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Be in Step with the Country to
Tap New IT Opportunities

荳紗綢時裝融合新舊、結合中西

New Joins Old, East Meets West:
Canton Silk Fashion



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蔡冠深 博士
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預算案可在三方面 給予業界更多支持

THREE AREAS FOR BUDGET TO BOOST TRADE AND INDUSTRY

新 一年度財政預算案將於下月公佈，特區政府早前徵詢了包括中總等多個工商團體的意見。中總認為預算案在推動企業研發創新等方面應給予更多財政支援，並制訂具體政策協助工商界有效參與“一帶一路”、“粵港澳大灣區”等區域建設。我們亦期望當局全面檢視本港人力資源長遠規劃，特別是勞動力不足或錯配等問題對產業發展帶來的影響。

加強創新與科技資源投放

隨着環球經濟邁向知識型與科技為本新趨勢發展，本港企業也要加大相關領域的資源投放，以適應新經濟發展步伐。去年10月發表的施政報告，在推動創新及科技發展也有不少着墨，如增加研發及科技人才培育開支，給予企業投資科研額外稅務扣減，並為本地創科初創企業提供基金配對等。

私營基金礙於風險管理考慮，未必會向初創企業提供全面支援，香港的銀行及金融機構亦傾向有抵押貸款，令創科初創企業在成長期較難找到足夠資金。我們希望預算案能提出協助初創企業融資的措施，例如增加政府在“創科創投基金”的出資比例，以增加私營機構投資初創企業的誘因，並簡化申請審批程序和時間，讓私人基金公司在項目配對中有較大主導權。

當局亦可探討在採購政策上制訂創科研發要求，不純以價低者得作為考慮，應引入有利本地中小企競投和鼓勵創新的條款。此外，我們建議特區政府探討與業界加強合作，攜手舉辦更多科技博覽、科技高峰會等活動，展出來自本地和國際參展單位的發明及產品，進一步推動本港創新與科技的應用，帶動創科發展氛圍。

助業界參與區域合作建設

近年，國家全力推進“一帶一路”及粵港澳大灣區建設，“十九大”亦明確支持香港融入國家發展。發改委早前與特區政府簽署關於支持香港全面參與和助力“一帶一路”建設安排，有助進一步發揮香港聯繫內地與海外的獨特功

能。香港可借助作為亞投行成員的優勢，加強與內地及“帶路”沿線金融市場互聯互通，構建人民幣循環管道，推動香港成為“一帶一路”項目的股票、債券發行地，並爭取亞投行、絲路基金等機構涉及資金運作、市場營運等部門落戶香港，充分發揮融資平台功能。

為促進港商參與“一帶一路”，當局可探討將目前協助拓展內地市場的BUD基金擴展至“帶路”市場，並鼓勵工商協會組織推動港商與內地國企、央企、民企合作，共同搭建“一帶一路”的資金與人才交流平台。

施政報告亦提及特區政府會積極參與大灣區發展，我們建議當局能與廣東省政府探討推動優惠政策與財政支援措施，例如進一步擴大企業跨境投資範疇、優化粵港澳三地營商的相關稅制，並研究在灣區內推行“港人港稅”、建立兼容的電子應用支付平台、爭取放寬私家車跨境牌照限制和簡化通關手續、取消三地電話長途漫遊費用等，為便利企業在灣區經營和吸引高端人才在灣區工作與生活提供更多誘因。

優化人力資源配套

為配合創新科技與區域經濟長遠發展，我們認為當局應致力提升人力資源供應與競爭力，除加強培育本地人才外，更要積極招攬外來專才，透過全面優化現行輸入人才計劃，從工種限制、審批準則及程序等進行適當調整，尤其對創新及科技等新興產業給予彈性處理，加快相關專才的審批。

目前，本港不少行業均面對勞工短缺問題，尤以建築、護理等行業更為嚴峻。我們期望當局盡快研究落實擴大輸入勞工政策，並針對性地推出更有效、靈活的輸入勞工機制。

總括而言，我們期望新一份預算案能積極配合施政報告提出的政策措施，盡快落實相關預算，同時為推動產業創新、完善營商環境、促進區域合作等提供全面財政支援，協助本港企業在新經濟發展進程中提升競爭力。🔗

“預算案在推動企業研發創新等方面應給予更多財政支援，並制訂具體政策協助工商界有效參與‘一帶一路’、‘粵港澳大灣區’等區域建設。”

The Budget should offer more financial support in driving industrial research, development and innovation, and that concrete policies should be formulated to assist the business and industrial community to effectively take part in regional construction.”

The Budget of the new year will be announced next month. Earlier on, the SAR Government consulted the views of various business and industrial associations, including CGCC. We believe that the *Budget* should offer more financial support in driving industrial research, development and innovation, and that concrete policies should be formulated to assist the business and industrial community to effectively take part in regional construction. We also hope that the authorities could review the long-term planning of Hong Kong's human resources in a comprehensive manner. Specifically, issues such as labor shortage and skill mismatch should be studied to understand how they affect our industries.

Allocate more resources on innovation and technology

The global economy is developing towards a new trend based on knowledge and technology. Hong Kong companies should also invest more resources into the relevant areas to be in tandem with the new economy. The *Policy Address* announced in October last year mentioned much about promoting innovation and technology development, such as offering matching funds for local innovation and technology start-ups.

Subject to risk management considerations, private funds may not provide full support to start-ups, and banks and financial institutions in Hong Kong tend to offer secured loans. Under these circumstances, it is more difficult for start-ups to acquire adequate funding during their growth stage. We hope the *Budget* could put forward measures to assist start-up financing so that there are more incentives for private institutes to invest in them. Approval processes should also be simplified to shorten lead time, so that private funds could have a bigger say in project matching.

The authorities can also explore setting the requirements for technological research and development in their procurement policies, such that the “lowest bid wins” approach is not the only consideration. Instead, terms and conditions that are favorable for local SME bidders and encourage innovation could be introduced. Furthermore, we suggest the SAR Government should look at the feasibility of working with the industries, and join hands to organize more events to showcase the inventions and products made locally and internationally as a means to foster the development in innovation and technology.

Help industries collaborate in regional construction

Earlier on, the National Development and Reform Commission signed agreements with the SAR Government regarding the arrangements for Hong Kong to fully take part in and drive the construction of the “Belt and Road” initiative. This allows Hong Kong to further leverage on its unique function in liaising with the Mainland and overseas. Hong Kong can strengthen the interconnection with the Mainland and “Belt and Road” financial markets, construct channels for RMB

circulation, and attempt to become the location for issuing shares and bonds of projects under “Belt and Road”. We should also strive to win over organizations such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the Silk Road Fund to land in Hong Kong, so that we could put our role as a financing platform to good use.

To encourage Hong Kong merchants to take part in “Belt and Road”, the authorities can explore expanding the scope of the BUD Fund – which is currently used to help companies expand into the Mainland market – to “Belt and Road” markets. They can also encourage business and industrial associations to promote collaboration between Hong Kong merchants with state-owned enterprises, central enterprises and private enterprises in the Mainland, and to construct a platform for capital and talent exchange for “Belt and Road”.

The *Policy Address* also mentioned the SAR Government's active participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area. We suggest the authorities could work with the Guangdong provincial government and explore putting incentive policies and financial support measures in place. For example, it could further expand the scope for corporate cross-border investment, optimize the relevant tax policies for business operation in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau, etc. By doing so, there will be more incentives and greater convenience for companies to operate in the Greater Bay Area; these would also attract high-end talents to work and live in the Area.

Optimize human resources matching

To cope with the long-term development of innovation and technology and the regional economy, we believe the authorities should strive to improve the supply and competitiveness of our human resources, and actively recruit foreign professionals. It should fully optimize the current talent admission scheme by making appropriate adjustments in the restrictions on job categories, as well as the assessment criteria and processes. Flexibility should be given to emerging industries such as innovative and technology areas, so as to expedite the approval for the relevant talents.

At present, many industries in Hong Kong are challenged by the problem of labor shortage. We hope the authorities could accelerate its consideration on actualizing an expanded labor importation policy, and that a more effective and flexible labor importation plan can be rolled out.

In conclusion, we look forward to seeing how the new *Budget* could actively work with the policies and measures raised in the *Policy Address*. We also hope to see the relevant allocation can be put to work as soon as possible, and that it could help promote industrial innovation, perfect the business environment, and facilitate regional cooperation by providing comprehensive financial support, so as to help Hong Kong companies boost their competitiveness in the course of new economic development. 🌀

高鐵開通 速運商機

Express Rail Link Fast-tracks Business Opportunities

廣深港高鐵香港段開通在即，進一步拉近香港與內地各省市的距離，便利人流、物流。高鐵通車後，將可望為香港帶來更多商機，當中旅遊、醫療以至商貿往來，料會率先受惠，並對帶動本港經濟持續發展大有幫助。

Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link will commence operation very soon. It is expected to provide more business opportunities for Hong Kong. Specifically, tourism, medical services and cross-border trade will be the first beneficiaries, and this new link will give a strong boost to Hong Kong's sustainable economic development.





馬時亨 Frederick Ma

馬時亨： 香港邁向高鐵時代

高鐵及西九龍站工程如火如荼，已完成九成八，早前全國人大常委會全票通過“一地兩檢”方案，完成了“三步走”的第二步，只待今年本地立法通過，香港便將迎來高鐵時代，接軌內地發展。

香港鐵路有限公司主席馬時亨指出，內地於1994年落實發展高鐵，至今僅20多年已達到目前規模。他表示，現時內地的高鐵網絡總長度已有22,000多公里，佔全球高鐵網絡超過六成，預計到2025年時將達到38,000公里。英國、美國、新加坡等國近年相繼落實興建高鐵，馬時亨指出，全球現已進入高鐵時代，儘管不少國家均計劃興建高鐵，但內地在這方面已較其他國家領先不少。他認為，高鐵網絡的發展對推動香港工商界，以至整體經濟長遠發展都非常重要。

高鐵香港段開通初期後，共十條軌道運作，按政府資料，預計每天最多可對開114班列車，市民遊客將可即日來往內地與香港，

非常方便。屆時交通接駁將可四通八達，短途車如前往福田將只需14分鐘，至廣州南亦只需48分鐘；至於長途車程方面，前往長沙、廈門、汕頭等地，則分別只需3小時、4小時、2個多小時，即使是上海與北京也只需7、8小時，大大縮短乘車時間。馬時亨坦言，因為航班有空中管制，今後高鐵可能比飛機還要方便。

高鐵推動經濟融合

馬時亨強調，當高鐵正式啟用，不用1小時便可由香港到達廣

州，再從廣州接駁內地不同省市，以至其他國家亦非常便利，除了便於人流、物流，更惠及大灣區及“一帶一路”的推動發展。他認為，高鐵能夠將點與點的距離拉近，將人聚合，世界亦越來越小，對個人經商甚至推動各個經濟體系共同發展皆有助益。

然而，高鐵能否實現縮短行車時間目標，核心仍是“一地兩檢”。馬時亨強調，“一地兩檢”方案為市民提供快捷方便的通關安排，高鐵香港站亦以“一地兩



檢”模式設計，有關安排將令香港高鐵發揮最大經濟效益，引領香港成功連接內地高鐵網絡，在國家經濟發展中繼續發揮“超級聯繫人”的重要作用。

密鑼緊鼓迎接開通

談到高鐵香港段工程時，馬時亨表示，香港段全長約26公里，工程至今已完成98%，有信心可於2018年第三季如期通車。香港段的車站為西九龍站，其設計別樹一幟，馬時亨認為未來有望成為亞洲地標。西九龍站的中庭天幕由超過4,000塊不同形狀的玻璃

組成，平台上設有綠化廣場，即使市民並非乘搭高鐵，亦可前往該處休憩散步。西九龍站工程耗資800多億元興建，馬時亨解釋原因是整個車站都處於地底，工程難度不少，另外工地面積亦超過300萬平方呎，造價自然不菲。

目前，港鐵公司正為高鐵通車作準備。馬時亨透露，九列由青島製造的高鐵列車已經全部到港，並進行測試。港鐵亦已分階段安排車長同維修人員到內地接受培訓，為通車作好準備。

馬時亨總結時強調，香港段通車後將連接國家高鐵網絡，讓往來香港與內地的時間大大縮短，既有助加強香港與內地聯繫交流，亦能促進經貿、旅遊及專業服務的合作發展，內地及香港的各行各業帶來龐大的經濟與社會效益。



港鐵現正為高鐵通車作準備，馬時亨有信心可於2018年第三季如期通車。
MTR corporation is currently preparing for the opening up of the XRL. Frederick Ma is confident that it will be open in schedule in the third quarter of 2018.



廣深港高鐵路香港段是國家高速鐵路網的一部分。圖為廣州至深圳段的慶盛站。
The Hong Kong Section of the XRL will form part of the national high-speed rail network.
The picture shows Qingshen Station on the Guangzhou-Shenzhen Section.

莊太量： 構建珠三角 “一小時生活圈”

隨着港珠澳大橋、廣深港高鐵路香港段（下稱高鐵路香港段）將於明年相繼建成通車，配合珠江西部基建逐步完善及虎門二橋落成，將有助進一步加強香港與珠三角地區的連繫，形成一小時生活圈，為全力推展粵港澳大灣區發展規劃奠下穩固根基。香港中文大學劉佐德全球經濟及金融研究所常務所長莊太量坦言，現時從香港紅

磡火車站乘搭直通車往廣州，單程需時2小時，來回約4小時；待高鐵路香港段開通後，由香港前往廣州以至惠州的車程，將可縮短至1個小時內直達，全面實現構建珠三角“一小時生活圈”的目標。

接通全國 便利營商

“作為連接了全國兩萬多公里路段的交通網絡，高鐵路拉近了內地不同城市的距離，大大擴闊了內地民眾的生活圈，令他們跨越大江南北經商、探親或與朋友聚會同樣更為便利。”莊太量引述個人在南京大學執教期間，每逢假日到上海與學生或朋友聚會，都

會選擇高鐵路作為主要交通工具，原因是南京距離上海約300公里，自行駕車最少要3個小時，相對而言，乘搭高鐵路單程只需1小時，來回兩地則合共兩小時，對需要即日來回的商務人士最為適合。

莊太量預期，當高鐵路香港段正式通車後，相信亦可在接通全國主要城市以至提升香港經濟新動力等各方面發揮關鍵作用。“港人日後乘搭高鐵路往來珠三角地區各個城市，如惠州、廣州、佛山及肇慶等，皆可大大縮短交通時間，屆時若有商務需要，需即日



莊太量 Terence Chong

前赴珠三角地區，如與當地客戶見面洽談合作，以至急需即時簽署合約或是檢視貨辦，同樣方便得多，對港人在營商以至拓展內地市場等事務上自然更具成效。”

促進旅遊 帶動消費

提到率先受惠的行業，莊太量指出，在商貿往來以外，高鐵香港段開通，應可利好旅遊業發展，特別是若干目前未有直航機到達或航機班次少的地點，高鐵有助增加兩地居民互相到訪的意欲，不但有助本港旅遊業開闢新的旅遊路線及景點，這些城市的居民在來港交通更趨便捷下，同樣可提高來港旅遊的機會。

“乘坐高鐵的內地民眾，當中不乏消費能力較高的一群，故料可同時惠及本港的零售業。”莊太量補充，居於珠三角地區的內地居民，乘搭高鐵只需僅一小時內即可抵港，預料也可帶動即日旅遊的風氣，除了吸引內地遊客來港購物及品嚐美食外，亦可望開拓本港的醫療旅遊市場，為私家醫院帶來新機遇。

內地置業 省時便捷

與此同時，現時本港樓價持續攀升，不少港人皆有感置業困難，莊太量認為，高鐵香港段通車將縮短內地多個城市與香港之間的距離，期望成為業主的而又自覺

難以負擔高樓價的新一代，便可考慮在高鐵沿線的城市置業。“屆時由西九龍到福田只需14分鐘，往廣州亦在1小時內抵達，所需時間比由屯門或粉嶺到中環上班還要快；加上內地樓價低於香港，對港人的吸引力料會增加，相信未來高鐵不但便利港人赴內地旅遊或探親，也是置業安居的另一上佳選擇。”

另一方面，高鐵香港段實施“一地兩檢”，莊太量認為可進一步節省過關及轉乘的時間，正所謂時間就是金錢，對事事講求高效率的港人來說，更是利多於弊。“政府報告的統計數字顯示，假設每天有99,000人乘搭高鐵，相對兩地兩檢，採用一地兩檢便可令每人於過關及轉乘時節省約1小時。如此類推，每年便可節省約3,900萬小時，當中預計約有7成為港人，以他們每人平均時薪約100元計算，每年將合共省下27億元，長遠這個數字更會不斷上升，配合種種伴隨高鐵而來的商機，將為本港帶來龐大的經濟效益。🔄

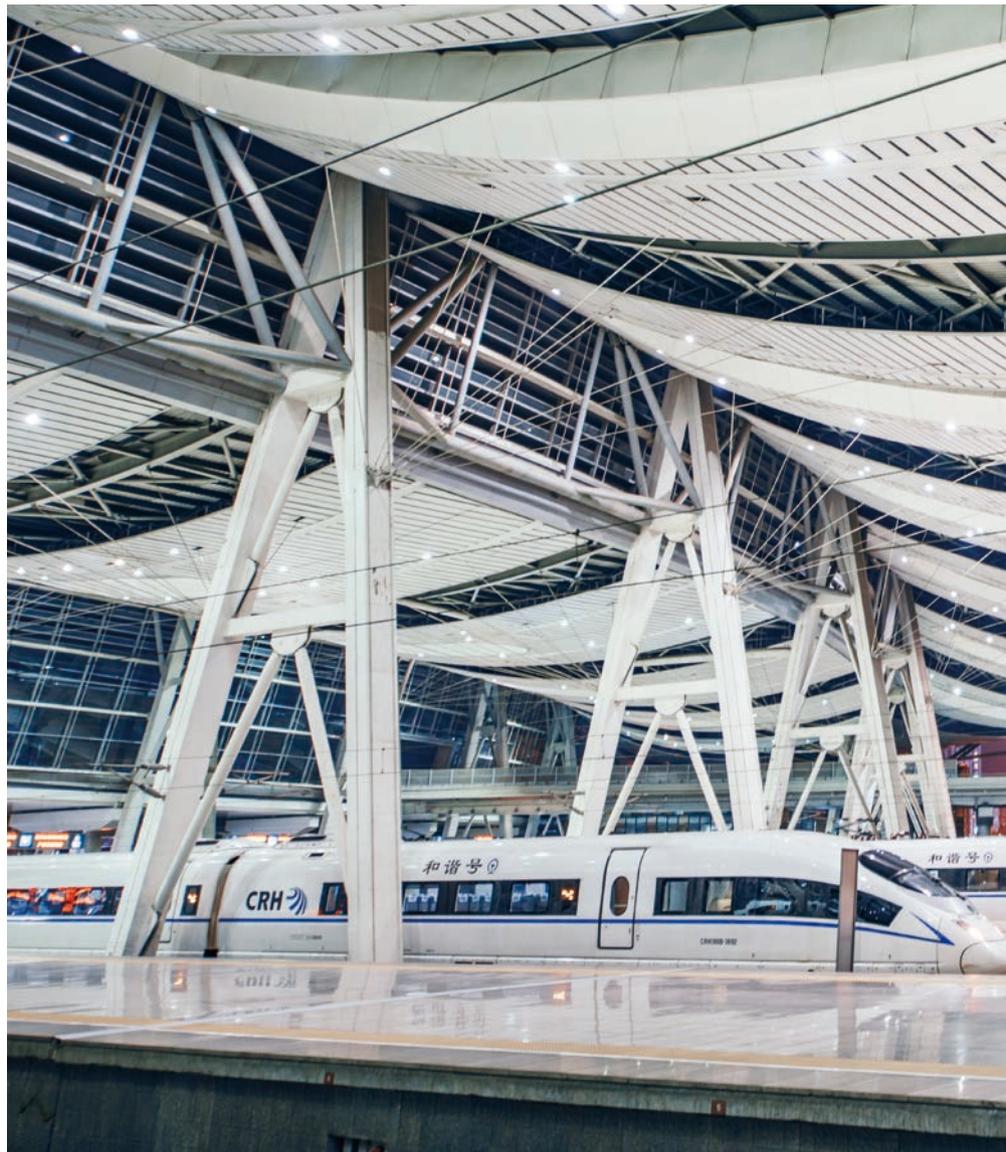
Frederick Ma: Hong Kong Moves Towards High-speed Rail Era

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) and West Kowloon Station project is in full swing and has completed 98%. Recently, the co-location arrangements with Guangdong for implementing a joint checkpoint at Hong Kong's XRL terminus was unanimously adopted by the NPC Standing Committee. With the second step of its "three-step process" completed, it is now waiting for the green light from the HKSAR Legislative Council this year. Hong Kong will then move towards the era of high-speed rail and integrate with the Mainland's development.

Mainland's vast high-speed rail network

Frederick Ma, Chairman of MTR Corporation, said that the total length of the Mainland's high-speed rail network has now exceeded 22,000 km, or over 60% of the global high-speed rail network. It is expected to reach 38,000 km by 2025. In recent years, the UK, the US and Singapore have been constructing high-speed rails. Ma noted that the world has now entered the high-speed rail era and the Mainland is well ahead of other countries in this respect. In his view, the high-speed rail network is very important for the long-term development of Hong Kong's business and industrial community as well as overall economy.

When the XRL Hong Kong Section is completed and in operation, up to 114 trains in both directions could be run on a total of 10 tracks daily, and citizens from both places as well as tourists can travel between the Mainland and Hong Kong within a day. By then, transportation will be very convenient. Short trips to Futian will take only 14 minutes and to Guangzhou South only 48 minutes. For long trips, it will take only three, four, and two to three hours to Changsha, Xiamen, and Shantou respectively. Even Shanghai and Beijing will take only seven or eight hours. Therefore, travel time will be greatly shortened. Ma said that because of air traffic control for flights, high-speed rail may even be more convenient than the plane in the future.



XRL promotes economic integration

Ma stressed that when the XRL officially commences operation, it would take less than one hour to travel from Hong Kong to Guangzhou and conveniently connect to other provinces and municipalities in the Mainland as well as other countries. It will not only facilitate people flow and logistics, but also benefit the development of the Greater Bay Area and the "Belt and Road" initiative. In his opinion, high-speed rail can shorten point-to-point distances to bring people closer together and make the world smaller. This is helpful for individual businesses or even the parallel development of various economic systems.

However, whether the XRL can achieve the goal of shortening traveling times still hinges on the co-location arrangements. Ma emphasized that the co-location arrangements will provide quick and convenient customs clearance for the public, and that the XRL terminus in Hong Kong is designed specifically for the joint checkpoint. The arrangement will maximize the economic benefits of Hong Kong's high-speed rail.

Gearing up for opening of XRL

With regard to the construction of the XRL HK Section, Ma said that the section is about 26 km long and 98% of the project has been completed. He is confident that it will open on schedule in the third quarter



of 2018. West Kowloon Station is the XRL terminus in Hong Kong. Ma believes that its unique design will make it a landmark in Asia. The station's atrium canopy is made up of more than 4,000 glass pieces of various shapes, and above the platforms there is a green plaza where people can go for a rest or walk even if they are not traveling on the XRL.

MTR Corporation is currently preparing for the opening up of the XRL. Ma disclosed that nine Qingdao-made high-speed trains have all arrived in Hong Kong and are undergoing tests. To prepare well for the opening, the company has also arranged drivers and technicians to receive training in the Mainland in several phases.

In conclusion, Ma stressed that when in operation, the Hong Kong section will be linked to the country's high-speed rail network, thus greatly shortening the traveling time between the HKSAR and the Mainland. It will not only help strengthen Hong Kong's ties and interaction with the Mainland, but also promote the collaboration and development of economy, trade, tourism and professional services, bringing enormous economic and social benefits for the various trades and industries of both places.

Terence Chong: Building the PRD One-hour Living Circle

Both the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link-Hong Kong Section are scheduled for commissioning next year. As infrastructure in the west Pearl River region matures and the Humen 2nd Bridge completes, connection between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region will be strengthened and a foundation will be firmly in place for developing the Greater Bay Area. **Terence Chong, Executive Director of Lau Chor Tak Institute of Global Economics and Finance, CUHK**, says that traveling from Hung Hom Station in Hong Kong to Guangzhou currently takes 2 hours. A round trip would take more than 4 hours. When the XRL comes into service, passengers can travel from Hong Kong to Guangzhou or even Huizhou in less than an hour. Such swift transportation gives full scope to the "PRD One-hour Living Circle".

Nationwide rail connections facilitate business operation

Chong commented, "The XRL system shortens distances between Mainland cities and enlarge the living circle of the Mainland public. It makes travels around China for business, visiting family and seeing friends faster and easier than before." He cites the example that when he taught at Nanjing University, XRL was his usual choice of transport for visiting students or friends in Shanghai on holidays. This rail service is ideal for business day-trippers.

Chong expects the XRL to play a pivotal role in connecting Hong Kong with major Chinese cities and bolster new economic momentum. He said, "In the future, people in Hong Kong can save commuting time when they travel between cities in the PRD region. Business day trips to the PRD region, such as for business meetings to discuss collaboration projects and even contract signing or goods samples inspection, would be much more convenient. Whether conducting business affairs or exploring the mainland market, Hong Kong businesspeople will enjoy greater effectiveness."

Promoting tourism and consumption

As for the first beneficiaries, Chong points out that the XRL will promote

the development of tourism, particularly destinations with no direct flights or only infrequent flights. Not only does it help Hong Kong's travel industry to introduce new tour routes and tourist attractions, it also encourages arrivals from regional cities due to easier accessibility.

Chong added, "As many of the XRL passengers have high spending power, this new rail service will benefit Hong Kong's retail sector." It will only take Mainland residents of the PRD region an hour to reach Hong Kong. Day-trip is likely to become a popular trend and there are also great potentials for a new medical tourism market, which is good news for private hospitals in Hong Kong.

Greater convenience for Mainland property owners

Regarding the issue that home ownership is getting increasingly difficult to many people in Hong Kong, Chong says the XRL

will shorten the distances between many Mainland cities and Hong Kong. Young people who wish to own properties but cannot afford high prices can consider buying properties in cities along the XRL route. "In the future, traveling time from West Kowloon to Futian will be shortened to 14 minutes, and Guangzhou will be accessible within an hour. On both counts, it would be quicker than commuting from Tuen Mun or Fanling to a workplace in Central. Moreover, Mainland property prices are considerably lower than those in Hong Kong. I believe the XRL will not only make it easier for Hongkongers to visit the Mainland for pleasure or gatherings, but also provide a good alternative choice for home buyers."

As for the co-location arrangement of XRL, Chong thinks it can further reduce immigration and interchange time. To the people of Hong Kong who demand high efficiency, it does more good than

harm. "According to statistics published in a government report, based on a daily XRL passenger traffic of 99,000, co-location can save about one hour of immigration and interchange time per person when compared to separate customs, immigration and quarantine (CIQ) arrangements. In other words, about 3,900 hours can be saved annually. It is estimated that 70% of XRL passengers are Hong Kong citizens. Based on an average hourly wage of about \$100 per person, total savings amount to \$2.7 billion. In the long run, the figure will continue to grow. Coupled with all the opportunities created by the XRL project, it will generate huge economic benefits for Hong Kong." 



與國家同步開拓創科新機遇 Be in Step with the Country to Tap New IT Opportunities

十九大精神涵蓋新理念、新思路、新方向。中聯辦副主任譚鐵牛強調，國家在過去五年發生歷史性變革，無論在經濟、科技、國防實力和綜合國力等方面皆進入嶄新的發展階段。

The 19th CPC National Congress covers new vision, new thinking and new strategies. **Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central Government in the HKSAR**, stressed that after going through historic changes in the past five years, China has entered a completely new stage of development in terms of economy, technology, national defense strength and overall national strength.

譚鐵牛
Tan Tieniu



譚鐵牛指出，國家的科技創新正在呈現兩方面的深刻變化：由“量”的積累向“質”的飛躍轉變；由“點”的突破向“面”的提升轉變。“十三五”科技規劃已經全面啟動，中國向着世界科技強國的目標邁進。

國家科技成果纍纍

事實上，近年國家在高新科技的不同領域皆有超卓成果。譚鐵牛列舉一些例子：由中科院自主研製的暗物質粒子探測衛星“悟空”成功發射，可望在暗物質探測和宇宙線物理這兩大科學難題取得突破；全球口徑最大的射電望遠鏡“天眼”(FAST)，預計在未來15至20年內將保持世界領先地位；中央政府於1992年啟動航天工程，中國迅速發展成為世界上第三個獨立掌握載人航天技術的國家；“海門”號無人潛水器最大潛深度達10,767米，使中國成為繼美國、日本之後第三個擁有研製萬米級無人潛水器能力的國家；“神威太湖之光”成為世界最快的超級電腦等。

人工智能力爭上游

人工智能將成為未來世界發展極其倚重的技術，各國亦爭相研發。譚鐵牛表示，人工智能正滲透各行各業，如製造業、服務業、金融、教育、傳媒、醫療、汽車等。2015年全球人工智能市場規模為1,270億美元，預計2018年達到1,800億美元。與此同時，中國的人工智能科研出產已經位居世界前列，近日國務院發佈的《新一代人工智能發展規劃》明確發展目標：2020年人工智能總體技術和應用與世界先進水平同步，及至2030年成為世界主要人工智能創新中心。

香港創科發展大好時機

談及香港創科發展的前景，譚鐵牛強調，中央政府對此大力支持。“十三五”規劃明確指出支持香港發展創新及科技事業，培育新興產業，支持開展創新及科技合作，同時積極推動香港成為面向國際的國家級科技創新中心。

除了國家支持外，譚鐵牛認為，香港具備發展創科的基礎和優勢，如香港多年位列世界競爭力排名首位、高等學府水平較高、匯聚全球高端科技人才，還有成熟而高水平的專業服務。同時，特區政府亦展現堅定的決心，最新發表的《施政報告》便提出增加研發資源、提供創投資金及科研基建、開放政府數據等舉措。

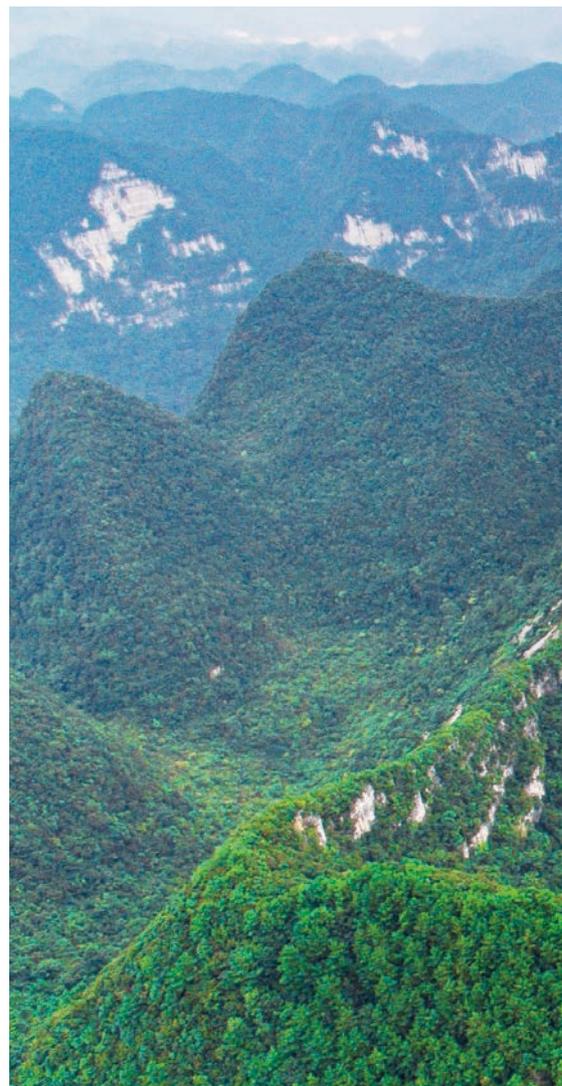
作為國際金融中心，香港亦必須與時俱進。美林公司預測金融將會是人工智能商業價值最大的板塊。譚鐵牛認為，香港具備發展智慧金融的優勢和需要。此外，香港作為高度國際化的城市，在“一國兩制”的制度優勢下，通過進一步發揮自身優勢，打造成為具國際影響力的科學研究中心、科技協同中心和科技服務中心。

譚鐵牛又提到，十九大對“一國兩制”和港澳工作提出了新定位、新機遇、新要求。他鼓勵香港在國家重大國策中發揮獨特優勢和作用，積極投入“一帶一路”倡議和粵港澳大灣區建設，在融入國家發展的同時，亦實現香港繁榮穩定。

Tan pointed out that China's science and technology innovation is showing profound changes in two aspects: from “quantitative” accumulation to “qualitative” leap, and from “narrowly-focused breakthroughs” to “broad-based improvements”. With the 13th Five-Year Plan for Science and Technology in full swing, China is making progress toward the goal of becoming a global powerhouse in science and technology.

Numerous sci-tech achievements

Actually, China has achieved outstanding results in various high-tech fields in recent years. Tan cited some examples: the successful launch of Wukong, a dark matter detecting satellite independently developed by the Chinese Academy of Sciences; the world's largest radio telescope Tianyan (Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope, FAST); China has rapidly developed into the third country ever to independently master manned spaceflight technology since the Central Government



kickstarted its space program in 1992; the unmanned submersible Haidou made China the third country after the US and Japan to build submersibles capable of reaching depths in excess of 10,000 meters; and the Sunway TaihuLight is the world's most powerful supercomputer.

A race to the top in AI

Countries across the world are investing in research and development of artificial intelligence (AI), which is set to be a technology that the world will heavily rely upon in the future. Tan said that AI is penetrating all trades and industries, such as manufacturing, services, finance, education, media, medical care and automobiles. Meanwhile, China's AI research and output are ranked among the top in the world. According to the *Next Generation Artificial*



新華社 Xinhua News Agency

全球口徑最大的射電望遠鏡“天眼”。
The world largest radio telescope Tianyan (FAST).

Intelligence Development Plan recently issued by the State Council, China aims to catch up with the forerunners in AI technology development and applications by 2020, and become the premier global AI innovation center by 2030.

HK's great opportunity for I&T development

On the prospects for IT development in Hong Kong, Tan stressed that the 13th Five-Year Plan explicitly states its support for Hong Kong's IT development and will actively drive Hong Kong to become an internationally oriented national center for technology innovation.

In addition to state support, Tan believes that Hong Kong has the foundation and advantages for IT development. For

example, Hong Kong has the world's top-ranked competitive economy for many years, high-standard institutions of higher learning, a pool of high-end science and technology talents from around the world, and well-established and first-rate professional services. The HKSAR Government is also showing a firm determination and has put forward numerous initiatives in its latest *Policy Address*.

As an international financial center, Hong Kong must keep pace with the times. Merrill Lynch predicts that the financial sector will be the most commercially viable sector for AI applications. Tan believes that Hong Kong has the strengths and needs for developing smart finance. In addition, given the institutional advantages of the

“one country, two systems” principle, Hong Kong as a highly cosmopolitan city can leverage its own strengths to build itself into an internationally influential scientific research center, technology collaboration center and technology service center.

Tan also mentioned that the 19th Congress has set out new orientations, new opportunities and new requirements for the “one country, two systems” principle as well as the work of Hong Kong and Macao. He encouraged Hong Kong to maximize its unique strengths and role in major national policies and actively invest in the “Belt and Road” initiative and construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Great Bay Area in order to integrate into the country's development and achieve prosperity and stability for Hong Kong. 🔄



三核並行 大灣區共融發展

Greater Bay Area - Three Hubs Growing in Parallel for Full Integration

粵港澳大灣區被視為本港今後發展的重大機遇，惟當中牽涉眾多城市，城市間如何協調各自定位，避免惡性競爭？香港又應如何發揮所長，實現最大效益？

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (“Greater Bay Area”) is perceived to be Hong Kong’s major opportunity to push forward future development. How should all the component cities coordinate one another’s positioning? And what should Hong Kong do to give full play to its strengths to optimize benefits realization?



趙廣彬（左）及曾惠賢（右）
Zhao Guangbin (left) and Catherine Tsang (right)

普華永道中國資深經濟學家趙廣彬認為，香港與內地尚在很多層面具備深化合作的空間，此亦是大灣區概念提出的最核心出發點。他形容整個區域的經濟狀況為“富可敵國”，單計廣東省“9+2”城市人口已達1.2億，接近日本的總人口，而日本人口已於全球排名前十；而大灣區的經濟總量佔全國的10%，亦相等於全球第十大經濟體。以香港而言，在大灣區一眾城市之中，面積上雖沒有太大優勢，人口亦只排名第五，但經濟總量卻佔據較大優勢。

產業不同 各領風騷

區內現況而言，趙廣彬稱不同城市的經濟發展程度存在一定的差距。以人均GDP作指標的話，澳門位處全球第三，香港也居於全球前列，屬於全球最富裕地區；深圳相當於西班牙水平，屬於中游位置；與此同時，區內亦有肇慶等處於第三世界水平的城市，但他認為這亦代表區內仍然蘊藏豐富機遇。

在論及區內發展時，趙廣彬認為亦要審視不同城市的發達產業。香港與澳門以服務業為主，但廣東城市則較倚重製造業，故有“中國是世界工廠，廣東是中國工廠”之說。目前廣

東省最大的製造業是電腦、通訊電子產品，產值接近2,600億。他指出，以歐盟標準而言，一個國家經濟越發達，服務業所佔比重將會越高，因此大灣區在服務業方面的發展仍有很大的空間可以提升。

港深穗並駕齊驅

在上述情況之下，大灣區今後將如何合作發展？趙廣彬指出，大灣區內目前呈現三頭馬車並駕齊驅的狀態，香港、深圳、廣州經濟總量皆十分接近。觀乎其他灣區城市群，如美國舊金山灣區及日本東京灣區，兩者皆各自以東京及舊金山為單一核心，相反大灣區則擁有三個核心，其穩定性將更高。他認為，今後發展的一個要點是維持三核齊速並進的共同發展，而不應讓任何一個核心成為中心。

他又提到，區內設有幾個內地最大的港口，包括廣州港、香港及深圳港，若進一步加強地域連結，將可形成全球最大的港口群。機場方面亦同理，香港、廣州與深圳都各有具規模的機場，若能加強連結就能形成機場群落，可最大化其優勢。

港百年基石難取替

不少人對於香港在大灣區的角色存有疑問，普華永道中國稅務及商務諮詢



部合夥人曾惠賢指出，雖然香港經濟總量已漸漸被深圳超越，但依然擁有一些難以動搖的競爭優勢，包括完善的司法體系、國際性的會計準則、相對開放的融資平台與資本市場，以及龐大的服務性行業市場，箇中又以專業服務最為海外稱道。她認為，香港人口與土地都有限，經濟總量自然難與內地各大城市相比，但本港效率卻必屬全球第一，企業於香港開設的分行，經濟效益可達內地或其他東南亞國家的三至四倍，而香港員工可兼顧的工作亦較多，只要保持這些優勢，國際市場亦必有香港一席之地。

曾惠賢認為，本港基建已幾近成形，現時最快一小時內已可由中環到達深



圳前海，深圳往中山亦只需20分鐘車程。她相信，港珠澳大橋與高鐵開通後，整個大灣區將可完成融合。在基建支持下，生產線的不同部分可望分拆於不同城市進行，以達最佳效益。曾惠賢舉例指，香港有潛力發展成知識產權樞紐，因為本港法制較為健全，對知識產權更具保障。在這前提下，商標、產品的設計、開發可以在港進行，而工廠則設於內地。

合作發展旅遊、創科

旅遊方面，目前旅客留港時間較短，曾惠賢認為外地旅客可留港住宿，再前往大灣區內不同景點遊玩，讓香港成為旅遊上的中心點，再覆蓋大灣區

內不同城市，包括澳門、珠海、深圳、廣州等旅遊城市。旅客留港期間可帶動整個零售、餐飲、運輸業界，各行各業都能受惠。

“未來最容易跑出的是創新及技術的相關產業。”曾惠賢表示，本港有不少創新人才，卻缺乏培養的土壤，故香港有需要發展成創新基地，讓創新項目於香港研發，但問題是土地從何而來？她認為深圳河套區就是問題的答案，因為河套區都沿用本港法制與稅制，有助吸引香港與深圳創新人材於此融合，共創新猷。只要本港繼續與廣東、澳加強共融，深化合作，把握大灣區難得機遇，未來發展定可更上層樓。🌀

Depicting the economic picture of the Greater Bay Area, **Zhao Guangbin, PwC China's Senior Economist**, says the financial strength of this regional community matches that of a nation. The “9+2” cities of Guangdong province alone have a total population of 120 million. The Greater Bay Area's aggregate economy, on the other hand, accounts for 10% of the national total, making it the 10th biggest economy in the world. Although Hong Kong has no particular advantage in size and its population ranks only fifth, its gross economic output is a significant edge.

Greater Bay Area cities proving their worth with different industrial structures

Cities within the Greater Bay Area are currently at different stages of economic development. Using GDP per capita as an indicator, Macao ranks third globally; Hong Kong as one of the wealthiest world regions ranks amongst the best; and Shenzhen performs in line with Spain at the mid-stream level. There are also cities like Zhaoqing which are at third-world level. Zhao says this shows there are still abundant opportunities to be explored.

Commenting on the overall development of the Greater Bay Area, Zhao notes that developed industries of individual cities must be taken into account. Hong Kong and Macao are mainly geared to service sectors, while cities in Guangdong are more reliant on manufacturing. Computer and electronic communication products currently account for the biggest share of the manufacturing industry. According to Euro standards, service industries' weightings in national economies increase with the level of development. As such, there is still huge space for service industries to grow in the Greater Bay Area.

The Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou trioka

Zhao points out that the Greater Bay Area is now driven by a trioka. The three horses - Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou - are racing forward bridle to bridle. These cities have very similar gross economic outputs. This is in marked contrast with other bay area cities which are centered around a single core. The San Francisco Bay Area and Tokyo Bay Area, for example, are pivoted around San Francisco and Tokyo respectively. The Greater Bay Area is more stable because it has three hubs. He thinks the key to future growth is to sustain parallel development of three hubs at the same pace without making any particular hub the crux.

He also mentions that the Greater Bay Area is home to some of China's biggest ports, including Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Shenzhen. When regional links are further enhanced, they will become the biggest port network in the world. Likewise, there are great potentials for airports in the region. Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Shenzhen all have their own well-developed airports which can be optimally linked to form an airport network to maximize competitive edge.

Hong Kong's century-old groundwork is irreplaceable

Many people are skeptical about Hong Kong's role in the Greater Bay Area. **Catherine Tsang, Tax Partner in China Tax and Business Advisory Division of PwC**, points out that although Shenzhen is gradually surpassing Hong Kong in gross economic output, some of the Hong Kong's competitive edges remain unchallenged. These include a sound legal system, international GAAP, relatively open financing platforms and capital markets, and a huge service industry market. Specifically, Hong Kong's professional services are highly acclaimed by the international community. She says that given its limited size Hong

Kong is hard to compare with other major Mainland cities in gross economic output, yet its efficiency ranks first in the world. By setting up branch offices in Hong Kong, business corporations can enjoy 300% or 400% higher economic effectiveness than branches in other Mainland or Southeast Asian locations.

Tsang believes that when the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and Express Rail Link commence service, the whole Greater Bay Area will be fully integrated. Supported by good infrastructure, manufacturers can base different parts of their production lines in different cities to maximize effectiveness. Tsang cites the example that Hong Kong is a potential intellectual property hub because there is a sound legal system that offers adequate protection to intellectual properties. Under this premise, trademarks and products can be designed and developed in Hong Kong and then produced in Mainland China.

Collaborating in tourism, innovation and technology

On the tourism front, visitors tend to spend only limited time in Hong Kong at present.

Tsang believes overseas visitors could stay longer before continuing their journeys to other destinations in the Greater Bay Area. Hong Kong can be a tourism pivot point and tourists' spending will drive the retail, catering and transport sectors. It will bring broad-based benefits.

Tsang said, "Looking ahead, industries related to innovation and technology will be the clear winners." Hong Kong is not short of creative talent but we do not have the adequate training ground. This is exactly why Hong Kong must transform itself into a creative hub where innovative projects are developed. The question here is land supply. She thinks the answer lies in the Shenzhen Loop where Hong Kong's legal and tax systems are operative. This engenders integration and engagement of creative talent from both Hong Kong and Shenzhen in innovative projects. As long as Hong Kong continues to work inclusively with Guangdong and Macao together with strengthening collaboration, it will capture the opportunities provided by Greater Bay Area to bring its development to new heights. 

立法會通過優化《議事規則》 —— 全香港的勝利

Legco Improves RoP - a Victory for Hong Kong



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

優化《議事規則》，還社會一個理性、莊嚴的憲制機關，這既是香港整體社會的勝利，亦是港人最好的新年禮物。

Improving the Rules of Procedure (RoP) to have a rational, solemn constitutional authority back is not only a victory for Hong Kong society at large, but also the best new year gift for Hong Kong people.

多年來反對派在立法會瘋狂拉布，導致議會運作幾近癱瘓、眾多重要的法案及民生建設受阻積壓、傷及香港元氣的亂象，終於在去年底立法會通過建制派修訂《議事規則》的決議案後出現轉機。由此，一度禮崩樂壞的立法會有望重回正軌，減少非理性的拉布，還社會一個理性、莊嚴的憲制機關。這既是香港整體社會的勝利，亦是港人最好的新年禮物。

其實，對於立法會少數派長期“政治挾持”整個立法機關，整體社會累積的不滿已達臨界點。建制派議員作為

民意代表，今次順應民意，為了社會的整體利益、為了香港的氣數而戰，實在義不容辭。

義不容辭為香港而戰

不過，這個建制派共同支持的決議案由醞釀、制訂、交上立法會議事規則委員會、排上立法會會議議程，到本人在立法會大會上成功動議並獲得通過，過程絕不容易。期間，反對派議員再次發揮“少數人的獨裁”，示範一次比過往更瘋狂的拉布，千方百計阻撓，包括瘋狂點算會議法定人數、厭煩冗贅發言、提出大量類同的修正案及中止待續議案等。而這些濫用《議事規則》的拉布伎倆，建制派盼能通過這個決議案得以致力遏抑。

我們這個決議案共有24項對《議事規則》的修訂建議，每一項都是在考慮了《基本法》及其他法理、外國議會的有關規則、立法會社會責任和憲制責任後，經過深思熟慮及信納理據充分才提出。目的是優化及更新《議事規則》，在議員議事論事的權利，與立法會有效行使憲制職權及履行社會責任之間，取得合理和適當的平衡。

首先，想要“禮樂興”就先要“正名”。所以我們的修訂，是在《議事規則》清晰列出立法會主席職權本身的憲制來源及法律基礎。即是《基本法》、香港法律及《立法會議事規則》，表明立法會主席除行使《基本法》所賦予的權力外，亦可被賦權行使其他權力，來更有效地處理議會程序事宜。

例如反對派其中一項濫用程序的常見“招數”是排山倒海的修正案。參考外國經驗，英國、加拿大等地的議事規則早已讓主席有選擇修正案的權力。故此我們的修訂亦確立本港立法會的主席有酌情權，可以選擇更有效及草擬得較好的修正案讓立法會議員考慮。此外亦可以合併類同的修正案，及裁決瑣屑無聊的系列式修正案不可予以動議。

優化程序遏瘋狂拉布

為了紓緩反對派狂點會議法定人數以致造成流會，我們的修訂撥亂反正，釐清全體委員會本身性質是屬於立法會轄下的一個委員會，重新把全體委員會與立法會大會的會議法定人數分開處理，並把前者的會議法定人數由現時的35人減至20人，從而與內務委員會的有關規定看齊。另外，為了方便立法會主席在流會後可盡快召開會議繼續處理餘下議程，以減少浪費寶貴的議會時間，我們的修訂亦賦權立法會主席可以指明在任何時間或任何一天復會。

非建制派應放下恩怨

我們的修訂亦更新了香港立法會古老的呈請書制度：這個制度以遠至159年前的英國西敏寺傳統為藍本，但其實連英國議會本身都已經廢除了這個制度。現時英國新制度的呈請書由公眾提出，香港即使仍然想保留着這項源自19世紀的制度，起碼該因應現實條件轉變修訂呈請書制度。

The opposition camp had been filibustering madly in the Legco for the past many years, which created chaos by almost paralyzing the Legco, holding up many important bills and people's livelihood issues, and undermining Hong Kong's vitality. Finally, the situation took a turn for the better after the Legco at the end of last year adopted the pro-establishment camp's motion to amend the RoP. As a result, the Legco, which was once on the verge of a breakdown, is set to get back on track with less irrational filibustering, and the society will have a rational, solemn constitutional authority back. This is not only a victory for Hong Kong society at large, but also the best new year gift for Hong Kong people.

In fact, social discontent against the minority faction holding the entire Legco as "political hostage" has reached the critical point. As representatives of public opinion, the pro-establishment camp is duty-bound to conform with public opinion to fight for the society's overall interests and Hong Kong's fate.

首先，我們的修訂按立法會大會法定人數增加，相應增加起立啟動呈請書交付委員會處理的人數要求，以貫徹1997年前兩者人數一致的傳統做法；其次是因應現時立法會委員會制度發展成熟，專責委員會已非交付呈請書唯一的一種委員會，轉為把呈請書交由議會集體辯論及考慮是否就有關事宜成立專責委員會。總的來說，新的安排是：如果有35名議員在會議上起立提交呈請書，該呈請書即交付內會處理；若內會決定委任專責委員會處理呈請書內的事宜，內會主席會在立法會動議議案作決定。

基於篇幅所限，本文只能簡單介紹部分修訂，但亦足以顯示這些修訂都是對事不對人。反之，據報道反對派在修訂通過後，聲言“要建制派百倍奉還”繼續抗爭，這種訴諸私人恩怨、沉溺於派系鬥爭的態度，絕非社會之福。新的一年，希望非建制派議員回復冷靜，尊重社會大多數人的意願，回復理性務實議政論政，讓議會內無分派別，共同為本港的整體利益奮鬥。

Duty-bound to fight for Hong Kong

However, from discussion, formulation, submission to the Legco's Committee on RoP, putting it on the Legco's agenda, to my successfully moving it at a Legco meeting and the Legco approving it, it was never easy for the resolution, which was supported by the entire pro-establishment camp. During this period, opposition lawmakers again played "minority dictatorship", demonstrating a crazier-than-before filibuster to stonewall the resolution, including irrationally calling for quorum counts, making lengthy speeches, tabling stacks of similar amendments, and putting forward adjournment of debate motions. The pro-establishment camp hopes this resolution can curb these filibustering tricks of abusing the RoP.

A total of 24 amendments to the Legco's rule book were proposed. Every one of them was put forward after careful consideration and supported by adequate justifications through considering the *Basic Law* and other jurisprudence, the relevant rules of foreign parliaments, and the Legco's

social and constitutional responsibilities. The objectives are to improve and update the RoP and to strike a reasonable and appropriate balance between legislators' right to discuss issues and the Legco's effective exercise of constitutional authority and fulfillment of social responsibilities.

First of all, if we want "affairs can be carried on to success", what is necessary is to "rectify names". Our amendments, therefore, are to set out clearly in the RoP the constitutional and legal basis for the Legco president's authority. The *Basic Law*, Hong Kong's laws and the Legco's RoP set down that, besides exercising the powers conferred by the *Basic Law*, the Legco president can also be empowered to deal more effectively with Legco procedures.

For example, one of the opposition's common tricks is overwhelming amendments. Drawing reference from experience overseas, the RoP of the UK, Canada and other places have powered the heads of constitutional authorities to choose amendments. Therefore, our amendments also establish that Hong Kong's Legco president has the discretion to choose amendments that are more effective and better drafted for Legco members to consider. In addition, similar amendments can be merged, and amendments to government bills that are judged to be meaningless, trivial and unreasonable cannot be moved.

Improve procedures to curb crazy filibustering

To prevent the opposition from irrationally calling for quorum counts to cause adjournments of Legco meetings, our

amendments set things right by clarifying that the Committee of the whole Council is one of the Legco's committees; the quorum requirement for meetings of the Committee of the whole Council shall be treated separately from Legco sittings, with the former being reduced from 35 to 20, which is in line with the relevant provisions of the House Committee. In addition, for the Legco president to convene meetings after adjournment to continue dealing with the remaining agenda as soon as possible so as to reduce the waste of valuable time, our amendments also empower the Legco president to specify any time or day to resume the meeting.

Anti-establishment should put aside grudges

Our amendments also update the Legco's antiquated petition system: The system was based on the Westminster tradition as far back as 159 years ago. However, even the British Parliament has abolished this system. At present, under the UK's new system, petitions are made by the public. If Hong Kong wants to retain this 19th century-originated system, it should at least make the petition system up to date.

First, based on the higher quorum for Legco sittings, our amendments correspondingly increase the quorum for submission of petition to the committee in order to follow the pre-1997 practice of keeping both quorum requirements in line. Second, in view of the Legco's mature committee system, the select committee is no longer the only kind of committee for petition submission, so our amendments change it to submission of petition to the Legco for collective debate and consideration on whether to set up a select committee.

In general, the new arrangements are: If 35 legislators stand up for a petition at the meeting, it will be dealt with by the House Committee; if the House Committee decides to appoint a select committee, the Chairman of the House Committee will move a motion to decide.

Due to limited space, this article only briefly introduces some of the amendments, but it is enough to show that the amendments address practical issues instead of targeting any individuals. On the contrary, it is reported that after the amendments were adopted, the opposition continued to protest and "wanted the pro-establishment camp to pay back a hundred times". This resort to personal grudges and indulgence in factional fighting is never a blessing to society. In the new year, I hope the anti-establishment lawmakers will calm down, respect the wishes of the majority, and resume rational and pragmatic political discussions, so that there will be no factions in the Legco, and we work together for Hong Kong's overall interests. 

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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莨紗綢時裝融合新舊、 結合中西

New Joins Old, East Meets West: Canton Silk Fashion

何善恆結合傳統與環保意念，設計一系列富有現代感的莨紗綢時裝。
Polly Ho combines tradition and eco-awareness concepts in her contemporary design of a Canton silk fashion collection.

向來喜愛到處“尋寶”的香港年輕設計師**何善恆**，數年前機緣巧合下，接觸到廣東特有的莨紗綢，使她一見難忘。這種幾近失傳的布料更啟發她的創作靈感，成立本地時裝品牌“Loom Loop 碌碌”，結合傳統與環保意念，設計一系列富有現代感的莨紗綢時裝。

A few years ago, young Hong Kong designer **Polly Ho** encountered Canton silk, a heritage fabric unique to Guangdong, by chance. It was love at first sight for her. This almost-lost fabric also inspired her creativity and motivated her to set up the local fashion label “Loom Loop”, which features a collection of contemporary fashion using Canton silk.



結合中國盤扣的旗袍，也是令人深刻的“Loom Loop 碌碌” 苧紗綢時裝。Cheongsams that feature Chinese knot buttons is also impressive additions to the Canton silk fashion of “Loom Loop”.

素 有“軟黃金”美譽的苧紗綢源自於明清時期，是一種利用廣東特有植物薯莨汁液製成的純天然染料紗綢製品，須經過浸莨汁、曬莨、封莨汁、煮綢及過河泥等多重人工序，才能製成柔滑、透氣涼快的布料，深得昔日富貴人家青睞。

時裝基本 平凡高貴

曾於旅程親睹製作過程的何善恒慨嘆，苧紗綢雖於2008年被列入國家級非物質文化遺產，近年亦得到發源地佛山一家博物館展出其工藝歷史，但真正懂得這門傳統手藝的人已少之又少。“我不希望下一代人只能在博物館內，隔着玻璃了解這個歷史悠久的手工藝品。”此想法燃點起她創辦“Loom Loop 碌碌”的念頭，透過自

己擅長的時裝設計，讓更多新一代認識中國工藝，繼而保留傳統文化。

將品牌命名為“Loom Loop 碌碌”，原來深有意思。何善恒解釋，Loom指梭織法，Loop指針織法，象徵着時裝的基本步；而中文名“碌碌”則取其英文名譯音，又分別帶有平凡和高貴之意，意味普通平凡之物，也有其美麗高貴的一面。品牌的背後理念更不止於此，曾於時裝設計界工作多年的她，眼見製衣廠大量生產造成極大浪費，故品牌更特別注重環保元素，希望傳統文化與環境都能可持續地發展下去。

民間傳說 創意靈感

何善恒親手設計的首件苧紗綢時裝，是配有西方拉鏈設計的中式旗袍，藉以帶出中西結合的韻味。後來，她專

注設計富中國特色的印花圖案，並利用環保墨水將圖紋打印於苧紗綢之上，使每一季時裝都呈現出獨特風采，成為品牌一大靈魂。她指出，重讀中國民間傳說，尤其激發她的靈感，如《梁祝》、《白蛇傳》、《牛郎織女》等為人熟悉的故事，都成為她眼中有趣的設計元素。最近更將二十四節氣之一的驚蟄作為主題：“我想設計出富有自身文化特色的時裝，不希望只跟着時尚潮流走。”

“Loom Loop 碌碌”設計的苧紗綢時裝當中，尤以《牛郎織女》為主題的2017秋冬系列“The Separated Lovers”充滿中西混合的玩味。這系列除有大量喜鵲圖案外，充滿童心的何善恒更針對“牛”這一元素，主動與家喻戶曉的香港品牌“維他奶”合作，將維他朱古力奶的經典牛仔形象



何善恒 Polly Ho

引發更多人對中國傳統工藝及文化的關注和認識。

“Loom Loop 碌碌”由2014創立至今已3年頭，何善恒笑說早前在國貨公司設快閃店期間，與一位婆婆的交流令她特別難忘。當時婆婆見到“Loom Loop 碌碌”所賣的服裝特別驚喜，問她“怎麼會有苧紗綢的服裝？”何善恒好心提醒婆婆樓上也有店舖賣苧紗綢衣服，着她也可以到其他店選購。怎料，婆婆竟打趣地回應：“我想要新潮款式！”得知婆婆需要，何善恒耐心指導婆婆如何配襯，婆婆也非常樂意接受，更開心地帶數件新潮苧紗綢衣服回家。“這件事一直記在我心頭，希望未來也可以繼續透過時裝，讓人憶起舊事和欣賞中國文化。”

融合於時裝當中，顛覆苧紗綢服裝的刻板形象。“聯乘不限於時裝品牌之間，不同範疇的合作也可擦出火花與共鳴。”何善恒以牛奶盒子作為服裝的配飾，更找來獨立歌手龍小菌於時裝滙上唱出耳熟能詳的廣告歌，用嶄新有趣的呈現方式，為傳統布料、故事添上新意。

穿在身上的傳統

令人深刻的“Loom Loop 碌碌”苧紗綢時裝，亦少不了結合中國盤扣的旗袍與手袋，這個設計方向源自何善恒多年前的深刻小事：“盤扣是中國社會一代傳一代的基本手藝，但現已形成斷層，很多人都不懂得如何綁盤扣，例如我的媽媽。幸好我曾經請教嫻嫻，學會了這個手藝。”她擔心這個手藝會慢慢失傳，便將盤扣製成不同時尚服裝，冀以現代設計，

Reputed as “soft gold”, Canton silk originated from the Ming and Qing dynasties. The satin product is naturally dyed with the extract of Dioscorea cirrhosa Lour, a plant unique to Guangdong. It was highly popular amongst the rich in the past.

The fundamentals of fashion: ordinary elegance Ho saw the production process with her own eyes during the trip. She sighed that although Canton silk was included on the national list of Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2008, craftsmen who still truly know about the traditional craft are rarely available. “The last thing I want to see is a craft with such a long history could only be looked at in a museum setting for our next generations.” The idea inspired her to establish Loom Loop. Through her strengths in fashion design, she strives to bring Chinese crafts to the attention of the new generation, thus help preserve traditional cultures.

There is something deeply meaningful in the name “Loom Loop”. Ho explained that, “loom” is related to weaving while “loop” is related to knitting; they symbolize

以《牛郎織女》為主題的2017秋冬系列“The Separated Lovers”，將維他朱古力奶的經典牛仔形象融合於時裝，顛覆了苧紗綢服裝的刻板形象。Themed around the love story of Altair and Vega, the 2017 fall / winter collection “The Separated Lovers” fused the classic cowboy image of Vitasoy chocolate milk drink into fashion, overthrowing the stiff image of Canton silk clothing.



the basics of fashion. The Chinese name “碌祿” is a transliteration of the two words, and the two Chinese characters implies items that are ordinary and elegant respectively. The characters were chosen to convey that even ordinary objects could exhibit their own beauty and elegance.

Inspired by folklore

The first Canton silk fashion designed by Ho is a Chinese style cheongsam that features the Western element of zipper, which was employed to bring out the charm of East-meets-West. She later focused on designing print patterns that are uniquely Chinese and made use of environmentally-friendly ink to print the patterns on Canton silk. She pointed out that rereading Chinese folk tales proved to be very inspirational for her creativity. The familiar tales of *The Butterfly Lovers*, *The Legend of the White Snake*, *Altair and Vega*, etc, for example, became interesting elements in her designs. The “Awakening of Insects” from the 24 solar terms was recently used as a theme. “I aspire to design fashion that shows our own cultural characteristics instead of merely following what is trending now.”

Amongst the Canton silk fashion items designed by Loom Loop, the charm of East-meets-West is especially noted in the 2017 fall / winter collection entitled “The Separated Lovers”, which is themed around the story of Altair and Vega. The child-at-heart Ho played around with the “cow” idea (Altair is a cow herder) and made the initiative to approach the classic household brand Vitasoy for collaboration. The classic cowboy image of Vitasoy’s chocolate milk drink was merged into fashion to overthrow the stiff image of Canton silk clothes. “Crossover ideas should not be constrained to fashion brands. Chemistry and resonance can also



苧紗綢的獨有製作過程，令其布質不易皺摺，亦特別適合夏天穿着。
With its unique manufacturing process, Canton silk never creases and it is often the first choice for summer clothing.



be found in cross-industry collaboration too.” Ho accessorized her clothes with bags designed with milk cartons. Indie singer Lung Siu-kwan was invited to sing the familiar jingle of the product at a fashion showcase. Using innovative and intriguing presentation, novelty is injected into the traditional fabric and story.

Wearable tradition

The impressive Loom Loop Canton silk fashion, most naturally, cannot be complete without cheongsams and handbags with Chinese knot buttons. The design direction stemmed from a story from years back that has engraved in the mind of Ho. “Knot buttons used to be a basic craft passed down the generations in the Chinese society. Yet, not many people know how to tie a knot button now. I am very lucky that I consulted my grandmother about it and learnt the craft.” She is worried that this craft would slowly become extinct. As such, knot buttons are made into

various fashionable clothes, in hopes that modern designs could inspire interests and awareness of traditional Chinese crafts and culture.

Loom Loop has opened for three years since its inception in 2014. Ho smiled as she retold an anecdote that took place when she opened a pop-up store in a Chinese emporium. Her exchange with an old lady was particularly memorable. The old lady was especially thrilled when she saw the clothes sold by Loom Loop. Ho gently reminded her that there were shops upstairs selling clothes made of Canton silk, and she may want to look at other options. Unexpectedly, the old lady responded cheekily, “But I want something trendy and chic!”. Ho said, “That little episode has always stayed with me. I hope that in the future, my fashion can continue to connect people to their memories and their appreciation of Chinese culture.”



天麻川芎白芷燉大魚頭湯

Gastrodia Chuanxiong Angelica Fish Head Soup

選用大魚頭配合上等藥材，精燉四小時。揭開盅蓋，藥材香氣四溢。此湯除了味道甘美，更有祛風之效。

Carefully selected giant fish heads slowly stewed with the finest Chinese medicinal herbs for four hours. The aromas of the medicinal herbs fill the room when you remove the lid from the pot. This soup has a delicately sweet flavour and also helps the body dispel wind.

舌尖上的 中總傳統

A Bite of the CGCC Tradition

過去百多年，中總一直擔當着工商經貿橋樑的角色。過去逾60年，中總俱樂部的巧手傳統粵菜，長年為大小會議錦上添花，無數會面，幾許協議，都由美味見證。原來舌尖上的中總傳統，足以令交流聯誼場合平添一份味覺回憶。

CGCC has served as a bridge for industry, commerce and trade for more than a century - and for more than 60 years of that time, the CGCC Members' Club's intricately-prepared Cantonese cuisine has served as the perfect accompaniment to meetings and get-togethers of all sizes, as well as more than a few important agreements. This bite of the CGCC tradition has added memorable flavours to exchange and social events.



玫瑰燒鱈片

Roast Eel Slices in Rose Water

鱈片起肉，以玫瑰露及秘方汁料醃製，經過風乾及油炸等步驟，成品外皮香脆，肉質豐腴，細骨香酥可口。Slices of eel are cured in rose water and a secret sauce, air-dried and deep-fried to produce deliciously tender flesh wrapped in a wonderfully crispy skin.

不少識途老饕都愛到會所餐廳用膳，背後原因顯而易見——會所餐廳只招待會員，出品自然不能馬虎。在香港，不少私人會所的名菜都漸為外人所知，使人食指大動。例如港大校友會的蝦多士、香港高級警官餐廳的咖喱餐等。曾幾何時，外人都以有緣一嘗為幸。

廣東清鮮 中菜精粹

中總是香港歷史最長及最具規模的商會之一，向為城中政商名流出入之地，歷年宴請聚會無數。經由中總俱樂部主理的廣東名菜，觥籌交錯間積累良好口碑，一直飲譽圈中。不少長年擁躉，更於俱樂部恆常訂座作定期聚會。旺季期間，問津者眾，會員更有一席難求之嘆。



當紅炸子雞

Crispy Fried Chicken

雞隻以淮鹽隔夜醃好，翌日吊乾沖淨，再以麥芽糖及醋等塗在雞身。炸起即食，皮脆肉嫩。Chicken is marinated overnight in spice salt, hung out to dry and rinsed clean the following morning, and then coated with malt sugar and vinegar. This preparation is then deep-fried, leaving a crispy skin around the succulent meat.

據香港飲食專家“特級校對”陳夢因考證，原來由唐代開始，廣州哪怕是小職位已屬官場肥缺，全因“食在廣州”的粵菜盛名深入人心。得力於豐富的農業和水產資源，廣東廚師可以用較低成本取得新鮮食材，故菜式偏向清蒸慢燉以突出原味。勉強濃油厚醬，反顯過猶不及。



如意吉祥

Lucky Stir-Fried Vegetables

榮譽會長楊釗為虔誠佛教徒，這是他設素宴款客的其中一道菜，以百合、黃耳、時蔬等炒製而成。清爽軟糯兼具，層次豐富。Life Honorary Chairman Charles Yeung, a devout Buddhist, likes to entertain guests with this vegetarian treat. Artichokes and jelly ear fungus are stir-fried with seasonal vegetables to create a refreshing, yet soft and sticky mixture, with intriguing layers of texture and flavour.



原煲臘味飯

Clay Pot Rice with Preserved Meat

秋冬佳選，精挑正昌桂記臘味在飯面煮熟，白飯微帶焦脆，並得臘味油香。高敏堅對其中膾腸更是情有獨鍾，每次預訂均要將膾腸份量加倍。A popular autumn and winter delicacy, this dish is created by boiling the finest preserved meat from Ching Cheong Kwai Kee together with the rice, adding a subtly smoky flavour, as well as a hint of the fragrant oils from the meat, to the soft rice. Ko especially loves the liver sausages, and makes sure to pre-order extra portions of this delicacy every time he comes to the Club.



(左起) 黃波、高敏堅、葉成坤、張成雄、朱卓如
(From left) Wong Bo, Mickey Ko, Ip Shing-kwan, Cheung Sing-hung, Chu Cheuk-yu

俱樂部緣起

中總俱樂部出品着意秉承粵菜烹調精神，選取新鮮食材，配合經驗大廚巧手炮製，由湯羹到甜品，務求為來賓呈獻清鮮原味的嶺南飲食精粹。

時光荏苒，本會俱樂部由1955年起成立，至今已逾60年歷史。本會永遠榮譽會長、俱樂部主席張成雄憶述中總大樓建成不久，會員會面後卻苦無方便聚餐之地，設立私人俱樂部的念頭便悄然滋生。後來，由時任副會長高卓雄、葉若林、吳仲朝、蔡星南、趙公甫、余耀堂及湯秉達等本會先賢發起並集資，俱樂部正式成立。

六十載幾許變遷

本會前榮譽會長葉若林公子，本會榮譽會董、俱樂部稽核葉成坤提到，發



芥膽柚皮扣鵝掌

Braised Pomelo Peel with Goose Feet

精選沙田柚皮配以大鵝掌燒製。張成雄說，添上些許白飯做法乃仿效北京餐館，以豐厚芡汁佐食，滋味獨特。Large goose feet braised with the finest pomelo peel. Cheung said that this delicacy is served with a little boiled rice in the style of Beijing restaurants, along with a rich sauce that provides a unique flavour.

起人欲將俱樂部辦得有聲有色，便物色名廚李堯擔任第一代大廚。當時本會俱樂部有點心供應，食品與今日所見自是有所差別。

外觀與設備，俱樂部亦經歷了幾番變遷。張成雄說，俱樂部成立至今已經歷了數度裝修，當初裝潢與今日已有不少分別。本會常委、俱樂部司庫高敏堅亦說當年的中式裝修出自名家手筆，頗為有名，吸引了不少日本來賓前來用膳及參觀。任職逾30載的俱樂部經理黃波補充，俱樂部曾設有燒豬爐，當時燒味供應更為方便，直至後來因為消防條例所限才棄用。葉成坤更特別指出，俱樂部六、七樓兩層之中，以六樓席位更受歡迎。那是因為俱樂部廚房位於六樓，廣東菜又最講究品嚐時機，上碟後最宜即時品嚐，菜要拿到七樓已經稍嫌涼了幾分。他形容：“這就是‘近廚得食’！”

拿進立會的名菜

說到俱樂部名菜，幾位俱樂部成員都有心水。近年最為人所傳頌的，應該會是“鹹蛋豬腳薑”。俱樂部大廚朱卓如解釋，坊間豬腳薑常以雞蛋烹調，本會改用鹹蛋入饌，目的是免去雞蛋久泡薑醋容易變硬之弊。外表看來，俱樂部“鹹蛋豬腳薑”與一般坊間出品似無分別。但輕輕咬開鹹蛋，人客自會發現口感鬆軟若綿。蛋黃混



於自家精製甜醋，更是甘香馥郁，絕對一試難忘。

葉成坤指，其父葉若林當年經營蛋品生意，試驗以其他蛋來取代雞蛋，最終發現以鹹蛋效果最出色，吃過的人讚不絕口，自此便成了俱樂部著名菜式。黃波說，本會榮譽會長黃宜弘對此最為捧場，幾乎每周開立法會都要預訂幾大煲以饗同事。就算到了現在，立法會代表改由常委廖長江擔任，他也繼承了這份“優良傳統”，不時把這道中總名菜帶入立會。

佳餚紛呈 歡迎預訂

就像數百年歷史的倫敦懷特俱樂部，西洋會員亦懂得“不時不食”之道。

遇上合適季節，時令食品可以預訂精製。中總俱樂部本着為會員服務宗旨，也歡迎會員預訂菜式，例如八寶鴨、炸子雞、金錢雞、紅燒山瑞等。高敏堅更指，俱樂部的凍蟹水準遠勝不少本地潮州酒家。

他續指，由於本會俱樂部為非牟利性質，故一定比外面酒家來得更為實惠。而且，俱樂部選材着重真材實料，少加味精，以粵菜來說更能帶出原汁原味的精髓。張成雄也認為，幸得廚師烹調用心，“舌尖上的中總傳統”方能數十年來在商界中人心目中，與精緻粵菜劃上等號。

Many cuisine connoisseurs love to eat at the CGCC Members' Club for obvious reasons – as the club only serves members, the food has to be something really good and special.

Fresh Cantonese ingredients

CGCC is one of Hong Kong's oldest and largest chambers of commerce, and has hosted some of the territory's most illustrious political and business figures at countless banquets over the years, through which the Members' Club has earned its outstanding reputation in gourmet circles.

Cantonese chefs take full advantage of the rich farming and seafood resources available on their doorstep to obtain fresh ingredients at low cost, with the result that the region's cuisine tends towards lightly steamed or slow braised cooking methods that bring out the original flavours of these



鹹蛋豬腳薑
Pig's Trotters with Ginger and Sweet Vinegar

ingredients – a method that produces far better results than imposing any amount of frying or rich sauces.

Founding of the Members' Club

The Members' Club takes great care to uphold the spirit of traditional Cantonese cuisine by selecting only the freshest ingredients. In the hands of the Club's ingenious chefs, these meticulously-selected raw materials are transformed into everything from rich soups to mouth-watering desserts, all created with one goal: to provide guests with the fresh, clean flavours that characterize traditional cuisines of the Lingnan region.

Time flies, as the saying goes, and it is now more than 60 years since the Members' Club was founded in 1955. As the Chamber's **Life Honorary Chairman** and **Club Chairman Cheung Sing-hung** recalled, after the CGCC Building was built, the members found that they had nowhere to dine together after meetings, and so the idea of creating a private club was born. Senior figures in CGCC's early history subsequently took the lead in developing the idea and fundraising, ultimately resulting in the official founding of the CGCC Members' Club.

Six decades of change

The Chamber's **Honorary Committee Member** and **Club Auditor Ip Shing-kwan**, son of former Honorary Chairman Ip Yeuk-lam, explained that the Clubs' founders wanted to make the club lively and distinctive, so they sought out the celebrated chef Lee Yeu to serve as the Club's first head chef. At the time, the Club served dim sum, so the food was quite different from today's menu.

The Club has also seen many changes in terms of appearance and facilities. Cheung explained that the Club has gone through several renovations over the years, so today's décor differs significantly from previous years. **Standing Committee Member** and **Treasurer Mickey Ko** said that the original Chinese décor was designed by a famous artist of the day. **Wong Bo**, who has been the **Club Manager** for over 30 years, added that at one time the Club even had a pig roaster.

Bringing a Speciality into LegCo

The Club members have their own favorite among the Club's culinary specialities. The most mentioned menu item in recent years is probably the Pig's Trotters with Ginger and Sweet Vinegar featuring Salty



蓮蓉西米焗布甸

Baked Sago Pudding with Lotus-seed Paste

特別選用大粒西米，比坊間出品更為綿韌。金黃一盤，必須趁熱享用。食客更可隨個人喜好預訂時加入栗子蓉，誠為秋冬甜品首選。

Extra-large sago is used to create a texture that is softer and stickier than most restaurants, while the "fresh from the oven" golden color indicates that this is a dessert that is best enjoyed while hot. Guests can also pre-order this speciality with chestnut puree to their personal taste, an option that has made it a popular choice in autumn and winter.

Preserved Eggs. **The Club's Head Chef Chu Cheuk-yu** explained that restaurants usually cook pig's trotters in ginger and sweet vinegar with fresh eggs. The idea behind preparing the dish with salty preserved eggs was to avoid the chewy texture that fresh eggs can acquire when they are marinated in ginger and vinegar for a long time.

Ip Shing-kwan explained that his father Ip Yeuk-lam used to be in the egg product business, hence the attempt to replace fresh chicken eggs with other egg products. The result of this experimentation was that the salty preserved eggs delivered the most outstanding results, with everyone that ate them expressing delight in the resulting flavours and the dish subsequently becoming a speciality of the Club's kitchen. Wong said that Honorary President Philip Wong was a particular fan of this speciality and almost always pre-ordered several portions to share with colleagues at weekly Legislative Council meetings. And while the LegCo is now represented by Standing Committee Member Martin Liao, he has continued this wonderful tradition and

regularly brings this CGCC Members' Club classic into the Legislature.

Book Now to Enjoy Fine Food

The Members' Club is committed to serving CGCC members and welcome members to pre-order specialities such as Eight Treasure Duck, Crispy Fried Chicken, Grilled Pork with Chicken Liver, and Red Braised Turtle. Ko said that the Chilled Crab is far superior to that served in many local Chaozhou restaurants.

He also explained that as the Members' Club is a non-profit organization, it is more affordable than many restaurants. Moreover, as the Club strictly insists on using genuine ingredients and adds only minimal amounts of MSG, its cuisine is actually a more authentic representation of the original flavours of Cantonese food. Cheung expressed a similar view that it is thanks to the chefs' meticulous standards that in the business world, "a bite of the CGCC tradition" has remained synonymous with the finest Cantonese cuisine for so many decades. 🍴

成為俱樂部會員 Become a Club Member

2018年起，但凡中總會會員均可加入俱樂部成為普通會員，年費 HK\$3,000。有意申請者，可向中總俱樂部查詢（電話：2523-5166）。

From 2018, All CGCC members can join the Members' Club as ordinary members with an annual fee of HK\$3,000. If you are interested, please contact the CGCC Members' Club directly (Tel: 2523-5166).



跑道上的極速奔馳 Top Speed on the Racetrack

說起賽車，大家可能想起電影角色於深夜時分，在迂迴曲折的路上飆車的場面。隨着近年電動方程式 Formula E 落戶中環，重燃港人對賽車的興趣，希望親身一嘗在跑道上極速奔馳的刺激感。

The recent arrival of Formula E electric-car racing in Central has reignited Hong Kong people's interest in motor racing. They want to experience the excitement of top speed on the racetrack.

小型賽車在香港說不上是熱門運動，即使有興趣學習亦茫無頭緒，最後只有坐在電視機前欣賞專業車手的超卓技術，聊勝於無。同樣是賽車愛好者，香港小型賽車會（下稱“賽車會”）名譽秘書吳家豪及名譽司庫曾子謙都認為，近年香港的賽車運動發展已較過往成熟，特別是 Formula E 在香港舉行後，令賽車再次成為大家談論的話題。



吳家豪（右）及曾子謙（左）
Andy Ng (right) and Kim Tsang (left)

吳家豪坦言，以往賽車普遍被標籤為危險運動，參與者大多是不良少年，直到近年大眾的態度開始轉變，並以運動形式看待小型賽車。曾子謙亦表示，要在港推動賽車發展，必須全面提升公眾的興趣，爭取更多觀眾：“要讓觀眾知道賽車運動到底是甚麼，才可吸引更多支持者，令賽車在香港得以繼續發展。”

一級方程式是賽車搖籃

我們一般在電視體育新聞看到的是一級方程式賽車，鮮有報道小型賽車。吳家豪表示，小型賽車其實是所有賽車運動的搖籃，不少一級方程式賽車的車手都是從小型賽車起步，隨後才學習其他層面的賽車。在香港，兒童由8歲開始便可接觸小型賽車，主要途徑是參與由賽車會或私人教練舉辦的培訓班，當中首要學習是基本的安全知識和駕駛態度，並使用模擬器上課，具有一定概念後，就可跟隨導師到內地真正學習賽車的實際操作。

男孩子總是對機械和車輛特別感興趣，曾子謙也不例外。他憶述，自小便很喜歡車，早在17歲就已經想學車，後來赴英國留學，機緣巧合下參

觀小型賽車場，從此便愛上了小型賽車！考到車牌後，他全情投入小型賽車這項運動，鍾愛有增無減。

本土賽車手成績優異

另一邊廂的吳家豪則較遲起步：“我在30多歲才接觸賽車，因為工作壓力大，想找些活動鬆弛一下，直到在深圳看了一場賽車比賽便產生興趣，很想親身參與其中，遂開始投入這項運動。”他指出，當時從坊間舉辦的賽車課程入手，掌握一定技術後，更開始參加全國賽和國際賽，並加入賽車會協助推廣這項運動。他笑言，相信很多香港小朋友和他小時候一樣，渴望擁有一架可任由自己操控的車，甚至成為賽車手，這份情意結正好解釋了他為何這麼熱愛賽車。

他們表示，香港也有代表於賽車項目揚威海外，其中年僅14歲的余家寶於去年的美國洛杉磯小型賽車分組賽事中獲第三名，並參與法國X30世界錦標賽，表現令人眼前一亮。而要成為一個專業賽車手，兩人指與其他運動一樣，除了需要對賽車充滿熱誠，還要投入大量時間和心血去學習，並配合有系統的培訓。



欠缺場地成最大障礙

“香港寸金尺土、地少人多，故現時香港沒有賽車場，港人要體驗或學習小型賽車，多會到深圳及珠海等鄰近地區的賽車場，當地不少車隊均是由港人組成。吳家豪坦言：“來回兩地較浪費時間。以余家寶為例，他因為要兼顧學業，故只能在星期六、日到內地練習，難免亦會影響賽車的表現。”

吳家豪續稱，雖然小型賽車自1960年代已引入香港，但政府投放的資源始終有限，當賽事在內地進行，政府亦不能作出監管。“若有關賽事在香港舉辦，場地由康樂文化事務署管理，除可加以監管外，政府在撥款資助方面亦更具彈性。”



Hong Kong Kart Club (hereinafter referred to as “the Club”)’s **Honorary Secretary Andy Ng** and **Honorary Treasurer Kim Tsang**, both racing enthusiasts, believe that the development of motor racing in Hong Kong is now more mature than before. In particular, motor racing has once again become the talk of the town after Hong Kong hosted the FIA Formula E Championship recently.

Ng admitted that motor racing was generally labelled as a dangerous sport and mostly participated by delinquent teenagers in the past. It is only recently that the general public has begun to change their attitude and view karting as a form of sport. Tsang also said that in order to promote motor racing in Hong Kong, we must fully raise the public’s interest to attract more spectators.

Cradle for Formula One racing

Ng said that karting is actually the cradle of all motorsports. In Hong Kong, children can have access to karting from the age of eight, mainly by taking part in training sessions organized by the Club or personal trainers. First and foremost, they will learn about basic safety and driving attitude, and after training on a simulator to reach a predetermined proficiency level, they may go with the instructor to the Mainland to acquire actual racing skills.

Tsang recalled that he was fond of cars since childhood and wanted to learn driving

公眾支持有助普及

雖然面對土地資源不足的問題，惟曾子謙直指賽車事業在香港絕對有發展的空間，“澳門每年都有賽車大賽，也吸引很多香港選手參與，如李英健、歐陽若曦及唐偉楓等。反映香港一直都有熱愛這個運動的群體。”

吳家豪強調，賽車會將繼續舉辦更多賽車活動，為公眾帶來更多接觸賽車的機會，並在安全的環境下公平作賽，在跑道上享受極速奔馳的樂趣。曾子謙亦指，要先讓大家理解及體會正規賽車屬絕對安全，方能讓更多人接受這項運動，從而令賽車更容易在社會得以普及。🌀



when as young as 17 years old. Later, while pursuing education in the UK, he visited a karting circuit by chance, and he has been in love with karting from then on! After he got his license, he devoted himself to the sport of karting.

Local racers shine overseas

Tsang started relatively later: "I came into contact with motor racing in my 30s when I was looking for some activities to relieve the great stress from work. I became interested in the sport when I watched a motor race in Shenzhen, and I have been engaged in the sport since then." He said that at that time he started with private training sessions. When he reached a certain level of proficiency, he began to compete in national and international races and joined the Club to help promote the sport.

They said that some Hong Kong representatives have excelled in overseas motor racing events. Among them is 14-year-old Dick Yu, who finished third in last year's karting championship in Los

Angeles and took part in the X30 Challenge in France, where his performance was impressive.

Lack of venue is biggest obstacle

"Due to its expensive and scarce land as well as dense population, Hong Kong has no racing circuit at present. Hong Kong people will usually go to the racing circuits in neighbouring places such as Shenzhen and Zhuhai if they want to experience or learn karting. Many karting teams in these places are formed by Hong Kongers. Ng admitted: "Travelling back and forth between two places is time consuming. Take Yu as an example. Because he has to attend school, he can only go to the Mainland on Saturdays and Sundays for practice, which will inevitably have an impact on his racing performance."

Ng added that even though karting was introduced into Hong Kong in the 1960s, the resources put in by the Government have always been limited. Also, the Government cannot exercise supervision

when the racing event takes place in the Mainland. "If Hong Kong hosts the events, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department will manage the venue and put the event under supervision. In addition, the Government will have more flexibility in giving funding support."

Public support helps popularization

Despite the problem of insufficient land resources, Tsang pointed out that motor racing absolutely has room for development in Hong Kong. "Every year, Macau hosts motorsport events that attract many Hong Kong participants, including Marchy Lee, Darryl O'Young and Shaun Thong. This shows that there is always a group of people in Hong Kong who love the sport."

Ng stressed that the Club will continue to organize more race events to bring more opportunities for the public to get in touch with motor racing and enjoy the excitement of top speed on the racetrack while competing fairly in a safe environment. 



中總論壇 展望2018經濟 CGCC Forum Explores 2018 Economic Outlook

本會舉辦今年首項重點活動“中總論壇”，從宏觀角度展望經濟發展。今年財政司司長陳茂波應邀擔任主旨演講嘉賓，國家發展和改革委員會副秘書長范恒山及香港交易所市場發展科董事總經理兼項目管理部主管許正宇擔任專題演講嘉賓，探索區域合作與香港機遇。

論壇亦設有對談環節，邀請廣州暨南大學經濟學院教授封小雲、澳門大學社會科學學院經濟學系系主任關鋒、中電集團總監及中華電力有限公司副主席阮蘇少涓、港科院院長徐立之、中國光大控股有限公司執行董事兼首席執行官陳爽及中國銀行（香港）經濟及政策研究主管謝國樑擔任嘉賓，分享區域合作為粵港澳產業發展帶來的機遇。

（演講內容將於《商薈》2月號報道，敬請留意。）





The Chamber's first highlighted event for this year, the CGCC Forum gave analyses on the economic outlook from a macroscopic perspective. **Financial Secretary Paul Chan** was invited to be the keynote speaker. Guest speakers in this year were: **Fan Hengshan, Deputy Secretary-General of National Development and Reform Commission** and **Christopher Hui, Managing Director and Head of Project Management of Market Development HKEX**. They discussed about regional cooperation and opportunities in Hong Kong.

Their speeches were followed by a panel discussion where the guest speakers, including **Feng Xiaoyun, Professor of Economic College of Jinan University**; **Kwan Fung, Acting Head of**

Department of Economics of Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Macau; **Betty Yuen, Group Director & Vice Chairman of CLP Power Hong Kong**; **Tsui Lap-chee, President of the Academy of Sciences of Hong Kong**, **Chen Shuang, Executive Director and CEO of China Everbright Ltd** and **Tse Kwok-leung, Head of Policy & Economic Research at Bank of China (Hong Kong)** shared views on the issues about opportunities brought by regional cooperation for industry development in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. 📍

(Speech contents will be shared in the February issue of CGCC Vision, please stay tuned.)





全國人大外事委員會副主任、中國社會科學院藍迪國際智庫項目專家委員會主席趙白鴿（左）認為，香港具有不少獨特優勢，在“一帶一路”建設中可以發揮戰略作用，而商會在推動企業參與“一帶一路”建設更有實際角色。商會、智庫等組織在打造及整合資源平台，共同推進“一帶一路”建設方面，可以對企業產生推動、助力作用。（12/12）

Zhao Baige (left), **Vice-chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress and Chairman of Advisory Committee of Research for Development International of Chinese Academy of Social Science** said Hong Kong has many unique advantages for playing a strategic role in the construction of the “Belt and Road initiative”. At the same time, the chambers of commerce are able to do practical works. For constructing and integrating the resources platform and promoting the constructions on the “Belt and Road Initiative”, chambers, think tanks and other organizations are the catalysts.



河源市委書記丁紅都（前排左四）表示，在“粵港澳大灣區”中，河源的定位是大灣區東北部的核心城市。河源面積廣闊，待開發空間很大，現正打造生態河源和現代化河源，將形成巨大投資商機。他又指出，河源的發展以交通先行，將連接省內八條高速公路、六個機場、八條軌道交通以及東江黃金水道，以形成與珠三角的一體化。（14/12）

Ding Hongdou (fourth from left, first row), **Secretary of CPC Committee of Heyuan**, said Heyuan is positioned as a core city in the northeast. Having vast area, there is large room for development in Heyuan. The government is now building an ecological and modern city for creating huge investment opportunities. He also pointed out that the development of Heyuan will be piloted by transportation network. 8 expressways, 6 airports, 8 railways and the golden waterway of Dongjiang across the province will be connected for the integration of Pearl River Delta.



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江蘇省委常委、無錫市委書記李小敏（左）表示，無錫現在面臨新的機遇和挑戰，經濟增長穩中有進。產業進一步向中高端發展是無錫在“十三五”的挑戰，無錫會進一步加強與香港的合作，拓展與香港在產業合作上的深度和廣度。無錫將提供更便利、更公平、更開放的營商環境，為企業家在無錫投資興業創造更優越的條件，努力讓無錫成為香港企業家在內地投資的優選地。（8/12）

Li Xiaomin (left), Standing Committee Member of CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee and Secretary of CPC Committee of Wuxi, stated that Wuxi is now facing new opportunities and challenges, while there is steady growth in economics. Further development towards high-end industry is a challenge for Wuxi in the "13th Five-Year" Plan. Wuxi will further strengthen its cooperation with Hong Kong and will expand the depth and breadth of its cooperation with Hong Kong in various industries. Wuxi will provide a more convenient, fairer and opener business environment. A more favorable conditions for entrepreneurs to invest and rejuvenate will be provided in Wuxi. It is hoped that Wuxi will become a preferable investment location for Hong Kong entrepreneurs.



接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 吉林省經濟技術合作局副局長王立群（右四）（7/12）
Wang Liqun (fourth from right), Deputy Director of Economic and Technological Cooperation Department of Jilin Province
2. 廈門市會議展覽事務局副局長邱國躍（右三）（6/12）
Qiu Guoyue (third from right), Deputy Director of Conference and Exhibition Bureau of Xiamen
3. 迪拜出口香港辦事處出口發展經理 Andy Ng（右）（11/12）
Andy Ng (right), Export Development Manager of Dubai Exports HK Office
4. Roscongress 區域專家 Tatyana Bibikova（中）（11/12）
Tatyana Bibikova (middle), Regional Specialist of Roscongress



青委會舉辦聖誕聯歡晚會，席間設交換禮物環節助興，氣氛熱烈。

The Young Executives' Committee organized a Christmas party. Participants exchanged gifts in a lively atmosphere. (13/12)

普天同慶賀聖誕 Christmas Celebrations



婦委會舉行“Wild West 牛仔聖誕派對”，席間設樂隊表演、抽獎遊戲、聖誕禮物交換等節目。

The Ladies' Committee held a Christmas Party at the club house of Leighton Hill. The party was featured by live band performance, lucky draw and gift exchange session. (14/12)





七區聯絡處亦於東莞合辦會員聖誕聯歡晚會，是次行程尚包括參觀稻香集團內地食品加工廠及飲食文化博物館等，出席者逾240人，場面熱鬧。(9-10/12) 📍

The seven District Liaison Groups co-hosted a party for members to celebrate the Christmas in Dongguan. The party, including the trip to food processing factory and the Museum of Food Culture, was attended by over 240. (9-10/12) 📍



會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 愛心行動委員會、灣仔區聯絡處及港島東聯絡處合辦“愛在同一天空下2017”，招待近300位弱勢社群家庭遊覽天際100及錦田鄉村俱樂部。(16/12)
“We Care • We Share” Committee, Wan Chai District Liaison Committee and Island East District Liaison Committee co-organized the “Love under the Same Sky 2017”. Nearly 300 members from disadvantaged families were invited to sky100 and Kam Tin Country Club.

2. 中西區聯絡處參與秋冬假日行人坊開幕典禮暨中西區商貿推廣日，宣傳本會及聯絡處活動，場面熱鬧。(10/12)
Central and Western District Liaison Committee participated in the opening ceremony and business promotion day of Fall/Winter Sheung Wan Promenade for promoting the Chamber's activities.