

商 叢

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打造香港數字經濟發展藍圖

DEVELOPMENT BLUEPRINT FOR
HONG KONG'S DIGITAL ECONOMY

“十四五” 開啟
香港航運、商貿新里程
“14th Five-Year” Plan Unveils
New Milestone in Shipping and
Commerce for Hong Kong

銀髮創業再攀高峰
Silver-haired Startup Entrepreneurs
Scale New Heights



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JAN 2022



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袁武
YUEN Mo GBS, JP

抓緊新一年由治及興 發展契機

SEIZING OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NEW YEAR AS HONG KONG MOVES TOWARDS GOVERNANCE AND PROSPERITY

落實完善選舉制度後的首次選委會和立法會選舉去年成功舉辦，開啟了愛國者治港、良政善治新局面，為香港踏入新一年提供穩定的社會環境，讓各界聚焦經濟與民生發展。我們期待特區政府與新一屆立法會議員保持良性互動，攜手推動香港長遠繁榮穩定發展，積極落實施政報告提出的各項短中長期政策措施，而下月公佈的預算案更要積極配合相關政策給予財政支援，為本港經濟、工商各業適應新局勢和後疫情發展提供支持。

新選制提供良好制度支撐

國家主席習近平在去年12月接見赴京述職的行政長官林鄭月娥，高度評價新選制下的選委會和立法會選舉，讓廣大香港同胞當家作主的民主權利得到體現，愛國者治港原則得到落實，社會各階層各界別廣泛、均衡參與的政治格局得到確立。新選制符合“一國兩制”原則，符合香港實際情況，有助“一國兩制”行穩致遠、有助確保香港長期繁榮穩定，是一套切合實際、行之有效的好制度。中央政府亦發表《一國兩制下香港的民主發展》白皮書，全面回顧香港民主的產生和發展歷程，強調中央堅守“一國兩制”初心，是香港民主發展的堅定主導者、維護者及推動者。

事實上，新一屆立法會選舉充分展現“五光十色”嶄新氣象，每個界別及地區均有競爭，做到了包容開放、均衡參與，促進良政善治，為香港民主的長遠發展打下了堅實基礎。我們相信，只要按照“一國兩制”方針及《基本法》，探索切合香港實際情況的民主制度，香港的民主道路必將越走越寬廣。

凝心聚力發展經濟

隨着社會局勢回復穩定，新一年社會各界應集中精力發展經濟、改善民生。行政長官去年10月發表的

施政報告已展現對本港長遠發展和規劃的決心，既提出北部都會區發展策略，亦致力解決土地房屋等社會深層次問題。我們期望新一份財政預算案必須配合新形勢發展，着力投放財政資源推動北部都會區創科發展，包括加快河套區港深創新及科技園與落馬州新田一帶的土地整合，直接引入國際大型企業研發中心，支持建立國際頂尖人才蓄水池，推動香港科研成果在大灣區轉化。

特區政府也要抓緊香港離岸人民幣市場的發展機遇，推動金融相關政策措施，例如拓展更多以人民幣計價的投資理財與風險管理產品、探討與內地共建商品交易所、推動香港打造全球數字資產交易中心與資產管理中心、發展數字人民幣全球跨境支付網絡等。

我們亦建議特區政府投放更多財政資源，協助香港發展優勢產業，例如航空和航運物流業、國際仲裁服務等，使產業結構更加多元，服務更具優勢。當局亦要推動香港與大灣區和周邊區域深化合作，並爭取盡快加入RCEP協定，強化香港作為“雙循環”發展格局中的國際外循環重要平台。

今年是香港回歸祖國25周年。“一國兩制”成功實踐，讓香港繁榮穩定得到充分保障，而香港國安法和完善選舉制度的實施，更帶領香港進入由亂及治、由治及興的新里程，落實“愛國者治港”，確保“一國兩制”行穩致遠。我們深信，隨着“一國兩制”不斷深化、不斷完善，將令香港的獨特功能和優勢更全面有效發揮，讓香港能通過融入國家發展大局，抓住龐大發展新契機。當然，本港工商和社會各界熱切期待香港與內地落實免檢疫通關的具體安排能盡快公佈實施，讓彼此經貿與社會民生往來盡快回復正常，才能讓香港融入國家發展大局真正動起來。📍

“ 我們期待特區政府與新一屆立法會議員保持良性互動，攜手推動香港長遠繁榮穩定發展。

We are eager to see the HKSAR government and the new LegCo Members interact positively and work together to promote the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. ”

The successful completion of the first Election Committee and Legislative Council (LegCo) elections under the improved electoral system last year had formed a new landscape for good governance. We are eager to see the HKSAR government and the new LegCo Members interact positively and work together to promote the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. In the meantime, we expect the Budget, which will be announced in February, to provide support for the relevant policies, to help the local economy and the business sector adapt to the new situation, and to drive post-pandemic development.

New electoral system provides strong systemic support

During Chief Executive Carrie Lam's duty visit in Beijing last December, President Xi said that the elections for Hong Kong's Election Committee and LegCo, both held under the city's improved electoral system, had been successful, and had created a new political landscape with wide and balanced participation from all social groups and constituencies. He called the new electoral system a good system, as it conforms with the "One Country, Two Systems" principle and the actual situation of Hong Kong, and provides systemic support for the steadfast and successful implementation of the principle. The Central government also issued a white paper titled Hong Kong Democratic Progress Under the Framework of "One Country, Two Systems", stressing that it has remained committed to upholding the "One Country, Two Systems" principle exactly as the principle was first laid down, and that the Chinese government was the one that established Hong Kong's democratic development and is now safeguarding and promoting it.

Indeed, with competition in each sector and geographical constituency, the new LegCo Election is fully reflective of diverse and balanced participation, and is paving the way for Hong Kong's long-term democratic development. We have every reason to believe that Hong Kong's path toward democracy will only widen, as long as we follow the "One Country, Two Systems" principle and the Basic Law, and continue to seek out a democratic system that is suitable for Hong Kong's actual situation.

Working in unison to promote economic development

In the new year, it is important for all sectors of society to direct their energy toward driving economic growth and improving

people's livelihood. In her Policy Address announced a few months ago in October, the Chief Executive presented the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy and proposed policies to resolve housing and other deeply rooted social problems. We hope to see the upcoming Budget accord with these policies by, for example, allocating greater resources to accelerate the development of innovation and technology in the Northern Metropolis and to promote the conversion of research results in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area).

The HKSAR government should also capitalize on the opportunities provided by Hong Kong's position as an offshore RMB market and take forward related financial policy measures, such as devising more investment and risk management products that are denominated and settled in RMB, and exploring the development of commodity exchanges with the Mainland.

In our opinion, the HKSAR government should invest more resources in developing Hong Kong's competitive industries, such as aviation, transport, logistics and international arbitration services, so as to diversify the industrial structure and enhance the competitive advantages of those services. It should also strive to deepen cooperation with the Greater Bay Area and neighboring regions, and lobby for Hong Kong's inclusion in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement, so as to strengthen Hong Kong's position as an important platform for external circulation under the country's dual-circulation strategy.

This year marks the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's reunification with the motherland. The successful implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle has ensured the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Meanwhile, the National Security Law and the improved electoral system have erected a new milestone for the city, where the "patriots administering Hong Kong" principle is made possible, and the "One Country, Two Systems" principle can be implemented in a steadfast and successful manner. We believe that the comprehensive realization of Hong Kong's unique function and advantages will help accelerate the integration of Hong Kong into the country's development framework. Right now, all sectors are surely anticipating the announcement of the details regarding the resumption of quarantine-free travel between the Mainland and Hong Kong. Once normal traffic is resumed, Hong Kong will be able to continue its way toward full integration with the country's development. 🌀

打造香港數字 經濟發展藍圖

Development Blueprint for Hong Kong's Digital Economy



“十四五”規劃明確提出建設“數字中國”，加速數字產業化及產業數字化的發展，而《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》亦提出加強大灣區內創新科技合作，香港和廣東省當局已計劃共同加強區內的數字經濟創新發展，在雲計算、大數據、物聯網、人工智能、區塊鏈等重點領域進一步拓展合作空間。

The construction of “Digital China” is specifically highlighted in the “14th Five-year” Plan. On the other hand, strengthening the cooperation in innovation and new technology is also proposed under the *Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* (Greater Bay Area). Hong Kong and Guangdong authorities have already planned to work together to fortify the innovative development of a digital economy in the region and to further expand the scope of partnership.

薛永恒：大灣區效應結合國家政策支持 推動香港成為國際創科中心

Alfred Sit: Greater Bay Area Effect Combines with National Policy Support to Boost Hong Kong as an International I&T Hub



薛永恒 Alfred Sit

“**+**” “四五”規劃訂立以科技自立自強為重點發展戰略，並力爭於2035年晉身創新國家的前列位置。創新及科技局局長薛永恒相信，在國家政策的支持下，香港可望成為具競爭力的國際創新科技中心，透過與大灣區城市強強聯手，未來可抓緊更多創科發展新機遇，同時善用香港所長，為實現“數字中國”的目標作出更大貢獻。

要達到香港所長貢獻國家所需。薛永恒認為，香港在瞄準國家的重點發展方向之餘，亦必須在創新科技領域確立清晰定位，尤其重要是審視整個創科產業鏈：由基礎科研、取得專利權，再到測試認證、原件製造、品質管理、量產等應用層面；進而是後續的市場推廣、知識產權保護等；以至業績亮麗帶動公司變身獨角獸及上市融資，都要從中發掘香港優勢所在。

鞏固產業鏈優勢 持續吸納人才

“香港的強項在於產業鏈的一頭一尾。在基礎科研方面，彈丸之地的香港有五間世界一百強的大學，科研實

力強大。”薛永恒闡述，作為國際金融中心，相對大灣區內其他城市，香港在法律等專業服務領域同樣具有競爭優勢，宜配合深圳、東莞及廣州等大灣區城市，結合各個創科產業鏈的環節，令基礎科研成果可轉化為產業，方能推動國家實現科技自立自強的目標。

創科發展離不開以人為本，薛永恒稱，香港在“一國兩制”下，享有高度國際化、市場化、稅制簡單等優勢，對吸引創科企業及人才落戶非常有利。“特區政府推出多項計劃吸引人才，包括以海內外傑出創科學者為對象的‘傑出創科學人計劃’，以及鼓勵科研發展的‘香港創新研發平台’。以後者為例，至今已有28間聯合實驗室落戶香港，廣及海內外著名學府及研發機構與香港多間大學合作，推動香港創科產業鏈更趨完善，成效彰顯。”

聚焦智能生產 拓展高新科技

儘管香港地少人多，限制了工業發展，但在創科發展大勢下卻可轉危為機。薛永恒強調，香港應聚焦於智能生產或高增值工業，如醫藥等與生命健康相關的產業如用於手術的機械臂及高端診斷等，配合與科研領域各擅勝場的深圳及廣州等大灣區城市合作，增值本身短板，有助吸引更多創科企業落戶香港，正可成為創科發展的規劃藍圖。

“當局於2018年更改了香港上市制度，容許開創前瞻性高新科技而未有收入或利潤的生物科技公司來港上市融資，有助香港成為高新科技的集資地。”薛永恒續指，短短三年間，香港已成為全球第二、亞洲第一的生物科技融資中心，至今有40多間公司在港上市，市值合共超過80億元，配合同股不同權的上市政策，既令香港整

個金融制度更富生命力，亦能配合高新科技發展。

創科漸見成果 基建陸續落成

薛永恒指出，現屆政府至今已投放1,300億元，用於基礎設施、人才培訓及研發等創科範疇。“因應政府支持及業界配合，香港的創科發展於過去數年已取得一定成果，其中初創企業的數目由2014年約1,070間，上升至目前約3,800間；而僱用人數則由逾2,000人增至逾萬人。在融資數字方面，風投基金投放於初創企業的金額，亦由2014年的12.4億元大幅攀升至2019年的100億元。”

基礎設施是創科發展的另一關鍵，薛永恒強調，特區政府對此亦大力推動，位於將軍澳的先進製造業中心將於明年中正式啟用，在負重、避震、樓層高度、物流支撐及危險倉等範疇均加入特別設計，可望吸引高新科技企業落戶大樓，並可即時投入生產。此外，選址元朗的微電子中心亦將於2023年落成；而科學園第二期擴建計劃，以及數碼港擴建第五期，也將相繼於2024年及2025年完成，為構建創科產業的蓬勃生態帶來更大動力。

加強互聯互通 共建大灣區矽谷

薛永恒表示，深圳在應用科研，特別是成果转化能力較香港強；而東莞及廣州的先進製造業量產能力亦佔有優勢，河套區與深圳創科園僅一河之隔，更易實現互聯互通，未來數年將成為重點發展的核心環節。“更為可喜的是河套區的港深創新科技園第一批樓宇，將於2024年底逐步落成，由於兼具鄰近深圳的地理優勢，更有條件與其他大灣區城市達至優勢互補。”

薛永恒欣見最新《施政報告》明確展現對創科的承擔和投入，在闡述北部

都會區這個宏大項目時，更提及聯動深圳科創園區組建深港科技創新合作區的新田科技城。他深信，這個創科新地標將可匯聚更多海內外人才，除推展研發和高等教育工作外，亦可為支持高端及智能生產提供土地。“我們很有信心在未來十至十五年，這個深港科技創新合作區將會成為大灣區的矽谷。”

Alfred Sit, Secretary for Innovation and Technology, believes that with the support of national policies, Hong Kong is set to become a competitive international innovation and technology (I&T) hub and further capture new I&T development opportunities to make greater contributions to achieving the goal of “Digital China”.

In Sit's view, Hong Kong must establish a clear position in the field of I&T and it is particularly important to examine the entire I&T value chain: From the application level to the subsequent marketing and intellectual property protection, and further to driving brilliantly performing companies to transform into “unicorn” status and go for IPO listing, it is essential to determine where Hong Kong's strengths lie.

Consolidate strengths in value chain to continuously attract talents

“Hong Kong has five universities ranked among the world's top 100, bearing witness to their strong scientific research capabilities.” Sit elaborated that as Hong Kong also has competitive strengths in professional services such as legal services, it should work with the other cities in the Greater Bay Area to commercialize basic scientific research results in order to support the country's goal of achieving self-reliance and self-improvement in science and technology.

Sit said that Hong Kong's strengths are very advantageous for attracting I&T companies and talents. “The HKSAR Government has put in place several schemes to attract talents, such as InnoHK which has so far attracted 28 joint research laboratories to set up in Hong Kong, showing outstanding results in improving Hong Kong's I&T value chain.”

Focus on smart production and development of advanced cutting-edge technologies

Although Hong Kong's industrial development is limited by its scarce land



and dense population, it can turn crisis into opportunity given the trend of I&T development. Sit stressed that Hong Kong should focus on smart production or high-value-added industries such as medicine and other life- and health-related industries which, in conjunction with cooperation with other Greater Bay Area cities such as Shenzhen and Guangzhou that excel in the field of scientific research, will help attract more I&T companies to Hong Kong.

“The authorities altered Hong Kong's listing regime in 2018 to allow pre-revenue or pre-profit biotech companies that pioneer forward-looking, advanced cutting-edge technologies to get IPO listed in Hong Kong, helping it become a go-to place to seek funding for advanced cutting-edge technologies.” Sit added that Hong Kong's status as Asia's largest and the world's second largest biotech fundraising hub, which it attained in just three short years, coupled with its listing rules on weighted voting right structure, have made its entire financial system more vigorous and can support the development of advanced cutting-edge technologies.

I&T gradually showing results as infrastructure near completion

Sit said that the current-term Government has invested over HKD130 billion in the field of I&T so far. “Backed by government support and industry collaboration, Hong Kong's I&T development has achieved some results in the past few years.”

Sit stressed that the HKSAR Government has devoted much resources to developing

infrastructure, which is another key to I&T development. For example, the Advanced Manufacturing Centre located in Tseung Kwan O, which will be officially opened in the middle of next year, is set to attract high-tech companies to move to its premises and start production immediately. In addition, the Microelectronics Centre in Yuen Long will finish construction in 2023, while the Hong Kong Science Park and the Cyberport will complete expansion in 2024 and 2025, giving greater impetus to the creation of a thriving I&T ecology.

Strengthen interconnection for co-construction of Greater Bay Area's Silicon Valley

Sit said that Shenzhen is stronger than Hong Kong in commercialization of applied scientific research results, while Dongguan and Guangzhou have an edge in advanced manufacturing and mass production capabilities, and since the Lok Ma Chau Loop and Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Zone are only separated by a river, it is easier to achieve interconnection, which will be a core area for priority development in the coming years.

Sit is pleased to see the latest *Policy Address* showing a clear commitment and engagement in I&T, and especially mentioned the San Tin Technopole when describing the Northern Metropolis. He is convinced that the new I&T landmark will bring together more talents at home and abroad. “We are confident that this Shenzhen-Hong Kong I&T cooperation zone will become the Silicon Valley of the Greater Bay Area in the next 10 to 15 years.”

沈向洋：善用深港合作優勢 建構大灣區協同創新生態

Harry Shum: Capitalizing on the Collaborative Advantage of Shenzhen and Hong Kong to Construct a Synergized Greater Bay Area Innovation Ecosystem

因應“十四五”規劃提出建設“數字中國”的願景，粵港澳大灣區數字經濟研究院（IDEA）理事長沈向洋表示，深圳與去年成立的 IDEA 皆具有創業者的基因，在政府大力支持及企業的深度參與下，冀借助包括深港合作的優勢，將全球頂尖人才匯聚於此，從事第一流的科研，打通科研產業產，令大灣區的數字經濟發展達致新的高度。

為響應國家的號召，沈向洋於去年以“科技擎天、產業立地”的理念，選址深圳成立了 IDEA，迅速發展並形成五大研究中心，並組建一支近 150 人的研發團隊。他闡述，IDEA 聚焦於人工智能、數字經濟產業和前沿科技研究，顧名思義，就是希望能匯集一群有想法 (idea) 的人，尋找解決相關領域問題的新方案。“在我看來，以互聯網、信息化為代表的淺層次、低層次的數字化，需要加快轉型至以人工智能、智能化為代表的深層次、高層次的數字化。”

拓開源技術領域與國際平台接軌

回顧過去 40 年內地科技取得快速發展，沈向洋認為，當中離不開互聯網和開源，前者能讓國民即時接收世界最新消息，後者則讓科研工作者們可在前人的肩膀上看得更高更遠。“在這十年間，內地的人工智能發展取得巨大的進步，在計算機視覺算法和系統、智能交互式對話等領域，更已走在世界前列，並產生很多原創性的人工智能技術。”

談及未來如何進一步推動科技繼續達致長足發展，沈向洋認為，在開源方面，中國的工程師和科學家要實現從抄代碼到貢獻代碼、引領代碼項目的轉變，目前包括鵬城實驗室等機構在開源上已作出榜樣，在工具上更好地貢獻開源，並在平台建設上與國際平台接軌。

着重開發認知智能 培養研究型人才

至於在人工智能及數字經濟方面，沈向洋續說，目前的感知智能已愈趨成熟，特別展現於計算機視覺及語音等範疇的發展，但距離真正的智能還有相當遠路，其中認知智能是目前的短板，也是下一步人工智慧發展的關鍵。“當中尤其需要注重的是自然語言處理，‘懂語言者得天下’！”

人才培養一向是科技研發的重要關鍵，沈向洋表示，國家自改革開以來，在製造業方面充分享受了人口紅利，而內地大學生人數每年都在逐步增長，未來發展必須走出一條培養中國研究型人才的道路，實現從人口紅利到工程師紅利、科學家紅利的轉變。“要讓學生發展成為研究型人才，除了培養讀論文、做實驗、寫論文及作報告這四項基本個人技術外，也要訓練他們與團隊溝通協作及領導才能，以培養更出色的新一代人工智能科研人才，駕馭科技，造福人類。”

與港大學合作 推動大灣區科技發展

與此同時，在《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》提出要加強大灣區內創新科技合作的框架下，IDEA 亦與香港科技大學（廣州）簽署戰略合作框架協議，雙方將聚焦人工智能、數字經濟、金融科技等前沿領域開展協同創新，並在人才招聘、學生培養、項目合作及科技資源共建共享等領域展開深度戰略性合作。

沈向洋坦言，這次合作協議簽署是廣深港三地合作典範，IDEA 將充分發揮在人工智能、數字經濟、金融科技等領域的產業優勢，以至組建全球頂尖科研團隊的人才優勢，與香港科



沈向洋 Harry Shum

大（廣州）在教、研、工、投、產等多元領域進行全方位的務實合作。雙方將共享科研資源，共育優秀人才，共創技術成果，共同為大灣區帶來人才增量、技術增量、產業增量，期望可進一步推動大灣區科技發展與產業升級，共同構建大灣區協同創新生態。

Speaking of the International Digital Economy Academy (IDEA) founded last year in Shenzhen, **Harry Shum, the Academy's Chairman**, highlighted the entrepreneur's DNA shared by Shenzhen and IDEA. He wished to ride on the collaborative advantage of Shenzhen and Hong Kong, such that global top talents would converge here to forge an industry chain for technology research, thus taking the Greater Bay Area's digital economy development to new heights.

Shum founded IDEA in Shenzhen last year in response to the Country's call. He explained that IDEA is an international innovation-driven research institute that focuses on artificial intelligence (AI), digital economy and cutting-edge technologies. As the name suggests, IDEA envisions to gather like-minded persons with disruptive ideas to solve problems. "I believe that the lower-level digitization, as characterized by the internet and digital information, should be stepped up and transformed into higher-level digitization, which is represented by artificial intelligence and smart innovation."

Expanding open source to align with international platforms

Looking back at the rapid technology development in the Mainland over the past 40 years, Shum reckoned it was inseparable from the internet and open source. The former allowed Chinese nationals to receive the latest news of the world, while the latter enabled technology researchers to gain broader visions riding on the success of their predecessors. “AI in China has advanced by leaps and bounds during the last decade, and is now at the forefront in the disciplines of computer vision algorithms and systems, smart interactive conversations, etc. Many original AI technologies are also developed.”

Shum believes that Chinese engineers and scientists must grow from copying codes to contributing codes. They must lead the change in coding projects and make a stronger contribution to open source with tools. Platform construction must also be aligned with international ones.

Focusing on cognitive intelligence development and cultivation of research talents

As for AI and digital economy, Shum added that although sensing intelligence is becoming more mature, there is still a long way to reach the status of real intelligence. In particular, cognitive intelligence is a weak link at present and a key to the next stage of development for artificial intelligence.

Talent cultivation has always been the key to technology research and development. Shum said that since the reform and opening-up of China, the population dividend has been fully enjoyed in the manufacturing industry. During this period, the number of university students in the Mainland has continued to grow. Future development must pave way for cultivating research talents for China. “Students must be encouraged to grow and become research talents. We must train their communication, collaboration and leadership, such that an even brighter next generation of artificial intelligence researchers can be groomed.”

Cooperating with Hong Kong universities to facilitate technology development in Greater Bay Area

At the same time, IDEA also signed a strategic cooperation framework agreement with the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou) (HKUST



(GZ)), under which the two parties will focus on synergizing on innovating in frontier disciplines, and then embark on in-depth strategic cooperation in the areas of talent recruitment, student cultivation, project collaboration, and sharing of technology resources.

Shum commented that the signing of this cooperation agreement is a fine example of collaboration amongst Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong. IDEA will put the multidisciplinary industrial forte into

full play, as well as establish a competitive edge with a team of global leading talents to engage in practical cooperation with HKUST (GZ) in all directions. The two sides could share their technology research resources, co-develop excellent talents, co-create technology outcomes, and bring talented individuals, technologies, and increased industrial output to the Greater Bay Area. It is hoped that such collaboration could further promote technology development and industrial upgrading in the Greater Bay Area. 📍

立法會選舉圓滿舉行 17名中總成員當選

17 CGCC Members Elected in LegCo Election



完善選舉制度後的新一屆立法會選舉已圓滿舉行，90個議席順利產生，本會常董廖長江成功連任本會所屬商界（第二）功能界別議席，副會長陳仲尼於今年新增設的選舉委員會界別順利當選，另有15名中總成員亦分別於選委會界別、多個功能界別和不同地方選區當選，本會謹此表示熱烈祝賀。

All 90 legislative seats were filled successfully following the conclusion of the election for the new Legislative Council (LegCo) under the revamped electoral system. **Martin Liao, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member**, was re-elected to the Commercial (Second) functional constituency to which the Chamber belong, while **Rock Chen, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman**, was elected to the Election Committee constituency that has been newly created this year. In addition, 15 other members of the Chamber were elected to the Election Committee constituency, several functional constituencies and various geographical constituencies, respectively.



廖長江指出，新選舉制度充滿包容性，容納不同政見和不同政治派別。身為功能界別議員，他認為30位功能界別議員代表了不同的界別和行業，是一個“五光十色”的組合。他期待，功能界別議

員除了為業界選民，也要為廣大市民服務，平衡各方訴求和利益。

重回正軌，期望一眾議員能為香港未來及大局設想，凝聚共識，為市民辦實事。

回顧上屆立法會，香港經歷了社會動盪和暴力衝擊，加上議會空轉，令社會難以聚焦民生及經濟問題，使香港錯過不少寶貴的發展機遇，無法妥善解決深層次矛盾。廖長江相信，隨着香港國安法實施及一連串立法會議事規則修訂，議會將

重回正軌，期望一眾議員能為香港未來及大局設想，凝聚共識，為市民辦實事。

選舉前，本會舉辦及合辦了多場選舉交流會，包括於12月6日邀請商界

(第二)界別候選人與本會成員會面，介紹其參選政綱及理念；12月8日則邀請選舉委員會界別51位候選人出席交流會，與中總選委會成員交流。會上，各候選人提出了範疇相當廣泛的政綱及關注議題。

12月13日，本會聯同香港中國企業協會、香港中華廠商聯合會、香港總商會、香港工業總會、香港地產建設商會、香港中華出入口商會，以及選委會工商、金融第一界別共18個界別分組假香港會議展覽中心舉辦交流會，邀請51位參選立法會選舉委員會界別候選人介紹參選政綱，並就業界關注的議題分享意見。

今次選舉是完善選舉制度後的首次立法會選舉，每個界別及地區均有競爭，為落實愛國者治港、推動良政善治開啟新局面，意義重大。新一屆立法會將展現“五光十色”嶄新氣象，具有極高的代表性和認受性，更好反映市民需求，促進香港整體利益，譜寫香港民主新篇章。





After being elected, Liao noted that the new electoral system, which embodies inclusiveness, can accommodate diverse political views and different political factions. As a functional constituency member, he believes that the 30 functional constituency members form a richly diverse and multi-faceted group as they represent different constituencies and industries. He looks forward to functional constituency members serving not only their constituencies, but also the general public to balance the demands and interests of all parties.

Looking back at the previous-term Legislative Council, it has been difficult for Hong Kong's society to focus on people's livelihood and economic issues due to social unrest and violence on top of the non-functioning of the legislature. As a result, Hong Kong missed many valuable

development opportunities and was unable to properly resolve deep-seated problems. Liao is convinced that the legislature will get back on the right track with the implementation National Security Law and a series of amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council. He hopes that the members of the Legislative Council will keep the best interests of Hong Kong's future and the big picture in mind and forge consensus to produce concrete results for the people.

Prior to the election, the Chamber hosted and co-hosted several exchange sessions on the election, including inviting the candidates running in the Commercial (Second) functional constituency to present their political platforms and philosophies to the Chamber's members on 6 December, and all 51 candidates running in the Election Committee constituency to an

exchange session to communicate with the Chamber's Election Committee members on 8 December. The candidates presented a wide range of political platforms and issues of concern at the sessions.

On 13 December, the Chamber, in conjunction with the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association, the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Chinese Importers' and Exporters' Association and the 18 subsectors of the First Sector (Industrial, commercial and financial sectors) of the Election Committee, held an exchange session at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, where all 51 candidates running in the Election Committee constituency of the LegCo election were invited to present their political platforms and share their views on the issues of concern to the business community.

The just-concluded election was the first LegCo election under the improved electoral system. It is of great significance that all seats in every constituency and district were contested as it heralds a new horizon for ensuring "patriots administering Hong Kong" and achieving good governance. The new LegCo, which will showcase a diverse group of new faces with various political views, has a very high degree of representativeness and legitimacy that can better reflect the needs of the people and advance Hong Kong's overall interests, writing a new chapter in Hong Kong's democracy. 🔄



憑藉高科技 香港再出發

Hong Kong Ready to Embark on a New I&T Journey

“十四五”規劃明確支持香港建設國際創新科技中心，以及積極推進粵港澳大灣區建設。因此，香港如何融入國家發展大局、把握發展機遇，對香港、大灣區，以至國家的未來發展均非常重要。

As expressly mentioned in the “14th Five-year” Plan, Hong Kong will be supported to develop into an international innovation and technology (I&T) hub. Integration into National overall development, thus, is of utmost importance for the future of Hong Kong, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), and the country.



葉玉如 Nancy Ip

“十四五”規劃綱要中有不少內容，如發展創新科技、培育科研人才、推動成果轉化等均對香港的創科產業影響深遠。香港科技大學副校長（研究及發展）葉玉如認為，香港必須善用自身優勢，積極推動跨學科、跨領域的研究，融入國家發展大局。

香港宜善用自身優勢

葉玉如指“十四五”正值開局不久，港人有必要深入認識其政策，以把握相關機遇。身為神經科學專家的她，自然對“十四五”與創科相關的政策倍加留意。她認為，中央對創科日益重視，明確支持香港發展國際創科中心，新發展格局正意味着新的發展機遇。透過創科發展，香港將繼續發揮作為國家國際循環重要節點的功能，把握日益龐大和對質量要求不斷提升的內地市場，服務國家之餘，亦實現香港經濟的可持續發展。

她續指，近年中央及特區政府多項有利創科的政策逐步落實，例如2018年的國家科研資金“過河”來港、建設河套深港科技創新合作區、科學園擴建工程、向香港多所大學開放“青年科學基金”項目申請等，對香港科學界而言是莫大支持。她說：“香港擁

有多所世界百強大學，在特定領域的基礎研究具有獨特優勢，故應重視基礎科研，因為這是創新的源頭。”她希望香港的大學可以把握機遇，主動參與，甚至是帶領大灣區的科研技術發展。

與大灣區城市攜手發展科研

至於粵港澳大灣區，葉玉如說，這是國家的重大發展戰略，而建設國際科技創新中心是大灣區發展的其中一項重點工作，這為香港的創科發展帶來難能可貴的機遇。她認為，本屆特區政府在創科方面已投放資源超過1,300億元，致力完善創科生態環境，至今漸見成效。香港人才宜加強與大灣區其他城市的創科合作，充分發揮優勢互補，貢獻國家所需，並為自身發展開拓更廣闊空間。

葉玉如又以其科研經驗為例，舉出年前人類遺傳資源過境港澳程序簡化的個案，指出兩地互通合作對科研推進有莫大幫助。她更強調，要進一步發展技術，跨領域、跨學科的合作是推動創科的關鍵。她亦指出，香港具堅實的基礎研究實力，惟市場細小、欠缺完整產業鏈，故龐大的內地市場，對於科學家而言是個巨大機遇。“例如國際上有關阿茲海默症的研究大多以

外國人的數據為主，大灣區逾8,000萬人口，有助我們收集更多數據。”

高等院校落戶大灣區有利新一代

近年特區政府積極鼓勵香港的高等院校到大灣區辦學，葉玉如樂見其成。她以科大為例，除了廣為人識的無人機公司大疆以外，另一家“珠海雲洲智能科技”也成為全國首家無人船艇公司，現在已是知名高科技企業，可見該校在融入國家的創科發展甚具成績。葉玉如說，如今香港高等院校不斷在深圳以外的粵港澳大灣區其他地區落戶發展，將為本地學生提供更廣闊的發展空間，對於融入國家創科發展，把握新機遇方面締造出更值得期許的未來。

上述內容為本會主辦的國情研習班系列：“中國創新科技的未來與香港的發展”之撮要。

Contents in the “14th Five-year” Plan will create a profound impact on the I&T industries of Hong Kong. According to **Nancy Ip, Vice-President for Research and Development, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology**, Hong Kong must make the best use of its strengths, actively foster cross-disciplinary research, and integrate into the National overall development.

Capitalizing on own strengths

Ip pointed out that Hong Kong must gain in-depth understanding about the “the 14th Five-year” policy and seize the relevant opportunities. She reckoned that the central government is placing a greater emphasis on I&T and expressly supporting Hong Kong’s development into an international I&T hub. Indeed, Hong Kong can continue to play its role as an important

node in China's international cycle through I&T development. Such contribution is not only a service for the country but could also help Hong Kong achieve sustainable economic development.

She added that the central government and the HKSAR government are gradually implementing policies that are conducive to I&T development in recent years. For example, the scientific and research funding that was remitted to Hong Kong in 2018 has lent strong support to our scientific research sector. She commented, "As the home to a number of world top-100 universities, Hong Kong should value its strength in basic research – the source of innovation." She hoped that Hong Kong's universities spearhead the development of research and technology in the Greater Bay Area.

Joining up with Greater Bay Area cities in developing technology and research

Speaking about the Greater Bay Area,

Ip opined that the construction of an international I&T hub is a priority mission for the Greater Bay Area's development, as much as it is a rare opportunity. She explained that the current term of HKSAR government has already invested more than HKD13 billion on I&T. Therefore, Hong Kong's talents should strengthen their I&T collaboration with other Greater Bay Area cities. They should also contribute by supporting whatever is needed by China and by opening up more space for development for themselves.

Ip quoted the case of relaxing the limitation on exporting Mainland human genetic resources to Hong Kong and Macao a few years back, pointing out that connection and cooperation between the two places have fostered technology and research development. She further emphasized that interdisciplinary cooperation is the key to promote I&T advancement. Noting the solid strength of Hong Kong in basic research and the vast Mainland market to support it, Ip commented there are huge opportunities available for scientists.

Next generation to benefit from Greater Bay Area higher education opportunities

The HKSAR government has been actively encouraging Hong Kong's tertiary institutes to offer education services in the Greater Bay Area. Ip was glad to see their accomplishments. She quoted HKUST as an exemplary cradle, producing outstanding I&T companies such as DJI and Zhuhai Yunzhou Intelligence Technology Ltd. The latter is now the first enterprise dedicated to the research and development of unmanned surface vessels in China. HKUST's integration into national I&T development has been very successful. Ip said that Hong Kong's higher education is making a presence beyond Shenzhen, with many institutes tapping into other Greater Bay Area cities to provide broader room for development for local students, and to create an even more promising future. 🔄

This is an abstract of the Chamber's National Studies Class: "The future of China's I&T and Hong Kong's development"

建造業
勞資同心保權益
僱傭條例要認識

**Concerted Efforts
for Better
Employment
Protection –
Construction
Industry**

查詢《僱傭條例》 Enquiry about Employment Ordinance
2717 1771 此熱線由「1823」提供 The hotline is heliped by "1823" <http://www.labour.gov.hk> 有關勞資關係科各分區辦事處 in person to offices of the Labour Relations Division

勞工處 Labour Department
經建業三方小組 Tripartite Committee on the Construction Industry



“十四五”開啟 香港航運、商貿新里程

“14th Five-Year” Plan Unveils New Milestone in Shipping and Commerce for Hong Kong

航運物流與商貿向來是香港經濟支柱之一，而“十四五”規劃也明確支持香港提升國際金融、航運、貿易四個中心的地位，顯示未來香港在融入國家發展大局的同時，其既有優勢亦將獲得充分發揮，為業界打下一支強心針。

Shipping logistics and commerce have always been one of the pillars of Hong Kong’s economy and the “14th Five-Year” Plan clearly supports Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international financial, shipping and trade center, which shows that Hong Kong will fully leverage its existing strengths while integrating into the country’s overall development, giving the business community a powerful shot in the arm.



掃描二維碼，觀看本會主辦的“十四五規劃系列：航運貿易主題研討會”視頻。
Scan the QR code to watch the video of the seminar.



林宣武：強化港企競爭力迎接“十四五”機遇

前香港約有34萬家中小企，佔香港企業總數九成以上，聘用約45%私營機構僱員，因此中小企是名副其實香港經濟的中流砥柱。香港生產力促進局（生產力局）主席、香港付貨人委員會主席林宣武指出，隨着科技發展，未來不少傳統職位將會面臨流失，但也造就不少新興行業，中小企必及早裝備，應對挑戰；而“十四五規劃”的雙循環、大灣區建設將帶來龐大商機，生產力局將不遺餘力協助中小企把握機遇。

善用新科技 提升生產力

“十四五”規劃明確提出建設“數字中國”，加速數字產業化及產業數字化的發展，而《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》亦提出加強大灣區內創新科技合作。創新科技的運用日新月異，

林宣武估計，未來全球有850萬人會失去原有工作，但同時會產生950萬個新職位，企業宜及早部署新科技應用，以免落後於世界潮流。“生產力局分別推出了工業4.0和企業4.0智能技術方案，協助中小企裝備未來；同時亦將在初創企業支援、數碼化與網路安全、未來技能、智能生產、再工業化及智能科技等範疇作出相應支援。”

他舉例指，行政長官在最新《施政報告》提出建設智慧港口和發展高增值物流，便與物流業的科技應用息息相關。“5G技術的出現令智能自動駕駛逐漸普及，目前香港貨車司機平均年齡逾60歲，如未來可在貨櫃碼頭、機場等區域普及自動駕駛，將有效提升行業的競爭力，亦有助鞏固香港航運中心的優勢。”

“十四五”乃未來增長引擎

宏觀而言，林宣武認為未來香港企業

最大的發展機遇所在，則非“十四五”規劃莫屬。他續指，生產力局已制定一系列相關支援措施：一、支援企業強化創科，支持及參與建設國家綜合技術創新中心、河套區港深創科園及建設共用技術平台；二、推動人工智能、機械人及工業4.0等技術與各產業融合發展；三、為“科創雙循環”提供中心與平台，並成立聯合實驗室，聯合申請內地及兩地聯合資助項目、聯合舉辦高層次專業會議及活動；四、促進融合發展，推動知識產權保護、科技成果轉移及架設“一帶一路”平台。

未來發展大趨勢還有綠色經濟。林宣武認為，企業在綠色、減碳等可持續發展格局下，料可抓住龐大商機。以物流運輸業為例，目前仍廣泛使用燃油作主要燃料，但特區政府在2017年公佈的《香港氣候行動藍圖2030+》，提出在2030年將碳強度由2005年的水平降低65%至70%，預示環保能源



的使用，將是未來發展大方向。“現時本港航運界，已有部分企業開始使用液化天然氣，氫能、電能等綠色能源發展亦相當迅速，預期未來數十年有關領域將涉及非常龐大的投資，企業宜及早部署，以免與機遇失之交臂。”

李駿：建設香港特色航運中心

香港是今天亞洲重要航運樞紐，招商局輪船成員企業 - 海宏輪船公司副總經理李駿表示，這關乎其歷史發展因素，箇中與內地的密切互動尤有關係。1949到1979年間，內地與國際航運市場沒有直接的業務聯繫、溝通渠道，而香港憑藉自由港的優勢，遂成為內地通向國際航運市場的窗口和橋樑。“此階段不少中資及華資船東充分利用香港的特殊地位，抓住歷史發展機遇，業務迅速發展壯大，將香港變成名副其實的國際船東集聚地。”

香港航運中心崛起之路

及至改革開放時期，內地的進出口貿易大幅增長，李駿指出，因當時港口建設限制，令幹線班輪難以開通；而香港則利用自身優越位置、深水良港和現代化的碼頭和配套設施等優勢，旋即成為亞歐、亞美、南美航線的重要樞紐港，並成為內地最主要的中轉港。2004年以後，隨着內地進出口貿易快速增長，以上海、寧波舟山為首的港口崛起，香港港口發展開始放緩，並進入新的發展階段。

大灣區港口群潛力無限

回顧香港航運業的發展歷程，李駿認為其成功有賴於一系列獨特優勢。“首先是‘一國兩制’令香港可擔當聯通內地和國際市場的節點角色，既是內地‘走出去’的重要門戶，也是世界各國進軍內地的重要入口；此外，航運業是重資產行業，與金融市場緊密相連，香港作為國際金融中

心，金融融資、法律仲裁等配套服務一應俱全，為航運業的融資提供相當便利。”他指出，目前共有47家航運公司在香港上市，僅次於紐約和奧斯陸；香港同時是全球著名的船旗國（地區），船舶登記位列全球第四位，總噸位在2020年底達1.3億總噸。

隨着粵港澳大灣區一體化發展，李駿強調，廣闊的大灣區腹地可望為未來香港航運業發展注入強大動力。“從集裝箱吞吐量來看，香港自身雖只位列全球第九位，但若以大灣區港口群（深圳、廣州、香港）總量來看，不但大幅拋離新加坡，更可與長三角港口群（上海、寧波舟山）匹敵，足見大灣區的優厚潛力。”

四個建議強化港航運地位

“十四五”規劃明確指出，一如既往支持香港提升國際金融、航運、貿易中心的地位。具體而言，李駿提出四

項建議：其一，香港可在大灣區中擔當連接國際社會的橋樑角色，帶動大灣區共建世界級港口群、空港群和高端航運服務群；其二，充分發揮香港成熟的法律體系、完善的高端服務配套能力，與大灣區城市形成互補態勢；其三，培育香港在航運創新科技引入、航運新產業孵化等方面的新功能；其四，香港特區政府應與業界團結起來，積極在國際航運界發聲，研究及制訂具有新時代特色的行業規則和國際準則，全面促進行業效率升級。

李駿強調，國家對香港的定位十分明確清晰，未來香港航運業的發展應充分利用“一國兩制”的優勢、獨特的區位優勢，以及成熟的法律和金融等專業服務能力的優勢，繼續在深度融入國家發展、大灣區建設中確立自身定位，強化競爭實力。

郭鴻寧：強化香港航空貨運樞紐地位

香港國際機場是全球最繁忙機場之一，同時是亞洲區的重要航空貨運樞紐。香港機場管理局航空貨運及後勤署理總經理郭鴻寧表示，香港國際機場自1996年起便成為全球最繁忙國際貨運機場，如以價值計算，機場貨運佔香港商品貿易總額逾40%，對香港外貿舉足輕重。

香港空運效率卓越

香港國際機場能夠提供全球領先的空運效率，郭鴻寧歸功於兩大優勢。“香港擁有廣闊的航空網絡，非疫情期間香港國際機場每天有1,100航班升降，約有120家航空公司運作，飛向約220個航點，只需五小時內便可飛抵全球一半人口地區；此外，機場設有24小時駐貨運站清關服務，具備優秀的運作效率，航班起飛前三小時仍可接收貨物，這在許多機場來說已是處理快遞貨物的效率。”

瞄準高增值、高增長貨運

機場空運對香港經濟貢獻巨大，香港

機場管理局亦制定一系列發展策略，進一步鞏固及強化其優勢。郭鴻寧表示，瞄準高增值、高增長的範疇，是將來重要發展方向。“跨境電子商貿是未來大趨勢，我們期望將香港國際機場打造成亞洲電子商貿樞紐。我們已將一幅土地批予阿里巴巴旗下菜鳥網絡牽頭的合資公司，興建一座高端物流中心，預計2023年落成後將成為阿里巴巴在亞洲的智能物流樞紐，當其全面使用時，估計可為香港額外增加170萬噸航空貨運量。”

近年溫控貨物也在快速增長，郭鴻寧指出，香港國際機場亦積極爭取成為溫控空運的領導者。“香港國際機場因此而建設一系列冷鏈運輸專用設施，包括冷拖拖卡、停機坪遮蓋、冷凍庫、鮮活貨物特定處理區等，確保溫控貨物可享用無縫的冷鏈服務。”他續指，香港國際機場已取得眾多全球高標準認證，包括國際航空運輸協會(IATA)在藥物、鮮活貨物、活生動物貨運三方面發出的認證。

連通大灣區 邁向高智能

香港國際機場另一發展方向是提升全球的聯繫和通達性。郭鴻寧表示，大灣區市場龐大，目前其國際貨物中有四分之三是經過香港國際機場配送世界各地，香港國際機場未來將持續加強、鞏固作為大灣區國際貨運門戶的角色。“我們計劃在東莞發展香港國際機場物流園，透過海空多式聯運，直達香港機場禁區的空運碼頭。此安排如同將我們的服務推前到東莞，令其貨運服務能更緊貼大灣區的腹地。”

郭鴻寧亦透露，香港國際機場正致力建設智能航空貨運社區，積極發展“香港國際機場貨運數據平台 HKIA Cargo”。“透過區塊鏈技術，將貨運代理、貨運站、航空公司等整個空運物流供應鏈整合於此平台上，令貨物的追蹤查詢更趨便利，並可達致數據能夠一次分享、數次使用，長遠有助進一步提升空運物流供應鏈的效率。”

Willy Lin: Strengthen competitiveness of Hong Kong enterprises to herald opportunities under “14th Five-Year” Plan

Hong Kong currently has about 340,000 small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which are veritably the mainstay of its economy as they constitute over 90% of its business establishments. **Willy Lin, Chairman of the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC) and Chairman of the Hong Kong Shippers' Council,** said that SMEs must get themselves better equipped early



as the development of technologies has led to the rise of many emerging industries, and HKPC will spare no effort to help SMEs capture the huge business opportunities under the “14th Five-Year” Plan.

Leverage new technologies to raise productivity

The “14th Five-Year” Plan clearly proposes to construct a Digital China, while the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* also proposes strengthening innovation and technology (I&T) cooperation in the Greater Bay Area. Lin estimated that 8.5 million people worldwide will lose their existing jobs sometime in the future, but 9.5 million new jobs will be created at the same time,

so enterprises should equip themselves with new technology applications as soon as possible. “HKPC will help SMEs while providing corresponding support in the areas of start-up support, digitalization and cybersecurity.”

Citing an example, he said that the “Smart Port” and high value-added logistics proposed by the Chief Executive in the latest *Policy Address* are closely related to the application of technologies in the logistics industry. “The advent of 5G technology has made smart autonomous driving gradually more widely adopted. The logistics industry’s competitiveness will improve effectively if autonomous driving can be widely adopted in areas such as container terminals and airports.”

“14th Five-Year” Plan is future growth engine

From a macro perspective, Lin believes that the biggest development opportunity for Hong Kong enterprises in the future undeniably lies in the “14th Five-Year” Plan. He added that HKPC has put formulated a slew of relevant support measures, including those to: 1. Support enterprises in strengthening I&T, support and participate in the construction of the National Comprehensive Technology Innovation Centre and the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in Lok Ma Chau Loop, and build a shared technology platform. 2. Promote the integrated development of technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics and Industry 4.0 with various industries. 3. Provide a “technological innovation dual circulation” center and platform, set up joint laboratories, jointly apply for projects co-funded by the Mainland and Hong Kong, and jointly hold high-level professional conferences and events. 4. Facilitate integrated development, promote intellectual property protection and transfer of science and technology achievements, and establish a platform for the “Belt and Road”.

Future development trends also include green economy. Lin believes that enterprises are set to capture huge business opportunities amid sustainable development related to greening and carbon reduction. A case in point is the logistics and transportation industry where the use of environment-friendly energy will be a major direction for future development. “In Hong Kong’s shipping industry, currently some enterprises have begun to use LNG, while green energy such as hydrogen energy and electric energy are developing rapidly. These areas are poised to involve very large investments in the next few decades, so enterprises should better equip themselves early.”

Li Jun: Construction of a shipping center with Hong Kong characteristics

Hong Kong is an important shipping hub in Asia today. **Li Jun, Deputy General Manager of Associated Maritime Company, a member of China Merchants Group**, said that this is particularly due to close interaction with the Mainland. From 1949 to 1979, relying on its strengths as a free port, Hong



Kong became a window and bridge for the Mainland to access the international shipping market. “At this stage, many Chinese and overseas Chinese shipowners fully leveraged Hong Kong’s special position to rapidly grow their business, turning Hong Kong into a genuine hub for international shipowners.”

The rise of Hong Kong as a shipping center

The Mainland’s import and export trade grew substantially during its reform and opening-up. Li noted that at that time, port construction restrictions made it difficult to open trunk liner routes, while Hong Kong took advantage of its superior position and deep-water ports to become an important hub port for several shipping routes and the main transit port for the Mainland. After 2004, amid the Mainland’s rapid growth in import and export trade, Hong Kong’s port development began to slow down and entered a new stage of development.

Greater Bay Area’s port cluster has unlimited potential

Looking back at the development of Hong Kong’s shipping industry, Li believes that it owed its success to several unique strengths. “First of all, ‘One Country, Two Systems’ has made Hong Kong not only a vital gateway for the Mainland to ‘go global’, but also an important entryway for countries around the world to access the Mainland. In addition, as an international financial center, Hong Kong offers considerable convenience for the asset-heavy shipping industry to seek financing.” He noted that there are currently 47 shipping companies listed in Hong Kong, which is also a world-renowned flag state (region), ranking the fourth largest ship registry in the world.

Li stressed that the vast Greater Bay Area hinterland will likely inject strong impetus into the future development of Hong Kong’s shipping industry. “From the perspective of container throughput, Hong Kong by itself only ranks ninth in the world, but the total container throughput of the port cluster in the Greater Bay Area is not only much larger than that of Singapore, but also rivals that of the Yangtze River Delta’s port cluster.”

Four suggestions to strengthen the position of Hong Kong’s shipping industry

The “14th Five-Year” Plan clearly states

that it will continue as in the past to support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international financial, shipping and trade center. Specifically, Li put forward four suggestions: First, Hong Kong can act as a bridge in the Greater Bay Area to connect with the international community, driving the Greater Bay Area to jointly build a world-class port cluster, airport cluster and high-end shipping service cluster. Second, fully leverage Hong Kong’s mature legal system and well-developed high-end service support capabilities to form a complementary structure with the other cities in the Greater Bay Area. Third, cultivate Hong Kong’s new functions in introducing innovative shipping technologies and incubating new shipping industries. Fourth, the HKSAR Government should team up with industry groups to actively make their voices heard in the international shipping industry, study and formulate industry rules and international standards with the characteristics of the new era, and comprehensively promote the upgrading of industry efficiency.

Li stressed that in the future, Hong Kong’s shipping industry should continue to strengthen its competitiveness by leveraging Hong Kong’s strengths made possible by “One Country, Two Systems”, its unique location and its mature capabilities in professional services such as legal and financial services.

Ian Kwok: Fortifying Hong Kong’s position as a leading air cargo hub

The Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) is a leading air cargo hub in Asia. According to **Ian Kwok, Acting General Manager, Aviation Logistics of Airport Authority Hong Kong**, HKIA has been the world’s busiest international cargo airport since 1996. It carries significant weight in Hong Kong’s foreign trade.

Hong Kong boasts excellent air freight efficiency

Kwok believes that the air freight efficiency of HKIA is underpinned by two main competitive edges. “Hong Kong has an expansive aviation network. Before COVID, some 120 airlines were operating in our airport and making way to about 220 destinations every day. Over half of the world’s population can be reached by planes departing from Hong Kong within

five hours’ time. The 24-hour customs clearance service offered on-site at our cargo terminal means that shipments can be accepted up to three hours before flight departure. This is the efficiency of courier services for many other airports.”

Targeting high value-added, high growth logistics

Kwok added that the HKIA will focus on developing in high value-added areas in future. “We envision to establish HKIA as the e-commerce hub of Asia. We have already allocated some land to a joint venture led by Alibaba’s Cainiao Network for the construction of a high-end logistics center. Upon its scheduled completion in 2023, the center will add 1.70 million tonnes to Hong Kong’s air cargo throughput.”

Temperature-controlled cargos are also undergoing expedited growth in recent years. Kwok pointed out that HKIA has been actively pursuing the leader’s position in temperature-controlled air transport. “As such, HKIA has built a series of facilities tailored for cold chain logistics. This will ensure that seamless cold chain services are available for temp-controlled shipments.” He added that HKIA has already obtained certifications from the highest standards around the world.

Connecting with GBA and aiming for smart development

Another growth direction for HKIA is to enhance global connectivity and accessibility. Speaking of the vast Greater Bay Area market, Kwok commented that HKIA will continue to strengthen and cement its role as the Greater Bay Area’s international cargo gateway. “We have plans to develop the HKIA logistics park in Dongguan. This arrangement would enable us to expand HKIA’s services to Dongguan, so that the airport’s cargo service can keep abreast with the development of our hinterland in Greater Bay Area.”

Kwok also revealed that HKIA is working towards the establishment of a smart air cargo community. “Riding on blockchain technology, the entire air logistics supply chain will be integrated onto this platform, and shipment tracking and enquiry will become more convenient. In the long run, the efficiency of the air logistics supply chain will be further improved.” 



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“十四五”的過去與未來

The Past and Future of “14th Five-Year” Plan

“十四五”規劃顧名思義是國家的第14個五年規劃。中國規劃經濟沿襲自前蘇聯，自1953年第一個五年計劃以來，已歷經70個寒暑。當中雖經過不少曲折挑戰，但藉着不斷完善與改進，今天中國的規劃經濟已愈見成熟，成為引領國家不斷前行的領航員。

China's planned economy was modeled on that of the former Soviet Union, and 70 years have passed since the release of its “1st Five-Year” Plan in 1953. Through continuous improvement and refinement, China's planned economy has become increasingly mature today and is now a pacesetter leading the unrelenting progress of the country.

由“五年計劃”到“五年規劃”

今

天中國的“五年規劃”其實原稱“五年計劃”，是前蘇聯創立的經濟制度。原港區人大代表劉佩瓊指出，1953年中國制定第一個五年計劃，就是照搬蘇聯的做法，當時中蘇關係友好，蘇聯亦派出大批專家來華援助。但到1957年第二個五年計劃時，因應中蘇關係惡化，蘇聯撤出全部援華項目。

“當時毛澤東提出中國要自力更生，要多、快、好、省建設社會主義，



劉佩瓊 Priscilla Lau

經濟轉型 富國之本

其後中國經濟逐步轉型，市場經濟的比重上升，過去硬性設定經濟指標的形式已不合時宜。因此今天制定五年規劃時，會分別制定預期性指標和約束性指標。“預期性指標是軟性的預測，變動較大；而約束性指標則是務必達到，因此地方官員如未能完成國家的指標，有機會面臨處罰、調職等，這是中國式規劃經濟的特點之一。”

並逐漸演變成後來的‘大躍進’政策，對國民經濟造成不少衝擊，第二個五年計劃也未能完成。”劉佩瓊認為，儘管其後中國仍堅持計劃經濟，但效果可說未如理想，因此到鄧小平上台後，中國逐漸轉型到市場經濟。“1992年鄧小平南巡，指出‘市場經濟不等於資本主義，社會主義也有市場’，肯定了市場經濟的貢獻。自此中國經濟改革不斷完善，“五年計劃”也在2006年正式更名“五年規劃”。”

蘇式計劃經濟過於僵化

中國曾長期實施蘇聯式的計劃經濟，期間經濟發展強差人意。劉佩瓊分析，這其實與有關制度的缺陷有關。蘇式計劃經濟的特色，是國家擁有所有資源並負責作分配，而在分配上會盡量以平均的原則處理，結果造成了“做又三十六，不做也三十六”的情況。“不論多努力，大家所得的薪水基本相同，結果造成勞動積極性低下，人民缺乏誘因去發展經濟。”

此外，國家會每年制定生產多少鋼鐵、棉布、糧食等，並以“總產出”最大化為目標，劉佩瓊認為其缺點也顯而易見，就是造成資源錯配與浪費。例如1960年代三線建設時，曾在四川的攀枝花市設置鋼鐵廠，然後由國家統籌分配鋼鐵到上海，可想象當中的物流成本十分高昂。“若交由市場去做，企業會考慮成本，可能便會改由較近的湖北輸入鋼鐵。”又例如生產拖拉機等產品時，常常不顧實際需求、只求生產最大化，結果造成大量倉存積壓與浪費。

而經濟轉型期間，政府的職能也相應地改變，由以往“全能型”政府，逐漸減少直接干預，並實行“放權讓利”。劉佩瓊闡釋，這主要體現在國家放權予企業，中央放權予地方。“例如改革開放初期曾實施‘財政包乾制’，各省每年只需向中央繳交一定稅收，其餘則可保留，實際就是中央把部分財政權下放。結果成功激活了地方的積極性，令國民經濟快速成長。”但此做法亦衍生了地方主義的問題，因此後來逐步改為“分稅制”，平衡中央與地方的財政收入，奠下往後經濟騰飛的堅實基礎。

今天中國已踏入第14個五年規劃，內容不斷改進、因時制宜，以適應瞬息萬變的國際及國內形勢。例如近年推進“三次分配”，鼓勵社會力量自願通過民間捐贈、慈善事業、志願行動等方式濟困扶弱；強化反壟斷、深入推進公平競爭政策，推動高品質發展；還有落實“能耗雙控”政策，期望到2035年，能源資源可優化配置、全面節約制度更加成熟，努力爭取2060年前實現碳中和。

上述內容為本會主辦的國情研習班系列：“十四五”規劃與香港發展”之撮要。

From five-year “plans” to “guidelines”

China's five-year plans today are an economic system created by the former Soviet Union. Priscilla Lau, former HKSAR deputy to the National People's Congress, noted that China copied the former Soviet Union's approach in formulating its “1st Five-Year” Plan in 1953.

“At that time, Mao Zedong stated that China should be self-reliant and aim to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. This gradually evolved into the Great Leap Forward policy later, which caused a lot of impact on the national economy. The ‘2nd Five-Year’ Plan also could not be completed.” In Lau's view, although China continued to adhere to the planned economy after that, the results were not as good as they should be, so after Deng Xiaoping came to power, it gradually transformed into a market economy. “During his tour of southern China in 1992, Deng noted that ‘a market economy is not capitalism, because there are markets under socialism too’, thus affirming the contribution of the market economy. Since then, China's economic reform has improved incessantly, and the five-year plans have been referred to in Chinese as ‘guidelines’ instead of as ‘plans’ since 2006.”

Soviet-style planned economy was too rigid

China adopted a Soviet-style planned economy for a long time, during which its economic development was far from satisfactory. According to Lau's analysis, it was actually due to system defects. The Soviet-style planned economy was characterized by the state owning all the resources and being responsible for their distribution, while distribution was as much as possible based on an egalitarian principle, thus leading to “everyone getting 36 yuan no matter whether they did the work or not”. “Everyone got basically the same pay no matter how hard they worked, which resulted in low motivation for workers and lack of incentives for people to develop the economy.”

In addition, the state would determine how much steel, cotton and grain were to be produced every year, with the aim of maximizing “total output”. To Lau, its shortcoming was clear, i.e., it led to misallocation and waste of resources. For example, during the construction of the Third-Line in the 1960s, an iron and steel plant was set up in Panzhihua, Sichuan, from where iron and steel were distributed to Shanghai under the oversight of the state. It is conceivable that the logistics costs involved were exorbitantly high. “If it was left to the market, due to business cost considerations, iron and steel would instead have been obtained from Hubei, which is closer to Shanghai.” Another example is that when manufacturing products such as tractors, actual needs were often ignored to


give priority to maximizing output, resulting in a huge amount of inventory backlog and waste.

Economic transformation is the foundation of the country's wealth

China's economy has transformed gradually since then, with the market economy playing an increasingly important role, while the past practice of rigidly setting economic indicators has become outdated. Hence, it sets expected indicators and binding indicators separately when formulating five-year plans nowadays. "Expected indicators are soft estimates with large variations, while binding indicators must be met, so local government officials failing to meet the country's targets may face punishments, job changes, etc. This is one of the characteristics of China's planned economy."

During the period of economic transformation, the government's functions

also changed accordingly from being an omnipotent government of the past to gradual reduction of direct intervention, as well as delegation of power and interests. Lau explained that this was mainly reflected in the state delegating interests to enterprises and the Central Government delegating power to local governments. "For example, in the early days of reform and opening-up, a 'fiscal contracting system' was put in place where the provinces only had to pay a certain amount of taxes to the Central Government while retaining the rest every year. This was actually the Central Government delegating some of its fiscal powers. Consequently, it successfully motivated the local governments, enabling the national economy to grow rapidly." However, this practice also led to the problem of localism, so it was gradually changed to a "tax-sharing system" to balance the fiscal revenues of the central and local governments, laying a solid foundation for the economy to take off later.

Today, China has embarked on its "14th Five-Year" Plan, constantly improving its content and adapting it to the times in order to cope with the changing international and domestic situations. For example, in recent years, it has pushed on "tertiary distribution" to encourage the society to voluntarily provide vulnerable groups with assistance and support through private donations, charitable undertakings and volunteer actions; strengthened its anti-monopoly policy and advanced its fair competition policy to promote high-quality development; and implemented its policy for "dual control" of total energy consumption and intensity, aiming for an optimal allocation of energy resources and a more mature comprehensive resource conservation system by 2035 and striving to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060. 

This is an abstract of the Chamber's National Studies Class: "14th Five-Year Plan and Hong Kong's Development".



培育大灣區企業領袖人才

Grooming Talented Business Leaders for Greater Bay Area

粵港澳大灣區機遇無限，不同產業均需要人才革新以推動發展。大灣區商學院早前正式成立，積極連繫區內眾多學術機構和公私營機構，希望結成合作夥伴，旨在為大灣區培養優秀的企業領袖人才。

Talent reform is essential to foster development of various industries in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). The recently founded GBA Business School is taking an active role in connecting the academics, public, and private organizations in the area, so as to nurture excellent corporate leaders for the Greater Bay Area.

廣東省人力資源和社會保障廳去年八月發佈《粵港澳大灣區(內地)急需緊缺人才目錄》，採用數據來源於粵港澳大灣區內地九個城市共16,959家規模以上和國家高新技術樣本企業，覆蓋七大戰略性新興產業和其他重點產業共26類，發現需求人才總量超過33萬人，當中金融、科學研究和技術服務業、教育培訓對本科及以上學歷人才需求殷切。

大灣區求才若渴

大灣區求才若渴，人才培育及發掘份外重要。大灣區商學院校長陳志輝專於策略市場學和跨文化市場學，投身教育界多年，見證市場對學術人才的需求變遷。“大灣區覆蓋面龐大，地區生產總值更可媲美東京灣區、三藩市(舊金山)灣區和紐約灣區，足見其市場之大及人才需求之急切”。

早前成立的大灣區商學院以協調各界、培育領袖人才、促進大灣區的持續發展成方向，以凝聚東西文化和科技創新為己任，以培育具國際視野的商業領袖為目

標，期望配合區內先進科研，能帶動區內的商貿發展。

陳志輝透露，學院已與粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟及數碼港等相關機構簽署合作備忘錄，希望日後連繫更多大灣區眾多學術機構和公私營機構結成合作夥伴，扮演“超級橋樑”角色，協調各界並匯聚人才，為大灣區建設和發展出謀獻策。“未來將逐步開辦行政人員證書或文憑、工商管理碩士(MBA)、高級行政人員工商管理碩士(EMBA)及工商管理博士(DBA)等課程，招收在職人士為主。”

師資理論與實踐並重

作為國際金融、航運、貿易中心和國際航空樞紐，香港擁有高度國際化、法治化的營商環境及遍佈全球的商業網絡，但陳志輝指出，“香港地價高且市場有限，不利整體經濟的長期發展，與大灣區各城市互相取長補短，形成多方位的合作格局，產生協同效應。”

本着“因時因地、實事求是”的辦學理念，陳志輝表示教材及課



陳志輝 Andrew Chan

程會因應當下市場的需求作出調整，理論與實踐並重。除了積極製作《大灣區戰略新思維》高峰會系列，邀請社會各界領袖，分享實戰經驗和知識之外，受邀的任教導師亦同樣是相關行業的創業者或佼佼者，兼有一定相關學術水平及業內經驗，故可教授並分享行業實用的知識及發展路向。

學院如多元化創業平台

“與傳統學院不同，我們講究師生關係，彼此學習成長，距離感較少，鼓勵共同發展一個創意理念或產品，由已在行業領域深耕一段時間的導師帶領人脈不





太廣或經驗不多的學生實踐創意想法，共同把創意創新落地及產品化。”陳志輝表示，學院亦會為創業學員和有意投資者穿針引線，將創新產品推出市場，形容學院猶如多元化、多功能的一條龍創業高等培育平台。

陳志輝強調，創業創新有賴官產學研多個界別共同推動和協調，營造鼓勵創新創意的社會氛圍，期望未來學院可以充當聯繫各界的平台角色，為大灣區的發展培育更多優秀的創業家和企業。

According to the *List of Sought-After Talent Categories in Greater Bay Area (Mainland)* published by the Department of Labor and Social Security of Guangdong Province in August 2021, more than 330,000 talents are needed. Amongst them, the sectors of finance, scientific research and technology service, as well as education and training are in urgent need of talents who have at least completed their undergraduate studies.

Talents in high demand in Greater Bay Area

Andrew Chan, The President of GBA Business School, is a specialist in strategic marketing and cross-cultural marketing. The

seasoned educator has witnessed the changes in the market's demand for academic talents. "The Greater Bay Area has a wide geographic coverage, and its regional GDP is comparable to that of the Tokyo Bay Area, the San Francisco Bay Area and the New York Bay Area. The market is huge and there is pressing need for talents to support its growth".

The recently founded GBA Business School aims at coordinating all sectors to nurture leaders to promote the continuous development of the Greater Bay Area. Committed to developing business leaders with an international perspective, the School hopes to create momentum to the region's commerce and trade development.

According to Chan, the School has already signed memoranda of understanding with the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Entrepreneurs' Alliance, Cyberport and other related organizations. It envisions to connect with more collaborators and act as a "super bridge" to coordinate various sectors and converge talents. "In the future, we will gradually organize executive certificate or diploma programs, as well as MBA, EMBA and DBA courses. Our students will be mainly recruited from working professionals."

Theories and practices in action

Although the highly international business environment of Hong Kong

is supported by its sound legal system and extensive business network, "the expensive land in Hong Kong and a limited domestic market are both unfavorable for the long-term development of the overall economy. By working with other Greater Bay Area cities and by complementing each other's strengths, synergy can be generated from multi-direction cooperation," said Chan.

Chan further explained that the teaching materials and the curriculum of the Business School will be adjusted according to current market circumstances; both theories and practices will be emphasized. Leaders from different sectors of the society are invited to share their real-life experience. In addition, instructors are all entrepreneurs or market leaders with relevant industrial and academic experiences. Thus, they can teach and share practical knowledge from the industry and the development roadmap.

Diversified entrepreneurial platform

"Unlike traditional institutes, we place a lot of importance on the relationship between instructors and students. They learn from each other and grow together. We encourage them to co-develop creative ideas or products, such that instructors who already have a stronghold in their sectors could guide less-experienced students who are yet to develop their own networks to transform creativity into practice. They can work together to marketize innovation and to create actual products out of ideas." Chan said that the Business School will also link up students who are starting their own businesses with potential investors such that innovative products could be rolled out to the market.

Chan emphasized that innovation and entrepreneurialism are both dependent on the facilitation and coordination from the industries, the academia, the research community and other sectors, which could help create an encouraging social atmosphere for innovation. The GBA Business School looks forward to acting as the platform that connects different sectors and to grooming excellent entrepreneurs and building new businesses for the growth of the Greater Bay Area.

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Integrate into “Dual Circulation” for Win-Win Outcome



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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

香港與祖國唇齒相依，國家“雙循環”戰略佈局對香港有深遠的影響。香港應抓緊機遇，充分發揮“一國兩制”的獨特優勢，在新形勢下積極融入國家的新發展格局。

Hong Kong's interdependence with the motherland means that China's "dual circulation" strategy has far-reaching implications for it. Hong Kong should seize the opportunity to fully leverage its unique strengths under "One Country, Two Systems" to actively integrate into the country's new development paradigm in the new situation.

“雙循環”是要加快構建以國內大循環為主體、國內國際“雙循環”相互促進的新發展格局，旨在釋放內需潛力，以創新驅動、高品質供給引領和創造新需求，使建設超大規模的國內市場成為一個可持續的過程，令內循環成為國內經濟持續發展的主要動力來源，同時實行高水平對外開放，為世界提供更加廣闊的市場機會，塑造我國參與國際合作和競爭的新優勢，構建共商、共建、共享、共贏新格局，帶動世界經濟復甦。

藉新格局突破香港發展瓶頸

毋庸置疑，構建“雙循環”新發展格局是國家系統性深層次變革。對於這

項國家新戰略，港人有多少認識？香港應該如何抓緊在新形勢下的定位，發揮好“一國兩制”的制度優勢，積極投入構建這個新發展格局，藉此突破自身的發展瓶頸？特區政府又應如何令廣大市民擁抱這些機遇，繼而找到適合自己的發展出路？凡此種種，均需要特區政府發揮領導的角色，提供適切的支援及連繫促成其事。

香港與祖國緊密相連，“雙循環”必然是關乎香港未來的戰略佈局。新冠肺炎疫情大大加速了世界變局，加劇逆全球化的趨勢，產業鏈重新洗牌，國際貿易和投資大幅萎縮。根據經濟合作與發展組織的數字，去年全球的外國直接投資按年大幅下滑近四成，中國是少數逆勢增長的主要經濟體之一。與此同時，保護主義和單邊主義在一些國家盛行，地緣政治風險上升，更有國家為了遏制中國經濟發展，不斷找藉口粗暴干涉中國內政，作出不符合國際法的所謂“制裁”。香港在這場大國博弈中不能幸免，故此“雙循環”將是“於變局中開新局”的出路。

綜觀任何大國的經濟發展規律，均是逐步從外向型發展模式，轉變為以內循環為主。國家經過多年由出口帶動的高速增長後，已邁進高質量發展的階段，而且國家具有全球最大規模的工業體系，還包括14億人口的超大規模內需市場，當中更有四億多屬於中等收入群，可見我國正處於新型工業化、資訊化、城鎮化、農業現代化快速發展階段，投資需求潛力龐大。

透過大灣區迎接“雙循環”發展機遇

粵港澳大灣區（“大灣區”）無疑是香港參與內循環的最佳切入點，香港的支柱產業固然大有可為，新興產業、創新科技更是如魚得水，可與大灣區的產業配套發展人工智能、生物醫療科技等產業，推動經濟轉型。而各行各業例如文化創意、高等教育、人力培訓、醫療，以至各種高質素的香港



品牌，亦可馳騁於這個大市場。再者，香港作為國際金融、航運、商貿中心、全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐，處於“雙循環”發展格局中內、外循環的交匯點，可連接東南亞國家聯盟、《區域全面經濟伙伴關係協定》及“一帶一路”等區域經濟，發揮香港在“一國兩制”下的優勢，爭取成為“雙循環”樞紐。

當然，要構建“雙循環”仍需很多部署，亦有待解決各種瓶頸問題和制度的壁壘。香港其中一項部署應是推動金融更好服務實體經濟和健全現代流通體系，發揮資本市場對於推動科技、資本和實體經濟高水準循環的樞紐作用。香港是全球三大金融中心之一，亦是中國的國際金融中心，角色至關重要。它可在創新金融、絲路金融、民生金融及綠色金融等領域與內地加強合作，促進創新科技與創新金融的深度融合，帶動首次公開招股、財富管理和人民幣離岸市場加快發展，推動人民幣國際化。此外，在“雙循環”新發展格局下，數字人民幣的戰略作用將更為重要，大灣區已被指定為試點之一，香港可充當數字人民幣走出國際的“排頭兵”，同時推動香港金融向數字化轉型。

寄望年青人摒除誤解

展望未來，我期望港人，特別是年青人，認識到“雙循環”對香港未來發展的重要性，並把目光放遠，不要因誤解和偏見而妨礙他們到內地追尋夢想。中國是引領全球經濟復甦的一大引擎，香港要振興疫後經濟，必定要更深度融入國家的發展大局，令經濟復甦之路走得更快更穩。🌀

“Dual circulation” is about accelerating the construction of a new development paradigm with domestic circulation as the mainstay and domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other. It aims to unleash the potential of domestic demand, leading and creating new demand with innovation-driven and high-quality supply to make the construction of a large-scale domestic market a sustainable process and to make domestic circulation the main source of driving force for the sustainable development of the domestic economy, while implementing a high-level opening-up to the rest of the world to provide the world with broader market opportunities and shape China's new advantages in participating in international cooperation and competition, thus building a new win-win paradigm for extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits to stimulate global economic recovery.



Overcome Hong Kong's development bottleneck through the new paradigm

Undoubtedly, constructing the new “dual circulation” development paradigm is a systematic deep-level reform of the country. How much do Hong Kongers know about this new national strategy? How should Hong Kong anchor its position in the new situation to leverage its institutional strengths under “One Country, Two Systems” to actively engage in the construction of this new development paradigm, thereby overcoming its own development bottleneck? How should the HKSAR government make the general public embrace these opportunities to find a development path that suits them? All of these require the HKSAR Government to play a leading role in providing appropriate support and connections to make things happen.

“Dual circulation” is bound to be a strategic initiative for Hong Kong's future as it is closely linked with the motherland. The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly accelerated the changes in the world and intensified the trend of deglobalization, leading to reshuffling of industrial chains and significant shrinking of international trade and investments. According to figures from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), global foreign direct investment fell sharply last year by nearly 40% year-on-year, with China being one of the few major economies that grew against the trend. At the same time, protectionism

and unilateralism were prevalent in some countries, leading to rising geopolitical risks. Some countries, in order to curb China's economic growth, were constantly finding excuses to flagrantly interfere in China's internal affairs and imposed “sanctions” that are not in line with international law. Hong Kong is not immune to the rivalry between major powers, so “dual circulation” will be a pathway for it to “open up a new horizon in the midst of changes”.

Looking at the laws of economic development of any major country, it usually involves a gradual shift from an outward-oriented development model to an inward-looking one. China has entered a stage of high-quality development after years of rapid exports-driven growth. Moreover, it has the world's largest industrial system. It also has a super-large domestic demand market of 1.4 billion people, including over 400 million in the middle-income group. It is evident that our country is in the stage of rapid development of new industrialization, information technology application, urbanization and agricultural modernization, so there is a huge potential for investment demand.

Embrace “dual circulation” development opportunities through Greater Bay Area

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (“Greater Bay Area”) is undeniably the best entry point for Hong Kong to participate in “domestic circulation”. Hong Kong's pillar industries will have a big part to play, while its emerging and I&T industries will be in their element, so they can complement the industries in the Greater Bay Area to develop AI, biomedical technology and other industries to boost economic transformation. Various industries such as cultural creativity, higher education, personnel training and medical care, as well as high-quality Hong Kong brands, can also grow rapidly in this big market. Furthermore, as an international financial, shipping, commerce and trade center and a global offshore RMB business hub, Hong Kong is at the intersection of domestic and international circulations in the “dual circulation” development paradigm. As such, it can connect with regional economies such as ASEAN, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the “Belt and Road”, leveraging its strengths under “One Country, Two Systems” to strive to become a “dual circulation” hub.

Certainly, constructing the “dual circulation” paradigm still needs a lot of groundwork,

and various bottleneck and institutional barriers also have to be addressed. One of the areas Hong Kong should focus on is to drive the financial sector to better serve the real economy and build a sound modern circulation system, leveraging the pivotal role of the capital markets in promoting the high-standard circulation of technology, capital and the real economy. Hong Kong has a crucial role as it is not only one of the world's three major financial centers, but also China's international financial center. It can strengthen cooperation with the Mainland in areas such as innovative finance, Silk Road finance, people's livelihood finance and green finance, promote in-depth integration of innovative technology and innovative finance, drive the rapid development of initial public offerings, wealth management and the RMB offshore market, and boost the internationalization of the RMB. In addition, under the new “dual circulation” development paradigm, the strategic role of the digital RMB will become even more important, and the Greater Bay Area has been designated as one of the pilot sites. Hong Kong can act as a “vanguard” for the digital RMB to go global, while promoting the digital transformation of its financial sector.

Young people should avoid misunderstandings

Looking to the future, I hope that Hong Kongers, especially young people, will realize the importance of “dual circulation” to Hong Kong's future development and look farther so that misunderstandings and prejudices will not hinder them from pursuing their dreams in the Mainland. China is a major engine leading the global economic recovery. To boost its post-pandemic economy, Hong Kong must integrate more deeply into the country's overall development to make its economic recovery faster and more stable. 🔄

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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銀髮創業 再攀高峰

Silver-haired Startup Entrepreneurs Scale New Heights

創業不是年青人的專利，長者憑藉其豐富經驗、專業知識和充裕資金，同樣可以在創業這條跑道上突圍而出。有退休大學教授成功研發人工智能中英雙語翻譯引擎，並獲多間金融企業、上市公司及專業翻譯公司青睞。

Harnessing rich experience, professional expertise and adequate capital, seniors are fully capable of starting new businesses. A retired university professor has successfully developed an AI Chinese-English translation engine which is gaining favor with financial institutions, listed companies and professional translation houses.

根 據香港交易所資料，過去十年間，專門處理上市公司招股書及公司上市後年報及其他文件的財經印刷業務持續增長，預計行業總收益將增長53%至20億元，足見財經翻譯市場充滿商機。

香港大學計算機科學系榮休教授錢玉麟手執教鞭逾30年，一手成立香港大學計算機科學系，鑽研深度學習科技的應用，67歲退下教學火線，但他退休不言休。2018年，錢玉麟在70



(左起) 錢玉麟及陳敏兒
(From Left) Francis Chin and Bethany Chan

歲之齡決定跨界，夥同妻子、曾於投資銀行任職的計算機科學系博士**陳敏兒**，以及於翻譯界、財經印刷打滾多年的友人**洪振東**共同創辦領先業界、專為中英互譯財經文件而設的AI翻譯引擎“譯谷”，一嘗“做老闆”滋味。

夫妻檔創業向女兒取經

錢玉麟憶述，早在任教職時便萌生在專業行業加以利用AI深度學習特點的構思，退休後付諸行動，與團隊耗時約一年，發展並透過AI深度學習技術，成功研發中英雙語翻譯引擎“譯谷”平台，尤其切合財經翻譯專業需要，可全天候運作從不間斷，能減省翻譯人手及核對時間。具深度學習特點的“譯谷”隨着使用量增加，其所收集的數據日漸龐大並不斷成長，令翻譯更形準確。

首次夫妻檔創業，陳敏兒笑言創業初期曾向女兒取經，明白到產品的推廣和提案是十分重要。“過去翻譯工作一般都傾向人手完成，業界對智能翻譯引擎的認識不多，我們推廣時要特別強調這個平台能夠大大縮短翻譯初稿及人手核對的時間，而這亦正正切合業界的需求，最開心是獲得客戶的讚賞，為我們帶來無比的滿足感。”

“譯谷”成立三年已達收支平衡，今年更入選香港科技園的企業飛躍計劃及勝出香港貿易發展局主辦的初創企業培育計劃“創業快線”，有助他們迅速擴展業務及開拓新市場。目前

“譯谷”已組成約十人的團隊，並擁有逾20個企業客戶，包括金融企業、上市公司、財經印刷公司及翻譯公司等。

樂齡創業 培訓“新手”

縱然人生和工作閱歷豐富，但二人坦言創業不易，“凡事一腳踢”，如同新手由零開始去學習和實踐。“我們公司規模不大，事無大小如招聘人手、產品推廣、客戶服務及收益回報等營運事宜都要兼顧。”錢玉麟直言“真的少些心血都不行”，但箇中滿足感又難以言喻。

錢玉麟執教鞭多年，始終抱有作育英才的使命。因此，“譯谷”傾向聘請缺乏工作經驗的大學畢業生或研究生，為他們提供一個實踐和多元學習的平台，待羽翼已豐時再投入社會迎接新挑戰。錢玉麟形容公司就像孵化企業，培訓初出茅廬的“新手”，吸引人才留港發展，彼此關係更是亦師亦友。

資金、技術更勝一籌

市場不乏積極投入發展人工智能的公司，但錢玉麟觀察到大多數缺乏明確定位，一方面希望各方面都能兼備，但往往令產品的特性和執行方向失焦，更甚是令執行團隊陷入混亂及出現人才流失。“企業擁有清晰、持之以恆的發展方向，有助留住人才及推出優質產品，填補市場的空缺。”

與缺乏資金和技術支持的年青創業者不同，錢玉麟表示，自己擁有多年行業經驗、人脈關係及充裕財政，因而有空間拒絕有意注資並參與經營權的合作方，以確保自己能夠完全掌握營運方向。“做了半世打工仔，現在終於當上老闆，凡事可以自己作主。”

As revealed by HKEX data, the financial press specializing in IPO prospectuses, annual reports and other listed company documents has seen sustainable growth in the past ten years. Total revenue of the sector is expected to increase by 53% to HKD2 billion. Indeed, there are very attractive business opportunities in financial translation.

Francis Chin, Emeritus Professor of the Department of Computer Science at the University of Hong Kong, had a long career in teaching that spanned over three decades. At the age of 70 after his retirement, he formed a team with his wife **Bethany Chan**, PhD in computer and information sciences with a career background in investment banking, and his friend Colin Hong, who has years of hands-on experience in the translation and financial printing sectors. Together, they founded DeepTranslate, an industry leading AI translation engine tailored for Chinese and English translation of financial documents.

Husband-and-wife team gains insights from daughter

Chin recalled that he first got the idea to



“譯谷”勝出貿易發展局主辦的初創企業培育計劃“創業快線”
DeepTranslate has won the HKTDTC startup competition.

apply AI deep learning in professional sectors back in his teaching days. After retiring, he spent about a year with his team to develop DeepTranslate, a Chinese and English translation engine platform that caters to the professional needs of financial translation. Operating 24/7, the platform cuts both manpower and proofreading time. Translation accuracy is constantly improved as the system continues to harvest data and expand its database.

This is the first time they have founded a startup as a husband-and-wife team. Chan said in the early stage of the venture they sought advice from their daughter, who stressed the importance of product promotion and proposal. “The sector knows little about AI translation engines and our promotion efforts must emphasize how this platform can drastically reduce the time for preparing translation drafts and manual proofreading.”

Now, three years later, DeepTranslate has broken even. This year, the company

was selected for HKSTP’s LEAP program and won the HKTDC startup competition. These accolades empowered them for quick business expansion and access to new markets. Currently, DeepTranslate has a workforce of about ten people and provides service to more than 20 corporate clients, including financial institutions and listed companies.

Senior business starters training fresh blood


The couple admit that starting a business is never easy. Just like freshmen, they had to learn and put knowledge into practice from scratch. “DeepTranslate is not a big company and we have to oversee everything.” That notwithstanding, Chin said the sense of satisfaction is great beyond words.

A long-time educator, Chin still has a strong desire to cultivate talent. When it comes to recruitment, DeepTranslate is partial to university graduates or postgraduates with no working experience. Chin described his company as an incubator that trains green

horns at the beginning of their careers, thus attracting talent to stay and grow in Hong Kong. They are the young starters’ mentors and friends.

Strengths in capital and technology

Many companies are actively developing AI solutions but Chin finds that most of them do not have defined market positioning. As a result, product features and direction of operation get out of focus, or worst still, the operating team get bogged down and brain drain follows. “Businesses must have a clear direction to retain talent and produce quality products that fill market voids.”

Chin said that, unlike young startup entrepreneurs who lack capital and technical support, he has years of experience, strong networks and good finance. He is therefore in a position to turn down potential partners who propose capital participation for a say in business operation. He ensures that he has total control of the company’s business direction. 



中總論壇展望2022經濟 CGCC Forum Explores 2022 Economic Outlook

本會舉辦今年首項重點活動“中總論壇”，從宏觀角度展望經濟發展。今年財政司長陳茂波應邀擔任主旨演講嘉賓，北京大學新結構經濟學研究院院長林毅夫、商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華及香港交易所董事總經理兼首席中國經濟學家巴曙松擔任專題演講嘉賓，分別展望香港功能定位、區域多邊合作以及宏觀經濟走勢。

論壇亦設有對談環節，邀請林毅夫、邱騰華、創新及科技局常任秘書長蔡淑嫻、中國光大環境（集團）有限公司董事會主席王天義及團結香港基金高級副總裁兼公共政策研究院院長黃元山擔任嘉賓，探討香港如何應對挑戰與抓緊機遇。

論壇演講內容精華請參看下期《商薈》。(14/1)

The Chamber's first highlighted event for this year, the CGCC Forum gave analyses on the economic outlook from a macroscopic perspective. **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary**, was invited to be the keynote speaker. Guest speakers in this year were: **Justin Lin, Dean of Institute of New Structural Economics of Peking University**; **Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development** and **Ba Shusong, Managing Director and Chief China Economist of Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited**. They looked on ahead to the function positioning of Hong Kong, bilateral and regional cooperation and the macroeconomic trend.

Their speeches were followed by a panel discussion where the guest speakers, including Lin, Yau, **Annie Choi, Permanent Secretary for Innovation and Technology**; **Wang Tianyi, Chairman of the Board of China Everbright Environment Group Limited** and **Stephen Wong, Senior Vice President & Executive Director of Public Policy Institute of Our Hong Kong Foundation** shared views on the issues about challenges and opportunities in Hong Kong.

For the highlights of the speeches, please refer to the next issue of CGCC Vision. (14/1)





洞悉海南自貿港商機 Seeking Business Opportunities in Hainan Free Trade Port

粵

港澳大灣區委員會、內地及台灣事務委員會合辦“香港企業在海南自貿港”專題交流會，海南省商務廳副廳長李總介紹海南省最新政策，香港海南商會會長陳明謙及常務副會長潘家德、本會副會長張學修分享在海南營商多年經驗、以及在自貿港建設下港商的商機。(20/12) 📍

Greater Bay Area Committee, Mainland and Taiwan Affairs Committee have co-organized a exchange session about Hong Kong Enterprises in Hainan Free Trade Port. **Li Xie, Deputy Director of Hainan Provincial Foreign Investment Administrative Office**, has introduced the latest policies of the Province. **Denny Chan, Chairman of the Hong Kong Hainan Commercial Association; Jeffrey Pun, Standing Vice-Chairman of the Association** and **Charles Cheung, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber**, have shared about their experiences in operating business in Hainan and their insights for Hong Kong enterprises' opportunities in Hainan Free Trade Port. (20/12) 📍



中國國際貿易促進委員會駐香港代表處首席代表王冠男（右三）到訪，探討在後疫情時期雙方在產業交流、貿易仲裁、知識產權保護等方面合作。本會會長袁武表示，中總近年積極推動香港加入區域經濟合作，在與貿促會長期合作的基礎上，可發揮各自優勢，聚焦大灣區建設及 RCEP 帶來的龐大機遇。(23/12)

Wang Guannan (third from right), **Chief Representative of the Representative Office in Hong Kong of the CCPIT**, has visited the Chamber to explore possibilities for cooperation in the post-epidemic era, especially in the areas including industrial exchanges, trade arbitration, and intellectual property protection. **Yuen Mo, the Chamber's Chairman**, has said that the Chamber actively promote Hong Kong's participation in regional economic cooperation in recent years. On the basis of cooperation, the Chamber and CCPIT will be able to exploit their advantages for focusing on the establishment of the Greater Bay Area and grasping opportunities from RCEP. (23/12)



接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

1. 伊朗駐港總領事 Alireza Esmaeil Zadeh (左) (8/12)
Alireza Esmaeil Zadeh (left), Consul-General of Iran in HKSAR
2. 香港生產力促進局數碼轉型部總經理陳仲文 (左三) (7/12)
Alex Chan (third from left), General Manager of Digital Transformation Division of HKPC



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 內地及台灣事務委員會舉辦座談會，邀請江蘇省駐香港經貿代表處主任袁明擔任嘉賓，介紹江蘇省“十四五”規劃重點內容及蘇港合作新機遇。(11/11)

Yuan Ming, Director of the Jiangsu Economic and Trade Office in Hong Kong, was invited as the speaker in a seminar organized by the Mainland and Taiwan Affairs Committee. He has introduced “14th Five-Year” Plan policies in Jiangsu and opportunities brought by co-operation between the Province and Hong Kong. (11/11)

2. 創科及創意文化委員前往數碼港訪問交流，參觀智慧政府創新實驗室、“科技 x 藝術 - 超乎想像”數碼藝術展及 CyberLab，並與一眾數碼港初創公司交流，了解本港創科產業發展情況。(20/12)

Committee Members from the InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee have visited the Smart Government Innovation LAB, “Art X Technology: Beyond Imagination” digital gallery and CyberLab in the Cyberport. Participants have also met with some startup representatives for understanding about the local development of innovation industry. (20/12)

3. 婦女委員會參加大埔慈山寺“慈森·山林療癒”體驗，藉山林浴洗滌身心靈，用五感與大自然建立聯繫，遠離繁囂，療癒身心，並於寺內品嚐素齋及參觀慈山寺佛教藝術博物館。(27/11)

Members of Ladies' Committee have experienced the forest bath activity in Tsz Shan Monastery. At the venue, they have also tasted veggie cuisines and have visited the Buddhist Art Museum. (27/11)