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“獨角獸” 打造新經濟 “UNICORNS” ARE BUILDING BLOCKS OF THE NEW ECONOMY

助力改革開放 中總奮進四十載

Helping Reform and Opening Up
Through 40 years of Endeavour

你不知道的飲水奧秘

Things You Never Knew about
Drinking Water



目錄 CONTENTS

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會長的話 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

- 4** 冀施政報告加強業界支援拓展商機
Greater Support Needed from Policy Address to Help Businesses Tap Opportunities

政經縱橫 SPOTLIGHT



- 6** “獨角獸” 打造新經濟
“Unicorns” Are Building Blocks of the New Economy

- 14** 助力改革開放 中總奮進四十載
Helping Reform and Opening Up Through 40 years of Endeavour

- 21** 創科產業創新天
I&T Industries Breaking New Ground

立會匯報 VOICE IN LEGCO

- 25** 政府須拿出魄力完善兒童政策
Government Needs Resolve to Improve Child Policy

新一代 YOUNG ELITES

- 31** 你不知道的飲水奧秘
Things You Never Knew about Drinking Water

閒情逸致 LEISURE

- 37** 觀鳥遊踪
Birdwatching Adventures

商會快拍 CGCC SNAPSHOT



42 2018年周年會員大會
Annual General Meeting 2018

46 青委考察江蘇北京
Young Executives' Committee Visits Jiangsu and Beijing

50 接待嘉賓
Reception of Guests

52 會員活動
Members' Activities



45 出訪九州 深化合作
Visit Kyushu for Deepening Cooperation

49 少年太空人騰飛十載
10th Anniversary of Astronaut Training for Youth

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冀施政報告加強業界支援 拓展商機

GREATER SUPPORT NEEDED FROM POLICY ADDRESS TO HELP BUSINESSES TAP OPPORTUNITIES

行政長官正就新一年《施政報告》進行公眾諮詢，中總早前亦向特區政府提交意見書，期望當局因應近期中美貿易爭議情況，為受影響港商提供適切支援，促進本港產業邁向高增值及多元化發展。特區政府更應積極協助工商界把握國家“一帶一路”及“粵港澳大灣區”發展機遇，開拓更多區域合作商機。

加強扶助本地企業發展

中美貿易糾紛持續升溫，香港業界亦開始感受到威脅，估計對本港轉口貿易、航運物流以至金融保險等產業的影響將逐步浮現。面對貿易戰可能造成的訂單損失、成本遞增、銀行信貸趨緊等風險，流動資金相對緊絀的中小企更是首當其衝。本會建議施政報告考慮推出“中小企特別應急基金”，為受影響港商提供低息甚至免息貸款擔保，並優化現有“中小企融資擔保計劃”，例如延長“特別優惠措施”申請期、調低擔保費用、與銀行協商放寬申請批核和簡化索償流程等。

為提升產業整體競爭力，期望特區政府除繼續鞏固本港金融、旅遊、仲裁及專業服務等傳統優勢產業外，也要大力發展創新科技及文化創意等新興產業，特別是早前國家主席習近平明確支持香港成為國際創新科技中心，更為本港經濟升級轉型提供契機。本會期望特區政府鼓勵更多私營機構加大科研資源投放，包括增加中小企研發開支免稅上限、為企業聘請海內外科技人才提供資金補貼，長遠更要進一步提升本地研發開支佔生產總值的比例，收窄與其他創新發達地區的差距。

積極融入大灣區規劃建設

國家近年積極推動“粵港澳大灣區”建設，為本港經濟及工商企業帶來前所未有之新機遇。我們建議特區政府能因應香港的產業優勢範疇，與大灣區相關部門進行緊密協調，例如成立“大灣區金融管理局”，並研究在區內實行“在岸”及“離岸”賬戶雙軌模式、建立人民幣雙向流動機制、

構建灣區電子支付平台等，讓香港的金融及專業服務等優勢行業能發揮功能作用，協助業界進一步拓展灣區發展商機。香港及深圳政府亦可考慮設立“創新科技管理局”，加強兩地創科領域合作，並探討將香港知識產權保障制度逐步於深圳以至整個大灣區落實執行。

要有效實現灣區協同發展，本會認為特區政府應積極爭取由國務院牽頭與粵港澳政府成立高層次“領導協調委員會”，廣邀專家學者及業界代表為灣區整體規劃出謀獻策，再由委員會下設的不同專責辦公室執行相關政策倡議，讓粵港澳三地可探討更多嶄新模式推動產業發展。本會亦期望施政報告考慮出台更多便利港人往返灣區工作及生活的措施，包括落實“港人港稅”安排、放寬私家車跨境牌照限制、推動高鐵票全面電子化、擴展“長者醫療券計劃”範圍至大灣區等，構建區域共同生活圈。

拓展多元市場發展空間

香港擁有“一國兩制”獨特優勢，金融及專業服務亦與國際高度接軌，有力為“一帶一路”項目提供基建融資、項目營運管理、市場國際化等配套服務。特區政府可加強聯繫絲路基金及亞投行等區域金融機構，並與內地協商擴大金融市場互聯互通，進一步鞏固香港作為區域金融樞紐及全球最大離岸人民幣中心的地位。

此外，香港亦可發揮聯繫內地與東盟的樞紐角色，透過去年簽訂的《香港—東盟自由貿易協定》，進一步與東盟深化合作，例如推動在當地興建香港產業園，並爭取更多東盟成員國支持本港加入《區域全面經濟夥伴協定》，全面擴大香港商品及服務貿易的市場網絡發展。

總括而言，本會期望新一份《施政報告》能提供更多促進本地產業多元及可持續發展的政策措施，協助港商企業抓緊國家發展機遇、拓展更多海內外市場，以應對外圍不明朗因素帶來的挑戰。📍

“ 期望當局因應近期中美貿易爭議情況，為受影響港商提供適切支援，促進本港產業邁向高增值及多元化發展。

It is hoped that the HKSAR Government will provide appropriate support to affected Hong Kong businesses in light of the recent Sino-US trade disputes and drive Hong Kong's industries toward high value-added and diversified development. ”

CGCC made a written submission to the HKSAR Government earlier in response to the Chief Executive's public consultation on her coming *Policy Address*. It is hoped that it will provide appropriate support to affected Hong Kong businesses in light of the recent Sino-US trade disputes and drive Hong Kong's industries toward high value-added and diversified development. The HKSAR Government should actively assist the business sector to capture development opportunities presented by the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the "Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area", and open up more possibilities for regional cooperation.

Stronger support for development of local businesses

Hong Kong businesses are beginning to feel the threat as Sino-US trade disputes continue to escalate. Hong Kong may gradually come under menace of such trade tension. CGCC proposes the launch of "SME Special Contingency Fund" to provide low-interest or interest-free loan guarantees for SMEs in addition to improving the existing "SME Financing Guarantee Scheme".

To improve the overall competitiveness of Hong Kong's industries, CGCC hopes that the HKSAR Government will make vigorous effort to drive the development of emerging industries while continuing to consolidate our traditionally advantageous sectors. Notably, President Xi Jinping clearly expressed support earlier for Hong Kong's development into an international innovation and technology (I&T) hub, which will also provide opportunities for Hong Kong's economic upgrading and transformation. CGCC hopes that the HKSAR Government will encourage private organizations to allocate more resources to scientific research, and in the long run further improve local R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP to close the gap between Hong Kong and other I&T-developed regions.

Plans and developments for integrating into the Bay Area

China has been promoting the development of the Bay Area in recent years, creating unprecedented opportunities for Hong Kong's economy as well as industrial and commercial enterprises. To enable Hong Kong's priority industries, such as the financial and professional service sectors, to play a functional role in helping businesses to maximize Bay Area opportunities, we recommended the HKSAR Government to closely coordinate

with relevant departments of the Bay Area. The Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments can consider setting up an "Innovation and Technology Authority" to augment cooperation in I&T. They can also explore implementing Hong Kong's intellectual property protection system in Shenzhen and even the entire Bay Area.

To effectively realize coordinated development in the Bay Area, CGCC believes that the HKSAR Government should take a proactive approach and seek to collaborate with the Guangdong and Macao governments to set up a high-level "Leadership Coordination Committee" led by the State Council. Experts, scholars and industry representatives should be invited to contribute to the overall planning of the Bay Area. Relevant policy initiatives will be implemented by ad-hoc offices under the committee. CGCC also hopes to see more measures from the government to facilitate Hong Kong people to work and live in the Bay Area. It would be an effective driver for a common regional living circle.

Bigger space for diversified market development

Backed by unique advantages of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy and her financial and professional services that are highly aligned with international standards, Hong Kong is well-positioned to provide support services for "Belt and Road" projects. The HKSAR Government can strengthen ties with regional financial institutions, such as the Silk Road Fund and the AIFB, and seek to expand financial market interconnection with the Mainland to further bolster Hong Kong's position as a regional financial hub and the world's largest offshore RMB centre.

In addition, Hong Kong can act as a pivot point that links the Mainland with ASEAN. It should continue to deepen cooperation with ASEAN through the *Hong Kong-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement* signed last year, and get more ASEAN members to support Hong Kong's accession to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership to expand its market network for trade in goods and services.

In conclusion, CGCC hopes that the coming *Policy Address* will provide more policy measures for the diversified and sustainable development of local industries and help Hong Kong businesses capture opportunities of our country's development so as to explore more domestic and overseas markets against the challenging backdrop of external uncertainties. 🌀

“獨角獸” 打造新經濟

“Unicorns” Are Building Blocks of the New Economy



“獨角獸”泛指估值超過十億美元而未有上市的初創公司，經營大多涉及創新與科技，往往被視為新經濟發展的重要風向指標。香港的“獨角獸”數量或規模雖然不及美國、中國，但不少開始嶄露頭角，可望成為推動香港成為國際創科中心。

The term “unicorn” broadly refers to unlisted start-ups that are valued at over USD 1 billion. They are regarded as important weathervanes in the development of the new economy. While Hong Kong “unicorns” cannot be comparable with their counterparts in the US or China in terms of number and scale, many are beginning to make their marks. They are well placed to propel Hong Kong to become an international hub for innovation and technology.



蘇傑 Su Jie



龍沛智 Simon Loong

蘇傑：改變市場氛圍 利“獨角獸”發展

7月公佈的《2018年全球創新指數》顯示，瑞士、英國、美國等發達經濟體仍然引領全球新科技的發展。而香港及中國分別上升了2位及5位至第14位及第17位，兩者均首次躋身20位之列，充分展現強勁的追趕勢頭。

香港“獨角獸”急起直追

然而，若以“獨角獸”企業的數目來說，香港與歐美甚或內地相比則猶有不及。中銀香港發展規劃部高級經濟研究員蘇傑認為資源投放乃癥結所在。“雖然近年香港的研發開支和人員的數目持續增長，但研發開支所佔GDP比重始終未能突破0.8%，較內地、新加坡、韓國和台灣的2.06%、2.02%、4.15%和3.12%為低。”可幸的是本年度《財政預算案》建議預留逾500億元發展創科，並期望於2022年前將研發開支佔GDP比率提高至1.5%，亦見政府決心加快創科的發展步伐。

蘇傑綜觀香港的投資氛圍，投資者普遍只願意承受低風險投資，錦上添花居多，鮮有雪中送炭；很多家族基金也選擇投資房地產及金融市場，對創新科技投資金額不高，整個社會在資金上踴躍支持創科的氣氛尚未形成。他並指出，香港市場規模不足、樓價

高企造成創新活動基建場地緊張、初創企業營運成本高等問題，大大限制本港創新科技發展。

創科開發宜具獨特性

蘇傑建議有意開創科技事業的初創公司，在定位上要盡量避開目前市場發展較為飽和的行業與領域，宜從目前市民生活的主要障礙或不便處入手，發掘市場的空白和業務機遇，減少不必要競爭，並專注某一獨特領域的開發，不求“大而全”，而力求“小而美”。如業務能夠彰顯香港特色，利用自由經濟的特點，實現開創性發展，日後就有可能為內地產品或服務提供借鏡，成為先驅。他續指，香港交易所落實容許同股不同權公司上市，將鼓勵更多初創科企上市集資，拓展業務。

內地培養“獨角獸”有法

內地的經驗亦值得香港借鏡。根據《中國創新科技發展報告2016-2017》顯示，目前內地創新資源投入不斷增加，全國研究與試驗發展經費支出達1.4萬億元人民幣，位居世界第二位。蘇傑認為，內地創科迅速發展具三大因素，“首先，中國政府積極支持雙創，出台優惠政策扶持創新；其次，內地市場需求龐大，使創新發展漸具規模；最後，創業板、新三板等配套服務逐漸興起，引發更多資金投入創科發展之餘，同時營造良好的發展氛圍。”

濃厚的創新科技氛圍有利孕育多元化的初創公司，使內地越來越多“獨角獸”逐漸躋身世界前列。蘇傑表示，其成功背後乃因國家經濟已轉向高質量、新技術方向發展，培育“獨角獸”的創投融資市場也趨向多元化，內地大部分“獨角獸”正是在這背景下茁壯成長。還有，政府的創業、創新政策，如引導基金、眾創空間等配套措施陸續出台，加上創新人才的紅利不斷增加，也有利“獨角獸”的持續發展。

國家機遇千載難逢

香港是內地連接世界的橋頭堡，中央也非常重視香港的創科發展。國家主席習近平早前就批示，支持香港成為國際創新科技中心。蘇傑認為這是千載難逢的機遇：“國家已推出多項推動香港創科的措施，包括容許香港科研人員直接申請‘中央財政科技計劃’、邀請香港科技專才進入國家科技專家庫、在內地開設的科研機構享有進口稅優惠等。”隨着大灣區規劃正式出台，落馬洲河套地區的港深創新及科技園建設也勢必加快推進。

展望未來，在國家政策支持下，香港的科技企業可望利用本地市場直接上市，有利研究成果能有效轉化為產品，藉以彌補長期以來本地科研成果產業化不足的問題，或可成就更多本地“獨角獸”企業。

龍沛智：善用本港 優勢創“獨角獸”奇跡

憑藉國際金融中心的雄厚實力及完善的環球商貿網絡，香港在短短數年間已迅速成為全球最具吸引力的初創企業樞紐之一。不僅世界各地的初創企業選擇落戶香港，本地不少年輕人亦樂於投身創科產業，香港不過是立錐之地，卻孕育出廣受市場關注的“獨角獸”企業。



新華社 Xinhua

主力從事網貸業務的本地金融科技公司 WeLab 即為箇中表表者。WeLab 於 2013 年在香港成立，其中一位**創辦人龍沛智**曾在銀行界打滾十多年，熟悉借貸市場並擅長風險管理。由於有感本港的金融服務存在相當大的改變空間，他遂與友人成立 WeLab，並在翌年進軍內地，旗下包括移動貸款平台“我來貸”及香港線上貸款平台 WeLend。

立足香港 進軍世界

2013 年，正值政府開始銳意推動創新科技發展，而 WeLab 剛好抓住機遇，令公司短短半年已取得不俗成績。龍沛智憑着個人對大中華市場的認識，加上 WeLab 在港經營的經驗，翌年開始拓展內地市場，並受到投資者青睞。

2015 年，該公司在深圳宣佈完成 2,000 萬美元 A 輪融資。及至 2017 年 11 月，WeLab 在全新 B+ 輪股權及債務戰略融資中籌得 2.2 億美元，雖然集團未有提及在 B+ 輪後的最新估值，但市場估計，當時市值已擴大至 10 億美元的“獨角獸”規模。

談及推動公司迅速發展的關鍵時，龍沛智相信，善於掌握香港優勢，佈局海外，是 WeLab 以至本港其他成功創科公司的共通點。“香港具有友善的創新產業政策框架，加上本地人才擁有較佳的語言和應變能力，兼具國際視野，令不少本地創科公司選擇先立足香港，待商業模式成熟後，再擴展至其他地區，逐步建立業務版圖。”

齊心打造科技龍頭

龍沛智認為，政府及金融業界近年日益重視創新科技，對推動本港創科產業的發展有正面作用。但他同時強調，本港的創科產業起步不過數年，加上以人口和本地市場規模計算，香港在絕對優勢上略為遜色，故本地創科公司若想躋身“獨角獸”之列，立足香港，放眼世界為不二之法。

不過，拓展海外市場從來並非易事。龍沛智認為，互聯網的普及大大改變市場生態，造就顛覆市場的新經濟產業。他總結 WeLab 的創業歷程，認為只要有夢想，凡事可成真。“憑藉政府提供的創科配套，吸引創科人員來港發展，加上業界互相交流，打造大灣區成中國科技的龍頭。凡此種種，

均有助孕育本地成功的創科公司，令更多本地初創能在國際打響名堂。”

龍沛智又強調，團隊合作和創意激發相當重要。“一支優秀的團隊能夠互相砥礪，從而激發無限創意，並把意念結合金融科技，如此才能造就出獨特的產品和服務。”因此，他指WeLab相當重視用家的回應，無論是批評或意見，均視為公司檢討和改進的機會。

問及公司未來的發展，龍沛智直言會繼續着力發展香港和內地的市場，以至東南亞的業務，他認為市場尚有不少空間，如虛擬銀行正是其中之一，並謂期望未來能成為本港首批獲發牌的虛擬銀行。

把握機遇 融入國家

對於國家主席習近平早前批示支持香港成為國際創科中心，龍沛智認為，此舉有助進一步推動香港初創企業的發展。以粵港澳大灣區規劃為例，龍沛智指出，有關規劃是國家發展的重要戰略，中央的政策將有助本港企業在此重要平台上，融入國家的發展大局。“香港作為高度國際化城市，無論是營商、法治、資訊科技、基礎建設及金融體系均有其獨特優勢，本港企業若能把握大灣區的機遇，相信可推動粵港澳的金融合作邁向更高層次，而港企亦能從中覓得寶貴的商機。”

“無論在尋求合作夥伴或招攬人才方面，初創企業的團隊都應膽大心細、爭取先機；同時，要認清自己產品和服務的優勢和不足，然後利用科技解決或優化，使它能妥善在實際生活中應用。”龍沛智相信，只要產品和服務具獨特性而且能不斷作出調整，與時並進，定能在市場上穩佔一席位。🌀



Su Jie: Changing Market Ambiance Favorable for the Growth of “Unicorns”

Relaxed in July, the *Global Innovation Index 2018* indicates that developed economies such as Switzerland, the UK and the US are still leading the world in technological development. Hong Kong and China, on the other hand, climbed up two and five places respectively to rank 14 and 17. Both have made their ways to the top twenty for the first time, demonstrating strong momentum in catching up.

Hong Kong “unicorns” catching up at full throttle

However, in terms of the number of “unicorn” companies, Hong Kong is lagging much behind Europe, the US and the Mainland. According to **Su Jie, Senior Economist for the Department of Development and Planning, Bank of China Hong Kong**, input of resources is the crux of the problem. “In Hong Kong, research expenses fail to break the 0.8% mark of GDP and remain much lower than 2.06%, 2.02%, 4.15% and 3.12% spent in China, Singapore, Korea and Taiwan, respectively.” The good news is that the government has proposed to earmark over HKD 50 billion for developing innovative technologies in the latest Budget, showing that it is determined to step up support to drive the growth of Hong Kong’s innovation and technology sector.

Taking an overview on Hong Kong’s investment atmosphere, Su reckons that investors are, generally, only willing to undertake low-risk investment. Many family foundations have chosen to invest in real estates and the financial market; not much is invested in innovative technologies. Overall, the society is yet to form an ambiance that actively supports innovation and technology with capital. He also pointed out that the market scale of Hong Kong is rather limited. Soaring property prices have made it difficult to develop infrastructure and venues for innovation and technology activities. This, coupled with the high operating costs of start-ups, is restricting the growth of our innovation and technology sector.

Uniqueness most needed in developing innovation and technology

Su suggests that start-ups wishing to tap the innovation and technology market should steer away from industries and

scopes where market developments have more or less reached full capacity. Start-ups should find an entry point by addressing major obstacles and inconveniences faced by the public. They should uncover the voids and business opportunities of the market, and at the same time, focus on developing a certain unique territory. What they should look for is not “big and all-encompassing”, but rather “small and beautiful”. If their business can highlight the characteristics of Hong Kong, these start-ups could become pioneers and serve as reference cases for Mainland products or services in the future. He continued that the Hong Kong Exchange’s confirmation to allow companies with weighted voting rights to get listed in Hong Kong will encourage more innovation and technology start-ups to list and secure financing for expansion.

The successful Chinese model for nurturing unicorns

The experience of the Mainland is also worth studying. According to the *Report on Development in Innovative Technologies in China 2016-2017*, the state spent 1.4 trillion yuan on research and experimental development, raking second globally. Su saw three major drivers in the rapid development of innovation and technology on the Mainland. “Firstly, the Chinese government is actively supporting innovation and entrepreneurship. A number of incentives and policies were rolled out to support innovation. Secondly, the colossal demand of the Mainland market gives innovation development its needed scale. Lastly, with complementing services, such as the Growth Enterprise Market, the New Third-Board Market, etc, more capital is drawn to invest in developing innovation and technology, and at the same time, creating a good ambiance for development.”

More and more Mainland “unicorns” are topping international lists. Su said that such success comes from the Chinese economy, which is transforming towards high quality and new technologies. The venture capital markets which breed “unicorns” are also becoming more diversified. Moreover, government policies on new businesses and innovation (including complementing measures like guiding funds and co-working space) have created a favorable setting for the continuous development of “unicorns”, which are launched one after another. The ever-increasing salary bonus enjoyed by innovation professionals also helps.



Once-in-a-lifetime opportunities in China

Hong Kong is a bridgehead that connects the Mainland to the world. The Central Government attaches great importance to the development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong. Chinese President Xi Jinping, for example, made a directive to support Hong Kong in becoming an international hub for innovation and technology earlier on. Su considered this a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. “The state has launched a number of initiatives to drive innovation and technology in Hong Kong. For example, technology and research professionals of Hong Kong can directly apply for science and technology funding by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) and the Ministry of Finance. Hong Kong’s technology talents are invited to



enter the National Science and Technology Programmes Expert Database, and technology and research organizations setting up in the Mainland can enjoy import tax incentives, etc.” With the official launch of the Greater Bay Area plan, the construction of the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation & Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop area will undoubtedly be propelled.

Going forward, Hong Kong technology companies can look forward to going public directly through the local market under the support of state policies. This arrangement is instrumental in transforming research outcomes into products, and in turn closes the long-time gap in industrializing local research outcomes. This may give rise to more local unicorn companies.

Simon Loong: Leveraging on Hong Kong’s Strengths to Create “Unicorn” Miracles

In just a few years’ time, Hong Kong has rapidly become one of the most attractive entrepreneurial hubs across the globe. Not only that many start-ups have chosen to base in Hong Kong, but many young people are now keen to work in the innovation and technology sector. Hong Kong is a very small place, yet, it too can nurture “unicorn” companies that are making news in the market.

WeLab, a local fintech company that focuses on online lending business, is a textbook case. Founded in 2013 in

Hong Kong, one of **the company’s co-founders of WeLab Simon Loong** had worked in the banking industry for more than 10 years. He is very familiar with the lending market and is good at managing risks. Sensing that there was huge room for improvement in Hong Kong’ financial services, he and his friends set up WeLab and accessed the Mainland market in the following year. Under the company’s umbrella are the mobile lending platform Wolaidai and Hong Kong online lending platform WeLend.

Securing a foothold in Hong Kong for global business expansion

In 2013, when the government began to actively promote the development of the innovation and technology sector, WeLab seized the chance and made remarkable achievements in just six months. Riding on his personal knowledge of Greater China markets as well as the operation experience of WeLab in Hong Kong, Loong began expanding into the Mainland market in the following year. His company was favored by investors.

In 2015, the company announced in Shenzhen that it had completed Series A funding of USD 20 million. By November 2017, WeLab secured USD 220 million of combined Series B+ equity and debt strategic financing. According to market estimates, the company had already crossed the USD 1 billion “unicorn” threshold at the time.

Speaking of the key drivers for the rapid development of the company, Loong believed that being astute in grasping the strengths of Hong Kong and placing itself for overseas expansion are the common features of WeLab and other successful innovation and technology companies in Hong Kong. “Hong Kong has a friendly policy framework for the innovation sector. Local talents have better language skills, ability to adapt to changes and international horizon. Many local innovation and technology companies have chosen to secure an initial foothold in Hong Kong. When the business model matures, their next step is to expand into other areas.”

Joint efforts towards technology leadership

According to Loong, the government and the financial industry have been placing increasing emphasis on innovative

technology, which would help accelerate the development of Hong Kong's innovation and technology industries. Yet, he also emphasized that as the local innovation and technology sector has only been around for a few years, and given the size of our population and local market, Hong Kong has a weaker edge in terms of absolute competitiveness. Therefore, setting roots in Hong Kong and having a global vision is the right direction.

However, tapping overseas markets is never easy. Loong feels that popularization of the internet has changed the market ecology significantly, giving rise to new economy industries that are causing havoc in the market. Looking back on the founding of WeLab, Loong concludes that when there is a dream, there is a way to make it come true. "Riding on complementing initiatives provided by the government, more innovation and technology professionals will be attracted to stay and grow in Hong Kong. Added with the interaction within the industry, the Greater Bay Area can become the technology leader in China."


Loong also stresses the vital importance of team work and innovative inspiration. "Members in an outstanding team can encourage each other and stimulate unbounded creativity. Unique products and services are created by fusing ideas with fintech." He points out that WeLab values users' feedback – both positive and negative. The company sees it as an opportunity for review and improvement.

Speaking of the company's future growth, Loong admits that they would continue to focus on developing the Hong Kong and Mainland markets as well as their business in Southeast Asia. He reckons there is still ample room for growth in these markets. For example, virtual banks are one of the potential areas. He hopes to become one of the first licensed virtual banks in Hong Kong.

Seizing opportunities to integrate into China

In response to the directive issued earlier by Chinese President Xi Jinping on supporting Hong Kong to become

an international hub for innovation and technology, Loong thinks the idea would further promote development for Hong Kong start-ups. "Hong Kong has unique advantages in business operation, law and order, information technology, infrastructure and the financial system. By seizing Greater Bay Area opportunities, local companies can lift financial cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau to an even higher level, from which Hong Kong companies can identify valuable business opportunities."

"As for identifying partners or recruitment, start-up teams should be daring yet meticulous to grasp early opportunities. At the same time, they must also be acutely aware of the strengths and shortfalls of their products and services, which can then be resolved or optimized by technology so they can be successfully applied in everyday life." Loong is confident that, by maintaining the uniqueness of their products and services, constant finetuning and keeping abreast of the times, they can certainly secure a place in the market. 



助力改革開放 中總奮進四十載

Helping Reform and Opening Up Through 40 years of Endeavour

中華人民共和國成立以來，中總同仁一直努力參與新中國建設，至今從不間斷。在國家改革開放進程中，中總成員積極參與投資，同時擔當橋樑角色，為推動香港與內地經貿聯繫發展，以及配合國家“引進來、走出去”而努力不懈。

走過改革開放四十年的漫長道路，國家確是經歷翻天覆地的變化：從一個貧窮落後的農業國，一躍成為世界第二大經濟體，當前成果實在得來不易。撫今追昔，中總成員於此傳奇一章，幸未缺席。

While participating and investing in our country's reform and opening up, CGCC's members also act as a bridge and tirelessly promote economic and trade ties between Hong Kong and the Mainland, as well as support the country in the context of "bringing in, going out".

Our country has indeed undergone momentous changes after four decades of reform and opening up: its transformation from a poor and backward agricultural country to the world's second largest economy is really a hard-won accomplishment. Reflecting on the past in the light of the present, CGCC's members have not been absent from this marvellous chapter of our country's development.



考察內地 開創先河

Pioneer of business delegations to the Mainland

建國初期，香港工商界對內地經濟發展情況所知不多，中總擔當內地商務考察的先行者，1950年組織的“港澳工商界東北觀光團”被視為建國後首個香港工商界考察團。

及至改革開放之先，早於中央決定試辦深圳特區之前，中總已應深圳市政府邀請前往考察。伴隨內地改革開放的步伐，商務考察的次數愈加增多、範圍愈加廣泛，近至珠三角、長三角，遠及甘肅、青海、寧夏、黑龍江、內蒙古都一一踏遍。

CGCC was an early organizer of business delegations to the Mainland in the initial days of the PRC's founding. The “Hong Kong-Macau Business Community Northeast China Tour Group” organized in 1950 was regarded as the first such delegation after the founding of the republic.

On the Shenzhen Municipal Government's invitation, CGCC started to make business visits to the Mainland as early as before the Central Government decided to experiment the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. As the Mainland's reform and opening up gather pace, such visits have been increasing in frequency and widening in scope, covering the Pearl River Delta and Yangtze River Delta regions nearby, and Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia further away.

投資內地 蔚成熱潮

Upsurge in investment in the Mainland

同時，中總開創了投資內地的熱潮，改革開放伊始先後成立投資與貿易諮詢組和中國四化服務委員會，帶動香港工商界到內地投資設廠。中總成員更創造了多個“第一”：

- 1978年：鄧焜副會長、劉浩清會員捐資興建的廣州市機械化養雞場，為第一個香港的捐贈項目。
- 1980年：伍沾德會董投資的北京航空食品有限公司是第一間內地和香港合資企業，並取得“中華人民共和國外國投資管理委員會外資審字(1980)第一號”的批准文件。
- 1982年：楊釗會長旗下旭日集團大進製衣廠進軍廣東，為首間“三來一補”企業。
- 1983年：霍英東會長於廣州投資興建白天鵝賓館，為第一間內地和香港合作的五星級酒店。
- 1985年：曾憲梓會長於家鄉梅縣投資100萬美元設廠，以合辦形式創立中國銀利來有限公司，引入先進製造領帶技術設備。
- 改革開放初期，蔡冠深會長旗下的新華集團便已投資廣東的水產業，包括養殖、捕撈和海產加工。

Meanwhile, CGCC triggered an upsurge in investment in the Mainland when, at the beginning of reform and opening up, it set up an investment and trade advisory group and the China Four Modernizations Service Committee to drive the Hong Kong business community towards investing and setting up factories in the Mainland. CGCC's members also scored a number of “firsts”:

- 1978: The mechanized chicken farm set up by Vice-Chairman Tang Kwan and Member Liu Hao-ting in Guangzhou was the first project donated by Hong Kong.
- 1980: Beijing Air Catering Co Ltd in which Committee Member James Wu invested, was the first joint venture between the Mainland and Hong Kong and the first to be granted approval by the Foreign Investment Regulation Commission of the People's Republic of China.
- 1982: Advancetex Fashion Garment Manufactory, a subsidiary of Chairman Charles Yeung's Glorious Sun Enterprises, set up a factory in Guangdong, which was the first enterprise engaged in processing and assembly of supplied materials and parts or compensation trade.
- 1983: The construction of White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou, in which Chairman Henry Fok invested, was the first joint-venture five-star hotel between the Mainland and Hong Kong.
- 1985: Chairman Tsang Hin-chi invested USD1 million to set up Silverlion Co Ltd in his hometown, Meixian County as a joint venture, which brought in advanced tie manufacturing technology and equipment.
- As early as in the initial stage of reform and opening up, Chairman Jonathan Choi's Sunwah Group had already invested in Guangdong's aquaculture industry, including farming, fishing and seafood processing.



支持廣交會 從不間斷

Uninterrupted support for Canton Fair

再簡單的事，只要長年堅持重複做就不簡單。“中國出口商品交易會”於1957年創立，每年春秋兩季在廣州舉行，中總率先以實際行動支持，動員和組織會員參展，從首屆至今50多年從不間斷，並為主辦機構代辦發帖工作至2000年為止，經中總聯絡出席廣交會有近40,000人次，在國家開闢通往世界市場的道路，中總的先鋒作用顯而易見。

Since 1957, Guangzhou has been hosting the “China Import and Export Fair” (Canton Fair) every spring and autumn. Taking the lead in giving support through action, CGCC mobilized and organized its members to participate in the fair and has been doing so uninterrupted for more than 50 years since the inception of the fair. It also sent out invitations on behalf of the organizer until 2000. Nearly 40,000 invitations made by CGCC were accepted. Therefore, CGCC’s role as a vanguard in the country’s efforts to open up the global market is obvious to all.



培育人才 不甘後人

Not to be outdone in talent cultivation

1980年代初，改革開放如火如荼之際，國家對具備國際視野的經貿人才需求殷切，中總遂於1982年創辦“香港工商業研討班”，並以“辦好研討班”為核心任務，課程設計與時並進，至今培訓國家經貿人才逾7,000人，當中不少學員學成後均獲擢升，擔任國家和省部級領導崗位，如原全國政協副主席黃孟復、上海市委書記李強及財政部部長劉昆等。

Our country was in urgent need for economic and trade talents with a global vision in the early 1980s when reform and opening up was in full swing. With this in mind, CGCC started the “Hong Kong Industry and Commerce Training Program” in 1982. Focusing on running the programme well, it ensures that the curriculum always keeps pace with the times. It has so far trained over 7,000 economic and trade talents for the country. After completing the programme, many of them were promoted and hold leadership positions at the state and provincial levels, such as Huang Mengfu, former Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Li Qiang, Secretary of CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee and Liu Kun, Minister of Finance.



促進商貿 功在非常

Remarkable achievements in promoting commerce and trade

1990年代，中國和美國每年就延續最惠國待遇問題上爭論不休，中總再次發揮橋樑角色從中斡旋，與本港工商團體組團赴華盛頓遊說，並主動邀請美國政界人士訪問香港和珠三角城市，加強他們延續最惠國待遇的信心。爭取過程幾近十年，中總始終努力不懈，使待遇順利獲得延長，令中美貿易關係得以持續發展。

In the 1990s, China wrangled with the US Government over its MFN status every year. CGCC and Hong Kong's industrial and commercial groups formed a delegation to lobby support in Washington and invited US politicians to visit Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta cities. The process lasted nearly a decade, during which CGCC worked assiduously to ensure that the MFN status was successfully renewed so that Sino-US trade relations could continue to develop.

從2003年CEPA正式簽署實施至今，中總在不同階段均扮演積極推動者角色，透過各種渠道包括研討會、考察訪問、設立網站等，協助香港工商界充分理解及掌握當中機遇。2013年，中總特別舉辦“CEPA十年 粵港共贏”論壇，探討深化粵港合作和促進服務貿易自由化等課題，同期舉辦專題展覽，加深大眾對CEPA的認識。

Since the official signing of the CEPA in 2003, CGCC has played an active role as a facilitator at various stages, assisting the Hong Kong business community to fully understand and capture opportunities through various channels including seminars, study visits and websites. In 2013, CGCC staged the “CEPA in a Decade: Guangdong-HK Win-win Cooperation” forum and concurrently held a picture display to enhance public understanding on CEPA.



近年內地經濟不斷發展壯大，配合國家“引進來、走出去”的步伐，中總積極參與創立及籌辦世界華商大會。1993年，中總在香港主辦第二屆大會。及至2001年，中總促成第6屆世界華商大會首次踏足祖國大地在南京舉行，為內地企業走向世界搭橋鋪路。

The Mainland's economy has continued to grow in recent years. In line with the country's strategy of attracting foreign investment and going global, CGCC has actively participated in setting up and organizing the World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention (WCEC). CGCC hosted the 2nd WCEC in Hong Kong in 1993 and then in 2001, it helped bring the 6th WCEC to Nanjing, the first time the Convention was held in the motherland, paving the way for Mainland enterprises to go global.



繼往開來 迎新格局

Look on the past to herald a new landscape ahead

區域合作乃當前大勢所趨，為此中總於2010、2012、2017年舉行“香港高峰論壇”，近年又先後於吉隆坡、新加坡、胡志明市、雅加達及巴黎舉辦區域經濟合作論壇，而今年8月23日將在港首度舉辦“中總世界華商高峰論壇”，着力鞏固香港作為內地與周邊地區的樞紐功能。工商層面以外，去年更舉辦“中總一帶一路續FUN遊”，增進廣大市民對“一帶一路”沿線國家的了解。凡此種種活動有助構建區域合作的互動平台，對推動“一帶一路”和粵港澳大灣區規劃建設均發揮積極作用。

在改革開放四十周年之時，回顧中總參與其中的點點滴滴，當中的故事確是談不完、說不盡。回顧過去，展望將來，中總始終秉持“立足香港、背靠祖國、面向世界”的宗旨，繼續為維護香港繁榮穩定、推進國家經濟建設而努力。

Regional cooperation is the current trend of the times. To this end, CGCC staged the “Hong Kong Summit” in 2010, 2012 and 2017. In recent years, it also held regional economic cooperation forums in Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Ho Chi Minh City, Jakarta and Paris. On 23 August this year, it will host the first “CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit” in Hong Kong, with the focus on consolidating Hong Kong’s role as a hub for the Mainland and surrounding regions. Besides the industrial and commercial level, CGCC held the “CGCC Belt & Road FEST” last year to enhance public understanding on those countries involved in the “Belt and Road Initiative”. All these activities have played a positive role in promoting the “Belt and Road Initiative” and the planning and development of the Bay Area.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of our country’s reform and opening up, in retrospect, CGCC’s participation is filled with endless stories to share. Looking back on the past and forward to the future, CGCC has always adhered to its mission of “taking roots in Hong Kong, gaining support from the Motherland, reaching out to the world”, continuing its efforts to maintain Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability and advance our country’s economic development.



創科產業創新天

I&T Industries Breaking New Ground



國家主席習近平早前給予重要指示，支持香港發展為國際創新科技中心，並深化香港與內地科技合作；近年特區政府亦投放大量資源推動創新科技發展，今年五月更推出“科技人才入境計劃”，積極配合國家創科發展步伐，這些均為香港創科產業注入新動力。

President Xi Jinping issued important directives earlier to support Hong Kong's development as an international innovation and technology (I&T) hub and deepen scientific and technological cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland. The HKSAR Government also launched the "Pilot Technology Talent Admission Scheme" in May this year to keep pace with the country to inject new impetus into Hong Kong's I&T industries.

創新科技是各國經濟競技的重要一環。創新及科技局局長楊偉雄表示，基建、資金和人才是構建創科生態系統必不可少的元素，該局正致力構建有利香港創科發展的生態系統，提升創科在香港的地位，繼而積極配合國家的優勢和發展。

除了上述的環境、資源因素外，楊偉雄坦言，發展創科所抱持的心態亦十分重要，他指過去素有“Hi-tech 揸嘢，Low-tech 撈嘢”的說法，意指開發高科技容易碰壁，反之生產或投資低科技產品往往有利可圖。然而，觀乎目前全球規模最大的企業，十之八九都與創科產業相關，高新科技已成為推進經濟的火車頭，楊偉雄認為上述說法已不合時宜，當前已進入“Hi-tech 撈嘢”的時代了。

扭轉公私投資比重

一直以來，本港在研發資源上過分依賴政府的投入，政府和私營企業在科研投資的比例是6:4，此情況與其他國家大相逕庭，以美國、以色列為例，當地私營企業投資的資金是政府的三倍，楊偉雄覺得必須扭轉這個狀況。

同時，去年《施政報告》提出致力於2022年或之前，把本地研發總開支增加至每年約450億元，約佔本地生產總值1.5%。楊偉雄認為，若單靠目前的模式來推動，上述目標只成為“不



可能的任務”，故必須進一步鼓勵私營企業合作，他建議為私人企業提供較可觀的稅務優惠，《施政報告》已提出多項措施鼓勵私營企業增加研發投資，包括為企業首200萬元研發開支提供300%稅務扣減，餘額亦可獲200%扣稅，扣稅額不設上限。相關稅務條例修訂草案已交立法會審議，期望於今年稍後時間正式通過。

此外，早前國家主席習近平提出國家科研項目經費亦可資助香港相關科研項目，楊偉雄相信，與國家項目相比，香港申請廣東省的项目經費應較易獲批，並鼓勵大學、私營企業等不同單位積極爭取，只要特區政府、國家機構和私營企業能夠通力合作，要實現450億元的目標再不是天方夜譚。

人才對創新科技的發展至關重要，楊偉雄指出，

香港的國際化環境、完善法制、生活模式及自由發展空間，均有利吸引外來的科技人才。他表示，若早前推出的“科技人才入境計劃”效果理想，可望逐步擴展至香港科技園及數碼港以外的企業。吸納外來人才之外，特區政府會繼續加強本地STEM教育（科學、科技、工程和數學）的發展，培養更多畢業生投身創科產業，全面充實本港科技人才庫。

初創增長帶動產業向上

經過多管齊下的推動，香港的創科產業亦見成果。楊偉雄表示，香港現為全球五大增長最快的創科生態系統之一，本港的初創企業數量於2014年至2017年間大增一倍，初創企業數目多達逾2,000間，現時亦有多間“獨角獸”或“準獨角獸”企業出現，相信待IPO改革落實後還有進一步的增長。

楊偉雄
Nicholas Yang



香港中華總商會

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce



新華社 攝

過去三年，單以金融科技產業計算，投資於本地相關公司的累計金額已達9.4億美元，幾乎是澳洲和新加坡的總和。楊偉雄分析，初創企業越多越能吸引新的投資者，而目前香港初創企業數目正處於升勢，對創科產業整體發展十分有利。他舉例，數碼港於兩年前開始致力培養金融科技初創企業，目前已多達260間，其中兩間更是“準獨角獸”企業；另一方面，2017年本港的總融資額為83.3億元，較2016年高一倍，而2017年的AB輪平均投資為9,500萬元，比2015年多出350%，從中可見投資者對香港初創企業具備投資信心和興趣。

香港既有完善的資金鏈和法規制度，亦與內地及海外的科研機構合作緊密，在各方努力下，香港創科產業在過去幾年已有顯著發展，只要抱有信心，香港發展成為國際創新科技中心亦指日可待。🔗

I&T is an important part of international economic competition. **Nicholas Yang, Secretary for Innovation and Technology**, said that infrastructure, capital and talent are essential elements in building an I&T ecosystem, and the Innovation and Technology Bureau (ITB) is striving to build an ecosystem conducive to developing and enhancing the status of I&T in Hong Kong, and subsequently tie in with the country's strengths and development.

In addition to the above environmental and resource factors, Yang said that the mentality for developing I&T is also very important. He pointed out that in the past, it has always been considered that high-tech development would run into snags, whilst it is often profitable to produce or invest in low-tech products. However, it is evident that high-tech has become an economic engine since nine out of ten of the current biggest companies in the world are engaged in I&T industries.

Public-private R&D spend ratio needs to turn around

Hong Kong has always relied heavily on the government for R&D resources, with the ratio between public and private R&D expenditure at 6:4. This situation is very different from other countries. In the US and Israel, for example, local private enterprises invest three times as much as the government. Yang feels that this situation must be turned around.

Meanwhile, the *Policy Address* last year put forward the increase of Hong Kong's R&D expenditure to about HKD45 billion per year, or about 1.5% of GDP, by or before 2022. In Yang's view, it will only be “mission impossible” if we strive to achieve the above goal with the current model alone. We, therefore, must further encourage private enterprises to cooperate. For this purpose, the *Policy Address* proposed several measures, including allowing enterprises to enjoy a 300% tax deduction for the first HKD2 million of eligible R&D expenditure, with the remainder at 200%. There is no cap on the amount of tax deduction.

In addition, President Xi said earlier that Hong Kong scientists now can apply for and use state funding for their research in Hong Kong. While encouraging universities and private companies to actively capitalize on this opportunity, Yang believes it should be easier for Hong Kong to obtain approval

if it applies for funding for Guangdong's projects, compared to national projects.

Talents are crucial to I&T development. Yang pointed out that Hong Kong's international environment, sound legal system, lifestyle and freedom of development are all conducive to attracting foreign talents. He said that the “Pilot Technology Talent Admission Scheme” launched earlier could be extended to enterprises outside the Hong Kong Science and Technology Park and the Cyberport if it proves effective. In addition to attracting foreign talents, the HKSAR Government will continue to strengthen Hong Kong's efforts in STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) education to train more graduates to join the I&T industries.

Start-up growth driving industry upwards

Hong Kong's I&T industries are bearing fruits through a multi-pronged approach. Yang said that Hong Kong is now one of the five fastest growing I&T eco-systems in the world. The number of start-ups in Hong Kong has doubled between 2014 and 2017 to more than 2,000 now. Several “unicorns” and “quasi-unicorns” have emerged and will likely grow further after the new listing reforms.

In the past three years, in the financial technology (fintech) industry alone, a total of USD940 million has been invested in local related companies, almost the same as the combined total in Australia and Singapore. Yang explained that the more start-ups a place has, the more investors it can attract, and the number of start-ups in Hong Kong is currently on the rise, which is very advantageous for the overall development of the I&T industries. For example, the Cyberport, which began to develop fintech start-ups two years ago, currently has 260 of them, two of which are “quasi-unicorns”. In addition, the total financing amount in Hong Kong was HKD8.33 billion in 2017, twice as high as in 2016, which serves to demonstrate investor confidence and interest in Hong Kong start-ups.

Hong Kong has a well-developed funding chain and legal system. It also works closely with research institutions in the Mainland and overseas. With the efforts of all parties, Hong Kong's I&T industries have developed significantly in the past few years. As long as we have confidence, Hong Kong's success in developing into an international I&T hub is just around the corner. 🔗

政府須拿出魄力完善兒童政策

Government Needs Resolve to Improve Child Policy



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

兒童福祉問題廣闊而複雜，香港必須有一套全面、“貼地”的兒童政策，同時要改善現時政出多門的弊病，投放足夠資源。

As children's well-being is a broad and complex issue, Hong Kong must not only have a comprehensive and down-to-earth child policy, but also allocate sufficient resources and resolve the situation of divided authority across multiple government departments.

今 年本港法庭有兩宗駭人聽聞的虐待兒童案件，再度引起社會廣泛關注保護兒童政策不足的問題；當中一名五歲女童涉嫌遭虐殺身亡，而另一名受虐女童受害時只有七歲，至今已仿如植物人。雖然政府在兒童權利方面做了不少工作，並定期就《兒童權利公約》在香港的實施向聯合國提交報告，但是顯而易見本港在保護兒童權利方面



仍然有很大改善空間，最起码是不能容忍虐兒慘劇一再發生。在這個背景下，立法會一個研究兒童權利的小組委員會在七月初向大會提交報告，就虐待、殘疾、貧窮、考試及家課壓力等八個有關兒童權利的範疇提出了改善建議。總括而言這些建議都是值得參考，問題是這些建議其實並不“新鮮”，只是過往政府總是未有足夠魄力，拿出有效措施及足夠資源來改善這些老問題。

虐兒個案不絕惹關注

例如在保護兒童免受虐待方面，當局多年前已經提出相關機構必須提高警覺，前線人員亦要有適當培訓，以確保“及早識別及介入”有關的虐兒個案或高危個案。可是，小組委員會的有關報告仍然建議當局“探討措施以確保能及早識別和介入高危家庭個案”、“鼓勵學校……迅速採取行動處理和跟進該等個案”及“為前線人員提供更多培訓”。原因不說自明，就是現時的保護兒童機制仍然做得不足，而後果動輒可令防止悲劇發生的最後防線形同虛設。很遺憾，上文提到的兩宗家庭虐兒案便是現成的例子。

保護兒童缺有效措施

據至今披露的資料，不幸受虐身故的女童曾帶着受虐傷痕上課，而女童哥哥就讀的學校社工甚至已向社會福利署上報了男童有可疑傷痕。但社署解釋他們只是接獲個案“查詢”而非個案“轉介”，結果個案在關鍵時期仍然沒有得到適切跟進，予外界觀感是社署玩弄程序推卸責任。另外一宗慘案在揭發前，受虐女童就讀的幼稚園亦已發現她有傷勢，並有社工跟進。但施虐者的連串謊話卻長時間成功隱瞞了女童受虐的真相，結果釀成法官所形容“情況最差的疏忽照顧兒童案件”，法官並直指相關控罪最高十年刑期已不足以反映該案件的嚴重性，促請當局檢討。

不消說，現時最重要是亡羊補牢，防止悲劇重演。而當局至今的回應是收緊了學生缺課的通報機制，規定幼稚園學生缺課七天便要向有關部門通報，並在未來三年分階段為資助幼兒中心及幼稚園提供社工服務。雖然這些優化措施細節是必要的，但公眾最想知道的並非這些細節內容，而是政府的新措施能否令兒童得到足夠、及時的保障。例如對於慘劇暴露出來的

關於跟進個案流程及相關權責方面的問題，當局有否針對性措施，足以確保涉嫌虐兒個案均會得到適切跟進？希望當局都有清晰而正面的答案。

數據不全礙深入研究

另外，該份報告強烈要求政府設立中央兒童數據庫，亦是社會多年來的訴求。因為現時政府部門及公共機構各自掌握有關兒童的數據片面不全，實難有助深入了解有關兒童正面對的問題，從而擬訂改善措施。例如有研究發現，同樣是虐兒個案紀錄，自2001年起的十年醫院管理局共記錄了7,000多名受虐兒童，比起社署同期的紀錄多出2,700多人，連負責有關研究的學者也指出，這個差異可能反映轉介及處理個案的流程出現漏洞，促請當局檢討及合併數據。又例如社會大眾都很想加強協助患有遺傳罕見病的病童，但政府根本連“罕見病”也未有官方定義，遑論有病童的詳細資料。

寄望兒童事務委員會

更重要的是，兒童福祉問題廣闊而複雜，當中還牽涉家庭狀況、法例保障、教育制度、貧富懸殊、社會保障

等問題。故此要確保我們的孩子快樂成長，香港必須有一套全面、“貼地”的兒童政策，同時要改善現時政出多門的弊病，投放足夠資源。而各相關政府部門，亦要妥善協調和貫徹落實有關措施。近月行政長官履行其競選政綱的承諾，已成立了兒童事務委員會，匯聚所有相關政策局、部門及兒童權益團體致力改善兒童福祉。相信廣大市民也與我一樣，希望委員會能抓緊這些迫切問題盡快做出成績，並期望本港盡快制訂全面及周詳的保護兒童政策。🔄

This year, two horrendous cases of child abuse came before the Hong Kong court, which again caused widespread concern in the community about the inadequacy of policies for child protection. In one of the cases, a five-year-old girl was suspected to have been abused to death and in the other, an abused seven-year-old girl was reduced to a vegetative state. Although the government has done a lot of work on children's rights and regularly reports to the United Nations on the implementation of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* in Hong Kong, it is obvious that Hong Kong still has a lot of room for improvement in the protection of children's rights. At the very least, it must not tolerate the tragedies of child abuse to happen again and again. Against this backdrop, the Legislative Council's Subcommittee on Children's

Rights submitted a report to the Council in early July to propose improvements in eight areas of child rights, including abuse, disability, poverty, examinations and homework stress. All in all, these suggestions are worth considering, but the problem is that they are not really new. It is just that the government in the past has not been resolute enough to impose effective measures and allocate sufficient resources to solve these old problems.

Never-ending child abuse cases get attention

For example, to protect children from abuse, the authorities have raised the need for relevant agencies to remain vigilant and said the frontline staff should be properly trained to ensure that child abuse or high-risk cases can receive “early identification and intervention”. However, the Subcommittee's report still recommends the authorities to “explore measures to ensure that families at risk can receive early identification and intervention”, “encourage schools ... to take prompt action for tackling and following up those cases” and “providing more training for frontline staff”. It is self-evident that the current child protection mechanism is inadequate, which could make the last line of defense against child abuse ineffective. Unfortunately, the two child abuse cases mentioned at the beginning of this article are cases in point.

Lack of effective measures to protect children

According to information disclosed so far, the girl who unfortunately died of abuse

had attended classes with abusive scars, and the social worker of the school the girl's brother attended had even reported to the Social Welfare Department (SWD) about suspicious scars on the boy. However, the SWD explained that it only received a case “inquiry” rather than “referral”. In the end, the case was not properly followed up during the critical period, giving the public an impression that the SWD was manipulating the procedures to shirk its responsibility. In the other case, before the tragedy was brought to light, the kindergarten the abused girl attended had discovered her injury and a social worker was following up. However, the abuser's lies had for a long time succeeded in concealing the truth about the abuse against the girl. Describing it as “the worst case of its kind”, the judge pointed out that the maximum penalty of 10 years' jail for child abuse is not enough to reflect the seriousness of the case and urged the authorities to conduct a review.

Needless to say, the most important thing now is to take remedial measures to prevent recurrence of such tragedies. The response from the authorities so far has been to tighten the mechanism for absentee notification to require all kindergartens to report pupils who have missed class for seven days, as well as to provide social work services for subsidized child care centers and kindergartens in phases in the next three years. Although the details of these improvement measures are necessary, what the public most wants to know is not such details, but whether the Government's new measures can provide children with adequate and timely protection. For example, to address the

problems concerning the procedures for case follow-up and related powers and responsibilities that have been exposed by the tragedies, do the authorities have any targeted measures to ensure that all suspected child abuse cases will be properly followed up? I hope the authorities have clear and positive answers.


Incomplete data hinder in-depth study

In addition, the report strongly urges the government to set up a central database for children, which is what the public has been demanding for many years. At present, as the government departments and public bodies each have an incomplete set of data on children, it is difficult for them to understand the problems faced by the children and formulate improvement measures accordingly. For example, according to a study, the Hospital Authority's records showed that there have been over 7,000 abused children since 2001, which is over 2,700 more than the SWD's figure for the same period. Pointing out that this difference may reflect

loopholes in the procedures for case referral and handling, the scholar in charge of the study had urged the authorities to review and consolidate the data. Another example is that while the public wants more assistance for children with rare genetic diseases, the government still has no official definition of "rare diseases", let alone detailed information on sick children.

Relying on Commission on Children

More importantly, children's well-being is wide-ranging and complicated, involving issues such as family situation, legal protection, education system, disparity between rich and poor, and social security. Therefore, to ensure that our children grow up happily, Hong Kong must not only have a comprehensive and down-to-earth child policy, but also allocate sufficient resources and resolve the situation of divided authority across multiple government departments. All relevant government departments must also properly coordinate and implement the appropriate measures. Recently, delivering on one of the pledges in her Election Manifesto, the Chief Executive has set up

a Commission on Children, which pools together the efforts of various government bureaus and departments, along with children concern groups, to improve children's well-being. I believe the general public, like me, hope that the Commission can pay close attention to these pressing issues and produce results as soon as possible, and look forward to Hong Kong formulating a comprehensive and thorough child protection policy as soon as possible. 

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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你不知道的 飲水奧秘

Things You Never Knew about Drinking Water

一次內地品茶，使一位港人驚嘆水原來對飲品影響極大。經歷促使他遠赴德國考取專業資格，成為香港首位品水師。目前，他甚至不惜放下銀行工作，決心以推廣健康飲水為志業。

While enjoying tea during a trip to the Mainland, a Hongkonger was astonished to learn that water had a definitive impact on beverages. Inspired by that experience, he took a course in Germany and obtained a professional qualification. As the first certified water sommelier in Hong Kong, he gave up his banking job to commit fully to a new career that promotes healthy drinking water.

“我從小就知道，水有不同味道。”品水師李冠威自小對水味道敏感，“飲水知味”的他之所以走上研究之路，全因一次內地品茶經歷。當地人用山泉水沖的茶特別順滑。後來他試用香港自來水比較，分別很大。後來，他更將山泉水拿給一位咖啡師朋友參賽，協助朋友順利勝出，使他不禁讚嘆水的神奇。“我們一般覺得水是配角，但它其實是靈魂，可以將茶、咖啡及酒的精粹帶出來。”

赴德進修 取得認證

負笈德國攻讀“國際品水師協會”開辦的品水師課程，李冠威當時只是抱着求知心態，並沒有計劃之後的路向。他指課程是由國際品水師協會會長及秘書長親自設計和教授，認受性很高，而且課程理論與實踐並重。理論包括歐洲水的法律和監管、礦物質功效、品水步驟、水與食物配搭等，涵蓋範圍甚廣。“學員每天要試很多水，訓練味覺，捕捉水裏的礦物質味道。”

要成為品水師，李冠威直言味覺必須靈敏。眾所周知，水味不濃，要仔細分辨其中味道及成份，絕非易事。課程中，李冠威了解到不同礦物質的味道。依靠訓練，敏感度得以慢慢提升。

專業知識 醍醐灌頂

這次進修使李冠威受益匪淺，但最令他深受啟發的，是知道了水與健康的關係：“以前我跟大部分港人一樣，只知道水是拿來補充身體水份。”原來例如含礦物質的礦泉水，就對健康大有幫助。時下不少人經常服用補充劑，若然懂得喝水，其實大可不必。學成後，李冠威學以致用，幫助身邊的人解決種種身體問題，例如便秘、失眠、皮膚痕癢、精神緊張等。

李冠威解釋，自出娘胎人體已在正常運作，例如如廁、睡覺、放鬆肌肉等。後來出現障礙，是因為身體缺少了礦物質去發動。“情況好比手錶沒有電一樣。”他續指，吸收礦物質最



李冠威（前排左一）表示，國際品水師協會舉辦的品水師課程認受性高，吸引世界各地的專業人士，包括台灣、新加坡及歐美多個國家。
Lee (first from left, front row) said the course designed by International Sommelier Association is highly recognized. It attracts professionals from Taiwan, Singapore, America and Europe.

有效方法就是飲礦泉水。當然，食物也含有礦物質，但通常只有10至15%，經過烹煮、咀嚼、消化等步驟，礦物質更會逐漸流失，最終可能只剩10%。礦泉水在流經岩層時吸收了豐富礦物質。我們飲用之，仍可吸收80%至90%的礦物質。

香港現時主要有三種食用水，包括自來水、蒸餾水和礦泉水。李冠威指，多數人飲用自來水和蒸餾水。比起糖份高的可樂或其他飲品，這兩種水當然已健康得多，惟兩者皆幾乎不含礦物質。而且，若每天飲很多水而不補充礦物質，對身體也有影響，因水會排走了身體的礦物質。他建議，一般人應該每天喝一瓶礦泉水補充礦物質。

改變觀念 談何容易

為了教育大眾，李冠威回港後不斷做推廣工作。他開設了Facebook專頁，不時向公眾灌輸有關水的知識；又開辦課程，教授品水技巧，講解相關知識。不過，令李冠威感受最深



李冠威成功通過七個考試，獲頒授專業認證。
After passing seven examinations, Lee obtained a professional qualification of water sommelier.

的，是港人相比外國人，對水知識仍相當貧乏。

“香港人覺得水並不矜貴，開水喉就有，不願意花錢買，而且不知道水對健康有幫助，市面選擇更十分少。”相反，外國不少民眾知道水有好壞，歐洲相關產品繁多，大家都願意花錢買對健康有益的水。言談間，李冠威難掩無奈：“這正是在香港做品水師的難處。”



李冠威指出，每日課程非常緊湊，要朝八晚七上堂。
Lee said the eight-to-seven course schedule was quite tight.



要成為品水師，需要每天訓練用舌頭分辨不同礦物水的特徵。
Lee says one must train himself every day to have a keen sense of taste of different mineral water for becoming a water sommelier.



為了改變現狀，李冠威創辦公司，專門入口歐洲水，為香港人提供更多優質礦泉水，擴闊選擇。他還計劃做配對工作，根據顧客工作、口味、身體狀況，甚至性別年齡，替他們度身訂購合適的水。同時，他更希望建立一種生活態度，從送水、回收水樽，提供一條龍服務，促進健康飲水之餘，亦不影響生態。

上善若水，澤被萬物。身為品水師，除了腦載知識，還須心懷使命。李冠

威明白，要改變港人飲水觀念，依然路漫漫其修遠兮。這位有心人，縱是明知困難重重，對此仍然在所不辭。

Since childhood, water sommelier Ivan Lee has always been sensitive to the taste of water. His decision to study this unusual subject was inspired by a tea appreciation trip in the Mainland. He found that tea brewed with local spring water tasted particularly smooth. When

he tried to brew the same tea using Hong Kong tap water, there was a significant difference in flavour. “We tend to think that water only plays a supporting role, but in fact it is the very soul. Water can bring out the essence of tea, coffee and spirit.”

Accreditation course in Germany

Lee took a water sommelier course in Germany. Designed and taught personally by the Chairman and Secretary of the International Sommelier Association, this course is highly recognized and places

equal emphasis on theory and practice. The theory part covers many different topics, including water-related legislation and regulation in Europe, the effects of minerals, water tasting steps, water and food pairing, etc.

Lee says one must have a keen sense of taste to become a water sommelier. On the course, he learned that the taste of minerals varies. With professional training, his sensitivity to taste gradually improved.

Professional knowledge leads to enlightenment

Lee really learned a great deal from the course in Germany. He said: "Like most people in Hong Kong, I only knew that water kept the body hydrated." Little did he realize that water has significant health benefits. Mineral water is one example.

Lee explains that the human body begins functioning normally at birth. Acquired disorders appear later because the body lacks the driving force of minerals. He points out that drinking mineral water is the best way to absorb minerals. Mineral

water becomes rich in minerals from the rock strata along its flow path. By drinking mineral water, we can take in 80% or 90% of these minerals.

Lee says that most people drink tap water or distilled water. Neither of these contains any minerals. What is more, it is bad for health to drink a lot of water every day without supplementing minerals, because water flushes out the minerals in our body. He suggests that everyone should drink a bottle of mineral water every day to top up on minerals.

Old notions are hard to shift

To educate the public, Lee has been promoting this idea actively ever since returning to Hong Kong. Besides setting up a Facebook page to provide knowledge about drinking water, he also organizes courses to teach water sommelier skills and related knowhow. What he finds most striking is that relative to people overseas, Hongkongers know very little about water.

"The general idea in Hong Kong is that water is not precious. People are not willing to pay money for something that you can

get freely from a tap. They also don't know that water has health benefits. The choice of mineral water in the market is poor." By contrast, most people in overseas countries are aware that there is good water and bad water. There are many water products in Europe and people are willing to buy water that promotes good health. "This is a challenge faced by water sommeliers in Hong Kong."

To change the status quo, Lee founded a company to import water from Europe. He aims to offer a wider choice of quality mineral water to Hong Kong consumers. He is also working on a matching service that pairs suitable mineral waters with dishes and orders the right water for his customers. Other plans include a one-stop service comprising water delivery and water bottle recovery to promote healthy water drinking in an environmentally-responsible way.

In addition to expert knowledge, water sommeliers also need a sense of vision. Lee knows full well that changing water drinking habits in Hong Kong is not easy. Despite all the challenges ahead, this dedicated man is prepared to go all the way. 🔄



鬚浮鷗 Whiskered Tern



阿穆爾隼 Amur Falcon

觀鳥遊踪

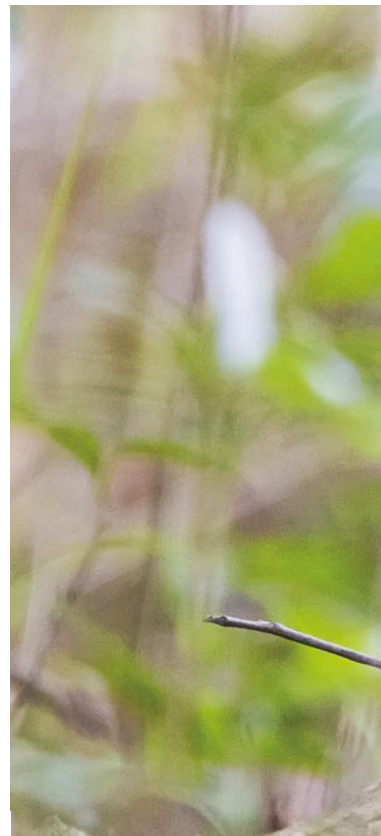
Birdwatching Adventures

國際大都會如香港高廈林立，有否想過原來有很多不同種類的雀鳥隱身其中？特別是每年秋季，候鳥來港棲息，正是最佳的觀鳥時機，除了趁機接觸大自然，欣賞各種鳥類的羽翼顏色及飛行姿態，亦可培養對雀鳥以至對自然生態保育的關注。

Have you ever thought that there are many different species of birds hiding among the numerous high-rise buildings in international metropolises such as Hong Kong? Migratory birds come and take refuge in Hong Kong, especially in autumn. This is the best time for birdwatching, as besides getting in touch with nature, we can also cultivate attention to birds and even to natural ecological conservation.



普通翠鳥 Common Kingfisher



香港觀鳥會的資料顯示，候鳥於秋季會由亞洲北部的西伯利亞南下前往澳洲、東南亞或香港等地過冬；冬季過後，鳥類會飛回北部繁殖。因此，在這兩個候鳥過境的季節，香港的鳥類數量及品種較多，加上居於此地的留鳥，以及在夏季專程飛來香港繁殖的夏候鳥，如家燕、粉紅燕鷗、黑枕燕鷗及褐翅燕鷗等，令香港成為理想的觀鳥地點之一。

觀鳥驚喜不絕

每個觀鳥愛好者都有一個與鳥類結緣的故事，早於6歲已有此愛好的**香港觀鳥會資深會員關朗曦**亦不例外。他憶述，小時候每個星期日早上，他和爸爸會到九龍公園，等候姊姊練習游泳後一同回家。父子倆最初會看紅鶴池的鴨及籠中雀鳥打發時間，漸漸發現籠外有很多更富吸引力的野生雀鳥飛翔，後來父親買了一本《香港及華南鳥類》的書刊，由此兩人便踏

上了觀鳥之路，並嘗試識別不同的鳥類品種。

“觀鳥的一大樂趣是你永不知道，每次會看到哪些雀鳥。”關朗曦這個由小培養的興趣，一直帶給他源源不絕的驚喜。雖然觀鳥者可憑知識、觀察及經驗，熟悉每種鳥類的特徵及慣常出沒地點，但野鳥無法控制，當中變數不可預料，一直等待的鳥類最終可能不會出現，可能努力數年，也遇不上心儀的品種，但夢寐以求的雀鳥亦會突然出現眼前，雖要賭運氣，但那份驚喜十分難忘。

眾裏尋牠千百度

關朗曦印象最深刻的驚喜來自一次南非旅程。當時他與父母及幾位觀鳥好友，在 Kruger National Park 駕車往 Blyde River Canyon 途中，嘗試尋找一種名為禿鸚的雀鳥，屬當地的特有品種，而且是“全球易危物種”，估計野外只有3,000多隻。然而在適合

的生態環境苦候卻看不到目標鳥種，正準備放棄之際，竟另有轉機。

“我們一行到達酒店後，準備出發到附近景點觀光。途經一條村落時，一隻黑色的鳥忽然在車外飛過，初時以為是烏鴉，但細心一看，竟然就是我們正在追尋的禿鸚！”他喜稱，那隻鳥更在不遠處的村莊草地停下來，他們立即停車，各自拿起望遠鏡或相機，靜悄悄地觀賞這種稀有鳥類，毫不理會村民的奇怪眼光，這次經驗也成為了家人朋友之間的美好回憶。

鳥出沒注意

觀鳥人士每每都有其心頭好的雀鳥種類，其中貓頭鷹（鴉科雀鳥）的樣子可愛，而且是夜行雀鳥，行蹤較神秘，一向較受觀鳥人士歡迎。關朗曦自言喜歡的鳥類多不勝數，要說最欣賞的首推體型細小的猛禽阿穆爾隼。“除樣子漂亮外，這種隼科鳥類每年在中國東北和西伯利亞繁殖後，都會



八色鳥 Fairy Pitta



褐漁鴞 Brown Fish Owl

經南中國（包括香港）飛越印度和阿拉伯海，最後到達東非或南非過冬，春季又遷徙回到繁殖地，其遷徙能力之強令人敬佩。”

香港也有不少觀鳥勝地，關朗曦指香港以大埔滘、塱原及米埔較熱門，而新田、大生圍、南生圍、尖鼻嘴、林村、石崗機場路、雷公田引水道、鶴藪及新娘潭等地，亦甚受觀鳥人士鍾愛。“我習慣前往不同地點觀鳥，因很多鳥類都會在意想不到的地方出現，更會隨季節改變活動地點，如每年冬天均有不少冬候鳥在石崗機場路過冬，春季到大生圍則有機會看到遷徙中的鬚浮鷗及白翅浮鷗。”

珍視大自然

提到個人裝備，關朗曦表示，雙筒望遠鏡屬常見的觀鳥用具，但若到米埔或塱原觀鳥，為看清楚不同鳥類品種的特徵，則會帶上倍數大一點的單筒望遠鏡。“有時我會多攜一部攝影機

前往觀鳥，拍攝鳥類需要倍數較大的鏡頭，一般不少於400mm會較合適。此外，考慮到要在郊外長期行走，不妨考慮購置配有大倍數鏡頭的數碼相機，這會比攜帶單反相機輕便得多。”

觀鳥活動的主角，當然非雀鳥莫屬，但豐富多元而又健康的自然生態環境，同樣不可缺少。經常接觸大自然的關朗曦強調，鳥類是生態的重要一環，若人類不斷破壞大自然環境，很多鳥類將會消失。“作為觀鳥愛好者更應該對保護環境和生態有一定的敏感度和責任，時刻緊記盡量以減少打擾的大原則進行觀鳥活動，切勿影響牠們的生活空間，積極協助維持生態平衡。只有與包括雀鳥在內的大自然生物和平共處，人類才可繼續生存下去。”

相片提供：關朗曦

According to the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society, in autumn, migratory birds will fly from Siberia in the north of Asia to Australia, Southeast Asia or Hong Kong for the winter, after which they will fly back to the north to breed. Thus, during these two seasons when migratory birds are in transit, there will be lots of them - both numbers and species - in Hong Kong. Together with the resident birds living here and the migratory birds that have flown to breed here in the summer, such as barn swallows, pink terns, black-necked terns and brown-winged terns, they make Hong Kong one of the ideal birdwatching places.

The endless pleasant surprises of birdwatching

Every birdwatching enthusiast has a story about how they became fascinated with birds. **Matthew Kwan, a veteran member of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society** and already an enthusiast at a young age of six, is no exception. He recalled that when he was a child, his father would take him to Kowloon Park every Sunday morning. Initially, they passed the time watching the ducks and

caged birds at the Flamingo Pond. Later, after his father bought the book *The Birds in Hong Kong and South China*, the two of them embarked on the journey of birdwatching.

“One of the great pleasures of birdwatching is that you never know what birds you will see every time.” Kwan said that although birdwatchers can familiarize themselves with the characteristics and habitual locations of each bird species based on knowledge, observation and experience, there are unpredictable variables as wild birds cannot be controlled. The species they have been waiting for may never appear. They may not get to see the species of their choice even after years of efforts. On the other hand, the bird they most covet may just suddenly appear before them. The pleasant surprise is very memorable, but also depends on luck.

A chance encounter with an elusive species

The most unforgettable pleasant surprise for Kwan came from a South African trip. At that time, he travelled to South Africa with his parents and several birdwatching friends. On the way to Blyde River Canyon from Kruger National Park, they kept an eye out for a bird called Southern Bald Ibis, which is an endemic species. With only over 3,000 estimated to be in the wild, it is also a “globally endangered species”. However, despite waiting patiently in the right ecological environment, their target was nowhere to be seen. The situation took a turn for the better when they were about to give up.

“When we were passing by a village, we suddenly saw a black bird flew passed our vehicle. At first, we thought it was a crow, but on closer look, it turned out to be the Southern Bald Ibis we were looking for!”

Delighted to see the bird stopped on the grass field not far away, they immediately stopped the vehicle and picked up their own pairs of binoculars or cameras and enjoyed the sight of this rare bird quietly.

Watch out for birds

Birdwatchers often have their favourite species. Among them are the cute-looking owls (a member of the Strigidae family). A nocturnal bird, its whereabouts are a mystery, and it is always popular with birdwatchers. Kwan’s favourite is the Amur Falcon, a small bird of prey. “It is a beautiful bird. Every year, after breeding in Northeast China and Siberia, this member of the Falconidae family will pass through South China (including Hong Kong), flying across India and the Arabian Sea, and finally arrive in East Africa or South Africa for the winter. In spring, it will migrate back to its breeding grounds. Its strong migration ability is admirable.”

Hong Kong has many excellent birdwatching spots. According to Kwan, Tai Po Kau, Long Valley and Mai Po are the most popular ones, while San Tin, Tai Sang Wai, Nam Sang Wai, Tsim Bei Tsui, Lam Tsuen, Shek Kong Airfield Road, Lui Kung Tin catchwater area, Hok Tau and Bride’s Pool are also very popular among birdwatchers. “I am used to going to different places to watch birds, because many species will appear in unexpected places and they will change location along with the seasons.

For example, many winter migratory birds will take refuge at Shek Kong Airfield Road in the winter, and in the spring, we may see migrating whiskered terns and white-winged gulls at Tai Sang Wai.”

Cherish nature

Kwan said that while binoculars are a common birdwatching tool, he will bring along a more powerful monocular if he goes birdwatching at Mai Po or Long Valley in order to clearly see the characteristics of different species. “Sometimes I will also bring along a camera. We need a more powerful lens to photograph birds. Generally, a lens that has a focal length of at least 400mm is recommended. In addition, since we have to walk for a long time in the suburbs, we should consider buying a digital camera with a powerful lens, which is much lighter than carrying a single-lens reflex camera.”

Birds are of course the main focus of birdwatching, but a rich and healthy natural environment is also indispensable. Kwan, who is often in touch with nature, stressed that birds are an important part of the ecology. Many birds will disappear if humans continue to destroy the natural environment. “As birdwatching enthusiasts, we ought to be sensitive towards and responsible for protecting the environment and ecology. We must always remember to minimise disturbance while birdwatching. Do not affect their living space and actively help maintain ecological balance.”

Photo source: Matthew Kwan



秃鸕 Southern Bald Ibis



2018年周年會員大會 Annual General Meeting 2018



本會於本月舉行周年會員大會，會長蔡冠深，副會長袁武、林樹哲、曾智明、王國強、劉鐵成、王惠貞及李應生，以及會董、會員逾百人出席。

蔡冠深致辭時表示，近期中美貿易磨擦升溫，香港作為高度開放的外向型經濟體，亦是中美貿易重要轉口港，營商環境難免受到影響。本會關注外圍經濟形勢對會員構成的影響，並時刻為工商界在重要經貿議題和相關政策向特區政府反映意見，維護業界權益。蔡冠深亦提到，為配合國家“一帶一路”和“粵港澳大灣區”發展，本會今年上半年組織經貿代表團前赴印尼雅加達和法國巴黎，又將於香港舉辦“中總世界華商高峰論壇”，加強各地華商與本港及內地工商界互動交流。此外，中總今年年初亦聯同其他主要商會拜訪廣東省領導，表達香港工商界意見。

大會上，常務副會長袁武簡報過去一年的會務概況，並通過2017年度決算案及續聘德勤·關黃陳方會計師行為本會2019年度註冊會計師等決議案。(6/8)

This month, the Chamber held its Annual General Meeting, which was attended over 100 members including **Chairman Jonathan Choi, Vice-chairmen Yuen Mo, Lam Shu-chit, Ricky Tsang, Wong Kwok-keung, Brandon Liu, Connie Wong and Tommy Li**, as well as the Chamber's Committee Members and members.

In his speech, Choi stated that the trade conflict between China and US was escalating. As a highly open export-oriented economy and an important entrepot for China-US trade, Hong Kong businesses were affected inevitably. The Chamber concerned about the influence of external economic environment to its members and kept reflecting opinions to the HKSAR government on important economic and trading issues for protecting the rights of the industry. To complement the development of “Belt and Road Initiative” and the Bay Area, Choi said the Chamber organized delegations to Jakarta and Paris in the first half of 2018. In the near future, the Chamber is going to organize “CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit” to enhance communication between Chinese entrepreneurs worldwide and industrial and business sector of China and Hong Kong. Besides, the Chamber visited political leaders in Guangdong with other main chambers for expressing opinions from Hong Kong industrial and business sector.

At the AGM, Executive Vice-chairman Yuen Mo gave a brief on the Chamber's affairs over the past year. The final accounts for 2017 and the resolutions on the reappointment of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as the Chamber's Auditor for 2019 were also passed at the meeting. (6/8)



出訪九州 深化合作 Visit Kyushu for Deepening Cooperation



本會會長蔡冠深早前率領代表團到日本福岡及長崎，除出席由本會合辦之九州經濟論壇外，並與福岡縣知事小川洋、長崎縣知事中村法道、長崎市市長田上富久、九州經濟連合會會長麻生泰、長崎商會會長宅島壽雄及佐世保商會會長前田一彥等政商界領袖會面，就深化兩地合作和拓展多領域合作等深入交流。

蔡冠深於九州經濟論壇上，就“粵港澳大灣區建設與九州發展的契機”發表專題演講，期待粵港澳大灣區成為中日之間經貿合作的新天地。本會代表團亦拜訪了九州經濟連合會，雙方同意就食品及科技領域進一步深化合作空間，推動兩地企業合作。本會成員並分別與佐世保市商會及長崎市商會晚宴交流，了解當地最新經貿發展狀況和探討如何增進兩地商界合作。此外，代表團亦順道出席了蔡冠深日本文化中心開幕式，祝賀文化中心落成為促進中日教育、文化與國際交流搭建良好的互動平台。(18-22/7) 📍

Led by **Chairman Jonathan Choi**, the Chamber organized a delegation to Fukuoka and Nagasaki in Japan. Besides attending Kyushu Economic Forum, which was co-organized with the Chamber, the delegation met with **Hiroshi Ogawa, Governor of Fukuoka Prefecture; Hodo Nakamura, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture; Tomihisa Taue, Mayor of Nagasaki; Aso Yutaka, Chairman of Kyushu Economic Federation; Takushima Toshio, Chairman of Nagasaki Prefederal Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry** and **Maeda Kazuhiko, Chairman of Sasebo Chamber of Commerce and Industry** among other political and business leaders. They shared their experiences in the areas including deepening mutual cooperation and exploring room for cooperation in various fields.

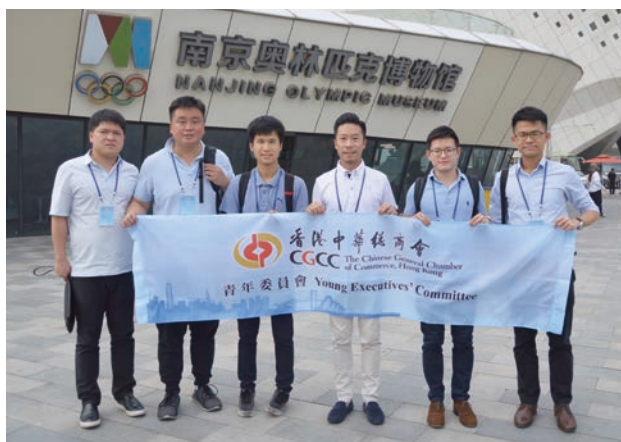
In Kyushu Economic Forum, Choi delivered speech with the topic “The Greater Bay Area bringing innovation and business opportunities to Kyushu”. He hoped the Bay Area to become a new world for the business and trading cooperation between China and Japan. Later, the delegation visited Kyushu Economic Federation. Both sides agreed to deepen cooperation in the area of food and technology in order to promote enterprises in China and Japan to cooperate. The Chamber’s participants dined with representatives of Sasebo Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Nagasaki Prefederal Federation of Societies of Commerce and Industry. During the gathering, members of the delegation were able to know more about the cities’ recent economic and trading development and to explore the ways in enhancing mutual cooperation. The delegation also participated in the opening ceremony of Jonathan KS Choi Cultural Centre of Japan for celebrating. It was hoped that the centre would become an ideal interactive platform for Sino-Japanese education, culture and international communication. (18-22/7) 📍



楊傳堂（右）Yang Chuantang (right)

青委考察 江蘇北京

Young Executives' Committee Visits Jiangsu and Beijing



應 全國政協港澳台僑委員會邀請，本會青年委員會聯同多家港澳青年團體組團前往江蘇南京、常州及北京學習考察，考察團由本會副會長曾智明、青委副主席林智彬率領，分別獲全國政協副主席楊傳堂、全國政協副秘書長潘立剛、全國政協港澳台僑委員會副主任裘援平及呂虹、江蘇省政協副主席王榮平等會見。

團員並參觀南京中醫藥大學附屬醫院、江南貢院、“總統府”博物館、茅山東方鹽湖城、常州科教城等，了解中醫藥知識及國情歷史、體驗各地文化、考察高新科技發展。
(2-6/7) 📍





裘援平（左五） Qiu Yuanping (fifth from left)

Invited by Subcommittee of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese of CPPCC, the Chamber's Young Executives' Committee co-organized a study tour to Nanjing, Changzhou and Beijing with several youth organizations in Hong Kong and Macau. The delegation led by **the Chamber's Vice-chairman Ricky Tsang** and **Vice-chairman of Young Executives' Committee Lawrence Lam** was received by **Yang Chuantang, Vice-Chairman of National Committee of CPPCC**; **Pan Ligang, Deputy Secretary-general of National Committee of CPPCC**; **Qiu Yuanping** and **Lu Hong, Deputy Directors of Subcommittee of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese of CPPCC** and **Wong Rongping, Vice-chairman of Jiangsu Provincial Committee of CPPCC** among others.



The delegation visited the affiliated hospital of Nanjing University of Chinese Medicine, Jiangnan Gongyuan, Museum of "Presidential Office Building", Maoshan Eastern Salt Lake City and Changzhou

Science & Education Town, etc. Participants were able to have deeper understanding on Chinese medicine, national condition, culture and technology development in the cities. (2-6/7) 🔄






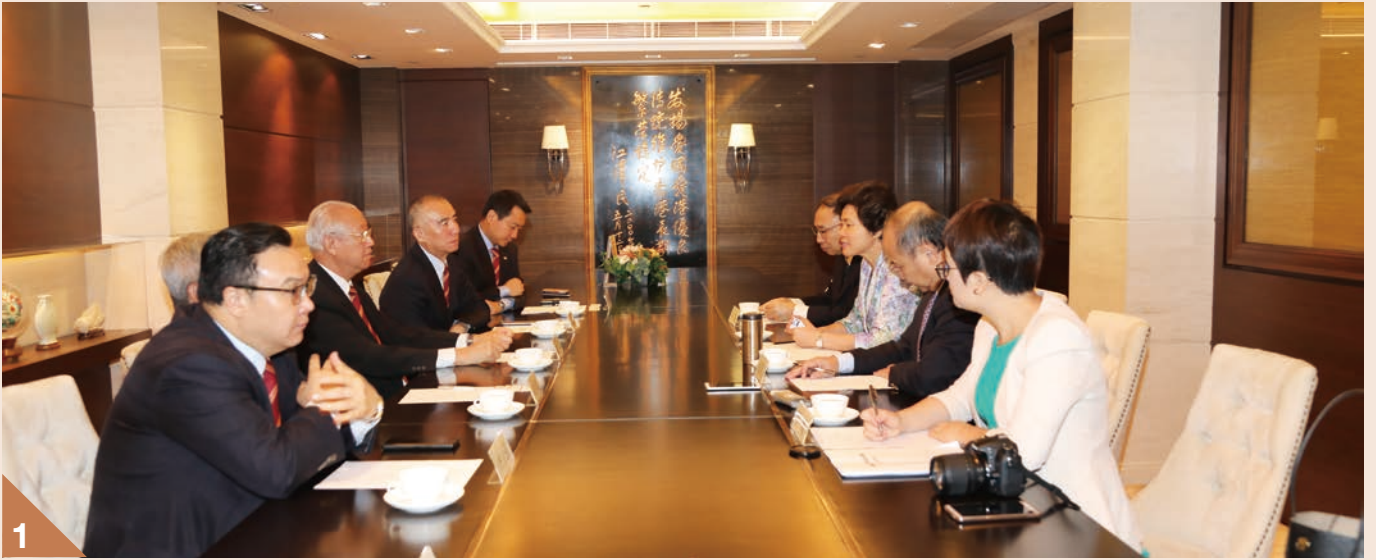
少年太空人騰飛十載 10th Anniversary of Astronaut Training for Youth



由本會與康樂及文化事務署、中國航天員科研訓練中心及酒泉衛星發射中心合辦的“少年太空人體驗營”今年踏入第十年。出發儀式假香港科學館舉行，政務司司長張建宗、民政事務局長陳積志、中聯辦協調部副部長張強、康文署署長李美嫦等應邀擔任主禮嘉賓，張建宗及本會會長蔡冠深分別於儀式上致辭。今年體驗營將於7月30日至8月6日舉行，透過全港中學提名，選出30位中學生前赴北京及酒泉接受航天訓練，參觀重點天文設施。本會自2009年起，連續10年支持體驗營活動，累計贊助逾1,000萬港元。

(17/7) 

This year marks the 10th anniversary of Young Astronaut Training Camp which jointly organized by the Chamber with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the China Astronaut Research and Training Center and the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center. The send-off ceremony was held at the Hong Kong Science Museum. **Matthew Cheung, Chief Secretary for Administration; Jack Chan, Acting Secretary for Home Affairs; Zhang Qiang, Deputy Director-General Coordination Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR and Michelle Li, Director of Leisure and Cultural Services** were invited as the officiating guests among others. Cheung and **the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi** delivered speeches at the ceremony. The training camp will take place from 30 July to 6 August. 30 selected secondary students are going to attend a series of astronaut training programmes and to visit major aerospace and astronomical facilities in Beijing and Jiuquan. Starting from 2009, the Chamber solely sponsored the activity for tenth year in a row, involving HKD 10 million in cumulative total. (17/7) 



1

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



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7



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1. 廣東省僑辦主任龐國梅（右三）（24/7）
Pang Guomei (third from right), Director-General of Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of Guangdong Province (24/7)
2. 中國貿促會駐香港代表處首席代表朱凌燕（右）（9/7）
Zhu Lingyan (right), Chief Representative of Representative Office in Hong Kong of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (9/7)
3. 廣東省貿促會副會長張華（右五）（10/7）
Zhang Hua (fifth from right), Chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Subcouncil (10/7)
4. 創意香港總監曾昭學（左四）（11/7）
Victor Tsang (fourth from left), Head of Create Hong Kong (11/7)
5. 阿聯酋對外貿易副部長 Abdullah Bin Ahmed Al Saleh（左二）（27/6）
Abdullah Bin Ahmed Al Saleh (second from left), Undersecretary of the Ministry for Foreign Trade of UAE (27/6)
6. 印尼駐華大使 Djauhari Oratmangun（中）（28/6）
Djauhari Oratmangun (middle), Indonesia Ambassador to Beijing and Mongolia (28/6)



8

7. 意大利駐港澳總領事 Antonello De Riu（前排左六）（29/6）
Antonello De Riu (sixth from left, first row), Consul General of Italy in Hong Kong and Macao (29/6)
8. 安哥拉駐華大使 Joao dos Santos Neto（右二）（10/7）
Joao dos Santos Neto (second from right), Ambassador of the Republic of Angola in China (10/7)



會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 婦女委員會舉辦專題午餐講座，邀請創奇思集團客戶經理王正衡及業務拓展經理吳浩倫，分享電子支付服務及流動應用程式的開發與應用。(17/7)
Felix Wong, Customer Services Manager and Matthew Ng, Business Development Manager of Cherrypicks were invited to Ladies' Committee luncheon for introducing electronic payment services and mobile applications.
2. 青年委員會組團前赴吉隆坡出席馬來西亞中總主辦的第七屆青商大會，加強聯繫。(18-20/7)
 Delegation of Young Executives' Committee attended the 7th Young Entrepreneurs Conference in Kuala Lumpur hosted by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Malaysia.
3. 油尖旺聯絡處舉辦“中學生生涯規劃”晚餐交流會，與學生就前程交流、分享經驗。(10/7)
 Yau Tsim Mong District Liaison Committee organized a dinner gathering for sharing experiences with secondary school students.

