunities are everywhere.

The financial industry is also a direction and focus in the GBA. With the strong efforts that drive its development in recent years, the Mainland has made some significant progress in the scope of green finance, which should be a direction to keep an eye on by young people in Hong Kong as they establish their businesses. "Going forward, Hong Kong should put its prevailing advantages in finance to full play in the Greater Bay Area. As it promotes financial technology, it should not overlook the development of green technologies." 

當一馬之主 嘗競駿豪情

Owning a Horse and Experiencing the Thrill of Racing

賽馬活動本是英國的傳統，來到了香港之後同樣受歡迎。本港每年達千億的賽馬投注總額，或可量化說明一切。成為馬主，更是成功人士的身份象徵。愛駒奮力馳騁，彰顯主人事業有成，不甘後人。

The British tradition of horse racing is just as well-liked after it landed in Hong Kong. Its popularity can probably be quantified by the annual horse race betting turnover, which amounts to a hundred billion. Becoming a horse owner is much regarded as a symbol of success. Horses that spare no effort on the race track seem to be underscoring the outstanding accomplishments and competitive drives of their owners.



馬忠禮： 與馬有緣

在中國，自古以來馬與人的關係密切，民眾早就不會單純視之為交通工具。《周禮》中有六藝，其中“御”是駕駛馬車的技术，習之可以使人領悟到在政治上領導之法。恰當地駕駛馬車，故可說是守禮的一種表現。在文化層面，馬的形象是驍勇、謙和、忠義，甚得國人歡心，亦成為了國畫中的常見題材。如此看來，本會永遠榮譽會長馬忠禮的名字，倒也道出了馬在中國文化中的重要價值。

耳濡目染的英倫傳統

時到今天，雖然馬仍然深得人心，但牠已經漸漸從實用領域退場。其更重要的價值體現於賽馬場上，透過奔馳競速為世人帶來娛樂。馬忠禮與馬有緣，他坦言自己留意賽馬活動，以至後來成為馬主，乃始自當年英倫留學的歲月。

負笈海外，除了接受外國的教育法、在異地挑燈夜讀之外，日常感受彼邦文化是更重要的課堂。馬忠禮於倫敦大學攻讀期間，亦受到英國賽馬文化感染，成為了終生嗜好。不過他形容，英國與香港的賽馬氣氛大異其趣。在香港，賭博是入場者的主要目的；相反在英國，賽馬活動始終較為紳士，博彩反而只屬其次。“有次我在英國馬場贏了2,000鎊，金額談不上很大，但馬場方面竟然未能即時派彩，可見他們櫃檯現金儲備不多。”這反映了當地真的是傾向“小賭怡情”。

緣份眼光 缺一不可

在英倫培養的興趣，也伴隨着馬忠禮回到香港。對馬匹觀察的經驗累積，原來對他日成為馬主買入馬匹時也十分管用。馬忠禮自言，成為香港賽馬會賽馬會員之後，就順理成章申請成為馬主。不過，要擁有馬匹也不是隨



馬忠禮所屬團體名下馬匹“英明勇將”奪標。
As a syndicate owner, Ma's "Winston's Lad" won in the race.

時就可以，會員必須交表申請，然後抽籤選中才可正式選購。馬忠禮稱，不少馬主都會通過練馬師買入馬匹。雖然練馬師會從中抽佣，但因為其眼光準、與馬販亦多接觸，會較容易找到優質馬匹，可以免去馬主不少麻煩。

已故馬評家董驃曾言：“賽馬投注要信緣份兩個字。”原來馬主決定購入馬匹，也是緣份使然。馬忠禮指，馬主物色練馬師之後，就會觀看錄像，觀察一眾待購馬的腳步、長相、毛色等，以決定哪一馬匹雀屏中選，成為麾下愛駒。這時，過去投注、觀察馬匹的經驗就變得大派用場。然而，判斷馬匹潛質並無數學公式，談不上有甚麼絕對法則。“所以還是要很講運氣。”馬忠禮笑言。

爆大冷門 喜不自勝

馬忠禮稱，目前是“英明勇將”的團體馬主，但過去家族名下曾有數匹馬。他透露，擁有馬匹多年，主要由練馬師呂健威訓練。馬忠禮讚揚呂氏表現不俗，訓練馬匹出賽能平穩地維持在中上游的水平。他更指，練馬師有時太過進取，訓練量大，反而會令愛駒負擔大增，縮短競賽壽命。

成為馬主十年以來，馬忠禮認為家族名下馬匹“愛心大使”一次的表现最令他津津樂道：“八歲的馬，全場最老，竟然爆出大冷門！”75倍的賠率足以說明那次“愛心大使”如何不被



“愛心大使”迴光返照。
Alice Too's victory odds at 75 times.

看好，但最終竟然折桂而回，難怪他形容愛駒那次可謂“迴光返照”。

贏得鉅額獎金，只是錦上添花。賽馬場上眾駒競逐，考眼光，更考運氣。每次比賽總難免有不利因素，若能看見愛駒終能脫穎而出，在充滿變數的賽場中鰲頭獨佔，那份難以言喻的成功感，道出了不少人躍躍欲試成為馬主的一大理由。

黃士心： 享受各國賽馬氣氛

本會常務會董黃士心是愛馬之人，自言喜歡觀賞馬匹奔跑時的英姿，那生機與活力的表現讓他喜不自勝。參加賽馬活動多年的黃士心，在芸芸愛駒之中，表現最為出色的當數“旅遊小子”。“旅遊小子”是他花了百多萬元買給兒子的馬匹，雖然價格不算高昂，但卻先後五次勝出比賽，並曾15次跑得三甲位置，贏得的總獎金達300萬元，性

價比首屈一指，黃士心也笑言“又平又靚”。他的另一愛駒“旅遊名牌”則花了500萬元購入，同樣曾先後五次奪桂而回，沙田馬場的2,200米的紀錄更是由牠所創造。

黃士心喜好周遊世界各地馬場觀賞賽馬，過往曾與冠軍練馬師愛倫把臂同遊，足跡遍及英國、愛爾蘭、澳洲、新西蘭。他在各地觀賞賽馬活動的同時，亦留意是否有可造之材，相中良駒的話便洽談購入。旅行期間，黃士心亦嘗參加各地的馬匹拍賣會，競拍良駒。黃士心去年在香港馬會主辦的

香港國際馬匹拍賣會購得“旅遊皇者”，沒想到首次出賽便成為賽事的大熱門，賠率只有1賠1.4，讓他驚訝不已。所幸“旅遊皇者”亦不負眾望勝出處子戰，為他帶來40多萬元的獎金。

難忘皇家雅士谷氣氛

馬匹注重血統，通常以純種馬表現較佳。一般而言，北半球出產的馬匹較南半球昂貴，如英國、愛爾蘭出產馬匹便通常較澳洲為貴。但即使天資優越，馬匹亦需適當培育，方能成為冠軍名駒。黃士心挑選馬房時最重視與練馬師的關係，亦會考慮對方態度是否真誠，方作決定，華人冠軍練馬師葉楚航便是他所信賴的練馬師之一。

各國賽馬活動風格各異，黃士心酷愛走訪各地，感受不同氣氛。他曾經親身欣賞多項著名賽馬盛事，包括英國葉森打吡、皇家雅士谷大賽、法國凱旋門大賽、澳洲墨爾本盃等。他指出，外國的賽馬活動與香港不同，場面隆重，彷彿國際盛會。出席者就連衣著亦十分講究，男士女士皆會身穿禮服出席。談及氣氛最好的賽事，黃士心首推皇家雅士谷大賽。早前他與太太一同觀賞賽事，不少居於鄉村的英國人不遠千里赴會，觀賞持續一整個星期的比賽。整個雅士谷馬場人山人海，宛如節慶嘉年華一般，氣氛非其他賽事可比。在賽事的開幕儀式，英女皇更會乘坐馬車，從溫莎堡徐徐步出，蒞臨擔任主禮嘉賓，派頭十足。精彩的賽事以外，當地人對賽事的重視亦讓他印象深刻。



皇家雅士谷盛會。
Royal Ascot atmosphere is unmatched.



旅遊皇者拉頭馬。
Winning ceremony of Travel Emperor.



旅遊小子英姿。
Gait of Travel Guide.

Lawrence Ma: Special connection with horses

Horses have been closely bonded with Chinese people since ancient times. They have long been considered much more than a means of transport. Culture-wise, horses are much loved by Chinese people for their brave, humble and loyal image. They are also frequently drawn in Chinese ink painting. In that sense, the name of **CGCC Life Honorary Chairman Lawrence Ma**, which translates literally as “horses, loyalty, courtesy”, does reflect the significance of horses in Chinese culture.

A British influence

Today, the important value of horses is manifested on the race tracks, where horses compete in high speed to bring entertainment to people around the world. Ma has a special connection with horses. He shared that his interest in horse racing, which later led to horse ownership, all began from his school days in England.

When Ma was studying at the University of London, the British culture of horse racing had quite an influence on him; it has now become his lifelong hobby. In Hong Kong, the main purpose of going to the race track is to bet. On the contrary, horse racing in Britain is still a gentlemen's event; betting only serves a secondary function.

Affinity and judgments are both crucial

Ma said that it was only natural to apply to become a horse owner after he became a Racing Member of the Hong Kong Jockey Club. Yet, one cannot simply go out and shop for a horse. Members must first file their application and obtain the purchasing right through a lot-drawing process. According to Ma, many horse owners purchased their horses through horse trainers. Although horse trainers do charge a commission for doing so, their judgments are more accurate, and they do have more contacts with horse sellers. In other words, it would be easier to source a quality horse through them. This saves horse owners a lot of troubles.

Ma pointed out that, after a horse owner contacted a horse trainer, he would watch videos to observe the gait, appearances, and fur colors of the available horses to decide which to pick out from the pool. This is a moment that proves how useful was

the time he spent on betting and observing horses. However, there is no mathematical formula or absolute rule to judge the potential of horses. “So it depends a lot on luck,” smiled Ma.

A dark horse brings euphoria

Currently, Ma is one of the owners of Winston's Lad, but his family owned a few horses in the past. Over the years of horse ownership, K W Lui has been his primary horse trainer. Ma praised Lui for his good performance. Horses trained by Lui have raced with steady results in the mid-upper ranks. He also noted that over-aggressive trainers could be pushing horses too hard, thus placing too much burden on them, and in turn shorten their sporting life.

Having been a horse owner for ten years, Ma recalled the victory of Alice Too, a horse under his family's name, as the most memorable one. “The eight-year-old horse was the oldest in the tracks, but he won when no one thought he could!” The winning odds at 75 times were enough to illustrate how Alice Too was underrated, but it clinched a victory in that race.

The big sum of prize money was only the icing on the cake. When horses race in the tracks, it is a game that tests one's judgment and challenges one's luck. There are certainly unfavorable factors in every race. There is therefore an indescribable sense of accomplishment in seeing your own horse emerging as the champion and taking the lead in the race tracks that are full of variables. The thrill is exactly what appeals to many in becoming a horse owner.

Jackie Wong: Enjoys Horse Racing Atmospheres in Different Countries

Jackie Wong, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member, is a horse lover. He likes watching them in full gallop as the abundant vitality and vigor on display always give him irreplaceable joy. Wong is a keen participant of horse racing for many years. Among the many horses he has owned, Travel Guide is the most outstanding performer. Travel Guide is a horse he bought for his son at a cost of over HK\$1 million. Although it was not really expensive, it delivered the best value for money, having won five races to take in a total prize money

of HK\$3 million. Travel Brand is another one of Wong's horses, which has cost him HK\$5 million. Also the champion of five races, it set the 2,200-meter record at Sha Tin Racecourse.

Looking for fine horses around the world

Wong likes to travel around the world to watch horse racing. He had toured with champion horse trainer Ivan Allan, leaving their footprints in places such as the UK, Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. During the tours, Wong also attended local auctions to bid for fine horses. Last year, Wong bought Travel Emperor at the Hong Kong International Sale, a horse auction organized by the Hong Kong Jockey Club. To his great surprise, Travel Emperor became a hot favourite at its first race. Fortunately, Travel Emperor lived up to expectations and won its racing debut. When choosing a horse, its pedigree is most important. Usually, a thoroughbred will perform better. However, even if it has superior natural talents, it must be properly nurtured in order to become a champion horse. When picking a stable, Wong pays most attention to his rapport with the horse trainer. He will also consider the trainer's attitude. Chinese champion trainer Dennis Yip Chor-hong is one of the trainers he trusts.

Unforgettable Royal Ascot atmosphere

Different countries have their own styles in horse racing, and Wong loves to experience the atmospheres of different places. He has personally enjoyed several internationally prestigious horse races, including the Epsom Derby and Royal Ascot in the UK, the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe in France, and the Melbourne Cup in Australia. He noted that horse racing in other countries is different from Hong Kong. There is a fine spectacle and attendees are meticulously dressed in formal attire.

To Wong, Royal Ascot has the best atmosphere among all the horse racing events. He was at the event with his wife recently. A sea of people filled the entire Ascot Racecourse, just like a festive carnival. During the opening ceremony, the Queen was unhurriedly wheeled in a horse-drawn carriage from Windsor Castle into the event, where she was the guest of honour. It was quite a show of panache and splendor. Besides the exhilarating races, Wong was also deeply impressed that the locals attached great importance to the event. 🌀



促進兩岸四地互動交流


Foster Cooperation Among the Mainland, Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan

本會與中國工業經濟聯合會、台灣工商協進會及澳門中華總商會於台北聯合合辦“海峽兩岸暨港澳經貿論壇”，匯聚商界領袖及專家學者，探討兩岸四地在全球經濟新形勢下的合作機遇。

論壇的開幕式上，本會副會長曾智明、台灣工商協進會理事長林伯豐、澳門中華總商會會長馬有禮及中國工業經濟聯合會執行副會長路耀華分別致辭。論壇更邀得台灣東吳大學巨量資料管理學院榮譽院長張善政以“台灣發展大數據與人工智慧的挑戰與機會”為題發表主題演講，他指出過去兩岸四地經貿較多的合作在製造業，在過去合作的基

礎上，四地在電腦、科技等方面將有新一輪合作機遇，可在不同產業上廣泛推廣應用。

今屆論壇聚焦產業創新發展新趨勢及如何應用新科技拓展商機，兩岸四地來自金融、科技、電機、物流、航運等多名工商界精英分別演講，與逾百名兩岸四地商界嘉賓交流在不同領域的發展情況，分享創新經驗、推動四地合作。

是次代表團由曾智明率領，並由副會長楊華勇擔任副團長，成員包括會董霍啟山、蔡偉石、黃楚恒、鍾立強、林智彬、王紹基及楊孫泉等。(23-24/10) 



The Chamber co-organized a forum in Taipei with the China Federation of Industrial Economics, the Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan, and Macao Chamber of Commerce, bringing officials, experts, academia and business elites together to explore opportunities of collaboration among the Mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan amid global economic changes.

The Chamber's Vice Chairman Ricky Tsang, Chairman of the Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan Lin Por-fong, Chairman of Macao Chamber of Commerce Ma Iao-lai and Executive Vice-chairman of the China Federation of Industrial Economics Lu Yaohua addressed the opening ceremony of the forum. Moreover, **Honorary Dean of School of Big Data Management of Soochow University Chang San-cheng**, was invited to the forum to give remarks on the development of big data and artificial intelligent in Taiwan. He said

the cooperation between the four places were mainly focused on manufacturing industry. Based on this, new opportunities for the four places in the area of computer and technology will be available in future. Chang considered the result of cooperation will be applicable in other different industries.

The forum this year focuses on the new development and the application of new technology for different industries. Talents of finance, technology, electrical engineering, logistics and shipping from the four places shared their experiences during the process of innovation, so as to enhance cooperation among the four places.

The delegation was led by Tsang and **Vice Chairman Johnny Yu** as the Deputy Leader. Among others, the members of the delegation included **Eric Fok, Raymond Choy, Stanley Wong, Chung Lap-keung, Lawrence Lam, Ivan Wong** and **Yeung Suen-chuen**. (23-24/10) ↻





王受文（左三） Wong Shouwen (third from left)

廣交會 專業水平更趨提升 Canton Fair's Professionalism Further Enhanced



陳雲賢（左三） Chen Yunxian (third from left)



溫國輝（左三） Wen Guohui (third from left)

本會會長蔡冠深率領代表團出席“第122屆中國進出口商品交易會”（“廣交會”）開幕式，期間與商務部副部長王受文、廣東省政府黨組成員陳雲賢、廣州市市長溫國輝等領導會面。王受文表示，廣交會無論在展會的專業水平及參展產品技術近年都大大提高，感謝港澳企業在整個變化過程中所發揮的巨大貢獻。他透露明年將在內地舉辦首屆中國國際進口博覽會，並認為港澳在服務業方面很有優勢，歡迎港澳企業屆時參展。陳雲賢則介紹了今年上半年廣東經濟情況，可見發展呈穩定向上。

在穗期間，代表團還應邀出席由廣州市工商聯舉辦的廣交會開幕宴會。（14-15/10）

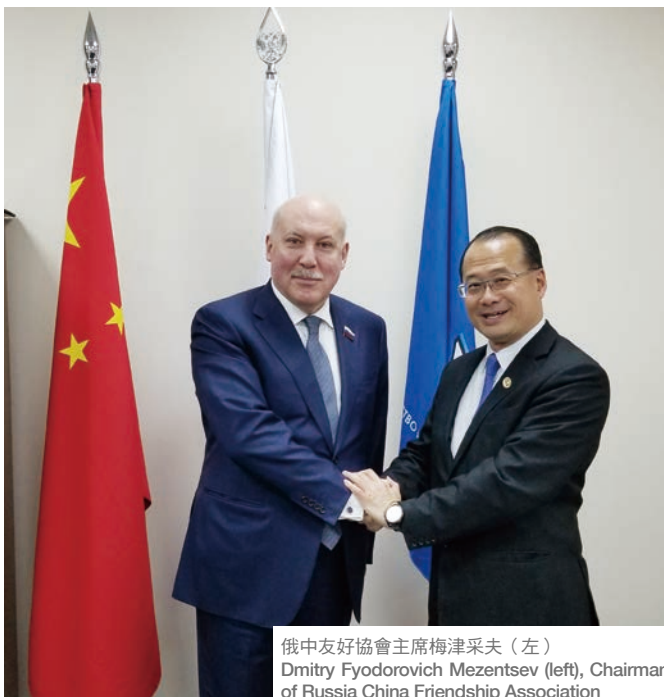
Led by the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi, a delegation was formed to attend the opening reception of the 122nd session of the China Import and Export Fair ("Canton Fair") and meet with **Vice-Minister of Commerce Wong Shouwen, Party Member of Guangdong Provincial Government Chen Yunxian, Governor of Guangdong Wen Guohui.** Wang praised Canton Fair for its enhancement in both professionalism and exhibition products. He expressed his appreciation to the enterprises from Hong Kong and Macau for their contributions. Wang disclosed that the first edition of China International Import Expo will be held next year. He welcomed enterprises from Hong Kong and Macau to be the exhibitors as they are hugely competitive. Afterward, Chen introduced the stable upward economic situation of Guangdong in the first half of 2017.

During the time in Guangzhou, the delegation also attended a dinner reception celebrating the opening of the Canton Fair, which was hosted by the Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce. (14-15/10)



香港協助推進中俄合作

Hong Kong Promotes China-Russia Cooperation



俄中友好協會主席梅津采夫（左）
Dmitry Fyodorovich Mezentsev (left), Chairman
of Russia China Friendship Association

本會會長蔡冠深日前赴莫斯科出席“中俄金融合作論壇”，並發表演講。他表示，中國和俄羅斯作為兩大金磚國家，合作空間非常龐大。中俄合作推進“一帶一路”建設和深化區域合作，香港可在其中發揮重要作用。會上，蔡冠深代表本會與俄羅斯中國商會簽訂合作協議。(9/10) 🔄

Earlier, the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi participated "China-Russia Financial Forum" in Russia and delivered a speech. He said there are many cooperation opportunities between China and Russia, as both of them are members of BRICS. During the process of cooperation between two countries in the establishment for "Belt and Road" Initiatives, Hong Kong can play an important role. In the forum, Choi signed a cooperation agreement with Russian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce on behalf of the Chamber. (9/10) 🔄



以球會友樂揮桿 Business Networking through Golf Games



“Sawadeeka!” 擔任本會高球小組召集人的常董范佐華致辭時以多國語言向來賓問好，並邀請各國嘉賓明年再臨。

賽事假香港高爾夫球會舉行，多國駐港領事館及外國商會負責人應邀參加。本會副會長王惠貞、常董范佐華及會董傅承蔭主持開球禮，為中總2017年度領事高球賽揭開序幕。主客雙方混合組成14隊作賽，加拿大、德國、印尼、韓國、馬來西亞、緬甸、新西蘭、尼泊爾、泰國、新加坡、南非、美國、越南等多國領事及商會均派代表參賽。球賽氣氛熱烈，各人在賽後晚宴上亦言談甚歡，增進友誼。(24/10) 🔄





“Swadeeka!” The Chamber’s Standing Committee Member Vincent Fan, who was also Convener of the Chamber’s Golf Group greeted the guests with different languages. Also, he invited the participating guests to come again next year.

The tournament was held at the Hong Kong Golf Club, participated by representatives from consulates and foreign chambers of commerce in Hong Kong. The tournament was kick-started by the Chamber’s Vice-chairman Connie Wong, Standing Committee Member Vincent Fan and Committee Member William Fu. Playing in the games were 14 teams formed in mixed combinations of the hosts and foreign guests from, among other countries, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nepal, Thailand, Singapore, South Africa, the US and Vietnam. After the games, a networking dinner was arranged for the golfers to foster friendship through chit chats. (24/10) 🍷





“靚加加”奪中總盃 “Spicy Kaka” Won CGCC Cup

“香”港中華總商會盃賽”假沙田馬場舉行，賽駒“靚加加”奪魁而回，馬主獲本會副會長李應生頒贈獎盃。副會長楊華勇、永遠榮譽會長馬忠禮及會董、會員數十人出席是次活動，場面熱鬧。(8/10) 📍

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Cup race was held at the Shatin Racecourse. “Spicy Kaka” claimed the first place and the Chamber’s Vice-chairman **Tommy Li** presented the Cup to the horse owner. Among the spectators were **Vice-chairman Johnny Yu**, **Life Honorary Chairman Lawrence Ma** and other committee members. They shared an entertaining moment together. (8/10) 📍





浙江省委副書記、寧波市委書記唐一軍（左）表示，寧波目前的港口輸送量居世界第一，發展勢頭良好。寧波已實現建設現代化國際港口城市目標，並開啟了建設國際港口名城和打造東方文明之都的現代化建設新征程。他希望香港工商界積極參與其中，通過經濟硬實力和文化軟實力的結合，全面建設現代化新寧波。（28/9）

Tang Yijun (left), **Deputy Secretary of CPC Committee of Zhejiang Province and Secretary of CPC Committee of Ningbo**, stated that Ningbo's current port delivery volume ranks first in the world, demonstrating a good development status. Ningbo has achieved its goal of building a modern international port city, and started the progress of building a worldwide popular port city in oriental style. He hoped that the Hong Kong business community will actively participate in the construction of modern Ningbo through the combination of economic hard power and cultural soft power.

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 四川省外事僑務（港澳）辦副主任文甦（左）（12/10）
Wen Su (left), Director of the Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Sichuan Provincial Government
2. 泰國駐港總領事 Asi Manmanee（左四）（4/10）
Asi Manmanee (fourth from left), Consul General of Thailand
3. 墨西哥科阿韋拉州戰略項目協調專員 Carlos Gerardo Garciz Vega（右四）（9/10）
Carlos Gerardo Garciz Vega (fourth from right), Strategic Projects Coordinator of Coahuila State of Mexico



4. 卡塔爾金融中心業務發展部行政總監 Sheika Alanoud Al-Thani (右二)
(11/10)
Sheika Alanoud Al-Thani (second from right), Managing Director of Business
Development of Qatar Financial Center
5. 黎巴嫩特許仲裁研究所所長 Nayla Comair-Obeid (中) (19/10)
Nayla Comair-Obeid (middle), President of Chartered Institute of Arbitrators of Lebanon



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 婦女委員會與青年委員會合辦“CEPA 最新發展與香港角色定位”專題午餐會，邀請工業貿易署署長甄美薇介紹 CEPA 如何加強內地與香港經濟融合。(12/10)
Ladies' Committee and Young Executives' Committee invited **Director-General of Trade and Industry Salina Yan** to introduce how CEPA strengthen the economic ties between the Mainland and Hong Kong in a luncheon talk.

2. 青年委員會舉辦“在港發展眾籌平台的機遇與挑戰”專題午餐會，邀請 MoneySQ.com 創辦人及行政總裁、青委會委員李根泰，講解眾籌平台的營運與未來發展。(18/10)
Young Executives' Committee invited **Founder & CEO of MoneySQ.com Steven Lee** to give a talk on the operation and development of crowd funding platform.

3. 新界區聯絡處與愛心行動委員會合辦“愛心共融顯關懷”綜藝表演，透過文化表演促進少數族裔與本地社區和諧共融。(7/10)
New Territories District Liaison Committee and 'We care · We share' Committee organized a cultural performance show to enhance the harmony between local community and ethnic minority groups.

4. 新界區聯絡處舉辦“從中華智慧展望中港未來”晚餐講座，邀請中華智慧管理學院創會會長彭泓基剖析中港形勢。(10/10)
New Territories District Liaison Committee organized a dinner session, invited **Founding President of the Society of Chinese Wisdom & Management Lawrence Pang** to share points of view on the prospect of Mainland and Hong Kong.

