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中總論壇：增強發展動能 提升競爭優勢
CGCC Forum: Building Stronger Growth Momentum for
Greater Competitive Advantage

初創助力醫療機械人技術研發
Start-up Helps R&D in Medical Robotics

目錄 CONTENTS

JAN 2023



會長的話 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

- 4** 復常通關為港注入新動能
Resumption of Normal Travel Injects New Impetus into Hong Kong's Economy

政經縱橫 SPOTLIGHT



- 7** 中總論壇：增強發展動能 提升競爭優勢
CGCC Forum: Building Stronger Growth Momentum for Greater Competitive Advantage
- 22** 向外國商會推廣大灣區機遇
Promoting Opportunities of the Greater Bay Area to Foreign Chambers of Commerce
- 31** 中國式現代化強國之路
Chinese Style Modernization Will Pave Way for a Prosperous China



- 17** 大灣區擔當碳中和先行者
Greater Bay Area Poised for Carbon Neutral Forerunner Role
- 26** 革新經貿政策 重塑港競爭力
Innovative Economic and Trade Policies for Reshaping Hong Kong's Competitiveness

立會匯報 VOICE IN LEGCO



35 提高治理水平 開啟良政善治
Improve Administration to Achieve Good Governance

商海導航 TALKING BUSINESS



41 初創助力醫療機械人技術研發
Start-up Helps R&D in Medical Robotics

商會快拍 CGCC SNAPSHOT

44 中總論壇展望2023經濟
CGCC Forum Explores 2023 Economic Outlook

46 接待嘉賓
Reception of Guests

48 會員活動
Members' Activities

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蔡冠深
Jonathan CHOI GBM, GBS, BBS, JP

復常通關為港注入新動能

RESUMPTION OF NORMAL TRAVEL INJECTS NEW IMPETUS INTO HONG KONG'S ECONOMY

踏入2023年，我們迎來與內地啟動恢復正常通關安排的好消息。隨着內地與香港進入防疫新常態，彼此跨境經貿往來、人流物流互動需求將大幅回升，有助刺激香港經濟增長，為各行各業發展注入嶄新動能。香港各界對於能與內地恢復正常往來期盼已久，落實全面通關有利推動兩地在後疫情時期穩步有序回復正常交往，助力香港全面融入國家發展大局，為經濟進一步邁向復甦提供有力支撐。

積極配合內地經濟復常發展

二十大換屆後的首次中央經濟工作會議，深入分析當前國內外形勢發展，並為新一年經濟制訂系統性部署與具體政策，尤其強調恢復和擴大消費擺在優先位置。作為國家重要一分子和內地最緊密的經貿夥伴，香港必須抓緊全面通關帶來的契機，以配合內地擴大內需的相關工作。

港商應積極加快建立內銷管道，向內地市場推銷香港的優勢產品，並拓展進口分銷業務。香港亦應推動內地與國際標準及檢測規則接軌，完善消費者保障。特區政府可探討擴大涉及支援中小企業拓展內銷市場的基金規模和涵蓋範圍，為港商開拓內銷市場提供更具針對性和更適切支援。

中央經濟工作會議亦提出加快建設現代化產業體系，強化前沿技術研發和應用推廣。香港高等院校及研究機構宜積極參與其中，進一步把香港科研力量融入國家科技發展規劃。我們期待特區政府與廣東省政府深化溝通合作，推動香港的科技研發成果跟大灣區內地城市的產業鏈相互結合，共同發展新興產業，並積極建立人才國際交流中心，協助國家

建立全球產學研協同創新平台，為大灣區科創發展和國家科技建設貢獻力量。

重啟“超級聯繫人”關鍵功能

中央政府明確提出要加大力度吸引和利用外資，推進高水平對外開放，這將深化內地與世界各國互利合作、有利推進高品質發展。隨著香港與內地逐步恢復正常通關往來，香港作為聯繫內地與世界的“超級聯繫人”角色將得以重新發揮，透過盡快爭取加入RCEP、與各地建立更高質量的自貿協定等，全面提升“走出去、引進來”的獨特功能，進一步推進大灣區深化建設，共同探索東盟、“一帶一路”市場巨大發展商機。

香港尤其可發揮國際金融中心優勢，積極聯動和引領國際投資者參與內地經濟發展和社會建設。早前，香港與內地證監會公布擴大滬深港通合資格股票投資範圍，為跨境市場流動注入新動力。特區政府宜與內地探討進一步擴大互聯互通範圍，為國際投資者提供更多優質內地投資產品選擇，促進內地金融市場與國際接軌，加快擴大香港的人民幣資金池，既助力人民幣國際化發展，也讓香港的人民幣離岸中心地位更加穩固。

總括而言，面對複雜多變的環球政經局勢發展，新一年本港經濟前景仍然充滿挑戰，但同時迎來與內地全面回復正常往來所帶動的龐大新機遇。香港可憑藉“一國兩制”的獨特優勢，全方位發揮國內大循環“參與者”和外循環“促成者”的重要橋樑功能，中總亦將繼續擴大聯通內地與國際的網絡平台，為配合內地及香港經濟穩步增長提供新動力。🌀

“全面通關將有助大幅刺激香港經濟復甦，為各行各業發展注入嶄新動能。中總亦將繼續擴大聯通內地與國際的網絡平台，為配合內地及香港經濟穩步增長提供新動力。

The full resumption of normal travel will help significantly boost the recovery of Hong Kong's economy and fuel various industries with new growth impetus. CGCC will continue to expand its Mainland and global networks to support the steady economic growth in both the Mainland and Hong Kong. ”

The beginning of 2023 greeted us with some exciting news: normal travel with the Mainland will be resumed imminently. It is crucial for our post-pandemic economic recovery and the progress in integrating with the Country.

Dovetailing with resumed economic development in the Mainland

The first Central Economic Work Conference held after the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China set out the priorities and strategies for the country's economic work in 2023, with the recovery and expansion of consumption being one of the focuses. As an integral part of China, Hong Kong should capitalize on the opportunities from the resumption of normal travel and support the Mainland's plan to expand domestic demand.

To this end, Hong Kong businesses should quicken their pace in setting up sales channels in the Mainland market to promote Hong Kong's competitive products, and expand their import and distribution businesses. Hong Kong should also help promote the alignment of international and Mainland standards and quality control regulations to further improve consumer protection. The HKSAR government can study the possibility of increasing the scale and scope of its funding schemes for SMEs, with a view to providing Hong Kong SMEs with more precise and effective support to tap into the Mainland's domestic market.

The Conference also proposed to accelerate the building of a modern industrial system, and the research and application of cutting-edge technologies. Hong Kong's higher institutions and research organizations should actively seek to play a role in this area. Meanwhile, we hope the HKSAR government and the Guangdong provincial government will strengthen their cooperation and communication in promoting the synthesis of Hong Kong's scientific and technological research results and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area's production chain, establishing an international talent exchange center, and helping the country build an

innovative global industry-academia-research integration platform.

Resuming the vital role of “super connector”

The Central government clearly expressed that the country would make greater efforts to attract and utilize foreign capital and promote high-standard opening-up, to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation with the rest of the world. As normal travel gradually resumes between Hong Kong and the Mainland, the former will once again be able to give full play to its “super connector” role. By lobbying for membership in the RCEP, and signing finer free-trade agreements with other countries and regions, Hong Kong will be able to further elevate its unique position as a gateway to assist Mainland enterprises to “going out and bringing in”.

In particular, Hong Kong can actively line up and lead global investors to participate in the Mainland's economic and social development. Earlier, Hong Kong's Securities and Futures Commission and the China Securities Regulatory Commission jointly announced the in-principle approval for the Mainland and Hong Kong exchanges to further expand the scope of eligible stocks under Stock Connect. Riding on the momentum, the HKSAR government should further liaise with the Mainland on expanding the scope of Stock Connect, to provide international investors with a greater choice of quality Mainland investment products, and enlarge Hong Kong's RMB liquidity pool, which will not only support the internationalization of the RMB, but also consolidate Hong Kong's position as an offshore RMB hub.

To conclude, the Hong Kong economy will still face many challenges in the new year, but immense opportunities also abound. Hong Kong will once again be able to fully play its role as a participant in domestic circulation and a facilitator in international circulation under the country's dual-circulation strategy. CGCC will continue to expand its Mainland and global networks to support the steady economic growth in both the Mainland and Hong Kong. 🌀

中總論壇： 增強發展動能 提升競爭優勢

CGCC Forum: Building Stronger Growth Momentum for Greater Competitive Advantage



踏入新的一年，持續多時的新冠疫情終見曙光，防疫措施逐步放寬，工商經濟復常在望。同時，二十大報告為國家以至香港的未來發展開啟新篇章，凡此種種均為香港經濟注入新動能。每年一度的中總論壇今年再度於線上線下同步舉行，邀請政府官員、專家學者深入剖析香港、內地以至環球的經濟新形勢，並探討香港所面對的挑戰和機遇。

In the new year, we are finally beginning to see the light at the end of the long-lasting COVID-19 pandemic tunnel. With the gradual relaxation of anti-epidemic measures, the revival of the industrial and commercial economy is now in sight. At the same time, the 20th CPC National Congress report has opened a new chapter for the future development of our country and Hong Kong. All of these have injected new momentum into the Hong Kong economy. The annual CGCC Forum, which was once again held simultaneously online and offline this year, invited government officials, experts and scholars to offer in-depth analyses of the new economic situation in Hong Kong, the Mainland and the wider world, as well as to discuss the opportunities and challenges facing Hong Kong.



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



陳茂波 Paul Chan



余永定 Yu Yongding

蔡冠深：香港繼續強化超級聯繫人角色

隨着內地及香港逐步放寬防疫措施，加上兩地即將重啟復常通關安排，本會會長蔡冠深認為，對推動新一年本港經濟邁向復甦有着十分關鍵作用。同時，中央經濟工作會議為新一年經濟制訂系統性部署及具體政策，尤其強調擴大內需置於優先位置，為香港融入國家發展大局、進一步拓展內地市場提供龐大新機遇。

在此局面下，蔡冠深強調，香港必須積極對接“十四五”規劃、粵港澳大灣區建設、RCEP和“一帶一路”發展，助力國家經濟邁向更高質量和深化改革開放發展。他表示，香港要強化“超級聯繫人”功能，扮演好“C.I.O.”角色，就是聯繫者(Connector)、投資者(Investor)及營運者(Operator)，通過香港廣闊的營商網絡、完善的交通基礎設施和高效率的專業服務，在雙循環發展新格局下，擔當“引進來、走出去”重要交匯點，成為內循環參與者和外循環促成者，積極尋找新的合作點，為香港經濟注入新動能。

陳茂波：突破客觀限制 增強發展動能

財政司司長陳茂波回顧2022年環球經濟可謂“滿天風雨”，地緣政局緊張、息率上升、銀根收緊、以至不同

經濟體之間激烈競爭，令環球經濟充滿挑戰。他續指，香港經濟在2022年亦未許樂觀，推動香港經濟增長三頭馬車包括：出口、資本投資及消費，三者之中唯一比較穩定是消費，預期2022年本港經濟錄得3.2%負增長。同時，內地經濟雖然受到疫情影響，但其政策空間較多，以“穩經濟、穩增長”為發展前提，故此中國在過去一段時間成為環球經濟的穩定器，亦成為香港最堅實的支持。

踏入新一年，隨着疫情受控、復常通關等利好因素，陳茂波預計2023年香港經濟有望穩定增長，社會無論是消費或投資的信心都增強。他表示，雖然地緣政治、加息未完成、不同經濟體激烈競爭等外在環境因素依然存在，香港本身亦面對如土地不足、人才不足等客觀限制，但他對未來發展仍然充滿信心，本屆政府亦將更加積極有為，透過設立“吸引重點企業辦公室”、“共同投資基金”，以及於17個駐外辦公室成立專門小組，致力吸引海內外的企業和人才來港發展，當局亦透過推動北部都會區和中部水域填海規劃，積極拓展所需要土地來源，藉此進一步增強香港的發展動能。

余永定：實現“兩個百年”現代化目標

中國社會科學院學部委員余永定表示，2023年仍將是中國經濟困難的一年。刺激消費的效果及推動出口仍存在很大不確定性，需要通過支援基礎

性投資來帶動。他續指，中央政府放棄清零政策，加上通脹率很低，以及財政貨幣政策存在擴張性空間，內地經濟將可扭轉“預期轉弱”的趨勢，並形成向上運行軌跡，中央政府將2023年GDP增速目標定於6%。

綜觀而言，余永定認為拖慢內地長期經濟增長的因素包括人口老齡化、環境制約和改革滯後等，惟現實中存在許多抵銷因素，如城市化、產業升級、科技革命、人力資本提升。為了使中國經濟能夠持續、穩定增長，他認為，國家須執行擴張性宏觀經濟政策，政府需要明顯提高赤字率、增加國債發行，適當增加專項債的發放和使用的靈活性，並鼓勵地方政府用好專項債。央行也應繼續維持低利息，甚至進一步降低利息率，助力中小企業恢復生機。與此同時，政府必須深化經濟體制改革，特別是加強對非公企業的產權保護和法治建設，繼續落實18屆三中全會所制定的各項改革措施，從而確保“兩個百年”現代化目標的實現。

Jonathan Choi: Hong Kong to continue strengthening its super-connector role

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman, believes that the current gradual relaxation of anti-epidemic measures in the Mainland and Hong Kong, and the coming resumption of normal cross-border travel between the two places, are crucial to reinvigorating Hong Kong's economy in this new year. At the same time, the Central Economic Work



Conference has formulated systematic plans and specific policies for the economy for the new year, with particular emphasis on giving priority to expanding domestic demand, thus presenting huge new opportunities for Hong Kong to integrate into overall national development and further tap into the Mainland market.

Given such a situation, Choi stressed that Hong Kong must actively dovetail with the “14th Five-Year” Plan, the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), the RCEP and the “Belt and Road” Initiative to help the country’s economy move towards higher-quality development and deeper reform and opening-up. He said that Hong Kong should enhance its function as a “super connector” and effectively play its “C.I.O.” role, i.e., as a Connector, Investor and Operator. With its wide business connections, sound transportation infrastructure and efficient professional services, it should serve as an

important intersection point for the Mainland to attract foreign capital and go global, becoming a participant in the domestic circulation and a facilitator in the international circulation in the new dual-circulation development paradigm to actively seek new points of cooperation to inject new momentum into Hong Kong’s economy.

Paul Chan: Overcome objective constraints to strengthen development momentum

Looking back on 2022, **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary of the HKSAR**, said that the global economy experienced numerous trials and tribulations as it faced challenges due to geopolitical tensions, rising interest rates, tightening monetary conditions and intense competition among different economies. He added that the

Hong Kong economy also allowed no room for optimism in 2022, with the three main economic growth drivers being exports, capital investment and consumption. Among them, the only stable driver was consumption, which would likely record a negative growth rate of 3.2% in 2022. At the same time, although the Mainland’s economy was affected by the pandemic, there was more scope at the policy level to set “stable economy and steady growth” as the prerequisite for development, so China became a stabiliser of the global economy and the most solid support for Hong Kong in the past period of time.

In the new year, given favourable factors such as having the pandemic under control and resumption of normal cross-border travel, Chan expects Hong Kong’s economy to grow steadily in 2023, along with strengthening public confidence in both consumption and investment. According to Chan, he remains confident about future



development despite the existence of external environmental factors such as geopolitics, ongoing interest rate hikes and intense competition among different economies and the objective constraints such as land shortage and talent shortage facing Hong Kong. The current-term

Government will be more proactive to deliver results and strive to attract more domestic and overseas enterprises and talents to Hong Kong by setting up the “Office for Attracting Strategic Enterprises”, the “Co-Investment Fund”, and dedicated teams in 17 overseas offices. It will also actively expand the sources of land needed

by pushing forward the Northern Metropolis and land reclamation in the Central Waters, thereby further strengthening Hong Kong’s development momentum.

Yu Yongding: Achieve the “two centenary goals” for modernization

Yu Yongding, Academician of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, said that 2023 would be another challenging year for China’s economy. There is still a great deal of uncertainty about the effect of stimulating consumption and boosting exports, which need to be driven by supporting basic investment. He added that given the Central Government’s abandonment of the zero-COVID infection policy, the low inflation rate and the room for expansion in fiscal and monetary policies, the Mainland’s economy should be able to reverse the trend of “expected weakening” and form an upward trajectory. Therefore, the Central Government has set a GDP growth target of 6% for 2023.

On the whole, Yu believes that the factors that slow down the Mainland’s long-term economic growth include population ageing, environmental constraints and the lagging of reforms, but there are many offsetting factors in reality, such as urbanization, industrial upgrading, technological revolution and human capital improvement. In his view, for China to achieve sustained and stable economic growth, the country must implement an expansionary macroeconomic policy, so the Central Government needs to significantly increase the deficit rate and the issuance of government bonds, raise the flexibility of issuing and using special-purpose bonds, and encourage local governments to make good use of special-purpose bonds. The central bank should also continue to keep interest rates low or even further reduce interest rates to help rejuvenate SMEs. At the same time, the Central Government must deepen economic system reform, especially to strengthen the protection of property rights of non-public enterprises and rule of law construction, and to continue to implement the various reform measures formulated by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee, in order to ensure the realization of the “two centenary goals” for modernization.



陳百里 Bernard Chan



莫君虞 Benjamin Mok



鄂志寰 E Zhihuan



邱達根 Duncan Chiu



黃錦沛 Wilfred Wong



黃超妮 Huang Chaoni

強化產業動能和競爭力 Strengthen Industrial Momentum and Competitiveness

論壇設有對談環節，邀請商務及經濟發展局副局長陳百里、粵港澳發展署理專員莫君虞、中國銀行（香港）首席經濟學家鄂志寰、立法會功能界別科技創新界別議員邱達根、資歷架構“人力資源管理”跨行業培訓諮詢委員會主席黃錦沛及香港綠色金融協會副會長兼秘書長黃超妮擔任嘉賓，共同討論在當前經濟及社會形勢下，如何進一步強化香港的經濟發展動能。

For the panel discussion featured in the CGCC Forum, **Bernard Chan, Under Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Bureau; Benjamin Mok, Acting Commissioner for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; E Zhihuan, Chief Economist of Bank of China (Hong Kong); Duncan Chiu, Member of the Legislative Council for the Technology and Innovation Functional Constituency; Wilfred Wong, Chairperson of the Cross-industry Training Advisory Committee for the Human Resource Management Sector under the Qualifications Framework and Huang Chaoni, Vice President and Secretary General of the Hong Kong Green Finance Association** were invited to be the guests to discuss how to further strengthen Hong Kong's economic development momentum in the current economic and social situation.

陳百里：打通香港對外 經貿脈絡

陳百里表示，未來幾年該局將積極與香港有緊密聯繫的經濟體簽訂自貿協定，並進一步打通經貿脈絡，包括進一步完善貿易基建項目、建設區域知

識產權貿易中心。他續指，未來另一個工作重點是繼續推展“一帶一路”的工作，該局將透過與相關部委就政策溝通交流、舉辦論壇會議及商務對接活動等，積極融入國家發展大局，鞏固香港成為全球最具競爭力的經濟體之一。

過去三年對營商者來說是非常困難的階段，特區政府亦就此推出大量支援中小企業的措施。陳百里強調，未來政府將繼續透過已有或全新的支援舉措，紓緩中小企業資金周轉的壓力，並支持他們在疫情之後拓展市場和業務，增強競爭力。

莫君虞：大灣區是融入 國家發展大局切入點

當前香港正處於非常關鍵的飛躍期，莫君虞強調，粵港澳大灣區建設正好是融入國家發展大局的重要切入點，由行政長官親自擔任組長的融入國家發展督導組，其中一項非常重要的工作是進一步打通大灣區人流、物流、資金流，加強大灣區城市之間的高水平合作。

莫君虞指出，特區政府一直與大灣區多個城市保持緊密合作，以優勢互補的原則共同推動大灣區建設，在不同領域推出重要舉措，一方面協助香港居民和企業用好灣區發展機遇，亦可協助大灣區內地城市的企業投入國際市場，進一步發揮香港“引進來、走出去”超級聯繫人的作用。



鄂志寰：全面復常成香港經濟復甦動力

鄂志寰表示，由於地緣政治仍有不確定性，全球“滯脹”風險增加，多個國際組織均下調2023年全球經濟增長預測。面對外圍環境嚴峻，她預計香港貿易增速亦偏弱。隨着香港與內地恢復通關，將促進香港消費，成為引領香港經濟復甦的動力。

鄂志寰強調，香港必須積極融入國家發展大局，“十四五”規劃亦全力支持香港提升四個傳統中心，以及建設四個新興中心，北部都會區建設則將會成為香港另一發展機遇，建成後，

香港“南重北輕”的城市空間和經濟格局將被徹底轉變。對外方面，她認為香港亦須把握《區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定》(RCEP)帶來的機遇，香港加入 RCEP 必將有利進一步推動對外貿易，亦會為香港跨境金融服務業帶來新的商機，有助進一步提升香港國際金融中心地位。

邱達根：香港金融科技發展前景可觀

近年香港積極推動創科發展，邱達根表示，特區政府早前提出科技創新發展藍圖，加上在國家大力支持下，香

港的創新科技發展空間將更為廣闊，既有龐大內需市場作支撐，亦有科創人才效應，加上對知識產權的保護等優勢，均令各界對香港未來的創科發展充滿信心。

邱達根回顧，過去十多年，香港科技發展從早期的應用科技，繼而加入通訊，以至往後的創新創業、與工業相結合，逐步將科技與相關產業串聯起來。他強調，香港在金融科技發展方面具備廣闊發展空間，尤其可善用法律制度、知識產權保護等優勢，推動金融科技以至周邊各個環節創新發展。他又提到，由於虛擬資產在內地仍然受到限制，香港可在“一國兩制”下助力內地推動虛擬資產發展。

黃錦沛：雙管齊下建立人才庫

黃錦沛指出，人才是強化香港產業動能與競爭力的引擎。國家主席習近平亦強調，必須堅持科技是第一生產力、人才是第一資源、創新是第一動力。他認為，國家深入實施科教興國戰略、完善科技創新體系、加快創新驅動發展，對香港的創新科技產業是強心針。

要增強香港的人才發展，黃錦沛表示，既要招攬高質人才，也要加強人力培訓及教育。當前香港必須推動建立人才庫，可透過制訂政策規劃、優秀人才引進計劃等招攬高質人才，並完善本身的教育、資歷架構，培育本地高質素人才，更要推動多元產業發展和優質生活環境，以留住人才在香港發展。

黃超妮：加強與大灣區綠色金融互聯互通

近年香港推動綠色金融發展的步伐加快，黃超妮表示，這將有助內地爭取在2030年前實現碳達峰，2060年前實現碳中和，預計未來綠色經濟投資將達48萬億人民幣。

香港作為國際金融中心，黃超妮認為，香港可以擔當為海外資金進入內地市場的橋樑，滿足內地的綠色融資需求。她指出，內地擁有龐大高碳資產，香港可致力與大灣區合作發展國際優質自願碳市場，讓國際投資者可參與內地碳市場。香港並可加強與大灣區綠色金融互聯互通，助力大灣區綠色金融的定義、標準及產品與國際接軌。

Bernard Chan: Open up Hong Kong's foreign trade and economic connections

Chan said that in the next few years, the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) will actively sign free trade agreements with economies closely connected to Hong Kong, and further open up economic and trade connections, including further improving trade infrastructure projects and building a regional intellectual property trading centre. He further said that another focus of work in the future is to continue to advance the "Belt and Road" Initiative, and the CEDB will actively integrate into the overall national development landscape by

having communications and discussions on policies with relevant ministries and commissions and holding forums and business matching activities in order to consolidate Hong Kong's status as one of the most competitive economies in the world.

Given that the past three years have been a very difficult period for business operators, the HKSAR Government has introduced numerous measures to support SMEs in this regard. Chan stressed that going forward, the Government will continue to ease the capital turnover pressure on SMEs through existing or new support measures, and support them in expanding their markets and businesses after the pandemic to enhance their competitiveness.



Benjamin Mok: Greater Bay Area is entry point for integration into national development

At present, Hong Kong is in a very critical period for rapid growth. Mok stressed that the development of the Greater Bay Area is an important entry point for integration into overall national development. One of the top priorities of the Steering Group on Integration into National Development, which is chaired by the Chief Executive, is to foster a greater flow of people, goods and capital to strengthen high-level cooperation among cities within the Greater Bay Area.

Mok said that the HKSAR Government has been maintaining close cooperation with many cities in the Greater Bay Area to jointly promote the development of the area based on the principle of mutual reinforcement of strengths. In this regard, key initiatives have been rolled out in different fields to not only help Hong Kong residents and enterprises to take advantage of the development opportunities in the area, but also assist enterprises in the Mainland cities in the area to enter the international market, thus further playing Hong Kong's role as a super connector for the Mainland to attract foreign capital and go global.

E Zhihuan: Full return to normal is the driving force for Hong Kong's economic recovery

E said that many international organisations have lowered their global economic growth forecasts for 2023 due to increased risks of global "stagflation" amid the ongoing geopolitical uncertainties. Faced with the severe external environment, she expects Hong Kong's trade growth to be weak as well. Boosted by the resumption of cross-border travel with the Mainland, consumption in Hong Kong will become the driving force for Hong Kong's economic recovery.

E stressed that Hong Kong must actively integrate into overall national development. The "14th Five-Year" Plan fully supports Hong Kong in its efforts to upgrade four traditional centres and develop four emerging centres. In addition, the development of the Northern Metropolis will become another development opportunity for Hong Kong. When completed, Hong Kong's urban

space, where it has focused more on the south than the north, and economic structure will be completely transformed. Externally, she believes that Hong Kong must seize the opportunities brought by the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP). Hong Kong's accession to the RCEP will help further promote foreign trade and bring new business opportunities to Hong Kong's cross-border financial services, thus further boosting Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre.

Duncan Chiu: Fintech development in Hong Kong has promising prospects

Regarding Hong Kong's active promotion of innovation and technology (I&T) development in recent years, Chiu said that the HKSAR Government's new blueprint for I&T development and the country's strong support will give Hong Kong a broader space for development in this regard as it will have the support of the huge domestic demand market and access to scientific and technological talents. Coupled with its strengths such as the protection of intellectual property rights, all these will fill various sectors with confidence in the future development of I&T in Hong Kong.

Looking back on the past decade or so, Chiu said that science and technology development in Hong Kong has progressed from the application of science and technology in the early stage, to the addition of communications, and then later to the combination with innovation, entrepreneurship and industries, gradually linking science and technology with related industries. He stressed that Hong Kong has a broad space for fintech development and can especially leverage its strengths in legal system and intellectual property protection to promote the innovative development of fintech and the various areas around it. He also mentioned that under "One Country, Two Systems", Hong Kong can help the Mainland promote the development of virtual assets which are still restricted there.

Wilfred Wong: Adopt two-pronged approach to build talent pool

Wong said that talents are the engine that strengthens the momentum and

competitiveness of Hong Kong's industries. President Xi Jinping has also stressed that we must regard science and technology as our primary productive force, talents as our primary resource, and innovation as our primary driver of growth. In his view, our country's thorough implementation of the strategies for development through science and education, improvement of the systems for scientific and technological innovation, and acceleration of the innovation-driven development strategy will boost Hong Kong's I&T industries.

Wong said that to enhance its talent development, Hong Kong must not only recruit high-quality talents, but also strengthen manpower training and education. At present, as it must push for the development of a talent pool, Hong Kong can recruit high-quality talents by formulating policy plans and quality talent admission schemes. It should also improve its own education and qualification framework to nurture local high-quality talents, as well as promote the development of diversified industries and a high-quality living environment to retain talents in Hong Kong.

Huang Chaoni: Strengthen interconnection with Greater Bay Area in green finance

Huang said that the acceleration of green finance development in Hong Kong in recent years will help the Mainland in its efforts to achieve carbon peaking by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, and investment for the green economy is estimated to reach RMB48 trillion in the future.

In Huang's view, as an international financial centre, Hong Kong can serve as a bridge for overseas funds to enter the Mainland market to meet the Mainland's green financing needs. She said that since the Mainland has huge high-carbon assets, Hong Kong can collaborate with the Greater Bay Area to develop an international high-quality voluntary carbon market where international investors can participate in the Mainland's carbon market. Hong Kong can also strengthen interconnection with the Greater Bay Area in green finance and help the area adopt international practices in terms of definitions, standards and products of green finance. 

大灣區擔當碳中和先行者

Greater Bay Area Poised for Carbon Neutral Forerunner Role



粵港澳大灣區作為全國經濟活力最強的區域之一，積極推動碳中和既是必要舉措，亦是實現區域高質發展的重要目標。若大灣區能夠率先實現碳中和目標，定能為全國提供參考範例。同時，在大灣區城市群中，香港作為國際金融中心，可透過支持國家和大灣區內綠色項目的融資和認證，助力國家實現綠色經濟轉型。

The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area is one of China's most economically vigorous regions. It can set a guiding example for the rest of the country by becoming the first carbon neutral territory. By the same token, Hong Kong is well positioned to support China's green economy transition by providing financing and certification for national and Greater Bay Area green projects.

許正宇：善用香港綠色金融優勢 助力國家實現碳中和 Christopher Hui: Fostering China's Carbon Neutrality with Hong Kong's Green Finance Advantage



許正宇 Christopher Hui

粵 港澳大灣區屬全國經濟活力最強的區域之一，預期可為實現碳中和發揮重要作用。

財經事務及庫務局局長許正宇深信，在國家強而有力的支持下，配合香港作為國際金融中心，料可透過引導國際資金配對優質的綠色項目，為國家的2060碳達峰以至碳中和作出積極貢獻，並可推動香港邁向2050年前碳中和的目標。

《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》支持打造香港成為大灣區綠色金融中心，發展前景開闊。許正宇指出，香港作為國家的國際金融中心，亦是亞洲領先的金融中心，在發展綠色和可持續金融領域上一貫具有龐大優勢，前景廣闊。“我們一直致力推動更多機構使用香港的融資平台和專業服務，進行綠色和可持續融資及認證，以支持大灣區綠色企業和項目。”

降低資助門檻 推展綠色融資

隨着綠色和可持續金融資助計劃於2021年5月推出，相關範疇的合資格債券發行人和借款人的發債和外部評審服務支出將得到資助。許正宇稱，局方由2022年3月起更將申請外部評審費用資助的最低貸款門檻，由兩億港元降至一億港元，讓更多企業有機會獲得綠色融資。截至2022年12月初，該項計劃已向逾170項在香港發

行的綠色和可持續債務工具，批出近1.5億港元的資助。

與此同時，許正宇樂見深圳市政府於2021及2022年連續兩年，在香港發行包括綠色債券在內的離岸人民幣地方政府債券；而前海當局亦向在港發行綠色債券的前海企業提供最高200萬元人民幣的資助，正能彰顯香港作為大灣區綠色金融中心的地位。

擴稅務優惠範圍 吸引內地來港發債

為吸引更多內地地方政府來港發行綠色債券及其他債券，許正宇強調，特區政府會通過修訂法例，擴大稅務優惠的覆蓋範圍，由深圳市政府在港發行的債務票據，廣及其他內地地方政府在港發行的債務票據。

“香港交易所於2022年10月推出全新的國際碳市場‘Core Climate’，為亞洲以至全球自願碳信用產品和工具交易，提供高效透明的交易平台，也是目前唯一為國際自願碳信用產品交易，同時提供港元及人民幣結算的碳市場。”許正宇引述數據表示，單是推出首月（10月28日至11月24日）已錄得超過40宗交易，涉及約40萬噸碳信用項目。

三管齊下強化綠色金融實力

建構綠色金融生態圈，離不開產品、人才及市場這三大重要元素。有見及此，許正宇表示，政府一向着重三管齊下，強化香港綠色金融實力。“在市場發展方面，當局早於2018年已成立政府綠色債券計劃，成功發行近100億美元等值的綠色債券。未來亦將持續擴大政府綠色債券的發行，並於2021至2022年度起的五年內，將總發行量增至此前的五倍以上。”

針對人才培訓，許正宇指出，政府已聯同金融監管機構和業界，就加強本地相關人才庫推出多項措施。“我們在2022年12月推出為期三年的‘綠色和可持續金融培訓先導計劃’，旨在推動本地合資格從業員及有志從事相關工作的人士，參與綠色和可持續金融相關的培訓。”

打造碳交易生態圈

在碳市場方面，繼國際碳市場“Core Climate”面世後，許正宇指下一步將推展擴容產品服務、改善交易機制和基礎設施，並探索制訂適用於香港的相關標準等，以積極拓展碳交易生態圈，打造香港成為領先的國際碳交易中心。

前瞻未來，許正宇強調，特區政府將繼續透過不同渠道推展綠色金融的相關工作，包括與大灣區等內地有關當局保持聯繫、推廣綠色和可持續金融資助計劃，以至提供有助市場發展的基建和動力等，冀鼓勵更多機構善用香港的資本市場及金融和專業服務，作為綠色和可持續投融資及認證，進一步提升香港作為區內綠色和可持續金融樞紐的地位，力求為金融業注入新動力的同時，亦為香港和國家的碳中和目標作出貢獻。

Christopher Hui, Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury is confident that Hong Kong could match international capital with quality green projects under China's support. By doing so, it will contribute to China's goal of peaking carbon emissions and achieving carbon neutrality by 2060, while driving Hong Kong towards its own carbon neutrality goal by 2050.

Under the *Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, Hong Kong is supported to become



the green finance center of the Greater Bay Area. Hui highlighted the highly competitive edge of Hong Kong in developing green and sustainable finance. He said, "To support green enterprises and projects of the Greater Bay Area, more and more organizations are encouraged to make use of Hong Kong's financing platform and professional services to conduct green and sustainable finance and accreditation."

Promoting green finance with relaxed subsidy threshold

Following the launch of the Green and Sustainable Finance Grant Scheme, eligible bond issuers and loan borrowers in the relevant areas would be subsidized for their expenses on bond issuance and external review services. Hui said that the authorities have lowered the minimum loan requirement for external review services from HKD 200 million to 100 million in March 2022 such that more companies may obtain green finance. As of early December 2022, the scheme has approved subsidies worth close to HKD 150 million.

Meanwhile, Hui was glad that the Shenzhen municipal government had issued offshore RMB local government bonds, which included a significant green portion, in Hong Kong for two years in a row during 2021 and 2022. At present, the Qianhai authorities are also providing subsidies worth up to RMB 2 million to Qianhai companies issuing green bonds in Hong Kong. These actions are a true testimony to Hong Kong's position

as the premier green finance hub of the Greater Bay Area.

Expanding tax incentives to attract Mainland bond issuers

Hui stressed that the HKSAR government would amend its law and extend the coverage of tax incentives to attract more mainland local governments to issue green or other bonds in Hong Kong.

"Core Climate", the brand-new international carbon marketplace launched by the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, provides effective and transparent trading of voluntary carbon credits and instruments across Asia and beyond. It is also the one and only carbon market that offers HKD and RMB settlement for the trading of international voluntary carbon credits." According to Hui, the first month of the platform saw more than 40 trades, which represent a total volume of around 400,000 tons of carbon credits.

A three-prong approach to augment strengths in green finance

Products, talents and market are the three essential factors that support the building of a green finance ecosystem. Hui explained that the government has always attached a huge importance to adopting a three-prong approach. "In terms of market development, the authorities have established the Government Green Bond Programme in 2018 and successfully issued close to USD

10 billion worth of green bonds. Within the five years from 2021 - 2022, total issuance will increase to more than 5 times the current total."

As for talent nurturing, Hui said that the government had rolled out many initiatives to strengthen the relevant local talent pools. "The three-year 'Pilot Green and Sustainable Finance Capacity Building Support Scheme' was launched in December 2022. It aims at facilitating relevant persons to take part in training related to green and sustainable finance."

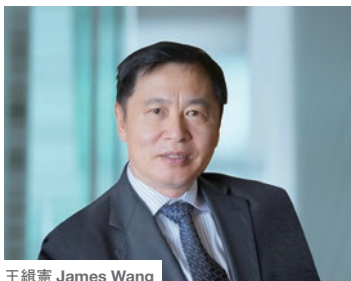
Establishing a carbon trading ecosystem

Regarding the carbon market, Hui pointed out that the next step that follows the launch of "Core Climate" would be scaling up products and services, as well as enhancing the trading mechanism and infrastructures, etc. All these would shape Hong Kong into a leading international carbon trading center.

Going forward, Hui emphasized that the HKSAR government will continue to leverage various channels to accelerate green finance, and encourage more organizations to make good use of Hong Kong's capital market and its finance and professional services for green and sustainable finance and certification. This would further propel Hong Kong's position as the green and sustainable finance hub in the region, and contribute positively towards the carbon neutrality goals of Hong Kong and China. 🔄

王緝憲：統一協調空域管理助航空業減排 推動大灣區實現碳中和

James Wang : Promoting Carbon Neutrality in the Greater Bay Area



王緝憲 James Wang

作為近年最受關注的環保議題，推動碳中和已成為不少國家及地區的共同目標。大灣區香港中心研究總監王緝憲認為，隨着粵港澳大灣區的不斷發展，人口規模務必持續擴大，航空出行的需求亦將一直增加。要助力國家於2030年前達到“碳達峰”，以至2060年前實現“碳中和”，必須從每年碳排放量約佔全球2%的航空業着手，特別是由統一協調管理區內各個機場的空域做起，方能達致減排目標。

王緝憲引述，根據國際能源署的數據顯示，2019年航空運輸業產生的碳排放總量為9.18億噸，較2013年增長了29%，佔全球排放比重約2%。其中85%的航空碳排放來自客運，貨運機約佔15%；而美國、中國及英國的航空客運碳排放量，更佔據全球前三位，排放量分別為1.79億噸、1.03億噸及0.32億噸，合計超過全球航空客運市場碳排放量的40%。由此可見要實現碳中和目標，航空運輸是必須正視的關鍵環節。

統一航空制式 改善大灣區航空碳排放

“按照一般情況計算，一架波音747飛機由起飛、爬升至下降，全程250千米的距離，需要使用約7,840千克的航空燃料。若是

較長的航線，每增加1,000米就會額外使用10.1千克燃料。”他續指，以飛行530千米為例，約需使用10,668千克燃料，合共釋放超過33噸二氧化碳，這個數字亦相等於航機在空中盤旋20多分鐘造成的淨碳排放。

因此，他強調，航空業要達致節能減排，首要當然是透過改進飛機的發動機效率以至減輕整體重量，以提高能源效率。“粵港澳大灣區內各個城市在相關範疇可做的工作不多，卻能從改善空域擁擠或堵塞方面着手，以減低飛機在跑道滑行等待起飛，或在空中盤旋輪候降落時帶來的額外碳排放。”

王緝憲闡釋，當中一大關鍵要素是促成區內各個機場的空域達致統一協調管理。要做到這點，務必先行統一內地與香港的航空制式。“現時兩地制度各有不同，香港沿用英制，內地則採用公制，故需要將彼此的制式統一，才能朝空域協同管理踏出重要一步。”他認為，香港特區政府在推進空域統一管理事項上，應加強主動性，同時對未來發展作出長遠規劃，方能令粵港澳大灣區內城市共同受惠。

香港綠色技術推廣至大灣區

另一方面，王緝憲又引述香港能源消耗的數據，指當中以商業樓宇所佔比例最高，約為40%，而居住亦佔20%。耗電源頭主要來自冷氣。他建議政府宜通過設立KPI（關鍵績效指標），藉此制約冷氣機能源消耗過多的問題。此外，因應未來約三分之一的公屋需要更新，若可採用將大部份熱能排除在外的建築物料，料有助大幅節能，並減少碳排放。

王緝憲深信，香港在可持續發展方面一向並不落後，若能將各種行之有效的綠色技術推廣至粵港澳大灣區，必定大有可為。“事實上，以社會公平、環境保護和經濟效益三大原則為基礎、配合以長遠的社會進步為本的可持續主義，特別適合繼續維持‘一國、兩制、三貨幣’的粵港澳大灣區。而以這種思維考慮區域發展和規劃，亦可為‘融合’二字賦予更深層的意義。”

Promoting carbon neutrality is now a common goal for many countries and regions. James Wang, Research Director of Bay Area Hong Kong Centre, believes the Greater Bay Area's population will continue to grow and demand for air travel is set to increase in tandem. To help China achieve “peak carbon” by 2030 and “carbon neutrality” by 2060, the aviation sector is a natural starting point.

Data shows that in 2019, the air transport industry recorded 918 million tonnes of carbon emissions, up 29% on 2013 and accounting for about 2% of the global total. 85% of aviation carbon comes from air passenger transport and the USA, China and the UK are the top three countries in the world in terms of carbon emissions from this sector. Together, these countries clocked more than 40% of global air passenger transport emissions. Evidently, air transport is a critical link to achieving the goal of carbon neutrality.

Unifying aviation systems to improve aviation carbon emissions in the Greater Bay Area

“On a typical basis, a Boeing 747 aircraft consumes approximately 7,840 kg of aviation fuel from take-off, climbing to descent. For longer routes, an additional 10.1 kg of fuel is consumed for every additional 1,000m.” Wang also points out that

a flight of 530 kilometers, for example, would result in a total emission of over 33 tonnes of carbon dioxide, which is equivalent to the net carbon emission of an aircraft circling for more than 20 minutes in the air.

Based on these figures, he stressed that the aviation industry must enhance energy efficiency by improving their aircraft's engine efficiency and overall weight. It would be the first important step to save energy and reduce emissions. "Cities in the Greater Bay Area can start by mitigating airspace jam or congestion to minimize additional carbon emissions caused by aircraft taxiing on the runway waiting to take off, or circling in the air waiting to land."


Wang explains that one key factor is to centralize and coordinate airspace management of various regional

airports. The first move to this end would be unifying the Mainland and Hong Kong aviation Systems. He suggests the HKSAR government to be more proactive in taking forward the issue of unified airspace management, and at the same time take a long-term view of future development, so as to benefit all municipalities in the Greater Bay Area.

Introducing Hong Kong's green technology to the Greater Bay Area

Wang also points out that commercial buildings represent the highest proportion of energy consumption in Hong Kong, accounting for about 40%, while residential buildings also account for 20%. The main source of energy consumption comes from air conditioning. He suggests the Government to set KPIs as a means to control excessive energy consumption

of air-conditioners. In addition, since approximately one-third of future public housing estates can be built with materials that insulate buildings from most of the thermal energy, it would contribute significantly to saving energy and reducing carbon emissions.

Wang is convinced that Hong Kong has always kept abreast of other regions in sustainable development, and there is much to be gained if we could introduce our green technologies to the Greater Bay Area. "Sustainability is based on the three principles of social equity, environmental protection and economic efficiency. It is particularly conducive to the Greater Bay Area's long-term approach of 'one country, two systems, three currencies'. As long as we consider regional development and planning with this mindset, the word 'integration' can be given a deeper meaning." 





向外國商會推廣大灣區機遇

Promoting Opportunities of the Greater Bay Area to Foreign Chambers of Commerce

為加強外國商界對粵港澳大灣區的認識，本會會長蔡冠深早前分別應香港美國商會及香港新加坡商會邀請擔任午餐專題講座主講嘉賓，其後又與香港德國商會合辦專題講座午餐會，在多個場合向外國商會成員介紹大灣區最新發展，以及香港可發揮的作用。

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman, was recently invited to speak at keynote seminars hosted by the American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong and the Singapore Chamber of Commerce (Hong Kong). Shortly afterwards, the Chamber co-organized keynote luncheon talks with the German Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong. A number of events were held to present development updates of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) and highlight Hong Kong's role in regional collaboration to members of foreign business chambers.



向 各商會簡介大灣區時，蔡冠深提到大灣區包括香港、澳門兩個特別行政區，和廣東省九個城市，相等香港生產總值的四倍。大灣區城市群是內地重要的經濟引擎，在“一帶一路”建設過程中發揮重要推動作用。香港將善用其自身在金融、航運、貿易、專業服務和創科領域累積的經驗和人才，與灣區內各城市互補優勢，共同將大灣區建立成為全球最繁榮的地區。他鼓勵外國企業把握機遇，與香港工商界攜手共拓商機。

美國：合作已久 盼上層樓

在美國商會講座上，蔡冠深引述數據，指在2021年兩地之間的雙邊貿易額高達660億美元。尤其在酒類、牛肉及農產品方面，香港更是美國其中一大重要出口地。同時，美國有不少公司的地區總部或辦公室均選擇設於香港，種種數據皆反映香港與美國商

貿合作關係已是建立良久。所以，蔡冠深坦言美國應多在香港發展投資，以迎向未來大灣區機遇。

蔡冠深強調香港是經濟城市，作為進入內地市場的最佳平台，香港扮演著超級聯繫人的角色，要把握好內地雙循環、大灣區建設及“一帶一路”倡議的機遇。他認為區域合作對疫後經濟重建至為關鍵，香港作為國際都會，歡迎包括美國在內的所有海外投資者來港開拓商機。

新加坡：攜手向大灣區及內地市場進發

而在新加坡商會的講座上，蔡冠深籲請新加坡積極支持香港加入“區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定”(RCEP)，以加強香港與RCEP成員的對接，攜手向大灣區和內地市場進發，達至更大的協同效應。

蔡冠深續指，香港將會發揮傳統國際金融中心優勢，扮演連接新加坡與大灣區的樞紐角色，促進兩地經貿互通。他並指出，香港亦會加強與新加坡之間在創科方面的合作，繼而協助對方進一步把握相關的大灣區機遇。

德國：把握北部都會區發展機遇

在與香港德國商會合辦的“北部都會區發展機遇”專題講座午餐會上，團結香港基金高級副總裁兼公共政策研究院院長黃元山與研究總監和土地及房屋研究主管葉文祺擔任主講嘉賓，介紹北部都會區的發展藍圖及機遇。出席者熱烈提問，表示講者介紹內容全面，加深了對議題的認識。

蔡冠深感謝兩位講者的詳細分析，亦感謝德國駐港領事館及香港德國商會積極參與。他希望兩會會員能充份透過商會搭建的平台加強交流，共謀北部都會區的發展商機。🔗

In his presentation on the Greater Bay Area to various chambers of commerce, Choi remarked that the Greater Bay Area comprises two Special Administrative Regions, namely Hong Kong and Macao, and nine cities in Guangdong Province, which have an aggregate gross domestic product four times the size of Hong Kong's GDP. The Greater Bay Area city cluster is an important economic engine for the Mainland and it plays an important role in constructing the "Belt and Road". Hong Kong will leverage its experience and talents in the finance, shipping, trade, professional services, innovation and technology to complement the strengths of Bay Area municipalities. With this synergy, the Greater Bay Area is poised to become the most prosperous region in the world. He urged foreign companies to seize this chance and join hands with the Hong Kong business sector to explore business opportunities.

US: Looking forward to the next level of long-standing cooperation

At the seminar of the American Chamber of Commerce, Choi quoted figures showing that bilateral trade between Hong Kong and the US stood at USD66 billion in 2021. Notably, Hong Kong is one of the major export markets for US wine, beef and agricultural products, and many American companies have chosen to locate their regional headquarters or offices in Hong Kong. Such data is corroborative evidence that Hong Kong and the US enjoy a long-established business relationship. Choi

suggested the US to increase investments in Hong Kong to take advantage of future opportunities in the Greater Bay Area.

Choi stressed that Hong Kong is an economic city. As the best springboard for accessing the Mainland market, Hong Kong plays the role of super-connector and should leverage on opportunities presented by China's dual circulation economic strategy, Greater Bay Area development projects and the "Belt and Road" Initiative. He said that regional cooperation is crucial to post-epidemic economic reconstruction, and that as an international city, Hong Kong welcomes investors from around the world, including the US, to explore our business opportunities.

Singapore: Forging ahead in the Greater Bay Area and Mainland markets hand in hand


At the seminar hosted by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce (Hong Kong), Choi urged Singapore to support Hong Kong's accession to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Such a move will strengthen the interface between Hong Kong and RCEP members, promoting collaboration and synergy to tap the Greater Bay Area and Mainland markets.

Choi added that Hong Kong will avail itself of the traditional advantage as an international financial center, playing a pivotal role in linking Singapore and the Greater Bay Area for better economic and trade connectivity. He also pointed

out that Hong Kong will strengthen its cooperation with Singapore in innovation and technology, which will in turn help the island state to capture suited opportunities in the Greater Bay Area.

Germany: Seizing opportunities in the Northern Metropolis

At the "Opportunities in the Northern Metropolis" luncheon talks jointly organized with the German Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, keynote speakers **Stephen Wong, Deputy Executive Director and Head of Public Policy Institute of Our Hong Kong Foundation**, and **Ryan Ip, Research Director and Head of Land and Housing Research, Our Hong Kong Foundation**, delivered presentations on the development blueprint and opportunities of the Northern Metropolis. Attendees showed keen interest in the topic and were eager to ask questions. They also commented that the speakers' presentations were comprehensive and enhanced their understanding of the issue.

Choi thanked the two speakers for their in-depth analysis, and appreciations went to the German Consulate General in Hong Kong and the German Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, for their active participation. He hoped that members of the two associations would make full use of the chamber platform to strengthen exchange and work together to prospect growth opportunities in the Northern Metropolis. 



革新經貿政策 重塑港競爭力

Innovative Economic and Trade Policies for Reshaping Hong Kong's Competitiveness

新一份《施政報告》提出多項革新政策，銳意重塑本港競爭力，例如績效指標（KPI）、搶企業、搶人才措施以及融入國家發展策略等，展現破格施政新風，值得廣大市民期待。

The new *Policy Address* has introduced several innovative policies aimed at reshaping Hong Kong's competitiveness, e.g., key performance indicators (KPIs), measures to compete for enterprises and talents, and strategies for integration into national development, demonstrating a new out-of-the-box style of governance that is worth looking forward to for the general public.

隨着疫情影響漸漸減退，本港經濟有望穩步復甦，迎接疫後新時代。商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺指出，本屆政府上任逾半年，已推出多項嶄新施政方針，展現出決心和魄力。“《施政報告》提出590項措施和110個指標，並以破格思維提出設立KPI，讓公眾可監督政府工作的成效；同時主動出擊在全球‘搶企業、搶人才’，強化香港競爭力。‘搶’字有積極主動的意思，凸顯勇於突破、積極進取的施政理念。”



丘應樺 Algernon Yau

搶人才 搶企業

丘應樺續指出，在“搶企業”方面，政府已設立由財政司司長帶領的“引進重點企業辦公室”，主力引進世界各地高潛力、具代表性的重點企業，涵蓋生命健康、金融科技等策略性產業。政府將提供特別配套措施及一站式服務，例如簽證便利和子女教育安排等，藉此吸引更多優秀企業來港發展。

而“搶人才”方面，由政務司司長帶領的“人才服務窗口”也新近成立，為海外人才提供簽證申請、求職、尋求居所及子女教育等一條龍服務。“商經局也會積極配合，海外的經貿辦事處將設立招商引才專組，積極招攬人才和企業來港；並會聯繫全球百強大學，推廣各項相關計劃；也會主動聯繫外地留學生、港人，鼓勵他們回港發展。”

配合國家戰略 說好香港故事

融入國家發展大局，對未來香港經濟發展至關重要。國家主席習近平在七月一日講話中，也寄語特區政府需不斷增強發展動能，主動對接“十四五”規劃、粵港澳大灣區建設和高質量發展等國家戰略。丘應樺認為，在國家支持下香港確立了八大中心定位，並鞏固作為區內貿易中心的地位。“未來政府將積極聯繫各個 RCEP（區域全面經濟夥伴協定）成員國，期望香港可盡早加入 RCEP，進一步強化本港發展動能。”

政府主要官員也將親身出訪，積極推廣香港優勢和機遇，包括訪問當地政

府和組織、舉辦座談會和宣傳推廣活動等，務求達至活動次數在2024年比2022年增加20%。丘應樺透露，近期與秘魯外貿副部長會面，雙方已同意展開自由貿易協議談判，有助加強本港與南美地區的經貿聯繫。2023年，政府也將率團訪問越南和阿聯酋，加強與中東地區的貿易聯繫，把香港故事帶到世界各地。

“香港擁有背靠祖國、聯通世界的優勢，政府會把握中央的全力支持，發揮‘一國兩制’獨特優勢，在鞏固‘八大中心’傳統地位的同時，亦提升整體競爭力。我深信，工商界將積極配合政府，向海外朋友推廣香港共同說好香港故事，延續東方之珠的璀璨成功。”

With the impact of the pandemic gradually diminishing, the Hong Kong economy is set to recover steadily and enter a new post-pandemic era. **Algernon Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development**, said that the current-term Government, showing a strong determination and resolve, has launched numerous new policies since taking

office over half a year ago. “In addition to introducing 590 policy measures and 110 indicators, the *Policy Address*, adopting an out-of-the-box mindset, has put forward KPIs so that the public can monitor the effectiveness of government work. It also proactively zeroed in on competing for enterprises and talents around the world to strengthen Hong Kong’s competitiveness. The word ‘competing’, which implies taking the initiative, underscores a governance mindset of daring to shake things up proactively.”

Competing for talents and enterprises

Yau further said that with regard to “competing for enterprises”, the Government has set up the Office for Attracting Strategic Enterprises (OASES). Led by the Financial Secretary, the OASES is tasked with attracting high-potential and representative strategic enterprises from around the world, targeting industries of strategic importance to Hong Kong, including life, health and financial technologies. The Government will offer special facilitation measures and one-stop services in areas such as visa application and education arrangements for children to attract more outstanding enterprises to set up their operations in Hong Kong.

Regarding “competing for talents”, the Government has recently set up the Talents



Service Unit (TSU). Led by the Chief Secretary for Administration, the TSU is tasked with providing overseas talents with one-stop services in areas such as visa application, job search, housing search and children's education. "The Commerce and Economic Development Bureau will actively give support, e.g. setting up Dedicated Teams for Attracting Businesses and Talents in overseas Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs) to actively attract talents and enterprises to Hong Kong, contacting the world's top 100 universities to promote the various related schemes, and reaching out to students and Hong Kongers overseas to encourage them to return to Hong Kong for development."

Act in line with national strategies and tell the Hong Kong story well

Integrating into national development is crucial to Hong Kong's future economic development. In his speech on 1 July 2022, President Xi Jinping urged the HKSAR

government to continuously strengthen development momentum by proactively dovetailing with national strategies such as the "14th Five-Year" Plan, the development of the Greater Bay Area and high-quality development. In Yau's view, given the support of the country, Hong Kong has established its positioning as "eight centres" and cemented its status as a trade centre in the region. "Going forward, the government will actively engage with all the member states of the RCEP, working towards Hong Kong's early accession to the RCEP to further strengthen its development momentum."

Key government officials will also make personal visits to actively promote Hong Kong's strengths and opportunities, including visiting local governments and organisations, and holding symposium, publicity and promotion activities, targeting for the number of activities to increase by 20% in 2024 compared to 2022. According to Yau, in his recent meeting with Peru's Vice Minister of Foreign Trade, both parties

have agreed to start negotiations on a free trade agreement, which will help strengthen Hong Kong's economic and trade ties with the South American region. The Government will also lead delegations to visit Vietnam and the United Arab Emirates in 2023 to strengthen trade ties with the Middle East and spread the Hong Kong story to the rest of the world.

"With Hong Kong's strengths of having the motherland's backing and being connected to the wider world, the HKSAR government will leverage the Central Government's full support and give play to the unique strengths of 'One Country, Two Systems', consolidating its traditional 'eight centres' status while enhancing its overall competitiveness. I am convinced that the business community will actively work with the Government to promote Hong Kong to friends overseas, jointly telling the Hong Kong story well to perpetuate the brilliance and success of the Pearl of the Orient." 



中國式現代化強國之路

Chinese Style Modernization Will Pave Way for a Prosperous China

1949年新中國成立，開啟了中國的強國建設之路。七十載過去，中國已發展成世界第二大經濟體，綜合國力大幅提升。國家主席習近平提出，到2049年建國百周年時，中國將正式走進世界先進國家行列。中國的強國夢，已可望可即。

The year 1949 saw the founding of new China and opened the doors for the country to become a power nation. Seventy years went by, and China is now the second largest economy of the world. Chairman Xi Jinping proposed that when China celebrates its 100th anniversary in 2049, it will officially become one of the most advanced nations of the world.

新 中國的強國之路始於社會主義，至最近的二十大報告中，開首依然可見“馬列主義”的提法。**原全國人大代表劉佩瓊**指出，要洞悉中國國策，必先讀通官方文件中的關鍵名詞。“例如內地重要文件舉凡開首皆言：‘堅持馬列主義，毛澤東思想，鄧小平理論，江澤民‘三個代表’思想，胡錦濤‘科學發展觀’，以及最新的習近平新時代中國特色社會主義。’”上述名詞中，除了馬列主義，皆源自中國的嶄新理



劉佩瓊 Priscilla Lau

論，顯示今天中國說的社會主義，已蘊含眾多中國元素，對此可理解為中國式的社會主義。

中國式現代化 切合國情

中國式社會主義，衍生出中國式現代化。劉佩瓊認為此種現代化方式，自有其創見和獨特之處。“二十大提出了兩個確立：確立習近平同志黨中央的核心、全黨的核心地位；確立習近平新時代中國特色社會主義思想的指導地位。其實‘核心’的概念最初由鄧小平提出，他經歷文化大革命的錯誤路線後，深感黨需要團結一致，方能帶領中國走向富強，而黨的核心就是總書記。”

要建設現代化的中國，當時中央認為還需要現代化的生產力、先進的文化以及堅持全體人民的利益。因此，江澤民發表了“三個代表”理論，指出共產黨同時代表此三者。其中尤其重視提升生產力一點，結果成功令中國的經濟起飛。後來胡錦濤的“科學發展觀”提倡發展要以科學研究為本，避免武斷的決策，強調可持續發展和以人為本，為中國開闢出獨特而成功的發展道路。

百年奮鬥 推進民族復興

及至習近平時代，對外提出“一帶一路”、世界命運共同體等概念，把中國發展的視野擴闊到全球；而對內則提出“共同富裕”的重要理念。“這並非新概念，鄧小平早已說過：‘要讓部分人先富起來，最後達成全



體人民共同富裕。’這並非說把財富平均分配各人，而是富裕者需幫助貧窮者，形成制度性的保障，確保貧富差距不會過大；同時要防止壟斷、鼓勵公平競爭，拉近農村和城市的發展差距。”

對於中國的發展，二十大提出了明確的目標：從2020到2035年基本實現社會主義現代化；從2035到本世紀中葉，要建成富強民主文明和諧美麗的社會主義現代化強國。“正如習主席所說，到2049年建國百周年，中國將

正式走進世界先進國家行列，實現中華民族偉大復興，相信全體中國人皆期望親自見證這天的到來。”

上述內容為本會教育及培訓委員會舉辦之國情研習班：“中共二十大對國家發展前瞻與啟示”之撮要。

According to Priscilla Lau, former NPC Deputy, one must first understand the keywords in official state documents before they can gain insight into China's national policies. “Some key concepts include upholding

Marxism-Leninism, Maoism, the theory of Deng Xiaoping, the ‘Three Represents’ of Jiang Zemin, the ‘Scientific Outlook on Development’ advocated by Hu Jintao, as well as the latest socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era advocated by Xi Jinping.” Apart from Marxism-Leninism, these terms are all novel theories originated from China, which show that the current socialism in China encompasses many Chinese elements. One could interpret so as socialism packed with Chinese characteristics.

Chinese-style modernization fits the country’s circumstances

With Chinese-style socialism came Chinese-style modernization. Lau believed that this modernization approach is innovative and unique in its own right. “Two things were confirmed at the 20th National Congress: the core position of comrade Xi Jinping in the Party Central Committee and the Communist Party as a whole, as well as the guiding position of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era advocated by Xi. Also underscored was

the importance of unity within the party, which is crucial for guiding China towards prosperity and strength.”

To build a modernized China, the then Central Government thought that modernized productivity, advanced culture and a determination to uphold the interest of all Chinese nationals were necessary. Therefore, Jiang Zemin put forward his theory of the “Three Represents”. Subsequently, Hu Jintao’s “Scientific Outlook on Development” advocated that development must be based on scientific research, emphasizing sustainability and a human-centered approach that paved the way for China’s unique and successful growth.

National rejuvenation fostered by a century of perseverance

By the time of Xi Jinping, concepts such as the “Belt and Road” initiative and a global community with a shared future were proposed externally, projecting the vision of China’s development to the whole wide world. At home, the important notion of

“common prosperity” was promoted. “It does not mean to distribute wealth evenly to everyone, but rather, highlights that the rich must help the poor to ensure there is minimal wealth disparity. It was also proposed to prevent monopolies, and to narrow the gaps in development between urban and rural areas.”

As for China’s development, clear goals were proposed in the 20th National Congress - to basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 through 2035; to build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful from 2035 through the middle of this century. “As mentioned by Chairman Xi, by the year 2049 – the centenary of the establishment of new China – the country will formally become one of the most advanced nations of the world. All Chinese nationals are looking forward to the arrival of this date. 🇨🇳

The above is an abstract of “The vision and inspiration for national development offered by the 20th National Congress”, a National Studies Class organized by the Chamber’s Education and Training Committee.

提高治理水平 開啟良政善治

Improve Administration to Achieve Good Governance



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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

治理，關乎香港特區施政的方方面面，包括總體治理理念，貫穿政府各項政策措施的制訂、落實及監督。香港須提高治理水平，方能開啟良政善治。

Administration concerns all aspects of the HKSAR government, including the overall administration mindset that underpins the formulation, implementation and supervision of various government policy measures. Hong Kong needs to improve its administration to achieve good governance.

2 022年10月，現任行政長官發佈任內第一份《施政報告》，這亦是全面落實愛國者治港後香港特區的首份《施政報告》。從行文架構和政策內容上，無不切實回應國家主席習近平七月一日來港發表重要講話所提出的“四個必須”和“四點希望”。特別是在治理理念、吸引人才、土地、房屋以及醫療方面，行政長官都有重點著墨，是《施政報告》中的亮點。

**把握好中央全面管治權與
特區自治權的關係**

作為中華人民共和國的一個特別行政



區，自從1997年祖國對香港恢復行使主權以來，香港已重新納入國家的治理體系。正如習主席所講，“落實好中央全面管治權和保障特區高度自治權是統一銜接的，只有做好這一點，才能夠把香港特區治理好”。《施政報告》開宗明義，在第二章就清晰表明要全面準確貫徹“一國兩制”方針，鞏固法治核心價值。我非常認同政府未來推廣《憲法》與《基本法》工作確立的三個主題，特別是明確“香港特區的高度自治權源於中央授權”，以及強調先有“一國”，而有“兩制”。但對於港人不甚了解，甚至部分人抗拒承認的中央全面管治權，當局是否應該落力宣傳並解釋內容？此外，在《憲法》的普及教育中，當局應爭取做到既有重點，又有廣度，由點及面推動對《憲法》整體的全面認識。面對青年人，更要善用新媒體及不同渠道推廣法治訊息。

轉變治理理念 更好結合 有為政府與高效市場

中央授權香港“高度自治”，對屬於香港自治範疇內的事務，行政長官和特區政府作為香港的當家人，也都是香港的第一責任人，務必事不避難，治理好香港。今年《施政報告》中，在治理方面，可能最具長遠轉折性意義的，是政府銳意進取引入新治理理念，不再抱殘守缺於過往“積極不干預”、“大市場小政府”的心態，向有為政府和高效市場更好結合的方向邁進。例如，在政府投資的治理體系，成立香港投資管理有限公司，匯聚資源，促進產業和經濟發展；通過新設立的“融入國家發展大局督導組”更主動對接國家戰略。針對人口、人才流失的問題，當局主動出擊，於今年內成立“引進重點企業辦公室”，並在17個內地辦事處和海外經貿辦設立“招商引才組”。而在土地方面，《施

政報告》制訂目標，在未來十年供應3,280公頃熟地，奪回土地供應的主導權，並在房屋方面提升公私營協作，推出全新“私人發展商參與興建資助房屋先導計劃”。

種種措施均體現政府已開始轉變的治理理念，但如何把有為政府和高效市場兩者更好結合，政府未有詳細闡述，需要在實踐中更深入探索。我拋磚引玉，提出三點政府須思考、應對的問題。第一，是政府要判斷應在何時或在何種情況下補充或介入市場，促進資源的高效配置；其次，是在處理具體政策和方案時，如何以民為本；此外，面對市場長期自由發展所附帶產生的發展成果未能由社會各界、各階層廣泛共享的問題，如何用政策和法律，例如競爭法引導資本有序發展，並且通過財稅等一系列措施作好資源的再分配工作。



完善執行與監督 增強治理效能 為市民謀裨益

除了轉變治理理念，《施政報告》亦從治理體系、治理能力和治理效果三個方面着手，回答如何提升政府治理水平。工欲善其事，必先利其器，“融入國家發展大局督導組”、“北部都會區督導委員會”及“北部都會區諮詢委員會”等新的架構將有利於以高層次統籌跨局、跨部門的分工和合作，制定並落實各項工作。但治理理念和制度的威力和效力，歸根究底要通過執行方能落地生根、開花結果。徒有制度，但人員訓練、執行監督等未能完善的話，治理能力無從談起，遑論為市民帶來裨益。我希望政府加強對公務員培訓，並在落實110個工作指標及各政策局和部門制訂的指標時，以務實心態，適時調整、改進，而非為做而做，重數目達標而不重執行質量。與此同時，政府必須尊

重立法機關，跟從議會程序做事，並充分解說政策。立法會亦會作好監察監督工作，為提升香港良政善治添一份力。👉

The current Chief Executive's maiden *Policy Address* delivered in October 2022 was also the first *Policy Address* for the HKSAR after the full implementation of the “patriots administering Hong Kong” principle. In terms of how it has been framed and its policy content, the *Policy Address* effectively responded to the “four musts” and “four expectations” stated by President Xi Jinping in his important speech during his visit in Hong Kong on 1 July. A highlight of the *Policy Address* is the Chief Executive's particular focus on administration mindset, attracting talents, land, housing and healthcare.

Grasp the relationship between Central Government's overall jurisdiction and HKSAR's autonomy

As a special administrative region (SAR) of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong has been reintegrated into the country's system of governance since the motherland resumed the exercise of sovereignty over it in 1997. As President Xi has said, “Only when the enforcement of the Central Government's overall jurisdiction over the SAR dovetails with the fulfillment of a high degree of autonomy in the SAR can the HKSAR be well governed.” Making it clear from the outset, the *Policy Address* stated in its second chapter that it is necessary to fully and faithfully implement the “One Country, Two Systems” principle to reinforce the core value of the rule of law. I very much agree with the three themes established by the Government in promoting the *Constitution* and the *Basic Law* going forward, especially making it clear that “the high degree of autonomy of the HKSAR is authorized by the Central Government” and stressing that “one country” comes before “two systems”. However, has the Government done enough to publicize and explain in details the Central Government's overall jurisdiction, which Hong Kong people do not understand well and some of them even refuse to acknowledge? Separately, regarding publicity and education on the *Constitution*, the Government should strive to promote a comprehensive understanding of the *Constitution* in terms of both focus

and breadth, working from the details to the big picture. It is also necessary to use new media and different channels to communicate information on the rule of law to young people.

Change administration mindset to better combine effective government and efficient market

Given Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy authorized by the Central Government, the Chief Executive and the HKSAR Government, as the key people running Hong Kong and those with the primary responsibility for it, must never shy away from difficult decisions for matters that fall within the scope of its autonomy in order to ensure that it is governed well. In this year's *Policy Address*, what may have the longest-term transitional significance in terms of governance is the Government's determination to adopt a new mindset of governance to move towards a better combination of effective government and efficient market, instead of sticking to the old mindset of “positive non-interventionism” and “big market, small government”. For example, in respect of the governance system on government investments, it will pool together resources for promoting the development of industries and the economy through the new Hong Kong Investment Corporation Limited (HKIC), and proactively dovetail with national strategies through the Steering Group on Integration into National Development. To address population and talent drain issues, the Government proactively set up the Office for Attracting Strategic Enterprises (OASES), and set up Dedicated Teams for Attracting Businesses and Talents in 17 Mainland Offices and overseas Economic and Trade Offices within this year. Regarding land, the *Policy Address* targeted to supply 3,280 hectares of spade-ready sites in the coming decade and assume a leading role in land supply, and introduced a new Pilot Scheme on Private Developer Participation in Subsidized Housing Development to enhance public-private partnership in housing.


All these measures reflect the Government's changing governance mindset, but it has not elaborated on how to better combine effective government with efficient market, which needs further exploration in practice. To trigger more discussions, I put forward three issues that the Government should consider and address. First, the Government needs to judge when and

under what circumstances it should supplement or intervene in the market to facilitate efficient allocation of resources; second, how it should put people first when dealing with specific policies and programs; in addition, in the face of the problem that the fruits of development that come with the long-term free development of the market have not been widely shared by all sectors and strata of society, how it should use policies and laws, such as competition laws, to guide the orderly development of capital, and redistribute resources through a series of measures, such as fiscal taxes.

Improve execution and supervision to enhance governance effectiveness to benefit people

Besides changing the mindset of governance, the *Policy Address* also responded on how to improve the Government's standard of governance in three aspects, ie, governance systems, governance capability and governance

efficacy. As the saying goes, good tools are a prerequisite to the success of a task, new organizations such as the Steering Group on Integration into National Development, the Steering Committee on the Northern Metropolis and the Advisory Committee on the Northern Metropolis will facilitate high-level coordination of cross-bureau and cross-departmental division of labor and collaboration in formulating and implementing various tasks. However, the power and effectiveness of governance mindsets and systems ultimately can only take root and bear fruit through execution. Even with systems in place, governance capability is out of the question without effective personnel training, execution and supervision, let alone bringing benefits to the people. I hope that the Government will strengthen the training of civil servants, and in the process of achieving the 110 different indicators for specified tasks and the indicators set by the various bureau and departments, instead of doing something just for the sake of doing it, i.e., focusing on the number of indicators

it can achieve without paying attention to the quality of execution, they should adopt a pragmatic attitude to make adjustment and improvement in a timely manner. At the same time, the Government must respect the legislature, follow legislative procedures, and fully explain policies. The Legislative Council will exercise effective oversight and supervision to do its part to improve good governance in Hong Kong. 

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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初創助力醫療機械人技術研發

Start-up Helps R&D in Medical Robotics



隨着機械人技術不斷精進，並逐步引入醫療行業，在在有助提升外科手術的準確度，以至減低術後併發症的出現。香港中文大學醫學院副院長（外務）暨醫療機械人創新技術中心主任趙偉仁教授更透過結合初創的優勢，全方位推動手術機械人的技術開發、臨床測試及應用，冀能惠及更多需要接受手術的病人。

Robotics can help improve the accuracy of surgical procedures to reduce post-operative complications. **Philip Chiu, Associate Dean (External Affairs) of the Faculty of Medicine at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and Director of Multi-Scale Medical Robotics Centre**, strives to promote surgical robotics on all fronts through the strengths of a start-up in order to benefit more patients.



趙偉仁（左）與歐國威
Philip Chiu (left) and Samuel Au

近年機械人技術覆蓋全面，一貫積極推展有關技術應用於臨床手術及診治等各方面的趙偉仁指出，有關概念早於1970年代由美國太空總署首先提出，當時只屬憑空想像的概念。直至其後成功將太空技術轉移，用來輔助手術進行的達芬奇機械臂正式研發面世，為外科手術發展帶來極大進步。

應用機械臂提升手術質量

“中大於2006年引入第一部機械人，並設立機械人培訓中心，並進行大量研究工作，當中不少臨床應用都在中大醫學院進行。”與此同時，中大的機械工程師也有很多發展成果。趙偉仁強調，雖然機械臂相對上是較昂貴的設備，在應用上卻有助提升手術的準確度和質量，更重要是減低病人術後出現併發症的情況，從而加快康復進度。

趙偉仁引述威爾斯親王醫院曾利用最新的達芬奇機械臂，為病人進行食道癌手術。機械臂的操作可展現多角度的靈活性，減低醫生在胸腔、肋骨等

狹窄環境進行手術的困難度，他們可更清楚看到病人體內的淋巴組織，作出更準確手術分割。“中大醫學院亦於2017年完成全球首宗跨學科的臨床研究，由此發現耳鼻喉科和結腸外科都能成功應用‘單孔機械人’完成手術。”

隨着愈來愈多企業參與研發全新的機械人系統，趙偉仁深信，日後機械人技術將有更多元和長足的發展，如由單一機械臂控制轉變為多個機械臂同步應用等，再度為外科手術帶來新突破。

開發新技術 推廣普及應用

由中大機械與自動化工程學系教授歐國威於2019年領軍成立的初創公司Cornerstone Robotics，正是其中一間研發機械人技術的公司。作為公司創始團隊成員的趙偉仁表示，同為醫療機械創新技術中心主任的歐國威與他抱持相同理念，就是希望普及醫療機械技術，旨在推動相關技術達到外科醫生的高要求，並降低成本。“目前威爾斯親王醫院的20個手術室中，只

有一個機械臂，可見有關技術在廣泛應用方面尚有很大的進步空間。”

憑藉初創團隊共同協作，趙偉仁喜見在短短三年已為引用這項技術製作了大量模式，並作出一系列臨床研究與技術開發。“我們完成了30多項臨床實驗，確保新開發的機械臂可作臨床應用，令病人受惠。更感榮幸是今年八月在威爾斯親王醫院開展的第一例手術，正由我負責操作機械臂，配合一眾同事協助，手術成功進行。”

趙偉仁進一步闡釋時稱，以上述的胃酸倒流手術為例，他與團隊需要為病人在食道和胃之間進行組織分離，其精準度要求很高，否則有可能傷及其他組織。其次是手術過程不能有任何延遲，否則有機會造成大出血。足見該項技術的在精準度上已達到很高水平，並符合臨床應用的效果。

設研發中心專研醫療機械人

國家主席習近平於今年七月訪港期間，曾到科學園視察包括Cornerstone Robotics在內的初創公司，趙偉仁對此感到高興，認為正可反映國家對香港在創科領域的發展給予重大支持。

“我們的優勢是配備兼具臨床醫生和病人的威爾斯親王醫院及中大醫學院，聯同位於科學園的初創公司進行臨床研究。由於這三個地方的車程往來只需15分鐘，料可全面提升研發醫學技術的速度和成功機會。”前瞻醫療技術不斷提升，趙偉仁期望，藉着成立研發中心，未來可集中研究醫療機械人的轉化，並透過工程師和臨床醫生的合作，及早在臨床應用前，率先於研發中心引證和應用嶄新的醫學技術。

According to Chiu, the concept of robotics was first put forward by NASA in the 1970s and later successfully adopted for surgical procedures, leading to great progress in this area.

Application of robotic arm improves surgical quality

“CUHK brought in its first robot in 2006,

and set up a robotics training centre. At the same time, many clinical applications were carried out at its Faculty of Medicine.” Meanwhile, CUHK’s mechanical engineers made a lot of development achievements. Chiu stressed that although robotic arms are relatively expensive, they can help improve the quality of surgical procedures and more importantly, reduce post-operative complications for patients.

Citing the experience of Prince of Wales Hospital, Chiu said that the use of its robotic arm enables multi-angle flexibility so that the lymphatic tissues in a patient’s body can be seen more clearly, thus allowing for more accurate surgical segmentation. “CUHK’s Faculty of Medicine completed the world’s first inter-disciplinary clinical study in 2017, from which it found that the relevant technology can be successfully used for otolaryngology and colon surgeries.”

Chiu is convinced that the development of robotics will be more diversified and substantial going forward, which will again lead to new breakthroughs for surgical operations.

New technology development, popularisation and application

Cornerstone Robotics, a start-up founded in 2019 by a team led by Professor Samuel Au of CUHK’s Department of Mechanical and Automation Engineering, is a company engaged in the R&D of robotics. Chiu said that he shares the same philosophy as Au, that is, they want to popularise medical robotics with the aim of bringing the technology up to the level that meets the high requirements of surgeons and reduce costs.

Chiu is pleased to see that in three short years, the collaborative efforts of the start-up team have produced many models for proving this technology and made a series of clinical research and technology developments. “We have completed over 30 clinical trials to ensure that the newly developed robotic arm can be used clinically to benefit patients.”

Explaining further, Chiu cited the aforesaid acid reflux surgery as an example, saying that it required a very high degree of precision, otherwise it could cause injury to other tissues. In addition, there had to be no delay in the surgical procedure, otherwise

there could be massive bleeding. It goes to show that the technology has reached a very high level of precision.

Setting up a R&D centre to specialize in medical robotics

While in Hong Kong in July this year, President Xi Jinping visited the start-ups located in Hong Kong Science Park, including Cornerstone Robotics, which Chiu believes reflects the country’s significant support for Hong Kong’s development in the field of innovation and technology.

“Our strengths are in having access to Prince of Wales Hospital, which have both clinicians and patients, and CUHK’s Faculty of Medicine, to jointly conduct clinical research with the start-up located in the Science Park. Since it only takes 15 minutes to travel between these three places, it is set to comprehensively improve the speed and chances of success in medical technology R&D.” Going forward, Chiu looks to focusing on research in transferring medical robotics to clinical application, and proving and applying new medical technologies in the R&D centre ahead of clinical application. 🔄



中大威爾斯親王醫院很早已引進“C形機械臂影像裝置”，並成立心血管混合手術室。
CUHK and Prince of Wales Hospital has long equipped with the "Robotic C-arm Imaging Device" and established the Hybrid Cardiovascular Operating Theatre.



中總論壇 展望2023經濟 CGCC Forum Explores 2023 Economic Outlook

本會舉辦今年首項重點活動中總論壇，從宏觀角度展望經濟發展。今年財政司司長陳茂波應邀擔任主旨演講嘉賓，中國社會科學院學部委員余永定擔任專題演講嘉賓，分別展望探討新年經濟形勢，與剖析二十大後內地經濟發展前景。

論壇亦設有對談環節，邀請商務及經濟發展局副局長陳百里、粵港澳大灣區發展署理專員莫君虞、中國銀行（香港）首席經濟學家鄂志寰、立法會功能界別科技創新界別議員邱達根、資歷架構“人力資源管理”跨行業培訓諮詢委員會主席黃錦沛及香港綠色金融協會副會長兼秘書長黃超妮、擔任嘉賓，探討香港如何應對挑戰與抓緊機遇。(6/1)

論壇演講內容精華請參看第7-14頁。🔗





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. Thematic session speaker in this year was **Yu Yongding, Academian of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**. They looked on ahead to the macroeconomic trend and economic development after the 20th National Congress.

Their speeches were followed by a panel discussion where the guest speakers, including **Bernard Chan, Under Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development of the Government of the HKSAR**; **Benjamin Mok, Acting Commissioner of the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area**;

E Zhihuan, Chief Economist of Bank of China (Hong Kong); **Duncan Chiu, Member of Legislative Council (Technology & Innovation Constituency) of the HKSAR**; **Wilfred Wong, Chairman of Cross-Industry Training Advisory Committee (Human Resource Management Sector) of Qualifications Framework** and **Huang Chaoni, Vice President and Secretary General of Hong Kong Green Finance Association** shared views on the issues about challenges and opportunities in Hong Kong. (6/1)

For the highlights of the speeches, please refer to p. 7-14. 📄





接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

1. 前任行政長官林鄭月娥（左四）（21/12）
Carrie Lam (fourth from left), Former Chief Executive of the HKSAR
2. 巴基斯坦駐京大使 H.E Moin ul Haque（左二）（5/1）
H.E Moin ul Haque (second from left), Ambassador of Pakistan to the PRC
3. 美國駐港總領事梅儒瑞（前排左四）（19/12）
Gregory May (fourth from left, front row), Consul-General of the US in HKSAR



4. 意大利駐港總領事 Carmelo Ficarra (左) (21/12)
Carmelo Ficarra (left), Consul-General of Italy in HKSAR

5. 卡塔爾駐港總領事 Ali Saad M. H. Al-Hajri (左) (29/12)
Ali Saad M. H. Al-Hajri (left), Consul-General of Qatar in HKSAR

6. 香港中華廠商聯合會會長史立德 (前排左四) (20/12)
Allen Shi (fourth from left, front row), President of the CMA

7. 香港中國企業協會副會長于曉 (左) (5/1)
Yu Xiao (left), Vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association

8. 香港貿易發展局業務發展副總監吳文慧 (右一) (19/12)
Mandy Ng (first from right), Deputy Director of Business Development of the HKTDC

會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 港島東聯絡處參觀“創科博覽2022”，了解國家最新的航天科技、深海科技和陸地科技研發。(15/12)

Island East District Liaison Committee has visited the “InnoTech Expo 2022” to learn more about the latest developments of aerospace technology, deep-sea technology and land technology of the country. (15/12)