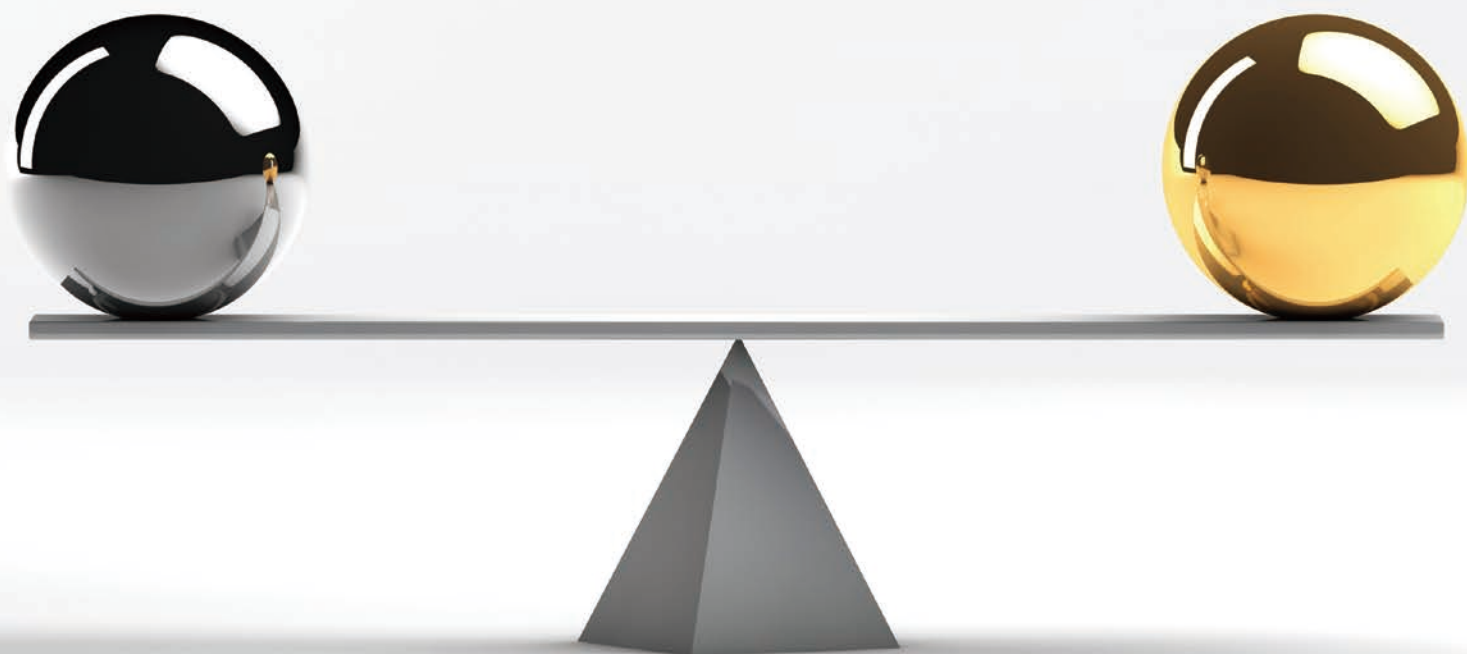


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“一帶一路”與“印太戰略”： 區域合作新格局

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE AND INDO-PACIFIC STRATEGY:
NEW DYNAMICS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

中總換屆 會董選舉順利完成
New CGCC Leadership Team Formed

昔日紗廠 華麗變身
Old Mills Get a Gorgeous Makeover

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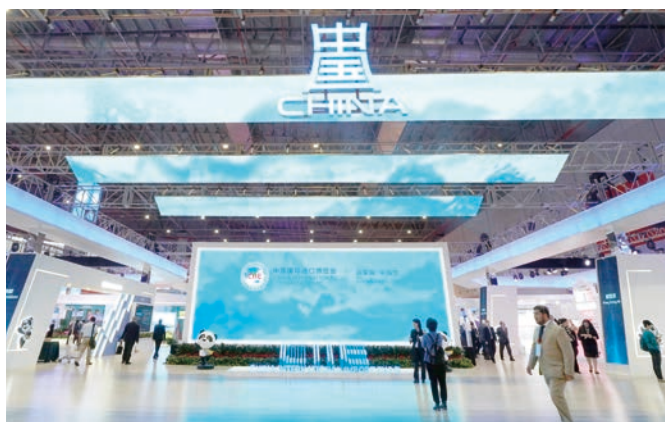


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Dr Jonathan CHOI

齊心前行實現美好願景

MOVING FORWARD AS ONE FOR A BETTER FUTURE

近月，香港迎來了兩件矚目的盛事。首先，萬眾期待的廣深港高鐵香港段9月正式通車，而另一項國家級建設港珠澳大橋亦於10月由習近平主席親臨珠海主持開通儀式。這兩項劃時代基建的落成，將進一步實現香港與珠三角城市無縫對接，對深化粵港澳大灣區互聯互通、促進香港全面融入國家發展大局產生積極作用。本港工商及社會各界應善用相關基建帶來的便利，抓緊區域合作機遇，為香港長遠發展開拓新空間。

中總於上月亦完成了換屆選舉，在各位會董的大力支持下，我十分榮幸再度連任會長一職。未來兩年，我將竭盡所能，與新一屆會董會同仁全力協助會員及工商界應對各種挑戰，發揮商會橋樑功能，貫徹中總“立足香港、背靠祖國、聯繫世界”的定位，實踐“建設繁榮香港、融入祖國發展、拓展全球商機”的中總願景。

為大灣區建設打好基礎

事實上，高鐵香港段正式通車，為港人往返內地旅遊、探親、工作、營商與生活提供更方便快捷的選擇，“一地兩檢”安排更有助高鐵發揮最大效益。香港段接通二萬五千公里的國家高鐵網絡，進一步推動香港有效融入大灣區發展，同時深化與內地其他經濟帶的連繫，全面提升區域經濟合作發展的效益。

此外，港珠澳大橋為珠三角東西兩岸提供直接的陸路通道，亦打通連接粵西地區的交通網絡，大幅減省陸路客運和貨運的成本和時間，有利促進港澳和內地人員與貨物便捷往來，對

三地連繫互通有着策略性意義。港珠澳大橋香港口岸毗鄰香港國際機場，有利加強港珠澳三地機場聯繫，擴大彼此客貨源腹地，長遠更可配合高鐵香港段營運，產生巨大協同效應，全面促進粵港澳跨境人流物流互動往來，實現“三小時經濟圈”發展。

“明日大嶼”突破發展瓶頸

今年新一份《施政報告》提出多項有利香港長遠發展的規劃藍圖，其中“明日大嶼”發展願景更是本港回歸以來最大型的工程規劃，透過提供大片新闢土地，讓特區政府可進行靈活而全面的經濟及社區規劃，並配合擬議的運輸基建系統，形成東接港島傳統商業區、西連赤鱗角機場、北至新界西的便利格局，為推動香港未來經濟增長、優化社會民生發展建設重要平台，更是推動大灣區城市群有機結合的重要一環，有助鞏固香港作為國際金融、商貿及旅遊中心的樞紐地位。

攜手同心落實願景藍圖

面對當前瞬息萬變的環球政經局勢，特別是中美貿易磨擦升溫帶來的經營壓力，新一屆會董會將繼續秉持中總優良傳統，積極配合特區政府落實各項有利香港長遠發展的規劃藍圖和政策措施，全方位支援會員及工商界參與國家新一輪改革開放和促進區域合作的發展大局，推動中總成為服務香港、服務國家、以至服務全球華商的中華總商會。📍

“本港工商及社會各界應善用相關基建帶來的便利，
抓緊區域合作機遇，為香港長遠發展開拓新空間。”

Hong Kong's business community and society should make good use of the convenience brought by these infrastructure projects and capture the opportunities from regional cooperation to open up new space for Hong Kong's long-term development.

In recent months, Hong Kong ushered in two high-profile events. Firstly, the much-awaited Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) commenced operation in September. Secondly, President Xi Jinping announced the opening of another state-level project, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB), at an opening ceremony held in Zhuhai in October. The completion of these two epoch-making infrastructure projects will further realize Hong Kong's seamless connection with Pearl River Delta (PRD) cities, playing a positive role to deepen interconnection of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (Bay Area) and promote Hong Kong's full integration into the country's overall development. Hong Kong's business community and society should make good use of the convenience brought by these infrastructure projects and capture the opportunities from regional cooperation to open up new space for Hong Kong's long-term development.

Election of CGCC's new Board of Directors concluded successfully last month. With the full support of our members, I am honored to serve as Chairman for another term. In the next two years, members of the new Board and I will do our utmost to assist all CGCC members and the business community at large to cope with various challenges, playing a bridging role to further Hong Kong's economic development in tandem with the country's pace of reform and opening up to go through with CGCC's orientation of "taking roots in Hong Kong, gaining support from the Motherland and reaching out to the world" and to implement the vision of "establishing prosperous Hong Kong, integrating with development of the Motherland and exploring business opportunities towards the world".

Laying the foundation for Bay Area development

In fact, the opening of the Hong Kong section of the XRL provides a faster and more convenient option for the Hong Kong public to travel to and from the Mainland while the co-location arrangement helps

maximize the XRL's effectiveness. Hong Kong is now seamlessly integrated with the Bay Area to reap the greatest benefits of regional economic cooperation and development.

In addition, the HZMB provides direct land link between the east and west parts of the PRD, which helps facilitate the smooth flow of passengers and goods between Hong Kong, Macau and the Mainland. The HZMB also helps create a huge synergy by better connecting airports in Hong Kong, Zhuhai and Macau for swift cross-border passenger and cargo traffic between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau to develop a "three-hour economic circle".

"Lantau Tomorrow Vision" to overcome development bottlenecks

The "Lantau Tomorrow Vision" unveiled in this year's *Policy Address* is the largest development project since Hong Kong's reunification with the motherland. By providing massive land to tie in with the proposed transport infrastructure system connecting Hong Kong Island's business district in the east, Chek Lap Kok Airport in the west, and New Territories West in the north, the project is an important engine to drive Hong Kong's future economic growth and the organic combination of the Bay Area's cluster of cities.

Working together to turn vision into reality

Faced with the ever-changing global political and economic situations, especially the pressure on business operations due to the escalating Sino-US trade frictions, the new Board will continue to uphold CGCC's fine traditions to actively support the HKSAR Government in implementing various blueprints, plans and policy measures that are conducive to Hong Kong's long-term development. We will also assist CGCC members and the business community to participate in the country's overall development of deepening reform and opening up and promoting regional cooperation. As a Chinese chamber of commerce, CGCC is committed to serving the Hong Kong business community, the country, and Chinese entrepreneurs around the world. 

“一帶一路”與“印太戰略”： 區域合作新格局

“Belt and Road Initiative” and “Indo-Pacific Strategy”: New Dynamics of Regional Cooperation

講求經濟效益的中國外交策略“一帶一路”，總體上獲得沿綫國家的支持，但在國際舞台上，連繫日本、美國、澳洲及印度四國的“印太戰略”亦被視為與“一帶一路”角力的區域合作聯盟。“一帶一路”和“印太戰略”之間既有競爭亦可共存的微妙關係，將為全球政經局勢帶來更多變數。

The “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R), China’s diplomatic strategy that stresses on economic benefits, has generally received support from countries in the area, but in the international arena, the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS) linking Japan, the US, Australia and India is regarded as a regional cooperation alliance that rivals the B&R. The subtle relationship between the B&R and IPS is characterised by both competition and coexistence, which will add more uncertainties to the global political and economic situations.





沈旭暉 Simon Shen



梁兆基 George Leung

沈旭暉： 對沖外交當道 求競爭中合作

“印太戰略”，源於印度與日本於2016年發表的共同聲明，當時兩國領袖提出，透過一個“自由開放的印太空間”，改善亞洲與非洲的“聯通力”。香港中文大學香港亞太研究所國際事務研究中心聯席主席沈旭暉指出，“印太戰略”在日本2017年發表的《外交藍皮書2017》中有更詳細論述，意指一個繁榮的社會由兩洲（亞洲和非洲）及兩洋（太平洋及印度洋）所組成，對亞洲國家，日本將擴大基建、貿易及投資；對非洲國家，日本則支援國家建設，並致力促進良好管治，期望以人道支援、維和等方式使“兩洋合流”，連結亞非兩洲各國。

沈旭暉指出，澳洲正式將區域戰略利益定位於“印太”則始於2013年澳洲發表的《國防白皮書》，澳洲提及要加強與印度在經濟及安全上的關係；而外交政策受實用主義一派影響的印度，主張加強與盟友的新型軍事合作，並主動參與環球治理，印度自2011年起利用“印太”為主軸，加強與美國、澳洲等國的關係。美國總統特朗普在外交政策上最常用的新名

詞亦正是“印太”，並多番強調太平洋自由航行，這正與“印太戰略”的“印太兩洋自由航行權”相呼應，美國對“印太戰略”的重視不言而喻。

印太戰略無阻各國合作

“印太戰略”的倡議，並非無因，沈旭暉坦言，美國、日本、澳洲及印度擁有的共同戰略目標和經濟互補性，正影響着“印太戰略”的發展。“日本先進的生產技術與印度的人口市場能結構性整合，而美國與澳洲則可從貿易中互惠，而且四國都不希望中國成為主導地區的唯一力量，彼此都有共同戰略目標。”沈旭暉續表示，現時“印太戰略”的路綫圖也相對清晰，便是以東盟各國為印太中心、緩衝區，藉此消化或起碼平衡中國在東盟的影響力。

然而，“印太戰略”能否成為戰略，沈旭暉則較為保留：“作為一個戰略，這些國家加強經濟協作相對容易，但成為實質的軍事同盟卻有相當難度。”對於“印太戰略”的回應，中國固然視之為美國的新圍堵，但沈旭暉認為印太各國不可能全方位變成整體。“推展‘印太戰略’後，相信和現在情況沒有太大差別，中國依然可以在不同議題，與各國合作。印度、日本、澳洲都不願意經濟上破壞對華關係，三國目前也是中國回應美國貿易戰的拉攏對象。”沈旭暉指目



前印度不參加印太軍事合作的決定，亦可看作為中國拉攏印度的初步成效。

對沖外交求競爭中合作

各國力求避免地區霸權主義的取態，可算是“印太戰略”發展當中的助力。沈旭暉預期，“印太戰略”與“一帶一路”不會令全球局勢化為舊冷戰時代般二元對立，因為各國，特別是印度，皆希望奉行對沖外交。（註：“對沖外交”即國家拒絕加入任何一方陣營，但亦非消極的“不結盟”或“中立”，而是採取一系列目標互相矛盾、影響及互相抵消的政策，在政策及立場始終為自己留下“退路”，以維持己方模糊的立場。）“屬於印太範圍內的中東、東非會歡迎‘一帶一路’



以外的選項；擁有自己歐亞地緣戰略‘歐亞盟’的俄羅斯，則應樂見印太比亞太重心南移，而歐盟正醞釀‘連結戰略’連結亞洲，則可看作和印太遙相呼應。”

“印太戰略”與“一帶一路”之間的角力，誰又會成最大既得利益者？沈旭暉預期，被鎖定為印太中心、“一帶一路”前哨站的東盟各國，將獲提供更多項目，加上它們一直奉行大國之間的對沖外交，相信會是最大受惠方。

觀望未來全球局勢的發展，沈旭暉認為“印太戰略”與“一帶一路”這類大戰略不存在絕對的排他性。“就

像‘一帶一路’和俄羅斯的歐亞盟之間，就是有合作也有競爭，相信‘一帶一路’和印太也可以在競爭中合作並存，相信區域各國都樂見其成。”

梁兆基： “一帶一路”乃全球 參與和受惠的“合唱”

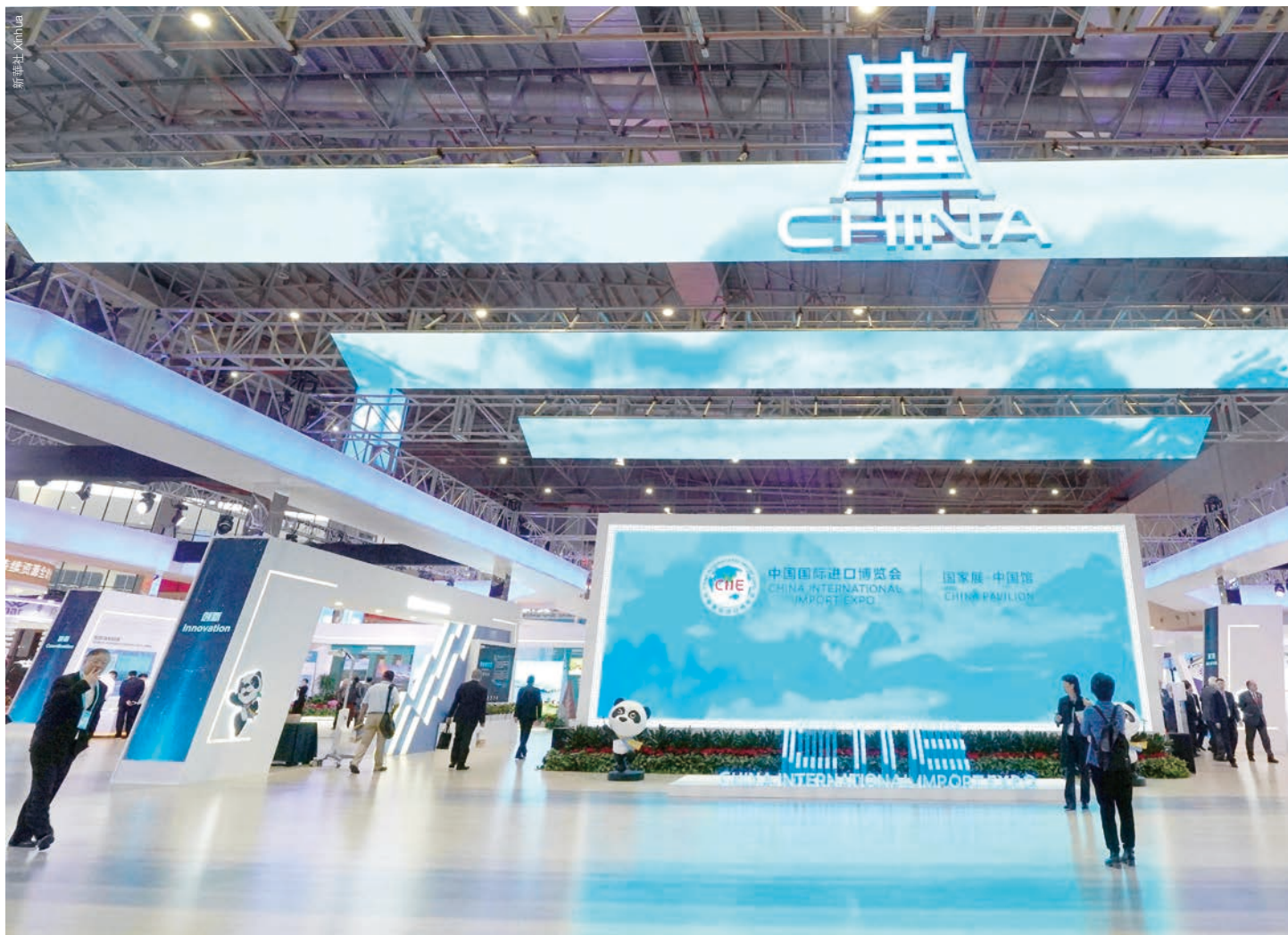
美國總統特朗普上台後，積極拉攏印度、日本和澳洲推動“印太戰略”，國務卿蓬佩奧早前宣佈，美國政府投資1.13億美元開展“印太經濟願景”計劃，似乎有意與中國倡議的“一帶一路”一較高下。然而，迄今“印太

戰略”仍未有具體藍圖，難免予人口號式策略的感覺。

反之，“一帶一路”這項橫跨亞歐非大陸的倡議已踏入五周年，雖然推展過程中也受到若干爭議，但始終得到沿線國家的廣泛支持，逐步由願景走向成果。香港上海滙豐銀行有限公司亞太區顧問梁兆基認為，源於中國的“一帶一路”，本質是一個讓多方參與和推動的國際經濟合作平台，當中東南亞國家最能受惠。

初期有賴中國資金投入

梁兆基表示，基礎設施是“一帶一路”的核心和優先領域。五年多來，一批基礎設施示範項目陸續落地。蒙內鐵



路竣工通車、亞吉鐵路開通運營、漢班托塔港二期竣工、巴基斯坦瓜達爾港恢復運營、中泰鐵路、匈塞鐵路，中俄黑河公路橋等開工建設。這些跨境基建項目的背後是龐大的資金需求，令人憂慮“一帶一路”項目或令許多已負債累累的東南亞國家面臨更大債務負擔，甚至造成危機。

事實上，“一帶一路”沿線上大多是發展中國家，梁兆基指出，這些國家基礎設施薄弱，金融體系亦不發達，投資風險較高，鮮有金融機構能獨立提供足夠的金融支持，但亞洲開發銀行預測，亞洲地區在2016至2030年對基礎建設的資金需求將達26萬億美元。因此，“一帶一路”初期階段，

中國政府成為主要出資者，以推動項目實施，而由中國牽頭的亞洲基礎設施投資銀行已批出逾53億美元的項目投資，向新開發銀行撥款410億美元，中國亦將對絲路基金增資1,000億人民幣，中國的投入可見一斑。

吸引國際資本壯大發展

隨着“一帶一路”進入精耕細作階段，梁兆基強調推動更多國際合作及私營資本的參與至關重要，特別是商業銀行可作為主要資金提供者，在早期階段提供貸款；投資銀行可拓寬直接融資渠道，提供多元化的金融中介服務；養老基金和保險公司可通過資本市場和資產管理提供長期資金；私人資本可通過政府與社會資本合作形

式參與。與此同時，一些資金也可通過在香港發行綠色債券、基礎設施證券化、人民幣計價產品等融資方案，吸引國際資本的參與。

另一方面，東南亞國家逐漸成為全球製造業基地，梁兆基認為，通過改善其基礎設施，讓其產品更接近亞洲消費者市場，特別是中國14億龐大消費群，此乃真正雙贏。他深信，在當前逆經濟全球化發展和貿易保護主義抬頭的形勢下，更能凸顯“一帶一路”的重要性，既着眼於基礎設施建設和互聯互通，同時引導投資實體經濟，“一帶一路”並非中國一方的“獨奏”，而是全球參與且共同受惠的“合唱”。🌀



Simon Shen: Balancing diplomacy seeks cooperation amid competition

The IPS stemmed from a joint statement issued by India and Japan in 2016, when the leaders of the two countries proposed to improve the “connectivity between Asia and Africa” through a “free and open Indo-Pacific”. **Simon Shen, Co-director of the International Affairs Research Institute at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, said that the IPS, which was discussed in more detail in Japan’s *Diplomatic Bluebook 2017*, points to a prosperous society consisting of two continents (Asia and Africa) and the two oceans (Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean). Japan will expand infrastructure, trade

and investment for Asian countries; it will support national construction for African countries, and commit to promoting good governance with the aim of achieving “confluence of the two seas” and connectivity between Asia and Africa through humanity support, peacekeeping, etc.

According to Shen, Australia began to position regional strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region in its 2013 *National Defence White Paper*, where it mentioned the need to strengthen economic and security relations with India; and India, with its foreign policy influenced by pragmatism, advocates stepping up new military cooperation with its allies and actively participates in global governance. Since 2011, India has been strengthening relations with the US and Australia through the Indo-Pacific region. The most frequently used new phrase by US President Trump in his foreign policy is precisely “Indo-Pacific”. He has repeatedly stressed the freedom of navigation in the Pacific Ocean, which is in line with the right to freedom of navigation in the Indian and Pacific Oceans espoused by the IPS. The US’s emphasis on the IPS is self-evident.

IPS does not impede cooperation among countries

Shen admitted that the US, Japan, Australia and India indeed have common strategic goals and economic complementarities: “Japan’s advanced production technology and India’s population market can be structurally integrated, while the US and Australia can mutually benefit each other through trade. Moreover, none of the four countries want China to be the only dominant force in the region, so they have a common strategic goal.” Shen added that the current IPS roadmap is relatively clear, i.e. to use the ASEAN countries as a centre and buffer zone in the Indo-Pacific region to offset or at least balance out China’s influence on ASEAN.

However, Shen believes while it is relatively easy for these countries to strengthen economic cooperation through the IPS, it is quite difficult for them to use it to form a substantive military alliance. He pointed out that although China regards the IPS as a new containment effort of the US, it is not possible for all the countries involved in the strategy to become a single entity: “After the IPS is put in place, China can still cooperate with individual countries on different issues. India, Japan and Australia are not willing to undermine relations with China on the economic front, and China also wants to rope in these three countries in response to the trade war with the US.”

Shen pointed out that India’s decision not to participate in Indo-Pacific military cooperation also shows that China’s efforts to win over India is beginning to bear fruit.

Balancing diplomacy seeks cooperation amid competition

Shen expected that the IPS and B&R will not turn the global situation into a binary opposition similar to that during the old Cold War era, because countries, especially India, want to pursue a balancing-diplomacy strategy. (Note: “Balancing diplomacy” means that the country refuses to join any camp, but it is not passively being “non-aligned” or “neutral”. Instead, it adopts a series of policies that contradict and influence each other in objectives and that offset each other, always keeping “a way out” for itself in terms of policy and stance in order to maintain its own vague position.) “The Middle East and East Africa within the Indo-Pacific region will welcome options other than the B&R; Russia with its own geostrategic Eurasian Union should be pleased to see an Indo-Pacific that is more south-focused than Asia Pacific; and the EU is mulling over a ‘connectivity strategy’ to link up with Asia, which can be seen as echoing the IPS.”

Who will be the biggest beneficiary in the rivalry between the IPS and B&R? Shen expected the ASEAN countries, which are set to be the centre of India-Pacific and outpost of the “Belt and Road”, will be offered more projects. In addition, they have always been adopting hedge diplomacy between the major powers; thus, they are expected to be the biggest beneficiary.

Looking ahead at the future development of the global situation, Shen believes there is no absolute exclusivity in such grand strategies as the IPS and B&R. “Just like the relationship between the B&R and Russia’s Eurasian Union where cooperation and competition co-exist, the B&R and IPS can also compete and cooperate with each other concurrently, which all the countries in the region will be happy to see.”

George Leung: B&R is a chorus involving and benefiting countries across the world

After taking office, US President Trump actively canvassed support from India, Japan and Australia for the Indo-Pacific



Strategy (IPS). Recently, US Secretary of State Pompeo unveiled a USD113 million “Indo-Pacific Economic Vision” investment plan, which seems intended to compete with China’s B&R. However, the IPS still lacks a blueprint to take it forward, so inevitably, it sounds more like a slogan.

In contrast, the B&R, an initiative that covers the Asia, Europe and Africa continents, has entered its fifth year. Although there have been some controversial issues during its launch, the initiative has always received wide support from countries along the “Belt and Road”, enabling it to gradually move from vision to fruition. **HSBC Asia Pacific Adviser George Leung** believes the China-initiated B&R is fundamentally an international economic cooperation platform for multilateral participation, and Southeast Asian countries stand to benefit the most from it.

Funding from China is essential in the early stages

Leung said that infrastructure is the core and priority area of the B&R. A number of infrastructure development demonstration projects were launched over the past five years. The Mombasa–Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway was completed and opened to traffic; the Addis Ababa–Djibouti Railway commenced operation; the second phase of the Hambantota Port development project was completed; Pakistan’s Gwadar Port resumed operations; and the Sino-

Thai railway, the Hungary–Serbia railway and the China–Russia highway bridge in Heihe began construction. The huge capital needed for these cross-border infrastructure projects triggers concern that B&R projects may lead to greater debt burden on many debt-ridden Southeast Asian countries and may even cause a crisis there.

Indeed, the B&R involves mostly developing countries. Leung pointed out that as these countries have weak infrastructure and their financial systems are also not well developed, investment risks are high and there are rarely any financial institutions that can provide sufficient funding support alone. However, the Asia Development Bank projects that the Asian region needs as much as USD26 trillion for infrastructure projects in 2016–2030. Hence, in the early stages of the B&R, the Chinese government has been the main funder for project implementation. In addition, the China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank has approved more than USD5.3 billion in project investments and earmarked USD41 billion for the New Development Bank. China will also contribute an additional RMB100 billion to the Silk Road Fund. China’s investments are evident.

Attract international capital to grow bigger

As the BRI enters the intensive stage, Leung stressed that it is important to

have more international cooperation and private capital participation. In particular, commercial banks can serve as major fund providers to offer loans at an early stage; investment banks can broaden direct financing channels to provide diversified financial intermediation services; pension funds and insurance companies can provide long-term funding through capital markets and asset management; and private capital can participate via public-private partnerships. At the same time, some funds can attract international capital participation through the issuance of green bonds, infrastructure securitisation and RMB-denominated products in Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, Southeast Asian countries have gradually become global manufacturing bases. Leung believes by improving their infrastructure and bringing their products closer to the Asian consumer markets, especially China’s large consumer base of 1.4 billion people, they are creating a truly win-win situation. He is convinced that given the current anti-economic globalisation sentiment and rising trade protectionism, the B&R’s importance is more prominent as it not only focuses on construction and interconnection of infrastructure, but also guides investment to the real economy. The B&R is not China’s solo show, but rather a chorus involving and benefiting countries around the world. 🌐

跨境協作 保障旅客安全

Cross-border Collaboration Ensures Travelers' Safety

廣深港高鐵香港段及港珠澳大橋為香港今年內落成啟用的兩大基建項目，由於橫跨不同區域，保安以至緊急服務有賴跨境的合作和配合，以確保能為市民及旅客帶來安全而便捷的旅程。

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link's (XRL) Hong Kong Section and the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) are two major infrastructure projects that were completed and came into operation this year. As they cross different regions, security and emergency services would rely on cross-border cooperation and coordination to ensure that citizens and travelers could enjoy safe and convenient journeys.

剛於9月23日開通的高鐵香港段，首日乘客量達75,000人，至今最高乘客量為78,000人，每天平均乘客量亦有約70,000人。**保安局局長李家超**表示，乘客量符合運輸及房屋局的期望，並指當年深圳灣口岸在開通初期的使用量亦是強差人意，惟隨着用家口碑而穩步上揚，相信高鐵香港段未來乘客量會逐漸增加。

聯勤機制靈活處理緊急事故

不少市民都關心高鐵站內的緊急服務分工，李家超指出，局方已與內地有關當局設立備勤制度處理不同情況。他闡釋，西九高鐵站處於香港電訊網絡覆蓋範圍，故求助電話統一採用999熱線，當有身處區域屬內地範圍

的市民撥打999求助，雙方會透過聯勤中心電話召開多方會議商討處理方案，情況與深圳灣口岸相同。若遇有市民受傷等情況，程序上如傷勢輕微先由內地醫護人員檢查及處理傷勢，若情況嚴重則轉送香港醫院救治。李家超強調，務必以傷者福祉為優先考慮，出入境手續可補辦處理，並表示火災處理亦採用同樣程序。

惟若遇上罪案，則要根據犯案位置決定屬哪一方負責，然而部分案件的事主亦未必知悉案發地點，這種情況便需要聯勤中心協調。李家超續稱，警隊於車站B1層設有24小時報案中心，閉路電視可監視屬香港範圍的整個口岸區以及管理高鐵運作的指揮中心，確保各區域安全。他強調，早於



高鐵開通前各部門已進行演練，至今運作暢順，呼籲公眾毋須擔心。

跨境合作堵保安漏洞

緊接高鐵香港段落成啟用的還有港珠澳大橋，此乃香港接軌內地的另一重大基建。港珠澳大橋涉及三地政府，李家超坦言，在處理突發事件及安全問題將更形複雜。他表示，三地將採取屬地執法模式，依據地圖劃界決定由何地的執法機構負責處理。惟如有特殊情況，三地亦可透過跨境合作模式行動。他舉例，當意外發生於香港界線邊陲位置，雖劃界上不屬於港方管轄，但因澳門或珠海有關當局要駛過大橋方能處理，為免費時失事，各方可透過聯營機制進行無分界限救援工作。



但他強調，若事件涉及追捕行動，各方仍然不可跨境執法，不過橋的兩端各有執法人員把守，海上亦有水警巡邏，市民不用憂慮存在保安漏洞。香港及內地雖然未有移交逃犯機制，但仍可透過驅逐不受歡迎人物的形式，取消其入境權並遞解出境。整體而言，李家超相信大橋的開通未有增加罪案發生的風險。

跨境牌照數目須考慮大橋吞吐量

對於市民關心私人車輛駛經大橋所需的跨境牌照問題，李家超謂，大橋在開通之初需控制流量，以避免出現嚴重擠塞。公共交通與貨運交通是大橋的首要考慮，其他牌照則有待分批推出。他提到，早前廣東省曾承諾“跨境牌”將有一定額度，目前仍需研究

大橋可承受的吞吐量，希望市民耐心等待政府於日後公佈細節。

李家超強調，大橋通車初期宜抱持謹慎、循序漸進態度，因預計部分連接港澳珠大橋的路段在開通之初仍待完成，部分前往機場的車輛需繞道東涌市內，故須慎防形成瓶頸，阻塞東涌交通。就此，局方將限制部分車輛進入，同時劃分個別車種的准入時段，如工程車可能只允許於特定時間方可使用個別道路。他指出，當日後人工島上的連接路段開放，車流可沿大嶼山東面直入機場，便毋須繞道東涌；未來尚有一條直達屯門的隧道，當多條主要通道全面啟用後，便可達成“三小時生活圈”的目標。📍

Joint logistics mechanism for flexible handling of emergency incidents

Many locals are concerned about the division of work for emergency services inside the XRL station. According to **John Lee, Secretary for Security**, the Bureau has already set up a joint logistics mechanism with the relevant authorities of the Mainland to handle different situations. He explained that as the West Kowloon XRL terminus is covered by Hong Kong's telecommunications network, 999 is the emergency hotline to call. In case a citizen calls 999 for help within the Mainland zone, both sides would discuss the handling solution via a multilateral teleconference convened through the joint logistics center. The situation is the same as that in the Shenzhen Bay Port. In the event that a citizen is injured, the procedural way of handling is to inspect and treat minor injuries by Mainland medical workers and to transfer seriously injured patients to a Hong Kong hospital. Lee emphasized that the wellbeing of the injured would be the priority consideration. Immigration clearance could be handled later on. Lee said that the handling mechanism also applies to fire.

In the event of crime, the party in charge would be determined by the location of the crime. For certain cases, however, the persons involved may not know the location of the crime scene. Such a case would require the coordination of the joint logistics center. Lee added that a 24-hour police report center is set up on the B1 level of the station. To ensure safety in different zones, CCTVs could be used to

李家超
John Lee



香港中華總商會

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce



monitor the entire Hong Kong port area and the Control Room for the management of the XRL system to ensure the safety of all regions. He stressed that drills had been carried out amongst all departments before the XRL came into service. As the XRL has been operating smoothly so far, Lee said that the public need not worry.

Cross-border collaboration closes security gaps

Lee candidly commented that as the HZMB involves three local governments, the handling of emergencies and safety issues would become even more complicated. He said that the three locations would adopt the model of territorial jurisdiction, from which the geographic demarcation determines which law enforcement authority of which location is in charge of the handling. In the event of special situations, however, the three locations could still act under the cross-border cooperation model. He quoted an example that when an accident happens on the outskirts of Hong Kong, while the demarcation indicates it was outside the jurisdiction of Hong Kong, the authorities of Macau or Zhuhai must still drive through the Bridge to handle the situation. To save time on the matter, all the

parties could conduct rescue work through the joint operation mechanism.

However, he stressed that if the incident involves pursuing suspects, the various parties could never cross the border to enforce law. Yet, both ends of the Bridge are guarded by law enforcement officers, and there are also Marine Police patrolling in the sea. The public can rest assured that there is no security vulnerability. While there is no bilateral mechanism for surrendering fugitives between Hong Kong and the Mainland, the method to expel persona non grata can still be employed to cancel a person's right to land, as well as to deport them. Overall, Lee believes that the opening of the Bridge poses no risk of increasing crime.

Bridge throughput must be considered in issuance of cross-border licenses

As for the public's concern over private vehicles' cross-border licensing issues as required when driving through the Bridge, Lee said that during the early days of the Bridge's operation, there is a need to control the traffic volume. Public transport and freight traffic would be the priority considerations for the Bridge. Other

licenses would be issued in batches in due course. He also mentioned that Guangdong Province promised a certain number for "cross-border licenses", which is still being studied with reference to the capacity of the Bridge. He hopes that the public can be patient for details to be announced by the government in future.

Lee stressed that a prudent and progressive attitude should be taken during the early days of the Bridge's operation, as some local sections to connect with the HZMB would still be under construction by the time of its operation. As such, some vehicles heading towards the airport have to route through downtown Tung Chung, meaning bottleneck formation must be prevented. In this respect, the authorities would restrict entrance of certain vehicles, and entrance time slots for specific vehicle types must be set up. For example, works vehicles may only be allowed to use a certain road section at specific times. He pointed out that, when the link roads on the artificial island open in future, the traffic flow can be directed towards the airport straight from eastern Lantau, without the need for routing through Tung Chung. In future, there would be another tunnel that connects directly to Tuen Mun. When all the major passages come into full operation, the goal of the "three-hour living circle" could be achieved. 📍



中總換屆 會董選舉順利完成 New CGCC Leadership Team Formed

本會第50屆會董任期於10月底屆滿。在較早前的會員大會上，本會推舉出21名第51屆選舉委員會委員，負責辦理第51屆會董選舉事宜。

在選舉委員會的主持及監督下，選任會董、常務會董及首長選舉均於10月順利進行。蔡冠深連任會長，八位副會長包括連任的袁武、曾智明、劉鐵成、王惠貞、李應生及楊華勇，以及新當選的胡曉明及陳仲尼。同時，共45名會員獲選為常務會董，118名會員獲選為選任會董。新一屆會董任期已於11月1日展開。

第50屆副會長林樹哲及常務會董方文雄退任後將榮任永遠榮譽會長，繼續為本會服務。

The term of office of the Chamber's 50th Committee Members expired at the end of October. In the general meeting held earlier, 21 members were elected to serve on the Election Committee tasked with the election for the 51st term Committee Members.

Hosted and supervised by the Election Committee, the elections for the Chamber's 51st term Committee Members, Standing Committee Members and Chairmen have smoothly completed in October. **Jonathan Choi** was re-elected Chairman; **Yuen Mo, Ricky Tsang, Brandon Liu, Connie Wong, Tommy Li and Johnny Yu** were re-elected Vice-chairmen while **Herman Hu** and **Rock Chen** were newly elected Vice-chairmen. Meanwhile, 45 and 118 members were returned as Standing Committee Members and Committee Members respectively. The term of office of the new Committee Members started on 1 November 2018.

The 50th Vice-chairman **Lam Shu-chit** and Standing Committee Member **David Fong** retired and act as Life Honorary Chairman.

中總第51屆會董履新

The 51st Committee Members Assume Office

第51屆會董已於11月1日履新，就職典禮將於11月30日假香港會議展覽中心舉行。新一屆會董會將秉承前輩先賢愛國愛港的優良傳統，齊心合力，協助會員及企業應對挑戰，拓展商機，為香港及國家經濟繁榮發展再作貢獻。

The 51st term Committee Members assumed office on 1 November 2018 and the inaugural ceremony will be held on 30 November 2018 at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. Uphold CGCC's fine tradition of loving the nation and Hong Kong, the new Committee will work together to help CGCC members and enterprises address challenges, capture opportunities and make further contribution to the economic prosperity of Hong Kong and the country.

會長 Chairman

蔡冠深博士 金紫荊星章 銅紫荊星章 太平紳士
Dr Jonathan Choi GBS, BBS, JP



蔡冠深籍貫廣東中山，於1997年加入本會，歷任選任會董、副會長及第46、47、50屆會長。蔡冠深現任新華集團主席，業務涵蓋海產食品、房地產、基建、金融財務、高新科技及傳媒文化等。

蔡冠深現任全國政協第13屆常委。他熱心服務本港，現時擔任香港貿易發展局理事會理事。他亦積極推動區域合作，現任亞太經合組織商貿諮詢理事會中國香港代表及區域經濟一體化工作小組聯合主席、粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟主席、一帶一路工商協會聯盟共同主席、香港越南商會創會會長、香港·韓國商會創會會長及香港—東盟經濟合作基金會理事會主席。

此外，他曾獲頒授多項榮譽博士學位及榮銜，包括：美國密歇根州立大學榮譽人文博士、英國德蒙福特大學榮譽工商管理博士、香港理工大學院士、大韓民國對外投資推廣榮譽大使、越南政府友誼勳章、法國政府藝術與文學軍官勳銜及日本政府外務大臣表彰等榮銜。

Jonathan Choi, with his ancestral home in Zhongshan, Guangdong, joined the Chamber in 1997. He has been the Chamber's Committee Member, Vice-chairman, 46th, 47th and 50th Chairman.

Choi is Chairman of the Sunwah Group, a conglomerate with principal businesses of seafood and foodstuff, real estate, financial services, infrastructure, technology and media.

Choi is Standing Committee Member of the 13th CPPCC National Committee. Choi is keen on serving Hong Kong, he is Council Member of Hong Kong Trade Development Council. Choi is equally active in fostering regional cooperation. He is Hong Kong, China's Representative of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Business Advisory Council and Co-chair of ABAC Regional Economic Integration Working Group, Chairman of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union, Co-chair of Belt & Road Industrial and Commercial Alliance (BRICA), Chairman of Hong Kong - Vietnam Chamber of Commerce, Founding Chairman of Hong Kong - Korea Business Council and Council Chairman of Hong Kong - ASEAN Economic Co-operation Foundation.

Choi has been given different honors including Honorary Doctor of Humanities of Michigan State University of the United States, Honorary Doctor of Business Administration of De Montfort University, Fellow of Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Honorary Ambassador of Foreign Investment Promotion for Korea, Friendship Order from the Republic of Vietnam Government, Officer of the Order of Arts and Letters from French Government and Foreign Minister's Commendation Award from Japan Government.

副會長 Vice-chairman

袁武先生 金紫荊星章 太平紳士
Mr Yuen Mo GBS, JP



袁武籍貫廣東東莞，於1991年加入本會，歷任常務會董及副會長。

袁武現任招商局集團有限公司顧問，該集團業務包括航運物流、交通基建、工業投資、經濟開發區開發、房地產及金融。袁武致力促進內地與香港交流，曾任港區全國人大代表召集人。他現時擔任香港中國企業協會司庫。

Yuen Mo, with his ancestral home in Dongguan, Guangdong, joined the Chamber in 1991. He has been the Chamber's Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman.

Yuen is Consultant of China Merchants Group Ltd, an enterprise with businesses including shipping, infrastructure, industrial investment, economic zone development, property and finance.

Yuen is keen on fostering the interaction between the Mainland and Hong Kong. He has been Deputy to the 11th NPC (Convenor of Hong Kong Deputies). He is currently Treasurer of the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association.

副會長 Vice-chairman

曾智明先生 太平紳士
Mr Ricky Tsang JP



曾智明籍貫廣東梅州，於1992年加入本會，歷任選任會董、常務會董及副會長。

曾智明現為金利來集團有限公司主席，該集團業務包括服裝服飾銷售，以及物業投資與發展。

曾智明現為全國政協第13屆委員及全國政協港澳台僑委員會委員。他活躍於香港與內地工商界，在多個機構擔任職務，包括廣東省工商業聯合會（總商會）副主席、香港廣東青年總會主席、香港客屬總會執行主席、香港梅州社團總會執行主席、香港梅州總商會會長及新界總商會聯席主席。此外，他亦為廣東省歸國華僑聯合會副主席、百仁基金副主席及明匯智庫主席。

曾智明曾獲頒香港青年工業家獎（2008），亦為廣州和梅州市榮譽市民。

Ricky Tsang, with his ancestral home in Meizhou, Guangdong, joined the Chamber in 1992. He has been Committee Member, Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman of the Chamber.

Tsang is Chairman of Goldlion Holdings Ltd, a company engaging in the sale of apparel and accessories as well as property investment and development.

Tsang is Member of the 13th CPPCC National Committee and Member of Committee for Liaison with Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese of the CPPCC National Committee. Active in the business communities of Hong Kong and the Mainland, he holds various positions including Vice-chairman of the Guangdong Federation of Industry & Commerce, Chairman of Hong Kong Guangdong Youth Association, Executive Chairman of Hong Kong Hakka Associations, Executive Chairman of Hong Kong Federation of Meizhou Associations, Chairman of Hong Kong Meizhou General Chamber of Commerce and Associate Chairman of New Territories General Chamber of Commerce. Tsang is also Vice-chairman of the Guangdong Returned Overseas Chinese Association, Vice-president of the Centum Charitas Foundation and Chairman of Proactive Think Tank Limited.

Tsang has received the Hong Kong Young Industrialist Award (2008) and is an Honorary Citizen of Guangzhou and Meizhou, China.

副會長 Vice-chairman

劉鐵成先生 太平紳士 Mr Brandon Liu JP



劉鐵成籍貫上海，於1997年加入本會，歷任選任會董、常務會董及副會長。

劉鐵成現為東方石油有限公司董事總經理，該集團業務包括石油貿易、石油化工產品製造及分銷、船舶及倉庫的投資及管理。

劉鐵成現為太平洋經濟合作理事會中國太平洋經濟合作全國委員會工商委員會顧問委員、香港工業總會（能源及電力）主席以及全港各區工商聯名譽會長。在專業領域以外，他也熱心教育事務，現為香港浸會大學基金會榮譽主席、上海交通大學校董、大連海事大學客座教授及寧波大學董事會董事。

Brandon Liu, with his ancestral home in Shanghai, joined the Chamber in 1997. He has served as Committee Member, Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman in the Chamber.

Liu is Managing Director of Feoso Oil Ltd, an enterprise of which engages oil trading, manufacturing and distribution of petrochemicals, investment and management of shipbuilding and warehouses.

Liu is Advisory Board Member of Business Forum of China National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation of Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, Chairman (Energy & Power) of Federation of Hong Kong Industries and Honorary President of Hong Kong Commerce and Industry Association. Apart from professional area, he has a keen interest in education by serving as Honorary President of Hong Kong Baptist University Foundation, Governor of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Visiting Professor of Dalian Maritime University and Director of the Board of Ningbo University.

副會長 Vice-chairman

王惠貞女士 銀紫荊星章 太平紳士 Ms Connie Wong SBS, JP



王惠貞籍貫廣東潮陽，於2008年加入本會，歷任選任會董、常務會董及副會長。

王惠貞現為王新興有限公司董事總經理，該集團業務包括製造及出口各款成衣、酒店、物業租賃。

王惠貞現為全國政協提案委員會副主任及全國政協第13屆委員，亦為中華全國婦女聯合會執委。王惠貞熱心於本地及社團事務，現為獎券基金諮詢委員會委員及法律援助服務局委員，亦為九龍社團聯會理事長、港區婦聯代表聯誼會會長、香港各界扶貧促進會名譽主席、香港廣西社團總會永遠會長及香港義工聯盟常務副主席。

Connie Wong, with her ancestral home in Chaoyang, Guangdong, joined the Chamber in 2008. She has served as Committee Member, Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman in the Chamber.

Wong is Managing Director of Wong Sun Hing Ltd, the business of which covers manufacturing and export of clothing, hotels and properties rental.

Wong is Deputy Director of Committee for Handling Proposals of the CPPCC National Committee and Member of the 13th CPPCC National Committee. She is also Executive Member of the All-China Women's Federation. Wong is keen on participating in local and communities' affairs. She is Committee Member of Lotteries Fund Advisory Committee and Legal Aid Service Council. She is also the President of Kowloon Federation of Associations, President of All-China Women's Federation Hong Kong Delegates Association, Honorary Chairperson of Hong Kong Poverty Alleviation Association, Permanent Chairman of Federation of HK Guangxi Community Organizations and Executive Vice-chairman of Hong Kong Volunteers Federation.

副會長 Vice-chairman

李應生先生 銅紫荊星章 榮譽勳章 太平紳士
Mr Tommy Li BBS, MH, JP



李應生籍貫廣東南海，於1991年加入本會，歷任團體會董、選任會董、常務會董及副會長。

李應生現為百成堂集團主席，該集團業務包括中成藥、中藥滋補產品及燕窩等。

李應生現為第13屆全國人民代表大會代表及香港特別行政區選舉委員會委員。他致力服務於業界相關組織，現為中醫中藥發展委員會委員及香港中藥業協會創會會長。此外，李應生熱心於本地旅遊事務，擔任香港旅遊發展局新旅遊產品發展計劃評審委員會主席、優質旅遊服務協會顧問。

李應生為香港浸會大學榮譽大學院士，並獲頒聖約翰官佐勳銜。

Tommy Li, with his ancestral home in Nanhai, Guangdong, joined the Chamber in 1991. He has served as Association Committee Member, Committee Member, Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman in the Chamber.

Li is Chairman of Pak Shing Tong Group, an enterprise with businesses of Chinese patent medicine, supplements and bird's nest.

Li is Deputy of the 13th National People's Congress of the PRC and Member of Election Committee of the HKSAR. Li is committed to serve in his related industry organizations, he is Member of Chinese Medicine Development Committee and Founding President of Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Industry Association. Besides, Li has a keen interest on local tourism. He is Chairman of New Tour Product Development Scheme of Hong Kong Tourism Board, Adviser of Quality Tourism Services Association.

Li was awarded Honorary University Fellowship of Hong Kong Baptist University and St John Officer Brother.

副會長 Vice-chairman

楊華勇先生 太平紳士
Mr Johnny Yu JP



楊華勇籍貫福建晉江，於2000年加入本會，歷任選任會董、常務會董及副會長。

楊華勇現為香江國際集團副董事長兼行政總裁，該集團業務包括製造及出口成衣、茶業及地產投資。

楊華勇現為湖北省政協第12屆常委、中華全國工商業聯合會常務委員、香港中華廠商聯合會常務會董及教育及人力資源委員會主席、粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟副主席。此外，楊華勇活躍於青年工商界，他現任百仁基金副會長、香港菁英會榮譽主席、香港湖北總會青年委員會主席及香港青年協進會副會長。

Johnny Yu, with his ancestral home in Jinjiang, Fujian, joined the Chamber in 2000. He has served as Committee Member, Standing Committee Member and Vice-chairman in the Chamber.

Yu is Vice-chairman and Chief Executive Officer of HKI Group, an enterprise with businesses including manufacturing and export of clothing, tea businesses and property investments.

Yu is Standing Committee Member of the 12th CPPCC Hubei Provincial Committee, Standing Committee Member of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, Executive Committee Member and Chairman of Education and Manpower Standing Committee of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong and Vice-chairman of Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union. Besides, Yu takes an active part in industrial and business sector of youth. He is Vice-president of the Centum Charities Foundation, Honorary President of the Y Elites Association, President of Youth Committee of Hong Kong Hubei Association and Vice-president of Hong Kong Youths Unified Association.

副會長 Vice-chairman

胡曉明先生 銀紫荊星章 銅紫荊星章 太平紳士
Mr Herman Hu SBS, BBS, JP



胡曉明籍貫江蘇無錫，於2005年加入本會，歷任選任會董及常務會董。

胡曉明現為菱電發展有限公司主席，該集團業務包括地產發展、時裝及物業管理。

胡曉明現為第13屆全國人民代表大會代表、香港貿易發展局基建發展服務諮詢委員會主席、香港山西商會會長及香港僱主聯合會執行委員會成員。此外，胡曉明熱心體育，他現任中國香港體育協會暨奧林匹克委員會副會長、亞洲網球協會永遠名譽副會長、香港元老網球總會會長及香港單車聯會名譽會長。

Herman Hu, with his ancestral home in Wuxi, Jiangsu, joined the Chamber in 2005. He has been Committee Member and Standing Committee Member.

Hu is Chairman of Ryoden Development Limited. The companies engage in the property, fashion and property management.

Hu is Deputy of the 13th National People's Congress of the PRC. He is the Chairman of Infrastructure Development Advisory Committee of Hong Kong Trade Development Council, President of Hong Kong Shanxi Chamber of Commerce and Executive Committee Member of Employers Federation of Hong Kong. Besides, Hu is earnest about sport. He is Vice-president of Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China, Honorary Life Vice-president of Asian Tennis Federation, President of Hong Kong Veterans' Tennis Association and Honorary President of Hong Kong Cycling Association.

副會長 Vice-chairman

陳仲尼先生 銀紫荊星章 太平紳士
Mr Rock Chen SBS, JP



陳仲尼籍貫浙江紹興，於2004年加入本會，歷任選任會董及常務會董。

陳仲尼現為金鷹控股有限公司主席，該集團業務包括基金及投資顧問。

陳仲尼現為全國政協第13屆委員及浙江省政協第12屆常委，亦為浙江海外聯誼會副會長、香港浙江省同鄉會聯合會第一常務副會長及浙商總會香港浙商聯合會理事長，致力於社團事務。此外，陳仲尼亦熱心於青年事務，現為香港青年獎勵計劃名譽會長、香港各界青少年活動委員會創會永遠名譽主席及香港青年聯會顧問。

Rock Chen, with his ancestral home in Shaoxing, Zhejiang, joined the Chamber in 2004. He has served as Committee Member and Standing Committee Member in the Chamber.

Chen is Chairman of Pacific Falcon Investment Group Limited, the business of which covers fund and investment consultation.

Chen is Member of the 13th CPPCC National Committee, Standing Committee Member of the 12th CPPCC Zhejiang Provincial Committee. Besides contributing to the Mainland's development, Chen takes an active part in communities' affairs by serving as Vice President of Zhejiang Chinese Overseas Friendship Association, 1st Executive Vice-chairman of the United Zhejiang Residents Associations (HK) and President of the General Association of Zhejiang Entrepreneurs of Hong Kong. Besides, Chen has a keen interest on youth affairs. He is Honorary President of the Hong Kong Award for Young People, Permanent Honorary Founding Chairman of the Committee of Hong Kong Youth Activities and Advisor of Hong Kong United Youth Association.

常務會董 Standing Committee Member

王國強	Wong Kwok-keung	廖長江	Martin Liao	李引泉	Li Yinquan
余國春	Yu Kwok-chun	黃士心	Wong See-sum	林廣明	Lin Guangming
陳南祿	Philip Chen	顏寶鈴	Pauline Ngan	梁亮勝	Leung Leung-shing
余鵬春	Yu Pang-chun	黃英豪	Kennedy Wong	許智明	Hui Chi-ming
梁海明	Raymond Leung	梁偉浩	Eddie Leung	羅富昌	Lo Foo-cheung
謝湧海	Tse Yung-hoi	周娟娟	Chow Kuen-kuen	梁鳳儀	Anita Leung
鄧楊詠曼	Dan Yang Wing-man	高敏堅	Mickey Ko	葉成慶	Ip Shing-hing
何志佳	Nelson Ho	伍威全	Wilson Wu	劉志強	Lau Chi-keung
陳智文	Stephen Tan	蔡關穎琴	Janice Choi	李文俊	Raymond Lee
范仁鶴	Philip Fan	包靜國	Peter Pao	王庭聰	Wong Ting-chung
司徒源傑	Szeto Yuen-kit	閻峰	Yim Fung	鍾偉平	Chung Wai-ping
張學修	Cheung Hok-sau	吳惠權	Ng Wai-kuen	邱建新	Qiu Jianxin
于善基	Joseph Yu	陳光明	Johnny Chan	李德剛	Alfred Lee
張俊勇	Thomas Cheung	施榮怡	Ivis Sze	葉少明	Derrick Yip
王彭彥	Laurence Wong	莊成鑫	Chong Shing-hum	張夏令	Zhang Xialing

選任會董 Committee Member

何超瓊	Pansy Ho	林建岳	Peter Lam	李慧琮	Starry Lee
雷添良	Tim Lui	黃定光	Wong Ting-kwong	張華峰	Christopher Cheung
高美懿	Margaret Ko	李惠民	Eddy Lee	張賽娥	Cheung Choi-ngor
曾智雄	Tsang Chi-hung	萬敏	Wan Min	藍屹	Lan Yi
孫大倫	Sun Tai-lun	李子良	Li Tsz-leung	方紅光	Fang Hongguang
霍啟山	Eric Fok	沈曉初	Shen Xiaochu	何超蕓	Maisy Ho
王鋒	Wang Feng	周莉莉	Lily Chow	姚祖輝	Andrew Yao
朱建輝	Zhu Jianhui	王濱	Wang Bin	陳沛良	Chan Pui-leung
李濟平	Li Jiping	朱鼎健	Kenneth Chu	鍾瑞明	Chung Shui-ming
龍子明	George Lung	劉坤銘	Roger Lau	關惠明	Anthony Kwan
簡松年	Tony Kan	邱達根	Duncan Chiu	蔡偉石	Raymond Choy
黃楚恒	Stanley Wong	屠海鳴	Tu Hai-ming	貝鈞奇	Pui Kwan-kay
陳耘	Cora Chan	朱永強	Chu Wing-keung	吳長勝	Ng Cheung-shing
黃楚基	Bonnie Wong	譚唐毓麗	Petrina Tam	胡劍江	Michael Woo
王啟達	Dickson Wong	葉永成	Yip Wing-shing	林宣亮	Alfred Lin
吳錦津	Ng Kam-chun	劉永強	Lau Wing-keung	彭楚夫	Tony Pang
劉嘉華	Lau Kar-wah	王振宇	Wong Chun-yu	黃進達	Jason Wong
林家禮	George Lam	林增榮	Alexander Lam	鍾立強	Chung Lap-keung
傅承蔭	William Fu	林智彬	Lawrence Lam	陳東岳	Tony Chan
楊俊傑	Yeung Chun-kit	霍啟文	Fok Kai-man	林雲峯	Bernard Lim
陳立德	Raymond Chan	黃斌	Eric Huang	黃達堂	Peter Wong

王振聲	Sam Wong	張慶華	Cheung Hing-wah	許寶月	Hui Po-yuet
梁香盈	Sabrina Leung	李國強	Edward Lee	黃偉深	Wilfred Wong
李惟宏	Robert Lee	周雯玲	Irene Chow	蔡雋思	Johnson Choi
黃天祥	Wong Tin-cheung	楊燕芝	Jennifer Yeung	林鎮洪	Lam Chun-hung
羅頌宜	Bella Lo	林 潞	Lam Lo	方添輝	Jonathan Fong
劉世宏	Liu Shihong	馬墉宜	Lawrence Ma	莊家豐	Edwin Chong
趙式浩	Howard Chao	王紹基	Ivan Wong	周裕農	Alexander Chow
林志鴻	Arnold Lam	葉海蓮	Halina Ip	吳偉毅	Ringo Ng
王淑慈	Sukey Wong	陳銘潤	Henry Chan	陳楚冠	Daniel Chan
梁錫光	Leung Shek-kong	廖永通	Felix Lio	沈慧林	William Shum
凌俊傑	Clarence Ling	吳懿容	Susanna Ng	樊敏華	Kevin Fan
吳旭洋	Paul Ng	劉 軍	Lau Kwan	陳浩然	David Chan
甘志成	Kam Chi-sing	李令德	Maggie Lee	李沛成	Wilson Lee
常勤生	Henry Chong	楊凱榮	Kevin Yeung	陳建年	Kenneth Chan
高達斌	Patrick Ko	楊孫泉	Yeung Suen-chuen	謝禮明	Roger Tse
廖美玲	Rhoda Liu	何文煊	Ho Man-huen	葉振都	Adrian Yip
林顥伊	Lam Ho-yi	梁偉妍	Elaine Leung	張嘉裕	Cheung Ka-yue
姚逸華	Deannie Yew	莊小霏	Chong Siu-pui	張洪鈞	Cheung Hung-kwan
林菁菁	Lam Jing-jing				

第51屆會董簡歷詳見中總網站。
Please refer to www.cgcc.org.hk for resumes of the 51st term Committee Members.

減輕醫院負荷 由基層醫療做起

Adequate Primary Care is First Step to Alleviate Overloaded Hospital Services



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

過去近 20 年，香港錯失了推動基層醫療的機會。以社區為定位，將是有效推行基層醫療的關鍵。

For two decades, Hong Kong has missed opportunities to promote primary medical care. Going forward, a community-positioned strategy will be crucial to successful implementation of primary care.

行 政長官在剛發表的《施政報告》中宣佈投入額外資源，加強基層醫療健康服務和將中醫藥正式納入本港醫療發展。政府肯加強地區基層醫療服務，鼓勵市民預防疾病，加強自我和家居照顧，減少住院需要。除了去年決心成立基層醫療發展督導委員會外，特首又承諾加強與地區上的其他基層醫療健康服務及設施的協調，以便照顧在社區內居民個人健康需要。上述種種，都是改善公營醫療系統的好開始。

香港的醫療系統大概分為三個層次：依次是基層、專科及醫院服務。作為公共衛生第一道防線的基層醫療，是市民在求診過程中首個接觸的層面，當中包括促進健康、預防急性和慢性疾病及其治療和護理、健康風險評估及疾病偵察、支援病人自我管理，以及為殘疾人士或末期病患者提供支援和紓緩治療。

缺乏有效執行機制

過去香港有沒有做好基層醫療？不妨由回歸初期說起。當年政府曾銳意搞好基層醫療，希望能夠減輕對醫院的負荷。當中首推是在全港 18 區開設長者健康中心，為各區長者提供基層健康護理服務，以減低他們染病和罹患殘疾的風險。可惜，有關服務始終缺乏有效的執行機制，只透過衛生署擔當宣傳角色，並提供簡單的量血壓、驗糖尿等身體檢查、健康輔導、健康教育及治療等服務。對於體弱多病的長者來說，這些服務猶如“雞肋”，食之無味，棄之可惜，患病了只能回到急症室求診。況且，過去十年，長者健康中心的會員人數只佔整體長者人口約 4%，服務可算是杯水車薪。

2010年，特區政府公佈《基層醫療發展策略文件》，提出跨界別基層醫療協作，以處理社區不同病患者的需要。八年過去，政府並無加緊重視基層醫療。結果，在公私營基層醫療與長者健康中心等醫療單位各自為政，又沒有相應配套，也缺乏政府足夠的資源和支持下，一場又一場的大型流感爆發，不但一次又一次把公營醫院迫爆，更把整個醫療系統的問題一步一步暴露出來。

慢性疾病有增無減

香港的人口結構正出現顯著變化，人口老化而港人又漸趨長壽，相繼而來的是各種複雜的慢性疾病日見普遍。港人最常患的慢性疾病主要有糖尿病、高血壓、高膽固醇、關節炎、骨質疏鬆、心臟病等，因而對跨專科病症的服務需求有增無減。

醫院管理局的數字顯示，現時全港有約130萬人患慢性疾病，即每五人就有一名病患者，同時患有三種慢性疾病的人數比例，由2011至12年度佔11.5%，增至2016至17年度佔19.1%；同時患兩種慢性疾病的比率，也由37.2%增至40.2%；加上長者人口在未來20年將上升至約120萬人，至2066年更會達259萬人，佔整體人口約37%，意味着長期慢性疾患者數目的數目只會不斷上升。

中醫服務減輕壓力

香港的公營醫療已經超出負荷，加上社會貧富懸殊，長者和低收入人士受制於經濟問題，只能依靠公營醫療系統，這對本港的醫療體系構成巨大挑戰，最終受損是市民的健康。如果政府希望發展基層醫療以減少市民對醫療服務的需求，需要在資源上全面配合。

此外，在推動基層醫療的過程中，中醫亦應在公營醫療系統中擔當一定的角色。相對西醫使用昂貴專利儀器和藥物，中醫在問診器材和草藥方面的成本較便宜，政府的醫療開支可以相應減低。中醫的預防疾病概念，亦有

助減低市民對醫療服務的需求。如果政府能夠繼續加強推廣並將醫療券用於中醫和簡化行政程序，將有望減輕公營醫療系統的巨大壓力。

關鍵在於社區定位

過去近20年，香港錯失了推動基層醫療的機會，要追趕失去的時間並不容易。而且基層醫療需要由很多不同的醫護專業人員提供服務，涉及層面甚廣。若能做到以社區為定位，從中協調，將是有效推行基層醫療的關鍵。若大部分的初期病患者能有效處理，使到第二層和第三層的醫療系統可以集中處理真正有需要的病人，病人就有望獲得更方便、更優質的醫療服務。👉

In her newly published *Policy Address*, the Chief Executive announced the decision to allocate additional resources to strengthen primary healthcare services and formally recognize Chinese medicine as part of Hong Kong's healthcare development. The Government plans to enhance district-based primary healthcare services and encourage disease prevention. The aim is to promote self-care and home-based care to reduce the need for hospital in-patient services. While demonstrating strong commitment by establishing the Steering Committee on Primary Healthcare Development last year, the Chief Executive also pledged to develop other coordinated primary healthcare services and facilities to cater to personal healthcare needs at the local community level. All these signal a good start for improving Hong Kong's public healthcare system.

The three-tier healthcare system in Hong Kong offers primary care, specialist services and hospital services. As the first line of defense for public health service, primary care is a patient's first level of contact when seeking medical help. It consists of health promotion, prevention, treatment and care of acute and chronic diseases, health risk assessment and disease identification, self-management support, as well as supportive and palliative care for disability or end-stage diseases.

Absence of effective implementation mechanism

Has Hong Kong done its due part in primary care in the past? Let us go back to



the early post-1997 days. The Government did show determination to provide good primary healthcare services. It was seen as a step to alleviate the heavy burden of hospitals. The best measure of all was setting up elderly health centers in 18 local districts to provide primary healthcare to elderly residents of all local communities to reduce the risk of disease and disability. Regrettably, this service was not supported by an effective implementation mechanism, with the Department of Health merely running publicity campaigns and offering simple services, such as health screenings like blood pressure and blood glucose tests, health counseling, health education and treatment. To elderly people in poor health who are vulnerable to diseases, these services have little or no value but it is a shame to throw them away. Accident & emergency service is their only choice when they feel unwell. Moreover, registered users of elderly health centers only accounted for about 4% of Hong Kong's aged population in the past ten years. A mere drop in the bucket indeed.



In 2010, The HKSAR Government published the *Primary Care Development in Hong Kong: Strategy Document* that recommends cross-discipline collaboration in primary care to look after the individual needs of patients in local communities. Eight years have since passed but the Government has not attached greater importance to primary healthcare. As a result, public and private primary care service units and elderly health centers operate in their own separate ways. There are no complementary arrangements and government resources and support are inadequate. Hong Kong was hit by one influenza outbreak after another, which exposed the harsh reality that our public hospitals are grossly overloaded and revealed all the problems faced by the entire healthcare system.

Growing prevalence of chronic illnesses a definite trend

Hong Kong's population is going through significant changes. An aging population with increasingly longer life expectancies means that complicated chronic diseases are becoming widespread. Major chronic

illnesses commonly seen in Hong Kong include diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, arthritis, osteoporosis and heart disease. Treatment demand for cross-discipline conditions is constantly rising.

According to figures published by the Hospital Authority, about 1.3 million people, i.e., one in five, suffer from chronic diseases in Hong Kong. The percentage of patients with three chronic diseases rose from 11.5% in 2011-12 to 19.1% in 2016-17, while the percentage of patients with two chronic diseases rose from 37.2% to 40.2%. Furthermore, the number of elderly people will total some 1.2 million in the next twenty years, reaching 2.59 million or 37% of the total population in 2066. This means that people affected by long-term chronic diseases will continue to grow in numbers.

Relieving pressure with Chinese medicine services

Public healthcare in Hong Kong is overloaded, and the problem is worsened by the wealth gap. Due to economic

constraints, the elderly and low income groups can only rely on public healthcare. This poses huge challenges to Hong Kong's healthcare system and ultimately it will have detrimental effects on public health. If the Government wishes to develop primary care to reduce demand for medical services, it must allocate resources to give full support.

In addition, Chinese medicine should play a considerable part in the public healthcare system during the course of promoting primary care. Unlike western medicine that requires expensive patented equipment and drugs, Chinese herbalists can control the costs of consultation equipment and herbal medicine at relatively low levels. This can lower overall public healthcare expenditure. Moreover, the preventive concept of Chinese medicine will help reduce the public's demand for medical services. If the Government continues to step up promotion and extends the healthcare voucher scheme to Chinese medicine while streamlining administration, there is hope to reduce the immense pressure on our public healthcare system.

Community-positioned is the key

For two decades, Hong Kong has missed opportunities to promote primary medical care. It will not be an easy task to make up lost time, and primary healthcare requires extensive services of medical professionals belonging to many different disciplines. Coordinating with a community-positioned strategy is the key to implementing primary care effectively. If the majority of early-stage patients can be dealt with effectively, the second and third levels of our healthcare system can concentrate resources to handle patients who have real needs for treatment. Patients can enjoy more convenient and better quality medical services. 🔄

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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昔日紗廠 華麗變身

Old Mills Get a Gorgeous Makeover



外牆的“南豐紡織有限公司”字樣在修復過程重新倒模，並堅持沿用式微工藝重新製作及置於原位，寓意“*The Mills*”承先啟後。The characters “南豐紡織有限公司” on the façade were re-moulded during renovation. Re-made with the same micro-process as before, they remain in their original place, implying that “*The Mills*” will uphold the past and shape the future.

建於1954年的南豐紗廠見證香港紡織業的黃金時代，但隨着時代變遷，紗廠的使命亦告完成。2014年，南豐集團宣佈活化位於荃灣的紡織工廠（四、五及六廠），打造成“南豐紗廠（*The Mills*）”。

Established in 1954, Nan Fung Cotton Mills witnessed the heyday of the Hong Kong textile industry, but with the changes of the times, its mission has run its course. In 2014, Nan Fung Group announced that it will revitalise its cotton mills (Mill no. 4, 5 and 6) in Tsuen Wan to create a single coherent complex that is “*The Mills*”.

“*The Mills*”將於今年12月6日隆重開幕，此項目的創辦人南豐發展有限公司董事總經理張添琳認為保育紗廠別具意義，“這是我們保留共同文化遺產的方式，也是我們創造和創新未來的重要一步。”

老紗廠新意義

在張添琳看來，“*The Mills*”是一個充滿回憶和感動的項目，“我常常回想起以前和外公（即南豐集團創辦人陳廷驊）一起參觀這些工廠時的美好回憶。一想到這些工廠曾經養活了多少家庭，我便想到要保留這些極具歷史意義的建築，並希望重新塑造紡織工業的未來。”

香港產業從傳統製造業轉型至今天的國際金融服務業，紡織製造業的光輝歷史，對年輕人而言已逐漸陌生。張添琳希望，活化紗廠以紀念本地製造業的黃金時代及南豐和紗廠的歷史，並激發年青一代的領導及創意潛能，回饋本地社區，重新賦予紗廠意義，一如當年南豐以棉紡業務改善許多香港人的生活。

連繫過去、現在、未來

活化後的“*The Mills*”分為三部分，包括CHAT六廠、南豐店堂和南豐作坊。張添琳期望藉此由內到外，重塑香港的未來。“*The Mills*”是一個進化的過程，而這三大部分更是相輔相成。它們連繫着過去、現在與未來三個層次，為香港紡織業帶來全面而連貫的發展方向。”

CHAT六廠主力彰顯“過去”的香港和荃灣歷史，負責策劃多元化項目，包括展覽及共學計劃兩大類型，讓訪客了解香港紡織業的歷史，感受香港



張添琳 Vanessa Cheung

紡織業從昔日到今天依然豐富的創造精神，引起公眾對香港紡織業的興趣。

南豐店堂由工廠改建為新興的體驗式零售空間，讓具本港特色故事的品牌進駐，創造一個符合現今社會的全新零售購物體驗，代表着“現在”；而南豐作坊則作為培育初創企業的基地，為初創提供機會，發揮他們的創意，令紡織業能持續發展，推動行業前進，代表着“未來”。“我們致力將傳統與創新融為一體，從 textile 轉變成 techstyle，支持本地初創企業及工藝文化的發展。”

從 textile 到 techstyle

闡述“The Mills”的活化概念時，張添琳強調，項目目標是啟發如何重塑香港未來，在建設未來的同時，亦紀念我們的歷史。她認為，“The Mills”體現家族根源，更傳承香港歷史，故以 techstyle 為主題，活化紗廠，兼着重以科技創新作導向。

在歷史傳承方面，“The Mills”刻意保留紗廠很多以前的舊物，喚起訪客對舊香港的回憶。張添琳舉例：“我們希望從舊到新有連貫感覺，特意保留包括入口的鐵閘、外牆的紅字招牌、生產綫上的舊機器、廠房內樓梯間斑駁的綠色油漆等，凡此種種都是從前工業發展的佐證，更是紗廠從舊到新的過程中不可或缺的元素。”



“The Mills”的標誌別具意義，這根紗綫象徵香港紡織業的根，每件衣物都是由紗綫造成，同時它的形狀喚起對腦袋和胚胎的想像，代表着“The Mills”的使命：傳承創新精神，孕育無窮創意。Logo of “The Mills” has special meaning as the thread design echoes its roots in the Hong Kong textile industry, and as it takes the form of a human mind or an embryo, it represents mission of “The Mills” : to pass on the spirit of innovation and foster endless creativity.

至於科技創新的發展方向，張添琳以南豐作坊為例子。作坊目的旨在培育未來領袖，所以“The Mills”在選擇投資的初創企業時，期望他們能革新 techstyle 行業，從材料創新，到改進生產過程、創造新零售模式，以及生產將技術與設計融合在一起的可穿戴產品，重新定義紡織業。

另一方面，南豐作坊亦為初創企業提供工作空間，設有實驗室和所需的工具和設備，並讓策略夥伴和創意專才聚集一起，尋找合作機會，探索潛在的協同效應。“我們希望藉着南豐作坊扶助一眾人才走向國際，在重視可持續發展同時亦堅持回饋社會，建造一個能傳承歷史並充滿創意創新的未來。”



“**The Mills**” is due to open on December 6 this year. **Vanessa Cheung**, founder of “The Mills” and **Managing Director of Nan Fung Development Limited**, believes preserving the old mills carries a special significance: “This is not only how we safeguard our shared cultural heritage, but also an important step towards a future of creativity and innovation.”

Old mills empowered with new significance

In Cheung’s view, “The Mills” is a project filled with memories and emotions: “I often

recall fond memories of visiting these mills with my grandfather (Chen Din-hwa, the founder of Nan Fung Group). When I think about how many families these mills have helped make a living, I’d think of retaining these buildings of great historical significance and also want to reshape the future of the textile industry.”

The booming era of textile manufacturing has become increasingly unfamiliar to young people. Cheung wants to rejuvenate the old mills to commemorate the golden age of the local manufacturing industry and the history of Nan Fung and its textile

factory. She also hopes to inspire the leadership and creative potential of the younger generation, giving back to the local community while empowering the old mills with new significance, just like how Nan Fung improved the lives of many Hong Kong people through its cotton spinning business in the past.

Connecting the past, present and future

“The Mills” is composed of three pillars, i.e. the Centre for Heritage, Arts and Textile (CHAT), The Mills Shopfloor and “The Mills” Fabrica. Cheung wants to use it to



四廠完整保留昔日工人上落廠房的主要樓梯通道，留住一段觸摸得到的回憶。
The main stairway of Mill no. 4, which workers used to access the mill in the past, has been left intact to preserve a piece of touchable memory.



大閘面對青山公路近四十年，是荃灣區知名地標，亦標誌着舊工業雙手造物的好匠精神。
The main gate has been facing the Castle Peak Road for nearly 40 years. A well-known landmark in Tsuen Wan, it also symbolizes the skilled craftsmanship of the old industry.

help reshape Hong Kong's future from the inside out. "The Mills is an evolutionary process, and these three pillars complement each other. They connect the past, present and future."

CHAT exemplifies the "past": history of Hong Kong and Tsuen Wan. Through its own curated multi-faceted projects, including exhibitions and co-learning programmes, CHAT invites visitors to experience the Hong Kong textile industry's innovative legacy and generates public interest in the industry.

The Mills Shopfloor is an emerging experiential retail space where brands showcasing Hong Kong's evolving character come together to offer a new retail and shopping experience for today's society; it represents the "now". The Mills Fabrica is a business incubator and springboard for startups that enable the sustainability of the textile industry; it represents the "future". "We strive to integrate tradition and innovation, transforming from textile into techstyle to


support the development of local start-ups and craft culture."

From textile to techstyle

Explaining the revitalization concept of "The Mills", Cheung stressed that the goal of the project is to trigger inspirations for reshaping Hong Kong's future, commemorating our history while building the future. In her view, "The Mills" reflects the roots of her family and inherits the history of Hong Kong. Therefore, techstyle is used as a theme to revitalize the cotton mills and focus on technological innovation.

"The Mills" deliberately retains many of the cotton mills' old stuff. Cheung cited an example: "Because we want the old and the new to have a coherent look, we deliberately retain the iron gate at the entrance, the red signboard on the façade, the old machines on the production lines, the mottled green paint of the stairwell in the factory buildings, etc, all of which are not only the evidence of the industry's past, but also indispensable elements in the mills' transformation from the past to the present."

With regard to technological innovation, Cheung used The Mills Fabrica as an example. As Fabrica aims to nurture future leaders, when it comes to investing in startups, "The Mills" looks for those that can innovate the techstyle industry and redefine the textile industry through innovation of materials, improvement of production processes, creation of new retail models, and manufacture of wearable products that integrate technology and design.

On the other hand, Fabrica Space and Fabrica Lab provide work spaces and labs with necessary instruments and equipment for startups, facilitating strategic partners and creative professionals to work, learn, collaborate and explore potential synergies. "Through The Mills Fabrica, we want to help our talents go global, paying great attention to sustainable development while giving back to the society to build a future that can inherit history and be full of creativity and innovation." 



細說茶文化 All about Tea Culture

既為“開門七件事”之一，茶於中國人的生活不可或缺；然於文化層面上，茶又衍生出道，其深意遠甚於其餘六事。蘇軾詩云：“何須魏帝一丸藥，且盡盧仝七碗茶。”茶豈止為用？傾側茶壺，隨茶湯淅瀝流瀉入盞的，尚有三千年文化陳韻。

As one of the seven most important daily necessities for Chinese people, tea is integral to the Chinese life. At the cultural level, as tea gives rise to its own ceremony, its meaning is much more profound than the other six daily necessities.

早 前本會文化產業委員會及青年委員會舉行專題晚餐會暨導賞之旅，在充滿中華文化氣息的饒宗頤文化館，細聽**非物質文化遺產諮詢委員會主席鄭培凱**娓娓道出中華民族源遠流長的茶文化。

相傳神農氏在遍嘗百草時首先發現茶，但由於缺乏史料佐證，一直難以考據。鄭培凱表示，茶的發明應該出現於農業時代以後，乃因必須找到人工種植的方法，方可收穫大量茶葉。據目前史料所得，作為飲料的茶可追溯至春秋戰國時期，最早見於雲桂與巴蜀，因為當地的農業較為發達。

唐人未知好 論著始於陸

因為茶葉具藥性，古人最初把茶葉放進鍋中烹煮服下，作草藥滋養之用。



鄭培凱 Cheng Pei-kai



魏晉至唐朝年間，時人為方便保存，把茶葉收集製成類似今日普洱茶的茶餅（或稱茶團），飲用時把茶葉搗成粉末烹煮。後來又衍生出茗茶道，於茶中混入薑蔥、果皮等材料共煮。茶作為飲料由來已久，但所以能昇華為“道”，關鍵在於物質文化的超越。鄭培凱解釋，“道”意指精神境界的提升；所謂“茶道”，則指人在喝茶時制訂林林種種的規範與儀式，賦予其文化意義。品茶有賴味覺，因此茶道本身是形而下、物質文化的經驗；當此體驗昇華至心靈、審美甚至宗教的層面，成為形而上的精神支柱，方可成“道”。

今人多以為茶道源於日本，但追本溯源的話，茶道實始於唐代“茶聖”陸羽，即使是明治時代岡倉天心的名著《茶之書》，亦言明陸羽為茶道之祖。陸羽先後創製24種茶器，訂定茶道儀式，並著有《茶經》三卷傳世，是為世界第一部茶葉專著，無怪乎蘇軾詠茶詩〈寄周安孺茶〉亦云：“唐人未知好，論著始於陸”。陸羽對製茶、煮茶、品茶等俱有獨到見解，小至用水亦有所劃分，以山水為上品，江水次之，井水下品。他又反對茗茶，認為“茶性儉”，毋須多添佐料，以保留茶之本味。其見解廣獲肯定，流傳至今。

自然圓融 精行儉德

今人喫茶重視茶味，陸羽卻同時着重茶的外觀、香氣，甚至用茶時的環境。例如煎茶時水面冒出豐盈沫饒，輕若浮雲，白如積雪，陸羽視之為“湯之華”，即茶湯之精華，可見對其重視尤勝茶之甘味。陸羽亦強調整個品茶環境的整體性與統一性，例如於野寺山園、瞰泉臨澗之處用茶，則求簡而不求精，以體現自然圓融，達心靈淨化之效。《茶經·一之源》云：“茶之為用，味至寒，為飲，最宜精行儉德之人”，點出簡約為茶道中心，兼以茶扣連道德，昇華至更高層次，爾後成為文化傳統，為君子所喜。

陸羽以迄，元、明茶人對環境亦甚講究，後來東傳日本，對其茶屋之發展影響深遠。日本茶道重視“侘”（音：wabi），意指所有儀式與精神境界的圓明結合而成的一個整體，鄭培凱認為，其概念亦與陸羽所倡一脈相承。宋朝以後盛行“點茶拉花”，把茶葉碾磨成抹茶後，以茶筅攪動，

於茶面打出花木，甚至詩詞，蔚為一時佳話。明朝以後則以泡茶為主，流傳至今。

鄭培凱指出，雖然不同茶道盛行於不同時代，但各種茶道的發展大致並行。三千年茶文化之中既有主流，亦有支流，反映中華文化的多元。雖然各流派自成一派，但究其根柢，卻具有精神上的統一。

Earlier on, the Cultural Industries Committee and the Youth Committee of CGCC hosted a themed dinner and a guided tour at the culturally rich Jao Tsung-I Academy, where **Cheng Pei-kai, Chairman of Intangible Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee**, gave an eloquent account of the long history of tea culture in China.

Legend has it that Shennong discovered tea when he was trying out hundreds of herbs. According to Cheng, the advent of tea should have occurred after the agricultural period, because tea leaves could not have been available in large amounts unless there was already a way for

tea planting. According to existing historical materials, tea as a beverage can be traced back to the Spring and Autumn period and the Warring States period.

Lu Yu was the first person to write about tea in the Tang dynasty

Since tea leaves contain medicinal properties, ancient people cooked them in a pot and drank the infusion at the beginning. During the time of Wei, Jin and the Tang dynasties, people collected tea leaves and made them into something similar to present-day pu'er tea cakes. To prepare a drink, the tea leaves were grounded into powder and cooked. Later on, mao tea ceremony (the ceremony of seasoning tea) was developed. Ginger, spring onion and dried fruit peels were added into the teapot for cooking. A key element for tea to elevate to a “ceremony” is the crossing over from a tangible culture. Cheng explained that the word “ceremony” refers to the elevation of spirituality. “Tea ceremony”, on the other hand, refers to the standards and rituals set out for drinking tea, rendering it certain cultural significance. The appreciation of tea relies on taste. As such, the ceremony has a concrete existence; it is a tangible cultural experience. When this experience is elevated to the mindful, aesthetical or even religious level, it becomes a metaphysical spiritual pillar and a “ceremony” on its own right.

Tracing back to its origins, tea ceremony began in the Tang dynasty with the “sage of

tea” Lu. Lu had created 24 tea ware items, set out the rituals of the tea ceremony and wrote three volumes of *The Classics of Tea* for the world. It was the world’s first specialized text dedicated to tea leaves. No wonder Su Shi wrote about this in one of his poems, pointing out that Lu was the first person to have written a tea narrative in the Tang dynasty, when no one else knew much about it. Lu had unique insight to the production, cooking, and appreciation of tea. The details covered by Lu could be as well-defined as what water to use: water from a mountain is the best, water from a river is less perfect, and water from a well is the worst. He was also against seasoning tea, as he believed that tea has a thrifty personality, and therefore, no additional ingredients is needed in preserving the true taste of tea.

Nature in perfection, a beverage for those who excel in moral behaviors and virtues

Today, tea drinkers attach much importance to the flavor of the beverage. Lu, however, also considered the appearance and aroma of tea, and even the environment for serving tea. For example, when tea is brewed, a rich foam appears on its surface, which is as light as flowing clouds and as white as snow. Lu saw that as “the essence of tea”. This shows that Lu saw the looks more importantly than the bitter-sweet taste of the beverage. Lu also emphasized the integrity and unity of the entire tea-appreciation environment. For example, having tea in a temple garden in the wilderness or by the

riverside is to seek simplicity rather than finesse. It is to reflect what is perfect in nature, and to achieve purification of the mind. *The Classic of Tea: One, Origin*, it was mentioned that “Tea is used as a drink for its cold taste. It is suitable for people who excel in moral behaviors and virtues”. It pointed out that simplicity is at the heart of the tea ceremony while connecting tea closely with a person’s morality, which subsequently developed into a cultural tradition to be liked by gentlemen.

After the time of Lu, tea lovers of the Yuan and Ming dynasties paid just as much attention to the environment. The practice was later spread to Japan on the East of China, which had profound implication on the development of Japanese tea houses. After the Song dynasty, “tea art” was very popular. Tea leaves were grounded into powder and stirred with a bamboo whisk to create patterns of flowers and trees as well as verses on the surface of the tea. The art was fondly discussed at the time. After the Ming dynasty, tea was mostly brewed, and the practice has continued until this date.

Cheng pointed out that while different tea ceremonies were popular in different eras, they evolved and developed more or less in parallel. Spanning more than three millennia, tea culture features both mainstream and tributary development, which reflect the diversity of the Chinese culture. Although different schools are independent, their underlying spirit is unified. ☯



13點永遠不老

The Ageless 13 Dots

在娛樂形式未及今日紛繁的數十年前，連環圖是港人主要娛樂之一，其中有些經典角色更成了集體回憶。在港式武打漫畫尚未流行的60年代，如果說《老夫子》留下了香港舊日市井風貌，那麼《13點》就是記載了香江精緻一面。

A few decades ago, when there were not as many forms of entertainment as today, reading comics was one of the most popular pastimes for people in Hong Kong, and some classic characters have become part of our collective memories. In the 1960s when Hong Kong-style martial arts comics were not yet popular, if *Old Master Q* chronicled the ethos of Hong Kong's common folks in the past, then *13 Dots* documented Hong Kong's refined side.

自1966年起創作的《13點》，將時裝元素融入漫畫，配合天馬行空的情節，風靡當年萬千少女心。歷近一個甲子，漫畫家李惠珍筆下的《13點》亮麗精緻的形象伴隨着幾代讀者的成長，至今依然富有生命力。李惠珍創作經年，孜孜不倦，獲香港藝術中心頒發“藝術榮譽獎”以示嘉許。

話說從前

李惠珍自言入行經過“平平無奇”。大專修讀國畫，經教授介紹，到了當時一份漫畫報紙幫忙供稿賺取外快。“自己本有繪畫功底，所以容易上手。”從毛筆到鋼筆，李惠珍都沒有給難倒，很自然地便投身漫畫這一行。值得一提，漫畫報紙的負責人叫



熱愛攝影的李惠珍從興趣中得到創作靈感：13點沖曬相片後，意外發現百貨公司內的小偷。
Lee gets her inspiration from her interest in photography: 13 Dots inadvertently discovered a thief in the department store after having her film developed and printed.

《13點》封面用色亮麗斑斕，主角身上時尚少女服裝是其標誌特色。
13 Dots has bright and colourful covers, and the protagonist's fashionable outfits are her signature style.

伍尚鈞，後來成為李惠珍許托終生的另一半。

因為《13點》，李惠珍成了“香港少女漫畫掌門人”。她筆下的13點是個富家小姐，衣裙總是換個不停。李惠珍添上幾筆，13點便有一套新裝。“女孩就是要穿漂亮的衣服，每次為她換上新造型，我也很滿足。”目不暇給的時裝，使李惠珍成了“紙上時裝設計師”，直教創作過程充滿樂趣。

靈感源自生活

除了形象百變，《13點》故事更是天馬行空。故事以單元連載，每期獨立。李惠珍自言，希望每一期故事也要與別不同。所以日常生活、社會問題等，信手拈來，都是她的創作題材。愛好爵士樂及古典音樂的村上春樹偶爾會將興趣寫進小說，興趣廣泛的李惠珍，有時也會將個人興趣演化成創作題材。例如她就試過因為攝影興趣而畫過一個在沖曬照片後發現小偷的



今年7月，李惠珍獲香港藝術中心頒授“藝術榮譽獎”。
Lee was conferred Honorary Fellowship by the Hong Kong Arts Centre in July this year.



去年，香港國際機場邀請李惠珍為無人駕駛電動列車月台幕門創作插畫。
Last year, Hong Kong International Airport invited Lee to create a set of illustrations for the Automated People Mover's platform screen doors.

故事。不過，她認為興趣是個人主導，若因創作而去發掘興趣就顯得本末倒置。“不要被創作牽住自己生活，因為創作是要由自己去主導。”

反而，決定創作某個題材，資料搜集是不可或缺的工夫。李惠珍憶述有一次被小說家徐訏一部作品的名字《舞蹈家的拐杖》所吸引，決意以芭蕾舞為題材。“於是我便到了王仁曼芭蕾舞學校做訪問，詢問關於演出服裝、芭蕾舞鞋的保養等知識，然後把題材整理好，編成故事。”

毋懼嘗試 歷久彌新

創作逾半個世紀，李惠珍對《13點》的喜愛依然不減當年。“13點一直活在我心，所以任何時候我都可以畫出她的精靈。”隨時間變化，13點五官無改，只是李惠珍的筆法漸趨成熟。因應社會的審美眼光，13點也而變得更加精緻。

來到今天，13點這位總是走在時尚尖端的少女，近年更走進街頭、融入生



Adidas 邀請李惠珍合作，為13點穿上 Adidas 的潮流服飾。
Adidas collaborated with Lee to put the brand's fashionable apparel on 13 Dots.

活。去年，13點便現身於機場無人駕駛列車月台幕門。後來，李惠珍又和 Adidas 合作，替13點穿上新穎運動服裝。“很少刻意去畫別人設計出來的服裝，對我來說挑戰頗大，但出來的效果很好。”

李惠珍年近古稀，兩年前她畫了一本自傳《珍·13點》，跟讀者細訴點滴往事，一筆一畫都充滿回憶，同時也是個不容易的新嘗試。但一直以來，樂於接受新挑戰正是李惠珍創作的原動力。“面對挑戰期間，如果可以有新靈感幫助我超越以往，那便教我很高興。”

13 Dots, which was created in 1966, incorporates fashion elements into comics, and with its inventive and imaginative stories, attracted a huge following among girls at that time. Several generations of readers had grown up with the bright and refined images of **13 Dots**, a creation of **comics artist Theresa Lee**. Lee was conferred Honorary Fellowship by the Hong Kong

Arts Centre in recognition for her devotion to creative works over the years.

About the past

According to Lee, she began her comics career when she was in college and through her professor's recommendation, she helped make contributions to a comics publication to earn extra money. It is worth mentioning that the head of the comics publication was Ng Sheng-gwan, who later became Lee's husband.

Lee's 13 Dots was raised in a wealthy family and has something new to wear all the time. Giving 13 Dots an endless collection of stylish outfits means that Lee has to be a "fashion designer on paper", which makes it a fun-filled creative process.

Inspirations come from daily life

Besides the female protagonist's ever-changing image, **13 Dots** stories are brimmed with imagination, and they are serialized in standalone format. Daily life and social issues are easily available materials for Lee's creative themes.

Lee, who has a wide range of interests, sometimes turns her personal hobbies into themes for her creations. For example, because of her interest in photography, she once drew a story about 13 Dots

discovering a thief after having her films developed and printed.

Gathering materials is an indispensable task after a theme has been decided on. Lee recalled that she once used ballet as a theme. "I visited Jean M Wong School of Ballet to gather materials, which I then compiled into a story."

Staying fresh through new endeavours

Lee's love for **13 Dots** has not diminished since creating it over half a century ago. Even as time has passed, the facial features of 13 Dots remain the same. It is Lee's drawing technique that has gradually matured.

Today, 13 Dots, who is always at the cutting edge of fashion, has stepped into the streets and integrated into people's daily life. Last year, she appeared on the platform screen doors of the Hong Kong International Airport Automated People Mover. Later, Lee also collaborated with Adidas to put new sportswear on 13 Dots.

Nearly 70 years of age, Lee published the hand-illustrated autobiography *Theresa and 13 Dots* two years ago, sharing her expansive artistic journey with readers. It was not an easy endeavour. However, accepting new challenges has always been the driving force behind Lee's creations. "When facing challenges, I'd be very happy to get new inspirations to help me surpass the past."



李惠珍在2016年出版手繪自傳《珍·13點》。
In 2016, Lee published *Theresa and 13 Dots*, a hand-illustrated autobiography.



赴上海考察 創科及服務業

Study Trip to Shanghai for Innovation Technology and Service Industry

上海近年致力推動科技創新中心的建設工作，本會副會長劉鐵成、永遠榮譽會長馬忠禮及長三角委員會主席謝湧海等早前率團赴當地考察訪問。除了參觀大數據交易中心、上海質子重離子醫院、江南造船廠等，亦分別與上海市政協副主席、上海市工商聯主席王志雄，上海市委統戰部副部長趙福禧，商務委副主任楊朝會面，探討滬港在“一帶一路”、創新科技產業及服務業等領域深化合作機遇，並了解11月初舉行的第一屆中國國際進口博覽會籌備情況。考察團並到閔行區、靜安區及崇明區考察，了解各區最新發展及商機。團員對滬港在金融、創科及文創等方面的合作發展亦甚感興趣。(15-17/10) 📍



王志雄（右七）
Wang Zhixiong (seventh from right)



趙福禧（右）
Zhao Fuxi (right)

Recent years, Shanghai is keen on promoting the establishment of innovation center in science and technology. Therefore, the Chamber organized a study trip, which was led by **Brandon Liu, the Chamber's Vice Chairman; Lawrence Ma, Life Honorary Chairman and Tse Yung-hoi, Chairman of YRD Committee** to Shanghai. Besides visiting Shanghai Data Exchange Corp, Shanghai Proton and Heavy Ion Center and Jiangnan Shipyard, the delegation met with **Wang Zhixiong, Vice Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Committee of CPPCC and Chairman of Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce; Zhao Fuxi, Deputy Head of the United Front Working Department of Shanghai Municipal Committee of PRC and Yang Chao, Deputy Director of Shanghai Municipal Commission of Commerce.** They discussed for enhancing cooperation in the “Belt and Road Initiative”, innovation and technology and service industries. They also followed up the organizing progress on the first China International Import Export Expo, which is going to take place in early November. The delegation also visited Minhang, Jingan and Chongming District for understanding the most recent local development and business opportunity. Members were interested in the cooperation between Hong Kong and Shanghai in finance, innovation, technology, culture and creativity. (15-17/10) 📍





廣交會揭示大灣區經濟機遇 Canton Fair Unveils Bay Area Opportunities

本會永遠榮譽會長霍震寰率領代表團出席“第124屆中國進出口商品交易會”（“廣交會”）開幕式，期間與廣東省省長馬興瑞、商務部副部長錢克明、廣東省副省長歐陽衛民、廣州市市長溫國輝等領導會面。馬興瑞表示，廣交會具有毗鄰港澳的優勢，獲得港澳工商界的支持。歐陽衛民指當前廣深港高鐵開通，港珠澳大橋落成，粵港澳大灣區將是三地合作的重要平台，盼三地同心協力把大灣區建設得更好。錢克明則表示商務部將促進粵港澳大灣區經濟深度融合，支持香港與“一帶一路”沿線國家簽訂自貿協定，推動 CEPA 全面升級。

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

Led by the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman Ian Fok, a delegation was formed to attend the opening reception of the 124th session of the China Import and Export Fair ("Canton Fair") and meet with **Ma Xingrui, Governor of Guangdong; Qian Keming, Vice-Minister of Commerce; Ouyang Wemin, Vice Governor of Guangdong; Wen Guohui, Mayor of Guangzhou.** Ma said the Canton Fair is supported by industrial and business sector of Hong Kong and Macau, since its venue is nearby. As Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong High Speed Rail and Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge have begun operation, Ouyang said the Bay Area is an important platform for the cooperation of three cities. It is hoped that three cities can work together for the better development of the Bay Area. Qian said the Ministry of Commerce will promote economic integration in the Bay Area by supporting Hong Kong to sign free trade agreements with countries along B&R and promoting CEPA to upgrade.

During the time in Guangzhou, the delegation also attended a dinner reception celebrating the opening of the Canton Fair, which was hosted by the Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce. Representative of the delegation delivered speech on behalf of Hong Kong business and industrial sector in the dinner. (14-15/10)



錢克明（中） Qian Keming (middle)



歐陽衛民（左二） Ouyang Wemin (second left)

赴釜山出席世界華商活動

Visit Busan for Participating World Chinese Entrepreneurial Activities



應 韓國中華總商會和釜山中華總商會邀請，本會會長蔡冠深率團赴韓國釜山出席“世界華商大會顧問委員會第七次會議”和“世界華商經濟論壇”。

世界華商大會顧問委員會會議旨在通過定期會面，就如何推動和提升世界華商大會的影響力出謀獻策。蔡冠深在歡迎午宴上致辭時表示，在貿易保護主義陰霾下，華商更應進一步加強聯繫，積極透過“一帶一路”等區域合作平台，推動經貿投資便利化發展。

同日舉行之“世界華商經濟論壇”，邀請到釜山各地區代表介紹最新投資環境，以及香港貿易發展局介紹“一帶一路”。期間，代表團成員分別與中國駐釜山總領事郭鵬、釜山經濟副市長柳在洙等一眾官員會面，深入了解韓國及有關地區最新經濟狀況和發展前景，共同探索在新政經形勢下區域合作創造的新機遇。(4-6/10) 📍

Invited by Korea Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry and Busan Chamber of Commerce & Industry, **the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi** led a delegation to Busan in Korea to participate in “The 7th World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention Advisory Committee Meeting” and “World Chinese Entrepreneurs Economic Forum”.

The aim of World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention Advisory Committee Meeting is to make suggestions on enhancing the influence of Chinese entrepreneurs from all over the world through regular meetings. Choi delivered speech in the welcome lunch. He said under the shadow of trade protectionism, it is important for the Chinese entrepreneurs to enhance both communication and facilitation of investment through the platform like the “Belt and Road Initiative”.

In “World Chinese Entrepreneurs Economic Forum”, which took place on the same day, representatives from different regions of Busan introduced the local recent investment environment. Hong Kong Trade Development Council representative also made an introduction on the “Belt and Road Initiative”. During the forum, the delegation met with the officials including **Guo Peng, Chinese Consul General in Busan** and **Yoo Jae-soo, Vice Mayor for Economic Affairs of Busan**. In the meetings, the delegation had a deeper understanding on Busan's recent economic situation and prospect for development. They also explored the opportunities from most recent regional cooperation. (4-6/10) 📍



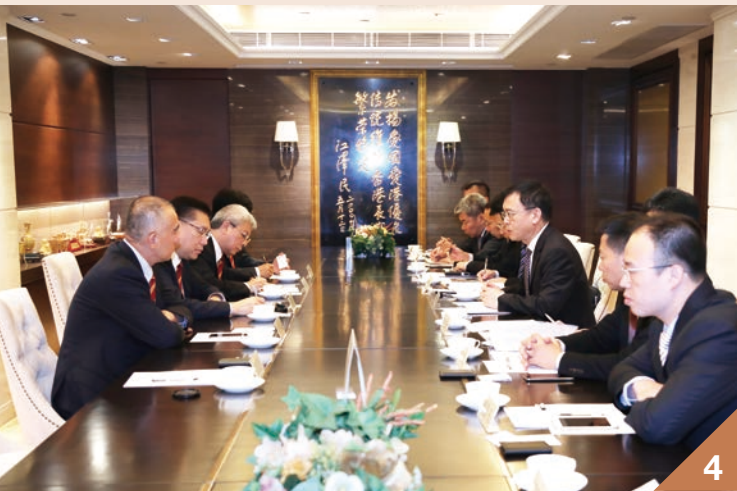
“繽紛駿驥” 奪中總盃 “Fortunate Runner” Won CGCC Cup

“香” 港中華總商會盃賽”假沙田馬場舉行，賽駒“繽紛駿驥”奪魁而回，馬主獲本會會長蔡冠深頒贈獎盃。副會長劉鐵成、永遠榮譽會長莊學山及多位會董、會員出席是次活動，場面熱鬧。(13/10) 📍

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Cup race was held at the Shatin Racecourse. “Fortunate Runner” claimed the first place and the Chamber’s Chairman Jonathan Choi presented the Cup to the horse owner. Among the spectators were Vice-chairman Brandon Liu, Life Honorary Chairman Chong Hok-shan and other Committee Members and members. They shared an entertaining moment together. (13/10) 📍



接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 上海市政協副主席、上海市工商聯主席、上海市總商會會長王志雄（前排右五）（25/10）
Wang Zhixiong (fifth from right, first row), Vice-chairman of Shanghai Municipal Committee of CPPCC, Chairman of Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce and Chairman of Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce
2. 中聯辦台務部部長楊流昌（前排左二）（31/10）
Yang Liuchang (second from left, first row), Director of Taiwan Affairs Office of the Liaison Office of the Central Government in the HKSAR
3. 廣西壯族自治區港澳辦（外僑辦）副主任宋海軍（右三）（1/11）
Song Haijun (third from right), Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office (Overseas Returned Chinese Office) of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region



4. 廣州市工業和信息化委員會主任張曉波（右四）（16/10）
Zhang Xiaobo (fourth from right), Director of Guangzhou Industry and digitalization Committee
5. 印度駐港領事（商業、政治及媒體）Ajith John Joshua（前排中）（15/10）
Ajith John Joshua (middle, first row), Consul (Commerce, Political & Media) of India
6. 蒙古駐港澳總領事 Samdan Erdene（左）（15/10）
Samdan Erdene (left), Consul General of Mongolia in Hong Kong and Macao
7. 英國中華總商會副主席執行秘書長及英國湖南商會會長陳謙（右）（15/10）
Chen Qian (right), Vice-chairman and Executive Secretary of UK Chinese Business Association and Chairman of the UK Hunan Chamber of Commerce



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 青年委員會舉辦專題午餐會，邀請香港社會創投基金行政總裁魏華星，講解無塑都市及素食主義等環保生活元素。(22/10)

Francis Ngai, CEO of Social Ventures Hong Kong, was invited as the guest speaker to talk about plastic-free city and vegetarianism in a luncheon organized by Young Executives' Committee. (22/10)

2. 婦女委員會主辦“香港創科發展新機遇”講座，邀請創新及科技局局長政治助理張曼莉介紹今後創科趨勢。(26/10)

Lillian Cheong, Political Assistant to the Secretary for Innovation and Technology was invited to introduce future IT development in a talk organized by the Ladies' Committee. (26/10)

3. 中西區聯絡處舉辦深圳龍崗福永參觀團，參觀龍崗智慧雲谷及福海信息港，了解深圳市創科發展。(7/10)

Central and Western District Liaison Group organized a tour to Fuyong district of Longgang, Shenzhen. They visited Longgang Smart Cloud Valley and Fuhai Information Port for understanding the recent innovative and technological development in Shenzhen. (7/10)

4. 深水埗區聯絡處與愛心行動委員會合辦《嶺南文化匯西九暨全港學界朗誦節2018》，透過朗誦比賽、粵劇、詠春、時裝表演及互動遊戲向大眾推廣嶺南傳統文化。(28/10)

Shamshuipo District Liaison Group and the “We Care • We Share” Committee co-organized a series of cultural activities to promote traditional Lingnan Culture. It included speech competition, Chinese Opera, Wing Chun, fashion shows and interactive games. (28/10)

