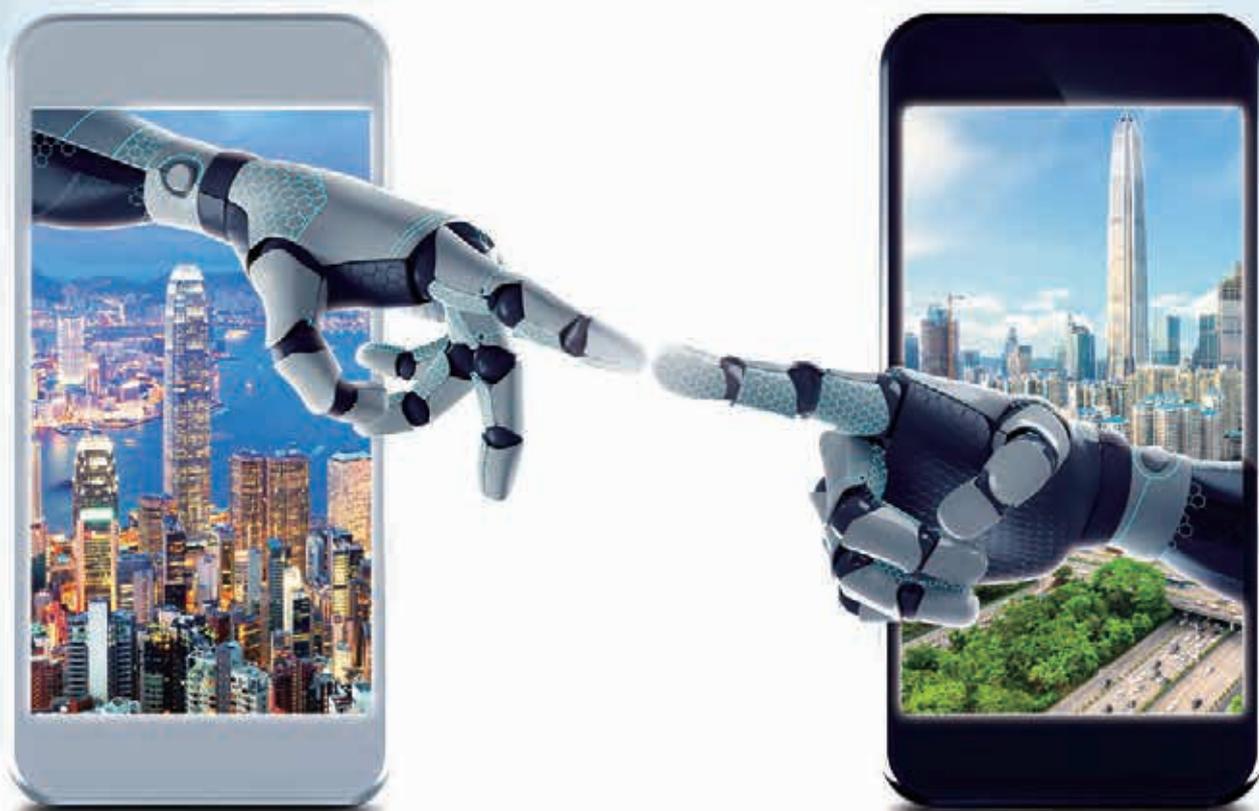


# 商 睿

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## 港深優勢互補打造大灣區創科旗艦

HONG KONG-SHENZHEN COMPLEMENTARITY  
OF STRENGTHS TO CREATE I&T FLAGSHIP IN  
GREATER BAY AREA

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### 出版人 Publisher

香港中華總商會 (於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司)  
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

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### 承印人 Printed by:

奧華印刷設計公司 Ora Printing & Design Centre

### 地址 Address:

香港柴灣利眾街40號富誠工業大廈15字樓A1-A2室  
Flat A1-A2, Block A, 15/F, Fortune Factory Building,  
40 Lee Chung Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong

售價 Price: HKD20



蔡冠深 博士  
Dr Jonathan CHOI

# 深圳先行示範區 香港發揮互補功能

## HONG KONG'S COMPLEMENTARY ROLE IN SHENZHEN'S PILOT DEMONSTRATION ZONE

月前，國務院發表《關於支持深圳建設中國特色社會主義先行示範區的意見》，有意見憂慮，示範區的落實將加速香港地位被深圳所取代，我認為這有過分解讀之嫌。事實上，這次面向深圳的戰略規劃，是經過半年多的醞釀，具體內容基本上是與粵港澳大灣區規劃相配合，政策導向也多是聚焦港深合作。其中在創科、金融以及醫療這三個範疇更有明顯的體現。

上月財政司司長公佈多項支援企業及利民紓困措施，相信可為本港經濟帶來一定提振作用。我期望社會各界能夠團結一致，以香港整體福祉為依歸，聚焦經濟民生，攜手跨越當前難關。

### 推動創科成果轉化

《意見》提及要推動深圳建設綜合性國家科學中心。港深積極推動建設的落馬洲河套區港深創新及科技園，正好成為帶動兩地深化創科合作的重要支撐。事實上，香港創科機構和大學在上游科研有一定實力，惟在科技成果商品化、促進中下游產業鏈深度合作等始終缺乏拓展空間；港深可透過共建共用大型創科基礎設施，讓彼此實驗團隊在重大科技項目加強合作，並借助深圳完善的供應鏈和生產實力，配合香港知識產權保護和對接國際市場等優勢，充份發揮港深兩地作為大灣區創新科技發展的引領作用。

此外，《意見》明確支持深圳實行更開放便利的境外人才引進和出入境管理制度，日後香港科技人才在深圳工作可享受更全面的稅務和人才政策優惠，科技設備、資金等要素資源也可便捷有序地在兩地流動。相關安排有助吸引全球科研企業進駐港深創新及科技園，借助港深的創科優勢，策略性地加速進入內地市場。

### 發揮香港金融獨特優勢

《意見》提出推動深圳與港澳金融市場互聯互通多項建議，對促進港深金融領域合作可謂意義深遠。在粵港澳大灣區戰略下，深圳先行示範區可成為完善香港與大灣區金融產

品跨境對接機制和創新的中介平台，實現在“深港通”、“債券通”、“商品通”、“保險通”和“理財通”等範疇進一步互聯互通，加強港深分別於離岸和在岸人民幣市場的互動。示範區更可加強港深在金融科技領域，尤其是數字貨幣研究與移動支付等創新應用的全面合作。

香港是亞洲排名第一、全球排名第三的國際金融中心，更是全球最大離岸人民幣市場。在“一國兩制”框架下，香港擁有資金自由進出、沒有外匯管制等獨特優勢，我們必須更好地利用相關強項，為大灣區對接國際金融市場、探索創新跨境金融監管提供重要支援。

### 擴展跨境醫療與福利服務

《意見》亦提出進一步便利港資醫療機構在深圳的投資，以及放寬香港醫療人才在深圳的從業資格，將有助香港醫療產業進一步擴大市場和提升影響力。香港人才的引進和機構投資的增加，更為香港醫療技術和醫療管理經驗輸入深圳以致整個粵港澳大灣區提供平台和機遇。通過港深醫療服務和醫療管理模式的同質化，為進一步擴展香港福利跨境使用的範圍提供基礎，保障香港社會福利跨境在深圳使用的合理性。

隨着深圳醫療服務能力的提升，以及香港福利跨境制度的完善，將為越來越多在深圳以及粵港澳大灣區工作、創業和生活的港人提供更完善的社會民生服務，從而吸引更多港人把握大灣區發展機遇。

總括而言，《意見》的頒佈是緊扣粵港澳大灣區的發展大方向，文件中有不少戰略定位正好給予港深兩地深化合作、互補優勢的契機。只要港深雙方在政策上能作出全面配合，應可攜手在推進粵港澳大灣區發展擔當重要的龍頭角色，積極融入國家發展大局，為推進新一輪全面改革開放、對接“一帶一路”市場發展商機做好準備，成為今後國家邁向高質量發展的重要支撐。

“只要港深雙方在政策上能作出全面配合，  
應可攜手在推進粵港澳大灣區發展擔當重要的龍頭角色。”

*As long as Hong Kong and Shenzhen cooperate fully on policies, they should be able to play a key leading role in advancing the development of the Greater Bay Area.* ”

The State Council expressed its opinions on supporting Shenzhen in establishing a pilot demonstration zone for socialism with Chinese characteristics (*Opinions*) a month ago. There are concerns that the demonstration zone will quicken the pace of Shenzhen taking over Hong Kong's position. In my view, people have read too much into it. In fact, this strategic plan for Shenzhen, which has been brewing for over six months, is basically aligned with planning for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), and the policy orientation is mainly focused on Hong Kong-Shenzhen cooperation. This is particularly evident in three areas: innovation and technology (I&T), finance, and healthcare.

### Driving the transformation of I&T achievements

The *Opinions* mentioned the need for Shenzhen to set up a comprehensive national science center. As it turns out, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, a project actively promoted by the two governments, can provide vital support to drive deeper I&T cooperation between the two cities. In fact, while Hong Kong's I&T institutions and universities are strong in upstream scientific research, there is always a dearth of room for expansion. Through joint efforts in building and sharing large-scale I&T infrastructure and facilities, as well as leveraging Hong Kong's strengths, Hong Kong and Shenzhen can play a leading role in I&T development in the Greater Bay Area.

In addition, the *Opinions* clearly supports Shenzhen's implementation of mechanisms that are more open and convenient for attracting external talents and exit-entry administration. Hence, Hong Kong's technology professionals working in Shenzhen will enjoy broader benefits, while factors and resources, such as technology equipment and capital, can flow between the two cities easily and orderly. The relevant arrangements will attract more global scientific research firms to the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park to strategically fast-track their entry into the Mainland market.

### Leveraging Hong Kong's unique strengths in finance

The *Opinions* puts forward several proposals for interconnecting Shenzhen's financial markets with those of Hong Kong and Macao, which will have far-reaching significance in promoting Hong Kong-Shenzhen cooperation in finance. Under the Greater Bay Area initiative, Shenzhen's pilot demonstration zone can serve as an intermediary platform to improve cross-boundary matching and

innovation of financial products. It is instrumental in deepening interconnectivity between Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area, and boosting interaction between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in offshore and onshore RMB markets. The demonstration zone can also strengthen broad-based Hong Kong-Shenzhen collaboration in innovative fintech applications.

Under the "One Country, Two Systems" framework, Hong Kong's unique strengths include free inflow and outflow of capital and absence of foreign exchange control. We must make better use of these strengths to provide critical support for the Greater Bay Area, so as to connect with international financial markets and explore innovative cross-border financial regulation.

### Expanding cross-boundary medical and welfare services

The *Opinions* also proposes to further facilitate Hong Kong medical institutions' investment in Shenzhen and relax the qualification requirements for Hong Kong's medical professionals to practice in Shenzhen. This will help Hong Kong's healthcare industry further expand its market and enhance its influence. Homogenizing the medical services and medical management models of Hong Kong and Shenzhen will provide the basis for further expanding cross-boundary use of Hong Kong's welfare benefits and ensure the rationality of using Hong Kong's social welfare in Shenzhen.

The improvement of Shenzhen's medical service capabilities as well as Hong Kong's cross-boundary welfare system will provide better social and livelihood services for more and more Hongkongers in Shenzhen and the Greater Bay Area, thus attracting more Hongkongers to capture development opportunities in the Greater Bay Area.

To sum up, as the *Opinions* is closely aligned with the Greater Bay Area's development direction, many of its strategic positions offer opportunities for Hong Kong and Shenzhen to deepen cooperation and complement each other's strengths. As long as Hong Kong and Shenzhen cooperate fully on policies, they should be able to play a key leading role in advancing the development of the Greater Bay Area and actively integrate into the country's overall development landscape. We will be better prepared to drive the new phase of wide-ranging reform and opening-up, while aligning with Belt and Road market opportunities to provide vital support for the country to advance toward high-quality development. 🌀



# 迎合國家所需 善用香港所長

## Capitalizing on Hong Kong's Strengths in Supporting National Development

適逢今年是國慶70周年，香港正好藉此思考如何配合國家新時代發展步伐。有見及此，本會早前舉辦“建國70載 國家所需 香港所長”午餐會，圍繞“一帶一路”市場機遇、香港的功能角色等主題進行討論，探討如何進一步融入國家發展大局，為港商企業、專業服務及人才拓展更大發展空間。

As we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of PRC, it is high time that Hong Kong reflect on how complement the pace of development of our motherland in the new era. The Chamber hosted the “Complementary Strengths of Hong Kong in National Development” luncheon to explore how Hong Kong could further integrate itself into the big picture of national development, and to identify more space for advancement for Hong Kong enterprises, professional services and talent development.



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



邱騰華 Edward Yau



楊義瑞 Yang Yirui

## 蔡冠深：香港定當繼續貢獻所長

70年來，國家實現了從“站起來”到“富起來”，再到“強起來”的偉大飛躍，本會會長蔡冠深認為特別是改革開放40多年來，內地的經濟和社會發展呈現深刻變革，經濟實力和影響力不斷提升，已經成為全球第二大經濟體，實實在在提升人民生活質素，也為海外夥伴帶來巨大發展紅利。

他續指，過去幾年國家積極推動“一帶一路”建設，進一步促進貿易投資自由化、便利化，加強國際之間在政治、經濟、人文和基建等各方面聯繫合作。當前環球政經局勢複雜多變，保護主義、單邊主義抬頭，更需要各方攜手努力推動“一帶一路”建設，為環球經濟發展注入更多正能量和新機遇。

香港在促進“一帶一路”等區域合作方面尤其扮演著“聯繫者”、“參與者”和“建設者”的功能角色。香港是亞洲排名第一、全球排名第三的國際金融中心，也是全球最大離岸人民幣市場，並擁有完善的法律制度及簡單稅制。而且，香港資金和資訊自由流動，專業服務人才輩出，以及多年來建立的廣泛國際聯繫，充分讓香

港有力支援內地企業“引進來、走出去”。隨着粵港澳大灣區提速發展，更為“一帶一路”建設提供新的支撐點，進一步提升香港參與和貢獻國家戰略發展的條件。

## 邱騰華：不同階段發揮不同作用

商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華表示，1978年改革開放、2001年加入世貿組織及2012年提出“一帶一路”倡議，是國家高速發展的三個重要節點，香港在不同階段均擔當重要角色。在改革開放階段，香港扮演先行者的角色，率先進入內地投資，憑着勇於嘗試、承擔風險的精神，將香港的成功經驗和優勢植根內地，實現雙贏。

到加入世貿組織，邱騰華認為是國家深入參與經濟全球化的里程碑，通過高舉自由貿易理念、大幅開放市場，國家不但自身獲得發展，也推動全球經濟實現更廣的互利共贏。而透過CEPA協議的簽署，香港亦從中獲得更多投資機遇，進一步深化與內地的經貿聯繫，更為服務業拓展內地市場奠定重要基礎。他形容CEPA是世界上最具有活力的自由貿易協議，幾乎每年補充更新，確保內容最切合香港和內地各業界所需。

至於“一帶一路”倡議，則承襲了改革開放和加入世貿的成功要素，與國家歷年來的開放政策一脈相承。邱騰華表示，倡議進一步推動國家邁向高質量發展，而香港的角色不僅是投資者和管理者，更為國家對外聯繫，擔當高增值的合夥人角色。與此同時，香港更是“一帶一路”發展的持份者，透過政策層面的深入參與，香港不但可賺取紅利，更能從中獲得啟發，重新發現香港的優勢。

## 楊義瑞：融入帶路和灣區建設

外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員楊義瑞甫開始即提到截至今年7月底，中國政府已與136個國家和30個國際組織簽署共195份政府間的合作協議，並以烏茲別克的交通狀況、斯里蘭卡的電力、塞爾維亞的經濟發展等問題得到改善為例，說明國策已取得相當成就。他指出，“一帶一路”的成功在於抓住時代機遇，順應國際社會謀和平、促發展、求合作、圖共贏的共同願望，為世界各國破難題、解新題、譜新篇提供行之有效的方案和路徑。

楊義瑞指出，“一帶一路”倡議源於中國，不僅在於中國的傳統文化基因蘊藏“窮則獨善其身，達則兼濟天下”的世界情懷，更在於中國前所未有地



具備了為世界和平發展作貢獻的能力和底氣。未來，中國將繼續以不斷擴大開放的確定性，應對外部環境的不確定性，全面落實國家主席習近平在第2屆“一帶一路高峰合作論壇”上作出的中國對外開放承諾和措施，成為世界繁榮穩定的定海神針。

香港是“一帶一路”建設的重要節點，也是粵港澳大灣區建設的主角。楊義瑞強調，香港工商界最了解香港獨特優勢和“一帶一路”及粵港澳大灣區機遇所在，也深明“蘇州過後無艇搭”的深意，希望大家重新聚焦經濟民生發展，同舟共濟，走出困境，為香港的繁榮穩定做出貢獻。

### Jonathan Choi: Hong Kong would contribute with its strength

**J**onathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman reckoned that profound economic and social development has taken place in the Mainland over more than 40 years of reform and opening-up. Riding on its ever-growing economic prowess and influence, China is now the second largest economy of the world.

He added that China has been actively promoting the construction of “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R) in recent years to further facilitate the liberalization and convenient operation of trade and investment, as well as to tighten the global connections and cooperation in politics, economics, culture and infrastructures. The complicated and varied global political and economic landscape calls for the support from different sectors to push the construction of B&R forward and to inject more positive energy and new opportunities for economic development worldwide.

Hong Kong plays the role of “connector”, “participant” and “constructor” in promoting regional cooperation initiatives such as B&R. As the top in Asia and third globally, Hong Kong as an international financial hub is also the largest offshore RMB market around the world, underpinned by a sound legal system and a simple taxation system. Furthermore, Hong Kong enjoys free flow of capital and information; it is blessed with talents in professional services, as well as wide-reaching international connections built throughout the years. We have a strong foundation to support Mainland companies as a two-way business platform that links up foreign investment and overseas expansion. With the accelerated growth of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), a new pivot is in place to complement the construction of B&R, further lifting the importance of Hong Kong for taking part in and contributing to the strategic development of the country.

### Edward Yau: Different strengths to support different stages

According to **Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development of the HKSAR**, there are three major milestones in China's accelerated development, namely the reform and opening-up that began in 1978, the joining of World Trade Organization in 2001 and the B&R put forward in 2012. Hong Kong has played important roles in all these stages. During the time of reform and opening-up, Hong Kong acted as a forerunner and its merchants were the first to introduce foreign investment into the Mainland. The successful experience and competitiveness of Hong Kong are rooted in Mainland to achieve a win-win situation.

China's accession to WTO, as Yau reckoned, was momentous in the country's deepened participation in the economic globalization. By upholding the concept of free trade and by significantly opening up its market, China is not only growing singularly but is also giving traction to global economic development. The signing of CEPA, on the other hand, enables Hong Kong to further deepen its economic and trade connections with the Mainland, and at the same time, lays down an important cornerstone for the service industry's expansion into the Chinese market.



You noted that the B&R further propelled China towards high-quality development. In this regard, the role of Hong Kong is much more than an investor and a manager. It also links up China with other parties and acts a high value-adding partner. Meanwhile, Hong Kong is also a stakeholder in the development of B&R. By involving deeply at the policy level, Hong Kong is not only able to gain dividends, but also be inspired to rediscover the competitive edges of Hong Kong.

### Yang Yirui: Integrating into the constructions of B&R and Greater Bay Area

Kicking off his remarks, **Yang Yirui, Deputy Commissioner of Commissioner's Office of China's Foreign Ministry in the HKSAR**, reported that 195 inter-governmental agreements have been signed between the Chinese government and 136 countries and 30 international organizations as of end of July. He pointed out that the success of B&R depend on seizing the opportunities of our time, and on responding positively to the common wish of the world, i.e. to seek peace, to promote growth, to cooperate, and to achieve winning for all.

Yang pointed out that the B&R has originated from China. It does not only demonstrate the all-embracing world view in traditional Chinese culture that advocates global connection for common good but is also established at a time when China is equipped with unprecedented abilities and the foundation to contribute to the peaceful development of the world. Going forward, China will continue to ride on the certainty of continuous opening up to respond to the uncertainties of the external environment. It will become the lynchpin for global stability and prosperity by fully actualizing the promises and measures of opening up the country, as put forward by President Xi Jinping at the 2nd B&R Forum for International Cooperation.

Yang emphasized that the business sectors of Hong Kong do know where the unique strengths of Hong Kong lie and where the opportunities from B&R and the Greater Bay Area are. They are also aware of the consequences of missed opportunities. Yang hoped to see the local community refocusing on the development of the economy and people's livelihood and join up to walk out of the predicament, making contribution to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. 🌀

## 香港優勢面面觀 A Discussion of Hong Kong's Competitiveness



葉成輝 Denis Yip



王兵 Wang Bing



蘇紹聰 Thomas So

午餐會設有對談環節，邀請香港特區政府“一帶一路”專員葉成輝、中國銀行（香港）有限公司副總裁王兵及香港律師會前會長、“一帶一路”委員會主席及孖士打律師行合夥人蘇紹聰，從多角度分析香港在新形勢下迎來哪些機遇與挑戰。

### 葉成輝：香港專業服務優勢明顯

葉成輝表示，內地和香港在推進“一帶一路”發展時可在多方面緊密合作，並船出海。他舉例，“一帶一路”項目涉及眾多大型基建，需要大量律師、保險和法律等專業團隊支援，而香港在專業服務方面擁有巨大優勢。他續指，香港的保險業可為“一帶一路”項目提供專業風險管理，不但有助降低保險成本，長遠更有望令香港成為“一帶一路”的風險管理中心。

葉成輝期望內地企業多善用香港的專業服務，並鼓勵“一帶一路”沿線國家企業以香港作為地區總部和樞紐，利用香港優勢拓展“一帶一路”和粵港澳大灣區的商機。

葉成輝表示，因本港市場狹小，初創和中小企急需開拓新的市場和增長點，而“一帶一路”正好為他們提供重大機遇。特區政府已就此提出多項

支援措施，包括透過中小企業市場推廣基金及 BUD 專項基金等，為企業提供財政支援，資助開拓“一帶一路”的海外市場。

### 王兵：打造“一帶一路”金融大動脈

中銀香港近年積極佈局“一帶一路”發展，現已在 65 個沿線國家和地區中的 23 個設有分支機構。王兵指出，中銀香港是內地國際化程度最高的銀行，面對“一帶一路”帶來的重大機遇，將利用自身全球佈局優勢，全力促進政策的溝通、倡議的推動，為“走出去”企業提供全方位支持。

中銀香港將以堅持市場化、商業可持續的原則，與國家開發銀行、國家進出口銀行、中國出口信用保險公司等政策性金融機構加強合作，共同推動“一帶一路”發展。王兵表示，中銀香港過去五年已合共支持融資 600 個“一帶一路”項目，當中包括不少重大基礎設施和能源項目，未來將繼續牽頭服務沿線國家，並協助中小企解決融資難、跨境投資的困難，期望能成為“一帶一路”的金融大動脈。

王兵續指，“一帶一路”倡議是國際合作的新平台，也是推動共同成長的新動力，在全球經濟下行的環境下，

“一帶一路”沿線國家依然保持平穩經濟增長，充分顯示其價值所在。

### 蘇紹聰：善用科技提升服務水平

蘇紹聰剖析香港法律服務的獨特優勢。他表示，香港匯集各類國際法律人才，除了香港境內有大量律師執業外，亦擁有一些來自全球各地的律師。因此，香港可提供全球大部分司法區域的法律服務。

蘇紹聰指，香港的法律服務達到國際一流水平，香港在知識產權保障和法律爭議解決方面更擁有明顯優勢，是“一帶一路”法律權利保障的重要平台。而在《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》已將香港列為國際法律服務中心跟國際爭議解決中心，正好配合“一帶一路”，協助商家利用香港成為法律權利保障平台。

他認為，未來本港的法律服務將進一步善用高科技，例如應用“ABC”，也就是指人工智能 (AI)、區塊鏈 (blockchain) 及雲端技術 (cloud) 藉此提高服務水平，例如通過高科技提供翻譯服務，以解決於“一帶一路”項目合作中常遇到的語言障礙等問題。此外，他透露網上爭議解決中心亦即將出台，可以容許不同地方的客戶解決爭議，以便協助客戶節省時間和金錢。

**A**t the panel discussion segment of the luncheon, **Denis Yip, Commissioner for Belt and Road of Commerce and Economic Development Bureau of the HKSAR; Wang Bing, Deputy Chief Executive of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited** and **Thomas So, Past President & Chairman of Belt and Road Committee of the Law Society of Hong Kong and Partner of Mayer Brown** were invited to analyze from multiple directions on what kind of opportunities and challenges will Hong Kong embrace under new circumstances.

### Denis Yip: Hong Kong shows evident competitiveness in professional services

According to Yip, Mainland and Hong Kong could work very closely in pushing the development of B&R forward. He exemplified this by quoting how B&R projects are involved with numerous mega infrastructures, and the support from a large team of lawyers and insurance and legal professionals is critical. Hong Kong has a very strong edge in terms of such professional services. He added that the insurance sector of Hong Kong could offer B&R projects with professional risk management, which could help Hong Kong become a risk management center for B&R in the long run.

Yip hopes that Mainland companies could make better use of Hong Kong's professional services. He also encouraged companies of B&R countries to set up their regional headquarters and hubs in Hong Kong to leverage on Hong Kong's strengths and exploit the abundant business

opportunities made available by the B&R and the Greater Bay Area.

Yip commented that because of the very small local market in Hong Kong, start-ups and SMEs are urgently in need of expansion into new markets and growth points, and B&R is their answer to ample opportunities. The HKSAR government has already proposed a number of support measures in this regard, offering financial aid to companies to fund them expand into the overseas market of B&R.

### Wang Bing: Financial artery of B&R

BOCHK has been actively configuring for expansion along the B&R. Branches are now opened in 23 out of 65 countries and regions of the B&R. According to Wang, BOCHK is the most internationalized bank in China. Facing the major opportunities brought about by B&R, the bank shall ride on its competitive global network and provide all-direction support to companies venturing out of China.

Wang said that BOCHK has financed 600 B&R projects over the last five years, including a good number of major infrastructures and energy projects. In future, it will continue to take the lead in serving B&R countries and assist SMEs in resolving difficulties of finance and in cross-border investment. The bank envisions to become the main financial artery for B&R.

Wang added that the B&R initiative is not only a new platform for international cooperation, but also a new force to drive mutual growth. The fact that countries along the B&R are maintaining steady economic growth amidst global economic

downturn fully demonstrates the value of the initiative.

### Thomas So: Lifting service standards through technology

So reckoned that Hong Kong is a place where international legal talents converge. In addition to the large number of local lawyers, there are also many practicing lawyers from different parts of the world. Therefore, Hong Kong does have the capacity to provide legal services for most jurisdictions around the world.

So pointed out that the legal service of Hong Kong is of first-class standard internationally. There is also a prominent edge for Hong Kong in terms of intellectual property protection and dispute resolution, making it an important platform for legal rights protection for B&R. Under the *Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area*, Hong Kong is established as the center for international legal and dispute resolution services, which could complement the B&R by helping merchants to make use of Hong Kong as a legal rights protection platform.

He thought that the legal service of Hong Kong will further leverage on high technology in future. The application of artificial intelligence, blockchain and cloud will help lift the service standard. For example, by offering high-tech based translation service, language barriers commonly faced in B&R cooperation projects can be overcome. Furthermore, So revealed that an online dispute resolution center will soon be launched. By enabling clients from different locations to resolve their disputes, the center will help clients save time and money.



# 促進帶路商機對接交流

## Matching of B&R Business Opportunities

推動香港工商及專業服務界別與內地企業在“一帶一路”沿線國家的合作，乃“內地-香港一帶一路工商專業委員會”成立的主要目標，期望透過相互交流、項目對接，讓內地及香港企業發揮各自優勢，共同參與“一帶一路”建設。

Strengthening cooperation between Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises as well as professional sectors in countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative (B&R) is the main objective of setting up the Mainland China-Hong Kong Belt and Road Business and Professional Services Council (BRBPSC). Through mutual interactions and project matching, BRBPSC aims to enable Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises to leverage their respective strengths and jointly participate in B&R.



由本會與中國對外承包工程商會（承包商會）牽頭成立的“內地 - 香港一帶一路工商專業委員會（委員會）”，早前在港舉行“一帶一路項目與專業服務對接交流會”，香港特別行政區財政司司長陳茂波、商務部副部長王炳南、中聯辦副主任仇鴻及外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員楊義瑞應邀擔任主禮嘉賓，與來自內地及香港的主要商會、專業團體、大型企業的與會者互動交流。

### 優勢互補實現強強聯合

本會會長、委員會香港方主席蔡冠深致歡迎辭時表示，香港在金融、航運、貿易和法律等專業服務範疇擁有豐富經驗，內地則在基建工程、能源項目等方面尤其突出，內地和香港可透過聯合投資、聯合承包等不同方式，實現強強聯合。

中國銀行副行長、委員會內地地方主席林景臻主席亦指出，內地廣闊的市場和完整產業配套，與香港發達的金融服務市場和先進管理水準結合，必將催化巨大的合作空間。是次交流會正好為內地及香港的企業搭建互聯互通平台，有效協助企業融入全球資金鏈、價值鏈、產業鏈，共繪“一帶一路”宏偉藍圖。

### 形成聯合“走出去”品牌效應

陳茂波認為，香港是“一帶一路”建設的首選籌融資、專業服務和風險管理平台，正好為“一帶一路”項目提供多元、高標準的支援服務。事實上，過去數年特區政府一直積極推進各個界別參與“一帶一路”建設的工作，並透過香港貿易發展局加強“一帶一路”項目與專業服務對接。

在“一帶一路”建設下，王炳南向工商及社會各界提出四點希望：(1) 加強內地及香港的對話協商，鞏固雙方的利益和優勢；(2) 構建交流平台，鼓勵工商企業多交流對話，消除障礙；(3) 開拓共同市場，形成聯合“走出去”



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

品牌效應；(4) 推動深度融合，支持香港工商及專業界積極參與大灣區建設及“一帶一路”市場發展。

承包商會會長、委員會秘書長房秋晨表示，委員會成立以來積極加強業界與政府的聯繫，促進優勢互補，共同發展務實合作平台。今年6月，在商務部台港澳司和香港商務及經濟發展局支援下，委員會組織內地、香港

**B**RBPSC, whose establishment was jointly initiated by the Chamber and the China International Contractors Association (CHINCA), recently hosted the “Symposium on Belt and Road Business Co-operation” in Hong Kong, where **Paul Chan, HKSAR Financial Secretary; Wang Bingnan, Vice Minister of Commerce; Qiu Hong, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the HKSAR,** and **Yang Yirui, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the HKSAR,** were present as guests of honour and interacted with participants from leading business associations, professional bodies and major corporations from Hong Kong and the Mainland.

### Complementarity of strengths for a strong-strong alliance

In his welcoming speech, **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber’s Chairman** and **BRBSPC’s Chairman (Hong Kong)**, said that as Hong Kong has extensive experience in finance, shipping, trade and legal services while



林景臻 Lin Jingzhen

企業家代表團考察阿聯酋，取得豐碩成果。

委員會並邀請了中國交通建設集團有限責任公司、中國電力建設集團有限責任公司、中國冶金科工股份有限公司的代表進行“一帶一路”項目推介。大會同時設有對接交流環節，為促進內地與香港企業深化“一帶一路”市場實務合作搭建互動平台。

the Mainland is particularly outstanding in infrastructure works and energy projects, both places can achieve a strong-strong alliance through joint investment and joint contracting. They can also fully capitalize on Hong Kong’s institutional advantage of being highly aligned with international standards to build an open, green and corruption-free B&R, which is in line with the goal of high-standard, livelihood-improving and sustainable development.

**Lin Jingzhen, Executive Vice President of Bank of China and BRBSPC’s Chairman (Mainland)**, also pointed out that the Mainland’s vast market and sound industrial facilities, combined with Hong Kong’s well-developed financial services market and advanced management standards, will certainly enable a huge space for cooperation. The Symposium is precisely a networking platform for Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises, which, in the context of economic globalization, effectively assists enterprises to integrate into the global capital, value and industrial chains, jointly drawing up a grand blueprint for B&R.



陳茂波 Paul Chan



王炳南 Wang Bingnan



房秋晨 Fang Qiuchen

### Formation of joint “go global” brand effect

Chan believes that B&R is an important engine to drive the country towards a high-quality development path as it enters a new era of economic development. He stressed that Hong Kong, as B&R's preferred platform for financing, professional services and risk management, provides a diverse range of high-standard support services for B&R projects. In fact, over the past several years, the HKSAR Government has actively encouraged various sectors to participate in B&R and strengthened the matching of B&R projects with professional services through the Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

Wang pointed out that under the B&R initiative, Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises should actively collaborate in different fields such as energy, transportation and professional services, making full use of each other's strengths

and meeting each other's needs. Stressing that the Mainland is a strong supporter of Hong Kong, Wang put forward four hopes for the business community and various sectors of society: (1) strengthen dialogue and consultation between the Mainland and Hong Kong to consolidate the interests and strengths of both parties; (2) build a networking platform to encourage businesses to communicate more and remove barriers; (3) develop common markets to form a joint “go global” brand effect; and (4) promote deep integration to support the active participation of Hong Kong's business and professional sectors in the development of the Greater Bay Area and B&R markets.

**Fang Qiuchen, CHINCA's Chairman and BRBPSC's Secretary General (Mainland)**, said that since its establishment, BRBPSC has been active in strengthening ties between the industry and the governments, and promoting

complementarity of strengths to jointly develop a pragmatic cooperation platform. In June this year, with the support of the Ministry of Commerce's Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, and the HKSAR's Commerce and Economic Development Bureau, BRBPSC organized a delegation comprising Mainland and Hong Kong entrepreneurs to visit the United Arab Emirates, which enhanced BRBPSC's influence and achieved fruitful results.

In addition, BRBPSC invited representatives from China Communications Construction Group, Power Construction Corporation of China and Metallurgical Corporation of China to promote B&R projects. The organizer also had networking sessions to serve as an interaction platform for Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises to deepen practical cooperation in the B&R market. 🌀



**對** 接交流會當日早上，委員會亦舉行了首次理事會議，邀請**商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華**、**商務部台港澳司司長孫彤**出席，會議由本會副會長、委員會香港**秘書長王惠貞**主持，與一眾理事成員共同探討如何發揮內地和香港聯合優勢，為開拓“一帶一路”市場探索更多合作發展空間。



邱騰華表示，於2017年底簽署的《國家發展和改革委員會與香港特別行政區政府關於支持香港全面參與和助力“一帶一路”建設的安排》，提出六大重點領域的推動工作，並建立聯席會議制度跟進落實；同時，特區政府亦定期在港舉辦交流活動，邀請部委司局級人員來港參加，增進聯繫交流。

孫彤則指出，“一帶一路”倡議符合時代潮流，香港工商及專業界在過程中一直保持高度的參與，國家對此非常重視。他強調，近年內地和香港就推動“一帶一路”合作的體制已基本形成。在政府層面上，內地與香港經貿合作委員會下設“一帶一路”專責小組；在工商界層面上，則有“內地-香港一帶一路工商專業委員會”。

## 首次理事會議增進交流

### First Council Meeting Strengthens Interaction

In the morning of the Symposium, BRBPSC held its first meeting, which was chaired by **Connie Wong**, the Chamber's Vice Chairman and BRBPSC's Secretary General (Hong Kong). **Edward Yau**, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, and **Sun Tong** (Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce's Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs), were invited to attend the meeting to discuss with council directors on how to leverage the combined strengths of the Mainland and Hong Kong to open up more space for cooperation and development in the B&R market.

Yau said that the HKSAR government is committed to promoting cooperation at the government level. For example, the *Arrangement between the National Development and Reform Commission*



邱騰華 Edward Yau



孫彤 Sun Tong



王惠貞 Connie Wong

(NDRC) and the HKSAR Government for *Advancing Hong Kong's Full Participation in and Contribution to the Belt and Road Initiative*, signed in late 2017, has put forward six key areas for development and a Joint Conference mechanism is put in place to ensure implementation. The HKSAR Government also regularly holds networking activities in Hong Kong on areas such as dispute resolution, urban management, professional services and anti-corruption, inviting the participation of officials at ministerial/commission/bureau/department levels to strengthen ties and interactions.

Sun noted that B&R is in line with the trend of the times and has fruitful results, and

the country attaches great importance to the continuous high level of participation of Hong Kong's business and professional sectors. He stressed that the system for promoting cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong in B&R has largely taken shape in recent years. At the governmental level, the Mainland and Hong Kong Economic and Trade Cooperation Committee has set up a B&R Task Group, and the Ministry of Commerce and the HKSAR Government jointly hold brand events to promote B&R every year. At the business level, BRBPSC plays a useful role in linking up the governments and enterprises of the Mainland and Hong Kong.



# 港深優勢互補打造 大灣區創科旗艦

## Hong Kong-Shenzhen Complementarity of Strengths to Create I&T Flagship in Greater Bay Area

香港和深圳之間從來不是零和遊戲，在共同推動創科產業上更是優勢互補。香港雲集多間區內著名大學，於科技成果開發及人才培訓方面毫不遜色，而深圳是內地的創新創意之都，港深於創科領域的合作實乃雙贏之局。

Hong Kong and Shenzhen have complementary strengths in jointly promoting innovation and technology (I&T) industries. Home to many renowned universities in the region, Hong Kong is no less successful in technological development and achievements as well as talent training, while Shenzhen is the Mainland's capital of innovation and creativity. Hence, Hong Kong-Shenzhen cooperation in the field of I&T is a win-win situation.

## 徐立之：港深創科合作屬“天作之合”

Tsui Lap-chee: Hong Kong and Shenzhen are a Natural Fit for I&T Cooperation



徐立之 Tsui Lap-chee

中央銳意將粵港澳大灣區建成國際科技創新中心，並以香港、澳門、廣州、深圳作為區域發展的核心引擎，推動各地在人才交流、創業孵化、科研設施、創科融資及成果轉化等範疇，開展深度合作。香港科學院創院院長徐立之認為，香港應善用上游研究的優勢，與高科技製造業中心的深圳達致優勢互補，以抓緊這個有助本港科研全面發展的重大機遇。

### 借力業界助上游研究落地

香港坐擁世界一流學府，匯聚本地以至海內外的頂尖科研學者，歷年在上游及基礎研發上累積豐富經驗，奠下穩固根基。徐立之指出，上游研發是指由大學及企業研發機構進行的研究，屬所有研究項目的源頭，傳統上是香港一大強項，在全球學術領域享負盛名。

如何將上游研究轉化為落地的應用項目，則需經過技術轉移的中游工作，香港在這方面卻仍需努力。徐立之闡釋，“近年教資會將大學教授發表學術論文數量，視為升遷的重要指標，使學術界普遍醉心將研究寫成論文，令不少研究止於紙上談兵。惟最近教資

會逐步調整有關升遷指標，冀有助大學將科研轉化成應用項目。”

至於下游的產品開發工作，徐立之期望學術界可加強與業界合作，以提升成效，“經技術轉移來到落地的下游環節，未必再適合由教授跟進，因他們從事學術研究，習慣追求 perfect solution（完美解決方案），惟營商需不斷優化，不可能有完美方案，故應交由具經驗的業界接手，將更多卓越的研究轉化為利潤豐厚而又能造福人群的應用技術或產品。”

### 各司其職推動科技創新

徐立之指出，科技創新必須具備上、中、下游三大環節，並由院校、政府與業界各司其職、緊密配合，互相合作及交流，方能卓然有成。“很多人誤將‘創新及科技’與‘科技創新’混淆，兩者其實不盡相同。‘創新及科技’中的創新，可廣及企業、政策、貿易及市場上的創新，卻不一定有科技元素；至於‘科技創新’則與科技掛鉤，大多透過學者開展上游研發工作，再利用相關技術轉移，開發適用於市場的產品。”

徐立之續指，大灣區內多個城市的下游產品開發工作，均具一定規模和成果，香港應善用其上游研究優勢，與其他城市加強合作，同時從中汲取經驗，取長補短，推動科技創新。

### 港深合作創互利共贏

曾幾何時，香港與深圳是前店後廠的關係；時至今天，深圳已化身創科產業中心，擁有充裕的資訊科技人才，發展一日千里。徐立之強調，香港應把握大灣區的發展機遇，與深圳結成合作夥伴，將本港大學的科研技術轉移，結合深圳的高科技生產能力，締造雙贏局面。



“香港在上游研發卓具優勢，也能做好投資融資平台的角色；深圳近年則在創科產業發展上甚為耀目，其中下游產業化方面表現尤為亮麗，在大灣區搭建的平台下，兩地在創科發展的道路上可說是天作之合。”

而位處落馬洲河套區的港深創新及科技園，既是香港最大型的創新科技平台，也是香港與內地創科研究的重點合作基地。徐立之透露，曾向行政長官建議，由不同院校共同合作，在該處設立一所生物醫藥研究中心，現正進行籌備工作。“日後該中心的學者將專責前期研發工作，再與深圳等鄰近的大灣區城市配合，透過當地的製造基地，將有關科研成果轉化為產品，進一步達致互利共贏。”

The Central Government is keen to build the Greater Bay Area into an international I&T hub and through Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen as the core engines for regional development, drive in-depth cooperation



新華社 Xinhua

in areas such as talent exchange, entrepreneurship incubation, research facilities, I&T financing and transformation of results. **Tsui Lap-chee, Founding President of the Hong Kong Academy of Sciences**, believes that Hong Kong should leverage its strengths in upstream research to complement Shenzhen's strengths as a high-tech manufacturing hub in order to take this key opportunity to contribute to Hong Kong's all-round development in scientific research.

### Leveraging business sectors to help translate upstream research

Hong Kong's world-class universities, which boast top scientific researchers from home and abroad, have accumulated extensive experience in upstream and basic R&D over the years. Tsui noted that one of Hong Kong's major strengths traditionally is upstream R&D, which refers to research conducted by universities and corporate R&D institutions.

However, Hong Kong still needs to work hard in translating upstream research into practical applications, which requires mid-stream technology transfer. Tsui explained, "In recent years, the University Grants Committee (UGC) has regarded the number

of academic papers published by university professors as a key performance indicator for promotion, resulting in a lot of research remaining at a theoretical level. Recently, however, the UGC has progressively revised the relevant performance indicators in order to help universities translate scientific research into applications."

As for downstream product development, Tsui looks for the academic community stepping up cooperation with the business sectors in order to improve effectiveness, "After technology transfer, the downstream implementation stage is no longer suitable for professors to follow up, as they are more accustomed to pursuing the perfect solution in their academic research work. In contrast, business operations need to improve continuously. Therefore, experienced business sectors should takeover to translate more outstanding research results into application technologies or products that are profitable and beneficial to people."

### Various parties doing their part to drive technology innovation

Tsui pointed out that in order to be successful, technology innovation must have three links, i.e. upstream, midstream and downstream, which should be

covered by institutions and universities, the government and the business sectors in close cooperation and interaction with each other. Tsui added that as many cities in the Greater Bay Area have reached a sizeable scale and achievements in downstream product development, Hong Kong should leverage its strengths in upstream research to strengthen collaboration with other cities, while learning from the experience to build on its strengths to drive technology innovation.

### Hong Kong-Shenzhen cooperation for mutual benefits

Not so long ago, the relationship between Hong Kong and Shenzhen was such that the former served as the storefront while the latter was the factory at the back. Today, Shenzhen has become a hub of I&T industries boasting an abundance of IT talents. Tsui stressed that Hong Kong should take the development opportunities of the Greater Bay Area and partner with Shenzhen for technology transfer of Hong Kong universities' scientific research, combining Shenzhen's high-tech production capabilities to create a win-win situation.

"Hong Kong is strong in upstream R&D and can also serve as an investment financing platform, while Shenzhen has been excellent in developing I&T industries in recent years, performing particularly well in midstream and downstream commercialisation. Therefore, through the platform set up in the Greater Bay Area, the two places are a natural fit for I&T development."

In addition, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop is not only Hong Kong's largest I&T platform, but also a key facility for Hong Kong-Mainland collaboration on I&T research. Tsui revealed that he had proposed to the Chief Executive for different institutions and universities to team up to set up a biomedical research centre there. Relevant preparations are currently underway. "Academics at the centre will focus on preliminary R&D and work with Shenzhen and other neighbouring cities in the Greater Bay Area to translate scientific research results into products through local manufacturing facilities, further achieving mutual benefits and win-win outcomes."

## 黃錦輝：深港創科發展連成一線

### Wong Kam-fai: Shenzhen and Hong Kong are Aligned for I&T Development

近年特區政府大力推動創科發展，不論是《施政報告》還是《財政預算案》都有所着墨。然而，香港經濟產業一向以金融和專業服務為重，創科產業發展總是心有餘而力不足。中央銳意將粵港澳大灣區建成國際科技創新中心，透過與深圳等灣區城市的優勢互補，香港創科產業可望升級轉型。

#### 調整創科政策推動下游發展

近年特區政府於科研初創領域的投入可謂大刀闊斧。香港中文大學工程學院副院長（外務）兼創新科技中心主任黃錦輝觀察到，自創新及科技局於2015年成立後，創科政策出現較大調整，轉為推動下游產業，以拉動創新科研發展，“與過去專注推動上游產業的理念有所不同，下游產業更着重創造市場對於創新科技的需求。”

黃錦輝坦言，過往政府只集中將資源投放大學進行研究，這種模式維持十多年，但成效不彰，“以前的觀念是有麝自然香，若科研成果吸引，便吸引到商界投資及應用。但十多年的經驗告訴我們，這並不足夠。”

為進一步推動下游產業發展，黃錦輝指出，近年政府推出一系列支援措施，包括投放資金推動創業、推出創新科技券鼓勵企業應用創新科技，並鼓勵政府部門把創新元素加入招標程序等，不論對企業還是科技提供者都是有益。而本港創科產業 GDP 佔比，近年由 0.76% 倍升至 1.5%，雖仍遠比不上鄰近城市如深圳、廣州的增幅，但已是一大進步。

#### 河套區提供創科理想平台

隨着《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》出台，建設國際科技創新中心已成大灣區城市着力推動的目標，與香港一岸之隔的深圳、廣州，在創科及製造業發展上更是一日千里。黃錦輝認

為，香港與深圳、廣州以及大灣區其他城市存在互惠互補的關係。

《綱要》亦提出推動深港共同合作，打造河套區港深創新及科技園，黃錦輝形容，河套區將三地的物理距離拉近，為整個創新科研生態提供理想的運行平台。“現時當香港的科研要落地時，往往需要深圳的人才製作原型系統，並進行開發測試。但就我所見，現時不少人都是‘偷雞’，讓深圳的人才以自由行名義到香港工作，省卻申請工作簽證的不便。未來河套區落成後，便可容許來自不同地區的人在裏面工作，到時合作將更快更便利快捷，有助促進產業的長足發展。”

#### 形成“前研後產”生態圈

黃錦輝形容，當中廣州、深圳及香港更可形成一個“前研後產”的生態圈，“深圳在應用科研方面實力強勁，亦擅長培育初創企業；廣州則是全國產品的集散地，擅長製造生產；香港則擁有一流的學府，在基礎研究上表現卓越，因此三地可互補不足，首先由香港進行基礎研究、技術研發，再由深圳製作原型系統並進行測試，最後交予廣州進行量產。”

“廣州作為全國生產的集散地，可助創科產品推出至全國內銷；深圳則可培育初創公司；而香港則可讓科技產品推出國際市場。”黃錦輝認為，整個研發的過程，香港、深圳及廣州就好比三個關卡，首先由香港發展出技術，再由深圳反覆測試實證，並將技術落地，最後由廣州為產品進行量產，三地互相合作之餘，更可為技術的落地及應用提供下游出路。🔄

Despite the HKSAR Government's strong efforts in driving innovation and technology (I&T) development in recent years, the results are still not adequate as the Hong Kong economy has always



黃錦輝 Wong Kam-fai

focused on financial and professional services. With the Central Government keen to build the Greater Bay Area into an international I&T hub, Hong Kong's I&T industries could upgrade and restructure through complementarity of strengths with Shenzhen and other Greater Bay Area cities.

#### I&T policies shifted to drive downstream development

In recent years, the HKSAR government has invested heavily in the field of scientific research start-ups. **Wong Kam-fai, Associate Dean (External Affairs) of the Faculty of Engineering and Director of the Centre for Innovation and Technology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, noted that since its establishment in 2015, the Innovation and Technology Bureau's (ITB) policies have undergone a major shift towards driving downstream industries in order to stimulate innovative scientific research.

Wong said that the Government's past focus of resources on universities for research had not produced satisfactory results, "The previous idea was that if the scientific research results are appealing, the business sectors will be attracted to invest and use them. However, we have learned from over a decade of experience that this is not enough."

Wong noted that the Government has rolled out several support measures in recent years to further boost the development of downstream industries, including allocating funds to promote entrepreneurship and launching the technology voucher programme to incentivise businesses to use innovative technologies, and encourage government departments to incorporate innovation elements in tendering



processes, which are beneficial to both businesses and technology providers. In addition, as a percentage of Hong Kong's GDP, I&T industries have increased from 0.76% to 1.5% in recent years, which, while the increase was smaller than that of neighbouring cities such as Shenzhen and Guangzhou, was a big step forward.

### Lok Ma Chau Loop provides an ideal I&T platform

With building an international I&T hub now a major goal of Greater Bay Area cities, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, just off the coast of Hong Kong, have taken great strides in developing I&T and manufacturing industries. In Wong's view, Hong Kong has mutually beneficial and complementary relationships with Shenzhen, Guangzhou and other Greater Bay Area cities.

*The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* mentioned to give impetus to Hong Kong and Shenzhen's joint development of the Innovation and

Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop. According Wong, the Lok Ma Chau Loop brings the physical distance between the three places closer, providing an ideal operating platform for the entire innovative scientific research ecology. "Currently, when Hong Kong needs to turn its research outcomes into practical applications, it often requires Shenzhen's talents to develop prototypes and conduct development tests. However, as I see it, many people now cut corners, getting Shenzhen's talents to work in Hong Kong on the "Individual Visit Scheme" in order to avoid the inconvenience of applying for work visas. In the future, as the Lok Ma Chau Loop can allow people from different places to work there, cooperation will be more convenient and faster."

### Ecosystem spanning from research through to production

Wong said that Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hong Kong can form an ecosystem spanning from research through to production, "Shenzhen is strong in applied

scientific research and good at nurturing start-ups; Guangzhou is a distribution hub for products nationwide and good at manufacturing; Hong Kong has first-rate institutions and universities and is excellent in basic research. Therefore, the three places can complement each other."

"As a distribution hub for products made nationwide, Guangzhou can help launch I&T products for sale across the country; Shenzhen can nurture start-ups; and Hong Kong can enable technology products to get into international markets." In Wong's view, Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou are like three checkpoints throughout the R&D process. First, Hong Kong develops a technology, then Shenzhen tests and verifies it repeatedly and turns the technology into a product, and finally, Guangzhou manufactures the product in bulk. Besides cooperating with each other, the three places can also provide a downstream outlet for turning technologies into products and applications. 🔄



## 及早革新香港醫療系統 應對未來需要

### Reforming Hong Kong's Healthcare System Early to Meet Future Needs

香港醫療系統向來以高水平聞名，為香港市民的健康提供可靠的保護網。惟隨着人口增長及老化等問題，當中亦隱含不少隱憂和挑戰。食物及衛生局局長陳肇始表示，政府將多管齊下改善醫療系統，務求為本港開創健康新里程。

Hong Kong's healthcare system has always been known for its high standards, but there are hidden worries and challenges associated with population growth and ageing. **Sophia Chan, Secretary for Food and Health**, said that the Government will adopt a multi-pronged approach to improve the healthcare system in order to create a new milestone in health for Hong Kong.

**香**港醫療系統其中一個重要原則是平等而普及，市民不論出身、貧富，均可獲得優質的醫療服務，市民絕不會因經濟問題，出現“有錢有得醫，沒錢沒得醫”的情況。陳肇始表示，多項指標均顯示香港醫療達世界級水平，例如嬰兒死亡率是全球最低之一，而人均壽命則屬全球最高地方之一，這是香港的驕傲。

#### 醫療壓力沉重 不堪負荷

香港醫療雖表現不俗，但正面對眾多挑戰，其中以人口老化問題最為迫切，預計到2031年，香港每四個人便



有一個是65歲以上，伴隨而來罹患慢性疾病的人亦將越來越多，為醫療系統增添長期而沉重的負擔。

陳肇始坦言，如不及早未雨綢繆，香港醫療系統長遠將不堪負荷，“一般市民大概從60歲開始，對醫療服務的需求便一直攀升，現時香港女性平均壽命達90多歲，男性是87歲，可以想像對醫療系統的壓力有多大。如什麼都不做，醫療系統的可持續性將面臨重大風險。”

### 加強基層醫療 籌劃未來

為應對挑戰，陳肇始指出政府正多管齊下改善醫療系統，其中加強基層醫療是重中之重。“香港醫療系統分三層：第一層是基層醫療，指市民未入院前，在社區的醫療；而第二和第三層是專科和醫院服務。如基層醫療不足，大家便直接往醫院求診，導致現在‘逼爆’醫院的情況。”

陳肇始認為，以往醫療政策以治療為中心，要改善現況，必須轉為以預防為中心，“很多急症室病人其實並非緊急，部分甚至根本無需入院，這不但增添了醫院壓力，也造成資源浪費。因此，我們計劃在全港18區設立地區康健中心，加強地區的基層醫療服務，令市民有必要時才使用醫院、急症室或專科門診服務。此舉除更有效保障市民健康外，長遠亦大大減輕醫院的壓力。”



### 優化公私營醫療 雙軌並行

香港醫療系統分為公私營兩部分，其中九成住院病人由公營系統負責，而門診服務則相反，公營只佔約三成，近七成由私營負責。陳肇始強調，未來應優化和整合公私營系統資源，雙軌並行，各擅勝場，這對香港醫療應對未來挑戰至關重要。

其中政府對公營系統的支持向來不遺餘力，撥款年年遞增，到今年已達806億元，比十年前增長超過一倍，“公立醫院常被詬病人滿為患，服務輪候時間冗長，增加經常撥款固然需要，但硬件改造亦同樣重要。政府正推行十年醫院發展計劃，預留了2,000億元進行醫院重建，可望增加超過5,000張病床和90個手術室，有助應付未來需求。”

陳肇始補充，政府亦撥款100億元成立“醫管局公私營協作基金”，讓醫管局利用基金投資回報，推行公私營醫療合作。而今年4月，政府亦推出

自願醫保計劃，除增強市民對住院保險的信心外，亦提供多一個選擇，讓市民可透過保險使用私營醫療服務，長遠可望分擔公立醫院的壓力。

One of the key principles of Hong Kong's healthcare system is equality and universal access to quality healthcare services for all, regardless of origin or wealth. Chan said that Hong Kong's healthcare is of world-class standards on several indicators, e.g. it boasts one of the world's lowest infant mortality rate and one of the world's highest life expectancy. This is Hong Kong's pride.

### Unbearable heavy burden on healthcare

Despite its impressive performance in healthcare, Hong Kong is facing numerous challenges, the most pressing of which is ageing population, with one in four people expected to be over 65 years of age by 2031, placing a long-lasting and heavy burden on the healthcare system.

Chan said that “generally, people's need for healthcare services will keep rising from the age of 60. Given that Hong Kong's



current average life expectancy is over 90 years for women and 87 years for men, we can imagine the burden on the healthcare system.”

### **Strengthening primary healthcare for the future**

Chan pointed out that the Government

is adopting a multi-pronged approach to improve the healthcare system, and strengthening primary healthcare is a top priority. “Hong Kong’s healthcare system has three levels: Primary care is the first level of healthcare and refers to the services in the community before the need for hospitalisation, while secondary and tertiary care, the second and third levels, mainly include specialist and hospital services. If primary care is inadequate, people will go directly to the hospital for treatment, which leads to the current acute manpower shortage and overcrowding at the hospitals.”

Chan believes that to improve the situation, the focus must shift to prevention. “Many emergency-room patients are not actually in urgent need for medical attention, and some do not even need to be admitted at all. This not only increases the burden on the hospitals, but also wastes resources. Therefore, we plan to set up district health centres in 18 districts across Hong Kong to strengthen district-based primary healthcare services. In addition to more effectively safeguarding the health of the public, this will also greatly reduce the burden on hospitals in the long run.”

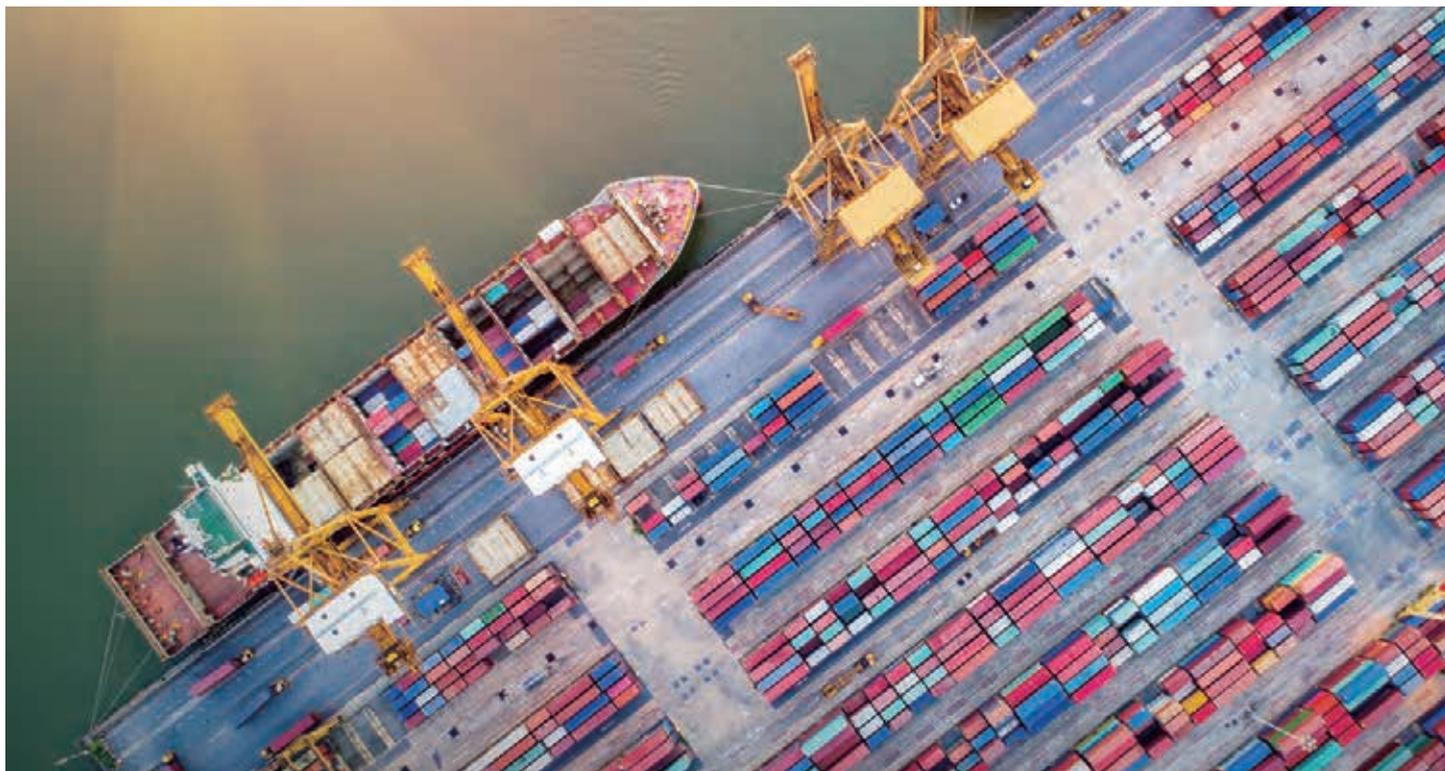
### **Optimizing public-private healthcare; operating in parallel**

Hong Kong’s healthcare system consists of two tracks, a private and a public track. About 90% of inpatients are covered by the public system. In contrast, about 30% of outpatients are covered by the public system, with nearly 70% covered

by the private system. Chan stressed that the resources of both public and private systems should be optimized and integrated in future; each, with their own merits, should operate in parallel.

In particular, government funding for the public system has increased year by year, reaching HKD80.6 billion this year, more than double that of a decade ago. “Public hospitals are often criticised for being overcrowded and having lengthy waiting times, so it is necessary to increase the amount of regular funding, but hardware upgrading is equally important. The Government is implementing a 10-year hospital development plan and has set aside HKD200 billion for hospital redevelopment. Over 5,000 hospital bed spaces and 90 operating theatres are expected to be added.”

Chan added that the Government has also allocated HKD10 billion to set up the Hospital Authority Public-Private Partnership Fund so that the Hospital Authority can use the fund’s return on investment for public-private medical cooperation. Furthermore, in April this year, the Government launched the Voluntary Health Insurance Scheme, which, apart from increasing public confidence in hospitalisation insurance, offers an additional option for citizens to use private healthcare services through insurance, and is expected to share the pressure on public hospitals in the long run. 🔄



## 中美角力的香港出路

### Hong Kong's Way Out Amid US-China Tussle

中美貿易摩擦不斷升級，早前美國宣佈向3,000億美元中國貨加徵10%關稅，並將中國列為匯率操縱國。貿易戰正牽動全球金融市場，引發股市和匯市動盪。與此同時，香港近期示威活動不斷升級，經濟民生受到嚴重打擊，在內外夾擊情況下，香港面對嚴峻局勢，終將何去何從？

Escalating US-China trade friction has affected global financial markets and triggered turmoil in the stock and foreign exchange markets. Meanwhile, in Hong Kong, the economy and people's livelihood have been hit hard by mounting protests recently. Faced with a dire situation amid simultaneous internal and external challenges, what is the course of action for Hong Kong?

**曾** 經有專家形容：“美國或中國打一個噴嚏，全世界都感冒。”足見這兩個大國對全球的影響力之巨大。香港作為國際金融中心亦難以獨善其身。**中原集團創辦人施永青**認為，香港目前的局勢，亦與中美博弈關係密切。

#### 大國牽一髮 舉世動全身

施永青認為，一切要從中美關係出現變化談起。他指出，美國以往對中國改革開放抱持樂見其成的態度。美國當年的如意算盤，就是利用鄧小平“讓少數人先富起來”的國策，期待資本主義滲透於中國，使其更方便



利用中國發展。然而，發展情況卻漸漸不如美國預期，西方資本主義在中國行不通，“具中國特色的社會主義”才是中國經濟的出路。

因此，中國的經濟調節相對順利，諸如通脹、產能過盛等問題都可在相對短時間內成功控制；節省的資源則可集中發展創新科技，故經濟亦可在短期內取得飛躍成就，每年經濟增長高達6%以上，成績遠超美國。

與此同時，美國傳統工業日漸衰頹，昔日開利冷氣、通用汽車的輝煌時代經已不再。施永青認為，中國這種迅猛蛻變直教美國充滿戒心，印美鈔已成為美國一個重要依靠。

### 中國崛起直教美國憂慮

施永青指出，日本足成前車之鑑。日本在80年代發展迅速，同樣引起美國戒心而施以制裁。日圓升值令日本產品在國外漸失競爭力，繼而引起該國90年代初泡沫破裂，並觸發此後長達30年的經濟蕭條。施永青續指，中國崛起與伊斯蘭問題令美國推行全球化的過程焦頭爛額，美國遂要暫時擱置推行全球化。總統特朗普更誓言凡事以美國為先，才可“讓美國再次強大”。

施永青坦言，其企業在上海分店眾多，也領教到大型國企的實力。他以“重量級拳手”形容大型國企，指他們具有宏大遠景與豐厚財力，對手如美國難免要緊張應對。但他認為，貿易戰發展至今應該尾聲將至，因關稅



若然再加已經超越絕大多數商家所能承受的程度，特朗普亦不希望美國人民只看到他在四處點起火頭，卻無實質政績。施永青並指出，美國發動貨幣戰及金融戰在目前來看機會不大，因此中國形勢尚好。

### 香港不能自斷優勢

在中美角力的情況下，施永青坦言香港難免成為磨心。他指出，反對派要求美國制裁香港，取消香港的特殊關稅地位，實非明智之舉。他闡釋，香港的金融中心地位與自由港功能，正是中央所看重，能補中國不足之重要特色。若然“自廢武功”，對香港甚至對反對派本身也根本毫無好處。

施永青更提到，本來中國日益強大，理應逐漸為港人所認受。但由於目前政治形勢發展，無可避免令建制派在未來選舉寸步難行。他認為事到如今，政府應該好好檢視未來方向，並善用既有制度，更明智地處理社會問題。他希望，政府可以梳理出香港後過渡期的處理方法，例如以高層次外交談判形式解決問題。他相信，香港

目前情況促使中央將香港事務置於議事日程。特區政府為此尋求解決之道，已是刻不容緩。

Some experts have said that: “If the US or China sneezes, the rest of the world will catch a cold.” This fully illustrates the enormous influence these two world powers have at the global level. As an international financial centre, Hong Kong cannot remain unscathed. **Shih Wing-ching, Founder of Centaline Group**, believes that Hong Kong’s current situation is closely linked with the scuffle between the US and China.

### One slight move by world powers will affect the entire world

Shih noted that the US used to look favourably on China’s reform and opening up. In those years, the US looked forward to capitalism spreading into China, which would make it easier for it to benefit from China’s development. However, China’s development gradually departed from what the US expected, as “socialism with Chinese characteristics” became the way forward for the Chinese economy.

As a result, China was able to smoothly regulate its economy and successfully



control issues such as inflation and overcapacity in a relatively short period of time, while harnessing the resources saved for innovation and technology development, which enabled it to accomplish great economic feats in a short time with annual economic growth of above 6%, far outperforming the US.

In the meantime, the US's traditional industries was on the decline. In Shih's

view, China's rapid transformation has fuelled the US's wariness, with printing money becoming an important fall back for the American government.

### China's rise has triggered US concerns

Shih noted that Japan's rapid development in the 1980s had similarly made the US wary and imposed sanctions. The Japanese yen's appreciation made Japanese products increasingly uncompetitive abroad, which led to the bursting of the country's bubble in the early 1990s and triggered a 30-year economic slump thereafter. Shih added that China's rise and the Islam issue have put the US in a fix while advancing globalization, so it has to withdraw from globalization for the time being. US President Trump also vowed to "put America first" and "make America great again."

Shih said that his company, which have numerous branches in Shanghai, had a taste of the power of large state-owned enterprises. Describing large state-owned enterprises as "heavyweight boxers", he pointed out that as they have great vision and abundant financial resources, their opponents such as the US will inevitably be anxious when dealing with them. However, he believes that the trade war should be coming to an end since most businesses are no longer able to afford any more tariffs, and Trump also does not want the American people to see that he is only stirring up trouble without making any real political achievements. Shih also said that

currently the chance is slim for the US to wage a currency or financial war, so the situation is still good for China.

### Hong Kong cannot give up its own strengths

Shih said that Hong Kong is inescapably sandwiched between the US and China in their scuffle. He pointed out that it would not be wise for the opposition camp to ask the US to sanction Hong Kong and cancel its special tariff status. He explained that Hong Kong's status as a financial centre and function as a free port are exactly what the Central Government values. Hence, it simply does not benefit Hong Kong and even the opposition camp if Hong Kong relinquishes its own strengths.

Shih further mentioned that the current political developments will unavoidably make it difficult for the pro-establishment camp to do anything in future elections. In view of the present state of affairs, he believes that the Government should take a good look at the way forward and make the best use of the existing systems to deal with social issues more wisely. He hopes that the Government could find a solution for Hong Kong in the post-transition period, e.g. solving problems through high-level diplomatic negotiations. He believes that the current situation in Hong Kong has prompted the Central Government to put Hong Kong affairs on its agenda. To this end, it is imperative for the HKSAR Government to come up with a solution. 

# 南豐作坊： 初創搖籃主打科技時尚

## Fabrica: Techstyle-focused Startup Incubator



Techstyle X 商店策劃引入技術體驗，協助初創企業推出他們的產品。  
The Techstyle X concept store plans introduction of technology experience to help startups launch their products.

南豐紗廠活化重開後，旋即成為文青打卡聖地。置於其中的“南豐作坊”（下稱作坊）則是南豐紗廠用作推動創新發展的重要支柱，推出初創培育計劃，主力針對科技時尚範疇，一方面協助初創開展業務，另一方面透過原型實驗室、實驗式體驗店開發嶄新的科技時尚方案，讓香港的紡織、製衣業能夠再工業化。

An important pillar of The Mills for driving innovation, Fabrica has launched an incubation programme dedicated to techstyle startups, helping them to develop their business while creating new techstyle solutions through its prototyping lab and experiential concept store to enable Hong Kong's textile and garment industry to re-industrialize.



陳浩揚 Alexander Chan



原型實驗室 “Fabrica Lab”  
Prototyping lab “Fabrica Lab”

**活**化紗廠既為保留歷史及工業，同時希望創造新與舊的對話。南豐作坊聯席總監陳浩揚強調，作坊透過引進新科技，利用創新思維和再工業化，冀推動業界轉型，帶動紡織製衣業持續發展。

### 革新紡織成衣業

“我們今天穿的衣服，跟十年前沒多大分別，故可利用新科技如3D度身、環保布料（如能進行生物降解的布料）、新染料等，去製造出更好的產品。”陳浩揚指出，作坊的初創培育計劃是透過科技（technology）和時尚（style）互相交織融合，成就嶄新的科技時尚（TechStyle）領域如物料及供應鏈創新、糅合科技與時尚的可穿戴產品及新零售體驗。

不少參與計劃的初創企業帶來許多創新的構思，為紡織製衣業帶來革新思維。如應用程式“Goxip”，它運用AI圖像識別技術協助消費者尋找心水時尚產品；為全球成衣業內專業人士建立的專業知識和技術平台“MOTIF”，藉此協助他們建立事業、生活方式及職業生涯；透過數碼解決方案扭轉時裝行規的時裝科技公司“TG3D Studio”，讓品牌實踐可持續的按需求生產的經營模式；“Unspun”則透過3D掃描與添加製造技術，支持本地生產並現成製作個性化服裝。

作坊並提供共享工作空間，會員可與志同道合的企業家交流和共同創作；



共享工作空間 “Fabrica Space”  
Co-working space “Fabrica Space”

原型實驗室“Fabrica Lab”配備先進設備，可進行實驗和製作原型產品；實驗式體驗店“Techstyle X”策劃techstyle零售體驗，為具潛力的techstyle初創企業提供展示創新產品和服務的平台。

### 長遠須吸引外界投資

透過初創培育計劃，亦為業界注入新思維、新人才，從而振興整個行業的發展。陳浩揚介紹，作坊會為加入計劃的初創企業制定不少於12個月的培育計劃，提供市場曝光機會、人際網絡及營商諮詢，指導初創企業如何開拓業務，並協助物色投資者以完成融資、發起網上眾籌等；初創企業亦可使用作坊提供的各種硬件配套。

“若一項科技開發需要五年方可追上日常成本，如何在這五年期間協助及確保該企業維持營運，這是我們一大挑戰。”陳浩揚坦言，小量生產成本自然高昂，當部分作坊的公司發展漸

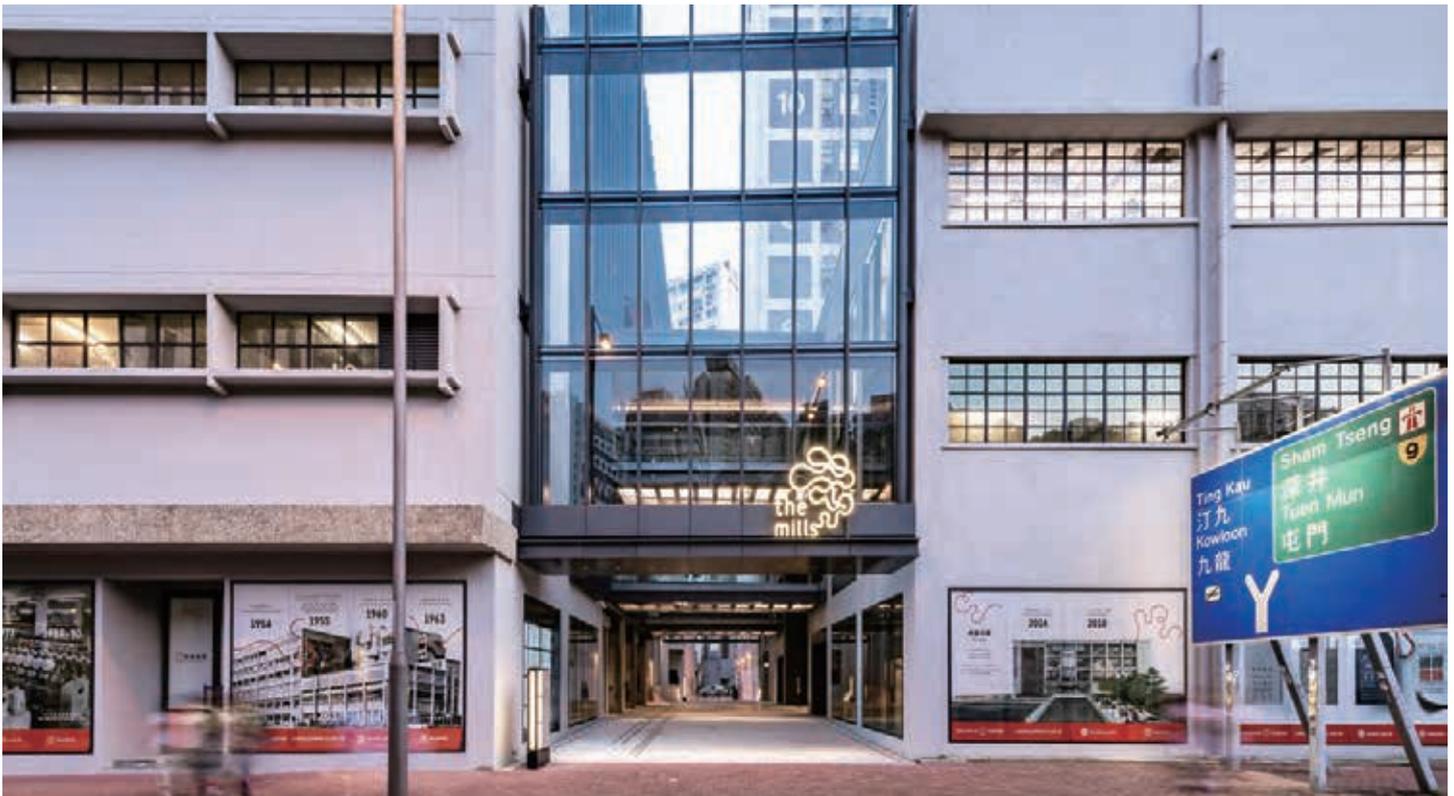
具規模，便需要更多資金拓展業務及研發產品，為此作坊亦推出了投資基金。“要長遠幫助他們，不能只靠南豐集團注資，更重要是吸引、尋找更外界的投資和參與。”

以一間發明“骨傳”智能語音戒指的初創企業ORII為例，獲作坊投資基金領投注資後，隨即吸引數碼港等其他資金注資。“尋找投資者是維持初創企業營運的重要一環。”陳浩揚強調。

### 與初創攜手走出去

陳浩揚指，在計劃初期，作坊是以較傳統的支援方式支援初創企業，例如教授營銷、轉型技巧。過去兩年，團隊一直摸索、反思，在哪些範疇可做得更好，更適切協助創業者。“近半年，我們做得更多的是為初創企業‘開門’，為他們向大型企業引薦。”

“大型企業往往對初創企業未有足夠信心，減低他們注資的意慾。南豐集



擁有 65 年歷史的南豐紗廠去年活化重開，一方面保留了歷史及工業，另一方面是希望創造新與舊的對話。  
The rejuvenation of 65-year-old The Mills, which reopened last year, has not only preserved a history and an industry, but also created an interaction between the new and the old.

團是大型企業，若由我們聯繫、搭建橋樑，觀感便不一樣了，令大型企業較為樂於開展合作計劃，以至批核投資的速度也會加快。”陳浩揚又透露，兩年前作坊的焦點集中在香港，但他們漸漸意識到香港只是一個試驗點，許多初創企業的最終目標是要開拓亞洲以外的海外市場。因此，作坊來年將於英國成立辦公室，帶領更多初創企業“走出去”。

### 須開放思維轉型

時代不斷進步，科技發展迅速，紡織製造業卻予人傳統之感。陳浩揚坦言，作坊的另一個重任是於企業間推廣與時並進、及時轉型的訊息。“我們期望透過教育推廣，讓企業明白儘管轉型過程不易、成效未必即時，但此乃為企業持續發展的不二法門。”回想過去的工作，陳浩揚難忘與不少創業者同行，創業初期難免挑戰重重、過程艱辛，但見證他們由零開始到漸見成果，非常令人欣慰。🌀

**T**he rejuvenation of mills not only preserves a history and an industry, but also creates an interaction between the new and the old. **Alexander Chan, Co-Director of Fabrica**, stressed to drive the sustained development of the textile and garment industry by spurring industry transformation with new technologies, innovative thinking and re-industrialization.

### Innovating the textile and garment industry

Chan said that Fabrica's startup incubation programme enables the development of the new TechStyle category through the intersection of technology and style, including materials & supply chain innovation, wearables & products merging technology & style, and new retail experiences.

Many incubatees have a lot of innovative ideas. For example, the Goxip app uses image recognition technologies to help consumers find the stylish products they desire; the MOTIF apparel knowledge

hub connects professionals around the world with the skills and industry expertise they need to transform their businesses, lives and careers; TG3D Studio, a fashion technology company, helps the fashion industry's transformation through digital solutions, enabling brands to implement sustainable demand-driven production models; and Unspun combines SD scanning and weaving technology to support local production and made-to-order customized apparel.

Fabrica also offers co-working spaces: Fabrica Lab is a prototyping lab equipped with state-of-the-art equipment for prototyping; Techstyle X, an experiential concept store, plans techstyle retail experience, providing a platform for promising techstyle startups to showcase their innovative products and services.

### External investment is needed in the long run

The startup incubation programme also injects new thinking and new talents into the industry. According to Chan, Fabrica will develop for incubatees an incubation

plan lasting at least 12 months, offering them market exposure opportunities, connections and advisory services to guide them on how to develop and grow their business, as well as assisting them to seek investors for funding and launch online crowdfunding, etc.

Chan said that as the costs of small-scale production are high, Fabrica's companies will need more funds for business expansion and product R&D as they grow bigger. For this reason, Fabrica launched an investment fund, Fabrica Fund. "To help them in the long run, we cannot only rely on Nan Fung Group's capital injection. More importantly, we have to attract and seek more external investment and participation."

ORII, a startup that invented a smart "bone conduction" voice-powered ring to send and receive audio messages and calls, is a case in point. After receiving initial funding from Fabrica Fund, it immediately attracted investment from others, such as Cyberport.

"Investor sourcing is an important part of sustaining startups."

### Going global with startups

Chan said that in the early stages of the programme, Fabrica supported startups in a more traditional way, e.g. coaching them on marketing and transformation techniques. Over the past two years, the team has been exploring how to better assist entrepreneurs. "In the past six months, we have done more to open doors for startups and introduce them to large corporations."

"Large corporations often are not willing to inject capital into startups as they do not have enough confidence in the latter. The perception will be different if Nan Fung Group, as a large corporation, builds bridges. It will make other large corporations more willing to form partnership and expedite approval for investment projects." Chan further revealed that Fabrica's focus was on Hong Kong two years ago, but as they gradually came

to realize that Hong Kong was only a test ground, many startups set their ultimate goal on tapping overseas markets outside Asia. Therefore, Fabrica will set up an office in the UK in the coming year to lead more startups in going global.

### Transformation requires an open mindset

The textile manufacturing industry gives people an impression of being traditional. Chan said that another mission of Fabrica is to impress upon the startups the message that they have to keep pace with the times and transform in a timely manner. "Through education, we want the startups to understand that transformation is the only way for them to continue growing, even though the process may not be easy and the results may not be immediate." Looking back at his past work, Chan remembers his journey with many entrepreneurs. It is inevitable that the initial stage is challenging and the process is difficult, but it is very gratifying to witness them gradually achieving results from scratch. 🌀

# “香港認可經濟營運商計劃” 配合國家策略 開拓全球市場

## HKAEO Programme Support National Strategies Explore Global Market



“AEO 優先”貨車專用停泊位及專用服務櫃位  
“AEO Priority” Parking Space and Service Counter



香港在全球競爭力及經濟自由度的排名一向名列前茅。然而在全球化下，香港需要加快經濟轉型升級，以保持經濟活力及整體競爭力。國家的“一帶一路”倡議和粵港澳大灣區發展規劃，正好為香港的產業升級提供了新的機遇，而“香港認可經濟營運商計劃”（下稱香港 AEO 計劃）就是協助企業升級轉型，把握發展機遇的最佳範例。

Hong Kong has all along ranked as one of the most efficient and economically free economies in the world. In such a globalized world, efficient movement of goods is the ultimate deciding factor in business competitiveness. Hong Kong needs to upgrade its industries in order to keep the competitive edges. The Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator (HKAEO) Programme is the best instrument to help the industries to upgrade and transform so as to seize the opportunities arisen from the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R) and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) development.

### AEO 通關快證：加強企業競爭力

香港 AEO 計劃是一個免費、公開和自願參與的國際級認證制度，幫助企業提升供應鏈安全管理水平及商譽，並協助企業開拓海外市場。香港海關自 2012 年推行香港 AEO 計劃，至今已有 60 家本地公司獲認證成為香港 AEO，獲享本地及其他海關的清關優惠，貨物查驗率降幅高達八成。所有從事國際供應鏈相關業務的本地企業，只要符合既定的保安及安全準則並通過香港海關認證，即可成為香港 AEO 以專享各種本地及其他海關的通關便利。於 2018 年，計劃為超過 5,350 億的香港 AEO 貨物提供便利。

香港 AEO 已於各口岸管制站設優先處理 AEO 貨物的“AEO 優先”專用服務櫃位及貨車專用停泊位，AEO 企業



可以快一步把貨物送達客人手上。此外，成為香港 AEO 即代表企業經已取得國際認可通關快證，並可使用香港 AEO 標誌於業務推廣上，以彰顯企業已取得香港 AEO 的資格，為一個可信賴的國際品牌。

### AEO 互認安排：配合“一帶一路”倡議

發展 AEO 計劃已成為全球趨勢，目前 80 個經濟體的海關當局（包括香港大部份主要貿易夥伴）已推行 AEO 計劃，並透過互認安排承認對方的 AEO 制度，共同為守法優質企業提供 AEO 專享通關便利。今年 4 月，國家主席習近平在北京於“第 2 屆‘一帶一路’國際合作高峰論壇”的主旨演講中提出要加快推廣內地 AEO 計劃國際互認合作，可見 AEO 計劃已成為國家“一帶一路”倡議下的一個重點發展項目。



### 企業夥伴分享

擁有近 40 年歷史的立藝珠寶手藝有限公司，是全球市場領先的珠寶首飾製造商和出口商，並為國際珠寶責任委員會成員之一。

董事長何志佳表示，作為一家力求創新及追求持續優化企業，擁有良好的內部管理同高效運作極為重要。香港海關

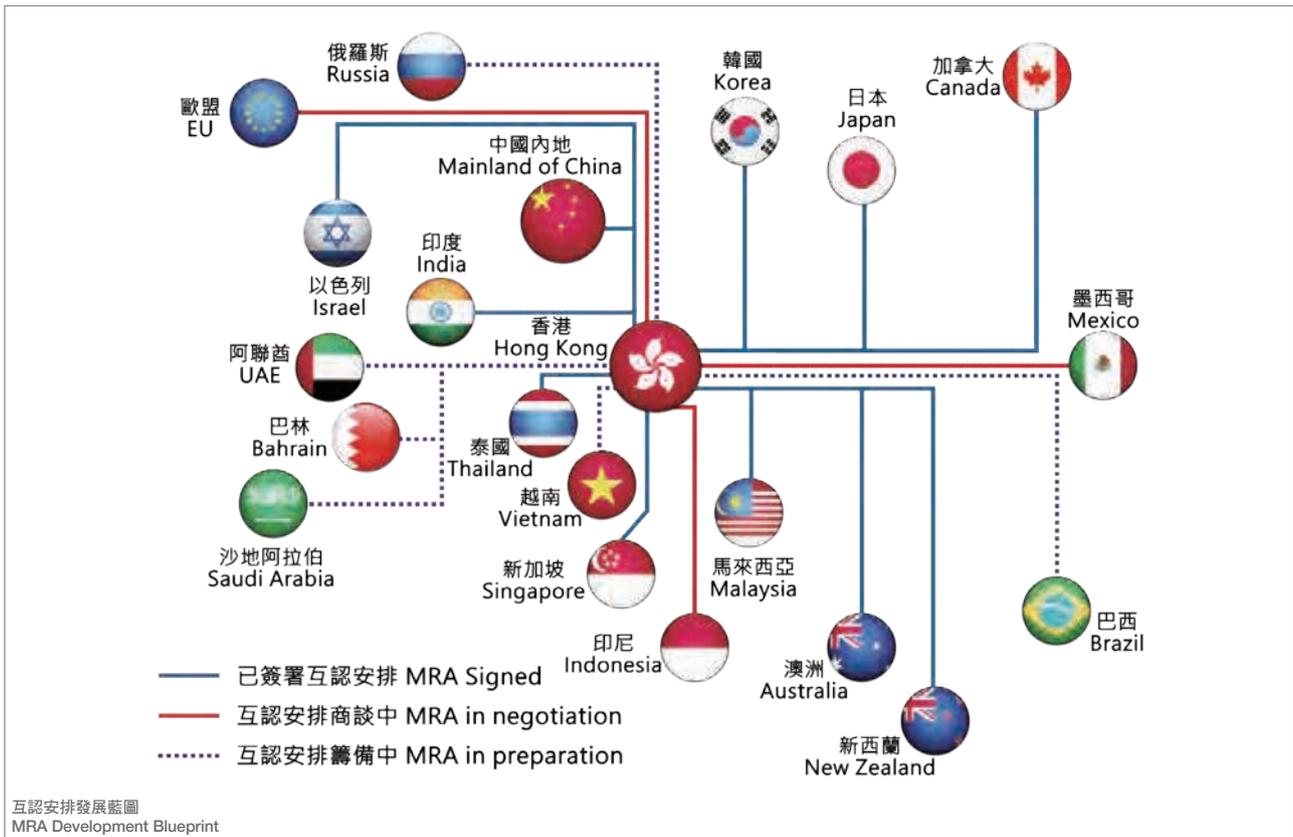
於認證過程中所提供的專業意見讓企業進一步提升供應鏈安全管理，對需要經常參與海外展覽會的珠寶商尤其重要。成為香港認可經濟營運商，其貨物將可獲得減少查驗及優先清關服務，確保產品可以安全、按時送達客戶手上。

### Enterprise Sharing

Nelson Jewellery Arts Co Ltd, a member of the Responsible Jewellery Council, is one of the leading fine jewellery manufacturers and exporters with almost 40 year's history in Hong Kong.

Nelson HO, Managing Director of Nelson Jewellery Arts Co Ltd, indicated that good internal management and high efficiency are vital for his company which aims to pursue innovation and continuous

improvement. He said that supply chain security is of paramount importance to jewellery industry as it has to participate overseas exhibition frequently and Hong Kong Customs provided professional advices to further enhance their supply chain security management. As a HK AEO, their cargos can enjoy reduced customs inspection and prioritized customs clearance which allow their products to be delivered to their clients in a secure way on time.



香港海關策略性地與 11 個主要貿易夥伴簽訂互認安排，包括中國內地、印度、韓國、新加坡、泰國、馬來西亞、日本、澳洲、新西蘭、以色列及加拿大，以確保香港 AEO 能夠享有最大的境外通關優惠，當中七個更是“一帶一路”沿線經濟體，覆蓋超過 70% 本港貨物貿易。通過簽訂互認安排，香港 AEO 的貨物於境外亦可享快捷高效的通關便利，幫助企業拓展業務至全球市場。

### 內港 AEO 互認 — 無縫穿梭大灣區

根據內地海關總署與香港海關所簽訂的互認安排，香港 AEO 貨物進口內地（包括粵港澳大灣區），貨物查驗率及通關時間較一般企業減少高達八成，再配合港珠澳大橋所帶來的交通效益，香港 AEO 的業務優勢將更為明顯，營運及倉存成本大幅降低，加強企業競爭力，開拓大灣區的無限商機，並加強香港帶動大灣區發展的引擎角色。

### 未來發展

香港海關一方面將繼續透過舉辦研討會、與商會合作及外訪不同公司，向業界推廣香港 AEO 計劃，吸納優質企業成為香港 AEO，亦會配合國家策

### AEO Fast Pass: Enhance Corporate Competitiveness

The HKAE0 Programme was formally launched in 2012 and administered by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) under an open, free and voluntary certification regime which aims to enhance corporate supply chain security, goodwill, and help them to explore overseas markets. As of September 2019, 60 local companies have been accredited as HKAE0s and enjoying up to 80% inspection rate reduction by both local and other customs administrations. All local companies established in Hong Kong and engaging in international supply chain activities could be accredited as HKAE0s to enjoy the exclusive AEO benefits. The HKAE0 Programme facilitated over HKD535 billion of AEO cargos in 2018.

略，積極開展互認安排，為全球供應鏈安全作出貢獻，並致力提升香港營商環境，以鞏固香港作為物流樞紐的地位，貢獻粵港澳大灣區以及“一帶一路”的發展。

C&ED has set up “AEO Priority Service Counter” and “AEO Priority Parking Space” at various control points for handling AEO consignments with priority so that HKAE0s can surely have their businesses “go faster”. Besides, HKAE0s are entitled to use the designated HKAE0 logo for business promotion and brand building to show they have got the HKAE0 status, a quality mark on supply chain security management, with international recognized customs clearance fast pass.

### AEO Mutual Recognition Arrangement: Support B&R

At present, 80 customs administrations (including most of the Hong Kong’s major trading partners) have implemented their respective AEO programmes and the

development has become a global trend. C&ED has concluded Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) with 11 of Hong Kong's major trading partners, including the Mainland of China, India, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Israel and Canada to strategically extend the benefits of HKAEOs and strives for further clearance facilitation. Under the MRA, customs administrations will provide reciprocal clearance facilitation to the certified companies of MRA partners.

In April 2019, President Xi Jinping indicated that the Mainland of China will expedite the AEO MRA development to promote cooperation between Belt and Road economies in his opening keynote address in the 2nd Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in Beijing. It clearly shows that AEO programme has become one of the highlights to promote the B&R.

Among the 11 Hong Kong MRA partners, seven of them are B&R economies and the bilateral trade with these economies covers over 70% of the value of Hong Kong's

external merchandise trade. Under the AEO MRAs, HKAEOs can enjoy expedited overseas customs clearance which helps them explore business in global market.

### **Mainland-Hong Kong AEO MRA: Seamless Movement within Greater Bay Area**

Under the Mainland-Hong Kong AEO MRA, HKAEOs can enjoy up to 80% reduction on cargo inspection rate at the Mainland side as compared with non-AEO. By using the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge together with the benefits under the Mainland-Hong Kong AEO MRA, HKAEOs can enjoy double benefits from clearance facilitation as well as transport effectiveness to enhance their competitiveness in exploring business opportunities in Greater Bay Area whilst reinforcing Hong Kong as one of the powerhouses in leading the regional development under the Greater Bay Area development plan.

### **Way Forward**

C&ED will continue to promote the HKAEO Programme to trade associations and stakeholders for enhancing international

supply chain security and facilitating legitimate trade by enterprises with high security standard. Meanwhile, C&ED will continue to support national policies and take active steps to reach MRAs with other customs administrations, particularly that along B&R route, with a view to bringing further benefits to the trade and the overall economy of Hong Kong and reinforcing Hong Kong as a logistics hub to contribute the B&R and the Greater Bay Area development. ↻

資料來源：香港海關供應鏈安全管理科  
Source: Office of Supply Chain Security  
Management of the C&ED



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# 廣瓷的 流金歲月

## The Golden Age of Guangcai Porcelain

貼花紙的方法雖然效率較高，但沒有手繪的層次感。  
While decals are more efficient, they lack the layered textures of hand painted porcelains.

廣瓷起源於清康熙時期的廣州地區，乃廣州彩瓷，利用釉上彩為燒製好的白瓷繪上花紋圖案，再將製成品低溫燒製“鎖色”。粵東磁廠是香港第一間手繪瓷器廠，彩瓷遠銷歐美。近年行業雖漸式微，但彩瓷這門技藝仍受青睞。

Guangcai refers to decorative porcelains created using an overglaze technique: patterns and calligraphy are hand painted over fired porcelain blanks before they are fired again in low temperature to lock the colors in. Yuet Tung China Works, the first hand-painted porcelain factory in Hong Kong, had its painted porcelains sold worldwide to Europe and the US. Although the industry has been declining in recent years, the craft of painted porcelain is still much cherished.

**粵**東磁廠的貨倉、作坊、店面處於九龍灣的工廈內。紅銅色的鐵架疊滿各式各樣的大小瓷器，穿過貨架，在兩盞橘黃吊燈之下，就是廣彩師傅工作的木桌。年近80的老師傅右手枕着木枕箱，毛筆輕輕幾掃，為圖案填滿顏色；塗上顏色的瓷器則放在顏料小碗旁待乾。

### 廣彩特色：廣東玫瑰

經過約820度的高溫燒製，顏料變得通透、色彩層次分明，一朵粉色的心形花朵躍然於素瓷之上，這是廣彩瓷器最重要的元素——花頭。粵東磁廠第三代東主曹志雄介紹：“花頭畫的是玫瑰，外國人稱作 Canton Rose，



曹志雄 Joseph Tso



粵東磁廠內的電窯。  
An electric kiln inside Yuet Tung China Works.

我們稱作廣州玫瑰。”繪畫西方而來的玫瑰而非中國傳統的牡丹，不難看出外銷是廣彩瓷器的一大特點。

廣彩，即是廣州彩瓷、外銷瓷。曹志雄從清康熙時期的廣州十三行的歷史，道出廣彩的誕生：“當時來華的外商希望訂造特色瓷器，如繪有廣東風貌、家族紋飾等。外國商船只能短時間逗留，訂貨等不了太長時間，而位處內陸的景德鎮雖然盛產瓷器，但交通有欠便利，訂貨需時，故廣州商人便禮聘景德鎮的師傅來教導廣州師傅製作彩瓷。”

### 本地廣彩盛極一時

1928年，曹志雄的祖父曹侶松洞察廣彩的商機，便開設錦華隆廣彩磁廠，禮聘廣州師傅來港製瓷。抗日戰爭後，於1947年改名為粵東廣彩磁廠，其後再更名為粵東磁廠。在香港彩瓷行業最興盛的60、70年代，大小瓷廠數十間，遍佈各區，粵東磁廠則在離島長洲、坪洲設有三間廣彩工廠。

傳統廣彩多用壽字花心、積金人物、龍鳳等圖案，設計上講求斗方花邊對

稱，而為追求金碧輝煌的效果，會在圖案以外的空白位置填上以真金製成的金彩，因此廣彩又稱“積金”。在香港的瓷廠除了繪製傳統廣彩圖樣外，更積極研究新花款，為海外的商客設計兼具中西特色的圖案。曹志雄稱：“60年代初多是外國人來圖訂製，要求我們設計融合中西特色的新圖案。家族紋飾瓷也是不少外國人會訂製的產品。”

透過不同年代的粵東磁廠產品，可展示本地彩瓷業製作方法的變遷，曹志雄說：“最初的廣彩由師傅徒手繪花圖案綫稿，而後填色；到了60年代，因講求工作效率而引入橡膠圖章蓋印花邊或圖案，圖章的綫稿由師傅構圖繪畫，再雕刻成章，填色的工序就由女工代勞；而80年代人工成本提高，便開始利用絲網轉印貼花紙，方法沿用至今。”

### 樂見新一代鑽研創作

70年代，潮汕瓷廠開始興起，因內地的工資及生產成本較低，為本港廣彩帶來衝擊；與此同時，歐美開始關注瓷器餐具的含鉛和鎘量，又令廣彩瓷

器受到影響。曹志雄解釋，陶瓷是化學和工藝的結合，利用不同的呈色劑來調配不同化學顏料，例如綠色含有氧化銅、粉紅色含有氧化金等。是以80年代，本地的瓷廠轉製仿古瓷，如花瓶、魚缸、涼凳等大型擺設，令行業稍為回暖。

惟行業的青黃不接、經營成本等問題，令香港彩瓷業不可避免地走向式微。歷史逾90年的老字號粵東磁廠也面對後繼無人的境況。雖然偶有年輕人對廣彩工藝感興趣，但因老師傅無暇教學，來訪者一般也只是從旁觀摩，了解基本筆法，知道怎樣開筆而已，修行工夫還是全靠個人。

曹志雄慨嘆：“手工藝講求工匠精神，當下年輕人沒有這樣的毅力，不喜歡重覆的工作。”現在的香港難以繪畫廣彩營生，但他樂見年輕人對瓷器感興趣，並認為有新意的彩瓷在香港依然大有發展空間，容讓年輕人天馬行空創作一番。恰如60年代，國畫嶺南畫派大師趙少昂、楊善深等乘興在素瓷上創作，留下嶺南畫派風格的瓷畫。🌀



工友專注地為瓷器新花填色。  
A craftsman concentrating on coloring new porcelain designs.



手繪填色的瓷器，燒製後色澤通透溫潤。  
After firing, translucent and warm hues are revealed on a porcelain plate with hand-filled colors.

The warehouse, workshop and shop front of Yuet Tung China Works are all located in an industrial building in Kowloon Bay. Old masters approaching their eighties rest their right wrists on a wooden toolbox, making delicate strokes with a Chinese brush to fill pattern outlines with colors. Colored porcelains are placed next to small bowls of pigments to air dry.

### Canton Rose: the signature pattern of Guangcai

After being fired at 820 degrees Celsius, the pigments become translucent and reveal a layered texture. A pink heart-shaped flower vividly emerges on the surface of a white porcelain item. This flower, known as "huatou" (literally "flower head"), is the most important feature of Guangcai porcelains. According to **Joseph Tso, the third-generation owner of Yuet Tung China Works**, "The subject of 'huatou' is a rose. Foreigners call it the Canton Rose." Given the Western rose is drawn rather than the more traditional Chinese peony, it is not difficult to realize Guangcai porcelains were mainly exported.

Guangcai – the painted porcelain of Guangzhou – belongs to the category of export porcelains. Tso said, "Back then, foreign merchants visiting China wished to order porcelains that were special. The views of Canton or family emblems were especially popular. As overseas

business vessels could only stop over for a very short time and transport was rather inconvenient in the inland porcelain town of Jinde Zhen, it took quite a long time to have products made there. As a result, Guangzhou merchants hired Jinde Zhen masters to teach Guangzhou masters to create painted porcelains."

### Local Guangcai were once much sought after

In 1928, Tso Lui-tsung, the grandfather of Tso, saw business opportunities of Guangcai and opened Kam Wah Lung Guangcai Porcelain. Guangzhou masters were hired to produce porcelains in Hong Kong. After the war against the Japanese in 1947, Kam Wah Lung was renamed Yuet Tung Guangcai Porcelain, and subsequently Yuet Tung China Works. During the 1960s and 1970s – the peak for the painted porcelain industry in Hong Kong – there were a few dozen porcelain factories across different districts. Yuet Tung China Works

had three Guangcai factories in the outlying islands of Cheung Chau and Ping Pau.

Traditionally, Guangcai pieces were often decorated with the character "shou" (longevity) at the center, accompanied



在瓷器繪上家族徽章，別具紀念意義。  
Porcelains decorated with family emblems are works with strong commemorative value.

by woven gold figures, dragons and phoenixes, etc. The designs feature symmetric layout of frames and borders. For a more glamorous effect, white spaces were also filled with paints made of real gold. Therefore, Guangcai is also known as “jijin” (literally, woven in gold). Hong Kong porcelain factories did much more than producing traditional Guangcai patterns. They also actively developed new motifs, as well as patterns that demonstrate both Chinese and western characteristics for overseas business customers.

Observed closely, the products of Yuet Tung China Works from different eras do reveal the evolution of the manufacturing process in the local painted porcelain industry. Tso said, “At the beginning, Guangcai began with patterns manually outlined by masters, which were next filled with colors. By the 1960s, rubber stamps were introduced for the frames and certain patterns to improve efficiency; color filling was completed by women workers. In the 1980s, silk screen decals were employed

to cope with rising manpower costs; the method is still being used to date.”

### **New generation showing dedication to creative endeavors**

During 1970s, porcelain factories began to burgeon in Chaozhou and Shantou. The lower wages and production costs in the Mainland posed a strong challenge to Hong Kong's Guangcai industry. The sector suffered yet another blow with concerns over the lead and cadmium contents on porcelain dinnerware in the European and American markets. It only recovered slightly in the 1980s when local porcelain factories turned to vases, fish tanks, garden stools and other large decorative pieces in imitation of ancient styles.

Yet, issues such as succession gap and rising operating costs pushed the painted porcelain industry of Hong Kong down the undeniable path of decline. The age-old brand of Yuet Tung China Works, which has

stood more than 90 years, is also facing the problem of no eager successor. Although some youngsters do occasionally indicate an interest in the craft of Guangcai, visiting learners could only observe on their own as old masters no longer have the time to pass on the skills. Craftmanship development could only rely on an individual's dedication.

Tso commented with a sigh, “Artisanship is essential to every craft. The younger ones lack the kind of perseverance and determination to endure repetition in their work.” To survive with painting Guangcai in present-day Hong Kong is difficult if not impossible. However, Tso is glad to see how the youth is interested in porcelains. He also thinks there is ample room for developing creative painted porcelains locally. The situation is quite similar to the 1960s, when master Chinese painters of the Lingnan school Chao Shao-an, Yan Shanshen, etc. improvised on porcelain blanks, leaving behind porcelain paintings in Lingnan style. 



# 新會員介紹

## Introduction of New Members

### 港九混凝土有限公司 Hong Kong Concrete Co Ltd

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## 舉辦國慶70周年午餐會 Luncheon in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC





**本**會早前舉辦“建國70載 國家所需 香港所長”午餐會，本會會長蔡冠深致歡迎辭，商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華及外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員楊義瑞應邀擔任主題演講嘉賓，就“一帶一路”市場機遇以及香港的功能角色分享真知灼見。

午餐會亦設有對談環節，邀請商務及經濟發展局“一帶一路”專員葉成輝、中國銀行（香港）副總裁王兵及香港律師會前會長及“一帶一路”委員會主席蘇紹聰擔任嘉賓，探討香港如何藉進一步參與“一帶一路”，助力國家新時代發展方向，為港商企業、專業服務及人才拓展更大發展空間。（12/9）

午餐會演講內容精華請參看第7-12頁。

**E**arlier, the Chamber's has organized a luncheon in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Founding of the PRC on the "Complementary Strengths of Hong Kong in National Development". **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman**, delivered welcome remarks. **Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development** and **Yang Yirui, Deputy Commissioner of MFA Commissioner's Office in the HKSAR** were invited to be the keynote speaker. They looked on ahead to the new opportunities from the "Belt and Road Initiatives" (B&R) and functionality of Hong Kong.

Their speeches were followed by a panel discussion where the guest speakers, including **Denis Yip, Commissioner for Belt and Road of Commerce and Economic Development Bureau**; **Wang Bing, Deputy Chief Executive of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited** and **Thomas So, Past President & Chairman of Belt and Road Committee of the Law Society of Hong Kong and Partner of Mayer Brown**, shared views on the issues about the prospect of Hong Kong enterprises and talents in the recent development of B&R. (12/9)

For the highlights of the speeches, please refer to P.7-P.12.





## 同賀 70周年國慶 Cheers to PRC's 70th Anniversary

**香**港工商界同胞慶祝國慶籌委會舉行“慶祝中華人民共和國成立70周年國慶酒會”。全國政協副主席董建華蒞臨支持，香港特別行政區署理行政長官張建宗、中央政府駐港聯絡辦副主任譚鐵牛、外交部駐港特派員公署副特派員趙建凱、解放軍駐港部隊副司令員

田永江及律政司司長鄭若驊擔任主禮嘉賓，聯同籌備委員會主席團成員、工商及社會各界友好逾500位嘉賓共賀國慶。(6/9)

此外，香港工商界婦女慶祝國慶籌委會舉行“慶祝中華人民共和國成立70週年午餐會”。全國政協梁振英副主席夫人梁唐青儀，全國政協常委、本會長蔡冠深，中國外交部駐港特派員公署謝鋒特派員夫人王丹，全國政協常委林淑儀，特區政府財經事務及庫務局常任秘書長（財經事務）李美嫦，全國人大常委會基本法委員會副主任譚惠珠，中華全國婦女聯合會聯絡部副部長趙紅菊，以及原中聯辦副主任陳鳳英應邀擔任主禮嘉賓。

籌委會主任委員蔡關穎琴聯同一眾副主任委員和顧問，與出席嘉賓歡聚一堂，共賀國慶。籌委會副主任委員冼婁文英、張惠萍及陳耘分別以英語、普通話及廣東話致祝酒辭，祝願國家日益富強、香港繁榮昌盛。(24/9) 





**H**ong Kong Business Sector held a reception to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. **Tung Chee-hwa, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC**, attended the reception in support. **Matthew Cheung, Acting Chief Executive of the HKSAR**; **Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR**; **Zhao Jiankai, Deputy Commissioner of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR**; **Tian Yongjiang, Deputy Commander of the People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison** and **Teresa Cheng, Secretary for Justice of Hong Kong**, were invited to be the officiating guests, and celebrated the National Day together with over 500 friends and guests from different social sectors. (6/9)

Adding to the joy was a celebrating luncheon held by the preparatory committee of women in the Hong Kong business community. **Regina Leung, wife of the Vice Chairman of the CPPCC CY Leung**; **Jonathan Choi, Standing Committee Member of the CPPCC and Chairman of the Chamber**;

**Wang Dan, wife of the Commissioner of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR Xie Feng**; **Lam Suk-ye, Standing Committee Member of the CPPCC**; **Michelle Li, Permanent Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Financial Services) of the HKSAR government**; **Maria Tam, Deputy Director of the Basic Law Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress**; **Zhao Hongju, Deputy Director of the Liaison Department of the All-China Women's Federation**, and **Chen Fengying, Former Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR** were invited to be officiating guests.

**Janice Choi, the Preparatory Committee's Chairman**, joined the Vice Chairmen and advisers of the Preparatory Committee to celebrate the national anniversary with the attendees. **Sin Lau Man-ying, Cheung Wai-ping** and **Cora Chan, the Preparatory Committee's Vice Chairmen**, made welcome speeches in English, Putonghua and Cantonese respectively. (24/9) 🔄





## 參觀電競場館 了解產業推廣 A Visit to E-sports Arena



**本** 會創科及創意文化委員會與青年委員會合辦專題活動，組織會員參觀亞洲最大型綜合電競館，實地了解電競場地的設備和運作；並邀請本會青年委員會常委、亞洲電子體育聯合會主席霍啟剛及香港電競總會主席周啟康擔任演講嘉賓，分享對電競運動推廣及產業發展的見解。

創科及創意文化委員會副主席邱達根負責主持對談環節，與兩位演講嘉賓及在場參加者交流區內推動電競文化的經驗和心得。除了參觀館內設施，參加者亦體驗了多個虛擬實境遊戲。(18/9) 



**T**he Chamber's InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee and Young Executives' Committee co-organized a visit to Cyber Games Arena, the biggest integrated e-sports hall in Asia, for getting better understanding on the facilities and operation of e-sport venue. **Kenneth Fok, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member of Young Executives' Committee and Chairman of Asian Electronic Sports Federation** and **Ryan Chow, Chairman of Esports Association**

**Hong Kong**, were invited as the speaker to share their views on promotion and prospect of e-sports.

They continued to share their experiences in promoting e-sport in a panel discussion moderated by **Duncan Chiu, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber's InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee**. Apart from visiting the facilities, participants also experienced several VR games in the Arena. (18/9) 📍



全國政協副主席、全國工商聯主席高雲龍（前排中）表示，香港在內地改革開放的進程中作出很大貢獻，包括中總在內的香港工商界過去幾十年來不僅把資金引進內地，更引進管理及技術，在推動國家發展、促進國家繁榮方面發揮重要作用。近年，隨着“一帶一路”及粵港澳大灣區建設不斷鋪開，香港可以發揮在金融、貿易、創科、專業服務等領域的優勢。(11/9)

**Gao Yunlong** (middle, front row), **Vice Chairman of the CPPCC, Chairman of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce**, praised Hong Kong for its great contribution to the process of China's reform and opening-up. Hong Kong business sector, including CGCC, provided capital, management and technology to the Mainland in the past decades, these are important for development and prosperity of the country. In recent years, as the policies of “Belt and



Road Initiative” and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area are taking out, Hong Kong can play its strength in the areas of finance, commerce, I&T and professional service.

## 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 山東省台港澳辦副主任尹曉民（前排右四）(10/9)  
Yin Xiaomin (forth from right, front row), Deputy Director of the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office of Shandong Province.

2. 東莞市工商聯黨組書記、東莞市總商會常務副主席陳國良（左）(27/9)  
Chen Guoliang (left), Secretary of the Leading Party Members' Group of Dongguan Federation of Industry and Commerce, Executive Vice Chairman of the Dongguan General Chamber of Commerce.

3. 中山大學粵港澳發展研究院顧問陳紹彬（右三）(19/9)  
Chen Shaobin (third from right), Consultant of the Institute of Guangdong Hong Kong and Macao Development Studies of Sun Yat-sen University.

## 會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 青年委員會邀請沙田警區行動主任總督察、2006年香港十大傑出青年林景昇擔任專題午餐會講者，分享擔任談判專家的難忘經歷，並淺談當中的技巧和策略。(27/9)  
**Sean Lin, Shatin Police District Operation Officer Chief Inspector** and **Hong Kong Ten Outstanding Young Persons 2016**, was invited to share his experience of being police negotiator in a luncheon organized by Young Executive's Committee.
2. 九龍西區聯絡處組團前往警務處西九龍總區探訪和慰問，支持警隊嚴正執法，獲警司馮永泉及總督察譚慧儀等接待。  
Kowloon West District Liaison Committee visited Kowloon West Police Region to express solicitude. **Fung Wing-chuen, Superintendent** and **Tam Wai-ye, Chief Inspector** received the delegation.

