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大灣區： 文化產業新陣地 GREATER BAY AREA: NEW ARENA FOR CULTURAL INDUSTRIES

從“兩會”看機遇
OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM
“TWO SESSIONS”

為創業理想充電
CHARGING TO FUEL A START-UP DREAM

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蔡冠深 博士
Dr Jonathan CHOI

善用大灣區腹地發展優勢

LEVERAGE THE GREATER BAY AREA'S STRENGTHS AS A HINTERLAND

隨着《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》正式出台，大灣區成為今年“兩會”熱議的“高頻詞”之一，本人和各位港區政協委員、人大代表亦十分關注，並提出多項有關提案。當前香港經濟增長大致保持平穩，但土地短缺、產業單一等“痛點”仍未得到解決，對本港長遠發展造成制約。我們認為，大灣區擁有地域遼闊、產業鏈完整、市場龐大等多重優勢，可作為本港突破發展瓶頸的重要腹地，為青年人才帶來創業就業機會，支持本港經濟民生繼續向前發展。

灣區成港重要腹地支持

粵港澳大灣區建設已連續三年列入《政府工作報告》，今年總理李克強更表明，要落實灣區建設規劃，促進規則銜接，推動生產要素流動和人員往來便利化。“兩會”已明確表達全面加快落實灣區規劃建設的重要訊息。可以預期，今年將是推進粵港澳大灣區規劃建設全速落實的關鍵之年。

事實上，大灣區是粵港澳進一步建立互利共贏合作關係的新嘗試，也可為港澳發展注入新動能。多年來，香港受惠於內地改革開放紅利，一直保持在金融、航運航空、專業服務等範疇的領先優勢，惟產業結構側重服務業，亦令本港經濟易受外圍波動影響，長遠不利保持國際競爭力。

近年，特區政府積極推動發展多元產業，致力引領本港經濟進一步朝高增值方向轉型，為青年創造更多上游機會。香港要發展創新科技、智能生產等新興產業，始終面對本土市場有限及創業成本過高等限制。反觀大灣區人口接近七千萬，土地面積是香港五十多倍，不但有助企業以較低的租金及人手成本拓展業務據點，更可提供穩定的客貨源供應，支持本港產業擴容發展。

開拓創業就業空間

對不少港人特別是年輕人而言，他們尤其可善用國家利好政策，前赴大灣區建立事業階梯。現時內地已有不少措施便利港人到當地經商就業，早前粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組更宣佈放寬個人所得稅的183天門檻計算方法、為境外高端人才提供稅負差額補貼、向港澳青年開放廣東省創業補貼扶助等多項政策，進一步支持本港透過大灣區平台融入

國家發展大局。此外，內地院校已為港澳畢業生簽發“就業協議書”及“就業報到證”，以便畢業後繼續留在當地工作，甚至投考大灣區事業單位的職位。相關便利措施將有助更多青年人才頻繁往來大灣區城市群，進行創業就業、投資研發或其他合作項目。

我們期望特區政府積極與內地有關部門磋商，研究將稅負差額補貼範圍擴展至更多專業行業、放寬市場准入條件、實行全面專業資格互認等安排，讓更多港人港商透過大灣區平台拓展事業。對於在灣區內工作的專業及科技人才，包括聘用的香港員工、外籍員工、擁有境外永久居民身份的員工、歸國留學人員等，均可享受稅後財政補貼，長遠更可考慮給予在灣區工作和生活的港澳人士享有投資、就業、創業、福利等國民待遇。

構建區域一體化生活圈

大灣區建設也可為社會民生發展帶來重大突破。隨着居民居住證出台及多個跨境基建項目開通，人流互動成本大幅降低，有助區內居民進一步擴闊區域生活空間，例如香港長者可選擇到廣東養老，享受當地較寬敞的居住環境和較低廉的物價水平。建議三地政府加強在社會保障、醫療護理、教育文化等各方面合作，包括研究開放長者“醫療券”跨境使用、推動成立“港式醫院”及“港式學校”、以學券形式資助香港學生就讀指定院校等，攜手打造灣區共同生活圈。

此外，三地亦可考慮設立生態環境保護聯席會議、共同制定生態環保標準、合作發展生態科技及綠色金融等，着力協調灣區生態資源利用及整體環境規劃，引領區域可持續發展。

長遠而言，香港與灣區其他城市进一步深化融合協作，將有利帶動區域經濟以至社會民生穩步向前。特區政府、工商企業及社會各界應積極用好香港的獨特優勢，把握灣區建設機遇，為本港整體發展開拓更廣闊的腹地發展空間。📍

“大灣區擁有多重優勢，可作為本港突破發展瓶頸的重要腹地，為青年人才帶來創業就業機會，支持本港經濟民生繼續向前發展。”

With its multiple strengths, the Greater Bay Area can serve as an important hinterland to support Hong Kong in its bid to break through development bottlenecks, create entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for young talents, and drive Hong Kong's continuous economic and livelihood development.”

With the unveiling of the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) has become one of the “buzzwords” of the “Two Sessions” this year. Hong Kong NPC Deputies and CPPCC National Committee Members, including myself, put forward several proposals on this matter as it is very close to our hearts. At present, Hong Kong’s economic growth is generally stable, but “pain points”, such as land shortage and the monotonous industrial structure, remain unresolved and pose constraints on its long-term development. In our view, the Greater Bay Area, with its multiple strengths, can serve as an important hinterland to support Hong Kong in its bid to break through development bottlenecks, create entrepreneurial and employment opportunities for young talents, and drive Hong Kong’s continuous economic and livelihood development.

The Greater Bay Area an important hinterland for Hong Kong

Premier Li Keqiang stated earlier this year to put in place a development plan for the Greater Bay Area, while the “Two Sessions” clearly communicate an important message to fully expedite planning and development of the Greater Bay Area. This year is expected to be crucial for full-speed implementation of the Greater Bay Area development plan.

In fact, as a new attempt to intensify mutually beneficial and win-win partnership among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, the Greater Bay Area can inject new impetus to propel development in the latter two. Benefitting from the Mainland’s reform and opening-up, Hong Kong has maintained its leading edge in various areas over the years. However, the local economy is vulnerable to external volatilities due to its services-focused industrial structure, which is not conducive to maintaining its international competitiveness in the long run.

In recent years, the HKSAR Government has been actively promoting industry diversification. However, Hong Kong is inevitably constrained by the limited size of its local market and excessive startup costs when it comes to developing emerging industries, such as innovation and technology (I&T) and intelligent production. By contrast, the Greater Bay Area’s large population and vast land areas not only enable businesses to expand their operation locations at lower rents and labor costs, but also provide a steady stream of customers and goods to support the expansion of Hong Kong industries.

Opening-up space for entrepreneurship and employment

Young people can capitalize on the country’s favorable policies to build their careers in the Greater Bay Area. Currently, there are many measures on the Mainland that facilitate Hong Kong citizens

to explore business or employment opportunities. Such initiatives give further support to Hong Kong’s integration into national development via the Greater Bay Area. In addition, Mainland educational institutions will issue eligible Hong Kong and Macao graduates with “Employment Agreements” and “Employment Registration Certificates” to help them access the local employment market and build their careers. These facilitation measures will contribute to more frequent exchange of young talents within the Greater Bay Area.

We look forward to seeing the HKSAR Government actively consulting with relevant Mainland departments to explore expanding the scope of subsidy for individual income tax discrepancy, relaxing the conditions for market access, and implementing full mutual recognition of professional qualifications, so that more Hong Kong people can develop their businesses or careers through the Greater Bay Area. For professionals and technology talents working in the Greater Bay Area, they should be eligible for after-tax fiscal subsidies. In the long run, Hong Kong and Macao citizens working and living in the Greater Bay Area should be given the same treatment as Mainland residents.

Building an integrated regional living circle

Development of the Greater Bay Area can also bring about major breakthroughs on the social and livelihood fronts. The introduction of residence permits and opening of several cross-border infrastructure projects have significantly reduced the cost of people’s movement and interaction, which will help regional residents further expand their living space in the Greater Bay Area. The governments of the three places should step up cooperation to create a common living circle in the Greater Bay Area, including allowing cross-border use of elderly “Health Care Vouchers” as well as promoting the establishment of “Hong Kong-style hospitals” and “Hong Kong-style schools”.

Moreover, the three places may consider setting up a joint meeting on eco-environmental protection, jointly formulating eco-environmental standards and co-developing eco-technology and green finance, focusing on coordinating the utilization of ecological resources and overall environmental planning for the Greater Bay Area’s sustainable development.

In the long run, Hong Kong’s further integration and collaboration with other Greater Bay Area cities will help drive regional economy, society and livelihood steadily forward. The HKSAR Government, industrial and commercial enterprises and all sectors of the society should actively leverage Hong Kong’s unique strengths to capture the Greater Bay Area’s growth opportunities in order to open up a broader hinterland for Hong Kong’s overall development. 🔄

從“兩會”看機遇

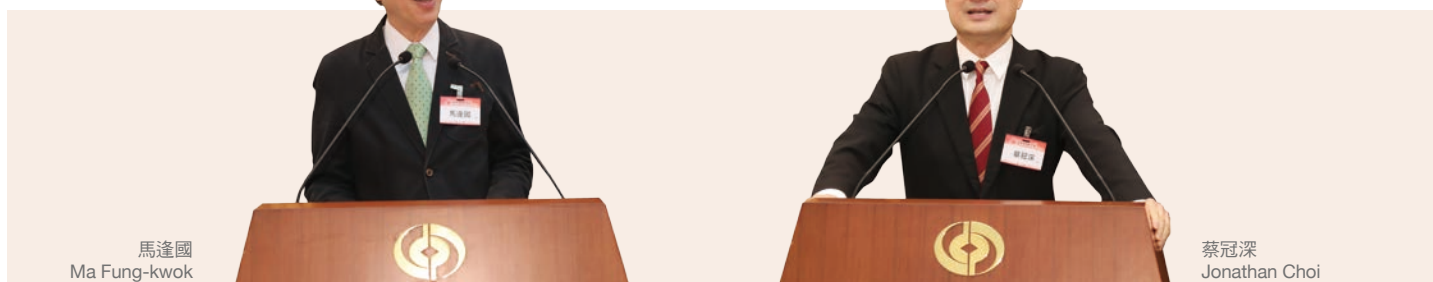
Opportunities Arising from “Two Sessions”



新華社 Xinhua

在“2019全國人大政協交流分享會上”，港區人大代表團長馬逢國及多位擔任全國人大代表、全國政協委員的本會成員，共同探討今年“兩會”重要精神和政策方向，以及對香港發展帶來的啟示和機遇。

At the 2019 NPC & CPPCC Exchange and Sharing Meeting, Ma Fung-kwok, Head of Hong Kong's delegation of NPC deputies, and several CGCC members who serve as NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members jointly discussed the key guiding principles and policy directions of this year's "Two Sessions", as well as the implications and opportunities for Hong Kong's development.



馬逢國
Ma Fung-kwok

蔡冠深
Jonathan Choi

馬逢國：對國家未來發展充滿信心

全國人大代表馬逢國在專題演講中表示，今年李克強總理的《政府工作報告》回顧去年國家發展的成績與問題，並展望未來的工作和發展方向，獲得全場58次熱烈掌聲。他指出，面對外圍經濟不明朗因素，總理報告予人對國家長遠發展充滿信心。過去一年，國家經濟保持穩定高質增長，預期2020年將全面進入小康社會，人均生產總值將超越一萬美元。改革開放40年來，經濟增長合共高達240倍，上中下游產業配對完善，基礎建設發展迅速，科技發展、人才培育等更有顯著突破；醫療、教育、住房等生活條件亦大幅改善，人民生活幸福感、獲得感明顯加強。

展望未來，馬逢國認為國家在解決各種世界性難題中有着不可替代的作用，在推動主要科技領域、市場發展等更佔有重要地位。國家積極推進城鎮化和基礎建設、完善產業體系和提升創新能力、着力農業及環保建設、以至積極推進“一帶一路”等，為國家持續發展並參與全球經濟治理體系變革帶來新機遇。他在今年“兩會”亦深刻體會到中央在推動國家發展的意識與自信，深化推動廉政建設和強化責任擔當，為老百姓構建美好的生活。

蔡冠深：助企業迎來發展新商機

本會會長、全國政協常委蔡冠深指出，政府工作報告提出多項推動經濟政策措施，體現國家亮麗的發展前景。面對國際貿易保護主義抬頭，去年內地經濟保持6.6%增速，成果得來不易。國家推出包括大規模減稅降費二萬億元人民幣、加大對民營中小企業支援力度、通過《外商投資法》等，顯示國家堅定不移推進改革開放，中國經濟實力不斷提升，對促進香港和內地發展提供更多增長動力，也為工商企業帶動龐大發展新商機。

蔡冠深續指出，粵港澳大灣區是今年兩會的焦點。《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》提出灣區五大戰略定位，包括世界級城市群、國際科技創新中心、“一帶一路”建設重要支撐、內地與港澳深度合作示範區及宜居宜業宜遊優質生活圈。中央更給予香港作為大灣區四大中心城市“中心節點”的地位，反映出國家對香港的重視和信任。早前中央已推出八項大灣區便民措施，並預告將在今年出台30項促進灣區人流、物流、資金流的便利措施，預視今年國家將全速推進大灣區規劃建設。他期待灣區能盡快落實生活要素的真正互聯互通，在創新體制機制、便民利民等配套服務加以深化，促進粵港澳大灣區共同生活圈的形成。

蔡冠深亦提到全國政協“談政治、顧大局”的功能，要發揮正能量，擔當引領作用，凝聚社會共識。他表示政協委員將繼續嚴謹認真履行職務，以創新思維積極參與，推動國家發展。

曾智明：適切支援鼓勵年青人發掘灣區機遇

《政府工作報告》今年宣告減稅3%，本會副會長、全國政協委員曾智明表示，隨着國家愈見富強，中央期望還富於民，給予市民幸福感和獲得感，宣佈時更是掌聲如雷。他認為，特區政府收入雖不及中央政府，寬免措施難以相比，亦可盡量推出寬減措施，讓市民大眾同樣感受到幸福感與獲得感。

近年曾智明與旗下智庫積極推廣粵港澳大灣區，他指出，現時大眾對大灣區認識有所加深，可惜有意到大灣區發展的人卻苦無門路。曾智明早前便推動成立大灣區青年網，發放有關大灣區的最新資訊。他並建議，連接大灣區的基建、交通網絡相繼落成，但收費仍較昂貴，粵港政府可考慮為北上創業的年青人提供前期補貼，吸引更多年青人到灣區發掘機會。

李應生：內地官員處事認真盡責

今屆“兩會”，內地官員認真處理各代表建議並快速跟進回應，本會副會長、全國人大代表李應生對此留下深刻印象。他指出，在京期間往往是上午開會聽報告，下午已經馬不停蹄開始小組討論。他以所屬的中醫藥行業為例現

身說法，會議期間他曾提出“治未病”理論宣傳，官員於翌日已經派專人回覆。因此，他感到港澳代表絕非所謂“橡皮圖章”，內地官員對於港澳代表所提出的建議皆會認真研究。

至於《外商投資法》不改對港澳台投資的法律適用安排，令李應生深感國家對他們的重視。他並指出，從兩高報告中得知國家審理案件效率高，亦反映國家對打擊貪腐表現卓然有成。

胡曉明：應對複雜時勢但憑一個穩字

當前海內外形勢複雜，本會副會長、全國人大代表胡曉明認為今年總理報告強調一個“穩”字，其中“穩增長”成政策主調，包括穩就業、穩金融、穩外貿、穩外資、穩投資、穩預期。同時，國家主席習近平提出全面做好促改革、調結構、惠民生、防風險等工作，故他認為大家必須具備習近平所提出的“四個自信”，從道理、理論、制度及文化方面配合國家走下去。

胡曉明提到兩高報告時，讚揚報告全面透徹、圖文並茂。而且國家近年提倡利用高新科技，鼓勵民眾多了解自身法律權益，包括“巡迴法庭”及“智慧法庭”，充分體現國家在法治上大有進步。





(左起) 方文雄、陳仲尼、曾智明、蔡冠深、李應生、胡曉明及雷添良。
(From left) David Fong, Rock Chen, Ricky Tsang, Jonathan Choi, Tommy Li, Herman Hu and Lui Tim-leung.

陳仲尼：建言資政重質不求量

本會副會長、全國政協委員陳仲尼分享如何履行政協之職務，做好“建言資政”。他認為政協就是一個人才匯聚的智庫，政協委員來自全國不同階層，觸及的社會議題亦非常廣泛，故在“建言資政”之前，必先對有關議題有充分的了解和掌握。陳仲尼表示，調研是了解議題的最主要渠道，除了從文字及網絡獲取資料外，還應親自向當事人及相關人士了解，確切掌握問題所在，從而提出適切的解決建議，並認為此舉亦符合今年政協會議提倡“不求量而重視質”的精神。

大灣區具體規劃早前正式出台，陳仲尼認為對工商界而言是莫大機遇，以金融發展為例，預計大灣區內將有不少融資項目透過香港進行，為本港金融業帶來拓展空間；再如香港與廣州、深圳、澳門打造創新科技走廊，對有意投身創科產業的香港年青人來說亦深具發展潛力。

方文雄：簡化審批利工商界發展

本會永遠榮譽會長、全國政協委員方文雄指出，面對中美貿易磨擦和複雜地緣關係的不明確環境，總理李克強亦明言內地經濟下行壓力加大，當前應以求穩為先，提出“鞏固、增強、提升、暢通”的八字方針，反映國家經濟發展實現從追求“量”向重視“質”的轉變。李克強並提出，

市場能夠做就留給市場做，政府不應管就不管，即使要管亦應簡化程序，為企業提供理想、便利的營商環境，方文雄讚揚此舉乃重大突破，可望減省各項審批和手續，企業可更專注業務發展。

創新創業成風，目前內地每天平均有多達1.8萬間初創企業成立。方文雄認為，初創企業眾多，難以指望全數取得成敗，但他深信當中必定有企業能成大器、突圍而出，特別在科技、醫療及改善人民質素等方面有所作為，為國家經濟打造新的亮點。

雷添良：堅決懲違者 告別執行難

本會會董、全國人大代表雷添良已是第12年擔任人大代表的職務，他憶述早年參與“兩會”時，兩高報告通過所得到的贊成票並不如今天的高。今年，兩高報告獲高票通過，反映與會者對當前國家法治建設明顯更為認同。

雷添良認為，法院生效判決無法執行，定好的賠償未能支付，也就是所謂的“執行難”，屬於國家其中一項必須解決的問題。國家就此採取一系列措施，如全面限制被執行人出境，與銀行聯合限制其貸款等，迫使民眾必須遵從法院判決，實屬國家法治的一大進步。他亦指出，近年國家針對公益訴訟下了不少功夫，進一步保障食品藥品安全等民生領域，值得肯定。他期望，人大代表未來繼續履行職責，監察報告落實，積極維護社會司法和法治建設。

胡耀昌 Henry WU



Ma Fung-kwok: Fully confident in the country's future

In his keynote address, **Ma Fung-kwok, NPC Deputy**, said that Premier Li Keqiang's *Government Work Report* this year, which reviewed the country's achievements and issues in its development last year and gave guidance to its future tasks and development directions, received unanimous and enthusiastic applause 58 times. He noted that the Premier's report gave people full confidence in the country's long-term development amid external economic uncertainties. In the past 40 years of reform and opening-up, the economy has grown 240-fold, and with industries in the up-, mid- and down-streams well aligned and infrastructure developing rapidly, the people's sense of happiness and gain in life has significantly strengthened.

Looking ahead, Ma believes that China has an irreplaceable role to play not only in solving various global problems, but also in promoting the development of major technological fields and markets. The country's urbanization and infrastructure development, improvements in industrial systems and innovation capabilities, focus on agriculture and environmental protection, as well as implementation of the "Belt and Road Initiative" bring new opportunities for its sustainable development and participation in the transformation of the global economic governance system. From this year's "Two Sessions", he deeply realized the Central Government's awareness and confidence in promoting the country's development and shouldering of increased responsibility to further drive clean and better government in order to build a good life for the people.

Jonathan Choi: Helping businesses embrace new opportunities

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman and CPPCC National Standing Committee Member, pointed out that it had not been easy for China's economy to maintain a 6.6% growth rate last year amid the rise of international trade protectionism. China's introduction of massive tax cuts of RMB 2 trillion, increased support for private SMEs and adoption of the *Foreign Investment Law* demonstrate its unwavering commitment to reform and opening-up. Its growing economic strength not only provides more growth drivers for Hong Kong and the Mainland, but also brings tremendous new business opportunities for industrial and commercial enterprises.

Choi added that the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) was the focal point of this year's "Two Sessions". The *Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area* sets out five areas of strategic positioning for the Greater Bay Area. The Central Government also gives Hong Kong the status as the "central node" of the Greater Bay Area's four core cities, reflecting the importance and trust the country has placed in Hong Kong. The Central Government has rolled out eight facilitation measures for the Greater Bay Area and also announced that it will introduce 30 measures to facilitate the flow of people, goods and funds in the area. It can be expected that the country will promote the implementation of the development plan for the Greater Bay Area at full speed this year. He looks forward to the Greater Bay Area implementing true interconnection of living elements and deepening



support services such as innovative systems and mechanisms and those for the convenience and benefit of the people in order to form a common living circle in the Greater Bay Area.

Choi also mentioned the CPPCC's function of "developing political awareness and paying attention to the overall situation" to exert positive energy, playing a leading role to achieve social consensus. He said that the CPPCC members will continue to rigorously and conscientiously perform their duties in order to actively engage in promoting national development with an innovative mindset.

Ricky Tsang: Support young people to tap Greater Bay Area opportunities

This year's *Government Work Report* announced a 3% tax cut. **Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice-chairman and CPPCC National Committee Member**, said that as the country grows richer and stronger, the Central Government wants to return wealth to the people to give them a sense of happiness and gain. The announcement was met with thunderous applause. In his view, although the HKSAR Government's revenues are not as much as the Central Government's, it should also introduce tax concession measures to give the public the same sense of happiness and gain.

Tsang and his think tank have been promoting the Greater Bay Area in recent years. He noted that the public now has a deeper understanding of the Greater Bay Area, but those who are interested in going to the Greater Bay Area for development have no way of doing so. Tsang has earlier driven the establishment

of www.youth-bay.com to provide updates on the Greater Bay Area. In view of the expensive fees charged by the infrastructure and transportation networks connecting the Greater Bay Area, he suggested the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong consider providing upfront subsidies to young people going to the Mainland to start businesses in order to attract more of them to tap the opportunities in the Greater Bay Area.

Tommy Li: Mainland officials conscientious and responsible

Tommy Li, the Chamber's Vice-chairman and NPC Deputy, was deeply impressed by the Mainland government officials' meticulous handling of and quick responses to the deputies' suggestions at this year's "Two Sessions". Citing the traditional Chinese medicine industry where he operates in as an example, he said that the officials responded to him just one day after he made a suggestion on publicizing the theory of "preventive treatment of disease". He therefore feels that Hong Kong and Macao deputies are by no means "rubber stamps". Instead, Mainland government officials will seriously study their proposals.

As for the *Foreign Investment Law*, as it does not change the relevant legal applications for investments from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, Li deeply feels that the country attaches great importance to these three places. He also said that the work reports of the Supreme People's Court (SPC) and the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP) show the high level of efficiency with which cases were handled at the national level as well as the country's outstanding performance in the fight against corruption.

Herman Hu: Cope with complex times with steadiness

In view of the complex situations at home and abroad, **Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-chairman and NPC Deputy**, believes that Premier Li's report this year has focused on "steadiness", in which "steady growth" is the main policy focus. At the same time, President Xi Jinping pointed out that the government should comprehensively promote reform, restructuring, livelihood improvement and risk prevention. Hence, Hu believes that everyone must have the "four aspects of confidence" put forward by President Xi to progress with the country in its path, theory, system and culture.

Referring to the work reports of the SPC and the SPP, Hu gave high praises for their thoroughness and illustrations. Moreover, in recent years, the country has advocated the use of high-tech to encourage the public to understand more about their legal rights, including "circuit courts" and "smart courts", which fully demonstrates the country's great progress in the rule of law.

Rock Chen: Quality over quantity of advice to government

Rock Chen, the Chamber's Vice-chairman and CPPCC National Committee Member, shared how to perform CPPCC's duties in giving suggestions to the government. In his view, the CPPCC is a think tank of talents and touches on a wide range of

social issues. Therefore, it is necessary to have full knowledge and mastery of the relevant issues before giving suggestions to the government. Chen said that surveys and research are the most important way to understand an issue. Besides obtaining information from text and the Internet, one must also personally learn about the issue from all stakeholders and relevant parties to know exactly where the issue lies so as to propose appropriate solutions. He believes this is in line with the spirit of this year's CPPCC conference of focusing on quality over quantity.

Chen believes that the development plan for the Greater Bay Area, which was unveiled earlier, presents huge opportunities for the business community. Taking financial development as an example, many financing projects in the Greater Bay Area will be carried out through Hong Kong. Another example is that the Science and Technology Innovation Corridor developed by Hong Kong with Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Macao will have great potential for Hong Kong's young people interested in engaging in the I&T industry.


David Fong: Approval simplification helps business development

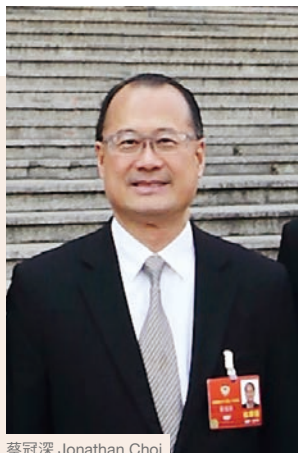
David Fong, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman and CPPCC National Committee Member, pointed out that amid the uncertainties of China-US trade frictions and complex regional relations, Premier Li stated clearly that downward pressure on the Mainland's economy has increased and the top priority is to be steady. This reflects the shift in the country's economic development from the pursuit of "quantity" to focus on "quality". Premier Li also said that if the market can manage it, the government will leave it to the market. The government will not intervene unnecessarily. Even if it is necessary, the procedures should be streamlined to provide an ideal and convenient business environment for enterprises. Fong applauded this as a major breakthrough, which could reduce various approvals and procedures so that enterprises can focus more on business development.

Along with the flourishing of innovative entrepreneurship, an average of 18,000 start-ups are being established in the Mainland every day. Fong believes it is unlikely that all of the start-ups can be successful, but he is convinced that some of them will make it big, especially in technology, health care and improvement of people's quality. These could create new projects that the country's economy can be proud of.

Lui Tim-leung: Resolutely punish offenders to resolve enforcement difficulty

Lui Tim-leung, the Chamber's Committee Member and NPC Deputy, who is in his 12th year of appointment as an NPC Deputy, recalled that the work reports of the SPC and the SPP in his early years of attending the "Two Sessions" did not receive as many favourable votes as today. This year, the work reports of the SPC and the SPP were passed with a high number of votes, reflecting a marked greater recognition among participants of the country's rule of law today.

In Lui's view, inability to enforce the courts' authoritative ruling and failure to pay the agreed compensation, which is also known as "enforcement difficulty", is one of the issues that the country must resolve. In this regard, the country has adopted a series of measures, such as blanket restrictions on exit and joint restrictions with banks on loans of persons subject to enforcement, to forcing the public to comply with court decisions, which is a major step forward in the country's rule of law. He also pointed out that in recent years, the country has put a lot of efforts in public interest litigation to further safeguard people's livelihood such as in the areas of food and drug safety, which is worthy of recognition. He looks forward to the NPC deputies continuing to perform their duties in monitoring the implementation of the reports and safeguarding social justice and the rule of law in the future. 



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



曾智明 Ricky Tsang



王惠貞 Connie Wong



李應生 Tommy Li

為國獻策 為港建言

Offering Advice for the Country and Hong Kong



胡曉明 Herman Hu



陳仲尼 Rock Chen



霍震寰 Ian Fok



方文雄 David Fong

本會多位首長身兼全國人大代表或全國政協委員，他們上月出席“兩會”，就國家以至香港的經濟發展、社會民生等議題發表己見，積極參政議政。

Several CGCC office bearers serve as NPC Deputies or CPPCC National Committee Members. At the “Two Sessions” held last month, they offered their views and advice on the country’s and Hong Kong’s issues such as economic development and people’s livelihood, actively participating in the discussion of national affairs.

蔡冠深：國家實在回應老百姓關注重點

對 於本屆政協召開前迎來粵港澳大灣區發展綱要，本會會長蔡冠深（全國政協常委）深感欣慰，皆因他在此之前，已經連續四年提交提案建議成立大灣區，以加強三地經濟融合。

至於此次，蔡冠深呈交了八份提案。其中六份是有關大灣區環保，簡化灣區人流、物流、資金流等要素流動，弘揚孫中山精神以凝聚灣區文化，推動人工智能產業及加快港深穗創新科技走廊建設等。另外兩份是希望國家及早在雲南設立邊境自由貿易區，加強雲南與香港的深度合作，提升整個西南地區對外開放水平，加強中國東盟大通道建設。以上建議，均得到媒體廣泛關注和報道。



蔡冠深認為，今次政府工作報告特別實在。總理李克強坦承中國經濟正面對較大的下行壓力，提出了制定外商投資法，創造更公平的市場條件，以及大幅減稅降費以提振經濟，可說是回答了老百姓最關注的問題。

他續指，兩高報告中提及實現了內地與香港民商事領域司法協助全覆蓋，也令港人滿意。“執行難”是中國的老大難問題，不少港商在內地打贏官司也無法得到真正的保護。但這次報告透露，過去三年來執行結案近二千萬件，增長一倍，金額達四萬四千億，增長巨大。報告中亦強調對法官加強職業道德教育，強調司法良知，尤其是違法審判追責制度的堅決落實，都是能得到人民擁護及支持的舉措。

曾智明：發展智庫 醫療對接 扶掖青年

近年牽頭成立了“明匯智庫”的本會副會長曾智明（全國政協委員）有感香港智庫在知名度和研究能力均尚待提高，尤其是未能適應建設粵港澳大灣區的需求，故在今次“兩會”就智庫方面提出意見，亦在醫療及青年方面呈交提案。曾智明建議中央宜重視智庫發展，大力支持香港愛國愛港智庫的研究水平和發展能力，成立粵港澳大灣區智庫聯盟，以促進大灣區內智庫的全面合作，推動區內各項建設的全面創新並為灣區發展提供支持。曾智明亦有見於目前港人到灣區生活及工作其中一個最大的擔憂就是醫療問題，故建議粵政府與港府協商，逐步在灣區內建立起與香港能夠對接的醫療網絡，讓港人在灣區內都能享受到與香港公立醫院大致相同的醫療服務與保障。

國家主席習近平曾經強調兩岸青年要團結友愛、攜手打拼，故曾智明建議國家有關部門可考慮以香港為主要中介地，投入更多的資源，制定進一步加強兩岸及港台的青少年交流，爭取台灣青年民意的具體方案，為兩岸未來的和平統一發展打下民意基礎。曾智明續指，據調查顯示，目前有一半以上的香港青少年有意參與大灣區發展，只是受

到一些客觀條件限制，他們還缺乏實際的行動。因此，他建議內地可參考香港的交通津貼計劃，為到大灣區發展的香港青年提供交通津貼，鼓勵鼓勵他們融入大灣區發展。

總結今次“兩會”之行，曾智明對一眾參與者履職認真印象深刻。加上國家高規格接待，政協主席汪洋亦親自宴請港區委員，曾智明指，由此反映國家對香港非常重視。

王惠貞：大灣區內合併計稅利促進往來

早前內地修訂《個人所得稅法》規定，本會副會長王惠貞（全國政協提案委員會副主任、全國政協委員）認為稅務問題關係到港澳居民在大灣區發展的切身利益，建議粵港澳政府允許區內居民按戶口所在地繳稅，稅率則按各自地區釐訂。另一方面，深圳前海及珠海橫琴對當地工作的港人實施“港人港稅”，該措施亦可考慮放諸於整個大灣區工作的港人。隨着大灣區城市融合發展以後，她表示，應設計更便利粵港澳三地居民的合併計稅方法，讓穿梭於三個獨立稅區工作及發展之人士，可一次過履行三地的稅務責任。

王惠貞又觀察到，隨着內地與香港交流日益頻繁，亦衍生磨擦，不利和諧。她建議政府及社會各界應多管齊下，以更生動的方式宣傳引導，促成民心相通，消除彼此誤解，如舉辦有關特區與國家大型圖片展巡迴各區，有助香港和內地的居民正確看待和尊重彼此的差異；邀請香港學生往內地企業實習，並與企業、機構的高層與學生交流，加深學生對內地企業與社會發展的了解；安排香港學生往內地同齡人之家庭作客，近距離了解內地市民日常生活，並建立友誼。

此外，王惠貞亦關注內地的教育制度，認為目前教與學只側重考試成績，學生變成考試機器，考試以外的知識尤其匱乏。她指出，現時的高考模式有改革需要，建議將學生的校內成績也列入計算高考分數的一部份；教學亦宜聚焦



培養學生理解與應用能力，提升學生的創新及主動學習能力。她又提到，學校可開展對外交流合作專案，與國內外名校合作舉辦學生交流活動，增進學生的視野和溝通能力。

李應生：放寬本港中成藥產品內地註冊

總理李克強於《政府工作報告》中提到，將大力發展養老服務業，改革完善醫養結合政策，本會副會長李應生（全國人大代表）認為，中醫藥理論以“治未病”為重點，正可於預防疾病上發揮作用。但他指出，目前一般市民對中藥的應用未必完全理解，故有需要定期舉辦大型中醫藥科普宣傳教育活動以茲推廣。他舉例謂，國家中醫藥管理局曾舉辦全國中醫中藥中國行大型科普宣傳活動，效果良好，受惠者眾，惟只數年方舉辦一次，他建議今後可隔年舉辦。宣傳以外，中醫師亦是推動大眾接受中醫調理之關鍵。目前香港尚未設有中醫院，中醫師多以個體戶形式開業，他們雖可透過 CEPA 往內地私人執業，但卻未能於內地公立醫療機構執業。李應生表示，本港三所大學的中醫藥畢業生水平很高，兼具國際化能力，建議內地可放寬限制，引進港澳中醫藥人才於內地公立醫療機構執業，尤其是年輕一代，此舉亦有利整體粵港澳大灣區發展，為區內養生安老事業發展帶來新動力。

中醫藥貴為我國文化國粹，國家主席習近平曾強調“推進中醫藥科技創新”。李應生表示，香港中藥商歷年根據中國藥典方及百年驗方製作出多種中成藥產品，並符合衛生署的嚴格檢測標準，方可成功註冊在市面銷售，因此廣獲內地及海外旅客歡迎。惟現時香港中成藥產品於內地申請註冊，須按照國內註冊要求重新檢測，甚或再進行臨床試驗，耗資龐大，亦費時失事。此舉亦使不少香港中成藥產品未能在內地成功註冊，窒礙中醫藥交流及相關產業發展。他因此建議，國家藥品監督管理局對在港已獲正式註冊，並由 GMP 藥廠製造的中成藥產品，可透過另行設計之簡易註冊辦法，以先行先試方式進入大灣區市場銷售，為

居民提供更多元化中成藥選擇，亦可藉此促進區內中醫藥產業發展交流，推動我國中醫藥發展，促進“健康中國”之推展。

胡曉明：辦好醫療保險 講好中國故事

對於國家主席習近平去年在全國宣傳思想工作會議上表示“要講好中國故事”，本會副會長胡曉明（全國人大代表）深表認同，故在今次“兩會”就中華文化發展方向提供意見。除此以外，他對醫療及保險方面也有所建議。

“一帶一路”為國家未來發展方向，胡曉明認為應該提倡尋根問祖風氣，在帶路沿線國家尋找中華民族在古代絲路留下的足跡及遺產，以提升當地人民對中華文化的興趣。此外，他亦建議透過中國文化中心、孔子學院等海外文化陣地，吸納更多不同國家與地區的年輕人成為中華文化大使，授之以中國語言及歷史文化，使其可向所屬地區的親友介紹中國。

在醫療方面，胡曉明有幾個建議。首先，他認為須取消醫療機構設置批准公示制，因為此制度容易對一切準備就緒的醫療機構申請者造成打擊，不利優質的醫療組織投資新的醫療機構提供服務，亦阻礙社會辦醫的進程。其次，他認為要為香港醫生申請內地醫師資格豁免代理費用及簡化手續，吸引更多香港醫療專才到內地交流和發展，促進中國醫療服務百花齊放。此外，他也認為應當容許香港註冊、GMP 廠房生產之中西藥物在內地銷售，推動內地和香港醫藥市場的發展。

基於內地經濟快速發展和居民收入提高，保險產品需求日益增加，胡曉明亦建議容許外資保險公司在全國獨資經營，以及香港壽險服務中心先試行落戶粵港澳大灣區。他相信，這可提升內地保險公司的質素及競爭力，促進中國保險業快速發展。

胡曉明特別提到，他與全國人大代表、本會永遠榮譽會長王敏剛相識逾40載，彼此既為柏克萊加州大學校友，後來在體育界及生意上亦屢有合作，所以對王敏剛於“兩會”期間辭世深表傷感。他認為，港人應該多了解王敏剛畢生對國家及香港的愛護及貢獻。

陳仲尼：開辦港式課程學校 創新金融支持企業

曾任香港考評局主席的本會副會長陳仲尼（全國政協委員），教育一直是他念茲在茲的重點議題。所以在今屆“兩會”，他特別針對大灣區的教育問題提出建議，同時關注小微企業的融資問題。

陳仲尼指出，在大灣區發展的港人專才不時反映難以安排子女跨境上學。深圳的“港籍學生班”也只是採用特別編訂課程。此外，基於內地和香港教育編制及考試制度各異，港人子女如在內地完成基礎課程後，希望回流入讀香港的中學和大學會面對銜接問題。因此，他建議在大灣區開辦正規港式課程學校，由內地政府部門頒佈相關法律條文，並提供辦校指引及選址清單，供辦學團體參考。他並提出在大灣區內成立粵港兩地的教育合作部門，並制定政策銜接香港學校的課程及入學資格。陳仲尼相信，完善的教育安排可減少港人專才在大灣區發展時的後顧之憂。

陳仲尼亦指出，內地中小微企業潛在融資缺口高達接近兩萬億美元。即使獲得融資，其成本也顯著高於中大型企業，故建議大型銀行應向互聯網金融機構提供批發資金，加上引入民間投資者及資金，互聯網金融機構利用創新金融科技手段，建立適合小微企融資的風控和審批模型，加快資金流進小微企。而監管部門要儘快完善相關法規及監控制度，推行政策全面支援，以真正解決小微企業融資難、融資貴的問題。

對於今屆“兩會”，陳仲尼指一眾政協委員出席率高，發言次數多且具見地，反映他們履職認真，充分發揮建言資政的作用。

霍震寰：大灣區經濟及文化有龐大發展空間

粵港澳大灣區經濟規模宏大，對外貿易和金融業發達，是中國改革開放的前沿陣地。本會永遠榮譽會長霍震寰（全國人大代表）對此深有體會，故於今屆“兩會”就大灣區經濟及文化兩方面共提交四份建議。

霍震寰指出，粵港澳合作互利發展和擴大跨境人民幣交易非常重要。他建議在金融層面，須一步推動RQFII、QFLP等人民幣跨境投資業務開展，並以香港和澳門作為引入QFLP的通道，促進大灣區內實體經濟的結構調整和轉型升級。在個人投資者方面，他認為必須加強金融監管體制改革，並建立統一的專業人員資格互認機制。在大灣區內，鼓勵個人直接投資跨境人民幣業務，同時放寬人民幣兌港幣和澳門幣的限制，期待個人投資者能因此受惠。另外，由於港澳地區停泊了來自全球的遊艇約20,000艘，廣東遊艇會數量又居全國首位，霍震寰提議可以利用大灣區的經濟活力發展遊艇經濟。他的具體建議包括指定專責部門處理遊艇報關、統一遊艇估值標準等。

至於文化方面，霍震寰建議要在大灣區透過教育、制度、競賽等形式推動武術普及。他闡釋，傳統文化是培植和涵養民族自信心的重要依託，體育文化是人文精神的主要體現，而黨的十九大精神對此亦曾明確指出。此外，霍震寰建議飲食業要與國際的品質參考標準和行業規範標準接軌，並建立與時俱進的行業扶持政策措施。而且須改善業界人才培養體系，採用現代化方式管理。他指出飲食文化與人民息息相關，一直以來都是中華民族軟實力所在，故必須有所提升。

方文雄：中央穩經濟利民生政策 促進香港發展

總理工作報告中提到“讓企業多用時間跑市場，少費功夫跑審批”，本會永遠榮譽會長方文雄（全國政協委員）在今年“兩會”上關注的議題也與此有關。首先是中美關係漸趨複雜，中央對此如何部署政策，以及政府怎樣激發市場主體活力，改善營商環境？其次，就是有關粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要之討論。

今年適逢新中國成立70周年，中國於國際舞台上地位舉足輕重，故每年“兩會”推出重大國策必定引人注目。方文雄認為，今年“兩會”成果豐碩。首先總理李克強及全國政協主席汪洋均先後提出要穩妥應對中美經貿磨擦，保持宏觀政策持續及穩定；另外，方文雄也指出今年是全面建成小康社會關鍵之年，從“兩會”可見證國家經濟已由高速增長轉向高質量發展；另一方面，精準扶貧初見成效，體現中央對扶貧工作的堅強決心；同時，去年新興產業蓬勃發展，中國發展新優勢得以塑造，有助國家經濟走向高質量發展。

方文雄續指，上述成果對國家及香港意義重大。首先中央落實一系列穩經濟、利民生政策，使內地和香港的經濟都得到穩健發展；其次是精準扶貧政策改善很多貧困農民生



活，並成為培育勞動資源、振興鄉村經濟的新動力；另外在“大眾創業萬眾創新”方面，內地和香港都投放大量資源支持年青人創科創業，將為未來帶來更多新的經濟動力。汪洋提出要推動政協工作從注重“做了什麼”、“做了多少”向“做出了甚麼效果”轉變，方文雄對此印象深刻。至於今屆開展網絡議政遠程協商、落實談心談話制度，舉行小範圍座談等新猷，他也深表欣賞。另外，方文雄提到自己在京期間獲邀往鳳凰衛視總部參觀，期間更與在京就讀的港生對話，使他對年輕一代留下了深刻良好印象。📍

Jonathan Choi: Concrete response to people's concerns

The Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi (CPPCC National Standing Committee Member) was gratified about the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* (Greater Bay Area) announced right before the CPPCC of this year. This was because, for four consecutive years, he had submitted proposal for setting up the Greater Bay Area as a way to strengthen the integration of the economies of the three locations.

This year, Choi has submitted eight proposals. Six of these are concerned with environmental protection in the Greater Bay Area; simplifying the movement of people, goods and capital within the Greater Bay Area; promoting the spirit of Dr Sun Yat-sen to converge the culture of the Greater Bay Area; facilitating the artificial

intelligence industry, as well as speeding up the construction of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen-Guangzhou innovation and technology corridor, etc. The other two proposals are to set up a free trade zone at the Yunnan border as soon as possible, as well as to strengthen the deep collaboration between Yunnan and Hong Kong, which could improve the level of opening-up for the entire southwestern district and strengthen the construction of the China-ASEAN gateway. The above proposals received wide attention from the media and was widely reported.

Choi reckoned this year's *Government Work Report* is particularly pragmatic. Premier Li Keqiang admitted that the Chinese economy is facing stronger downward pressure and proposed to adopt the new foreign investment law to create fairer market conditions. Significant reduction in tax and fees for invigorating the economy was also proposed. This can be described as having addressed issues that people are most concerned with.

Choi was also glad that the full coverage of legal assistance in the civil and commercial areas in the Mainland and Hong Kong were mentioned and actualized in the work reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Hong Kong people would be happy to know about this. The "difficulty in execution" is one of the perennial and difficult-to-solve problem for China. Many Hong Kong merchants could not be truly protected in the Mainland even when they have won a legal case in China. Yet, as revealed in this year's reports, around 20 million court decisions have been enforced over the past three years, doubling what they were before. Also, there was a huge growth in settled amounts, which added up to RMB 4.4 trillion. It was also emphasized in the report that the education on professional ethics of judges will be strengthened, and the focus would be placed on judiciary

conscience, especially on the implementation of the accountability system regarding crimes judged to be illegal. These are measures that are welcomed and supported by the people.

Ricky Tsang: Think tank development, healthcare link-up and youth support

In view of the need to improve the visibility and research capabilities of Hong Kong's think tanks, especially to cope with the requirements arising from the development of the Greater Bay Area, **the Chamber's Vice-Chairman Ricky Tsang (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, who spearheaded the setting up of Proactive Think Tank a few years ago, presented his opinions on think tanks in addition to commendations on healthcare and youth issues at this year's "Two Sessions".

Tsang suggested that the Central Government attach importance to the development of think tanks. It should give strong support for the research and development capabilities of Hong Kong's patriotic think tanks and set up a think-tank alliance for all-round cooperation among the think tanks in the Greater Bay Area, driving comprehensive innovation in the area's various development projects and providing support for its development. Because healthcare is one of the biggest concerns for Hong Kong people going to live and work in the Greater Bay Area, Tsang also suggested that the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong work together to establish a healthcare network in the Greater Bay Area that can be linked up with Hong Kong so that Hong Kong people in the area can enjoy basically the same healthcare services and protection as Hong Kong's public hospitals.

President Xi Jinping has stressed the need for solidarity, friendship and joint development among the young people on both sides of the Straits. Hence, Tsang suggested that the relevant departments of the Central Government consider Hong Kong as the main intermediary and devote more resources to developing specific schemes to further strengthen cross-Straits and Hong Kong-Taiwan youth interactions and gather the views of Taiwan's young people, thus establishing the public opinion basis for cross-Straits peaceful and unified development in the future. Tsang added that a survey found that over half of Hong Kong's young people are currently interested in participating in the Greater Bay Area's development, but they have not yet taken any actions due to some objective restrictions. He therefore suggested that the Mainland draw reference from Hong Kong's transport subsidy scheme to provide transport subsidy for Hong Kong's young people in order to encourage them to integrate into the Greater Bay Area's development.

Summarizing his attendance at this year's "Two Sessions", Tsang said that he is deeply impressed by the participants for earnestly discharging their duty. Coupled with the country's high-profile reception and CPPCC National Committee Chairman Wang Yang personally hosting members from Hong Kong to a dinner, Tsang said that all these are an indication that the country attaches great importance to Hong Kong.

Connie Wong: The Greater Bay Area should adopt combined taxation to promote frequent exchanges

Earlier on, the requirements in the *Individual Income Tax Law* in China were amended. **Connie Wong, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (Deputy Director of the Committee for Handling**



Proposals of CPPCC and CPPCC National Committee Member)

recons that the tax issues are highly relevant to the personal interests of Hong Kong and Macao residents expanding their talents into the Greater Bay Area. She proposed that the governments of the three locations should allow residents to pay the local tax according to where their household registration is kept. The tax rates would be set out by the local regions. On the other hand, Qianhai in Shenzhen and Hengqin in Zhuhai are implementing the "Hong Kong tax for Hong Kong people" policy for Hong Kong people working there. The measure could be considered for full implementation for Hong Kong people working in the Greater Bay Area. With cities in the Greater Bay Area integrating for further development, Wong said that combined tax assessment should be designed to offer greater convenience to residents of the three locations, allowing them to deliver their tax responsibilities while working on and off and developing in three independent tax zones. Wong also observed that conflicts have arisen from the more frequent exchanges between the Mainland and Hong Kong, which is not favorable for harmonized development. She suggested that the government and different sectors of society should employ a multi-pronged approach, using more vivid methods in publicity and guidance to facilitate stronger connection amongst the people and to eliminate misunderstanding. For example, a roving exhibition about the SAR and the country can be organized in different districts to help Hong Kong and Mainland residents understand and respect each other's differences. Hong Kong students could be invited to work as interns in Mainland enterprises. They could take the chance to exchange ideas and learn more about Mainland companies and social development by meeting with the senior management of the organization and other students. Arrangements can be made for Hong Kong students to visit the homes of similar-aged students, where participants can learn about the everyday lives of people in the Mainland, as well as establish friendship.

Furthermore, Wong is also concerned with the education system in the Mainland. She reckons that at present, teaching and learning have placed too strong an emphasis on exam results. Students have become exam-sitting machines but there is a lack of knowledge about things outside the scope of examination. She pointed out that there is a need to reform the model of the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). She suggested that internal school assessments of students should be calculated as part of the JEE score. Teaching-wise, the focus should also be placed on nurturing



students' comprehension and application skills, enhancing their creativity and the ability to learn on their own. She also mentioned that schools could launch external exchange collaboration projects and co-organize students' exchange activities with renowned local and overseas institutes to broaden students' horizons and to strengthen their communication skills.

Tommy Li: Relax registration requirements of HK proprietary Chinese medicines in the Mainland

In his *Government Work Report*, Premier Li Keqiang mentioned that the elderly service sector will be vigorously developed and the policy of integrating medical healthcare with elderly care will be reformed and perfected. **Tommy Li, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy)**, commented that while he believes in the effect of the focus on "preventive treatment of disease" in Chinese medicine, the general public may not have a full picture on its application. Therefore, large-scale publicity campaigns to promote Chinese medicine as a popular science should be held regularly. He noted that the National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine has organized effective nationwide publicity events to promote Chinese medicine and its medicines, which have benefited many people. Yet, these were only held once every few years. Li suggested that they could be held every other year. Publicity aside, Chinese medicine practitioners are also the key drivers in the public's acceptance of the preventive healthcare benefits of Chinese medicine. At present, there is yet a Chinese medicine hospital in Hong Kong. Most Chinese medicine practitioners are operating as self-employed establishments. Although they can practice privately in the Mainland through CEPA, they are yet to be able to practice in public healthcare institutes. Li reckons that Chinese medicine graduates from the three universities of Hong Kong are of very high standard, and they are also equipped with an international mindset. He suggested that certain criteria in the Mainland could be relaxed, so that Hong Kong and Macao talents in Chinese medicine, especially the younger generation, can practice in public medical institutes in the Mainland. This move will also be favorable for the overall development of the Greater Bay Area, bringing new energy to the growth of well-being and elderly care industries in the region.

As part of the quintessence of Chinese culture, Chinese medicine was once highlighted by President Xi Jinping as an area where technological innovation should be propelled. Li pointed out that Chinese medicine manufacturers in Hong Kong have produced a host of proprietary Chinese medicines based on Chinese Pharmacopoeia and century-old proved prescriptions. These products must meet the stringent testing criteria of the Department of Health before they could be successfully registered for sale on the market. That is why the products are widely popular amongst visitors from the Mainland and overseas. However, when Hong Kong-produced proprietary Chinese medicines are registered in the Mainland, they must be re-tested according to the registration requirement in China. The products may also need to undergo clinical tests again, which would involve significant costs and time. As a result, many Hong Kong-produced proprietary Chinese medicines are unsuccessful in getting their registration in the Mainland, which in turn hinders the exchange of Chinese medicine and the growth of relevant industries. As such, Li suggested that the National Medical Products Administration could introduce a simplified process for proprietary Chinese medicines that have been officially registered in Hong Kong and produced by a GMP facility. The process could be piloted for sale in the Greater Bay Area market to offer residents in the region more diversified choices in Chinese medicines, and at the same time, to promote exchange and development of the Chinese medicine industry in the Greater Bay Area, driving further growth for Chinese medicine in our motherland and facilitating a "healthy China".

Herman Hu: Doing well in medical insurance and presenting a good Chinese story

At the National Meeting for Propaganda and Ideological Work last year, President Xi Jinping said that there is a need to "present a good Chinese story". **Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy)** fully agreed with Xi. For this year's "Two Sessions", therefore, he put forward his proposals regarding the development direction of Chinese civilization. Besides, he also made suggestions to the healthcare and insurance sector.

The "Belt and Road Initiative" (B&R) is the country's development direction in future. Hu thought that an ambience to search for our roots should be promoted. He suggested that the footprints and heritage that the Chinese nation had left along the ancient Silk Road should be identified from B&R countries as a way to attract the locals' interest in Chinese civilization. He also suggested that young people from different countries and locations should be recruited to become ambassadors of the Chinese civilization. This could be done through overseas cultural institutes such as Chinese cultural centers and Confucius Institute. Young people can learn the language, history and culture of China in these settings and introduce China to their friends and families in their respective locations.

Hu has a few suggestions for healthcare. The first one is about the need to cancel the publication of approval for setup system for medical organizations, because the system could easily dampen the progress of medical organization applicants that have made themselves fully ready. For premium medical organizations, the system is also unfavorable for them to invest on new medical organizations to offer services and it could hinder the progress of

social healthcare operation. Hu's second concern is about waiving the agency fees for Hong Kong doctors who apply for the medical practitioner's qualification in the Mainland, as well as simplify the process so that more medical professionals from Hong Kong can be attracted to engage in exchange and development in the Mainland and contribute to the diversification of healthcare services in China. Furthermore, Hu also thought that Hong Kong should be allowed to register Chinese and Western medicines manufactured in GMP facilities for sales in the mainland to promote the development of the medicine market in both locations.

Amidst accelerated economic growth and increased income in the Mainland, demand for insurance products is also growing. Hu proposed that foreign insurance companies should be allowed to operate as sole proprietorships in China, and that the role of Hong Kong as a center for life insurance services should be piloted in the Greater Bay Area. He believed that these could help enhance the quality and competitiveness of mainland insurance companies and drive rapid development of China's insurance industry.

Hu also spoke of his 40-year long friendship with Peter Wong, Deputy of the National People's Congress and the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman. Both Hu and Wong were alumni of University of California, Berkeley and had cooperated multiple times in sports and business. Hu was very sad for Wong's passing during the "Two Sessions", and he thought that Wong's lifelong love of and contribution to China and Hong Kong should be noted and understood by Hong Kong people.

Rock Chen: Hong Kong-style schools and innovative financial support for enterprises

Education has always been a key issue for **Rock Chen, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, who has served as the Chairman of the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority. Hence, at this year's Two Sessions, he made recommendations specifically on education in the Greater Bay Area, while paying attention to funding issues at micro and small enterprises (MSEs).

Chen pointed out that Hong Kong professionals working in the Greater Bay Area from time to time voiced their concerns about the difficulties in arranging cross-boundary schooling for their children. Even classes for Hong Kong students in Shenzhen merely use specially designed curricula. In addition, due to the differences in educational curricula and examination systems between the Mainland and Hong Kong, Hong Kong children will face integration problems if they want to return to the secondary schools and universities in Hong Kong after completing the basic courses in the Mainland. He therefore suggested opening formal Hong Kong-style schools in the Greater Bay Area. These schools should be subject to the relevant legal provisions promulgated by the Mainland's government departments who should also provide a list of sites for selection and guidelines for running the schools. He also suggested setting up a Guangdong-Hong Kong educational cooperation department in the Greater Bay Area and formulate policies to align with Hong Kong schools' curricula and admission criteria. In Chen's view, sound educational arrangements can alleviate Hong Kong professionals' worries while they establish their career in the Greater Bay Area.

Chen also pointed out that the potential funding gap for MSMEs in the Mainland is close to USD2 trillion. Even if they manage to obtain funding, the cost is significantly higher than that of medium and large-sized enterprises. Therefore, he recommended that large banks should provide wholesale funds to internet financial institutions. Coupled with bringing in private investors and funds, internet financial institutions should use innovative financial technology to establish a risk control and approval model suitable for expediting the flow of funds into MSEs. The regulators should also improve the relevant regulations and monitoring systems and provide comprehensive policy support to help truly resolve MSEs' difficulties in finding funding and high cost of funding.

With regard to this year's Two Sessions, Chen said that the CPPCC members' high attendance rate and frequent and insightful speeches are a reflection of their earnest discharge of duty and performance of their role in giving advice to the government.

Ian Fok: Greater Bay Area has plenty of room for economic and cultural development

With a huge economy and well-developed foreign trade and financial sectors, the Greater Bay Area is at the forefront of China's reform and opening-up. **Ian Fok, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (NPC Deputy)** is deeply aware of this, so he presented four suggestions on the Greater Bay Area's economic and cultural development at this year's "Two Sessions".

Fok pointed out that mutually beneficial cooperation and expansion of cross-border RMB transactions are very important for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. He suggested that at the financial level, it is necessary to promote cross-border RMB investment businesses such as RQFII and QFLP, and use Hong Kong and Macao as channels to bring in QFLP to promote restructuring and upgrading of the Greater Bay Area's real economy. For retail investors, he considered it necessary to step up financial regulatory system reform and establish a unified mechanism for mutual recognition of professional qualifications. Within the Greater Bay Area, individuals should be encouraged to invest directly in cross-border RMB businesses, while easing the RMB-HKD and RMB-MOP restrictions so that retail investors can benefit. Additionally, in view of the approximately 20,000 yachts from around the world anchored in Hong Kong and Macao, as well as Guangdong's top position in the country in terms of the number of yacht clubs, Fok suggested using the Greater Bay Area's economic vitality to develop the yacht economy. His specific recommendations include appointment of a dedicated department to handle yacht customs clearance and unified yacht valuation standards.

With regard to culture, Fok suggested promoting martial arts through education, systems and competitions in the Greater Bay Area. He explained that traditional culture is an important basis for nurturing and cultivating national self-confidence and sports culture is the main embodiment of the humanistic spirit, which is also made clear by the guiding principles of the 19th National Party Congress. In addition, Fok suggested that the food and beverage industry should keep in line with international quality reference standards and industry normative standards, and establish industry support policy measures that keep pace with the times. Moreover,



it is necessary to improve the industry's talent development system and adopt a modern management approach. He pointed out that the food and beverage culture must be enhanced since it is closely related to the people and has always been the Chinese nation's soft power.

David Fong: Hong Kong will benefit from central policies for stabilizing the economy and improving people's livelihood

In his work report, the Premier mentioned that "companies should spend more time doing business and less time chasing approvals". The issues that **David Fong, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)** was concerned about during the "Two Sessions" were also related to this remark. First of all, as the relationship between China and the US is ever more complicated, how would the central government deploy its policies, and how would the Hong Kong government invigorate the market and improve the business environment? The second concern was about the discussion of the Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area.

Celebrating the 70th anniversary of its establishment, China is now an influential nation in the international stage. As such, major national policies launched during the annual "Two Sessions" will be the focus of attention. Fong considered the "Two Sessions" of this year fruitful. Both the Premier and this year's CPPCC Chairman Wang Yang pointed out that the Chinese-US trade conflicts must be addressed properly, and the macro policy must continue to remain steady. On the other hand, Fong pointed out that it is a critical year to achieve the comprehensive construction of a moderately

affluent society. Proceedings of the "Two Sessions" have indicated that China's economy has already moved from high-speed growth to high-quality development. In addition, concise steps to alleviate poverty have started to yield results, demonstrating the determination of the central government on poverty alleviation work. Meanwhile, with emerging industries flourishing last year, China can now shape its new edges in development, which would help the country develop towards high quality.

Fong added that the above achievements have significant meaning to both China and Hong Kong. Firstly, the policies to stabilize the economy and to improve people's livelihood implemented by the central government have helped achieve steady development in both the mainland and Hong Kong. Secondly, accurately implemented poverty alleviation policies have brought improvement to the lives of many poverty-stricken farmers, which in turn generates new energy for nurturing labor resources for invigorating the rural economy. Besides, in terms of the "mass entrepreneurship and innovation" policy, the Mainland and Hong Kong have both invested significant resources to support young people's innovation and entrepreneurship, which will create even more new economic momentum in future.

Wang Yang suggested that, to facilitate the work of CPPCC, the focus should be changed from "what and how much has been done" to "what is the effect of the work done". Fong was much impressed by these words. He also appreciated the new ideas rolled out in this year's meeting, including the launch of online policy discussion and remote consultation, implementation of the heart-to-heart conversation system, holding seminars to cover smaller scopes, etc. Fong also mentioned that he was invited to visit the headquarters of Phoenix Television during his stay in Beijing. After meeting with Hong Kong students studying in Beijing, he was much impressed by the young people. 🔄

2019 粵港澳合作論壇 粵港澳大灣區 新時代新機遇

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Co-operation Forum Greater Bay Area: A New Era of Opportunities



25.3.2019 香港 HONG KONG



粵港澳合作論壇探討灣區優勢 Forum Explores Greater Bay Area's Advantages

本會早前聯同廣東省粵港澳合作促進會及澳門中華總商會舉辦“2019粵港澳合作論壇論壇”，邀請多位特區政府官員及專家講者深入剖析大灣區的發展機遇，並探討香港在大灣區發展的角色定位。論壇邀

得香港特別行政區財政司司長陳茂波、廣東省委常委葉貞琴及澳門特區政府政策研究和區域發展局副局長吳海恩擔任主禮嘉賓並致辭，政制及內地事務局局長聶德權亦蒞臨主禮，本會會長蔡冠深則代表主辦單位致歡迎辭。





主旨演講環節邀得清華大學港澳研究中心主任王振民及廣東省推進粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組辦公室常務副主任曹達華擔任演講嘉賓，深入剖析及展望大灣區的合作與發展機遇。

論壇設有對談環節，邀請馮氏集團主席馮國經、王振民、畢馬威會計師事務所高級顧問龔永德、霍英東集團副總裁霍啟剛、中國水環境集團董事長侯鋒、廣東省律師協會副會長劉濤、科大訊飛股份有限公司高級副總裁杜蘭及派意市場推廣服務有限公司董事總經理盧德華擔任嘉賓，以大灣區規劃綱領為基礎作深度交流。(25/3)

(演講內容將於《商薈》5月號報道，敬請留意。)

With Council for the Promotion of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation and Macao Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber's co-organized Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Co-operation Forum to give analyses on the opportunities and positioning of the Greater Bay Area. **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary of the HKSAR; Ye Zhenqin, Member of the Standing Committee of CPC Guangdong Committee; Peter Ung, Deputy Director of Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau of Macao SAR** were invited to be the officiating address speakers. **Patrick Nip, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs of the HKSAR** was invited to be the officiating guest. **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman** delivered welcome remarks on behalf of the organizers.

Wang Zhenmin, Director of the Center for Hong Kong and Macao Studies of Tsinghua University and **Cao Dahua, Executive Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Leading Group on Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area of Guangdong** were invited to be the keynote speakers. They analyzed in-depth and foresaw the opportunities of the Greater Bay Area.

Their speeches were followed by a panel discussion where the guest speakers, including **Victor Fung, Group Chairman of Fung Group; Wang Zhenmin; Peter Kung, Senior Advisor of KPMG China; Kenneth Fok, Vice President of Fok Ying Tung Group; Hou Feng, Chairman & CEO of China Water Environment Group Ltd; Liu Tao, Vice President of Guangdong Lawyers Association; Doranda Doo, Senior Vice President of iFLYTEK Co Ltd** and **Eva Lou, Director & General Manager of Prime Marketing & Promotional Services Co Ltd** shared views on the issues about the Greater Bay Area based on the Outline Development Plan.

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





陳茂波： 預算案支持金融服務及創科發展

Paul Chan: Budget Support Financial Services and IT Development



陳茂波
Paul Chan

本會聯同多家商會合辦“財政預算案午餐會”，邀請財政司司長陳茂波闡述本年度《財政預算案》。

陳茂波表示，去年經濟前景動盪複雜，經濟增長率為3%，而趨勢增長率為2.8，情況尚可。預計2019年的經濟實際增長率將在2%至3%之間。他說：“隨着經濟放緩，我們採取了更審慎的經濟預測。”

陳茂波以兩大行業與在場人士闡述政府在香港經濟發展方面的願景和藍圖。首先是金融服務，蓋因它是香港的支柱產業和核心力量。基於大灣區乃中國最為富庶之地，故他透露政府將致力發展保險業，並相信香港處於非常有利的地位。其次，陳茂波還提及創科產業。他指自己在去年撥出100億美元用於開發人





工智能、機器人技術及醫療保健技術，如今已取得良好進展。他說：“相關行業的進一步細節可能會在今年第四季度公佈。”

對於政府的財政狀況，陳茂波預計未來的五年期基本上屬收支平衡，財政儲備仍然約為1.2萬億美元。(19/3) 🔄

The Chamber joined a number of chambers to host the Joint Business Community Budget Speech Luncheon. **Financial Secretary Paul Chan** was invited to expound the Government's *Budget* this year.

Chan said the economic outlook last year was volatile and complicated. The economic growth last year was 3% against a trend growth of 2.8, which was not too bad. The economy in 2019 is expected to grow between 2 to 3% in real terms. “We take a

more prudent economic forecast as the economy is slowing down.” He described.

Chan chose two industries to explain with the participants about the Government's vision and blueprint in terms of Hong Kong's economic development. Financial services as one because it is Hong Kong's pillar industry and core strength. As the Greater Bay Area is the most affluent region in China, Chan said the government will spend a lot of energy on improving insurance sector. He believes that Hong Kong is in a very privileged position to develop. The second one Chan talked about was innovation and technology. Last year he mentioned about setting aside HKD10 billion to develop artificial intelligence, robotics technologies and healthcare technologies. It has been making pleasing progress. Chan said, “Further details will be announced probably in the fourth quarter of this year.”

For the Government's financial position, Chan said from 2019-20, five-year period to 2023-24, there will be by and large a break-even sort of situation over these five years. The projected fiscal reserves still stand at some HKD1,200 billion. (19/3) 🔄

貿易戰成常態 港商另覓出路

Hong Kong Businesses Find Another Way Forward As Trade War Becomes a Norm



中美兩國就貿易戰展開多輪談判，但進度時好時壞，貿易協議仍未達成。香港作為中美貿易的重要轉口港，影響自然首當其衝，有指中美競爭已成為新常態，本港企業有何應對之策？

China and the US have yet to reach any trade deal despite several rounds of negotiations on the trade war as progress has been mixed. As a key entrepot for China-US trade, Hong Kong naturally bears the brunt of the impact. It is said that China-US competition has become a new normal. As such, how will Hong Kong businesses cope with this?

中 美貿易戰掀起源於美國總統特朗普欲藉此解決兩國貿易逆差問題。香港貿易發展局研究總監關家明卻指出，雖然美國入口中國貨品多於出口貨品，但貨物

本身亦與所耗金錢等值，故雙方實際上不存在虧欠。再者，美國的計算方法亦有商榷之處，美國以海關數字結算，美國公司於中國製造繼而銷售的貨品未有計算在內。

誰是貿易戰輸家

據美中貿易全國委員會研究，每年美國公司在全球生產而銷往中國市場的貨品總值5,500億美元，較美國直接從中國進口的5,060億美元多。關家

明並指，中國銷往美國的產品，中國製造的比例又佔幾多？舉例說，每部由中國出口的蘋果手機，中國的加工值只有2%，卻被美國海關視為中國製造的產品，若貿易戰影響蘋果手機銷路，到底誰才是最大輸家呢？

關家明強調，中美貿易增長對彼此皆有好處，並非如特朗普所言的零和遊戲，雙方應追求互利對等。他闡釋，中國佔美國消費品進口超過三分之一，美國佔中國消費品出口則不到五分之一，美國在貿易戰的損失實際更甚於中國。以個別產品為例，美國出口的種子及水果近半銷往中國，卻只佔中國進口的三分之一，若中國在貿易戰影響下不進口美國的種子及水果，美國需要另覓市場填補近半空缺，中國則只需要尋找三分之一的供應。

間接影響難以估量

香港作為中美貿易的重要轉口港，在貿易戰的陰霾下自然首當其衝。關家明表示，中美經香港的貿易額佔香港總出口9%，貿易戰或令香港一年失去10%的貿易額，由貿易戰衍生的措施亦估計令香港總出口下降5%。

他認為，貿易戰對香港的直接影響可控，但整體供應鏈受壓、金融市場波動等間接影響則難以估算。以手機產品為例，當中涉及大量零部件的交易轉口，中美轉口對香港貿易直接影



響不過10%，但間接影響可能高達20%，甚至30%。由於評估影響需要逐項追溯計算，情況亦因不同產品、行業而各異。關家明強調，整體影響數字難以估計，但可以肯定的是供應鏈的結構越複雜，影響越大，對電子產品及玩具業的影響尤為嚴重。

另覓市場分散投資

據貿發局調查顯示，香港出口商的信心指數自去年貿易戰後，由第二季54.1顯著下降至第三季35.8。關家明表示，跌幅是歷年最大，指數比金融海嘯更低，反映業界對前景感到悲觀。隨後信心指數趨向穩定，中美貿易談判雖有進展，但暫時仍未達成全面成果，估計情況將維持一段時間。他續指，近年不少中國企業崛起，威脅美國的龍頭地位，貿易戰只是藉口，實際卻是經濟戰，難以單靠一、兩次會議便能化解。

綜觀今年市況仍較低迷，關家明解釋，因經濟環境仍然存在太多不確定因素，客戶不敢下訂單，廠家亦因無法估計發貨時的成本而

不敢接訂單。開拓其他市場成為不少企業的當前出路，關家明認同此乃長遠應對之策，因亞洲、非洲以至中東的新興市場越來越多，及早開發有利分散投資。

The China-US trade war stemmed from US President Trump wanting to resolve the trade deficit between the two countries. **Nicholas Kwan, Director of Research at the HKTDC**, pointed out that although the US imports from China are more than its exports to China, there are no actual losses between the countries since the value of goods is equivalent to the money spent. Moreover, the US's calculation method is debatable, since it is based on customs figures and does not take into account goods manufactured by US companies in China.

Who is the loser of the trade war?

According to a study by the US-China Trade National Committee, the total value of goods produced globally by US companies and sold to the Chinese market each year is USD550 billion, more than the USD506 billion directly imported by the US from China. Kwan also questioned the

關家明
Nicholas Kwan



percentage of China's inputs in the products exported by China to the US. For example, for every iPhone exported from China, China contributes only 2% of the cost of inputs, yet the US Customs regards it as a product made in China. So, who is the biggest loser if the trade war affects iPhone sales?

Kwan explained that China accounts for over one-third of US imports of consumer products, while the US accounts for below one-fifth of China's exports of consumer products. Therefore, the US actually loses more than China does in the trade war. Take individual products as an example. Of the seeds and fruits exported by the US, nearly half are sold to China and account for only one-third of China's imports of such items. This means that if China stops importing US seeds and fruits because of the trade war, the US needs to find other markets for nearly half of its exports, while China needs to look for only one-third of its supply.

Indirect impact is too big to measure

As a key entrepot for China-US trade, Hong Kong is the first to bear the brunt of the


trade war. Kwan said that about 9% of Hong Kong's total exports come from handling re-export trade between China and the US. The trade war may cause Hong Kong to lose 10% of its trade volume a year, while all measures due to the trade war could reduce Hong Kong's total exports by 5%.

In his view, the trade war's direct impact on Hong Kong is manageable, but its indirect impact such as overall supply chain pressures and financial market volatility is difficult to estimate. Because assessing the impact requires that each item has to be calculated retrospectively, it also varies from product to product and from industry to industry. Kwan stressed that although overall impact figures are difficult to estimate, it is certain that the more complex the supply chain structure, the greater the impact, and the impact is especially severe on the electronics and toy industries.

Seeking other markets for investment diversification

The HKTDC's export confidence index dropped sharply from 54.1 in Q2 to 35.8

in Q3 after last year's trade war. Kwan said that the drop was the biggest in years, with the index down to below the financial tsunami level, reflecting the industry's pessimistic outlook. The confidence index stabilised subsequently. Although China-US trade negotiations have made some progress, they have yet to produce any comprehensive results, and this may continue for some time. He added that the US's leading position is being threatened by the recent rise of many Chinese companies, and the trade war is just an excuse. It is actually an economic war that is unlikely to be resolved through one or two meetings.

With regard to this year's market sluggishness, Kwan explained that the prevailing economic uncertainties are discouraging customers from placing orders while manufacturers are unwilling to accept orders because they cannot estimate the costs by the time of delivery. Tapping other markets has become the way forward for many businesses. Kwan agrees that this is a solution for the long run, as tapping the growing number of emerging markets in Asia, Africa and the Middle East will help diversify investments. 

抓緊機遇活化傳統紡織

Seizing Opportunity to Revitalize Traditional Textiles



位於新疆的昌吉溢達紡織擁有三萬全流程智能化的生產線。
Esquel boasts a 30K Spindles Production Facility in Changji, Xinjiang.

適逢三八婦女節，婦女委員會邀請**溢達集團董事長楊敏德**，分享企業把握改革開放機遇拓展業務的成功經驗，並暢談如何帶領企業在工業 4.0 時代繼續發光發熱。

On the occasion of International Women's Day, the Ladies' Committee invited **Marjorie Yang, Chairman of Esquel Group**, to share how she seized the opportunity to push forward business expansion when China introduced the reform and opening-up policy. Yang also revealed her vision to extend the group's stellar performance in the Industry 4.0 epoch.

創立 41 年之久的溢達集團是香港老牌紡織製衣企業，由一間以 300 萬元起家的公司，發展成為今天營業額超過 13 億美元的國際企業，楊敏德認為箇中成功離不開改革開放帶來的機遇。

早着先機 深入西部

原材料是紡織業之本。楊敏德表示，生產優質的純棉襯衫需要優質的棉花，長絨棉就是其中一個優質棉花品種，而新疆的氣候環境正好適合種植長絨棉。乘改革開放之便，溢達早於 20 多年前已成為開發西部的先驅，深入新疆設廠，一手包辦棉花種植、紡紗、織布，長期為集團生產提供優質的原材料，確保產品質素維持高水平。

在新疆設廠亦是互惠互利之舉，既能夠確保生產原材料的質量，同時提高當地的生產和技術水平。楊敏德說：“我們在新疆設廠之前，當地根本沒有生產高檔次紗線的工廠，我們將香港的先進技術、設備引入新疆，如能夠製造最幼細紗線的特紡技術，有助當地工業的提升發展。”

憑藉新疆物種多元的優勢，溢達開發一系列的天然纖維與棉花混紡紗線例如棉犛牛絨。楊敏德認為，對企業來說固然能夠帶來更多物料選擇，開發犛牛絨對當地人的生活以至環境保護均有得益，“犛牛毛比羊毛更加環保，因羊吃草是連根拔起，犛牛則不然；而我們選用犛牛毛亦為豢養犛牛的藏民帶來更多收入，支持他們繼續留在大草原生活，令草原得以維持面貌。”

取之於民 用之於民

楊敏德深信，改革開放推動經濟長足



十如項目鳥瞰圖
A bird's eye view of Integral.



溢達建造的十如項目，建築物與桂林山水融為一體
Esquel's Integral is a project in which buildings and Guilin's natural environment coexist in perfect harmony.

發展，惠及人民百姓能夠過上好日子。她舉例說，位於佛山高明生產基地的員工，時至今日不少已晉身“有車階級”，廠房泊位亦不敷應用，從中可見當地人民生活水平不斷進步。

楊敏德亦非常重視企業責任，在拓展業務之餘，並致力改善社區環境、員工生活。溢達於桂林的“十如”項目的廠房採用極高標準的環保設施，實現低碳、綠色的生產模式，力求做到零排放，讓業務在不影響環保生態下持續發展。

善用科研強化本業

這家老牌企業在衝刺40年後又如何迎向未來？楊敏德表示，今天溢達不只是單純的生產企業，而是集設計服務、物料製造、產品包裝、品牌打造於一身的服務型企業，為客戶提供提升競爭力的方案。

業務範疇雖然繁多，但置身工業4.0時代，楊敏德亦不忘強化本業，善用本地大學的科研優勢，提升紡織技術水平。“我們與香港理工大學紡織系合作研發自動驗布系統，利用大數據庫資料和AI技術，精準、快速判斷布料有否瑕疵，免卻人手肉眼驗布。”有指自動化技術的普及將逐漸替代工

人，近年溢達亦積極引入機械人及自動化技術。楊敏德強調，此舉並非為了取代工人，而是協助工人提高生產力。

勉勵女性懷有自信

雖然香港性別已趨平等，但在商業世界而言，女性掌舵人仍屬少數。作為這些少數之一，楊敏德寄語女士們不用刻意效法男性，女性亦具備獨有的優點。在現今社會，女性往往要事業、家庭兩兼顧殊不容易，她勉勵女士們要懷有自信，定能在各自的領域闖出一片新天地。🌀

With 41 years of history behind it, Esquel Group is a well-established name in Hong Kong's textile and garment industry. Commencing business with a startup capital of USD3 million, it has grown into an international corporation recording over USD1.3 billion in turnover. Yang thinks the company owes its success to the opportunity presented by China's reform and opening-up policy.

Getting head start in Western China

Raw material is the backbone of the textile industry. Yang said that the manufacture of quality all-cotton shirts need quality cotton, and long-staple cotton is a species

of quality cotton. Xinjiang has the best climate for this particular crop. Capitalizing on the favorable investment environment as the country implemented her reform and opened her doors, Esquel Group was a “go West” pioneer more than 20 years ago. A manufacturing facility was set up in Xinjiang to build a one-stop operation that consolidates cotton farming, spinning and weaving to give the group sustainable supply of quality raw material.

Setting up factories in Xinjiang was a win-win move that ensured raw material quality on one hand and helped improve Xinjiang's production and technical standards on the other. Yang recalled, “Before we built our manufacturing facility in Xinjiang, there were

楊敏德
Marjorie Yang



no high-grade spinning mills. By introducing advanced technologies and equipment from Hong Kong, we contributed to the enhancement and development of Xinjiang's industry.”

Supported by Xinjiang's biodiversity, Esquel developed a series of blended yarn made of natural fibers and cotton. According to Yang, this diverse portfolio not only gave the company a wider choice of materials, but also benefited local livelihood of the people and environmental protection efforts.

Taken from the people and used for the people

Yang firmly believes that reform and opening-up has provided impetus for significant economic growth, which in turn improved general livelihood. She cited an example that so many employees of their production base in Gaoming, Foshan, have become car owners that the factory is running out of parking spaces. This illustrates the living standards of the local people today.

Attaching great importance to corporate social responsibility, Yang engages herself in improving community environment and staff living conditions while seeking business expansion. At Esquel's Integral in Guilin, the factories boast eco-friendly facilities of very high standards. The low-carbon green production model is aimed at zero emission so that there is sustainable business development with no adverse environmental impact.


Research is key to robust industry

Having forged ahead for 40 years, how is this seasoned company preparing itself for the future? Yang said that Esquel is not just a manufacturer today, but a service-oriented enterprise that incorporates design services, material production, product packaging and branding. Esquel's solutions give customers competitive edge over their peers.

While diversifying the group's business activities, Yang remains dedicated to her original industry. She improves

textile processes by leveraging research advantages of local universities. “Working with the Hong Kong Polytechnic University's Institute of Textiles and Clothing, we developed an automatic fabric inspection system that uses big database resources and AI to judge accurately and quickly whether fabrics have defects.” Some say manual labor will be gradually replaced by automated technologies that are becoming popular. Yang stresses that Esquel's aim is not to replace workers, but to help them enhance productivity.

Confidence is vital for women

Although gender equality is widely practiced in Hong Kong, business corporations with women at the helm are still limited in number. As one of the few helmswomen, Yang says women need not mimic their male counterparts but should display their unique strong points. Many women have to juggle career and family nowadays. It is a great challenge and she urges them to stay confident. She believes that efforts will pay off and every woman can enjoy success in her own sphere. 

大灣區：文化產業新陣地

Greater Bay Area: New Arena for Cultural Industries



除了經濟、科技等範疇，粵港澳大灣區尚有不少合作空間有待開拓。在大灣區的背景下，區內城市不僅地緣接近，彼此亦擁有相近的語言、文化和風俗，有利共同探索在文化藝術產業的交流和合作。

Apart from economic and technological areas, there is still much room for cooperation in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). In the context of the Greater Bay Area, the cities in it share not only geographical proximity, but also similar languages, cultures and customs, which are conducive to jointly exploring interactions and collaborations among cultural and art industries.



馬逢國 Ma Fung-kwok

馬逢國：文化同源有利產業共同發展

Ma Fung-kwok: Sharing Same Cultural Roots Helps Co-development of Industries

身 兼港區人大代表的立法會議員（體育、演藝、文化及出版功能界別）馬逢國表示，大灣區內各個城市的語言、文化及風俗均相近，未來料可為本港文化藝術界提供覆蓋7,000萬人口的龐大發展空間。要全力拓展這個市場，政府與業界必須共同努力，方能早着先機。

作為中西文化交融的國際大都會，香港一貫具備獨特的文化氛圍。馬逢國指出，在天時、地利及人和配合下，多年來香港在電影、電視劇、廣東流行曲、粵劇等方面，人才輩出、佳作不斷，不少影視及音樂作品，更備受珠三角地區民眾所喜愛。

灣區提供市場和空間

馬逢國強調，中央在《綱要》中特別提出共建人文灣區的概念，銳意推動大灣區內有關文化藝術與體育的發展，更明言支持香港成為電影電視博覽樞紐，正可鞏固其創意之都的地位，業界必須充分善用本身優勢，抓緊由大灣區帶來的重大機遇。

如同本港不少行業所遇到的挑戰，文化藝術界同樣面對租金攀升、場地有限、市場相對狹小等困局。馬逢國坦言，一個坐擁7,000萬人口的大灣區，區內城市俱是同根同源，在思想、教育、文學藝術、方言、民俗及飲食等多元領域，也深受嶺南文化的影響與薰陶，可預期未來在大灣區內，“9市、2特區”的文化藝術產業交流合作將愈見頻繁，並為本港業界提供以十倍數量增長的觀眾群、充裕的演出場地，以至偌大的發展空間，凡此種種，皆有助他們擺脫目前的困局。

彼此適應差異

然而，內地與香港的文化藝術產業無論在運作模式或規管方面均存在分別，馬逢國認為雙方均需要時間適應和磨合，方能發展出適應大灣區市場的文化藝術領域。

馬逢國指在這方面香港特區政府可擔當重要角色，除透過舉辦大灣區考察團，以助本港業界掌握區內各個城市的文化藝術發展現況，並爭取機會與

當地同業交流，同時促成日後合作的契機之外，更重要是與中央及各地政府加強溝通，在現行規管制度上作出適度調整，配合加快推展規劃建設，相信將有助鼓勵業界人士赴大灣區發展，並樂意為開拓當地市場踏出第一步。

持開放態度接受新意念模式

“在與內地同業交流及合作方面，本港業界亦應保持開放態度，嘗試接受新的創作意念及合作模式，由此亦可擴闊視野，對着重創意的文化藝術產業更可注入新思維。”馬逢國期望，大灣區未來可為粵港澳居民帶來適合創業、就業、居住、養老退休、升學、投資等不同需要的優質空間與環境，而營造豐富心靈的文化藝術氛圍亦是不可或缺的一環，當中有賴業界通力合作，提高區內人士對大灣區的歸屬感，並以“大灣區人”的身分引以自豪。📍

Ma Fung-kwok, NPC Deputy and Legislative Council Member of the Sports, Performing Arts, Culture and Publications functional constituency, said that the various Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) cities, with a vast development space covering 70 million people, can provide Hong Kong's arts and cultural sector as their languages, cultures and customs are similar. The Government and industries must work together to get a head start in order to fully tap this market.

Hong Kong has always had a unique cultural atmosphere as an international metropolitan city with a blend of Chinese and Western cultures. Ma pointed out that Hong Kong, benefitting from its competitive edge in timing, geographical location and people, has continuously produced lots of talents and excellent works in films, TV series, Cantonese pop songs, and Cantonese operas over the years. Many films, TV series and music works are also popular among the people of the Pearl River Delta region.

Greater Bay Area provides market and space

Ma stressed that in the *Outline Development Plan* for the Greater Bay Area, the Central Government specifically put forward the

idea of jointly developing a cultured bay area to drive the development of culture, arts and sports in the Greater Bay Area. It also expressed support for Hong Kong to become a film and TV exhibition hub, which can consolidate its status as a creative capital. The industries must leverage their own strengths to capture the major opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area.

As with the challenges faced by many Hong Kong industries, the arts and cultural sector also faces difficulties such as rising rents, limited venues and relatively small markets. Ma said that the Greater Bay Area, with a population of 70 million people, has cities that are of the same roots and also deeply influenced and enriched by Lingnan culture in such diverse fields as ideas, education, literature, arts, dialects, folk customs, food and beverages. In the future, the Greater Bay Area's nine cities and two special administration regions are set to have more frequent interactions and collaborations among their arts and cultural industries, and provide Hong Kong's industries with a tenfold increase in audiences, ample performance venues, and a large

development space, all of which will help eliminate their current difficulties.

Adapt to each other's differences

Nevertheless, there are differences between the arts and cultural industries of the Mainland and Hong Kong in modes of operation and regulations. Ma believes that both places need time to adapt and figure out how best to work with each other in order to develop arts and cultural fields that are adapted to the Greater Bay Area market.

Ma pointed out that the HKSAR Government can play an important role in this regard. Besides organizing delegations to the Greater Bay Area to help Hong Kong industries keep abreast of the arts and cultural development in the Greater Bay Area's cities, seek opportunities to interact with their local counterparts and strive for future cooperation, more importantly, the HKSAR Government can step up communications with the Central Government and local governments to make appropriate adjustments to the existing regulatory systems to help expedite

the implementation of the development plan. This will encourage people in the industries to go to the Greater Bay Area for development and take the first step to tap the local market.

Be open to new ideas and models

"Hong Kong industries should be open to new creative ideas and collaborative models in interacting and cooperating with their Mainland counterparts. This will also broaden their horizon and inject new ideas into arts and cultural industries that focus on creativity." Ma hopes that the Greater Bay Area can provide the residents of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao with high-quality spaces and environments suited to different needs such as starting a business, employment, living, retirement, education and investment. Creating an arts and cultural atmosphere that enriches the mind and soul is also an indispensable part of this. These will rely on the industries' concerted efforts to make the people have a stronger sense of belonging and take pride in being the "People of Greater Bay Area". 🌀





劉小康 (右二) 向商務及經濟發展局副局長陳百里 (右一) 介紹“雙城品未”設計產品。
Freeman Lau (second from right) briefed Bernard Chan, Under Secretary of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (first from right), on “NEXT by D Twincities” design products.

劉小康：推動大灣區文化產業從深港合作出發 Freeman Lau: Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation as Starting Point

文化產業既能展現一個地方的精神面貌，亦是一股重要的經濟動力。早前公佈的《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》提出“共建人文灣區”的目標：完善大灣區內的文化創意產業體系、培育文化人才、打造文化精品、繁榮文化市場，可以預見香港文化產業在此前提下將有更廣闊的發展空間。對於香港與大灣區的文化交流及產業合作，香港設計總會秘書長劉小康非常鼓勵本港設計師要多走出去，開拓更廣視野。

設計雙城連結灣區資源

2016年，香港和深圳簽訂《關於促進創意產業合作的協議》，加強深港創意產業的合作與交流，目標是打造成為亞洲區內數一數二的“設計雙城”。今年中即將在深圳前海落成的“二元橋”是香港設計總會的重點項目之一，為文化設計創意產業聚集專業的服務平台。

“二元橋”銳意在內地打造3至5個設計創意產業園網絡，是“一帶一路”及大灣區重要的發展項目，並以促成產業合作為目的，提供商業配對服

務，通過專業服務平台協助企業或個人開拓內地市場和尋找業務發展的好機會。

“二元橋”除了匯聚前海自貿區片區之間互惠的優勢，還聚合深港“設計雙城”的整合力量，再輻射連結大灣區“9+2城市群”的人力資源製造產業鏈、資金資源，以至拓展觸及“一帶一路”的跨國貿易市場。

發揮國際化優勢

劉小康表示，香港曾是英國殖民地，西方的設計理念濃厚，加上香港是亞洲的國際金融中心，擁有國際化的優勢，因此本地的設計人才具有國際視野，有利開拓海外合作項目。

目前香港約有40,000間文化及創意企業，相關從業員逾20萬人，聚合各式各樣的設計人才。劉小康認為，香港人口、市場規模有限，而大灣區則擁有7,000萬人口，充滿許多文化交流和產業發展的可能性，亦為香港業界提供向外闖的機會。他續指，香港擁有國際城市的優勢和特色，不少企業亦於“一帶一路”沿線國家經商投資，因此香港可發揮“窗口”的作用，成為內地、香港與世界文化交流的橋樑，協助大灣區以至全國的藝術、文化作品走向國際。

灣區帶來發展與發揮機會

談及未來香港在大灣區文化產業的參與時，劉小康強調，應由過往的被動轉為主動。當前只是駐留在深圳的設計師已有30萬人，可見大灣區要推動文化產業是不乏人才，但劉小康認為創作仍稍欠國際化的元素，而香港和深圳身處大灣區城市群中，其創作、設計水平相對領先，相信香港設計人才能夠在大灣區獲得不少發展和發揮的機會。



深港設計雙城展集結兩地設計師及橫跨不同界別的作品。
The “Shenzhen-Hong Kong Design Twin-Cities” Exhibition brought together designers from the two places and their works from across different sectors.

去年香港設計總會聯同深圳之都推廣促進會於深圳合辦“2018深港設計雙城展”，主題為“雙城·相承”，期望更多香港人藉此活動感受內地的創新創意氛圍，並以深港合作為起點，推動粵港澳大灣區創意產業的發展。劉小康亦寄語香港設計師積極參與大灣區的文化產業合作計劃，發揮香港人獨特的創意思維，立足香港，發展內地市場，繼而放眼世界。📍

Cultural industries are both a spiritual expression of a place and an important economic driver. The recently unveiled *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* sets a goal of “Jointly Developing a Cultured Bay Area”, which indicates that Hong Kong’s cultural industries will have a wider scope for development. With regard to Hong Kong’s cultural interactions and industrial cooperation with other Greater Bay Area cities, **Freeman Lau, Secretary General of the Hong Kong Federation of Design Associations (FHKDA)**, strongly encouraged Hong Kong designers to broaden their horizons.

Design Twin-Cities to link up Greater Bay Area resources

In 2016, Hong Kong and Shenzhen signed the *Agreement on Promoting Co-operation in Creative Industries* to strengthen cooperation and interaction between the creative industries of both places, with the objective of creating one of the largest “design twin-cities” in the Asian region. “Zetta Bridge” in Qianhai, Shenzhen, which is set to be completed middle of this year, is one of FHKDA’s key projects. It is a platform for bringing together specialized services for the cultural, design and creative industries.

A key development project of the “Belt and Road Initiative” and the Greater Bay Area, “Zetta Bridge” aims to create a network of three to five design and creative industrial parks in the Mainland. It provides business matching services with the goal of enabling industrial cooperation. Through a specialized service platform, it helps businesses or individuals tap the Mainland market and seek good opportunities for business development.

“Zetta Bridge” brings together the mutually beneficial strengths of the Qianhai Free Trade Zone and the integrated strengths of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong “Design Twin-Cities”, serving and linking up the human resource / manufacturing industry chains and funding resources in the Greater Bay Area’s “9+2 city cluster”, as well as tapping B&R’s cross-border trade market.

Leverage advantages as an international city

Lau said that Western design philosophy is strong in Hong Kong as it was once a British colony. Moreover, it has the advantages of being an international city. As a result, local design talents have an international perspective that is conducive to developing overseas cooperation projects.

Hong Kong has about 40,000 cultural and creative businesses with over 200,000 employees, including a wide variety of design talents. In Lau’s view, Hong Kong has a limited population and market size, while the Greater Bay Area has a population of 70 million that presents many possibilities for cultural interactions and industrial development, as well as opportunities for Hong Kong businesses to develop externally. He added that

Hong Kong has the advantages and characteristics of an international city and many of its businesses are operating and investing in B&R countries, so it can serve as a bridge for cultural interactions among itself, the Mainland and other countries, helping the Greater Bay Area and the rest of the country propagate their artistic and cultural works globally.

Greater Bay Area brings opportunities for development and showcase of talents

Lau stressed that Hong Kong needs to shift from passive to proactive engagement in the Greater Bay Area’s cultural industries. The Greater Bay Area has no shortage of design talents, but Lau believes that there is still a lack of international elements in their creations, and among the Greater Bay Area cities, Hong Kong and Shenzhen are leading in terms of standards of creativity and design, so he is confident that Hong Kong’s design talents can get a lot of opportunities to develop and showcase their talents in the Greater Bay Area.

Last year, FHKDA and the Shenzhen City of Design Promotion Association (SDPA) jointly held the “2018 Hong Kong-Shenzhen Design Twin-Cities” exhibition with the theme of “Inheriting the Future”. They aimed to use Shenzhen-Hong Kong cooperation as a starting point for the development of the Greater Bay Area’s creative industries. Lau also advised Hong Kong designers to actively participate in the cooperation schemes of the Greater Bay Area’s cultural industries to showcase their unique creative mindset, maintaining their roots in Hong Kong, pursuing their development in the Mainland and then setting their eyes on the world. 📍



“二元橋”位處深圳市前海自貿區的媽灣，距離深圳灣口岸約7公里。
“Zetta Bridge” is located in Ma Wan, Qianhai Free Trade Zone, Shenzhen, about 7 km from Shenzhen Bay Port.



推動低碳社會和經濟刻不容緩

Urgent Need to Create Low-carbon Society and Economy

今年農曆新年出現的破紀錄和暖天氣，如去年超強颱風山竹一樣，令氣候變化又成為了港人一時話題。可是在全球升溫一度後，全球洪澇熱浪等天災愈演愈烈，影響遍及糧食、水資源、運輸、醫療健康、氣候難民、地球物種等範疇，氣候變化已被國際社會列為威脅人類存亡的共同危機，現在更重要的是坐言起行，合力減碳。

解危機須深遠轉型

為了力挽狂瀾，《巴黎協定》所訂的目標是把全球平均氣溫升幅控制在工業化前水平低於攝氏兩度之內，並努力限制在1.5度之內，並在本世紀下半葉達致“碳中和”。但是監察報告發現，全球溫室氣體的排放經過三年的停滯期後，在2017年恢復增長，並達到創紀錄的492億噸二氧化碳當量，G20等多個國家的減碳進程均大幅落後於他們的減碳承諾，各

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

氣候變化已被國際社會列為威脅人類存亡的共同危機，現在更重要的是坐言起行，合力減碳。

Now that the international community has listed climate change as a common threat to the survival of humanity, the key is to work together to reduce carbon emissions and ensure that our actions live up to our words.

地必須在能源、建築、城市、交通等方面“快速而深遠地轉型”，加倍落力減排。

去年底我亦在立法會提出議案，促請港府帶領本港整體社會全力轉型為綠色低碳智慧型社會及經濟、積極紓緩

及應對全球氣候變化。湊巧的是，該議案進行辯論時，在波蘭召開的聯合國氣候變化會議亦正在商討《巴黎協定》的實施細則。可幸在後者來說，近200個國家終收窄分歧，訂立更詳細透明的規則手冊，遵循統一標準及監察。而本人的議案亦在立法會跨黨

派支持下通過，獲環境局局長認同應對氣候變化刻不容緩，承諾會推動社會更積極落實綠色低碳轉型。

其實中國一直堅定積極地應對氣候變化和落實《巴黎協定》，其減排成效亦在國際備受讚揚，並致力發展可再生能源，成為了全球太陽能發電行業的領先者。剛公佈的《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》亦表明要建立創新綠色低碳發展模式，主動適應氣候變化。

本港減排成效不彰

就香港而言，過去港府亦做了不少應對氣候變化的工作，早在2007年已認定全球暖化是全球必須共同面對的挑戰，又設立跨部門小組協調適應及應對氣候變化的工作，倡議低功耗、低污染為基礎的低碳經濟，以及推動低碳智慧型城市、綠色智慧建築等。只是十多年過去，成效仍是差強人意。按港府所訂的2030年減排目標，碳強度要由2005年的水平降低65%至70%，等於減少26%至36%絕對排放量，和將人均排放量減至3.3至3.8公噸。但目前相比於2005年，雖然在碳強度方面減少逾三成，絕對排放量方面卻不減反升，增加了70公噸；而過去12年每年人均排放量的波幅只有0.5公噸二氧化碳當量，即是在未來12年我們必須要有五倍減幅、減少2.4公噸，才能由現時的5.7公噸減至目標的3.3公噸，更遑論何時可達致控制全球氣溫升幅低於兩度所需的兩公噸人均排放量。

本來港府集中在發電、運輸、廢物等主要溫室氣體排放源着手，推動兩電增加用天然氣、推動節能、推出基金鼓勵運輸業界試驗綠色創新運輸技術等的減排方向是正確，可惜政策措施過於零碎，並不足以為社會各方面帶來低碳的改革性轉變，減碳成果亦未如理想。

科技是智慧減碳氣候變化、應對極端天氣之本，但是“綠色科技”在香港一直得不到應有重視。“環保產業”多年來的增長動力似有若無，近

十年佔本港生產總值的比率只是徘徊在0.3%與0.4%之間。現時香港銳意發展為國際創新科技中心，“綠色科技”都沒有被政策局點名為重點科研發展領域。但要實行低碳，就先要突破“綠色科技”的溫吞水發展。

大灣區綠色金融

例如港府在20年前已視電動車為推動“綠色經濟”的重點項目，但時至今日，本港在發展和應用電動車方面都落後於人。在可再生能源方面，本港目前的使用率低於1%，雖然“上網電價”計劃已經推出以鼓勵民間發電，但預料到2030年上述比率亦只會增至4%。但其實本地大學有研究指本港超過23萬棟樓宇都適合安裝太陽能光伏系統，足夠全港一年逾一成總用電量，減少排放300萬公噸溫室氣體。本港是否應該更進取、更積極釋放可再生能源的潛力？

此外，香港憑藉金融業的優勢，亦可扮演更重要的角色，以市場力量推動減碳。國家早已啟動全國碳排放權交易體系，香港方面亦有研究指出粵港澳大灣區碳金融交易的活躍度和創新度在全國領先，建議未來香港應納入全國碳金融體系，以香港為紐帶推動中國與國際碳市場對接，並開發更多碳金融衍生產品。凡此種種都很值得港府密切跟進，致力成為《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》所規劃的大灣區綠色金融中心，支撐區內的綠色項目及建設。📍

Like last year's Super Typhoon Mangkhut, the record-breaking warm weather over this Chinese New Year has again made climate change a hot topic for people in Hong Kong. However, if the world warms by just one degree, natural disasters such as floods and heatwaves will become increasingly severe around the world, with widespread effects on everything from food supplies, water resources, transport, medicine and health, to climate refugees and biodiversity. For this reason, the international community has listed climate change as a common threat to the survival of humanity, and it is therefore vital that we work together to



reduce carbon emissions and ensure that our actions live up to our words.

Radical transitions needed to overcome crisis

In order to turn the tide, the *Paris Agreement* set targets of keeping the global average temperature increase to within two degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, striving to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees, and achieving “carbon neutrality” in the second half of the century. However, monitoring reports have found that global greenhouse gas emissions began to grow again in 2017 after a three-year pause, with emissions reaching a record high of 49.2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent. Moreover, carbon-reduction programmes in nations like G20 continue to lag far behind the original commitments, so it is essential that every country redoubles its efforts to speed up radical transitions to reduce carbon emissions, particularly in terms of energy, buildings, cities and transport.

Late last year, I submitted a proposal to the Legislative Council, urging the Hong Kong government to lead a transition to a green, low-carbon, intelligent society and economy, and to take measures to proactively mitigate and cope with global climate change. Coincidentally, just as the Legislative Council was debating the proposal, the UN Climate Change Conference in Poland was discussing the detailed rules for implementing the *Paris Agreement*. Fortunately, nearly 200 countries managed to narrow the gap between their positions and establish a more detailed and transparent rulebook,



involving commitments to adhere to uniform standards and monitoring procedures. My proposal was also passed with cross-party support, and the Secretary for the Environment agreed that action to cope with climate change is a matter of great urgency, and promised to take more proactive measures to move forward with the green, low-carbon transition.

China has always been committed to proactive measures to cope with climate change and implement the *Paris Agreement*, and the impressive results of the country's emission reduction efforts have been internationally praised. China is striving to develop renewable energy and has become a global leader in the solar power industry. The recently-published *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* also states that we must create innovative, green, low-carbon development models and actively adjust to climate change.

Limited success with HK's emission reduction

The Hong Kong government has done a considerable amount of work on climate change. Back in 2007, the government recognized that global warming is a challenge that the world must face together, and established an interdepartmental working group to coordinate efforts to cope with and adapt to climate change. The government has also advocated a low-carbon economy with reduced energy consumption and lower pollution, as

well as promoting initiatives such as low-carbon smart cities and intelligent green buildings. Nevertheless, over the last decade or so, the results of these efforts have been mediocre at best. Based on the Hong Kong government's 2030 emission reduction targets, carbon intensity must be reduced to 65-70% of 2005 levels, which is equivalent to a 26-36% reduction in absolute emissions, while per capita emissions must be reduced to 3.3-3.8 tonnes. Although carbon intensity has fallen by more than 30% from 2005 levels, absolute emissions have actually increased by 70 tonnes, and per capita emissions have fluctuated by just 0.5 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent over the last 12 years. In other words, we would need to achieve a fivefold reduction over the next 12 years – a fall of 2.4 tonnes – before we can even reduce emissions from today's level of 5.7 tonnes to the target of 3.3 tonnes, let alone thinking of when it might be possible to bring per capita emissions below the two-tonne level needed to keep global warming below two degrees.

The government began by focusing on major greenhouse gas emission sources such as power stations, transport and waste, for example by promoting increased use of natural gas by Hong Kong's two main power companies, promoting energy-saving measures, and launching a fund to encourage the transport industry to pilot innovative green transport technologies. While the general direction of these emission reduction efforts was correct, the policy measures involved were too fragmented to create a revolutionary change across all areas of society, and the carbon reduction results were far from ideal.

Technology is the driving force behind measures to intelligently reduce emissions and cope with extreme weather, but "green technology" has never received the attention it deserves in Hong Kong. Growth in "green industries" has struggled to get off the ground, accounting for just 0.3-0.4% of Hong Kong's GDP over the last decade. While Hong Kong is determined to position itself as an international center for innovative technology, "green tech" has never been identified by the SAR's policy bureaus as a key R&D sector. However, if we are going to reduce carbon emissions, it is essential that we "raise the temperature" of green tech development from its current lukewarm level.

Green finance in Greater Bay Area

Twenty years ago, the Hong Kong government regarded electric vehicles

(EVs) as a key element of promoting "green economy", but today, Hong Kong still lags behind other regions in terms of both development and use of EVs. As for renewable energy, the usage rate in Hong Kong is standing at less than one percent; and although Feed-in Tariff (FiT) programmes have been launched to encourage private electricity generation, the above rate is projected to grow to just 4% by 2030. However, studies by universities in Hong Kong show that solar photovoltaic systems could be installed in more than 230,000 buildings and would generate enough electricity to supply more than 10% of Hong Kong's total power needs for one year, thereby delivering emission reductions equivalent to three million tonnes of greenhouse gases. It therefore seems clear that Hong Kong should move forward with such measures and be more proactive in unleashing the vast potential of renewable energy.

Hong Kong can also play an even more important role by leveraging its strengths in the finance industry to enable market forces to drive carbon reductions. The Central Government has already launched a National Carbon Emissions Trading Scheme, and research conducted in Hong Kong shows that the carbon finance sector of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area leads the country in levels of both activity and innovation. My suggestion is that Hong Kong should be included in the country's carbon finance system, position itself as a bridge between Chinese and international carbon markets, and develop a greater range of carbon finance derivatives. All these measures are worthy of closer study by the government, so that we can transform Hong Kong into the Greater Bay Area green finance center identified in the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, and support green projects and construction within the region. 🔄

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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為創業理想充電

Charging to Fuel a Start-up Dream



ChargeSpot 擁有自家軟硬件的團隊，正積極研發無線充電器。
ChargeSpot has its own software and hardware teams, which are actively developing wireless chargers.

置身數碼世代，人人隨身都是各種電子器材，對流動充電裝置需求甚殷。**ChargeSpot** 聯合創辦人兼行政總裁**陳德群**樂觀地相信，他的共享流動充電器會成為行業先驅，以租賃形式，逐漸改變人們攜帶充電器的習慣。

The fact that everyone is carrying a few electronic gadgets at all times in this digital era means a very strong demand for mobile charging devices. Optimistically believing that their shared mobile chargers will become an industrial pioneer, **Davis Chan, Co-founder and CEO of ChargeSpot**, also thinks the rental model will gradually change the charger-carrying habit of many.



陳德群 Davis Chan



初創公司 ChargeSpot 主要是製造便攜式充電器，並提供租賃服務。陳德群與友人於 2011 年投資廣州的軟件公司，2017 年把部分資金轉回香港，推出共享流動充電器，並把業務定位香港。“我們的願景是將業務發展至東南亞，甚至歐美，並成為東南亞之首。”

從“藍海”中確立目標

目前 ChargeSpot 的軟件團隊仍在廣州，為何當初沒有利用固有的優勢與

人脈開拓內地市場？陳德群坦言，內地的共享商品正群雄逐鹿，故他暫無意參與這場“紅海”混戰，對他而言，更願航向“藍海”。“內地市民已非常熟悉共享充電器這項服務，反觀東南亞市場仍未盛行，若我們能夠在這個藍海市場早着先機，便可確保龍頭地位。”

共享的服務、產品應有盡有，何以選擇營運共享充電器？陳德群與團隊發現，手機通常在每天下午四時後便會處於低電量狀態，但人們經常忘記為

充電器充電，因此，他們瞄準了人們對出租充電器的需求。“用家在今個月借用，下個月通常再借，甚至借用兩次或以上。當他們習慣使用後，以後再不會再攜帶充電器外出了。”

查爾斯·杜希格的《習慣的力量》指出習慣強而有力，但可以被改變。陳德群在藍海市場的推銷策略與書中概念如出一轍，先了解用家的習慣行徑，再以租賃形式，逐漸改變人們攜帶充電器的習慣。



今年下目標是在全球不同點設置 40,000 個 ChargeSpot 熱點，現已洽談合作超過 20,000 個。

The company set out the goal of setting up 40,000 ChargeSpot hotspots around the world at the beginning of 2019. Cooperation negotiations have been completed for more than 20,000.

改變商戶、用家想法

要達到共享的效果，就必須做到“梗有一間係左近”的效果。陳德群坦言，由於共享充電器在香港不太普及，開始時最困難是說服商戶合作，“我告訴自己，一定要改變他們的想法；告訴他們，產品能為其帶來的價值。”經過一番努力，現時ChargeSpot在香港已有5,000個熱點，市場漸漸擴充。

香港以外，品牌已進駐日本的便利店和大型商場，並與澳門、泰國、新加坡等地的公司簽約合作，更與美國公司洽談合作中。陳德群亦分享拓展海外市場的經驗，“ChargeSpot的前身為Cha Cha Station，但東南亞不同的地區都誤以為品牌與茶相關，開拓外地市場時，品牌名稱亦必須國際化。”

品牌正名與推銷策略固然重要，但能讓品牌順利擴充，陳德群認為個人及其團隊性格尤為重要。“我們完全不怕醜，無論多大的公司，我們都會主動拜訪，邀請他們合作。”

兒時玩伴成創業夥伴

與互有默契的隊友在創業路上共同拚搏，路亦走得沒那麼艱辛。現時ChargeSpot共有3位聯合創辦人，與陳德群是中學、小學同學。“我們跟一般屋邨長大的年青人無異，閒時吃過晚飯後，便在樓下邊喝啤酒邊聊天，傾談間漸漸發現大家都有創業夢想。”他們的志趣與團結是源自多年友誼的默契。

Davis認為，不少創業團隊或許利益在先，但他們團隊勝在團結。“我是一個幸運的人，創業夥伴就是我人生最大的貴人。”現時公司業務正處於高

速的上升期，他感言：“未來還有很長的路要與他們一起走下去。”

The start-up company ChargeSpot mainly manufactures portable chargers and offers rental service. Chan and his friends invested in a software company in Guangzhou in 2011. Some of the capital was taken back to Hong Kong in 2017 for the launch of shared mobile chargers, a business positioned in Hong Kong. “Our vision is to grow our business in Southeast Asia, or even Europe and the US. We envision to become the leader in Southeast Asia.”

Establishing a goal in the “blue ocean”

Knowing that the software team of ChargeSpot is still stationed in Guangzhou, one may wonder why the company did not ride on their prevailing advantages and network and begin their shared charger business in the Mainland market. Chan candidly said that as everyone is vying for the top in the shared product market in

the Mainland, he has no intention to take part in this chaotic war of the “red ocean”. Rather, he is more willing to sail towards the “blue ocean”. “The public in the Mainland is already very familiar with the service of shared chargers. The same is yet to take off in the Southeast Asian market. If we could gain an early start in this blue ocean market, we will be able to maintain a leading position.”

There are countless shared services and products. Why have they chosen shared chargers? Chan and his team found that while mobile phones are usually low on power by 4pm, people often forget to charge their chargers. Therefore, they targeted the demand for rental chargers. “Users who rent one this month usually do the same again the following month. They could sometimes borrow more than twice. When they become accustomed to using rental chargers, they will no longer bring their own when they are on the go.”

Changing the mindset of merchants and users

A requisite for the sharing model to work is the omnipresence of the service. Chan

recalled that since shared chargers were not too common in Hong Kong, the most difficult first steps were to convince merchants to collaborate with them. With dedication and hard work, ChargeSpot has set up 5,000 hotspots in Hong Kong and the market is gradually expanding.


In addition to Hong Kong, the brand has already landed in convenience stores and sizeable shopping malls in Japan. Cooperation agreements have also been signed with companies in Macau, Thailand, Singapore, etc. The company is also negotiating with some US companies. Chan also shared his experience on expanding into overseas markets. “ChargeSpot was previously known as Cha Cha Station, but in different parts of Southeast Asia, the old name was mistaken as something related to tea. That tells us that the brand’s name must be international if we intend to expand into markets abroad.”

Childhood friends turned business partners

According to Chan, although getting the brand name right and an effective marketing

strategy in place are important, the qualities of individuals and the whole team are especially crucial for the smooth expansion of the brand. “We are quite assertive and not shy. We initiate cooperation discussion with companies, no matter how big they are.”

Having teammates with mutual understanding along the journey of starting a new business has made the process less difficult. There are three co-founders at ChargeSpot. As classmates from primary or secondary school, the trio has developed tacit understanding of each other from their long-lasting friendship. Their common aspirations and strong unit were grown from there.

Chan reckons that although many start-up teams may place profits first, their team stands out for its unity. “I am a lucky person. My start-up partners are the most significant individuals of my life and have helped me the most.” The company is now going through a period of accelerated growth. Chan said, “The road ahead will be a long one, and the three of us will be walking side by side.” 



大獅頭於文化中心展出。
Large lion heads exhibited at the Hong Kong Cultural Centre.

獅頭紮作傳統見創新

Paper Craft Lion Heads: Innovation Built on Tradition

70年代的香港，武館林立，獅子就是武館的象徵。傳統武館的獅子只有三款，分別以黃、紅、黑來代表“桃園結義”的劉備、關羽和張飛，各有其象徵意義。隨着武館式微，舞獅從武館互相切磋變成一種商業活動和表演運動，“獅子”的造型便愈見豐富，甚至出現夜光獅、水晶獅、Hip Hop獅等。

In the 1970s, martial arts academies were everywhere in Hong Kong. Back then, the lion was the symbol of these schools. Following the decline of martial arts academies, the role of lion dance changed from a skill that academies compared with each other to a commercial activity and a performance sport. The forms and styles of lions have also become much more varied. One can now even see luminous lions, crystal lions, hip hop lions, etc.

雄 獅樓美術紮作東主許嘉雄入行30多年，是紮獅頭師傅中較年輕的一輩。武館世家出身的他自小熱愛獅頭，六歲時已拿着武館的舊獅頭研究，自行摸索紮作技巧。

今天創新 明天傳統

作為行內較年青的紮作師傅，許嘉雄勇於創新，將傳統工藝結合創新的設計意念：“每個行業也要革新，不能一成不變。今天的創新，可能是50年後的傳統，就如從前那三款獅頭也是紮作師傅的創作。現在我們有較多空間創作新的獅頭，如岳飛獅、呂布獅。這是一個很好的年代。”

許嘉雄在保留傳統紮作工藝的同時，也會創作獅頭的花紋，並在用色、造型、物料、裝飾等不同層面作新嘗試。他曾經和商場合作，以塗鴉風格及幾何圖形來繪畫獅頭的花紋，也曾利用牛仔布製作“牛仔獅”、以水晶石裝飾的“水晶獅”。他深信，只有不斷創新，才能延續紮作藝術的生命力。

自政府將紮作藝術列入非物質文化遺產名錄後，許嘉雄欣見大眾更多關注這門傳統工藝，不少商場活動會以紮



許嘉雄（前排右）、許父（前排左）及許嘉雄的徒弟合照。
Hui Ka-hung (right, front row), his father (left, front row) with Hui's apprentices.

作藝術為主題，讓市民了解紮作行業的技藝和傳統。

要當“紙紮藝術家”

傳統的獅頭只會在開光儀式“點睛”一次。許嘉雄解釋，點睛儀式是為獅子“開眼”，賦予其生命。“當獅頭要‘退役’時，我們會帶獅頭到寺廟拜神，把獅子請回天上，然後用火化掉。”

隨着舞獅演變成表演項目後，獅頭便成為一個道具。“農曆新年，商業機構的舞獅表演每次都會為獅頭‘點睛’，展示排場，這些演出用的獅頭都不會開光，用壞了便直接丟掉。”雖然今天社會對獅頭也不如以往般珍而重之，但許嘉雄認為香港的獅頭可貴之處在於其精緻的手工和恪守傳統的工藝。他期望開闢新的市場，獅頭紮作能成為藝術品，而不是停留在成本價格的惡性競爭，讓“紙紮佬”成為“紙紮藝術家”。



“大金龍”的龍尾（局部），每一片鱗片均由人手裝飾。
The tail of the “Giant Golden Dragon” - each scale was attached on the dragon body by hand.



許嘉雄的徒弟正為龍頭裝飾。
Hui's apprentices adding decorations on the dragon head.

金龍紮作 揚威海外

為澳洲本迪戈市的金龍博物館製作的“大金龍”是許嘉雄近年最大型的紮作藝術品。能夠代表香港參與這樣的盛事，他深感是極為寶貴和難得的機會。“原來的金龍都是香港師傅的作品，一直用了50年。博物館花了十年時間遍尋紮作師傅，希望新造的金龍能有50年前的感覺，最終在香港找到了。”

“大金龍”耗時數月完成，以香港傳統紮作工藝製成，龍身由7,000片鱗片組成，每片龍鱗按金龍博物館要求，均是手工製造，裝飾層次分明。許嘉雄強調：“香港師傅手藝好，特別重視細節，花紋細緻，紮的框架、



獅頭紮作班。
A class on crafting lion heads.



削的竹都很齊整，紮作出來的成品是一件藝術品。”

為隆重其事，許嘉雄更為博物館找到正一派傳人，在筲箕灣關帝廟為“大金龍”開光，澳洲維多利亞州本迪戈市市長 Margaret O'Rourke 和金龍博物館館長 Anita Jack 更來港主禮。“大金龍”抵澳後便會接替已經舞動了50年的“新龍”，延續本迪戈市復活節時舞龍的百年傳統。

延續技藝 延續傳統

“紮作獅頭的過程包括紮、撲、寫及裝四個步驟，一般獅頭需時八至十天完成，趕製的話最少也要七天。現時大部份材料在香港找不到，要從內地採購。”回想最初自學紮獅頭後，許嘉雄又在紙紮舖工作，跟隨師傅學傳統紙紮技術，白天紮先人祭品，晚上埋首研究獅頭。“紙紮行業很難入行，一般紙紮舖不會聘請學徒，因沒有足夠生意養他們，所以我當年能夠跟師傅學紙紮十分幸運。”

目前香港專業的紮作師傅中，能紮獅頭的只有三、四人，亦鮮有年輕人入行。許嘉雄慶幸已捱過紮作行業的嚴冬時間，並有能力聘人從事紮作，而自少跟隨他學舞師的徒弟中，也有數

位對紮作獅頭感興趣，為紮作行業注入新血。

許嘉雄表示，絕少手把手教導徒弟紮獅頭，他們都是從旁觀看，邊學邊試。“像這個龍頭，花了七天時間完成，框架是我紮，紗紙則由徒弟貼，我的侄子負責畫，最後大家一起裝飾。”許嘉雄對幾位徒弟有所寄望，希望透過有系統的方式、專業的課程傳授紮作技藝，甚至為他們提供就業機會，令紮作行業得以延續、發揚，不會真的變成“遺產”。👉

Hui Ka-hung, owner of Hung C Lau, a paper craft company, has been working on the craft for more than 30 years. He is one of the younger masters of the lion head craft. As a descendant of a martial arts academy, Hui's love for lion heads began from a very young age. He studied the features of old lion heads in the academy when he was only six. It was the time when he started exploring the techniques of paper craft on his own.

Today's innovation is tomorrow's tradition

As one of the younger paper craft masters in the industry, Hui dares to innovate by combining traditional craftsmanship with creative design ideas. “Every trade needs

reform. What we innovate today could become a tradition 50 years later. Those three styles of lion heads from the past, for example, were the creative endeavors of paper craft masters.”

As Hui preserves traditional paper craft, he also creates new patterns for lion heads and makes new attempts on the use of colors, shapes, materials, and decorative elements. He once worked with a shopping mall and painted the patterns of lion heads in graffiti style with geometric shapes. Some of his other ideas were “denim lions” made of denim fabric, “crystal lions” adorned with crystals, etc. Hui believes that the vitality of paper craft can only be carried forward through persistent innovation.

Hui is glad to see the public's increased interest in this traditional craft ever since the Government put paper crafting technique on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Hong Kong. With numerous shopping mall events themed around paper craft, the public are now more knowledgeable about the skills and traditions of the industry.

Committed to become a “paper craft artist”

Traditionally, the act of “dotting the eyes” would only be performed once on a lion head during the “opening the light” ceremony. Hui explained that the eye-dotting ritual was conducted to “open the eyes” of the lion and to vitalize it. “When a lion head

'retired', we would take the lion head to a temple to perform a ritual to symbolically send it back to heaven. The lion head would then be cremated."

As lion dance has now become a performance, the lion head is also seen as a prop. "To demonstrate stateliness, 'eye-dotting' is performed every single time for lion dances commissioned by commercial organizations during Lunar New Year. The 'light-opening' ritual is never performed on lion heads used for performance purposes. They are disposed of when they no longer work." While lion heads are no longer cherished by society as much as they had been in the past, Hui reckons that the exquisite craftsmanship and the way that lion heads have upheld the spirit of traditional craft have added special value to lion heads made in Hong Kong. He hopes that paper craft lion heads can become works of art, so that "paper craft guys" can become "paper craft artists".

Paper craft golden dragon became famous overseas

The "Giant Golden Dragon" that Hui made for the Golden Dragon Museum in Bendigo, Australia, is the largest paper craft artwork created by Hui in recent years. He feels deeply that the opportunity to represent Hong Kong in such a grand occasion is extremely rare and invaluable. "The original golden dragon, which had been in use for 50 years, was also created by Hong Kong masters. The museum spent 10 years to look for paper craft masters, hoping that the newly created golden dragon can reflect the look and feel of the old

one from 50 years ago. Eventually, they found one in Hong Kong."

Using traditional paper craft skills from Hong Kong, the "Giant Golden Dragon" took a few months to complete. The body of the dragon consists of 7,000 scales, each of which was meticulously hand-made with clearly defined decorations. Hui emphasized: "Hong Kong masters have great skills and are very particular about details. One could see how fine the patterns are; even the frames and the peeled bamboos are tidily made. The final paper craft is simply a work of art."

To demonstrate the weight and significance of this creation, Hui even invited a Taoist priest of the Orthodox Unity School on behalf of the museum to perform the "opening the light" ritual for the "Giant Golden Dragon" at Kwan Tai Temple in Shau Kei Wan. Even Margaret O'Rourke, Mayor of the City of Greater Bendigo of Victoria, Australia, and Anita Jack, General Manager of the Golden Dragon Museum, came to Hong Kong to officiate the ceremony.

Keeping the craft and tradition alive

"There are four steps in crafting a lion head, namely frame making, paper pasting, painting and assembly. Usually, a lion head takes eight to ten days to complete from start to finish." Reminiscing how he learnt to craft lion heads at the beginning, Hui recalled that he also worked in a paper craft shop to learn the traditional skills from

a master. During the day, he made paper offerings for the deceased. During the night, he studied how to create lion heads. "It was very difficult to join the paper craft industry back then. Paper craft shops did not usually hire apprentices, because there was not enough business to support them. I was truly lucky to be able to learn paper craft from masters."

Amongst all professional paper craft masters in Hong Kong, only three or four can still create lion heads. The industry seldom sees young people joining. Hui considers himself quite lucky to have weathered through the bad times of the paper craft industry and has the ability to hire someone to work on paper craft. Some of Hui's students, who had learnt lion dance with him since they were young, are quite interested in crafting lion heads – they will be the new blood for the industry.

Hui said that he rarely spoon-feeds paper craft techniques to his students, who usually observe next to him and learn by trying out the actual skills themselves. "This dragon head, for example, took seven days to complete. I made its frame and my students pasted paper over the frame. My nephew painted it. We all decorated it in the final step." Hui has high expectations on his students. He hopes to pass on the techniques of paper craft through a systematic instruction approach and a professional curriculum, and even provide students with job opportunities whenever it is possible. He aspires to help the paper craft industry to live on and become more well-known rather than turning into a "heritage" that is no longer alive. 🌀



紀念“三八”婦女節

Commemorating International Women's Day

香港工商界婦女紀念“三八”國際婦女節籌備委員會舉行紀念“三八”聯歡宴會，籌委會主任委員、本會婦委會主席蔡關穎琴致歡迎辭。宴會邀請全國婦聯副主席及書記處第一書記黃曉薇、政務司司長張建宗、中聯辦副主任譚鐵牛、外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員楊義瑞、全國政協副主席梁振英夫人梁唐青儀、全國人大常委譚耀宗、全國政協常委及本會會長蔡冠深、全國政協常委林淑儀、食物及衛生局局長陳肇始、原全國人大常委范徐麗泰、原中聯辦副主任陳鳳英主禮，與場內近400位嘉賓歡聚，席間更設精彩歌舞表演助興。(20/3)

of the Central People's Government's Liaison Office in HKSAR; Yang Yirui, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR; Regina Leung, wife of Vice Chairman of CPPCC CY Leung; Tam Yiu-chung,

The Preparatory Committee of Women in the Business and Industry Sector in Hong Kong for the Commemoration of the International Women's Day hosted a dinner reception. **Janice Choi, Preparatory Committee's Chairperson** who is also **Chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the Chamber**, delivered a welcome speech. Officiating the ceremony of the reception attended by some 400 guests were **Huang Xiaomei, Vice-President and First Member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; Matthew Cheung, Chief Secretary for Administration; Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director**





Standing Committee Member of NPC; Jonathon Choi, Standing Committee Member of CPPCC and the Chamber's Chairman; Lam Suk-ye, Standing Committee Member of CPPCC; Sophia Chan, Secretary for Food and Health; Rita Fan, former Standing Committee Member of NPC, and Chen Fengying, former Deputy Director of the Central People's Government's Liaison Office in HKSAR. Song and dance performances brought extra delight to the event. (20/3)





青年工商界 新春聯歡

Youth Business Community Spring Reception



本會青委會聯同 15 家商會及社團青委會合辦本年度青年工商界新春晚宴，並分別邀請行政會議召集人、全國人大代表陳智思演講及商務及經濟發展局副局長陳百里致辭，主禮嘉賓尚包括外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員楊義瑞、中聯辦協調部副部長張強等。(27/3) 📍

The Chamber's Young Executives' Committee co-organized Youth Business Community Spring Reception with youth committees from 15 organizations. **Bernard Charnwut Chan, Exco Convenor & NPC Deputy**, was invited as the speaker while **Bernard Chan, Under Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development**, delivered his address. Among others, the officiating guests included **Yang Yirui, Deputy Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR** and **Zhang Qiang, Vice Director of LOCPG's Coordination Department**. (27/3) 📍



香港高校內地生 歡聚一堂

Social Gathering with Mainland Undergraduates in Hong Kong

本港九所大專院校的內地生應本會邀請，出席聯誼聚會，與本會首長和會董會面。是次活動由城社贊助，旨在增進香港工商界與內地學生的交流和認識，並為在港內地生建立交流平台。本會副會長及教育和培訓委員會專責會長胡曉明及本會會董及城社社長王紹基分別致辭。席間，各院校的學生表演助興，氣氛熱鬧。(11/4) 📍

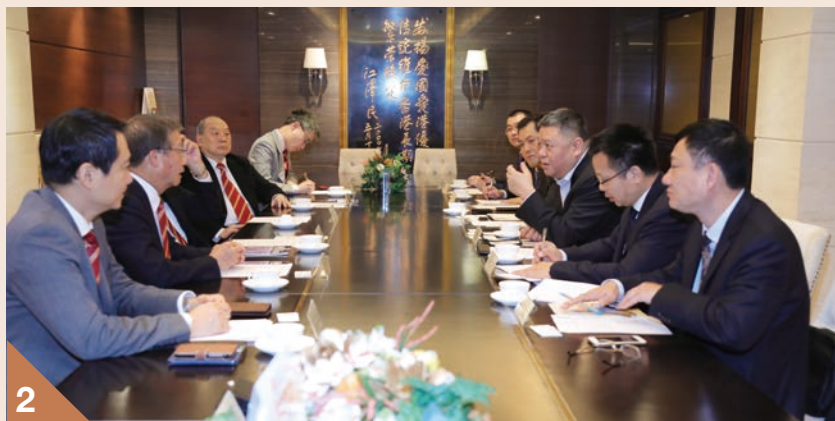


Mainland students from 9 tertiary education institutions in Hong Kong were invited to a social gathering held by the Chamber to communicate with the Chamber's chairmen and Committee Members. Sponsored by City Heritage, the event aimed to enhance understanding between the Hong Kong business community and Mainland students while facilitating liaison among themselves. **Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-chairman and Office Bearer in Charge of the Education and Training Committee** and **Ivan Wong, the Chamber's Committee Member and President of City Heritage**, were invited to deliver speeches. (11/4) 📍





中國駐東盟特命全權大使黃溪連（左）表示，特區政府高度重視東盟市場，期望雙方繼續深化合作。他指出，目前中國是東盟第一大貿易夥伴，東盟是中國第三大貿易夥伴。鑑於近期中美貿易關係存在不確定性，他認為香港企業可以考慮將投資分散至東盟市場，同時鼓勵香港充分善用大灣區建設、龐大的內地市場以至海上絲綢之路等機遇，開拓新商機。(14/3)

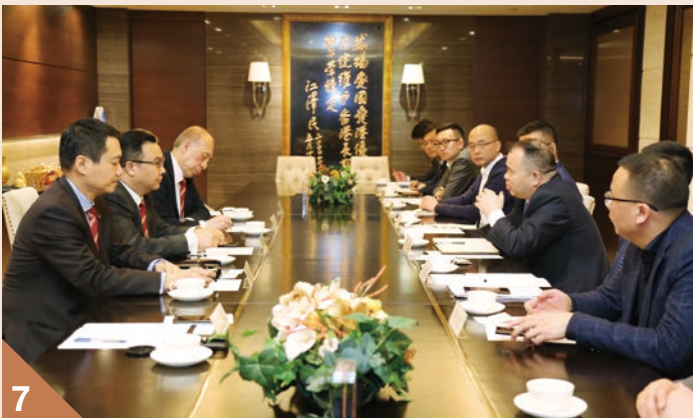


1. 四川省甘孜州州長肖友才（右）（28/3）
Xiao Youcai (right), Governor of Ganzi, Sichuan
2. 海南省貿促會會長李志傑（右三）（1/3）
Li Zhijie (third from right), Chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Hainan Committee

3. 河北省商務廳副廳長安靜（左四）（12/3）
An Jing (fourth from left), Vice-Director of Department of Commerce of Hubei Province
4. 廣西壯族自治區港澳辦副主任宋海軍（前排右四）（13/3）
Song Haijun (fourth from right, first row), Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

Huang Xilian (left), **Ambassador of China to ASEAN**, said that the HKSAR Government attaches great importance to the ASEAN market and hopes that the two sides will continue to deepen cooperation. He pointed out that China is currently the largest trading partner of ASEAN, while ASEAN is China's third largest trading partner. In view of the recent uncertainties in Sino-US trade relations, Huang believes that Hong Kong companies can consider diversifying their investments into the ASEAN market. He also encouraged Hong Kong to make full use of the opportunities in the construction of the Greater Bay Area, the huge Mainland market and the Maritime Silk Road.

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



- 5. 寧夏自治區商務廳副廳長孔國華（右四）（21/3）
Kong Guohua (fourth from right), Vice Director of Ningxia Provincial Bureau of Commerce
- 6. 湖南省商務廳投資促進局局長王庭愷（右四）（13/3）
Wang Tingkai (fourth from right), Vice Director of Hunan Provincial Investment Promotion Bureau

- 7. 成都市商務局局長陳麟（右三）（19/3）
Chen Lin (third from right), Director-General of Bureau of Commerce of Chengdu
- 8. 廣東省中山市商務局局長林偉強（右三）（11/3）
Lin Weiqiang (third from right), Director-General of Bureau of Commerce of Zhongshan



9



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11



12

9. 江門外商投資企業協會會長甄瑞權（前排中）（19/3）
Zhen Ruiquan (middle, first row), Chairman of Jiangmen Association of Foreign-founded Enterprises

10. 保安局局長李家超（前排右四）（14/3）
John Lee (fourth from right, first row), Secretary for Security

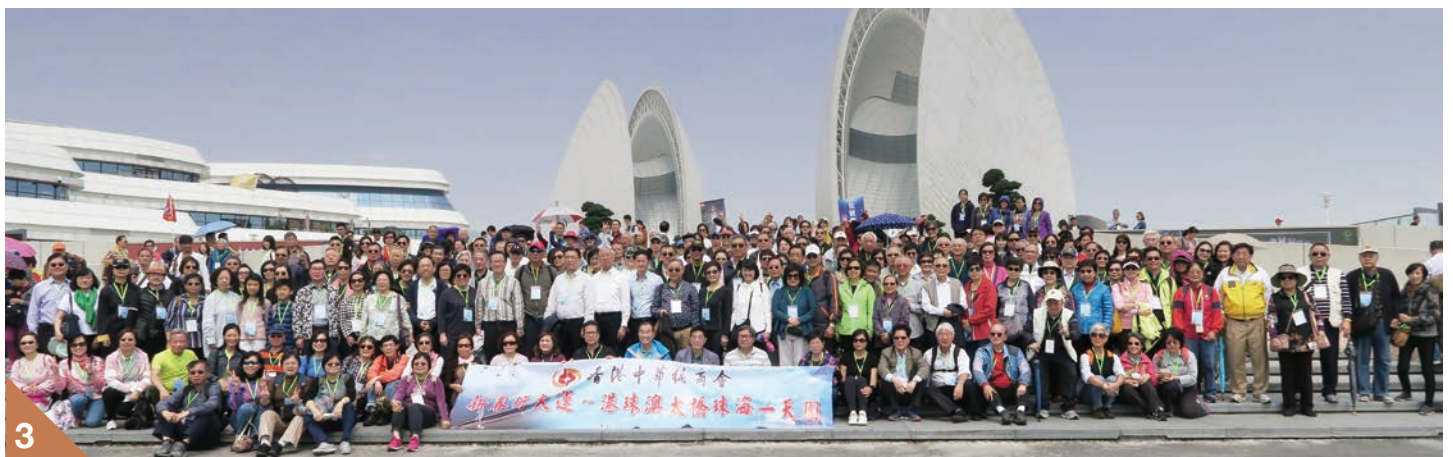
11. 創新及科技局局長楊偉雄（前排左四）（21/3）
Nicholas Yang, (fourth from left, first row) Secretary for Innovation and Technology

12. 勞工處副處長（職業安全及健康）梁永恩（左四）（20/3）
Jeff Leung (fourth from left), Deputy Commissioner (Occupational Safety and Health) for Labour

13. 土耳其駐中國大使 Abdulkadir Emin Önen（左）（20/3）
Abdulkadir Emin Önen (left), Turkish Ambassador to the People's Republic of China (20/3)



13



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 創科及創意文化委員會組團參觀 AlipayHK 未來生活館，體驗無人商店、AR 試身等嶄新購物模式。(13/3)
InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee visited AlipayHK Futureland for experiencing shopping in new ways like unmanned store and AR fitting.
2. 青年委員會舉辦以“熱血港足”為題的專題午餐會，邀請香港足球代表隊暫代主教練郭家諾，分享執教經驗與本港足球發展願景。(13/3)
Kenneth Kwok, Interim Coach of Hong Kong football team was invited to talk about his coaching experiences and vision of Hong Kong football development, in a luncheon organized by Young Executives' Committee

3. 地區事務委員會與五個分區聯絡處合辦“會員新春行大運”，暢遊港珠澳大橋、珠海大劇院及芒州濕地公園。(17/3)
District Affairs Committee and five District Liaison Groups co-organized a trip to Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, Zhuhai Grand Theatre and Mangzhou Wetland Park for celebrating Lunar New Year.
4. 新界區聯絡處舉辦晚餐講座，邀請香港創新專才學會創辦人兼主席黃源源及香港電腦學會終生會員李春霖，介紹5G對民生經濟的影響。(12/3)
Ian Huang, Founding Member & Chairman of Co-operatives of Innovative Intellectuals, and **John Lee, Fellow of Hong Kong Computer Society**, were invited to introduce the impact of 5G in a dinner talk organized by the New Territories District Liaison Group.