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青年發展藍圖 培養未來棟樑

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT BLUEPRINT
CULTIVATE FUTURE PILLARS

充當金融橋樑 聯通灣區歐盟
Connecting Greater Bay Area and EU
as a Financial Bridge

“東方之珠” 重現香江
Revival of Pearl of the Orient in
Hong Kong

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蔡冠深
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全面對接大灣區 抓緊復常新契機

DOVETAILING WITH THE GREATER BAY AREA CAPTURING OPPORTUNITIES FROM RETURN TO NORMALCY

今年是內地全面貫徹落實二十大精神開局之年。國家全方位推進後疫情時期經濟復常發展，對香港工商界絕對是商機處處，而粵港澳大灣區更是抓緊國家高質量發展機遇的重要切入點。我在今年呈交的政協提案當中，也就促進香港積極參與大灣區建設、深化對外經貿聯繫提出多個建議。

強化港深創科聯動

隨着內地全面走向後疫情復常之路，將帶動香港迎來龐大發展新機遇。上月發表的新一份《財政預算案》，亦提出不少對接國家發展戰略的政策措施，尤其強調通過與大灣區兄弟城市在重點產業“強強聯手”，引領整個灣區實現高質量共同發展，其中在深化推進創新科技領域合作更是大有可為。

“十四五”規劃明確支持香港建設國際創新科技中心。本人認為，積極加強與毗鄰深圳全方位合作，透過發揮彼此獨特優勢，協調互補，可在推動創科產業發展實現“一加一大於二”的疊加效應，為大灣區高質量發展構建示範平台。國家可統籌推動深圳河兩岸科技園區逐步融合，實現區內各項要素自由流動，並推出政策吸引頂尖人才及龍頭企業匯聚，逐步開放內地創投資金跨境投資，參與推動香港科研成果產業化發展，把香港科研和內地產業結合起來。此外，可探討在河套深港科技創新合作區率先打造“共商共建共管共享”的粵港合作示範平台，給予區內相關創科產品及服務稅務優惠，並逐步實現兩地體制法規融合，協調兩地產業佈局與升級轉型。

粵港兩地政府更可推動深圳口岸經濟帶與香港北部都會區協同開發，透過設立協同規劃委員會，提升兩地交通運輸基建、口岸配套等軟硬件設施連接水平，包括加密廣深港短途高鐵班次、完善香港居民電子購票安排、增設由西九龍站直達廣州東站的高鐵班次，真正做到“大灣區一小時生活圈”便利安排，提升效率。

發揮對外聯繫功能

堅持推進高水平對外開放，也是構建國家新發展格局的重

要戰略部署。香港作為連通內地與世界的“超級聯繫人”角色可發揮積極作用。近年，內地與東盟的合作不斷增強，落實《區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定》(RCEP)更標誌着兩地邁向全面戰略夥伴關係發展，尤其是面對當前複雜的環球政經形勢，進一步深化與東盟經貿合作，將成為推進對外聯繫的關鍵。

目前，內地與多個東盟國家均有合作發展產業園區。香港極有可能於今年加入 RCEP，將可進一步為深化內地與東盟產業園區發展提供高質量專業服務支援，包括提供投資環境與風險評估、多元化項目融資與金融配套服務，協助園區對接高標準國際經貿規則、引進符合園區發展定位與高度的企業，並善用香港與東盟深厚的經貿和文化交流歷史，強化軟實力合作，為園區發展建立良好的國際形象。

香港更可充分發揮國際貿易中心優勢，尤其善用國際銷售網絡、品牌塑造和市場推廣等強項，助力國家在新常態下發展更高水平的對外貿易，例如透過建立大灣區統一認證制度和檢測標準，打造大灣區成為優質產品推廣平台，並積極提升區內電子商貿跨境服務功能，擴大產品涵蓋種類，優化產品設計、包裝及物流等服務安排，為“走出去”拓展國際市場做好準備。

經歷三年疫情帶來的衝擊，我們必須在經濟復常發展新征程上把時間搶回來，透過全面參與大灣區建設，加快融入國家新時代發展大潮，奮力拼經濟，在國家全力推進高質量發展和高水平對外開放過程中，發揮香港功能優勢，搶抓發展新契機。

The Mainland's rigorous efforts to realize the spirit of the 20th National Congress and resumption of normal economic development in the post-pandemic era have given rise to bountiful business opportunities. To seize these and other opportunities arising from the country's development, the key entry point would be the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). The proposal I submitted to the

“我們必須在經濟復常發展新征程上把時間搶回來，透過全面參與大灣區建設，加快融入國家新時代發展大潮。

We must make up for lost time as normalcy is fully resumed for economic development. Through wholistic participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong can accelerate its integration into the country's development in the new era.”

CPPCC National Committee this year indeed included various recommendations on ways to intensify Hong Kong's participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area, and to strengthen international economic and trade ties.

Enhancing Hong Kong-Shenzhen I&T synergy and interaction

The resumption of normalcy in the Mainland comes with vast new opportunities for Hong Kong. The *Budget* announced by our Financial Secretary last month included a series of proposals on aligning Hong Kong with national development strategies, stressing that Hong Kong should collaborate with its sister cities in the Greater Bay Area to achieve synergy in the development of major industries and spearhead cooperation in the realm of innovation and technology (I&T) in the entire Greater Bay Area.

The “14th Five-Year” Plan has spelled out support for Hong Kong to become an international I&T center. In my opinion, Hong Kong can step up cooperation and achieve complementarity with Shenzhen in I&T to yield greater results and provide a demo of high-quality development in the Greater Bay Area. For the Mainland, it can coordinate efforts to integrate the I&T zones on both sides of Shenzhen River gradually and facilitate the free flow of key factors. It can also roll out policies to attract elites and leading corporations, while opening up for cross-border investment of venture capital. At the same time, the Mainland can promote the commercialization of research and development outcomes in Hong Kong and their integration with Mainland industries. Meanwhile, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Cooperation Zone (Cooperation Zone) at the Lok Ma Chau Loop can look into setting a precedent of Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation where the mechanism of “mutual discussion, joint construction, joint administration and shared benefits” is at work. Tax benefits can be given to I&T products and services in the Cooperation Zone, and efforts should be made to facilitate the integration of systems and regulations and coordinate industrial structuring and transformation across the border.

The Guangdong and Hong Kong governments can even promote the synergetic development of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Boundary Control Points Economic Belt and the Northern Metropolis. Through the creation of a coordination and planning committee, the two authorities can further align both hardware and software, including transport infrastructure and control points facilities, to make the “one-hour living circle” in the Greater Bay Area a reality.

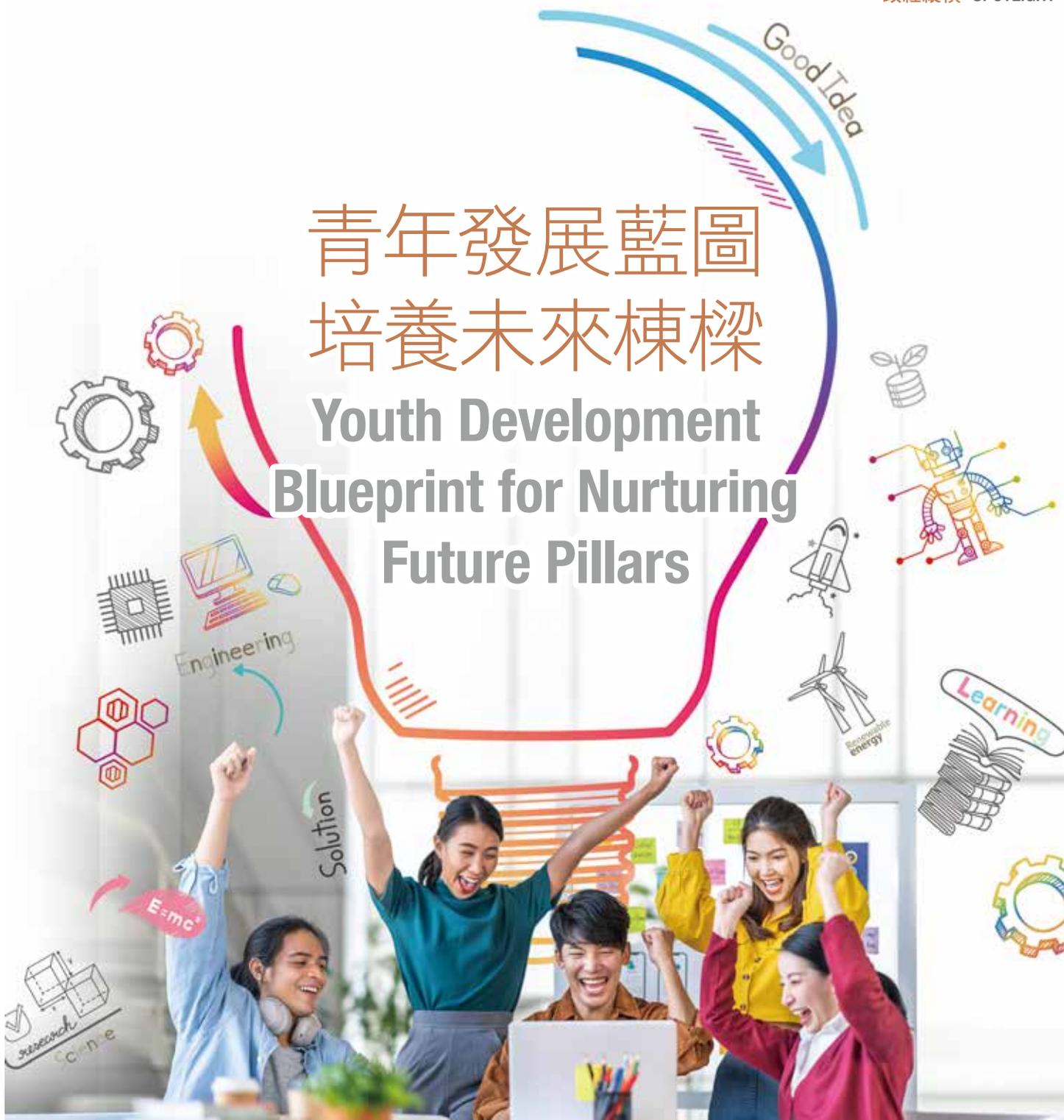
Leveraging international connections

In addition to I&T, Hong Kong has a vital role to play in the country's high-standard opening-up. In recent years, we have seen the Mainland and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) strengthening their cooperation, with the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) propelling their relation to one of strategic partners. Deepening economic and trade cooperation with the ASEAN will be a crucial step toward building further connection with the outside world.

At present, the Mainland is developing industrial zones with a number of ASEAN countries. With the high possibility of Hong Kong joining the RCEP this year, Hong Kong can offer to these industrial zones further high-quality professional services, such as investment environment and risk assessment, and diversified project financing and financial support services, to help the industrial zones calibrate their standards to match top international economic and trade rules. Hong Kong can also introduce companies that are in line with the industrial zones' positioning and development levels, and make use of the city's long standing history of economic and cultural exchange with the ASEAN to strengthen soft power cooperation and build a good international image for the industrial zones.

Leveraging its position and strengths as an international trade center, particularly its extensive international sales network and brand building and marketing competence, Hong Kong can help the country steer its foreign trade to an even higher level under the new normal. For example, within the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong can contribute to the unification of certification and quality control standards, creation of a platform for promoting quality products, enhancement of cross-boundary e-commerce services, expansion of product range, and provision of refined services in areas like product design, packaging and logistics, to lay the ground for Mainland businesses to “go global”.

Having been affected by the pandemic for three years, we must make up for lost time as normalcy is fully resumed for economic development. Through wholistic participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong can accelerate its integration into the country's development in the new era. With the country going all out to promote high-standard development and high-level opening-up, Hong Kong should make the most of its advantages to capture new opportunities. 🌀



國家主席習近平明言“青年興，則香港興；青年發展，則香港發展；青年有未來，則香港有未來。”作為特區政府首次為推動青年發展而制訂的重要文件，《青年發展藍圖》為當局未來青年工作定調、定向、定量和定速，致力做好“青年朋友的知心人、青年工作的熱心人、青年群眾的引路人”的角色。

As an important document formulated by the HKSAR Government for the first time to promote youth development, the *Youth Development Blueprint (Blueprint)* sets the tone, direction, scale and pace for future youth work, striving to be a good confidant and guide for young people.

麥美娟：聆聽各界青年聲音 首推《藍圖》回應所需

Alice Mak: First Blueprint to Address Needs of Young People After Listening to Their Voices



麥美娟 Alice Mak

提到《藍圖》的公眾參與工作，民政及青年事務局局長麥美娟表示，局方聆聽了不同階層和背景的青年之聲音，歸納出他們普遍面對四大挑戰，包括加強國民身分認同、世界觀及對國家發展大局的認識；增加向上流動的空間；處理壓力及精神健康問題；以及提高參與公共事務的機會等。“為此，《藍圖》整全地勾劃特區政府就未來青年發展工作的理念、願景及方針，提出逾160項有利青年發展的具體行動及措施，希望能‘啟發’、‘扶持’及‘擁抱’不同背景的青年。”

制定多元青年政策

針對青年成長的不同階段，麥美娟表示，《藍圖》特別將各個政策局的措施歸納為四大篇章。其中《探索篇》代表由小朋友踏入青年階段，其重點在於推動以更創新和貼近青少年的手法，說好中國和香港故事，引導他們從小建立國家觀念，正確認識國家歷史、憲法和《基本法》，強化國民身分認同，同時致力提供優質教育及加強生涯規劃，鼓勵青年探索興趣及志向，進而裝備自己。

隨着通關，該局亦已逐步重啟各項內地和國際交流實習計劃，並已於2月17日推出新一輪“青年內地交流資助計劃”和“國際青年交流資助計劃”，資助非政府機構舉辦內地及海外的青年交流項目。

《希望篇》以完成學業踏入社會的青年為對象，並根據“十四五”規劃確立香港“八大中心”的發展定位，增加他們在各個領域實習、就業和創業的機會。此外，政府亦會再度推出“港人首次置業”計劃及優化“青年宿舍計劃”，並已就“青年宿舍計劃”下的“將酒店和旅館轉作青年宿舍用途的資助計劃”接受申請，目標是在五年內提供額外約3,000個宿位。

關注全人發展

《自強篇》則銳意培育青年的全人發展，當局除支持社會各界舉辦不同的服務及活動，如每年一度的青年節等，協助他們發展潛能、提升正向思維、勇於面對逆境、奮發自強，以至發展文化藝術及體育等多元興趣；同時，持續關注青年精神健康的工作，及早找出和支援有需要的青年，並支持非華語青年融入社會。

《建設篇》提出開展更多渠道，讓青年參與公共政策討論及地方建設，如擴大“青年委員自薦計劃”的委員會及委員的數目；同時在18區成立“青年社區建設委員會”及“地區青年發展及公民教育委員會”，讓他們有機會建設自己社區，從而提高歸屬感。與此同時，除建立全新的青年網絡，集合民青局青年發展項目的參加者，透過不同的活動及體驗，讓他們發展多元才能及回饋社會外，也會開發一站式的青年資訊手機應用程式，發放關於各項青年發展項目的資訊；另會繼續推廣青年義工服務，如在國家的支持下，當局推出新一輪計劃，資助大學生到聯合國轄下機構進行義工實習等。

長期及持續推動青年工作

為配合培育香港青年成為愛國愛港、具備世界視野、有抱負和具正向思維的新一代這個願景，麥美娟強調，當局將循六大方針規劃青年工作。其一

是頂層領導、凝聚力量。“我們會強化由政務司司長領導的青年發展委員會，並設立青年專員以加強中央統籌及協調青年工作，促進跨政策局跨界別協作。”

其二是藉加強青年對國家和香港的認同感和歸屬感，傳承愛國愛港精神，增強家國情懷；其三是針對多元發展需要，針對青年的各個成長階段制訂合適措施，提供多元化的發展機會；其四為推動全人發展，廣及關心青年的學業和事業發展，以至培養他們的身心健康、正面積極的價值觀、家庭觀念、理性的思考能力等；其五是對青年抱有積極態度，提升其參與度及強化主人翁意識；最後是與時並進，適時回應青年需要。

“首個版本的《藍圖》只是一個開始，我們會因應社會的意見，持續檢視和豐富當中的內容，按需要制訂更新版本。”麥美娟認為，《藍圖》標誌了政府將長期及持續推動青年發展，亦會引領社會各界從多方面作出支持，期望與青年及青年工作相關持份者攜手努力，建設更有希望、更美好的香港。

Referring to the public engagement work for the *Blueprint*, **Alice Mak, Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs**, said that the Home and Youth Affairs Bureau (HYAB), having listened to the voices of Hong Kong youths from different strata and backgrounds, concluded that they generally face four major challenges, including strengthening national identity, global perspective and understanding of the overall development of our country; increasing the room for upward mobility; dealing with stress and mental well-being issues; and opportunities to increase participation in public affairs. “To this end, the *Blueprint* puts forward over 160 concrete actions and measures conducive to youth development, aiming to inspire, support and embrace youths from different backgrounds.”

Formulate diverse youth policies

Mak said that in line with the various development stages of young people, the *Blueprint* has specifically organized the measures of the various bureaux into four chapters. Among them, the *Exploration Chapter* represents transition from the child to the youth stage. Its focus is to drive a more innovative and youth-friendly approach to guide young people in developing their sense of national sentiment from an early age, correctly understanding the country's history, the Constitution and the *Basic Law*, and enhancing their sense of national identity, while striving to provide them with quality education and strength career planning to encourage them to explore their interests and aspirations.

Following the resumption of normal cross-border travel, the Government has gradually restarted various Mainland and international exchange and internship schemes. On 17 February, it launched a new round of the "Funding Scheme for Youth Exchange in the Mainland" and the "Funding Scheme for International Youth Exchange" to provide funding for non-governmental organisations to organise Mainland and international exchange projects for local young people.

Aiming at young people who have completed their studies and entered the society, the *Hope Chapter* provides them with more relevant internship, employment and entrepreneurship opportunities to align with Hong Kong's positioning of developing into the "eight centres" as set out in the "14th Five-Year" Plan. In addition, the Government will re-launch the "Starter Homes Project for Hong Kong Residents" and improve the "Youth Hostel Scheme" (YHS), and has accepted applications for funding via the "Subsidy Scheme for Using Hotels and

Guesthouses as Youth Hostels" under the YHS, with the aim of providing about 3,000 additional residential units over five years.

Focus on whole-person development

The *Empowerment Chapter* is dedicated to fostering the whole-person development of young people. Besides supporting all sectors of society to organise different services and activities, the Government will help young people develop their potential, enhance positive thinking, and develop diverse interests; at the same time, while continuing to pay attention to mental health support for young people, the Government will identify young people in need and provide them with appropriate support at an early stage, as well as supporting non-Chinese speaking youths to integrate into society.

The *Contribution Chapter* states to launch more channels for young people to participate in public policy discussions and community building, and to set up the Youth Community Contribution Committees and the District Youth Development and Civic Education Committees in 18 districts to give them the opportunity to build their own communities. It also states to establish a new youth network to bring together participants of the HYAB's youth development programmes so that they can develop their diverse talents and give back to the society, and to launch a youth-based mobile app that provides a one-stop platform for information on youth development projects. In addition, it states to continue promoting youth volunteer service, such as providing local university students with funding to undertake voluntary internships in agencies under the United Nations.

Long-term and continuous promotion of youth work

Mak stressed that the Government will follow six key guiding principles to plan youth work. The first is leading from the top and building strength. "We will enhance the Youth Development Commission chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration, and designate a Commissioner for Youth to strengthen central planning and co-ordination of youth work and facilitate cross-bureaux and cross-sector collaboration."

The second is passing on the spirit of loving our country and Hong Kong and strengthening the sense of national identity by strengthening young people's sense of identity and belonging to our country and Hong Kong. The third is addressing diversified development needs, i.e., devising appropriate measures targeted for various stages of youth development and providing multi-faceted development opportunities. The fourth is promoting whole-person development, which involves paying attention to young people's academic and career pursuits, as well as fostering their physical and mental well-being, positive values, family values, and rational thinking skills. The fifth is adopting a positive attitude towards young people, enhancing youth engagement, and strengthening their sense of ownership. The sixth is progressing with the times, i.e., responding to the changing needs of young people in a timely manner.

"The first edition of the *Blueprint* is just the beginning. We will continue to review and enrich the contents in response to public opinions, and formulate updated editions as appropriate." In Mak's view, the *Blueprint* signifies that the Government will continuously promote long-term youth development and will draw the community together to give multi-faceted support.



麥美娟（左七）率聯合國青年義務實習生參訪外交部駐香港特別行政區特派員公署

Alice Mak (seventh from left) leads a group of United Nations youth volunteer interns to visit the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

郭凱傑：結合各界力量 多管齊下支持香港青年發揮所長

Victor Kwok: Concerted Effort and Multi-pronged Approach for Youth Empowerment

香港特區政府早前發佈《青年發展藍圖》（《藍圖》），**團結香港基金助理研究總監郭凱傑**認為，此舉將青年發展工作提升至新台階，凸顯政府持之以恆做好青年工作的決心。他期望，當局未來可進一步創造充滿機會的社會環境，讓青年勇於實踐抱負、發揮所長。

因應社會發展趨勢，郭凱傑指出，香港的青年發展政策應加入五大元素：數碼科技、環保和可持續發展、創新和創業、多元文化、心理健康，方能配合各種轉變與發展。“數碼科技急速發展，有關政策應着重數碼科技人才的在職和在學培訓，以提高年青一代的數碼技能和應用能力；而因應全球持續關注環境問題，政府亦要加強對綠色發展的投資，鼓勵青年參與環保事業並協助推動可持續發展。”

整合不同政策 加強推廣工作

當前創新和創業已成為全球經濟發展的重要驅動力，郭凱傑特別指出，當局在相關政策層面，尤要致力完善年青人在大灣區創業的配套。“在多元文化方面，‘十四五’規劃確立了香港作為中外文化藝術交流中心的地位，青年發展政策亦應鼓勵年青一代了解和欣賞不同文化，協助他們在跨文化、跨地域的交流和合作中發展事業；至於青年心理健康同樣不容忽視，特別是香港的產業結構單一，令青年上流機會受限，在‘四業’（學業、就業、創業及置業）中可能面對沉重壓力，政府需協助他們減輕壓力和提升身心健康。”

《藍圖》在首階段提出超過160項支持青年學習、就業、創業和

置業的具體行動及措施，郭凱傑坦言，雖然大部分並非新構思，卻成功整合政府過往在不同領域上支持青年的政策，勾劃出當局未來長期青年發展工作的理念和方針，亦有助日後推廣青年工作，以及與各界就青年議題進行溝通。

定期審視成效 爭取公眾關注

談及有關政策及具體措施能否達致預期目標，郭凱傑認為，當中取決於多方面的因素，如政府必須投入充足資源並作出合理分配，同時按既定績效指標，定期檢討工作成效，並適時更新藍圖；而社會各界亦應共同努力，支持和推動政策的實施，為年青人帶來信心，讓他們積極投入和把握《藍圖》中提供的各種機遇。

為提升各項政策的成效，郭凱傑建議，政府應通過多管齊下，包括與青年組織和團隊建立良好的溝通渠道、加強公私營合作，以及加強宣傳和推廣等，強化與社會各界及不同機構的聯繫和合作。“其一是直接與青年組織和團體接觸，如定期召開會議或透過即將開發的青年手機應用程式，及時了解青年對政策的反應和意見；其二是善用私營公司和組織的資源、專業知識和網絡，支持《藍圖》政策的實施；其三是利用社交平台及與社區組織的聯繫進行宣傳，培養公眾對青年發展的認識和支持，務求創造一個包容性的社會環境，讓青少年感受到受尊重和重視。”

以《藍圖》為起點 有效落實政策

前瞻香港青年發展政策的願景，



郭凱傑 Victor Kwok

郭凱傑重申，發佈《藍圖》只是邁向為年青一代創造眾多機遇和持續發展的第一步，更重要是落實各項政策和取得既定成效。“青年是香港未來發展的希望，政府應以《藍圖》為新起點，視青年發展為施政不可或缺的部分，從而系統化和長期地做好青年工作。要達致上述目標，首要是確保已制定的各項績效指標能按時完成，令政策有效落實，以至讓公眾知悉政府推行青年工作的情况。”

他期望，藉着推動落實《藍圖》，讓青年有空間和熱情追逐夢想、發揮潛能、加強青年對國家的關注和理解，提高其文化自信和身分認同，擴闊其國際視野和競爭力，以適應全球化和地緣政治帶來的新挑戰。

Responding to the *Blueprint* launched by the HKSAR Government earlier, **Victor Kwok, Assistant Research Director and Head of Education & Youth of Our Hong Kong Foundation**, believes it will bring youth development efforts to a whole new level. He hopes the government can take one step further to create a social environment that offers great opportunities.

Acknowledging the current social trends, Kwok points out that Hong Kong's youth development policies



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香港青年代表到廣東省交流，了解大灣區內支援香港青年創業的項目，探討粵港青年發展
Hong Kong youths visit Guangdong to learn about development opportunities in the Greater Bay Area

should incorporate five elements to suit ongoing changes and progress, namely, digital technology, environment protection and sustainability, innovation and entrepreneurship, diversity, and mental wellbeing. “Youth policies should focus on on-the-job and in-school training for digital technology talent, and the government must further its investment in green sectors to encourage young people to join the environmental movement and drive sustainable development.”

Consolidating policies and stepping up promotion

Innovation and entrepreneurship are the main impetus for global economic growth. Kwok says at the policy level, a special focus should be on providing optimal support for youths to start businesses in the Greater Bay Area. “Youth development policies should also encourage the younger generation to understand and appreciate different cultures, help them to seek career development through cross-cultural and cross-regional exchange and collaboration. Youth mental wellbeing is not to be overlooked too. In particular, in Hong Kong’s single-structured industrial landscape, young people have limited upward mobility pathways. The government should help them reduce stress and promote all-round wellness.”

Phase one of the *Blueprint* proposes more than 160 youth support actions

and measures. Kwok agrees that it successfully consolidates the government’s previous youth support policies on different fronts. It has outlined the vision and approach for future youth development work, as well as laying groundwork for upcoming youth initiatives and communication with various sectors on youth issues.

Regular review of effectiveness and promoting public awareness

As for whether youth policies and targeted measures will meet their expected goals, Kwok thinks it depends on a number of factors. For example, the government must allocate and rationally deploy adequate resources, review regularly and update promptly as required. The society at large must also work hand in hand to support and further their implementation so as to build confidence among our youths.

To maximize the impact of youth policies, Kwok suggests a multi-pronged approach for the government. Actions should include establishing effective communication channels between various youth organizations and groups; boosting public and private cooperation; and stepping up advocacy and promotion efforts. “One way is to approach youth organizations and groups directly. The second path is utilizing the resources, professional

know-how and networks of private companies and organizations to implement *Blueprint* policies. The third path is to use social media and community group connections to launch promotion efforts, so as to drive public awareness and support for youth development.”

Blueprint as a pacemaker to bring policies into play

Looking ahead to Hong Kong’s vision for youth development policies, Kwok reiterates that introduction of the *Blueprint* is only the first step towards creating more opportunities for young people in pursuit of sustainability. It is more important to ensure delivery of various policies to achieve targeted results. “The government should use the *Blueprint* as a pacemaker for systematic and long-term youth efforts. To realize this goal, timely completion of set performance indicators is a priority. It would ensure effective policy execution and inform the public of the government’s youth programmes.”

He hopes that by taking forward the *Blueprint*, Hong Kong will give its youths the space and enthusiasm for pursuing their dreams, empowering them to realize their full potentials. With deeper engagement in and understanding of our country, young people will have greater cultural confidence and sense of identity. Their global view and competitiveness will also be enhanced to adapt to new challenges. 🔄



充當金融橋樑 聯通灣區歐盟

Connecting Greater Bay Area and EU as a Financial Bridge

為進一步探索大灣區與歐盟實現金融一體化的商機，以及香港在促進這兩大經濟體之間的貿易與投資的角色和功能，本會早前與歐盟駐港澳辦事處合辦“香港·大灣區·歐盟：金融一體化實例”專題講座，多國駐港總領事、商務參贊及商會領導出席，講座並以線上線下形式與歐盟總部所在地布魯塞爾同步舉行。

To further explore business opportunities for financial integration between the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) and the European Union (EU), as well as Hong Kong's role and functions in it, the Chamber and the Office of the EU to Hong Kong and Macao earlier jointly organized the “Hong Kong, GBA and EU: Examples of Financial Integration” seminar, which was held online and offline simultaneously with Brussels where the EU's HQ is located.



黃偉綸
Michael Wong



Alexandra Jour-Schroeder

黃偉綸：積極運用政策優勢 聯通歐盟投資內地

對全球經濟重啟，大灣區與歐盟如何實現金融一體化，是未來香港值得研究的課題。財政司副司長黃偉綸表示，社會逐步復常，香港正回歸世界舞台。早前開展的“你好，香港！”活動，透過向海外旅客派發免費機票，相信不但能吸引旅客來港消費，更能令旅客感受香港的安全及待客之道，選擇來港經商及投資，重振香港經濟及旅遊業。

進入內地跳板 香港具備優勢

黃偉綸憶述去年11月參與金融管理局主辦的國際金融領袖投資峰會時，有嘉賓對他說雖有防疫限制，但仍值得來香港。皆因中國GDP在40年間上漲了逾30倍，機遇處處，香港身為聯通內地及國際市場的橋頭堡，故屬必須走訪之地。黃偉綸認為，這番話令他相當鼓舞。事實上，香港背靠祖國、面向國際，無論在文化、法律、地理上都有良好優勢，是各國投資者進入中國市場的最好跳板，因此他對香港未來能保持國際金融中心地位充滿信心。

一直以來，香港的金融發展步伐不曾停歇。黃偉綸表示，“十四五”規劃支持香港提升國際金融中心地位、強化全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐的功能、國際資產管理中心及風險管理中心功能，同時深化並擴大內地與香港金融市場互聯互通，高質量建設大灣區。在“一國兩制”的獨特安排下，香港是大灣區城市群之中開放水平最高、生產要素最自由進出和具有最全面環球商業網絡的城市，可積極成為國內大循環的參與者和國際循環的促成者，發揮試驗田、防火牆等角色和功能，大大貢獻及受惠於大灣區的發展。

金融發展 步伐持續

黃偉綸續指，為進一步深化內地與香港股票市場交易互聯互通機制，促進兩地資本市場共同發展，中國證監會和香港證監會已在去年七月將交易所買賣基金納入互聯互通交

易範圍（ETF通）。他指出，ETF通交投活躍，南向ETF通平均每日成交額接近10億港元。

除此以外，財經事務及庫務局亦在去年九月與深圳市前海管理局聯合發佈《關於支持前海深港風投創投聯動發展的18條措施》，以支持深港在風險及創業投資領域聯動發展，促進兩地科技創新合作，以金融助力粵港澳大灣區國際科技創新中心建設。黃偉綸說，18條措施的涵蓋範圍廣泛，將為香港私募基金業提供便利及優惠政策，推動發展深港風投創投聯動機制。

黃偉綸又指，2021年10月金管局與中國人民銀行簽署《關於在粵港澳大灣區開展金融科技創新監管合作的諒解備忘錄》，將人民銀行金融科技創新監管工具與香港金融管理局金融科技監管沙盒進行聯網對接，在依法依規前提下穩妥有序推進金融科技創新合作。他相信，此舉有助提升粵港澳大灣區金融服務質效，加大金融支持粵港澳大灣區建設力度，包括歐盟在內的境外投資者亦可把握當中機遇。

黃偉綸認為，香港作為國際金融及專業服務中心，可擔任連接內地與環球市場的橋樑，一方面協助內地企業拓展業務至歐盟成員國，同時為內地城市引入歐盟投資者和外資企業，便利雙方經貿互聯互通。他期待香港商界積極運用國家與香港互聯互通的政策優勢，令包括歐盟在內的海外投資者進軍內地市場。

Jour-Schroeder：與港合作以推進金融穩健發展

歐盟委員會主管金融穩定、金融服務和資本市場聯盟副主席 Alexandra Jour-Schroeder 亦表示，香港可與歐盟加強合作，特別是在推進資本市場一體化、推廣綠色金融發展等範疇共同探索更多機遇，助力完善區域金融生態系統健康發展。

1957年，歐洲六國簽訂《羅馬條約》，旨在創造共同市場，取消會員國間的關稅，促進會員國間勞力、商品、資金、服務的自由流通。後來單一市場於1993年正式建立。歐盟成員國花了多年時間，才將共同市場轉型為貨物、服務、人員及資金均可自由流動的真正單一市場。隨後歐委會多次提出立法，不斷協調有關貨物及服務的法律，以達致內部市場運作暢順，消除共同體內的貿易壁壘。

“單一通行證”的過去與未來

Jour-Schroeder 指，歐盟致力促進世界貿易的和諧發展，歷來其中一項重要決定就是“單一通行證”——只要金融機構所在成員國批准，該金融機構便可在歐盟其他成員

國自由開展業務，其他成員國原則上不能施加額外監管要求。而在“單一通行證”模式推行之前，歐盟金融機構欲提供跨境服務，必須取得每一個它有意涉足之成員國的許可。Jour-Schroeder 認為，這一制度安排消除了金融機構在歐盟境內的跨境業務障礙，促進了資金自由流動，對推動了歐盟金融市場一體化發揮了重要作用。

歐洲單一市場成立至今已 30 載，Jour-Schroeder 指它構成了歐盟的基石，讓交易變得更為順暢，然而亦面臨着挑戰，例如在數字金融上仍然有待改進。她指出數字化是金融的未來，雖然歐洲處於有利的地位，但仍面臨市場不統一的障礙，妨礙了金融科技初創公司跨境發展擴大規模。這樣，也不利歐洲充分利用區塊鏈技術、人工智能和資料驅動的金融等創新技術。

因此，目前歐盟正思考如何迎接數字金融上的挑戰。Jour-Schroeder 說，歐盟正着手解決深化數字金融服務單一市場、擴大規模、促進相關金融部門的問題，歐盟亦希望保持技術中立並激發創新。例如加密資產與區塊鏈技術方面，發佈《加密資產市場監管法案》，希望為歐盟創建一個全面、統一的加密資產監管框架，填補當前歐盟金融監管框架的空白，並務求在規管、保障投資者之餘，同時可做到不對創新活動構成過多限制，致使失去市場活力，並維持歐盟加密市場的競爭力 and 創新潛力。

增市場流動 朝綠色轉型

另一方面，Jour-Schroeder 提到為促進歐盟內部資本跨國流動、增加資本市場與非銀行金融機構對經濟的貢獻、強

化市場資金投入小型上市公司等原因，歐盟亦提出“資本市場聯盟”。目前，歐盟現時正審視金融市場的相關規例，以期使之更為完善，便利成員國的資本流動。

至於綠色金融方面，Jour-Schroeder 認為此乃目前大趨勢，她指歐盟並將加強公共融資與歐洲資本市場聯盟合作，促使私人資金大舉投資綠色轉型，讓會員國更容易提供補助。因應後疫情時代經濟復甦，亦為達成《巴黎協定》承諾與實現 2050 年氣候中和目標，歐盟希望吸引更多的私人資本共同支持綠色轉型。

Jour-Schroeder 期望歐盟可聯同全球經濟體邁向綠色轉型。她留意到不少內地和海外機構都有意在香港發行綠色債券，可見特區政府在推動綠色金融方面所作出的努力值得讚賞。她期待香港作為國際金融中心，可連通國內外綠色和可持續的資金，助力大灣區以至內地其他省市朝向綠色轉型。

Michael Wong: Take advantage of policies to connect EU for investment in Mainland

Amid a global economic reset, how to achieve financial integration between the GBA and the EU is a topic worthy of future study for Hong Kong. **Michael Wong, Deputy Financial Secretary**, is certain that the “Hello Hong Kong” campaign will not only attract tourists to come and spend in Hong





Kong, but also enable them to experience Hong Kong's safety and hospitality, thus enticing them to come to Hong Kong for business and investment.

Hong Kong has advantages as springboard to enter the Mainland

Wong recalled that when he attended the Global Financial Leaders' Investment Summit hosted by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) in November last year, some guests told him that it is still worth visiting Hong Kong, and as a bridgehead linking the Mainland with international markets, Hong Kong is a must-visit place. Such remarks are very encouraging for Wong. In fact, Hong Kong has good advantages as the best springboard for investors from all over the world to enter the Chinese market.

All along, the pace of financial development in Hong Kong has never stopped. According to Wong, under the unique arrangement of "One Country, Two Systems", Hong Kong, which among the Greater Bay Area cities has the highest level of openness, the highest level of freedom of entry/exit of production factors, and the most comprehensive global business network, can actively become a participant in domestic circulation and a facilitator of international circulation, thus greatly contributing to and benefiting from the development of the Greater Bay Area.

Continuing pace of financial development

Wong further said that the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) and the Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong (SFC) launched the ETF Connect mechanism in July last year. He noted that trading under ETF Connect has been active, with southbound trading under the mechanism coming to nearly HKD1 billion in average daily turnover.

Separately, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FSTB) and Shenzhen's Qianhai Authority jointly issued 18 measures in September last year to support joint Shenzhen-Hong Kong venture capital investments. Wong said that the 18 measures, which cover a wide range, will provide facilitation and preferential policies for the Hong Kong private equity industry, and promote the development

of a mechanism that links Shenzhen and Hong Kong venture capital investments.

Wong also said that the HKMA signed a memorandum of understanding with the People's Bank of China (PBoC) in October 2021 to link up the PBoC's Fintech Innovation Regulatory Facility with the HKMA's Fintech Supervisory Sandbox in the form of a "network", and under the premise of compliance with laws and regulations, the "network link-up" will promote financial technology innovation cooperation in a steady and orderly fashion. He believes that this move will help enhance the quality and efficiency of financial services in the Greater Bay Area, and foreign investors including the EU can also seize the opportunity within it.

In Wong's view, Hong Kong can serve as a bridge connecting the Mainland and the global market, helping Mainland companies expand their business to EU member states, while attracting EU investors and foreign-funded enterprises to Mainland cities, thus facilitating economic and trade interconnection between the two sides. He looks forward to the Hong Kong business community actively taking advantage of the policies for interconnection between the country and Hong Kong to enable overseas investors including the EU to enter the Mainland market.

Jour-Schroeder: Work with Hong Kong to promote steady financial development

Alexandra Jour-Schroeder, Deputy Director-General at the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union of the European Commission, said that Hong Kong can strengthen collaboration with the EU, especially to jointly explore more opportunities in areas such as advancing capital market integration and promoting green financial development.

In 1957, six European countries signed the *Treaty of Rome* to promote the free movement of workers, goods, capital, and services among member states. Later, the Single Market was

formally established in 1993. It took years for the EU member states to transform the common market into a truly single market. Subsequently, the European Commission repeatedly put forward legislation to continuously coordinate the laws on goods and services in order to eliminate the trade barriers within the community.

The past and future of “single passport”

Jour-Schroeder said that one of the key decisions of the EU in its history is the “single passport” that allows financial institutions to freely conduct business in other EU member states. In Jour-Schroeder’s view, this institutional arrangement has eliminated obstacles for financial institutions to conduct business across borders in the EU, which facilitates the free flow of capital, thus playing an important role in promoting EU financial market integration.

It has been 30 years since the establishment of the European single market. Jour-Schroeder said that it has made transactions smoother, but it also faces challenges, such as in digital finance, which still needs to be improved. She said that digitalization is the future of finance, but Europe faces obstacles due to market disunity, which hinders cross-border development and expansion of fintech start-ups.

Therefore, the EU is currently thinking about how to embrace the challenges of digital finance. Jour-Schroeder said that the EU is addressing issues such as deepening the single market for digital financial services, expanding its scale, and promoting related financial sectors. The EU also wants to maintain technology neutrality and stimulate innovation. For example, it has proposed laws on encrypted assets and blockchain technology with the aim of giving the EU a comprehensive regulatory framework to fill the gaps in the current EU financial regulatory framework, while ensuring that regulatory oversight will not lead to any loss in market vitality due to too many restrictions on innovative activities.

Increase in market liquidity for green transition

In addition, Jour-Schroeder mentioned that the EU has proposed a “capital market union” (CMU). At present, the EU is reviewing relevant financial market regulations in order to make them better to facilitate the flow of capital among member states.

Regarding green finance, Jour-Schroeder believes that it is the current general trend. She said that the EU will strengthen collaboration between public financing and the European CMU to drive private funds to invest heavily in green transition and make it easier for member states to provide subsidies. Meanwhile, the EU also wants to attract more private capital to support green transition amid the post-pandemic economic recovery.

Jour-Schroeder looks to the EU moving in conjunction with the global economy towards a green transition. She noticed that many Mainland and overseas institutions are interested in issuing green bonds in Hong Kong, which is a testament to the commendable efforts of the HKSAR Government in promoting green finance. She looks forward to seeing Hong Kong, as an international financial centre, connecting China with foreign countries to help the Greater Bay Area and other Mainland provinces and cities move towards a green transition. 🔄

互聯互通新機遇 Mutual Market Access Brings New Opportunities

講座設有對談環節，由歐盟駐港澳辦事處貿易與經濟部主管 **Walter Van Hattum** 擔任主持人，財經事務及庫務局副局長**陳浩濂**、證券及期貨事務監察委員會主席**雷添良**及香港金融發展局主席**李律仁**應邀擔任對談嘉賓，共同探討在互聯互通的新形勢下，如何為大灣區和歐盟的金融合作構建更便捷有效的平台。

陳浩濂：繼續深化互聯互通機制

陳浩濂表示，香港是國際金融中心，也是中國的金融中心，這是“一國兩制”所賦予的獨特地位，而香港自身優勢甚多，如法治、資本自由流通、普通法系統和簡單稅制等；與此同時，在“一國”原則下，香港擁有連接內地市場的優勢，令香港可扮演聯通內地和世界資本市場的獨特角色。

“香港的資本市場發展不論對內地、香港自身來說皆十分重要。故此，特區政府推出一系列互聯互通機制，例如滬、深港通、債券通、跨境理財通和最近的ETF通等，藉此便利內地資金投資海外市場，反之亦然，香港在當中則可扮演‘聯繫者’的重要角色。”

他回想，1993年內地首隻H股“青島啤酒”來港上市，到今天內地公司在港股市值佔比已逾80%。由此可見，香港與內地的資本互聯互通機制，儘管開始時或許規模甚小，但往後的潛力可以相當驚人。他深信，隨着內地經濟持續壯大、開放程度不斷提升，香港將可繼續扮演“聯繫者”的角色。“未來我們將繼續深化跨境理財通機制，並考慮在內地設立保險售後服務中心，令互聯互通不只局限於股票市場，更可拓展至財富管理、保險等領域。”

雷添良：滬、深港通受投資者歡迎

在滬、深港通推出前，外國投資者要投資內地股市並不容易，最直接的方法是申請成為內地合格境外機構投資者



(左起) Walter Van Hattum、陳浩濂、雷添良、李律仁
(From left) Walter Van Hattum, Joseph Chan, Tim Lui and Laurence Li

(QFII) 或人民幣合格境外機構投資者 (RQFII)，但儘管申請成功，投資上仍有不少限制，資金也受到配額的局限。

雷添良表示，直到2014年滬港通推出，外國投資者方擁有嶄新的投資渠道，可說是中國金融改革和開放的重要里程碑。“相比 QFII 和 RQFII，滬、深港更為簡單和便捷，自推出以來深受包括歐洲在內的外國投資者歡迎，當中不乏大型機構投資者和基金。數據顯示，直到2022年，經互聯互通機制淨流入內地的資金已達到22,420億人民幣，成績斐然。”

他補充，雖然部分歐洲國家已與內地交易所建立連接計劃，但香港與內地的互聯互通機制仍具備明顯優勢，因香港目前是唯一允許內地、外國投資者直接買賣對方市場股票的地方。“香港與內地的互聯互通亦不只局限於股票，還涵蓋證券、ETF、債券等。證監會將繼續透過與內地有關部門磋商，令有關機制持續優化，發揮更廣闊功能。”

李律仁：中國金融開放 香港角色關鍵

香港與內地的金融互聯互通，可大致分為兩方面：基建上的“硬件”聯通及制度上的“軟件”聯通。李律仁表示，地理上香港並非處於大灣區中心位置，惟港珠澳大橋落成後，情況已大有改善。“我曾計算過，由家中駕車到香港國際機場大概需時42分鐘；但由機場到珠海，計上通關時間，卻只需35分鐘，可見香港與大灣區的距離非常接近。”

至於軟件方面，李律仁闡釋，香港與內地金融市場的互聯互通是一個漸進過程，最初的滬港通是透過閉環管理，實現兩地股票市場聯通，操作上相對簡單；其後是債券市場聯通，資金規模已有所擴大；再者是理財產品聯通，此時聯通的已不局限於少數機構，而是擴展到個人的財富。

而正在探討中的互換通 (Swap Connect) 又是另一個重要里程碑。互換通是利率互換市場聯通，牽涉到利率的風險變化，操作上更為複雜，預示互聯互通將進一步擴展到風險管理產品市場。“綜觀互聯互通的歷史，實則是中國金融市場透過香港逐步與世界連接的歷史。”

Facilitated by **Walter Van Hattum, Head of Trade and Economic, European Union Office to Hong Kong and Macao**, the discussion panel was joined by **Joseph Chan, Under Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury**; **Tim Lui, Chairman of the Securities and Futures Commission** and **Laurence Li, Chairman of the Financial Services Development Council**. Panel guests discussed how to construct a more convenient and more effective platform for the financial cooperation between the Greater Bay Area and the EU under the new mutual market access mechanisms.

Joseph Chan: Further deepening mutual market access

Chan reckoned that Hong Kong has quite many competitive edges, including its law and order, free circulation of capital, the Common

Law system and a simple tax structure. Hong Kong's connection with the Mainland market is yet another advantage, which gives it the unique connector role that links up the Mainland with the global capital market.

“The development of Hong Kong's capital market is crucial for both the Mainland and the city itself. Therefore, the HKSAR government has rolled out a series of mutual market access mechanisms, including Shanghai Connect, Shenzhen Connect, and most recently, ETF Connect, etc. These can facilitate the investment of Mainland capital in overseas market, and vice versa. Hong Kong can undertake the important role of ‘connector’ here.”

Chan recalled that Tsingtao Beer, the first-ever H-share listing in Hong Kong, went public in 1993. Thirty years on, the value of Mainland companies now makes up over 80% of the Hong Kong stock market. This shows that the capital potentials of the mutual market access between Hong Kong and the Mainland are indeed enormous. He believes that as the Chinese economy continues to boom, and as the country becomes increasingly open, Hong Kong's role as the “connector” will stay strong.

Tim Lui: Shanghai- and Shenzhen-Connect are well received by investors'

Prior to the launch of Shanghai-Hong Kong and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, it was very difficult for foreign investors to tap into the Mainland stock market. There were investment restrictions, and capital flow was limited by a quota.

Lui said that the launch of Shanghai Connect in 2014 marked the arrival of a novel investment channel for foreign investors. “The channel is highly popular among foreign investors, including those from Europe. Many of them are sizeable institutional investors and funds. Figures reveal that as of 2022, the net inflow of capital that went to the Mainland through the mutual market access mechanisms amounted to a remarkable RMB 2.2420 trillion.”

Lui added that although some EU countries have already established connection schemes with Chinese stock exchanges, the mutual market access mechanisms between Hong Kong and the Mainland are still evidently better. This is because Hong Kong is the only place that allows both domestic and overseas investors to directly trade stocks of their counterparty's market.

Laurence Li: Hong Kong plays a key role in China's financial liberalization

The financial markets of Hong Kong and the Mainland are interconnected in two main aspects. The first is the “hard” connection of the infrastructures; the second is the “soft” connection of the policies. Li said that while Hong Kong is not geographically situated at the heart of the Greater Bay Area, proximity with other Greater Bay Area cities is much improved following the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge.

With regard to the soft connection, Li explained that the establishment of Hong Kong and Mainland's full mutual access for their financial markets is a gradual process. At the very beginning, Shanghai Connect operated with close-loop management, which was relatively simple. The mutual access for the bonds market that followed saw an expanded capital scale. Next came the mutual access for wealth management products. By this time, the mechanisms are no longer reserved for a few institutions, but expanded to cover the wealth of individuals.

Swap Connect, which is currently under discussion, is a new initiative for mutual access between interest rate swap markets in Hong Kong and the Mainland. Operation is much more complicated as it involves interest rate risks. It is also a prelude to a further expansion to the risk management product market. “The history of mutual market access shows that the Chinese financial market is progressively connecting with the global market through Hong Kong.” 



把握土地發展重要時機

Seize Important Opportunity for Land Development

一如行政長官李家超所言，未來五年乃香港由治及興的關鍵時機，政府必須把握時機，全力推進北部都會區（北都）及交椅洲人工島發展。了解兩個新區的發展形勢，將可洞悉它們如何成為香港發展的新引擎。

As the next five years will be a critical time for Hong Kong to progress from stability to further prosperity, the Government must seize the opportunity and make every effort to advance the development of the Northern Metropolis and Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands (KYCAI) projects. Understanding the development of the two projects will give us an insight into how they will become a new engine for Hong Kong's development.

交椅洲人工島乃香港中長期用地需要的重要來源

KYCAI is Important Source of Land for Hong Kong's Medium- to long-term Needs



甯漢豪
Bernadette Linn



葉偉民
Raymond Ip



靳嘉燕
April Kun

政府2018年提出“明日大嶼”重大發展計劃項目，在中部水域交椅洲一帶填海建人工島，期望建立長遠土地儲備，掌握土地供應主導權。在多年研究之後，政府就此提出最新方案，計劃在人工島上建造香港第三個核心商業區，並協助解決困擾多年的房屋問題。基於這是未來香港發展其中一大重點，人工島的可行性與規劃細節自是備受關注。

延伸商區 助力重建

關於交椅洲人工島之必要性，發展局局長甯漢豪指出，香港同時需要發展交椅洲人工島及北都。根據《香港2030+：跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略》報告，估計到2048年，香港土地需求超過6,000公頃，上述兩個項目分別可提供1,000公頃及超過3,000公頃新發展土地，是應對香港中長期用地需要的重要來源。未來十年全港可供發展的3,000多公頃土地當中，有約300公頃預計來自交椅洲人工島。交椅洲人工島及北都位置不同，但同樣與大灣區對接。人工島鄰近中環，可成為中環核心商業區的延伸，並提供調遷空間，支援港島和九龍舊區重建所帶來的流轉。

人工島之六大特點

至於人工島項目的特點，可持續大嶼辦事處副處長（工務）葉偉民表示，人工島項目有六大特點，包括採用“三個島嶼”設計，以配合環境、生態和水流的考慮；項目將透過智慧、環保及具抗禦力的城市策略，以達致碳中和目標；有關規劃亦有助打通香港策略性交通網絡，是聯通世界及大灣區的關鍵；項目採用“15分鐘生活圈”概念，以創造宜居社區；當局將致力推動項目構建成集工作、居住及休閒娛樂的核心商業區，並已邀請專業學會組成平台細化設計，體現民間參與。

交椅洲人工島由三個島嶼組成，引入200米寬Y形水道，有效應對填海對水質和生態造成的影響。項目將興建港島西至大嶼山東北連接路，而港島西至洪水橋鐵路，將接駁至規劃中的港深西部鐵路通往深圳。參考2022年11月的土地和物業成交價格，項目賣地收入估計約為7,500億元，遠較建造成本5,800億元為高。相關經濟活動帶來的增加值每年約2,000億元，佔本地生產總值約7%。當局會考慮加入一個或多個融資方法，以便適度運用市場力量推展相關項目。

四大土地用途

規劃署助理署長靳嘉燕則指出人工島概括土地用途的四大元素，即第三個核心商業區、七個生活社區、旅遊、康樂、休閒及商業用途，以及公用設施。第三個核心商業區將提供約400萬平方米商業樓面，主要供金融、貿易及法律服務等產業使用。七個生活社區則讓居民於15分鐘內由居所到達各種生活基本設施，並提供約100萬平方米商業樓面。項目初步採用七比三的公私營房屋比例，可提供190,000至210,000個住宅單位，創造270,000個就業職位。

發展局稱，目前正與不同界別（包括專業團體、金融界、經濟學者等）會面，就項目的初步方案交流。局方寄望，以三個島嶼組合成的交椅洲人工島，可為香港締造新一代的生活和經濟區域。

Several years ago, the Government proposed to create artificial islands by reclamation in the Central Waters near Kau Yi Chau, with the aim of building up a long-term land reserve. After years of study, the Government presented its latest proposal, including a plan to develop Hong Kong's third central business district (CBD3) on KYCAI and assist in solving the housing problems that have been plaguing Hong Kong for many years. The feasibility and planning details of KYCAI have attracted much attention.

An extension of business district that can assist in redevelopment

Regarding the necessity of KYCAI, Bernadette Linn, Secretary for Development, said that Hong Kong

needs to develop both KYCAI and the Northern Metropolis at the same time. It is estimated that Hong Kong will need over 6,000 hectares of land by 2048. The above two projects could provide 1,000 hectares and more than 3,000 hectares of new land for development, respectively, which are an important source of land for Hong Kong's medium- and long-term use. Both KYCAI and the Northern Metropolis are connected with the Greater Bay Area, although they are situated in different locations. Situated near Central, KYCAI could become an extension of Central's central business district (CBD), and offer decanting spaces to support the chain flows arising from the redevelopment of old urban districts of Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon.

Six key features of KYCAI

As for the KYCAI project, **Raymond Ip, Deputy Head of the Sustainable Lantau Office (Works)**, said that it has six key features: the project adopts a "three-island" design to match the surrounding environment, ecology and water flow considerations; the project will achieve carbon neutrality targets through different

city strategies; the relevant plan will help open up Hong Kong's strategic transportation network; the project adopts a "15-minute neighbourhood" concept for a liveable community; the Government will create a work-live-play CBD, and professional institutes have been invited to set up a platform to develop the detailed design of the artificial islands, thus realizing community participation.

Comprising three islands, KYCAI provides a Y-shape channel to effectively cope with the impact of reclamation on water quality and the ecology. The project will build a Hong Kong Island West - Northeast Lantau Link, and the Hong Kong Island West - Hung Shui Kiu Rail Link will connect with the planned Hong Kong - Shenzhen Western Rail Link to Shenzhen. The project's land sale revenue is estimated to be about HKD750 billion, which is higher than the construction cost of HKD580 billion. The value added to be generated from the associated economic activities is around HKD200 billion each year, amounting to about 7% of the local GDP. The Government will consider introducing one or more

financing options to make appropriate use of market forces to take forward the project.

Four major land uses

April Kun, Assistant Director of the Planning Department, said that KYCAI covers four elements of land use, i.e., CBD3, seven living communities, tourism/recreation/leisure/commercial uses, and utility infrastructure. CBD3 will provide about 4 million sqm commercial floor space. The seven living communities will not only enable residents to meet their basic daily needs within 15 minutes from their home, but also provide about 1 million sqm commercial floor space. Initially adopting a 70:30 public-to-private housing ratio, the project could provide 190,000 to 210,000 residential units and create 270,000 jobs.

According to the Development Bureau (DEVB), it is currently meeting with different sectors to communicate on the preliminary plan of the project. The DEVB hopes that KYCAI could create a new-generation living and economic region for Hong Kong.



未來人工島模擬圖
Rendered illustration of KYCAI

葉文祺：多管齊下優化北都發展

Ryan Ip: A Multi-pronged Approach for the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy



葉文祺
Ryan Ip

北部都會區（北都）計劃是未來香港重大發展項目，自公佈以來獲社會各界熱烈討論。**團結香港基金研究總監兼土地及房屋研究主管葉文祺**表示，北都定位有別於傳統新市鎮，非單純為增加土地房屋供應，而是透過基建和政策支援，強化香港和深圳聯繫，並帶動創科發展，長遠令香港實現產業多元化。他認為，北都發展茲事體大，針對政府提出的方案，建議可從三方面加以優化。

突破土地限制 打通交通脈絡

首先是發展面積大有擴展空間。葉文祺指出，整個北都佔地三萬公頃，當中不少屬郊野公園、濕地及已規劃的新發展區，真正新增用地其實只有400至600公頃，包括新田科技城、文錦渡發展走廊等。他坦言，發展規模略嫌不足，恐難以支援未來大規模發展。“團結香港基金早前研究發現，新界北尚有至少2,700公頃具發展潛力土地，它們既不屬郊野公園、濕地範圍，同時是平坦土地，側面反映出北都的龐大發展潛力。”

第二方面是交通配套。他指出現時新界北不少幹道已逼近或超出設計容量，幾條連接新界和市區主要鐵路也十分擁擠，繁忙時間負荷量已達八至九成，急需興建新道路和鐵路，就此新一份《施政報告》提出了“三鐵三路”構想，為完善北都交通配套提供契機。

惟葉文祺認為，上述構想其實尚有不少改進空間。“例如擬建的北都公路，其實走線可考慮途經錦田平原，既可連接大埔和元朗兩大新市鎮，亦可釋放沿路土地潛力；鐵路方面，‘中鐵線’雖可提供新的南北通道，但我們建議走線可從香園圍口岸南下，途經大埔、大圍、美孚，未來再擴展至交椅洲人工島。其優勢是可直接貫通深圳 - 交椅洲兩大CBD，具更高經濟效益。”

優化厭惡設施 創建宜居都會

至於第三方面，是如何處理厭惡設施。葉文祺表示，香港一直把新界北當作邊緣地區，故此不少厭惡設施皆置於當地，例如堆填區、屠房、墳場和骨灰安置所等。如要將北都發展成如港島、九龍一樣的都會區，則必須妥善處理這些設施。

“我認為大致有三種方法。第一是加入現代建築設計元素，簡單而言即改善其外觀。例如2012年落成的和合石火葬場，建築上加入了現代元素，一反傳統火葬場外觀，大大緩和對周邊環境的影響。”第二是利用岩洞空間。新界北擁有一些岩洞，如把污水處理廠、骨灰安置所等搬入岩洞，

不但減低對環境影響，也可騰出土地作其他發展。

而第三種方法是升級設施。例如新加坡建有不少食品中心，裏面備有完整的肉類處理生產線及凍房等設施，供食品業者租用。未來新界北的屠房、養豬場、食品加工廠等可整合到類似的食品中心，不但可做到一地多用，也可藉機發展本地食品工業。

“北都是十分長遠的發展，上述建議僅屬拋磚引玉。事實上，現時內地不少厭惡設施，是由私營企業以公私營合作（PPP）形式興建，成效不俗。引入私營資金不但可為發展注入新動力，長遠也可減少政府的財政負擔，政府或可多加考慮。”

上述內容為本會與香港德國商會合辦之“北部都會區機遇”研討會之撮要。

The Northern Metropolis Development Strategy (NMDS) is an important future development project for Hong Kong. **Ryan Ip, Research Director and Head of Land & Housing Research at Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF)**, said, unlike other new towns, NMDS is positioned not only to top up land supply, but also to strengthen the link between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and drive innovation and technology development by providing infrastructure and policy support. In the long run, the project will be instrumental in diversifying the SAR's industry mix. He believes NMDS can be enhanced on three fronts.

Removing land constraint and opening up transport networks

Firstly, there is much room for expanding the development site. Ip

pointed out that the 30,000-hectare NMDS plot includes large country park areas, wetlands and planned new developments. Land actually available for development is only 400 to 600 hectares. He said frankly that such land scale might not be sufficient to support major developments in the future. “A study conducted by OHKF earlier found that there are at least 2,700 hectares of land in the New Territories with development potential.”

The second issue is transport facilities. According to Ip, many trunk roads in New Territories North are close to or beyond designed capacity. The concept of three railway lines and three major roads proposed in the latest *Policy Address* is an opportunity to optimize NMDS’s transport connectivity.

Nevertheless, Ip believes there is still ample room for improvement for the concept. “For example, the proposed Northern Metropolis Highway can possibly run through Kam Tin Plain to link up two major new towns, namely Tai Po and Yuen Long, while releasing the land potentials along the route. As for rail service, we suggest Central Rail Link could run across Tai Po, Tai Wai and Mei Foo, and extending it further to the Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands in the future. It has the advantage of providing direct connection between the Shenzhen and Kau Yi Chau CBDs.”

Optimizing obnoxious facilities to build a livable metropolis

The third issue involves properly handling obnoxious facilities. Ip indicated that Hong Kong has always treated New Territories North as a marginal area and thus a suitable site for many obnoxious facilities, such as landfills, slaughterhouses, cemeteries and columbaria. These facilities must be properly managed for NMDS to proceed.

He proposed three solutions for this issue. The first is to improve the appearance of such facilities, such as introducing modern design elements to tone down the visual conflict with the surrounding setting. The second solution is using caverns in New



Territories North to house sewage treatment plants, columbaria and other obnoxious facilities to free up land for other developments.

The third solution is facility upgrades. In the future, slaughterhouses, pig farms and food processing plants could be relocated to Singapore-style food centers. While enabling multiple uses for one land lot, it is also a good way to promote the local food industry.

“Many obnoxious facilities on the Mainland are now developed by the private sector in the PPP model, which has proved quite effective. Introducing private capital can inject new momentum into the development. In the long run, it can reduce the government’s fiscal burden. The SAR Government could give it serious consideration.” 

The is an abstract of the seminar on “NMDS Opportunities” co-organized by the Chamber and the German Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong.



朱鵬（左）
Zhu Peng (left)

津港企業 同譜合作新篇

Tianjin and Hong Kong Companies Joining up for a New Chapter

本會與天津市國資委日前合辦津港企業家座談會，除了推介天津市重點合作項目及城市更新項目等，近20家津港企業與會代表就兩地合作前景及在天津營商經驗交流意見。

本會會長蔡冠深致辭時表示，京津冀地區跟粵港澳大灣區均是“一帶一路”的重要交匯點，天津與香港可發揮各自在工商、金融、專業服務等領域的優勢，通過京津冀和大灣區的“強強聯合”，為雙方企業攜手“走出去”，參與國際市場發展提供更大動力。

會上，天津市副市長朱鵬回應香港企業代表提出的問題和意見，並表達津港企業把握機遇、共同發展

的願望。他亦介紹天津正推進實施的十項行動，包括與京津冀協同發展、製造業高品質發展有關等的行動領域。

其後，本會與天津市國資委簽署戰略合作協議，推動津港經貿合作，由本會副會長李引泉代表簽署。

座談會舉行前，蔡冠深、李引泉及本會副會長姚祖輝等與朱鵬率領的天津市代表團成員會面，就本會與天津在促進兩地企業共同走出去、青年企業家交流等交換意見。(22/2) 

The Chamber and the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of Tianjin People's Government (SASAC Tianjin) co-organized a seminar for entrepreneurs from Tianjin and Hong Kong. In addition to promoting focal cooperation and urban renewal projects, the seminar also saw delegates from about 20 Tianjin and Hong Kong companies communicating about their cooperation prospects, as well as their experiences in conducting business in Tianjin.

During his speech, **Johnathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman**, noted that both the Tianjin-Beijing-Hebei Area (TBJA) and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) are important intersections along the "Belt and Road" Initiatives. Tianjin and Hong Kong can ride on their strengths in commercial and industrial businesses, finance, professional services and other areas. The strong liaison of the TBJA and the Greater Bay Area will generate even bigger momentum for the "going out" of their local companies and for expanding into the global market.

At the seminar, **Zhu Peng, Deputy Major of Tianjin**, responded to

the questions and comments of Hong Kong delegates, indicating that he looked forward to seeing the companies of Tianjin and Hong Kong seizing the opportunities for joint development. He also briefed participants on the 10 actions that are being driven in Tianjin, including the synergized development of the TBJA, the high-quality development of the manufacturing industry, etc.

The Chamber and SASAC Tianjin signed a strategic cooperation agreement to expedite the trade and commercial collaboration between

the two cities. The agreement was signed by **Li Yinquan, the Chamber's Vice-chairman** on behalf of the Chamber.

Prior to the seminar, Choi, Li and **Andrew Yao, the Chamber's Vice-chairman** met with the delegation of Tianjin led by Zhu Peng. They discussed about how the Chamber and Tianjin can collaborate and foster the "going out" of local companies. They also communicated about exchanges amongst young entrepreneurs. (22/2) 



會員調查：恢復通關提振經濟可期

Member Survey: Resumption of Cross-border Travel Set to Boost Economy



香港與內地啟動全面正常通關，成為經濟復甦的主要亮點。受訪會員¹普遍對經濟及業務前景樂觀，冀特區政府提供更多支援，並為企業拓展粵港澳大灣區及周邊區域市場給予支持，在疫後及環球經濟新格局下抓緊商機。

The normal cross-border travel with the Mainland is a major highlight of economic recovery. Respondents¹ were generally optimistic about the prospects for Hong Kong's economy and business operations. They hoped that the HKSAR Government could provide more support measures and explore market opportunities of the Greater Bay Area and the surrounding regions in the post-pandemic era and new global economic landscape.

經濟及業務前景樂觀

Optimism about economic and business prospects

超過九成受訪會員預期整體經濟 (91%) 向好；四分三表示對新一年就業情況 (77%) 及營商環境 (75%) 感到樂觀。

Over nine in ten respondents expected the overall economy (91%) to improve, while three in four expressed optimism about the employment situation (77%) and business environment (75%) in the new year.

與 2022 年相比，預期今年香港整體經濟及營商環境會出現甚麼變化？

Compared with 2022, what changes do you expect to see in Hong Kong's overall economic and business environments this year?

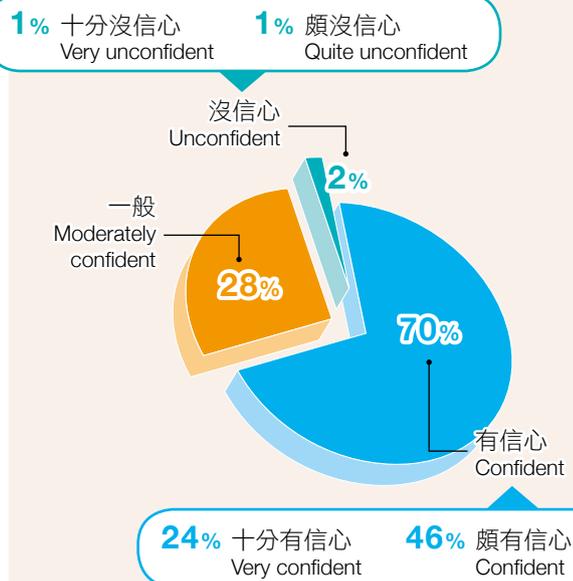


¹ 調查於 2023 年 1 月 13 日至 2 月 3 日進行，共收到 107 份會員企業回覆。
The survey was conducted from 13 January to 3 February 2023, and a total of 107 members responded.

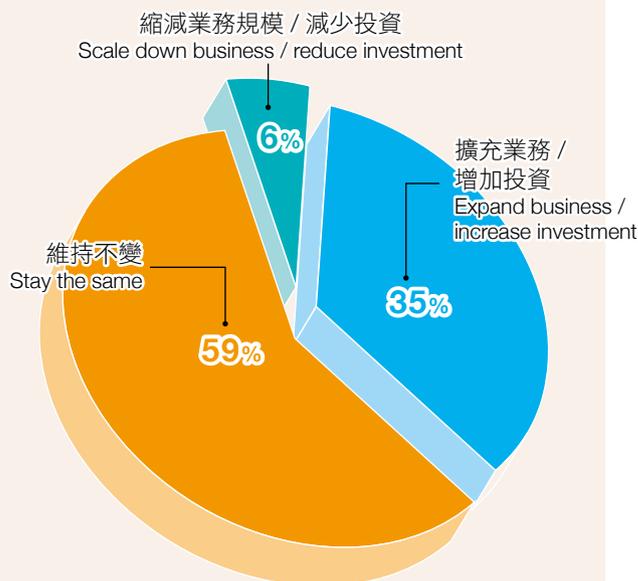
七成 (70%) 受訪會員表示對經營前景有信心，另超過三分之一 (35%) 預期會擴充業務或增加投資。

Seven in ten (70%) respondents expressed confidence in business prospects, while over one in three (35%) expected to expand their businesses or increase investment.

對今年公司的經營發展信心如何？
How confident are you in your company's business growth this year?



與 2022 年相比，預期今年營運部署
Expected Operation Deployment this Year Compared with 2022

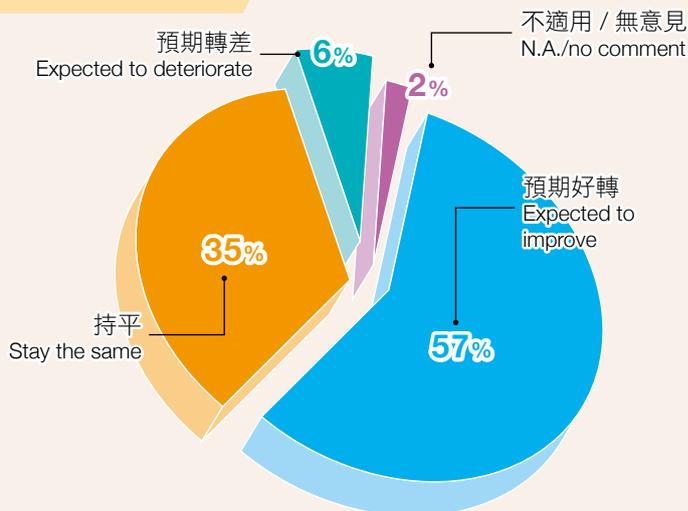


近六成 (57%) 受訪會員相信今年公司業務營運將會好轉，主要原因是預期營業額上升 (74%)、客戶增加 (38%) 等。另有三成多 (35%) 預期業務營運狀況持平。

Nearly six in ten (57%) respondents believed that their business operations would improve this year, mainly because they expected an increase in turnover (74%) and an increase in customers (38%). Another three in ten (35%) expected business operations to stay the same.

與 2022 年相比，預期今年公司業務營運將轉好或是轉差？
Compared with 2022, do you expect your company's business operations to improve or deteriorate this year?

業務營運
Business Operations



預期好轉原因：
Reasons for expected improvement:

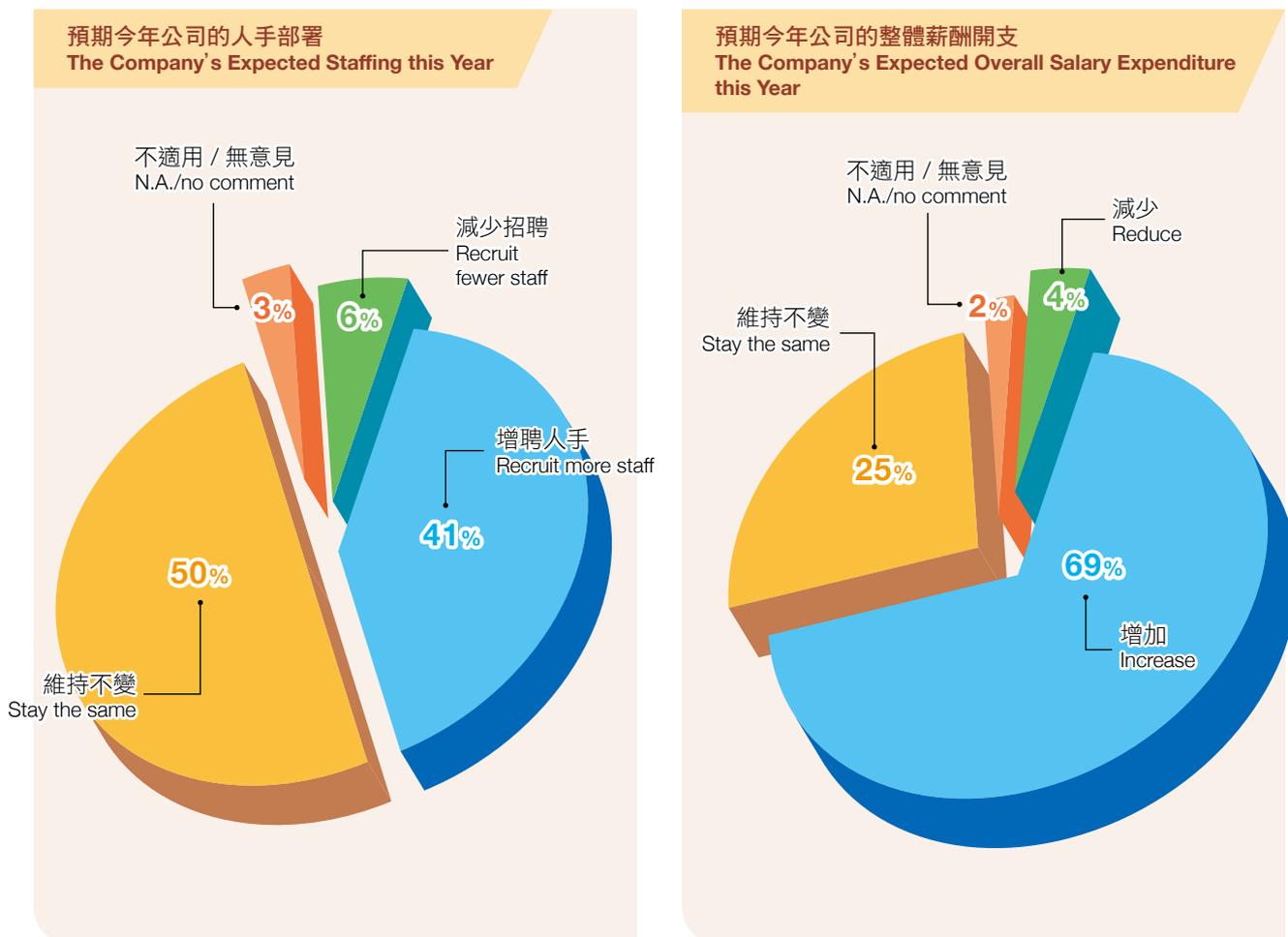
- 74% 營業額上升 (Increase in turnover)
- 38% 客戶增加 (Increase in customers)
- 26% 擴充業務 (Business expansion)
- 26% 投資意欲增加 (Increase in investment sentiment)
- 15% 現金流增加 (Increase in cash flow)
- 10% 融資較容易 (Easier financing)
- 3% 經營成本下降 (Decrease in operating costs)

加強人力資源投放

Step in investments in human resources

隨着經濟邁向復甦，各行業對人手需求也顯著增加。超過四成 (41%) 受訪會員表示今年將增聘人手，近七成 (69%) 更會增加整體薪酬開支。

As the economy recovers, the demand for manpower in various industries has also increased significantly. Over four in ten (41%) respondents indicated that they would recruit more staff this year, and nearly seven in ten (69%) would increase their overall salary expenditure.



招聘人才面對的困難 Difficulties in recruiting talents	佔受訪會員百分比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
薪酬開支上漲 Rise in salary expenditure	54%
難以招聘新的本地人才 Difficulty in recruiting new local talents	38%
難以吸引有經驗的高級員工 Difficulty in attracting experienced senior staff	34%
難以留住本地人才 Difficulty in retaining local talents	27%
人才庫減少 Decrease in pool of talents	24%

受訪會員指出，薪酬上漲 (54%)、難以招聘 (38%)、吸引 (34%) 及留住 (27%) 人才是本港企業普遍面對的困難，期望特區政府推出的一系列「搶人才」措施，能為業界在招攬人才方面提供適切支援。

Respondents pointed out that rising salaries (54%), difficulty in recruiting (38%), attracting (34%) and retaining talents (27%) are the difficulties faced by Hong Kong businesses generally. They hoped that the series of measures launched by the HKSAR Government to attract talents would provide appropriate support for the business community in recruiting talents.

拓展內地與海外市場發展空間

Tap into Mainland and overseas markets for development

國家積極推動經濟復常發展，既強調擴大消費擺在優先位置，亦明確推進高水平對外開放，這亦為港商在後疫情時期和環球政經新格局下提供龐大商機。

內地市場仍然是港商企業投資的重點。超過半數受訪會員表示在粵港澳大灣區 (56%) 和內地其他市場 (52%) 有業務營運，近半表示會進一步擴充或開拓大灣區業務，另有超過三分之一 (37%) 表示有計劃開拓或擴充內地其他市場業務。

The country is actively promoting the normalisation of economic development, not only stressing that expanding consumption is a priority, but also clearly advancing high-level opening up, which presents Hong Kong businesses with huge business opportunities in the post-pandemic era and the new global political and economic landscape.

The Mainland market remains the focus of Hong Kong businesses for investments. Over five in ten respondents indicated that they have business operations in the Greater Bay Area (56%) and other markets in the Mainland (52%), and nearly five in ten said that they would further expand their businesses in or tap into the Greater Bay Area. In addition, one in three (37%) indicated that they plan to tap into or expand their businesses in other markets in the Mainland.

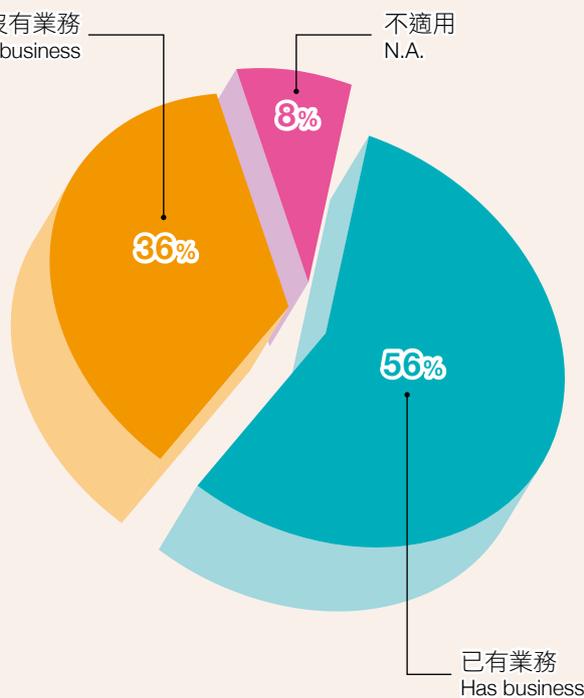
貴公司是否有參與下列市場，或計劃開拓／擴充相關業務？

Does your company participate in the following markets, or plan to develop/expand the relevant businesses?

粵港澳大灣區
Greater Bay Area

20% 計劃開拓
Plan to develop

沒有業務
No business

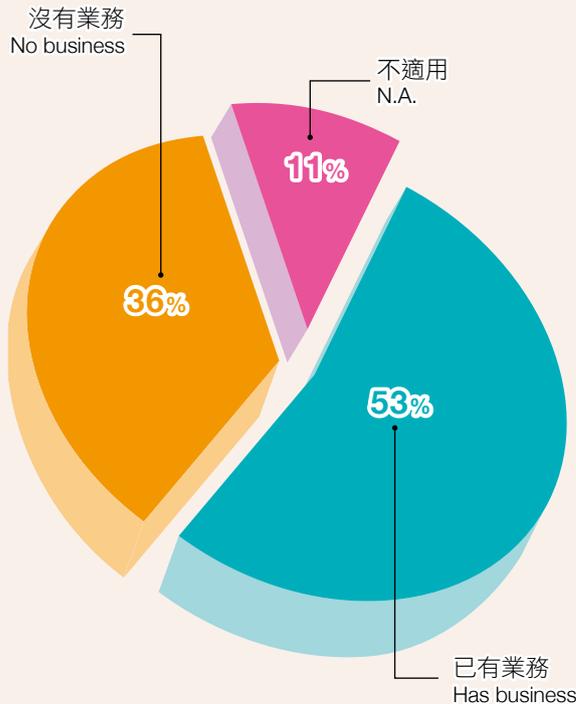


29% 計劃擴充
Plan to expand

內地其他市場
Other Markets in the Mainland

16% 計劃開拓
Plan to develop

沒有業務
No business



21% 計劃擴充
Plan to expand

受訪會員均認同粵港澳大灣區市場具有相當吸引力，特別是擁有龐大消費群(81%)，更是進軍內地市場的重要基地(57%)。然而，受訪會員亦表示在拓展大灣區市場面對體制差異(69%)、市場競爭激烈(48%)等挑戰，期望特區政府能為企業拓展大灣區市場提供策略支援。

Respondents agreed that the Greater Bay Area market is very appealing, especially with its huge consumer base (81%) and because it is an important base for entering the Mainland markets (57%). However, respondents also indicated that they faced challenges such as institutional differences (69%) and intense market competition (48%) in tapping into the Greater Bay Area market, and looked to the HKSAR Government to provide strategic support for businesses to tap into the Greater Bay Area market.

特區政府積極推動“北部都會區”規劃發展，其中一個關注重點是如何有效與深圳協同規劃，助力粵港澳大灣區市場深化建設發展。受訪會員亦就推進“北部都會區”與深圳協同發展提出建議，重點包括：

The HKSAR Government is actively advancing the development of the Northern Metropolis project, with one of the focuses being how to effectively coordinate planning with Shenzhen to help deepen the development of the Greater Bay Area market. Respondents also put forward suggestions on the co-development of the Northern Metropolis and Shenzhen, with key points including:

大灣區對香港企業的吸引力 The appeal of the Greater Bay Area to Hong Kong businesses	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
擁有龐大的消費市場 A huge consumer market	81%
作為進入內地市場的基地 A base for entering the Mainland markets	57%
鄰近香港辦公室之利 Proximity to Hong Kong offices	52%
營商成本較低 Lower business costs	49%
具備技術能力的人力資源 Availability of technically competent human resources	43%

進駐大灣區遇到的挑戰 Challenges encountered in entering the Greater Bay Area market	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
內地體制與香港存在差異 Institutional differences between the Mainland and Hong Kong	69%
市場競爭激烈 Intense market competition	48%
知識產權保護不足 Insufficient intellectual property protection	43%
稅務負擔較香港高 Higher tax burden than in Hong Kong	40%

推進“北部都會區”與深圳協同發展 Advancing the co-development of Northern Metropolis and Shenzhen	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
完善粵港口岸設施，以及深港科技創新合作區跨境專用口岸 Improve the Guangdong-Hong Kong boundary control point facilities, as well as the dedicated boundary control point for the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Co-operation Zone	63%
引入大灣區龍頭科技企業進入“北部都會區”，加快形成產業生態圈 Attract leading technology companies in the Greater Bay Area to set up operations in the Northern Metropolis to accelerate the formation of an industrial ecosystem	57%
設立“深圳口岸經濟帶 + 香港北部都會區”深度合作區 Set up a “Shenzhen Boundary Control Points Economic Belt + Hong Kong Northern Metropolis” in-depth cooperation zone	49%
建立深港高層會晤制度框架，加快制訂北都建設重點工作清單 Establish an institutional framework for high-level meetings between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, and speed up the formulation of a list of key tasks for the construction of the Northern Metropolis	41%
推動香港及深圳高校和科研機構合作，共建跨境大型科研機構 Promote cooperation between universities and scientific research institutions in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, and jointly build a cross-border large-scale scientific research institution	39%

中央政府明確提出要加大力度吸引和利用外資，尤其重視與東盟、RCEP、一帶一路等區域市場深化聯繫合作。香港作為內地與海外“超級聯繫人”的功能角色將可發揮重要作用，而深化推進本港與內地企業加強參與相關市場發展也是相當關鍵。

是次調查顯示，僅約三分之一受訪會員表示在東盟市場 (34%) 擁有業務，而在 RCEP (25%)、一帶一路 (24%) 市場擁有業務亦只有四分之一左右。此外，約三分之一受訪會員表示有計劃擴充或開拓東盟 (34%)、RCEP(34%) 或一帶一路 (31%) 市場業務。有關數據反映香港在推動工商界加強參與海外相關市場發展有很大的空間。

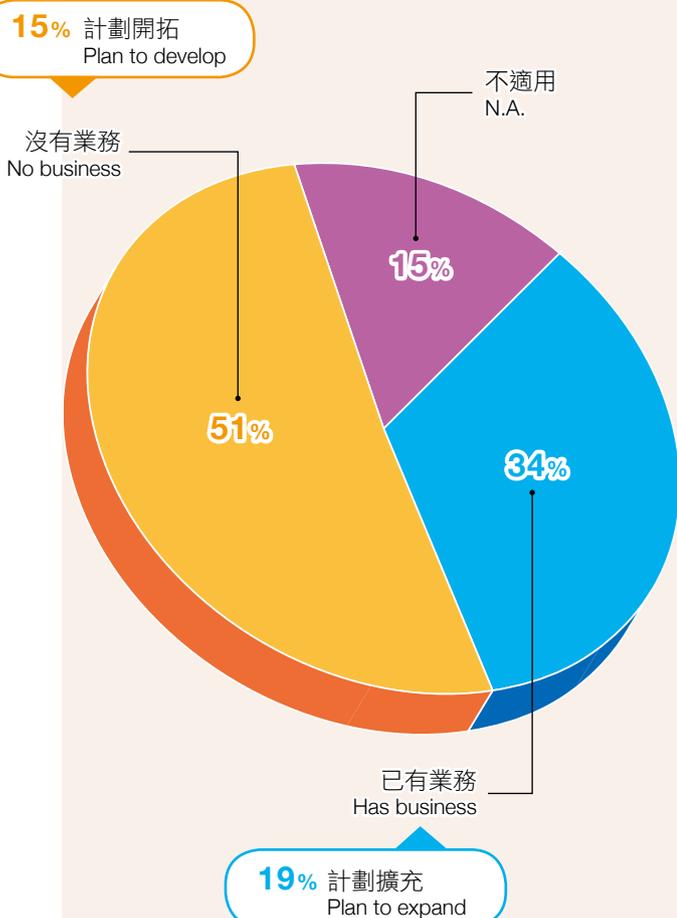
The Central Government has made it clear that it will step up efforts to attract and use foreign capital, with particular emphasis on deepening ties and cooperation with regional markets such as ASEAN, the RCEP, and the “Belt and Road” Initiative (B&R). Hong Kong’s function as a “super-connector” between the Mainland and overseas will play an important role, and it is also crucial to further encourage the participation of Hong Kong and Mainland businesses in the development of relevant markets.

According to this survey, only about one in three respondents said that they have businesses in the ASEAN market (34%), and only about one in four have businesses in the RCEP (25%) and the B&R (24%) markets. In addition, about one in three respondents indicated that they plan to expand their businesses in or tap into the ASEAN (34%), RCEP (34%) or B&R (31%) markets. The relevant data show that Hong Kong has a lot of room to encourage the business community to step up their participation in the development of relevant overseas markets.

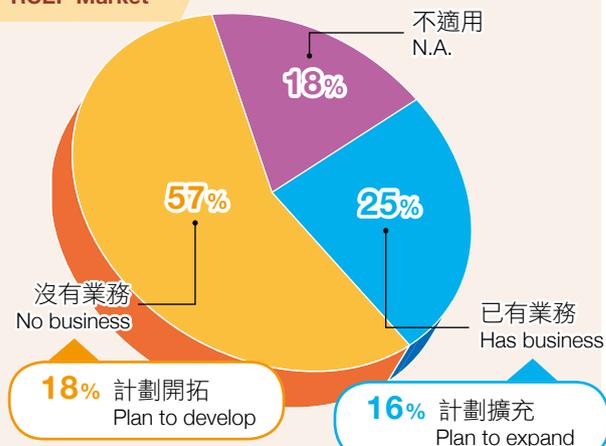
貴公司是否有參與下列市場，或計劃開拓／擴充相關業務？

Does your company participate in the following markets, or plan to develop/expand the relevant businesses?

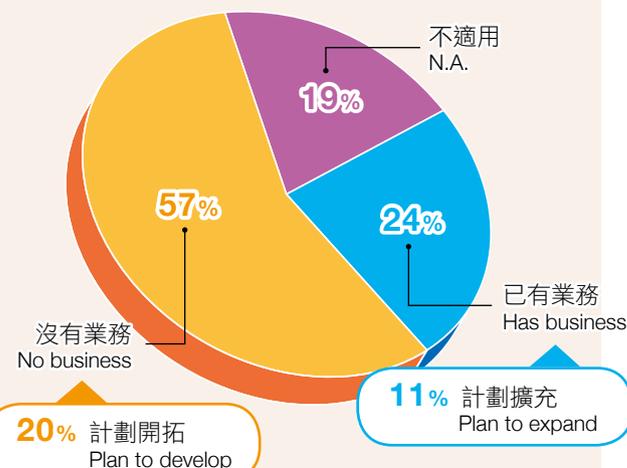
東盟市場 ASEAN Market



RCEP 市場 RCEP Market



一帶一路市場 B & R Market



香港現正申請加入《區域全面經濟伙伴關係協定》(RCEP)；成功加入將有助深化香港與 RCEP 成員的對接，進一步鞏固香港作為聯繫及促進內地與 RCEP 成員的橋樑。受訪會員認為香港應為加入 RCEP 做好以下準備：

Hong Kong is now applying to join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP); successful accession will help deepen the connection between Hong Kong and RCEP members, and further consolidate Hong Kong as a bridge connecting and facilitating ties between the Mainland and RCEP members. Respondents believed that Hong Kong should make the following preparations for joining the RCEP:

為加入 RCEP 做好以下準備 Make the following preparations for joining the RCEP	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
加強了解當地市場、政治、文化、法律和監管體系 Enhance understanding of local markets, politics, cultures, and legal and regulatory systems	70%
加強了解 RCEP 協定及相關規則 Strengthen understanding of the RCEP agreement and related rules	60%
為 RCEP 度身定制香港創新產品和服務 Tailor Hong Kong's innovative products and services for the RCEP	54%
培育了解 RCEP 市場的專業人才 Nurture professionals who understand the RCEP market	49%

中總建議 CGCC's Recommendations



香港與內地恢復全面正常通關，有助刺激香港經濟增長，為各行各業發展注入嶄新動能。面對後疫情時期和環球政經新格局發展，本會期待特區政府加強協助工商各業抓緊國家“雙循環”發展帶來的龐大新機遇，既協助拓展內地市場發展空間，並強化對外區域經貿合作，全面提升香港產業發展動能和整體競爭力。🔗

The resumption of full normal cross-border travel between Hong Kong and the Mainland will help stimulate Hong Kong's economic growth and inject new impetus into the development of various industries. Faced with development in the post-pandemic era and the new global political and economic landscape, the Chamber looks to the HKSAR Government to step up efforts to assist the industrial and commercial industries to secure the huge new opportunities arising from the country's "dual circulation" development paradigm. It will not only help tap into the Mainland markets for development, but also strengthen external regional economic and trade cooperation to comprehensively boost the development momentum of Hong Kong's industries and its overall competitiveness. 🔗

抓緊內循環發展機遇**Secure “domestic circulation” development opportunities**

- 以粵港澳大灣區為切入點，支援港商拓展內地市場發展商機。
- 協助港商發掘內地更多如紅酒、中藥等具發展潛力的產品市場。
- 協助港商加快建立內銷管道，向內地市場宣傳推廣香港的優勢產品，拓展進口分銷業務。
- 善用香港對國際產品質量標準的經驗，協助內地提升產品品質，並加強與香港產品合作，共同塑造品牌形象，拓展內地消費及服務市場。
- 加強與深圳在產業佈局協同規劃，促進與深圳產業集群互動合作，爭取深圳優勢產業落戶北部都會區，形成港深共建產業鏈。
- Using the Greater Bay Area as an entry point, support Hong Kong businesses in exploring business opportunities in the Mainland markets.
- Assist Hong Kong businesses in exploring more potential product markets in the Mainland, such as the red wine and traditional Chinese medicine markets.
- Assist Hong Kong businesses in speeding up the establishment of domestic sales channels to promote Hong Kong's superior products to the Mainland markets, and in developing import and distribution businesses.
- Leverage Hong Kong's experience in international product quality standards to help the Mainland improve product quality and strengthen product cooperation with Hong Kong to jointly shape brand images and tap into the Mainland consumer and service markets.
- Strengthen coordinated planning of industrial deployment with Shenzhen, promote interaction and cooperation with Shenzhen's industrial clusters, and strive for Shenzhen's advantageous industries to set up operations in the Northern Metropolis, thus forming industrial chains that are jointly built by Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

強化對外循環聯繫優勢**Enhance strengths in “international circulation” connection**

- 設立專責辦公室，統一處理拓展東盟、RCEP、一帶一路市場的協調推廣工作，增撥資源向本港業界宣傳區域經貿市場資訊。
- 爭取與東盟、RCEP、一帶一路各成員國探討建立更高質量的雙邊自貿協定，並向當地業界推廣香港市場發展空間和優質專業服務。
- 協調香港與大灣區內地城市合作，推動與海外市場對接，強化香港成為聯繫大灣區、RCEP 以至一帶一路市場發展的橋頭堡。
- 為港商企業參與內地及海外商貿考察、外訪、展覽活動提供更多支援。
- Set up a dedicated office to centrally handle the coordination and promotion tasks for tapping into the ASEAN, RCEP, and B&R markets, and allocate additional resources for keeping the Hong Kong business community up to date on information regarding the regional economic and trade markets.
- Strive to discuss forming higher-quality bilateral free trade agreements with member states of ASEAN, the RCEP, and the B&R, and promote Hong Kong's market development space and high-quality professional services to their local business communities.
- Coordinate the cooperation between Hong Kong and Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area, promote the connection with overseas markets, and strengthen Hong Kong's role as a bridgehead for development in the Greater Bay Area, RCEP and the B&R markets.
- Provide more support for Hong Kong businesses to participate in Mainland and overseas business and trade visits, foreign visits, and exhibitions.

全面認識國家發展 說好中國和中國香港故事

Fully Understand the Country's Development and Tell Good Stories of China and Hong Kong



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

香港作為中西方交流的前沿，責無旁貸須發揮“超級聯繫人”的角色，向外說好中國故事、香港故事。

As the frontier of exchanges between China and the West, Hong Kong is duty-bound to play the role of a “super-connector” and tell the good stories of China and Hong Kong to the outside world.

眾所周知，在國際地緣政治緊張及西方掌握話語權的大背景下，外部勢力和反對派不時刻意造謠抹黑國家和香港。而長達三年的新冠疫情更是嚴重影響國際間交流，削弱外界對中國及香港的了解。香港作為中西方交流的前沿，責無旁貸須發揮“超級聯繫人”的角色，向外說好中國故事、香港故事。

新一屆特區政府首份《施政報告》提出要說好香港故事，並設立績效指標。2022年底香港已圓滿舉行國際

金融領袖投資峰會、國際七人欖球賽、香港法律周、海運周等國際盛事，向外展示了香港的多元活力和真實情況；主要官員、政黨亦頻頻出訪海外，介紹香港優勢。隨着香港進入復常的新階段、新模式，行政長官更表明要聚焦發展經濟，全方位推廣香港。但相較於說好香港故事，在說好中國故事方面，政府卻缺乏具體的方向和路線。

全面認識國家的歷史文化及發展進程

要說好中國故事，首先要全面認識國家的民族文化、歷史及發展情況，方能在理解的基礎上收穫文化自信，進而從容有度地向外說好中國故事。我充分肯定近年來教育局在加強中國歷史和文化教育，以及與政制及內地事務局一同在推廣《憲法》和《基本法》方面的工作。但在開展“中國抗日戰爭歷史教育”系列活動，跟進顛倒鴉片戰爭論教師及港獨教材的同時，教學亦應與時俱進，讓師生明白國家發展藍圖及香港在其中的位置，增加學生的民族自豪感和主人翁意識。以中國共產黨的二十大報告為例，其中提出“全面建成社會主義現代化強國、實現第二個百年奮鬥目標，以中國式現代化全面推進中華民族偉大復興”的目標。教育局是否應盡快在香港中小學課程和教學內容上，適當加入中國式現代化概念？此外，二十大報告和國家戰略部署傳遞重大信息，學生未必能容易吸收，領悟其中精髓。教育局應加強培訓教師，以勝任擔當學生學習知識、錘煉品格的引路人。

情理結合 讓數字說話發揮文化軟實力

其次，說好中國故事、香港故事亦須情理結合。一方面，有理有據，“讓數字說話”展示國家和香港的獨有優勢和發展情況，例如在外訪宣傳香港時，應以具體目標和發展數字說明國家粵港澳大灣區發展規劃的情況和前景、選擇香港作為進入粵港澳大灣區和中國發展的優勢，以及香港作為



“超級聯繫人”，以專業服務開拓、深化國家“一帶一路”倡議項目的強項；另一邊廂，要動之以情，以文化為依託，發揮軟實力。國家“十四五”規劃將香港定位為中外文化藝術交流中心。香港一直以來的強項是引進西方的作品，香港電影亦經歷過輝煌年代，未來政府要以全新的策略性思維，在“引進來”的同時，落力“走出去”，大力推廣中華文化和嶺南文化，並增撥資源協助交流，製作更多像《無窮之路》般反映中國發展現實的節目。

全面準確落實並發展好“一國兩制”

最後，我想指出，說好國家和香港故事，最根本的是要全面準確落實並發展好“一國兩制”。國家主席習近平提出中國特色社會主義“四個自信”，即道路自信、理論自信、制度自信、文化自信。而“一國兩制”作為中國特色社會主義的偉大創舉，是中國式現代化事業的重要組成部分。因應香港局勢的動蕩變化，國家制定香港國安法並完善選舉制度，落實“愛國者治港”原則，香港實現由亂及治。未來，我們必須堅定理論和制度自信，繼續以香港的繁榮穩定證明“一國兩

制”的優越性。由於廣大香港市民都是建設“一國兩制”事業、說好國家和香港故事的參與者與利益方，特區政府更要廣泛團結各界，攜手並進，共同譜寫“一國兩制”的新篇章。

As we all know, against the backdrop of international geopolitical tensions and the Western-dominated narrative, external forces and opposition factions deliberately spread rumours from time to time to discredit the country and Hong Kong. In addition, the three-year-long COVID-19 pandemic has seriously affected international exchanges and weakened the outside world's understanding of China and Hong Kong. As the frontier of exchanges between China and the West, Hong Kong is duty-bound to play the role of a “super-connector” and tell the good stories of China and Hong Kong to the outside world.

In its first *Policy Address*, the new-term HKSAR Government stated to tell the good stories of Hong Kong and set out key performance indicators (KPIs). By the end of 2022, Hong Kong had successfully held international events such as the Global Financial Leaders' Investment Summit, the Hong Kong Sevens, the Hong Kong Legal Week, and the Hong Kong Maritime Week, demonstrating its diverse vitality and real situation to the outside world. In addition, key government officials and political parties frequently went overseas to

present Hong Kong's strengths. As Hong Kong has entered a new stage of normalcy and a new paradigm, the Chief Executive has stated that he will focus on economic development and promote Hong Kong on all fronts. However, compared with telling the good stories of Hong Kong, the Government lacks a specific direction and route for telling the good stories of China.

Fully understand the country's history, culture and development

To tell the good stories of China well, we must first have a comprehensive understanding of the country's national culture, history and development in order to gain cultural confidence based on understanding, and then tell the good stories of China to the outside world in a calm and easy manner. I fully appreciate the work of the Education Bureau (EDB) in strengthening education on Chinese history and culture, as well as promoting the Constitution and the *Basic Law* together

with the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau (CMAB) in recent years. Nevertheless, while carrying out the series of "Teaching the History of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression" and following up on the incidents where individual teachers incorrectly taught the Opium Wars and where inappropriate teaching materials disseminated the message of Hong Kong independence, teaching should also keep pace with the times so that teachers and students understand the country's development blueprint and Hong Kong's position in it to enhance students' national pride and sense of ownership. Take the 20th CPC National Congress report as an example. The report stated to "realize the Second Centennial Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects and to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization". Shouldn't the EDB appropriately incorporate the concept of Chinese modernization into the curricula and teaching content of Hong

Kong's primary and secondary schools as soon as possible? In addition, students may not be able to easily absorb and understand the essence of the important information conveyed in the 20th CPC National Congress report and national strategic initiatives. Therefore, the EDB should strengthen the training of teachers so that they can act as guides for students to acquire knowledge and forge character.

Be reasonable and fair by letting numbers speak and exerting cultural soft power

Secondly, telling the good stories of China and Hong Kong must be reasonable and fair. It must be well-founded, ie, "let the numbers speak for themselves" to showcase the unique strengths and developments of the country and Hong Kong. For example, when promoting Hong Kong during visits to other countries, the progress and prospects of the national development plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), the advantages of



現代貨箱碼頭於1972年9月5日迎接首艘貨箱船「東京灣號」靠泊一號碼頭，啓用香港首個專門建造的貨箱碼頭。在此我們向同事、客戶及業務夥伴致意，並期望與各位繼續長期合作，為大家帶來更成功的未來！



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choosing Hong Kong to enter the Greater Bay Area and the country for development, and the merits of Hong Kong as a “super-connector” in developing and deepening the country’s “Belt and Road” Initiative projects with professional services should be explained with specific goals and development figures. In addition, it is necessary to put efforts on the soft side, i.e., set soft power in motion, with culture as the foundation. The “14th Five-Year” Plan has positioned Hong Kong as a center for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world. One of Hong Kong’s strengths has always been bringing in Western works, while Hong Kong-produced films have enjoyed glorious times. Going forward, the Government should adopt a new strategic mindset to bring in foreign works while going global to vigorously promote Chinese culture and Cantonese culture, and allocate additional resources to assist in exchanges and producing more shows like *No Poverty Land* that reflect the reality of China’s development.

Fully and faithfully implement and develop “One Country, Two Systems”

Finally, I would like to point out that, to tell the good stories of the country and Hong Kong, the most fundamental thing is to fully and faithfully implement and develop “One Country, Two Systems”. President Xi Jinping has stated the “four matters of confidence” of socialism with Chinese characteristics, i.e., to be confident in our chosen path, confident in our guiding theories, confident in our political system, and confident in our culture. And “One Country, Two Systems”, as a great innovation of socialism with Chinese characteristics, is an important part of Chinese modernization. In response to the turbulent changes in the situation in Hong Kong, the country enacted the Hong Kong National Security Law and improved the electoral system to implement the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong”, enabling Hong Kong to restore order and resume stability. Going forward, we must strengthen our confidence in our guiding

theories and political system, continuing to prove the superiority of “One Country, Two Systems” through Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability. Since Hong Kong residents are participants and stakeholders in advancing the cause of “One Country, Two Systems” and telling the good stories of the country and Hong Kong, the HKSAR Government must unite all walks of life to work hand in hand in writing a new chapter of “One Country, Two Systems”. 

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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“東方之珠” 重現香江

Revival of Pearl of the Orient in Hong Kong

掃描二維碼，觀看王俊傑訪問片段
Scan the QR code to watch the
video interview



YouTube



騰訊視頻
v.qq.com

“東方之珠”真有其珠

“**漣** 漣愁雲吊媚川，蚌胎光彩夜連天。幽魂水底猶相泣，恨不生逢開寶年。”這是南宋詩人方信孺筆下的採珠人慘狀：為了採集光彩奪目的珍珠，多少採珠人命喪媚川之下，亡魂相泣，不忍卒睹。詩中的媚川不是別處，正是今天香港大埔一帶。香港珍珠養殖協會聯合創辦人王俊傑坦言：“可以說，中國自有信史以來，香港便是盛產珍珠之地。但說來諷刺，後來香港雖有‘東方之珠’之名，但本土珍珠卻已淹沒在歷史長河中。”

父輩為珍珠養殖商，王俊傑戲稱自己為“珠二代”，一直對港產珍珠有一份難以言喻的感情。“上世紀五十年代本地商人曾與日本合作，於大埔一帶發展珍珠養殖。初時尚算順利，但到六十年代接連遭遇颱風溫黛襲港、

香港素有“東方之珠”美譽，見證香港經濟騰飛邁向亞洲四小龍的傳奇，亦寓意維港景致有如夜明珠般璀璨閃耀。但可有想過，歷史上香港確曾是盛產珍珠之地？惟滄海桑田，本土珍珠業早已與港人記憶漸行漸遠。直到2014年，“珠二代”王俊傑於香港水域重啟珍珠養殖，名副其實的“東方之珠”終重現香江。

Hong Kong is known as the Pearl of the Orient, but have you ever thought that Hong Kong indeed produced pearls in abundance in the past? In 2014, the Pearl of the Orient finally began to shine again with actual pearls when a Hong Konger revived pearl farming in Hong Kong waters.

新市鎮發展、工業水質污染等問題，令珍珠養殖發展迅速走下坡。到七十年代，行業已基本式微，實屬可惜。”

重振港產珍珠 只此一家“珠農”
2009年王俊傑回流香港，深感要

在港復興珍珠養殖，必須以創新思維行之。而要數他“打響名堂”之作，必是2012年發明並取得專利的Metakaku®“珍珠身分證”技術，有關技術成功獲得政府資助，並獲得香港資訊及通訊科技獎 - 最佳智慧香港物



王俊傑 David Wong

三年疫情 焉知非福

珍珠的養殖時週期甚長，基本需時十個月方有收成，加上香港高昂的成本，經營絕非易事。但王俊傑憑着一腔熱誠，加上對行業的透徹認識，幾年下來仍是游刃有餘。2018年，香港珍珠養殖協會成為漁農自然護理署透過漁業持續發展基金資助的先導計劃，豈料2019年的社運令經營遭遇挑戰，2020年突如其來的疫情，更完全打亂其養珠大計。“香港本是全球最大的珍珠貿易中心，但疫情下展覽活動幾近停頓，我們可做的也不多，深感無奈。”

不甘坐困愁城，王俊傑留意到疫情下本土旅遊業的龐大潛力，毅然把珍珠貝轉為用於導賞團，以教授珍珠知識和“開珍珠體驗”為招徠，推出後大受歡迎，更成為新興本地遊熱點。“透過導賞團，不但可推廣珍珠知識，更重要的是凸顯珍珠的更多可能性，而非單單作為一種貿易商品。”

小小珍珠 擁抱無限可能

珍珠來到王俊傑手中，其“可能性”確實十分可觀。除了導賞團外，王俊傑還開辦各類型工作坊，讓市民以珍珠製作心儀飾物；亦推出“校本珍珠養殖計劃”，於校園設置生態缸，

讓學子實戰養殖珍珠；最近更與本地醬園合作，把珍珠貝肉製成惹味的XO醬。“眾所周知珍珠末具有美容功效，將來或可與本地商家合作，製成各類護膚產品，惠及市民大眾。”

事實上，珍珠養殖對環境生態也大有裨益。王俊傑指出，珍珠貝是濾食性生物，每天平均能過濾150至200公升水，猶如海水淨化器；而放置珍珠貝的養殖籠，就如一個個浮動珊瑚礁，吸引微生物和小魚棲息，形成海洋生態圈。“作為現代養珠人，不應單單着眼于盈利，我的終極目標是探索一條聯繫本土經濟、保育和社區的‘養珠使命’之路，讓‘東方之珠’真的可以再顯光華。”

Actual pearls in Pearl of the Orient

As far back as the Southern Song Dynasty, in one of his poems, the poet Fang Xinru depicted the death of pearl fishers in Mei Chuen, which was actually today's Tai Po area in Hong Kong. **David Wong, Co-founder of the Hong Kong Pearl Cultivation Association**, said: "It can be said that Hong Kong was a producer of pearls since the beginning of the recorded history of China."

Wong, whose father's generation was engaged in pearl farming, has always been fond of Hong Kong-produced pearls. "In the 1950s, local businesses collaborated with Japan to develop pearl cultivation in the Tai Po area. But in the 1960s, the development of pearl cultivation went

聯網應用獎銀獎 (2015)、IOT Journal Award- 最佳物聯網應用獎優異獎 (2015·美國)、亞洲珠寶- 年度業界生產科技創新獎 (2014) 等多個獎項。簡單而言，這是透過RFID技術，把無線數碼標籤植入珍珠的“珠核”，則不論該顆珍珠運到何處，皆可隨時追蹤其原產地，杜絕魚目混珠的情況。

王俊傑表示，這項技術是香港原創，故希望第一代擁有數碼標籤的珍珠是在本港水域生產，故其養珠之路也由此展開。2014年，他嘗試於榕樹澳養殖珍珠貝，不幸於翌年遭遇紅潮，損失慘重；其後幾經考察，決定於西貢白沙灣再設立基地，這次不但把養殖成功率提到七成，收成的珍珠更遠銷外國，令貨真價實的港產珍珠重現人間。



與本地醬園合作，把珍珠貝肉製成XO醬
Partnered with a local sauce producer, Wong's organization makes XO sauce with pearl oyster meat



珍珠貝養殖籠
Farming cages holding pearl oysters





珍珠養殖工作坊
Pearl farming workshop

downhill rapidly. The industry had basically diminished by the 1970s, which is a pity.”

The only pearl farm to revive pearl farming in Hong Kong

When he returned to Hong Kong in 2009, Wong deeply felt the necessity to adopt an innovative mindset in order to revive pearl farming in Hong Kong. His representative achievement must be the invention of the patented Metakaku® pearl identification technology in 2012. The technology has received government funding and won several awards, such as the Hong Kong ICT Awards 2015: Best Smart Hong Kong (Internet of Things Application) - Silver Award, the IOT Journal Award - Best Internet of Things Applications Award - Merit Award (2015, USA), and the Jewellery News Asia Awards - Industry Innovation of the Year - Manufacturing - Technology (2014). To put it simply, it uses RFID technology to implant a wireless digital tag into the “nucleus” of the pearl, making it possible to trace the origin of the pearl at any time no matter where it is shipped to, thus setting apart the fake from the genuine ones.

According to Wong, as the technology is a Hong Kong invention, he wanted the first generation of pearls implanted with digital tags to be produced in Hong Kong waters, thus embarking on a path of pearl farming. He tried to cultivate pearl oysters in Yung Shue O in 2014, but unfortunately suffered heavy losses due to a red tide (algal bloom) the following year. Later, after several studies, he decided to set up another base in Pak Sha Wan in Sai Kung. This time, he not only raised the success rate of breeding to 70%, but also started to export the pearls he harvested to foreign countries.

COVID-19 turned out to be a blessing in disguise

Pearl farming is by no means easy, as it basically takes ten months to reach the harvest stage and operating costs are high in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, armed with an enthusiasm and a thorough understanding of the industry, Wong remained able to keep the business on the right track several years on. In 2018, the Hong Kong Pearl Cultivation Association became a pilot programme funded by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department through the Sustainable Fisheries Development Fund. However, its pearl farming plan was completely disrupted when the social movement in 2019 posed challenges to operations and COVID-19 broke out suddenly in 2020.

Unwilling to just sit back and worry about it, when Wong noticed the huge potential of local tourism amid COVID-19, he decisively shifted to guided tours that focus on pearl oysters. The guided tours, whose selling point is imparting knowledge on pearls and giving a “pearl opening experience” to customers, not only became very popular, but also emerged as a new local tourist activity.



珍珠飾物
Pearl ornaments

Infinite possibilities from tiny little pearls

Besides guided tours, Wong also held various types of workshops where participants could use pearls to make their favourite ornaments. He also launched a school-based pearl farming scheme under which students can cultivate pearls in ecological tanks set up on their school campuses. Recently, he partnered with a local sauce producer to make a delicious XO sauce with pearl oyster meat.

Actually, pearl farming is also beneficial to the environment and ecology. Wong said that pearl oysters are filter-feeders, just like seawater purifiers. And farming cages holding pearl oysters are like floating coral reefs that attract microorganisms and small fishes to use them as their habitat, thus forming a marine ecosystem. “My ultimate goal is to seek a ‘pearl farming mission’ path to connect the local economy, conservation and community so that the Pearl of the Orient can really show its brilliance again.” 🌀



位於西貢白沙灣的養珠基地
Pearl farming base in Pak Sha Wan, Sai Kung

防騙錦囊你要知

Anti-Deception Coordination Centre Scam Alerts

俗語有云：騙徒的手法層出不窮。加上金融科技迅速發展，網絡資訊日趨發達，近年騙案數目有上升趨勢，數據顯示大約每三宗罪案便有一宗是騙案。故此警方於2017年成立反詐騙協調中心，加強打擊及預防詐騙工作。

Scammers are constantly deploying different defrauding tricks, with the rapid development of internet and financial technology, the numbers of deception cases have been increasing recent years, about one in every three reported crimes currently is deception. Therefore, the Hong Kong Police Force set up the Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC) in 2017 to step up combat actions against deception.

提防假冒積金局或積金易平台公司職員電話騙案

Beware of Phone Scammers Impersonating Staff from MPFA or eMPF Platform Company



手法

積金局近日收到強積金計劃成員查詢，指收到自稱積金局或積金易平台公司的代表來電，約談介紹強積金產品或文件，並要求計劃成員提供其個人資料。

Defrauding Tricks

The MPFA has recently received enquiries from scheme members who had received phone calls from persons claiming to be calling from the MPFA or eMPF Platform Company, inviting them for a meeting to introduce MPF products or documents and requesting them to provide their personal information.

防騙錦囊

- 積金局及積金易平台公司職員不會主動聯絡個別計劃成員推介強積金產品或文件，更不會要求計劃成員透過電話披露強積金帳戶或個人資料；
- 如計劃成員收到自稱積金局或積金易平台公司職員的可疑電話或其他形式的通訊，可致電積金局熱線 2918-0102 以核實來電者身分或訊息的真偽；
- 切勿向陌生人透露個人資料；
- 提醒身邊親友提防受騙；
- 如有懷疑，請致電“防騙易 18222”熱線。

Anti-scam Tips

- The MPFA and eMPF Platform Company never contact individual scheme members by phone to introduce MPF products/documents or request scheme members to provide their personal information or details of their MPF accounts over the phone;
- If scheme members receive a suspicious call or other forms of communication from someone claiming to be representative of the MPFA or eMPF Platform Company, call the MPFA hotline 2918-0102 to verify the identity of the caller or the authenticity of the message;
- Do not disclose any personal information to strangers;
- Remind your family and friends to stay alert against deception;
- If in doubt, please call the “Anti-Scam Helpline 18222” for advice.

提防偽冒“稅務局”釣魚式電郵騙案

Beware of Phishing Email Purportedly from Inland Revenue Department



手法

近日，有騙徒偽冒稅務局向市民發出標題為“HK-Refund-Online-Confirmation”的釣魚式詐騙電郵。電郵內附超連結連接另一網站，企圖套取市民的個人及信用卡資料。

Defrauding Tricks

Recently, there are scammers impersonating staff from the Inland Revenue Department and sending fraudulent emails titled “HK-Refund-Online-Confirmation” to the public. The emails provide a hyperlink to another website which may seek to obtain the recipients’ personal particulars and credit card information.

防騙錦囊

- 切勿透過電郵內的超連結登入任何可疑網站；
- 切勿隨意打開可疑電郵內的任何連結或附件；
- 切勿將信用卡資料及保安碼輸入到不明來歷的應用程式或網站；
- 市民可以留意稅務局發出的公告；
- 如有懷疑，請致電“防騙易18222”熱線。

Anti-scam Tips

- Do not connect to any suspicious websites via hyperlinks embedded in emails;
- Do not click on any links or open any attachments embedded in suspicious emails;
- Do not input credit card details or security codes to unknown applications or websites;
- Check out the notice issued by the Inland Revenue Department;
- If in doubt, please call the “Anti-Scam Helpline 18222” for enquiries.

24小時反詐騙諮詢熱線：18222 / 反詐騙協調中心網站：www.adcc.gov.hk
“Anti-Scam Helpline” all-day enquiry hotline: 18222 / ADCC Website: www.adcc.gov.hk

以上資訊由香港警方商業罪案調查科反詐騙協調中心提供

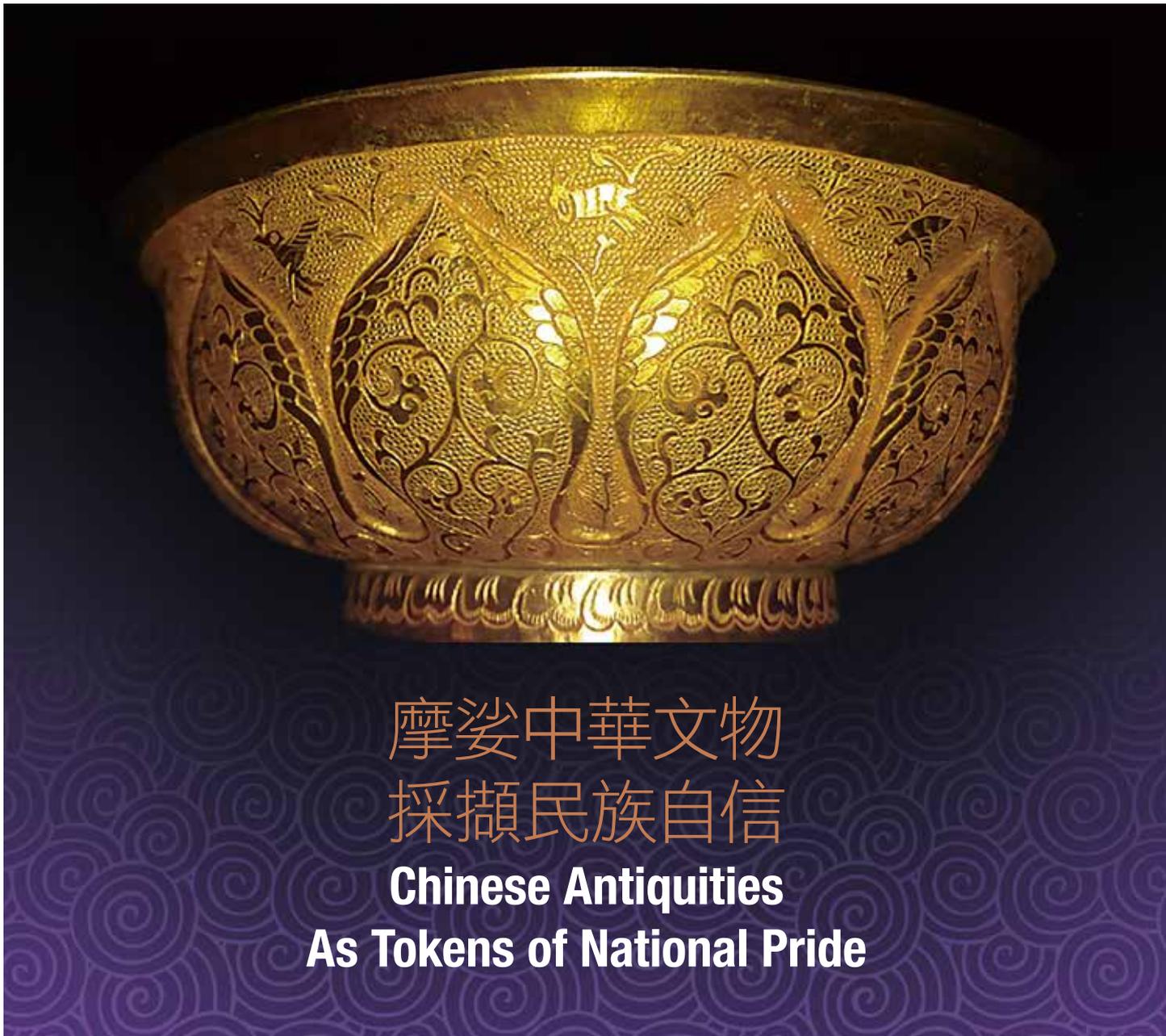
The above information is provided by Anti-Deception Coordination Centre (ADCC) under the Commercial Crime Bureau of the Hong Kong Police Force

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摩娑中華文物 採擷民族自信

Chinese Antiquities As Tokens of National Pride

金銀器上刻着精巧的蓮花紋理，是高貴的信仰表現
Engraving gold and silver instruments with delicate lotus motifs was a sophisticated manifestation of faith

自知者明，自信者勝。中華文化五千年，悠久深遠，舉世無出其右，是中國人文化自信的來源。中華文物蘊藏數之不盡的文化密碼，細察深思，有助我們了解民族精神，堅定文化自信。

China's rich history spanning 5,000 years is the very basis of our cultural confidence. Studying Chinese cultural relics helps us understand the Chinese national spirit and strengthens our cultural confidence.

在香港，欲一睹中華文物的話，機會從來不缺。觀乎香港歷史博物館及香港文化博物館，不時設有相關專題展覽。隨着故宮文化博物館開幕，市民要賞覽文物更覺目不暇給。然而文化歷史學者、著名古董收藏家趙雨樂認為，公眾要接觸文物誠然不難，但更重要的是觀者必須抱有好奇心，探索文物與

自身的關係，從而對中華文物的溫情產生敬意，這才是遠古文物對現今世人更重要的意義所在。

漢代玉璧 神獸為記

中華文物，品類繁多，要認識通透固然非專家莫辦。趙雨樂指，芸芸出土瑰寶之中，中國古代的玉器與金銀器，頗能反映中華文化與人文精神，部分更與我們今天的生活不無聯繫。若能有所了解，自是其趣無窮。他以漢代玉璧為例，指出中國古代農業社會對四時變化的着重。他說，璧在漢代是重要禮儀用玉，在不少典禮都需要用上。此外，璧也可以用作禮品、裝飾和隨葬。其時，玉璧相當流行以青龍、白虎、朱雀和玄武這四隻神獸作為裝飾紋樣。趙雨樂解釋，這是漢代特有圖像，代表了東南西北四個方位的神明，也象徵春夏秋冬四時節氣。

另外，也有些玉雕相當貼地氣地反映生活。趙雨樂再以距今五千年前的紅山文化考古遺跡中的“玉豬龍”為例，指出這種豬首龍體型的玉雕，古樸渾厚，滲色自然，反映豬在時人生活中有着重要地位。而事實上，紅山文化的遺址確曾發現了用整頭豬陪葬以及大量豬骨，反映當時農耕文明的獵豬和養豬已經成型。

金器紋飾的人文蘊藉

而在古代出土的金銀器上，精美的紋飾同樣反映生活。趙雨樂指，東漢末年佛教藝術傳入中國，其中金銀器上的植物紋反映了這點。例如忍冬花的圖案就不時出現，其越冬不死的特色大量運用在佛教上，比喻人靈魂不滅、輪迴永生。趙雨樂笑說：“忍冬花大家應該有接觸過，其實那就是涼茶用的金銀花！”

佛教元素，更顯而易見的在於更為膾炙人口的蓮花紋飾，就像唐代雙鳥蓮瓣紋鎏金碗那般。趙雨樂指，蓮瓣的裝飾是自佛教東來中土以後的宗教象徵。金銀器上刻着精巧的蓮花紋理，也是高貴的信仰表現，廣受貴族歡迎。

中國故事 留藏心坎

他又指，靈物圖像也常出現，寓意吉祥。例如唐代鳥獸紋沙金碗上有以鸚鵡為題材的雕刻，鸚鵡其時在許多佛教流傳的佳話裏，每能學習人語，及早為帝后趨吉避凶，故漸被視為善解人意的祥鳥。又如在鎏金雙獅紋銀碗上，獅子清晰刻着，足以顯示唐王朝的繁榮與開放，文化上呈現繽紛多元。



趙雨樂 Chiu Yu-lok

漢唐是中國著名盛世，細看這兩個朝代的文物，能體察出許多其時的泱泱大國氣度與厚重人文精神。所謂鑑古知今，撥開古物的塵土，對我們今日的世代又豈會毫無啟示？趙雨樂期待，中國古代文物知識能進一步普及，好讓國民心中都裝載起段段枝繁葉茂的中國故事。🔗

上述內容為本會文化委員會舉辦之講座：“春回大地：談中華文物精神”之撮要。

In Hong Kong, there are plenty of opportunities to Chinese antiquities. With the Hong Kong Palace Museum now open, the public has yet another choice to feast the eyes on cultural relics. However, **Chiu Yu-lok, famous scholar of culture and heritage and antique collector**, thinks curiosity is more important when it comes to appreciating antiquities. An investigative mind will breed



漢代出土的瓦當刻有“四神”（青龍、白虎、朱雀和玄武），反映當時這些神獸紋飾相當盛行
Unearthed eaves tiles from the Han dynasty are engraved with the four deities (azure dragon, white tiger, vermilion bird and black tortoise), reflecting the prevalence of beast ornamentation in that historical period

紅山文化代表玉器“玉豬龍”
Iconic jade pig-dragon of the Hongshan Culture



respect for the warm feelings embedded in Chinese cultural relics.

Han jade disk carved with mythical beasts

Chiu points out that among all the treasures unearthed, ancient Chinese jade and gold and silver wares reflect Chinese culture and humanistic spirit most vividly. Taking Han jade disk as an example, he explains that in the agricultural society of ancient China, seasonal changes were followed closely. In the Han dynasty, jade disks were important ceremonial instruments. These implements were carved with decorative motifs of the four mythical beasts, namely, azure dragon, white tiger, vermilion bird and black tortoise. According to Chiu, these motifs are unique to Han wares. They represent the deities for east, west, south and north, as well as the four seasons.

In addition, some jade carvings are down-to-earth portrayals of the ancient lifestyle. Chiu cites the example of the jade pig-dragons. These relics unearthed from the Hongshan Cultural archeological site date

back 5,000 years. They indicate that pigs played an important role in people's lives. In fact, whole pigs as burial objects and a large number of pork bones were discovered at the Hongshan Culture site, telling us that pig hunting and pig farming were already developed at the time. They were both elements of agriculture civilization.

Gold ware ornamentation resonates refined culture

The exquisite ornamentation of ancient gold and silver ware unearthed also mirrors the ancient way of life. Chiu points out that Buddhist art was introduced to China in the late Eastern Han dynasty, and the plant patterns on gold and silver ware reflect this. For example, the honeysuckle motif appears from time to time, and its special characteristic of enduring the cold winter is widely celebrated in Buddhism.

A more obvious Buddhist element is the hugely popular lotus ornamentation. Chiu says ornamental lotus petals as religious symbols emerged after Buddhism was introduced to China from the east. Engraving gold and silver instruments

with delicate lotus motifs was also a sophisticated manifestation of faith. It was very popular with the nobles.

Chinese stories close to our hearts

Chiu points out that spiritual images often appear in cultural relics to give auspicious meanings. Parrot carving is one example. Parrot is a common character in historical Buddhist legends. Capable of mimicking human speech and giving early warnings to emperors and royals to avoid perils, parrot was gradually regarded as an auspicious bird that understood human nature.

The Han and Tang dynasties were times of great prosperity in ancient China. Examining cultural relics from these two dynasties is a good way to appreciate the magnificence and rich spirit of humanities in those times. Chiu hopes that knowledge of ancient Chinese cultural relics can be further popularized so that diverse and enchanting Chinese stories can stay close to our hearts. 

This is an abstract of the seminar on "Spring Returns: the Spirit of Chinese Antiquities" organized by the Chamber's Culture Committee.

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王賢堃先生 Mr Dennis WONG

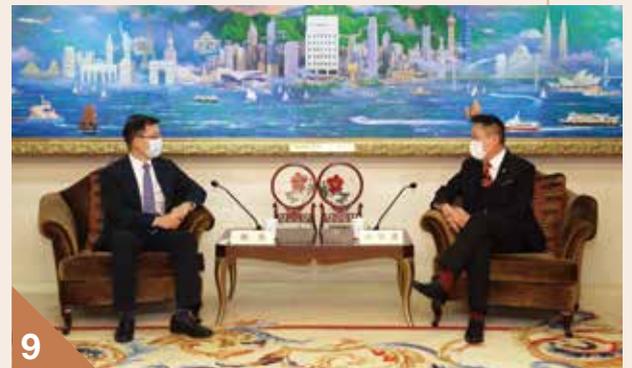
董事 Director

會計、審計、稅務、公司成立、公司秘書
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按英文姓氏排序
In alphabetical order of family names

本地
Hong Kong



廣東代表團
Delegations from
Guangdong





長三角地區
代表團
Delegations from
YRD



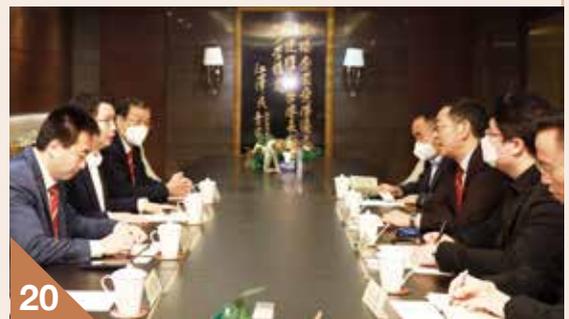
1. 埃及駐港總領事 H.E. Baher She-weikhi (左) (10/2)
H.E. Baher She-weikhi (left), Consul-General of Egypt in HKSAR
2. 哈薩克斯坦駐港總領事 Almas Seitakynov (左) (16/2)
Almas Seitakynov (left), Consul-General of Kazakhstan in HKSAR
3. 南京市市長陳之常 (左) (9/2)
Chen Zhichang (left), Mayor of Nanjing
4. 浙江省委統戰部常務副部長徐旭 (左) (14/2)
Xu xu (left), Deputy Director of the Provincial United Front Work Department of the CCP of Zhejiang Province
5. 上海進口博覽局副局長孫成海 (右二) (7/3)
Sun Chenghai (second from right), Deputy Director of the Shanghai International Import Expo Bureau
6. 上海市虹口區委常委、區委統戰部部長鄭宏 (左) (24/2)
Zheng Hong (left), Standing Committee Member of the Hongkou District Committee of the CCP and Director of the District United Front Work Department of Shanghai
7. 廣東省工商聯主席、省總商會會長陳志列 (右) (20/2)
Chen Zhilie (right), Chairman of the Guangdong Federation of Industry & Commerce
8. 東莞市政協黨組書記、主席鄭建民 (左) (24/2)
Zheng Jiangmin (left), Secretary of the Party Leadership Group and Chairman of the CPPCC of Dongguan

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

9. 廣州市貿促會會長楊勇 (左) (16/2)
Yang Yong (left), Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangzhou Committee
10. 東莞市商務局局長張健良 (前排左四) (17/2)
Zhang Jianliang (fourth from left, front row), Director-General of the Bureau of Commerce of Dongguan
11. 深圳市坪山區委常委、統戰部部長李廣明 (中) (17/2)
Li Guangming (middle), Director of the United Front Work Department and Standing Committee Member of the Pingshan District Committee of the CCP of Shenzhen
12. 珠海市貿促會會長黃南蔭 (右四) (16/2)
Huang Nanyin (fourth from right), Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Zhuhai Committee
13. 廣州市工商聯黨組成員、副主席余劍春 (左三) (21/2)
Yu Jianchun (third from left), Deputy Director and member of the Leading Party Members Group of the Guangzhou Federation of Industry & Commerce



內地各省市代表團
Delegations from other
parts of the Mainland



接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

14. 海南省文昌市市委書記龍衛東（左）（1/3）
Long Weidong (left), Secretary of the Municipal Committee of the CCP of Wenchang of the Hainan Province
15. 江西省商務廳廳長猶瑋（前排右四）（13/2）
You Ying (Fourth from right, front row), Director-General of the Commerce Department of Jiangxi Province
16. 河南省商務廳廳長王振利（左）（13/2）
Wang Zhenli (left), Director-General of the Commerce Department of Henan Province
17. 遼寧省港澳辦主任劉天雨（中）（25/2）
Liu Tianyu (middle), Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Liaoning Province
18. 湖南省商務廳二級巡視員尹荻菲（右四）（15/2）
Yin Difei (fourth from right), Second-level Inspector of the Commerce Department of Hunan Province
19. 青島市台港澳事務辦公室主任肖焰恒（左四）（2/3）
Xiao Yanheng (fourth from left), Director of the Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Qingdao
20. 甘肅省經濟合作中心二級巡視員陳浦（右三）（21/2）
Chen Pu (third from right), Second-level Inspector of the Economic Cooperation Center of Gansu Province

會員活動 Members' Activities



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1. 工商及社會事務委員會舉辦線上講座，邀請勞工處高級勞工事務主任陳佩貞介紹有關取消強積金“對沖”安排。
Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee has invited **Cecilia Chan, Senior Labour Officer of the Labour Department** to introduce the offsetting policy of the MPF in a webinar.
2. 會員服務委員會舉辦午餐講座，邀請香港大學李嘉誠醫學院院長、新冠疫苗顧問專家委員會召集人劉澤星介紹疫苗最新發展及新冠病毒治療方法。
Wallace Lau, Dean of the LKS Faculty of Medicine of the HKU and Convenor of the Advisory Panel on COVID-19 Vaccines, was invited to introduce latest development of Vaccines and medical treatments for COVID-19 in a luncheon organized by the Members' Services Committee.