

JUN 2020

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香港工業華麗轉身 MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION OF HONG KONG'S INDUSTRIES



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蔡冠深 博士
Dr Jonathan CHOI

走出低谷 重振經濟

SAFEGUARDING NATIONAL SECURITY IS BENEFICIAL TO HONG KONG'S LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT

本港新型冠狀病毒疫情漸趨緩和，當各界努力推動經濟復甦之際，社會暴力事件似有重臨跡象，令本已疲弱的經濟和營商前景雪上加霜。中央着手制訂港區國安法，有助穩定香港當前局面，恢復社會秩序，提振企業信心，保障大多數市民和工商企業的合法權益。

構建穩定環境

全國人大上月底表決通過有關建立健全香港特別行政區維護國家安全的法律制度和執行機制的決定，授權人大常委會制訂相關法律。立法主要針對顛覆政權、分裂國家等嚴重罪行，既不影響港資和外資在港的正常商業營運，一般市民享有的各項自由和權利仍受到《基本法》保障。

事實上，香港近一年來持續出現違法暴力及肆意破壞行為，嚴重衝擊本港法治核心價值，威脅市民大眾安全和公共秩序，損害營商環境，更出現公然挑戰國家主權和“一國兩制”底線，少數人士甚至引入外力干預、策動“港獨”等行徑，中央推動在港建立維護國家安全的法律制度，可堵塞香港成為顛覆國家的漏洞，長遠有利香港構建更穩定、更安全的營商環境，保障工商企業和社會民生正常運作，協助經濟盡快回復正軌。

攜手應對挑戰

面對內憂外患困擾，今年首季本港經濟大幅倒退8.9%，是有紀錄以來最大跌幅；2至4月份失業率上升至5.2%，創超過10年新高，且預期還會進一步惡化，本港勞動市場與營商前景均無可避免受到影響，對促進經濟復甦和社會穩定帶來障礙。我們樂見特區政府推出“保就業”計劃，相信有助僱主避免因經營困難而裁員甚至結業。此外，香港再出發大聯盟早前推動“同心抗疫不裁員”聯署行動，鼓勵工商各業為保就業出力，我亦希望中總會員能積極響應。

另外，最低工資委員會正就法定最低工資水平進行檢討。我們認為，本港經濟與營商環境正遭遇前所未見的重大考驗，特別是中美貿易、社會事件以至新型冠狀病毒疫情等不明朗因素，各行各業均承受不同程度打擊，凍薪減薪、要求員工放無薪假、裁員、縮減業務規模甚至結業等情況愈趨增加，若此際再要面對最低工資上調帶來的勞工成本壓力，企業將難以調撥資源應對。我們認為當局應考慮凍結新一輪最低工資水平，甚至可能要考慮就工資水平作適當下調，避免為企業經營及整體營商環境造成進一步衝擊，待經濟情況穩定後才再研究恢復向上調整。

深化灣區聯繫

香港正歷經近十年來首次經濟衰退，後續的營商前景也存在許多不確定性；但無論如何，盡快恢復正常經濟秩序始終是當務之急，李克強總理在今年兩會政府工作報告亦強調要集中精力抓好穩就業保民生。憑藉背靠祖國的獨特優勢，香港應積極抓住內地出台的多項刺激經濟民生舉措，特別是用好粵港澳大灣區的惠港政策，加快融入大灣區建設發展藍圖。

早前，內地發佈《關於金融支援粵港澳大灣區建設的意見》，擴大對外開放創新，為香港金融行業帶來龐大發展商機。隨着疫情在大灣區已基本受控，區內人流、物流、資金流、信息流應盡快恢復自由流通，並在疫情過後能逐步實現真正融合和無縫對接。大灣區更可主動加強推動創科合作，透過成立粵港澳科技委員會，統籌區內創科產業的政策規劃、發展與管理，並深化區內科研人員交流往來，加快打造大灣區成為國際科技創新中心。

總括而言，在國家安全得到切實保障下，“一國兩制”才能行穩致遠，社會秩序才可早日重回正軌，

“ 惟有構建和諧穩定的社會環境，香港工商各業才能有安全和穩定的經營環境，社會各界才可集中精力聚焦經濟民生發展，合力推動香港重新出發。

Social harmony and stability are conducive to a safe and stable business environment, which allows the community to focus on promoting economic and social developments and Hong Kong to embark on a new journey. ”

重拾經濟民生穩定發展。惟有構建和諧穩定的社會環境，香港才能發揮自身所長，服務國家所需，工商各業才能有安全和穩定的經營環境，社會各界才可集中精力聚焦經濟民生發展，合力推動香港重新出發。🌀

As the COVID-19 situation in Hong Kong improves and various sectors are trying to revive the local economy, violent incidents seem to be reemerging in the community, adding burden to the fragile economy and business environment. The Central government's national security legislation can stabilize the social situation and protect the legal rights of the majority of Hong Kong residents and businesses.

Ensuring a stable environment

In late May, the National People's Congress approved resolution to impose national security legislation in Hong Kong and entrusted its Standing Committee to make Hong Kong national security laws in such a way that the legislation will not affect the normal operation of Hong Kong and foreign investors while the *Basic Law* will still protect the freedoms and rights of Hong Kong residents.

Illegal violent behaviors challenge the rule of law, threaten public safety and social order, and harm the business environment. A few individuals even facilitate foreign intervention and instigate the independence of Hong Kong. The national security legislation can prevent Hong Kong from becoming a national security loophole. In the long run, it is crucial for the creation of a more stable and secure business environment which will in turn protect companies and people's livelihood.

Tackling the challenge in solidarity

Hong Kong's economy shrank 8.9% in the first quarter of 2020, the worst decline on record. Unemployment rate hit a 10-year high between February and April, up 5.2% and is expected to worsen. We welcome the "Employment Support Scheme" launched by the HKSAR government, which we believe will help business owners avoid having to dismiss their employees or shut down their businesses. I also hope CGCC members can support the signature campaign

initiated by "Hong Kong Coalition" to encourage businesses to secure employment.

On another note, the Minimum Wage Commission is currently reviewing the legislated minimum wage. We believe that many industries have suffered in varying degrees and more and more businesses are downsizing or even closing down. Businesses may not be able to redeploy resources to cope with increased labor cost resulting from an increased minimum wage. We believe the authorities should consider freezing the minimum wage level or even adjust it downward to avoid dealing a further blow to the business environment.

Deepening connection in the Greater Bay Area

For the first time in a decade, Hong Kong finds itself in an economic recession. It is an urgent task to restore economic order. Premier Li Keqiang emphasized in the government work report at the Two Sessions this year that effort should be focused on safeguarding employment and livelihood for the people. With backing from the motherland, Hong Kong should actively grasp the opportunities arising from the various Mainland policies aimed at stimulating economic and social developments, and speed up its integration into the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) development blueprint.

With the COVID-19 situation basically under control in the Greater Bay Area, the free flow of people, products, capital and information within the area should be resumed as soon as possible. Once the COVID-19 pandemic is over, seamless integration of the Greater Bay Area cities should be gradually realized. The cities can also strengthen cooperation in the area of information and technology (I&T) through such means as setting up a dedicated committee to coordinate the policy planning, development and management of the I&T sectors and deepen exchange among the researchers and professionals in the Greater Bay Area.

To sum up, social order will be restored only when national security is safeguarded. Social harmony and stability are conducive to a safe and stable business environment, which allows the community to focus on promoting economic and social developments and Hong Kong to embark on a new journey. 🌀



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



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霍震寰 Ian Fok



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為國獻策 為港建言

Suggestions for Hong Kong and the Country

本會多位首長身兼全國人大代表或全國政協委員，他們早前出席“兩會”，就國家及香港的經濟發展、社會民生，以至新冠肺炎疫情應對等議題發表己見，積極參政議政。

Many of the Chamber's office bearers serve as NPC Deputies or CPPCC National Committee Members. Earlier, they attended the annual plenary sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC National Committee ("Two Sessions") to express their views on issues such as the economic development and social livelihoods of the country and Hong Kong as well as the response to the COVID-19 pandemic, actively participating themselves in discussion of national affairs.

蔡冠深：聯東盟與西南 提振灣區合作

面 對疫情，經濟面臨重大挑戰，本會會長蔡冠深（全國政協常委）於今屆“兩會”呈交的多份提案中，聯手大灣區及東盟以提振香港經濟，屬首要內容。

蔡冠深認為，全球經濟一體化是必由之路，因此香港必須爭取在“區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定”（RCEP）成員國經濟活動中發揮獨特作用，以進一步鞏固與東盟等傳統市場的緊密合作。他表示，中央政府宜更好利用香港的中介平台優勢，促進內地、香港和東盟互惠發展。在粵港澳大灣區方面，他留意到三地種種差異構成了區際壁壘，成為灣區建設中最大的短板，並深感未來大灣區建設應更好利用民間團體，例如“粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟”去年四月在東京舉辦的大灣區推介會，便獲眾多企業家及官員出席，帶來示範作用。



全國政協副主席梁振英（右）與蔡冠深共同主持政協小組討論會。
A group discussion was co-hosted by Vice-Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee CY Leung (right) and Choi.

從大灣區往外看，蔡冠深留意到雲南自貿試驗區的發展。此舉除促進雲南創新合作發展，更能有效對接京津冀、長三角、大灣區、西部大開發等國家戰略，有利提升國家面向南亞、東南亞輻射中心的實力。因此，他提議建立滇港深度合作示範區，推動先行先試，冀在雲南與大灣區聯動過程中，進一步發揮香港作用。

今年的兩會工作報告沒有提及 GDP 的增速目標，而是更關注穩就業保民生。蔡冠深形容，這是相當“實事求是，以人為本”的舉措。此外今年赴京一眾委員要經過嚴格檢測，而且出入受限制，蔡冠深認為是疫情之下的合理做法。會期縮短卻內容無減，反映出會議效率提高，成果值得肯定。

曾智明：應追認殉職醫護為烈士

新冠肺炎疫情爆發以來，醫生和護士一直謹守抗疫最前線，當中不少更因此獻出寶貴生命。本會副會長（全國政協委員）曾智明認為，疫症是和平年代的戰爭，疫症是一場沒有硝煙的戰爭，疫區是名副其實的“戰時狀態”。疫情一旦發生，普通人的第一念頭是躲避和安全撤退，但醫護人員卻是肩負神聖職責，勇作“逆行者”，為戰勝疫情作出英勇奉獻，甚至不惜犧牲性命，實是可歌可泣。他建議殉職醫生護士應獲追認為烈士。

曾智明表示，“養兵千日用兵一時”的軍人為人民的犧牲無疑值得尊重，但身為平民的醫護為社會犧牲也不可輕視。因此，不僅應在人格上予以他們最隆重的褒揚，也要在經濟上給予最認真的撫恤。“醫護是真正為保衛或搶救人民生命壯烈犧牲者，而國家遭逢危難之際，他們逆行赴湯，臨危受命，置生死度外，傷亡皆為戰傷、陣亡。故此不應以工傷視之，傷者當照軍功撫恤，犧牲當以烈士待之。”

依據國家《烈士褒揚條例》：凡是“在依法查處違法犯罪行為、執行國家安全工作任務、執行反恐怖任務和處置突發事件中犧牲的；搶險救災或者其他為了搶救、保護國家財產、集體財產、公民生命財產犧牲的；在執行外交任務或者國家派遣的對外援助、維持國際和平任務中犧牲的；在執行武器裝備科研試驗任務中犧牲的；其他犧牲情節特別突出，堪為楷模的”，都可以評定為“烈士”。

因此，曾智明建議追認在抗擊新冠疫情中不幸因公殉職的醫生護士為“烈士”；建立“抗擊新型冠狀病毒肺炎醫護紀念碑”；並設立“中國醫護特別後援基金”，對所有在抗擊疫情中，以及今後在各種救災中殉職的醫生護士，乃至今後所有在醫療崗位上因突發事件受到傷害的醫生護士，都由此基金給予高於普通工傷的撫恤。

王惠貞：講好中國抗疫故事 助港融入國家發展

新冠肺炎疫情席捲全球，中國致力做好自身防疫抗疫的同時，亦積極幫助其他國家。本會副會長（全國政協提案委員會副主任、全國政協委員）王惠貞指出，中國至今已對近百個國家提供醫療物資援助，並向19個國家派遣了醫療隊，還以視頻方式向200多個國家和地區介紹診療經驗。中國用真誠有力的行動，為佑護世界人民生命安全作出巨大貢獻。但一些西方政客為推卸自身防疫不力的責任，利用媒體醜化中國，並藉此打壓中國。她認為，講好中國防疫故事來反擊國際上不懷好意的抹黑，是具有迫切性和必要性。



王惠貞建議，國家應推動官方和民間共同努力，形成全社會、寬領域、多角度的完整敘事方式，全面深入講述中國舉國上下齊心協力抗擊疫情、搶救生命的動人故事，體現中國在國際抗疫合作的重要作用，充分彰顯大國形象。

她期望中央能夠牽頭推動，形成傳播合力；同時善運新媒體，並借國際主流媒體、華人華僑、留學生力量，一同講好中國抗疫故事；而香港作為世界人流、物流、服務流、資金流與資訊流最為融通的地区之一，具備建立中國故事海外傳播中心的獨特優勢，應善加利用。

此外，王惠貞認為祖國是香港發展的強大後盾，促進香港融入國家發展大局、把握國家發展機遇，同時發揮香港所長、配合國家所需，實現兩地雙贏發展，實是至為必要。對此，她有如下建議：

一、發揮香港優勢、推動“一帶一路”發展。香港的法律、金融、會計等專業服務屬全國最優秀，香港應致力為中國對外開放、招商引資、吸引人才提供“香港智慧”。二、加快專業資格互認，提升內地專業服務水準。此舉不但為香港專業人士提供廣闊發展空間，亦有利帶動內地專業服務水準提高。三、進一步創造條件，吸引港青到內地就業、創業和生活，提升其國家認同；四、進一步簡化稅收手續、出資實施細則，吸引更多澳港人士到大灣區發展，促進香港更好地融入國家發展。

李應生：促進兩地中醫藥一體化發展

本會副會長（全國人大代表）李應生關注的議題為“振興中醫藥發展”。他指出在今年新冠肺炎疫情下，國家採用中西醫結合治療，成功提高了治癒率。在可見的未來，中西醫結合治療將是日後醫療系統發展的一大趨勢。因此，他提出了“興建大灣區中醫藥城，打造中醫藥發展高地”等建議，希望可於大灣區內建立試點，加強中成藥互通機制，促進中西醫結合人才交流培訓，組建兩地中醫藥臨床數據庫，實行內地香港中醫藥發展一體化，推廣中醫藥踏上世界舞台。

與此同時，本屆人大會議另一焦點是通過訂立港區國安法。李應生認為，中央對香港是一直極度信任，無奈經過一連串暴亂事件，經慎重考慮後，人大常委會不得不提出維護國家安全的法例，以保障國家及香港的整體安全利益，這也是我們絕大多數市民的意願。他指出，本次訂立法例，只是明確針對一小撮意圖分裂國家的港獨份子。透過立法，使得社會長治久安，一國兩制得以行穩致遠，市民才能安居樂業。

至於今次赴京，李應生稱深深感受到國家嚴謹的防疫措施及防控決心，堅持把人民生命安全和身體健康放在第一位，本着公開、透明、負責任態度，及時通報疫情訊息，以一個14億人口發展中的國家，能短時間內有效控制疫情，實在表現我國齊心抗疫，民族團結之精神。參會人士除要全程戴上口罩外，並須提前出發到深圳做核酸檢測，



抵京後再進行二次複檢，以策安全。國家的防控工作嚴謹認真，值得世界學習。

胡曉明：重衛生保健康 民法典利長遠

本會副會長（全國人大代表）胡曉明堅決維護“一國兩制”，並就香港政經、公共衛生健康及科技能源等方面呈交了八份建議。

在本地時政方面，胡曉明認為必須維護“一國兩制”行穩致遠，促進大灣區成為世界級金融、商業和科技新樞紐，並利用大灣區作為香港進一步加快發展的契機。在疫情尚未完全有效遏制的目前，胡曉明認為應該嚴禁販賣與食用野生動物，亦應加強應對公共衛生危機，並可藉此機會推動智慧健康養生產業。在科技能源問題上，關注體育的他指出有必要加強推動體育科技以建設體育強國，亦應持續理順創新科技發展的產業生態。他並提倡多使用清潔能源，以保障環境可供持續發展。

胡曉明指出，今屆“兩會”其中一項重要成果是表決通過了《中華人民共和國民法典》。他闡釋，這是新中國成立以來首部以“法典”命名的法律，是一部固根本、穩預期、利長遠的基礎性法律。香港工商界在內地營商及生活將有更全面的法律保障及依據，在更理想、平等的營商環境下發展，將可創造更多機遇。此外，他亦表明全力支持合情合理合憲合法的港區國安法，相信香港在有關法律完成立法後可回復安寧和活力。

對於今年“兩會”的安排，胡曉明形容為嚴謹、認真及細緻。上京前停留深圳一晚檢疫，在京九天的生活過得非常規律與特別。他憶述，最令他印象深刻的是工作人員安排非常周到與細心，一人一桌用餐確保衛生之外，每天也提供獨立包裝的防疫用品，並定期消毒酒店的公用設施，其中升降機地面也貼上保持距離的提示。

陳仲尼：應強化金融科技行業監管

中國金融科技火速發展的時代，部份監管問題卻一直懸而未決。事實上，監管科技一直是中國金融科技行業發展的重要組成部分，也是監管部門關注的重點領域。本會副會長（全國政協委員）陳仲尼認為，深思並解決行業存在的問題和風險隱患，是促進互聯網金融健康有序發展的重要議題。

陳仲尼表示，由於互聯網世界難以全面監控，部分互聯網金融業務游離於監管之外，或利用現有分業監管的空白進行套利。而部分大型互聯網企業基本上已變身成金融控股集團，從事金融相關業務卻不直接受到監管。同時，因互聯網金融進入門檻相對傳統金融業低，惟很多資訊安全技术風險較高，形成重大網絡安全風險。

此外，互聯網金融平台對借款人的財務情況亦難以查明真偽，而網上金融申請者多屬中低收入人士或中小微企業，其償債能力、財務資訊或會存在謊報漏報現象，多重借貸和重複授信等問題頻生，令整個金融體系風險增加。與此同時，互聯網技術雖已成熟，但若網絡軟硬體或基礎協定出現故障，整個互聯網金融交易將面臨網絡全面癱瘓風險。

陳仲尼建議，應嚴格落實金融持牌經營原則，把好企業入場關卡，對任何未經許可開展金融業務者，應加強查處、提高違法成本，並強制把互聯網企業控股形成的控股集團納入監管範圍；同時應定明監管底線，明確互聯網金融准入門檻，如網絡技術安全標準、客戶資料保存標準和網絡危機應對及通報等，加快互聯網金融技術規則和國家標準制定。

由於互聯網金融依靠電力，為避免因天災演變成的金融突發性危機，當局應制定一系列應急方案，使業界在天然災難下，減低重大金融損失。而為防止有人借互聯網金融監管漏洞惡意逃債，建議強制將所有持牌互聯網金融公司納入徵信系統，避免潛在的金融風險。



霍震寰：改革醫療衛生 弘揚傳統文化

雖然新冠肺炎疫情於今稍緩，然而各方仍不宜鬆懈。本會永遠榮譽會長（全國人大代表）霍震寰認為，這是改善醫療體制、促進人民健康的契機，故於今屆“兩會”他就醫療衛生、中醫藥及武術發展等方面共提交四份建議。

霍震寰指出，粵港澳大灣區之間的人員貨物往來越來越頻繁，但目前針對大灣區公共衛生醫療統籌協調的法律基礎和制度保障仍待加強。三地仍缺乏公共衛生醫療資訊資料的長效、即時監測與溝通機制，未必能有效應付突發公共衛生事件。故他建議要從法律、制度保障、資訊溝通等多方面努力，建設公共衛生醫療合作平台。此外，霍震寰亦指新冠疫情反映國民的衛生習慣和國家公共衛生服務體系仍有不少改善空間，他認為可從教育、日常生活、武術訓練等築牢“健康中國”防護牆。

至於文化方面，霍震寰認為中醫藥是祖國前人留下的巨大寶藏，可惜至今傳承與發展未如人意，故應該趁如今中華民族復興之時，讓中醫藥在新時代重塑輝煌。他在提案中指出，中醫藥可從制度、教育等方面着手改革，例如制訂“中醫保護法”、推廣“中醫藥進校園”，讓中醫藥承擔起向世界輸出中國文化價值的使命。另外長年關注武術發展的他亦提到，當前中國武術發展仍存不足，他深感此項國術應該更重視理論研究，配合制度完善，實行現代化管理一眾協會及社團組織，期望中國武術能重新發揚於全國以至全世界。

方文雄：國家安全立法保香港繁榮穩定

本會永遠榮譽會長（全國政協委員）方文雄歡迎擬議的港區國安法草案，以保障香港長期繁榮穩定和特殊地位。傳

統基金會於2020年將新加坡取代了香港，評為世界上最自由經濟體，而香港從1995年至2019年一直排名榜首，去年六月以來發生的社會動盪，令香港首次失去這個寶座。方文雄認為，最重要的並非排名，而是“一國兩制”下的長期繁榮穩定對香港的發展至關重要。

他慨嘆，香港商界人士因這場無休止的社會動盪而失去信心，不少企業花了多年心血才建立起來，一旦被淘汰便難以捲土重來。許多中小企業在新冠肺炎疫情的隧道盡頭看到光明，但卻擔心持續的社會動盪會再次迎來黑暗。他強調，香港企業已習慣周期性的經濟波動，每次都能安渡難關，但那是在沒有社會動盪的前提下才得以成功。

方文雄續指，不少中小企均表示寧願虧損離開市場，也不願繼續經營下去。儘管租金大幅降低，但幾個月來的動盪令他們對個人和客戶的安全產生不可預測的恐懼。大多數企業對政治不感興趣，他們只希望為自己、家人和員工謀取安定生活。只要有法律和秩序，顧客便可放心地去社交、享用美食以及購物。大家都衷心希望香港早日重回正軌，恢復和平安寧，經濟繁榮也指日可待。

因此方文雄認為，擬議中的國安法令香港得到營救。香港不是唯一一個獲得國家安全法規保護的城市，多年來，大多數西方國家都通過並不斷收緊國家安全法例。以澳門為例，當地有國家安全法，但居民過着正常的生活。若不違反法律，根本無需要擔心，這與香港其他法律並無二致。

他認為擬議立法還將帶來其他好處，包括迅速恢復自由日和夜間娛樂業務；加強外資在香港設立總部之吸引力，為本地人和外籍人士提供更多就業機會；減少恐怖活動的風險，為世界和平與地區穩定發展作出貢獻，而這也是習近平主席提出的“邁向人類命運共同體”的其中一步。👉



Jonathan Choi: Connecting with ASEAN and the South West China to Boost Cooperation with the Greater Bay Area

In response to the severely challenging economy amidst the current pandemic, **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman (CPPCC National Standing Committee Member)** submitted a few proposals during this year's "Two Sessions". His primary foci are to link up the Greater Bay Area and the ASEAN to help revive Hong Kong's economy.

Acknowledging that economic globalization is inevitable, Choi believed Hong Kong must strive to put its unique function in the economic activities in the member countries of the "Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership" (RCEP) into full play to further consolidate its close collaboration with traditional markets such as the ASEAN. Choi reckoned the Central Government should make better use of Hong Kong's strength as an intermediary platform to promote the mutually beneficial development amongst the mainland, Hong Kong and ASEAN. In terms of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), Choi noted that the various differences amongst the three places have become their barriers and the weakest link in the construction of the Greater Bay Area. He also felt strongly that the future construction of the Greater Bay Area should make better use of community bodies. "Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union", for example, hosted an exemplary promotion briefing of the Greater Bay Area in Tokyo in April 2019, which was attended by many entrepreneurs and government officials.

Looking out from the Greater Bay Area, Choi noted the development of the Yunnan Pilot Free Trade Zone. The initiative did not only promote innovation in Yunnan's collaboration, but also

effectively aligned with the national strategies in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Greater Yangtze River Delta, the Greater Bay Area and the Western Development Policy. It is favourable for improving Yunnan's strengths in establishing itself as a centre that drives the development of South and Southeast Asia. Choi proposed to set up a demonstrative zone for deepened cooperation between Yunnan and Hong Kong and to initiate a pilot program, hoping to further exert Hong Kong's function in connecting Yunnan and the Greater Bay Area.

While the target GDP growth was not mentioned in the work report in this year's "Two Sessions", a stronger emphasis has been placed on stabilizing employment and the livelihood of Chinese nationals. Choi described such measures as very practical and human-oriented. On the other hand, all committee members visiting Beijing this year went through stringent tests and their movement were also restricted. Choi thought these measures are reasonable during the current pandemic. Although the duration of the sessions was shortened, its contents were not. This demonstrated the high efficiency in the meetings and such outcomes should be recognized.

Ricky Tsang: Doctors and Nurses Died on Duty should be Posthumously Recognized as Martyrs

Doctors and nurses have always been at the forefront fighting against the COVID-19 pandemic since its onset, with many of them sacrificing their precious lives as a result. **Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice-chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, believes that the pandemic is a peacetime war without smoke from guns, and the affected areas are veritably in a "wartime state". At the onset of the pandemic, the first thought of ordinary people was to escape and retreat safely, but medical personnel

have been courageous in going against their natural instinct to shoulder their sacred duty, making heroic dedications to overcome the pandemic even at the cost of their lives, which is truly touching and commendable. He suggested that doctors and nurses who have lost their lives on the line of duty should be posthumously recognized as martyrs.

Tsang said that while well-trained military personnel who have sacrificed for the people are undoubtedly worthy of respect, the sacrifice of doctors and nurses as civilians should not be underestimated. Hence, we not only should give them the most solemn praise for their integrity, but also the sincerest financial relief. “Doctors and nurses are true heroes sacrificing themselves to defend or save people’s lives, and when the country is in distress, they go against their natural instinct, putting their own lives in danger without fear. Their injury or death is a result of their battle against the pandemic. Thus, their injury or death should not be regarded as work related. Those injured should be rewarded according to military merits, while those who have sacrificed their lives should be treated as martyrs.”

According to *China’s Regulations on Honouring Martyrs*: martyrs refer to citizens who have sacrificed themselves when investigating and punishing illegal criminal activities in accordance with law, carrying out tasks in relation to national security or counter-terrorism or disposing of emergency incidents; in emergency rescue and disaster relief or in any other rescue and protection of national assets, collective assets, and life and properties of citizens; when carrying out tasks regarding foreign affairs or tasks in relation to foreign aid and international peacekeeping assigned by the State; in carrying out scientific research testing tasks on weapons; or whoever makes such outstanding sacrifices in any other aspect that he/she can be a role model.

Therefore, Tsang suggested to recognize doctors and nurses who unfortunately died in the line of duty in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic as “martyrs”; erect a monument in memory of doctors and nurses who fought against the COVID-19 pandemic; and set up a special support fund for China’s doctors and nurses so that all doctors and nurses who die in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic or in various future disaster relief efforts or are injured due to emergencies while in a medical position are accordingly given a higher level of care than ordinary workers.

Connie Wong: Tell a Good Story about China’s Pandemic Fight and Help Hong Kong Integrate into National Development

With the COVID-19 pandemic spreading across the world, China has been actively helping other countries while striving to put the pandemic under control domestically. **Connie Wong, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman (Deputy Director of the Committee for Handling Proposals of CPPCC and CPPCC National Committee Member)**, noted that China has so far provided medical supplies to nearly 100 countries, dispatched medical teams to 19 countries and shared its medical experience with over 200 countries and regions via videos. China has made tremendous contributions to protect the lives and safety of people around the world through sincere and effectual actions. However, some Western politicians used the media to slander China to shirk their own responsibilities for poor pandemic control as well as to contain China. In her view, it is urgent and necessary to tell a good story about China’s pandemic control to counter the malicious smear against the country.



Wong suggested that the country should drive joint efforts between the government and the people to form a complete, society-wide, broad-ranging and multi-perspective narrative to tell comprehensive, in-depth and moving stories about China's concerted efforts as a people to combat the pandemic and save lives, reflecting the country's important role in international cooperation against the pandemic and fully highlighting its image as a great power.

She hopes that the Central Government will spearhead joint communication efforts and leverage new media and the power of international mainstream media, overseas Chinese and overseas students to correctly tell stories about China's efforts in combating the pandemic. For Hong Kong, as it is one of the most well-connected areas in the world for the flow of people, logistics, services, capital and information, it should leverage its unique strengths of establishing overseas communication centers for telling China's stories.

In addition, Wong believes that as China is a strong backing for Hong Kong's development, it is essential to promote Hong Kong's integration into the country's overall development and capture the country's development opportunities while maximizing its strengths to meet the country's needs to achieve win-win development for both places. In this regard, she has the following suggestions:

1. Leverage Hong Kong's strengths for the development of the "Belt and Road" Initiative. As its legal, financial, accounting and other professional services are among the best in the country, Hong Kong should strive to provide "Hong Kong wisdom" for China to open up to the rest of the world as well as attract investment and talent.
2. Accelerate mutual recognition of professional qualifications. This will not only provide Hong Kong professionals with a broad space for development, but also help raise the standard of professional services in the Mainland.
3. Further create conditions to entice young Hong Kongers to work, start business and live in the Mainland in order to enhance their national identity.
4. Further simplify tax procedures and introduce detailed implementation rules to attract more people from Macao and Hong Kong to the Greater Bay Area and promote Hong Kong's better integration into national development.

Tommy Li: Promote Integrated TCM Development in both Places

Tommy Li, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy), focused on the topic "revitalizing the development of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM)". He noted that China has successfully improved the cure rate by integrating TCM and western medicine amid this year's COVID-19 pandemic. Integrated therapy with TCM and western medicine will be a major trend in medical system development in the foreseeable future. Therefore, he put forward proposals such as "building a TCM city in the Greater Bay Area and making it a leading player in TCM development". He hoped that a pilot can be set up in the Greater Bay Area to strengthen the interconnection mechanism for traditional Chinese patent medicines, promote the exchange and training of talents in integrated TCM and Western medicine, and set up a clinical database on TCM in Hong Kong and the Mainland for the integrated development of TCM in both places and propel TCM to the world stage.

Meanwhile, another focus of this year's annual NPC session was the adoption of the national security law for Hong Kong. Li believes that the Central Government has always placed great trust in

Hong Kong. However, following a series of riots, the NPC Standing Committee, after careful consideration, has no alternative but to put forward legislation to safeguard national security in order to protect the overall security interests of the country and Hong Kong, which is also the will of the vast majority of our citizens. He pointed out that the enactment of the law is aimed specifically at a small group of Hong Kong independence activists who intend to split the country. For citizens to live in peace and work in contentment, it is necessary to use legislation to ensure the long-term security and stability of the society and maintain the steady sustainability of the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.

Regarding his trip to Beijing, Li said that he deeply felt the country's determination and strict measures to control the pandemic. Insisting on putting people's lives and health first, it reported on the pandemic in an open, transparent, responsible and timely manner. As a developing country with 1.4 billion people, China's feat in effectively controlling the pandemic in a short period of time is a demonstration of its spirit of national unity and solidarity. Besides wearing a mask, participants of the session had to set off earlier to Shenzhen for a nucleic acid test and then undergo another test upon arrival in Beijing to ensure safety. It is worthy for the rest of the world to learn from the country's rigorous and conscientious efforts to control the pandemic.

Herman Hu: Emphasis on Hygiene and Health Protection; Civil Code has Long-Term Benefits

Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy), is committed to upholding the "One Country, Two Systems" principle and submitted eight proposals on Hong Kong's politics, economy, public hygiene and health, technology and energy.



Regarding local politics, Hu believes it is necessary to keep the “One Country, Two Systems” principle stable and far-reaching, promote the Greater Bay Area as a new world-class financial, commercial and technological hub, and use the Greater Bay Area as an opportunity for Hong Kong to further accelerate its development. At a time when the pandemic is not yet fully contained effectively, Hu believes that the sale and consumption of wild animals should be strictly prohibited and the response to public health crisis should be strengthened, which could be used as an opportunity to promote the development of smart health and wellness industries. Regarding technology and energy, sports-focused Hu pointed out the need to step up promotion of sports technology in order to build the country into a strong sports power and continuously rationalise the industrial ecology for innovation and technology (I&T) development. He also advocated greater use of clean energy to ensure the sustainable development of the environment.

Hu noted that one of the important outcomes of this year’s “Two Sessions” was the adoption of the *Civil Code* of the People’s Republic of China. He explained that as the new China’s first law code since its founding, the *Civil Code* is a fundamental law with a solid foundation, stable expectations and long-term benefits. The Hong Kong business community will have a more comprehensive legal protection and basis for doing business and living in the Mainland, enabling them to create more opportunities while developing in a more ideal and equal business environment. In addition, he expressed his full support for a reasonable and constitutional national security law for Hong Kong and is convinced that Hong Kong would regain peace and vitality once the relevant legislation is completed.

Hu described the arrangements for this year’s “Two Sessions” as rigorous, conscientious and meticulous. After staying in Shenzhen for a one-night quarantine before going to Beijing, his life has been very regular and special during his nine days in Beijing. He recalled that he was most impressed by the very thoughtful and careful

arrangements made by the staff. Besides the one-person-one-table system for dining, they provided individually packaged anti-epidemic supplies every day and regularly disinfected the hotel’s public facilities, with distance-keeping reminders placed on lift floors.

Rock Chen: Regulation of Fintech Industry should be Strengthened

In the era of rapid development of fintech (financial technology) in China, some regulatory issues have remained unresolved. In fact, regulation of technology has always been an important part of the development of China’s fintech industry and a focus area for regulatory authorities. **Rock Chen, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, believes that reflecting on and addressing the industry’s problems and potential risks is important in promoting the healthy and orderly development of Internet finance.

According to Chen, because it is difficult to fully monitor and control the internet world, some Internet financial services are not regulated or exploit the gaps in the existing sector-based regulatory system for profits. Also, some large Internet companies have basically become financial holding groups engaging in financial-related businesses without direct regulation. At the same time, because the barriers to entry for Internet finance are lower than those in the traditional financial industry, many information security technologies carry high risks, which poses a significant cybersecurity risk.

Moreover, it is difficult for internet finance platforms to ascertain the authenticity of the borrower’s financial situation and most online financial applicants are low- and middle-income individuals or MSMEs that might falsely report or underreport their solvency and financial information, with frequent issues such as multiple borrowing



and repeated granting of loans exposing the entire financial system to higher risks. Meanwhile, although the internet technology is mature, the entire internet financial transaction will face the risk of a complete network paralysis should the network hardware/software or underlying protocols fail.

Chen suggested to strictly enforce the principle of licensing financial operations to safeguard the barriers of entry for businesses, step up punishment and increase the cost of violation for anyone conducting financial business without permission, and mandatorily include holding groups formed by Internet enterprises in the scope of regulation. At the same time, set the regulatory baseline and define the entry criteria for Internet finance, such as network technology security standards, customer data retention standards and cyber crisis response and notification, and accelerate the formulation of Internet financial technology rules and national standards.

As internet finance relies on electricity, to cope with any sudden financial crisis caused by natural disasters, the authorities should formulate a series of contingency plans to enable the business community to reduce major financial losses in the event of natural disasters. To prevent people from taking advantage of the loopholes in the regulation of Internet finance for malicious debt evasion, he suggested that all licensed Internet finance companies must mandatorily be included in the credit reporting system to avoid potential financial risks.

Ian Fok: Reforming Healthcare and Promoting Traditional Culture

While the COVID-19 outbreak has shown signs of slowing down, no precautionary measure should be relaxed. **Ian Fok, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (NPC Deputy)**, thought this is a great opportunity to improve the healthcare system and to promote the nation's health. Therefore, in this year's "Two Sessions", he submitted four proposals in the areas of healthcare, Chinese medicine, and the development of martial arts.

Fok pointed out that while the flow of people and goods within the Greater Bay Area is frequent, there is still much room for strengthening in terms of the legal basis and systemic protection that target the coordination of public health in the Greater Bay Area. An immediate monitoring and communication mechanism regarding public health information of the three areas is still lacking. As a result, effective response to contingency public health incidents may not be possible for the time being. As such, he proposed that more work should be done in the legal, system protection and information communication aspects, and a co-operation platform for public health should be set up. Besides, Fok also pointed out that the COVID-19 outbreak has highlighted much room for improvement in the hygiene habits of Chinese nationals, as well as in the service system of public health in China. He opined that a strong "Healthy China" protective barrier can be built through education, day-to-day habits, and martial arts training.

In terms of culture, Fok reckoned that Chinese medicine is a treasure left to us by the predecessors of our motherland. However, the passing on and development of Chinese medicine are yet to be satisfactory. As such, we should ride on this very time of the revival of the Chinese nation, and work to bring glory back to Chinese medicine in the new era. He pointed out in his proposal that the reform of Chinese medicine can take place in its system and education. For example, a law to protect Chinese medicine can be formulated, and Chinese medicine can be promoted in school, and Chinese medicine can be empowered to shoulder the mission

of exporting Chinese cultural value to the world. Furthermore, as a long-term advocate to the development of martial arts, Fok mentioned there is still inadequacy in its growth. He believed that this national art should place a stronger focus on theoretical studies. It should be complemented by a comprehensive system, and various associations and organizations should be managed in a modernized way. He hoped that Chinese martial arts can once again be popularized throughout China and even across the world.


David Fong: National Security Law will Keep Hong Kong Prosperous and Stable

David Fong, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member), welcomes the proposed national security law for Hong Kong as it will safeguard the city's long-term prosperity, stability and special status. In 2020, Heritage Foundation replaced Hong Kong with Singapore as the world's freest economy. Hong Kong's economy was rated the freest in the world from 1995 through 2019, but it lost its throne due to the social turmoil occurring since June last year. In Fong's view, ranking is not the most important thing. Instead, long-term prosperity stability under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle is crucial to Hong Kong's development.

He lamented that members of the Hong Kong business community have lost confidence because of the endless social turmoil. Many businesses have taken years to build up, once eliminated, they will unlikely be able to make a comeback. Many SMEs can see the light at the end of the COVID-19 pandemic tunnel, but worry that the ongoing social unrest will cast them into darkness again. He stressed that Hong Kong businesses managed to overcome difficulties every time as they are accustomed to cyclical economic fluctuations, but only in the absence of social turmoil.

Fong added that many SMEs indicated they would rather leave the market with a loss than continue to operate. Despite a significant reduction in rents, the unrest of the past few months has caused them to have unpredictable fears for the safety of themselves and customers. Most businesses are not interested in politics. They just want to seek a stable life for themselves, their families and their employees. As long as there is law and order, customers can feel comfortable socialising, enjoying food and shopping. Everyone sincerely hopes that Hong Kong will soon return to the right track to peace and tranquillity, with economic prosperity also just around the corner.

Fong therefore believes that the proposed national security law will rescue Hong Kong. Hong Kong is not the only city to be protected by national security regulations. Most Western countries have passed and continued to tighten national security legislation over the years. Macao is a case in point. It has a national security law, but its residents live a normal life. There is no need to worry if you do not violate the law, which is no different from other laws in Hong Kong.

He believes that the proposed legislation will bring other benefits, including the rapid restoration of free individual travel and night entertainment; increased attraction of foreign investors to establish headquarters in Hong Kong to provide more employment opportunities for locals and foreigners; and reduced risk of terrorist activities to contribute to world peace and stable development of the region, which is one of the steps towards "a community of shared future for mankind" proposed by President Xi Jinping. 



香港工業華麗轉身

Magnificent Transformation of Hong Kong's Industries

上世紀70、80年代，香港工業曾經鼎盛一時，成為當時最大產業，對本港的GDP及就業貢獻良多。隨着內地改革開放，本港工廠紛紛北移，香港製造業亦不復當年。今年《財政預算案》提出20億元的“再工業化資助計劃”，希望利用創新科技帶動先進製造業發展，為香港工業來一個華麗轉身。

In view of the significant contribution of Hong Kong's industries to GDP and employment, the *Budget* this year has proposed to allocate HKD2 billion to launch the “Reindustrialization Funding Scheme” to drive the development of advanced manufacturing by tapping into innovation and technology (I&T) solutions, thus bringing about a magnificent transformation for Hong Kong's industries.

黃克強：重新定義香港“工業” Albert Wong: Redefining Hong Kong “Industry”



黃克強 Albert Wong

近 年特區政府積極推動再工業化，本年度《財政預算案》提出向創新及科技基金注資20億港元推行“再工業化資助計劃”，並向香港科技園公司（下稱科技園公司）增撥20億港元，將一幢位於元朗工業邨的舊廠房改建為“微電子中心”。香港科技園公司行政總裁黃克強指出，科技園公司向來致力促進本港創科發展，並支持旗下的工業邨升級轉型，吸引優秀生產企業進駐，配合本港再工業化的步伐。

“過往本港工業主要圍繞製衣、穿膠花、玩具生產等行業。但隨着香港社會不斷進步，我們亦要向前看，並重新定義‘工業’二字。”現今新世代，黃克強認為，科技應用才是大潮流，因此“工業”的涵義應包括新興產業如數碼服務、數據中心等，從多方面利用先進製造推動“再工業化”。

三個工業邨涵蓋不同產業

現時科技園公司管理三個工業邨，分別是1978年啟用的大埔工業邨、1980年啟用的元朗工業邨及1994年啟用的將軍澳工業邨，合共提供217公頃土地。截至2020年3月底，共有約130家公司、涉及超過150間生產企業在工業邨內營運，就業人數約28,000，整體出租率約九成。

黃克強介紹，工業邨的產業主要為食物及飲品、生物科技及製藥、支援服務（例如飛機工程及維修、工程機械服務及維修、測試、檢驗及認證），以及資訊及電訊（如數據中心、海纜、衛星地控）。“當中大埔和元朗工業邨傳統包袱較強，將軍澳工業邨則較為先進，主要產業包括資訊及電訊、印刷及出版、廣播等。”

朝七大方向挑選合作夥伴

為達到“再工業化”目標，特區政府與科技園公司於2015年修訂工業邨政策，支持高增值及高科技產業發展。“工業邨不再批出土地，反而聚焦工業邨的升級轉型，在內興建高效能的多層工業大廈，出租予創科產業夥伴。如正在將軍澳工業邨興建的數據技術中心及先進製造業中心便預計分別於今年及2022年完成。”黃克強特別指出，先進製造業中心專門向企業提供靈活和低成本的生产設施，提供全面的運輸、倉存、試作原型、小批量組裝和無塵室空間等服務，透過先進的生產和檢測流程，實現技術創新、高增值、小批量、定制的生产模式。

黃克強補充，以往土地是企業發展的重要資源，因此以低成本租地予廠家，但今天“再工業化”講求的是先進的產品、先進的生產方式，以及高科技人才。未來科技園挑選合作夥伴的準則會有所不同，將朝七大方向出發：生產科技含量產品、加入先進製造工藝、配合香港需要生產、結合創科研發元素、增加優質就業機會、帶動香港工業產品及積極投資香港製造。

微電子中心冀重振電子業

為加強支援力度，推動電子、通訊產品、醫療器械、機械人技術等研發和生產，科技園公司剛獲立法會財委會通過增撥20億港元，將一幢位於元朗工業邨的舊廠房改建為“微電子

中心”，配置製造微電子產品所需的專項設施，協助微電子產業在本地發展，並培育、吸引及挽留該行業的人才。微電子中心將配置高規格超淨室、危險品貯存庫和廢料處理等專項設施；亦會提供共用配套設施如實驗室、辦公室等。

黃克強直言在香港建設微電子中心對整個電子業發展甚為重要。“其實早在30、40年前，本港電子業發展已非常蓬勃，擁有很多電子人才，直至近年才開始式微。但我們收到不少意見，顯示業界製造商有意將生產需求轉移至本港，尤其是微電子產業，仍有很多人希望留港從事前端研發的工作。”黃克強認為，本港的電子業具備優勢，加上多間本地大學均有開辦相關學科，希望能營造良好的產業生態環境，讓人才得以發揮所長，並期望透過加強電子業發展，從而推動再工業化的進程。

As part of its efforts to support reindustrialization in recent years, the HKSAR Government has set aside HKD2 billion for Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (HKSTPC) to convert a factory building in Yuen Long Industrial Estate into a Microelectronics Centre. **Albert Wong, Chief Executive Officer of HKSTPC**, said that HKSTPC always supports the upgrading and transformation of its industrial estates to attract outstanding manufacturers to establish their presence here and keeps pace with Hong Kong's reindustrialization.

“We need to redefine the word ‘industry’ as society continues to progress.” Wong believes that technology applications are the major trend in today's new era. Hence, the meaning of “industry” should include emerging industries, supporting reindustrialization through multifaceted use of advanced manufacturing.

Three industrial estates covering different industries

HKSTPC currently manages three industrial estates in Tai Po, Yuen Long and Tseung Kwan O. As of the end of March 2020, the industrial estates had an overall occupancy rate of about 90% and housed

about 130 companies involving over 150 manufacturers and employing about 28,000 people.

According to Wong, the industries operating in the industrial estates are mainly food and beverages, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, support services, and information and telecommunications. “Those in the Tai Po and Yuen Long industrial estates are mainly traditional ones, while those in the Tseung Kwan O industrial estate are more advanced.”

Seven directions for selecting partners

To achieve the goal of reindustrialization, the HKSAR Government and HKSTPC revised the industrial estate policies in 2015 to support the development of high-value-added and hi-tech industries. “Focusing on upgrading and transformation, the industrial estates build high-efficiency multi-storey industrial buildings for rental to I&T industrial partners.” Wong stressed that the Advanced Manufacturing Centre (AMC) provides companies with adaptable and low-cost production facilities to produce technologically innovative, high value-added, low-volume and highly customised products.

Wong added that today’s reindustrialization emphasises advanced products, advanced production methods and hi-tech talents. Looking ahead, HKSTPC will use a different set of criteria for selecting partners, mainly in seven directions: production of hi-tech products, addition of advanced manufacturing processes, production to meet Hong Kong’s needs, combination of I&T R&D elements, increase of high-quality employment opportunities, promotion of Hong Kong’s industrial products, and active investment in Hong Kong manufacturing.

Microelectronics Centre aims to revive electronics sector

To step up support, the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has just approved setting aside HKD2 billion for HKSTPC to convert a factory building in Yuen Long Industrial Estate into a “Microelectronics Center” equipped with the necessary facilities to produce microelectronics, allure and retain the talents in the industry, and provide supporting facilities such as shared laboratories and offices.

Wong said that building Microelectronics Center in Hong Kong is very important for



大埔工業邨的精密製造中心
Precision Manufacturing Centre, Tai Po Industrial Estate



將軍澳工業邨的先進製造業中心
Advanced Manufacturing Centre, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate



將軍澳工業邨的數據技術中心
Data Technology Hub, Tseung Kwan O Industrial Estate

the development of the entire electronics sector. “We have received a lot of views indicating that manufacturers are interested in shifting production demand to Hong Kong, especially the microelectronics industry, and many people still want to stay in Hong Kong for front-end R&D.” In Wong’s view,

the strengths of Hong Kong’s electronics sector coupled with the fact that many local universities offer courses in relevant disciplines should enable the creation of a good industrial ecology in which talents can maximise their strengths, thereby driving the process of reindustrialization.

黃錦輝：“再工業化” 結合大灣區優勢全速前行 Wong Kam-fai: Full-speed “Reindustrialization” via Combination of Greater Bay Area’s Strengths



黃錦輝 Wong Kam-fai

拓展創新科技產業在全球乃大勢所趨，香港中文大學工程學院副院長（外務）黃錦輝深信，本港為“再工業化”定立的發展方向實屬正確，惟應將目光由香港轉向粵港澳大灣區市場，力求與區內各擅勝場的城市結合，達致優勢互補，料可令“再工業化”的推展更見事半功倍。

談到“再工業化”，黃錦輝指不少人對其定義有所誤解，以為只是鼓勵港商將內地廠房及生產線搬回香港，“‘再工業化’是一個過程，期間會因應社會條件、資源及政治經濟情況的轉變而重新調配社會資源，為工業發展重新定位。”

“近年可見當局推出不同措施推展‘再工業化’，包括撥地、向推行‘再工業化資助計劃’的創新及科技基金注資20億港元，以及成立創新、科技及再工業化委員會等，實行多管齊下。”但黃錦輝坦言，有關措施主要着重透過提供土地及資助，鼓勵在內地設廠的港商重返香港，仍然未能緊扣發展創新科技產業的核心方向，讓人覺得“再工業化”的定位不夠清晰。

與大灣區城市優勢互補

黃錦輝強調，當局及業界應將眼光放

遠，非只聚焦香港，在“再工業化”的進程中，考慮如何與大灣區結合，並因應“9+2”城市各自的定位，從中發掘能夠發揮所長的角色。“置身數碼化年代，傳統上按需求而生產貨品的供應鏈模式已不合時宜，並逐漸被需求鏈所取代。所謂需求鏈，即當買方有貨品需求時才向生產商訂貨，並為買方提供量身訂製的個性化服務，要配合這個新常態，業界可在大灣區內與精通不同領域的企業合作，專責處理需求鏈的各個階段，便能滿足客戶所需。”

供應鏈一般分為生產、倉存、批發及零售四個階段，黃錦輝進一步闡釋，需求鏈則以滿足市場或客戶需求為目標，故往往需要加入創科環節，如透過大數據及物聯網等技術，分析客戶喜好及要求，為他們設計合適產品。“本港業界可與大灣區內各具優勢的企業結成合作夥伴，將生產、倉存、批發等不同階段，安排在‘9+2’城市進行，互相配合，不但可加快生產速度，也有助減低成本。”

加強信息互動 準確調配資源

要充分利用大灣區的優勢，黃錦輝認為，首要是達致“9+2”城市的訊息互通，總匯區內每個站點的資訊，並在香港進行數據分析，以作出準確的資源調配。

“這些站點可廣泛分佈於大灣區內不同城市，充分發揮每個城市的所長，其中知識產權及基礎科研的部份可在香港進行，並利用大學資源作技術研究，再透過科學園或數碼港，嘗試將有關技術轉化為產品，並考慮以大灣區這個龐大市場作試點，特別是廣州、深圳等具備創科優勢的城市。”他續指，若這些研發成果在大灣區獲得成功，下一步便可輻射至全國以至“一帶一路”的市場。

推動研發成果落地

對於“再工業化”發展的中短期目標，黃錦輝表示，2015年成立的創新科技局為推動相關產業制定一系列政策，所訂立的發展方向亦屬正確，並投放大量資源，但公眾及業界始終對其效益成疑。“當局在中短期內應致力協助一些具潛力的本地自主研發及生產項目成功落地，讓社會各界看到實質成果，由此也可為創科發展吸納更多資金，再配合善用大灣區優勢，令本港成為‘9+2’的核心，並於未來五至十年，放眼內地及‘一帶一路’市場，務求能坐穩國家提供的順風車，為推動‘再工業化’帶來更大的助益。”

With the development of innovation and technology (I&T) industries now a major trend globally, **Wong Kam-fai, Associate Dean (External Affairs) of the Faculty of Engineering at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, is convinced that Hong Kong’s orientation towards “reindustrialization” for development is indeed correct, but it should shift focus to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) market for complementarity of strengths.

Wong said that many people have misunderstood the definition of “reindustrialization” as merely encouraging Hong Kong businesses to move their factories and production lines back to Hong Kong, “‘Reindustrialization’ is a process during which public resources are redistributed in response to changes in public conditions and resources as well as political and economic conditions for repositioning of industrial development.”

“In recent years, the Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach by rolling out different measures for “reindustrialization” and setting up the HKSAR Committee on Innovation, Technology and Reindustrialization.” However, Wong admitted that the measures are still unable to stick closely to the core direction of developing I&T industries, making the “reindustrialization” orientation seem unclear to many people.

Complementarity of strengths with Greater Bay Area cities

Wong stressed that the Government



and business community should look beyond Hong Kong and consider how to integrate with the Greater Bay Area during “reindustrialization”. “The demand chain has gradually replaced the supply chain model in the digital age. The demand chain is where the buyer orders from the manufacturer only when there is a need, and the manufacturer provides the buyer with personalized services. The business community can meet customer needs by partnering with companies proficient in different fields in the Greater Bay Area.”

Wong further explained that as the demand chain aims to meet market or customer needs, it is often necessary to bring in I&T, e.g. to design suitable products for customers by using technologies such as big data and Internet of Things (IOT) to analyze their preferences and requirements. “The Hong Kong business community can partner with companies of advantages in the Greater Bay Area, not only to speed up production but also to help reduce costs.”

Enhance information exchange for accurate resource allocation

To leverage the advantages of the Greater Bay Area, Wong believes that first and foremost, the “9 +2” cities must reach information exchange agreements to consolidate information from each site in the area and conduct data analysis in Hong Kong for accurate resource allocation.

“These sites can be widely distributed in different cities in the Greater Bay Area, maximizing the strengths of each city. Intellectual property and basic scientific research can be conducted in Hong Kong and then convert the relevant technologies into products through the Science Park or Cyberport and consider using the huge market of the Greater Bay Area as a pilot.” He added that if the R&D results are successful in the Greater Bay Area, the next step will be to extend to the nationwide and “Belt and Road” (B&R) markets.

Promote conversion of R&D results

For the short- and medium-term objectives of “reindustrialization”, Wong said that the Innovation and Technology Bureau has formulated a series of policies for the development of relevant industries. The direction of development is correct, and a lot of resources have been invested. However, the public and the business community are still doubtful about their effectiveness. “In the short to medium term, the Government should concentrate on assisting in the successful implementation of some promising local independent R&D and production projects, which can also attract more funding for I&T development. Coupled with leveraging the advantages of the Greater Bay Area, they can focus on the Mainland and B&R markets over the next five to ten years with a view to bringing greater benefits for promoting ‘reindustrialization’.”



支援及時 化危為機

Timely Support Turns Crisis into Opportunity

新冠肺炎疫情爆發以來，本港經濟大受打擊，本年度首季經濟預計將收縮8.9%，屬有紀錄以來最大跌幅。為紓緩各行各業的經營困難，特區政府先後推出兩輪防疫抗疫基金及保就業計劃，到底業界能否從中受惠？他們在疫情之下又如何轉危為機？

Having been hit hard since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Hong Kong's economy is projected to contract by 8.9% in 1Q20, the largest decline on record. The HKSAR Government has rolled out of two rounds of the Anti-epidemic Fund and the Employment Support Scheme to alleviate the operational difficulties faced by various industries. Can the industries benefit from them? How do they turn crisis into opportunity amid the pandemic?



鍾偉平 Chung Wai-ping



黃進達 Jason Wong



沈慧林 William Shum

鍾偉平：政府支援及時 疫情蘊藏機遇

新冠肺炎影響下，百業生意大受打擊。對一般市民而言，感受最深的景象可能是在假日一席難求的酒樓都變得水盡鵝飛。面對困局，不少酒樓唯有變陣力推優惠，但求在疫市中穩住陣腳。

坐擁逾百食肆及餅店的稻香集團為本地飲食業翹楚，本會常董、稻香集團主席鍾偉平坦言，過去一年經歷社會運動及新冠肺炎疫情，集團生意受到嚴重打擊。他指出，本地疫情最嚴峻時，旗下部分食肆晚市更曾停業。“去年已跌兩三成，今年更跌超過一半，部分分店更有七成跌幅。”

從稻香的情況不難想像，過去一年本地的飲食業生意陷入逆境，這也解釋了政府何以先後推出兩輪“防疫抗疫基金”支援飲食業，包括首輪合資格持牌食肆可獲一次過八萬元或者20萬元資助，而次輪則有多項措施，包括向合資格僱主提供工資補貼，使受“限聚令”影響生意食肆以及其他處所皆能受惠。

稻香控股有限公司行政副總裁邱靜雯指出，政府兩輪資助對集團以至本地飲食業可謂及時雨。以該集團為例，旗下食肆大部分在三月時已收到資助金，“最快那些更在申請兩星期已收

到資助金。”她續指，基金申請手續甚為簡便，兩輪基金的申請文件都在“兩、三頁紙”的範圍。次輪的處所樓面面積則須核實，但手續仍未至於繁瑣不堪。

稻香控股有限公司財務總監曾穎嘉則指，本地飲食業最大支出是租金及薪金。政府的基金支援紓緩了飲食業在薪金方面的壓力，惟部分業主或因業界有基金支援而更加拒絕減租，故她期望政府可在租金方面思考如何協助飲食業度過難關。

目前來看，最艱難的日子似乎已過，但鍾偉平坦言，他仍保持極為審慎的態度。例如在防疫措施方面，集團耗資數十萬元增設新型體溫測量機，確保能在未來繼續確保顧客健康。鍾偉平透露，稻香集團在本地有4,000名員工。在疫情期間集團基金向基層員工派發千元津貼及抗疫用品，就是希望提振士氣、留住員工。他形容，這次疫情事雖不幸，但也是危中藏機，正好讓集團進一步加強衛生監控。他還指，集團仍在加開分店及招聘員工，他相信疫情屬暫時，對風浪後的前景仍具信心。

黃進達：仿倣外國 “旅遊氣泡”復甦旅遊業

旅遊業的境況同樣嚴峻，本會會董、香港旅遊業議會主席黃進達坦言，現

時旅遊界相關業務已幾乎跌至零，可說是處於“冬眠”狀態。他指出，自去年反修例運動起，業界已備受打擊，到今年再遇上肺炎疫情，可謂雪上加霜。“去年底起，不論世界各地或內地旅客，來港遊已基本停頓。今年初疫情加劇，全球各地實施封關、隔離措施，連出境遊也大受影響，現時不論出、入境旅遊，均是冰封狀態。”

有見及此，政府早前推出的兩輪防疫抗疫基金，亦包含不少支援旅遊業界的措施。當中包括：每名從業員發放5,000元津貼，為期半年；向每間旅行社代理商提供二萬至20萬元資助；每間酒店發放30至40萬資助；另外旅遊巴士司機、郵輪公司等亦獲得一定資助。黃進達認為，上述措施再加上保就業計劃，對業界來說屬及時雨，有助緩解困境。但若旅遊活動仍長期停頓，就算再多的資助，恐怕亦是“長貧難顧”。

黃進達慨嘆，“現時從業員長時間沒工作，紓困措施固然可減輕業界壓力，但坦白說，每月幾千元的津貼，今時今日要在香港生活，幾乎是不可能的任務，更不要說養妻活兒。因此，業界最希望是盡快重開部分關口，恢復局部旅遊活動。”他建議，本港可仿倣外國的“旅遊氣泡”概念，與鄰近的澳門、內地，以至周邊疫情較緩和的地區結成“氣泡”，互相開放旅遊，

但“氣泡”以外的人若要入境，則仍須檢疫隔離。

他續指，若疫情到七、八月依舊反覆，旅遊業繼續冰封，恐無可避免需要第三輪抗疫基金的援助。“即使處於‘冬眠’狀態，旅行社也需要一定的支出，員工依然需要支薪。業界也希望盡量保留員工，但在此水深火熱環境下，部分旅行社要結業清盤，也是無可奈何的事，希望大家以體諒的心態去看待。”他相信，世界各地的旅遊需求始終存在，業界只要熬過這個寒冬，定可迎來復甦的一天。

沈慧林：善用支援拓展網上銷售

新冠肺炎疫情下，市民消費轉趨審慎，珠寶鐘錶等非生活必需品，自然首當其衝。本會會董、萬希泉鐘錶有限公司創辦人沈慧林指出，公司產品主要透過與零售店合作及舉辦展銷會等渠道銷售，業務在疫情影響下難免受到打擊，“過去我們經常與明星、名人合作，舉辦發佈會等活動，現時已悉數取消。加上市面人流大減，情況可謂非常嚴峻。”

現時香港和內地之間仍實施隔離檢疫措施，何時放寬仍是未知之數。沈慧林認為，有關措施大大阻礙內地和香港之間的物流，令不少於內地設廠的港商大失預算之餘，亦不利經濟復甦。“例如顧客要維修手錶，我們亦無法寄到內地廠房。即使要到內地處理業務，亦困難重重。”他認為政府應積極考慮改善措施，例如可先放寬商務人士通關，以及考慮簡化部分檢疫安排等。

對於疫情過後行業的復甦步伐，沈慧林坦言未感過於樂觀。他預計，最先復甦是生活必需品，珠寶鐘錶等奢侈品則較為滯後。“我們的銷售主要依賴零售和展覽，但大型展覽會等活動

停頓太久，相信需時恢復。我們已報名參加九月的鐘錶展，但屆時能否如期舉辦仍在觀望之中。始終疫情發展難料，市民對大量人群聚集依然有所疑慮。”

幸好其公司擁有不少海外客戶，即使對外交通幾乎斷絕，產品仍可郵寄到外國，維持一定收入；加上內地工廠也順利復工，供貨方面亦算穩定。但不少主攻本地市場的同業，則幾乎每天面對虧損，甚至倒閉的憂慮。“政府的支援措施可算是及時雨。例如對

Chung Wai-ping: Pandemic Bears Opportunities amid Timely Government Support

Businesses across industries are hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic. Faced with difficulties, many restaurants have to resort to offering discounts to hold their ground amid the pandemic.

Chung Wai-ping, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member and Chairman of Tao Heung Holdings Limited, said that the group's business has been severely battered by last year's public incidents and the pandemic. He noted that some of its restaurants had to stay closed at night during the worst period of the local pandemic. "Business declined by 20% to 30% last year and over 50% this year, with some outlets even seeing a 70% decline."

The Government has therefore rolled out two rounds of the Anti-epidemic Fund to support the F&B industry, including a one-off subsidy of HKD80,000 or HKD200,000 for eligible licensed food outlets in the first round and wage subsidies for eligible employers among several measures in the second round to help food outlets and other premises affected by the restriction on gatherings.

Winnie Yau, Vice President Administration of Tao Heung Group Limited, stated that

零售業界有八萬元資助，加上保就業措施，有助改善企業的現金流。此外，‘遙距營商計劃’亦資助最多30萬元，協助企業加強遙距辦公及網上銷售的能力。”

沈慧林透露，疫情期間網上銷售錄得明顯增長，相關查詢亦顯著增加，因此未來將善用政府的“遙距營商計劃”資助，大力拓展網上銷售，亦積極開拓企業訂製市場，為疫情後的發展做好準備。

the two rounds of government subsidies are timely for the group as well as the local F&B industry. Citing Tao Heung Holdings as an example, she said that most of its restaurants received their subsidies in March. She added that the application process is quite simple and the application documents for both rounds of the Fund are within the scope of "two or three pages".

Veanna Tsang, Chief Financial Officer of Tao Heung Group Limited, said that the Government's funding support has eased the pressure on the F&B industry in terms of salary, but some landlords might refuse to cut rents even more because of such support for the industry. Hence, she hopes that the Government can think about how to help the industry overcome difficulties in terms of rent.

Chung admitted that he remained extremely cautious. For example, for COVID-19 prevention measures, Tao Heung Holdings has spent a few hundred thousand dollars on setting up new body temperature measuring machines. Chung disclosed that the group gave out HKD1,000 in subsidy and anti-epidemic supplies to its grass-roots employees during the pandemic in the hope of boosting morale. He said that the pandemic is an unfortunate crisis, but it also bears opportunities, which enable the group to further strengthen its health monitoring. He also pointed out that the group is still opening outlets and recruiting employees. He believed that the pandemic is temporary and remained confident of the prospects after the crisis.



稻香集團最近添置的新型體溫測量機。
New body temperature measuring machines are set up in Tao Heung.



香港可與疫情緩和的鄰近地區形成“旅遊氣泡”，互相開放旅遊。
Hong Kong could form a “travel bubble” with the surrounding areas where the pandemic is less prevalent to open up travel to one another.



大型展覽會停辦多時，相信需時恢復。
Large-scale exhibitions have stalled for too long and will take time to resume.

Jason Wong: Emulate “Travel Bubble” Idea to Revive Travel Industry

Jason Wong, the Chamber’s Committee Member and Chairman of the Hong Kong Travel Industry Council, admitted that the situation in the travel industry is equally dire, with related businesses now fallen to almost zero and in a “hibernation” state. He noted that the industry has been hit hard since last year’s anti-amendment movement and this year’s COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation even worse.

In view of this, the Government has included several measures to support the travel industry in the two rounds of the Anti-epidemic Fund. These include: An allowance of HKD5,000 per employee for six months; a subsidy of HKD20,000 to HKD200,000 per travel agent; a subsidy of HKD300,000 to HKD400,000 per hotel; and some subsidies for tourist bus drivers and cruise companies. Wong believes that the above measures and the Employment Support Scheme are a timely relief for the industry. However, it would be difficult to sustain the industry even with more subsidies if travel activities remain at a standstill for a long time.

Wong lamented, “It is almost impossible for employees to live in Hong Kong today on a monthly allowance of several thousand dollars if they go without work for a lengthy period. Therefore, the industry’s best hope is to lift some of the restrictions and resume some travel activities as soon as possible.” He suggested that Hong Kong could emulate the “travel bubble” idea in some countries, that is, form a ‘bubble’ with neighbouring Macao, the Mainland, and even the surrounding areas where the pandemic is less prevalent, opening up travel to one another while requiring people outside the “bubble” to be quarantined if they want to enter.

He added that support from a third round of the Anti-epidemic Fund would inevitably be needed if the pandemic continues into July-August. “Travel agencies still incur some basic expenses and need to pay employees even in ‘hibernation’ . In this environment, some travel agencies have no choice but to wind up and liquidate. I hope people will understand.”

He is convinced that there will always be demand for travel around the world, so the industry will recover so long as it survives the crisis.

William Shum: Leverage Support to Expand Online Sales

People's consumption tends to be prudent amid the COVID-19 pandemic, and non-essential items such as jewellery and watches naturally bear the brunt. **William Shum, the Chamber's Committee Member and Founder of Memorigin Watch**, said that the company's products are mainly sold through partnership with retail stores and exhibitions, so its business is inevitably hurt by the pandemic.


At present, isolation and quarantine measures are still in place between Hong

Kong and the Mainland, and it is still uncertain when they will be eased. Shum believes that the measures adversely affect economic recovery as they significantly hinder the flow of goods between the Mainland and Hong Kong. "For example, if a customer wants to repair a watch, we can't send it to a factory in the Mainland." He believes that the Government should consider improvements, such as easing customs clearance for people travelling on business first and simplifying some quarantine procedures.

Shum admitted that he was not too optimistic about the industry's pace of recovery after the pandemic. He expected that basic necessities would be the first to recover, while luxury items such as jewellery and watches would lag behind. "Our sales rely primarily on retail and exhibitions, but events such as large-scale exhibitions have stalled for too long and will take time to resume. As the development of the pandemic is unpredictable, the

public remain concerned about massive crowd gatherings."

Fortunately, his company has many overseas customers. It can still mail its products overseas to maintain some income even if external transport is almost cut off. Moreover, supply is stable following the successful resumption of factory operations in the Mainland. However, many of our peers in the local market are worried about losing money or even shutting down practically every day. "The Government's support measures are a timely relief. In addition, the Distance Business Programme (D-Biz) offers up to HKD300,000 in funding to help eligible businesses enhance their remote office and online sales capabilities."

Shum revealed that online sales recorded a noticeable increase during the pandemic, so he will use the funding from the Government's D-Biz to expand online sales to prepare for post-pandemic development. 



“新常態”下的抗疫之路

Combating COVID-19 under the “New Normal”

新冠肺炎疫情爆發之初，特區政府委任四人衛生專家小組，為防疫措施提供意見，香港大學李嘉誠醫學院院長梁卓偉是其中一員。梁卓偉回顧近半年抗疫歷程，認為科學分析是政府決策的最大助力。惟疫情何時結束始終難料，社會不可能永遠停擺，市民應以樂觀心態去學習與疫症共存的“新常態”。

Looking back at the anti-epidemic journey over the past six months or so, **Gabriel Leung, Dean of the Li Ka Shing Faculty of Medicine at the University of Hong Kong**, thinks that scientific analysis is the strongest leverage in the government’s decisioning. However, as it is hard to predict when the epidemic will end, the public should stay optimistic and learn to live under the “new normal” that will co-exist with the pandemic.



梁卓偉 Gabriel Leung

梁卓偉表示，過去近半年馬不停蹄參與抗疫工作，可謂十分難忘。早在疫症爆發之初，他與福田敬二、袁國勇及許樹昌四位公共衛生專家，已獲特區政府委任為專家小組成員，為政府的防疫措施提供專業意見。此外，他亦積極參與國家衛健委以及世界衛生組織的工作，將香港相對成功的抗疫經驗與不同國家分享，為全球的抗疫工作出一分力。

抗疫半年 點滴難忘

梁卓偉指出，嚴謹的科學分析為政府決策提供了強大助力。例如全球首份關於新冠肺炎大流行的報告，他便有參與其中，該報告發現病毒的潛伏期是五至六天，而幾乎所有患者都會在14天內發病，這亦成為後來14天隔離令的理論基礎。又例如，有研究發現確診者的整體死亡率約為2%，並主要集中在60歲以上有病徵的，這促成了各國政府重點保護老人院社等設施。

梁卓偉本身的團隊亦一直追蹤、監察疫情的發展，並透過研究報告探討防疫措施的成功。“我們三月時發表的報告發現，北京、上海、深圳及溫州等湖北省以外確診較多的城市，其疫情一直維持在可控範圍，這皆歸功於國家有效的防疫措施，包括中斷交通，令病毒傳播鏈斷裂；小區的檢疫隔離，阻止病毒在社區擴散；以及利用各類網上平台協助消息傳播，令疫情控制更具效率。”



疫情反覆宜保持警惕

至於本港方面，梁卓偉認為政府所採取的三大類措施：包括邊境防控管制、隔離檢疫及保持社交距離，皆卓有成效，成功阻止病毒在社區擴散。至於上述措施何時可放寬，他認為必須十分謹慎處理，若因太早放寬而造成大型爆發，將要花費大量時間方可扭轉過來。因此，政府作出決策時，須同時平衡市民健康、社會接受程度及經濟影響這三大因素。

應對疫情“新常態”

本會婦女委員會主席蔡關穎琴表示，有會員關注近日社區確診個案零星出現，是否需要重新等待28天“零個案”才可放寬防疫政策？而特區政府是否可就內地及海外不同疫情狀況而豁免隔離措施，以便恢復經濟活動，例如澳門、深圳，東南亞國家如越南和柬埔寨等已經多天零確診或疫情基本受控。梁卓偉認為，28天零本地確診不一定是必需準則，相信政府已在考慮個別地區情況，逐步恢復經貿活動。

梁卓偉指出，疫情何時結束難以預計，市民絕不應鬆懈，如冬天流行病

季節來臨，或再爆發新一波感染。但他亦表示，香港市民防疫意識極高，接近99%市民均會主動佩戴口罩，這已大大減弱了病毒的擴散。他強調，社會運作、經濟活動不可能無了期停擺，防疫措施總有撤銷的一天，因此市民應主動適應這種“新常態”，如偶有零星感染也不應過於恐慌，要以正面、勇敢、樂觀的態度應對。

上述內容為本會婦女委員會網上講座“疫情、民情、政經情”之撮要。

Leung recalled that he had been appointed by the government as a member of an expert group during the early stage of the outbreak to provide professional input to the government's anti-epidemic measures. To contribute to combating the outbreak around the world, he is also actively participating in the work of the National Health Commission of China and the World Health Organization.

An unforgettable six-month fight against COVID-19

Leung pointed out that meticulous scientific analysis has effectively empowered the decision-making of the government. For example, the world's first report about

the novel coronavirus pandemic found that the virus has an incubation period of five to six days, and the onset takes place within 14 days in almost all infected patients. The findings, indeed, formed the theoretical basis for the subsequent 14-day isolation order. Quoting another example, Leung explained that with studies showing an overall death rate of 2% amongst diagnosed patients, who were mainly symptomatic and over the age of 60, various countries have been focusing on protecting elderly homes and similar facilities.

Leung's own team has also been tracking and monitoring the development of the epidemic. The effect of the anti-epidemic measures was presented and discussed in their study report. "The report we published in March indicated that the spread of the disease had been contained in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Wenzhou, i.e. cities outside of Hubei province with more confirmed cases. The achievement was attributed to the anti-epidemic measures rolled out by the country."


Staying vigilant against the volatile epidemic

Commenting on the situation of Hong Kong, Leung reckons that government measures proved to be effective and have successfully blocked the virus' spread in the community. Regarding when these measures can be relaxed, he believes the matter must be handled with great care. The government must balance three main factors, namely public health, level of acceptance by our society and relevant economic impact, when it makes a decision.

Responding to the epidemic's "new normal"

According to **Janice Choi, the Chamber's Chairman of Ladies' Committee**, some members were concerned with the recent sporadic cases seen in the community. They wondered if the 28-day "zero case" period has to restart before anti-epidemic policies can be relaxed. They also asked whether the SAR government can consider waiving isolation measures based on the different conditions in the Mainland and overseas, such that economic activities

can be resumed. Leung said that the 28-day period with no locally diagnosed case is not necessarily a requisite. He believes that the government is already considering the circumstances of specific locations so that commercial and trade activities can be gradually resumed.

Leung pointed out that it is difficult to predict when the pandemic will be over. The public should not lower their guards. When the winter epidemic season begins, it is possible that a new wave of infections would take place. However, Leung also said that Hong Kong citizens are highly vigilant on anti-epidemic measures, with close to 99% of the public taking the initiative in wearing masks. He stressed that the operation of our society and economic activities cannot remain stagnated indefinitely, and anti-epidemic measures will be lifted one day. Therefore, the public should actively adapt to this "new normal" and respond positively. 

This is an abstract of the Chamber's Ladies' Committee's webinar "The Epidemic, Public Sentiments, and the Political & Economic Situation"

遙距營商 創科抗疫

Distance Business – Overcoming the Epidemic with I&T



疫情影響下，Home Office 對不少企業而言已漸成常態，日常營運和業務商談紛紛轉為網上進行，令遙距營商成為當下最熱門話題。有見及此，特區政府先後推出不少針對性的支援措施，包括“遙距營商計劃”及優化版科技券，協助中小企成功實行遙距營商。

Amidst the current epidemic, home office is gradually becoming a norm for many companies – daily operation and business negotiations are increasingly going online. As a result, distance business is now the talk of the town. In response to the new trend, the Government has rolled out targeted support measures, including the “Distance Business Programme” (D-Biz Programme) and the optimized Technology Voucher, to foster successful implementation of distance business amongst SMEs.



黎少斌 Edmond Lai

黎少斌：“遙距營商計劃”助企業數碼轉型

政府推出的第二輪“防疫抗疫基金”設有“遙距營商計劃”，資助企業採用資訊科技方案，助其在疫情期間繼續營運和提供服務，而香港生產力促進局為該計劃之秘書處。香港生產力促進局首席數碼總監黎少斌表示，計劃資助企業購買和採用科技方案，每個方案連同僱員培訓開支，最高可獲10萬元。而每間企業最多可獲30萬港元總額資助，進行為期最長6個月的資助項目。

他闡釋，計劃涵蓋不同類別的資訊科技方案，包括大家熟悉的網上營商、網上會議工具、遙距文件管理、雲端儲存及遠端存取服務，以及網上接單和送遞、數碼支付系統等。考慮到中小企的資金流較為緊張，在申請獲批後，企業可先獲得30%的首期資助金額，當項目完成及證明文件獲接納後，即可獲發放餘下資助。

不少企業在疫情影響下正處於艱難時期，黎少斌強調，此計劃會採用流水作業式去處理申請，“如像往常般設定截止申請日期，然後才一併處理所有申請，恐怕無法解決中小企的燃眉之急。因此，這次當我們一收到申請，便馬上着手處理，期望以最短時間完成審批程序，急市民所急。”



李志邦 Colin Lee

黎少斌提醒，申請企業須在今年1月1日前已營運，而提交申請時必須在本港有實質業務，申請項目亦須與業務相關。而每家企業只可提交一份申請，現正進行中的項目不能獲得資助。他鼓勵中小企善用有關資助，利用科技達至數碼轉型，提升長遠競爭力。

李志邦：優化科技券保中小企競爭力

2016年推出的科技券計劃旨在透過財政資助，協助本地中小企使用科技服務，令業務升級轉型，提高競爭力。今年初公佈的《財政預算案》，特區政府決定進一步優化計劃，以維持及提升中小企在疫情下的競爭力。

創新科技署高級經理（創新及科技基金）李志邦指出，優化內容包括三方面：一、提高資助比例，由以往政府提供三分之二資助，提升至四分之三，即企業只需支付四分之一資金；二、資助上限由40萬提升至60萬；三、獲批項目的上限由四個增至六個，即60萬的資助額最多可分六個項目申請。“科技券自推出以來深受歡迎，相信通過今次優化計劃，可進一步為中小企帶來裨益。”

李志邦續指，科技券的使用範圍廣泛，涵蓋科技顧問服務，訂製或現成

的設備、硬件、軟件及科技服務方案等，“例如大家熟悉的大數據及雲端分析、網絡安全、電子庫存管理、智慧型機械人應用等，都在資助範圍內。申請資格並無硬性限制，若企業認為需要某些科技服務，又符合科技券的宗旨，都歡迎提交申請，我們會按企業的實際情況去考慮。”

但他提醒，科技券資助並不包括樓宇租金、員工薪金、日常營運所需的辦公室設備，以及非科技相關的專業服務費等。而科技服務提供者或供應商，不可與申請者在管理及擁有權上有任何關係，亦不可為申請者的科技券項目提供貸款，避免出現利益衝突的情況。

上述內容為本會工商及社會事務委員會、創科及創意文化委員會合辦網上講座“遙距營商 創科抗疫”之撮要。

Edmond Lai: D-Biz Programme Helps Businesses in Their Digital Transformation

Under the second round of the “Anti-epidemic Fund” rolled out by the Government, a D-Biz Programme is set up to provide funding for companies adopting information technology solutions and to help them continue their business and services during the epidemic. **Edmond Lai, Chief Digital Officer of Hong Kong Productivity Council** said that the programme provides companies with funding to procure and adopt technology solutions. For each IT solution and the relevant training expenses for the employees, the funding ceiling is HKD100,000. Each enterprise may receive total funding of up to HKD300,000 to undertake a project to be completed within six months.

He explained that the programme covers various information technology solutions. Considering the relatively tight cashflow of SMEs, a business will be disbursed a payment of 30% of the funding amount upon application approval. Upon project completion and after supporting documents are accepted, the remaining funds will be disbursed to the business.

Affected by the epidemic, many companies are undergoing a very difficult time. Lai stressed that the programme will process applications like running water. "As soon as we receive an application, we will handle it right the way. We hope the evaluation process can be completed within the shortest possible time and help ease the urgent needs of the public."

Lai reminded that companies intending to apply must already be in operation before 1 January this year and must have a genuine operation in Hong Kong at the time of application; the projects applied must also be related to its business. Each company can only submit one application. Projects that are currently running would not be funded. He encouraged SMEs to make good use of the funding, and achieve digital transformation through technology, which in turn would improve competitiveness in the long run.

Colin Lee: Optimized Technology Voucher Keeps SMEs Competitive

As revealed in the *Budget* announced earlier this year, the Government has decided to further optimize the Technology Voucher Programme to maintain and improve the competitiveness of SMEs during the epidemic.

Colin Lee, Senior Manager (Innovation and Technology Fund) of Innovation and Technology Commission listed out the three areas of enhancement. Firstly, the funding ratio is increased: the government now funds three-quarters (previously two-thirds) of a project. In other words, a company only needs to pay one-fourth of the project's fund. Secondly, the maximum funding amount is increased from HKD400,000 to HKD600,000. Thirdly, the number of approved projects under the same entity is now increased from four to six, meaning up to six projects can be submitted for applying the HKD600,000 fund. "We believe the optimized scheme can further benefit SMEs."

Lee added that the technology voucher is widely applicable, "For example, you may be quite familiar with big data and cloud analysis, network security, electronic inventory management, application of smart robotics, etc. All these are covered in the funding support. There is no strict restriction on application eligibility.



If companies think they need certain technology services and these comply with the objective of the technology voucher, they are welcome to apply. We will consider according to the actual circumstances of a company."

He also reminded that the funding of a technology voucher does not cover rent, employee salary, office equipment required for day-to-day operation, or professional service fees that are unrelated to technology.

To prevent conflict of interest, technology service providers or suppliers cannot be related to an applicant in terms of management and ownership, nor could they provide loans to the applicant's technology voucher projects. 🔄

This is an abstract of the Chamber's Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee, InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee's webinar "Distance Business-Overcoming the Epidemic with I&T".

警隊有切實需要加強人手和裝備

The Police Force Has a Real Need for More Personnel and Equipment



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

絕大多數市民誠心希望社會秩序恢復，警隊打擊罪行，增添人手和裝備，保護市民生命財產，應得到支持。

The vast majority of Hong Kong residents wholeheartedly wish to see social order restored and the police return to fighting crime, and as extra personnel and equipment would protect lives and property, such proposals deserve support.

2019年6月之前，香港多年來均為全球最安全的地區之一。然而，歷經反修例風波，根據《經濟學人智庫》發表的2019年全球安全城市指數，香港由2017年的第9位急跌11位至第20位；2019年全球

城市競爭力研究院公佈的《2019年中國最安全城市排行榜》，香港亦從第1名跌至第13名。香港2019年共59,225宗罪案，較2018年增加5,000宗，上升9.2%。顯著特點是暴力罪案上升，且青少年違法犯罪激增。暴

力“攞炒”不僅令香港治安水平急劇下跌，更加劇社會分裂、影響香港經濟民生。

警隊肩負重要職責

警隊肩負打擊罪行、保護市民生命財產的重要職責，工作不可替代。社會安全穩定是香港經濟民生穩定發展的基礎，修正案削減香港警隊全年運作的預算開支、削減警隊酬金和特別服務金，以及削減用於證人、囚犯及遞解出境者的預算開支，無疑將影響警隊的正常運作，是枉顧社會治安、放任犯罪、無視民生，極不負責的政治“攞炒”。

今年預算案警隊開支引起較大關注或爭議的原因有兩個：一是相關預算開支大幅增加，二是源於社會上部分人士對警隊執法方式和水平有所不滿，認為是“在用納稅人的錢購買武器和設備攻擊香港人”。

暴力升級 任務艱巨

就第一點而言，增加的預算開支應否得到支持，須考慮是否有切實需要。2020-2021年度警務處的預算開支較上年度修訂預算增加21.991億元，擬增聘2,543名人手。隨着四月下旬香港疫情逐漸平復，暴力“攞炒”有回溫之勢，4月26日在太古城、4月28日在國際金融中心的“和你唱”集會，不僅違反限聚令，甚至有人舉起港獨的旗幟。進入五月，集會進一步演變為暴力衝突，五一集會由15歲少年向警車投擲汽油彈，母親節集會更出現年僅12歲的學生“記者”。

而近幾個月警方破獲的武器庫中，含有世界恐怖分子常用的土製炸彈、火藥、遙控裝置、2.6噸的化學品、炸彈

實驗室、A15步槍和過千發子彈；醫護罷工要挾對內地封關，在公共設施或交通要道，如明愛醫院、深圳灣口岸及羅湖火車站發生過炸彈爆炸案，香港出現恐怖主義苗頭，不是無的放矢。處理相關違法活動，任務艱巨，有實際運作需要增加警隊人手，補充裝備。特別在目前香港經濟急劇下行，失業率攀升的情況下，絕大多數市民誠心希望社會秩序恢復，經濟早日復甦。警隊打擊罪行，增添人手和裝備，保護市民生命財產，為香港經濟民生提供穩定社會環境的工作應得到支持。

自由並非無所限制

警隊補充人手、裝備固然有切實需要，但如何管理、使用人手和裝備則更為重要。憂慮警隊執法方式和水平是社會上部分人士反對財政預算案警務處開支，以及有些議員提出相關修正案的根源。首先，在職權上，根據《警隊條例》第10條（第232章），警務處有法定責任維持公共安全和秩序。雖然《基本法》第27條確保香港居民享有集會、遊行、示威等自由，但自由並非無所限制。從去年六月開始，香港有超過900宗示威、遊行和公眾集會。當中不少演變成暴力違法行為，大家有目共睹。而大學竟成了製造汽油彈的基地，窩藏暴動罪犯，更是前所未見。如果犯法不被追究，執法者看到犯法行為而不執法，法治將何去何從？

對於社會上相當數量人士指摘的“警暴”問題，在執法運作上警隊有使用武力的指引，但無可避免在執法和個人品格上有害群之馬，可能有部分警員涉嫌使用過分武力。香港經歷了多個月近似瘋狂的暴力衝擊，但自去年六月以來，從未有任何人因警方執法行動而失去生命，反而有人因暴徒行動而喪失生命，這不正正說明一些道理嗎？

應先審視監警會報告

關鍵是現有的機制能否及時有效處理相關人士，並糾正警務處處理事件的方法。現行處理機制包括廉政公署處



理與反修例有關的警員受賄案件，法定機構監警會的投訴警察制度，以及警隊內部的處分機制。

其中，監警會專題審視報告已於5月15日公佈，審視範圍包括具爭議性、公眾關注的“6.9、6.12、7.1、7.21、8.11、8.31事件”，並就警員身份識別、新屋嶺拘留安排，以及警務人員與媒體、公眾人士觀感作檢視，並提出52項建議改善警隊運作。監警會由26個不同背景，不同專業的委員

組成，用接近一年的時間收集檢視資料，整份報告客觀中肯，旨在帶出事實。應先審視監警會報告並根據建議改善警隊運作。保安局已按行政長官要求成立專責小組，召開會議跟進監警會建議，並擬訂工作計劃及優先項目，以盡早落實建議。對於社會撕裂的深層次原因，獨立檢討委員會正在籌備中。社會穩定發展，香港每人都負責任，應用和平方式表達訴求，而非訴之暴力，指摘“警暴”而否決警務處的開支預算。🔗

Before June 2019, Hong Kong was one of the safest regions in the world. However, in the Safe Cities Index 2019 published by the Economist Intelligence Unit following the storm over the amendment bill, Hong Kong fell 11 places from 9th place in 2017 to 20th; while in the Global Institute of City Competitiveness's 2019 China's Safest City Rankings, Hong Kong tumbled from 1st to 13th in 2019. In 2019, Hong Kong recorded a total of 59,225 criminal cases, an increase of 5,000 cases, representing a 9.2% rise from the 2018 figures. There was a marked increase in violent crime, with the number of young offenders increasing dramatically. This “scorched-earth” form of violence has not only caused a dramatic fall in Hong Kong's public security, but also intensified the fragmentation of society,

affecting the Hong Kong economy and people's livelihoods.

The Police Have an Important Duty to Perform

Police bear the burden of the fight against crime and have the vital responsibility of protecting the lives and property of Hong Kong residents, making their work indispensable. The safety and stability of society is the basis for the stable development of Hong Kong's economy and people's livelihoods, and the amendment cut back the annual operating budget for Hong Kong Police Force, reduced remuneration and special service payments for police, and slashed the budgets for witnesses, prisoners and deportees, which has undoubtedly had an effect on the normal operation of the Police Force. It is a form of “scorched

earth” politics that overlooks the importance of public order, gives people a license to commit crime, and disregards people’s livelihoods.

Police expenditure in this year’s budget bill has attracted a great deal of attention or dispute for two main reasons: First, the relevant budget expenditure has been significantly increased; and second, some people have expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the Police Force’s standards and methods of enforcing the law, and believe that the police are “using taxpayer’s money to buy weapons and equipment to attack the Hong Kong people.”

Escalating Violence Makes the Police’s Task Extremely Difficult

To address the first point and determine whether the additional budget expenditure is worthy of support, it is essential to consider whether it is actually necessary. Budget expenditure on the Hong Kong Police has increased by HKD2.1991 billion from last year’s revised budget, and the police plan to recruit an additional 2,543 personnel. As the COVID-19 pandemic gradually receded in Hong Kong in late April, the “scorched earth” trend has begun to emerge again. The “Sing With You” gatherings on 26 April in Taifoo Shing and on 28 April at the International Finance Centre not only violated the ban on gatherings, but some of those present even went as far as to raise the flag of Hong Kong independence. By May, the gatherings had evolved further into violent confrontations, with a 15-year-old boy at the gathering on 1 May throwing a petrol bomb at a police vehicle, while a student “reporter” aged just 12 appeared at the Mother’s Day gathering.

The arsenal of weapons uncovered by police over the last few months includes the homemade bombs often used by terrorists around the world, explosives, remote control devices, 2.6 tons of chemicals, a bomb-making laboratory, an AR-15 assault rifle, and more than a thousand rounds of ammunition; a healthcare worker strike demanded the closure of the border with the Mainland, and there were bombings in public facilities or important transport links such as Caritas Medical Centre, Shenzhen Bay Port and Lo Wu Station. These are not random events, but rather the first seeds of terrorism sprouting in Hong Kong. Dealing with the relevant illegal activities is an extremely difficult task, and there are genuine operational needs that require increases in police numbers and additional equipment. Especially at a time when the Hong Kong economy is declining dramatically and unemployment rates are

climbing, the vast majority of Hong Kong residents sincerely hope that social order will be restored and the economy will recover as soon as possible. As the police fight against crime, extra personnel and equipment would protect lives and property, and this work to provide a stable social environment for the Hong Kong economy and people’s livelihoods deserves support.

Freedom Does Not Mean There Are No Limits

It is true that the Police Force urgently needs more people and equipment, but it is even more important to address the issue of how this is managed, and how such people and equipment is used. Concerns about police standards and methods of law enforcement are the fundamental reason that part of society opposes the additional police expenditure in the budget bill, and that some legislators have proposed amendments in this regard. First, in terms of powers, Article 10 (Section 232) of the *Police Force Ordinance* states that the Police Force has a statutory duty to maintain public safety and order. While Article 27 of the *Basic Law* ensures that Hong Kong residents enjoy freedoms including the freedom of assembly and freedom to demonstrate and protest, but freedom does not mean that there are no limits. Since June last year, Hong Kong has had more than 900 protests, demonstrations and public gatherings. Many of those evolved into violent and illegal behaviour, as we have all witnessed. The transformation of universities into bases for manufacturing petrol bombs and hideouts for criminal rioters is unprecedented. If criminal acts are not investigated, and those responsible for enforcement see criminal activity but do not enforce the law, where is there left for the rule of law to go?

A considerable number of people in society are critical of “police brutality”, and it is true that there are guidelines for the use of force by police in the course of law enforcement operations; however, it is inevitable that there will always be a few “bad apples” in terms of law enforcement and individual character, and some police officers may indeed be under suspicion of using excessive force. Hong Kong has seen an almost insane level of violent conflict over the last few months, but since June last year, not one person has lost their life as a result of police action to enforce the law, while lives have been lost as a result of the actions of rioters. Doesn’t this tell us something?

The Independent Police Complaints Council Report Should be Carefully Examined

The key issue is whether the existing mechanisms can deal with the relevant people in a timely and effective manner,

and rectify the Police Force’s methods of dealing with incidents. The existing mechanisms for dealing with such issues include the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) case involving bribery among police officers in relation to opposition to the amendment bill, the Independent Police Complaints Council (IPCC) mechanism for complaints against the police, and the Police Force’s internal disciplinary procedures.

The IPCC’s special report published on 15 May examined areas including the controversial “incidents of 9 June, 12 June, 1 July, 21 July, 11 August and 31 August” that attracted great public attention, as well as addressing the issues of police officer identification and detention arrangements at San Uk Ling Holding Centre, and looking at the views of police personnel, the media, and members of the public; the report also made 52 recommendations to improve police operations. The Independent Police Complaints Council’s 26 members are drawn from different backgrounds and professions, and spent nearly a year gathering and reviewing materials. The entire report is objective and focused on the relevant issues, and is intended to bring out the facts. We should carefully review the IPCC report and make improvements to police operations in accordance with its recommendations. The Security Bureau has already formed a task force at the request of the Chief Executive to convene meetings to follow up on the IPCC recommendations, formulate a plan of action, and prioritize relevant items, so that the recommendations can be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity. An Independent Review Committee is also being formed to examine the deeper reasons for the split in society. Everyone in Hong Kong has a responsibility to further the stable development of society and express demands in a peaceful manner, rather than resorting to violence, and finding fault with “police brutality” while opposing budget expenditure for the Police Force. 🔄

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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本港檢測認證服務與時俱進

Hong Kong's TIC Services Keeping Pace with the Times

提起檢測及認證，即時想到是化驗室工作。事實上，這個行業的覆蓋面廣泛，由各式產品的功能及品質認證，以至為環境進行測試，都屬業界的職能。

People would immediately think of laboratory work when it comes to testing, inspection and certification (TIC). In fact, the TIC industry has a wide coverage, with its functions ranging from certification of product features and quality to environmental testing.



李世賢 Patrick Lee

近日新冠肺炎疫情持續，社會各界對相關的檢測認證愈加重視，如衛生環境的檢測、防疫用品的獨立第三方認證等；加上預期大灣區亦為業界帶來發展潛力，令相關人才的需求大增。

測試層面愈趨廣泛

過往對檢測及認證服務需求最大是成衣、紡織及電子等傳統工業，特別是出口歐美的企業，因當地對產品物料及品質具嚴格監管。**香港測檢認證協會主席李世賢**指出，隨着品質認證與產品安全愈來愈受到重視，尋求檢測及認證的行業及產品可謂包羅萬有，當中不乏與公眾健康息息相關的範疇，如手機的電波會否對人體有害、化妝品是否含有化學物質，以至某個環境的空氣質素達標與否等，因此近年行業亦持續吸納具化學或工程背景的理科專才，以應付日益增加及多元的檢測與認證工作。

“檢測和認證一般涵蓋三大服務類別。測試：按程序測試物件的一項或多項特性；檢驗：利用專業判斷，檢查產品的設計、自身質料和製造過程等，確定是否符合要求；認證：由第三方就產品、過程、系統等提供保證。”李世賢稱，業界常見的測試目的主要是滿足法例規定，如廠商輸出產品到歐美地區前，務必先由認可機構為產品進行測試，確保產品不含被

當地嚴禁的化學成份及物質；其二是功能測試，如產品標明具有防紫外光功能，企業便有需要尋求獨立第三方檢測，證明產品功能的闡述屬準確無誤。

除了針對產品或服務的品質、物料及功能外，李世賢補充，有關檢測及認證也廣及企業或廠房的生產流程及管理制，確保產品或服務由生產至出口，皆符合法例要求，亦不會作出誇張失實的陳述，藉此加強品牌或企業的信譽。

吸納科技專才

李世賢表示，目前行業對測試人才的需求十分殷切，一般須具備化學或工程相關的學士學位，其次是專責商業發展、市場學及客戶服務的職位，協助為測檢認證機構拓展業務及客戶網絡。

為提升行業的專業水平，李世賢表示，該會特設“檢測專業人員認證計劃”，內有“認可專業測試技術員(CTT)”及“認可專業測試師(CTP)”兩大認證級別，涵蓋化學測試、建築材料測試、電器產品測試、微生物測試、紡織及製衣測試、玩具及輕工產品測試、食品測試、環保測試、品質保證及儀器校正等專業領域。

拓大灣區市場

踏入數碼化時代，近年針對科技產品、網速，以及物聯網等新技術的測試需求正逐步上升。李世賢預期，隨着5G網絡普及，相關檢測需求亦會增加。與此同時，新冠肺炎疫情的出現，大大增強社會各界的健康及防疫意識，本地企業除了從不同地區積極引進防疫產品外，更推出港產口罩，部分口罩更標榜可重用多次，當中涉及若干新物料或新技術，對檢測業來說既是新挑戰，也是機遇。“正因如此，我們期望檢測界的新力軍在具備專業知識及技能之餘，更要對新事物存有好學及求知精神，這樣會較適合在業界發揮所長。”

除了各行各業對檢測及認證服務的需求持續增加並愈趨多元化，為業界締造更廣闊的發展前景外，李世賢喜見中央政府於2019年初發佈的《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》，特別提及要深化落實CEPA下對港服務業（包括檢測認證業）開放措施的安排，並“支持大灣區企業使用香港的檢測認證等服務”，反映“Test in Hong Kong”的質素與發展潛力，受到國家的認同及支持，料將有助本港業界進一步開拓大灣區，以至內地及海外市場。

With the recent continuation of the COVID-19 pandemic, all sectors of society have placed greater emphasis on relevant TIC services, e.g. inspection and testing of hygiene conditions and independent third-party certification of anti-epidemic supplies. Coupled with the expected development potential for the industry due to the Greater Bay Area, the demand for relevant personnel has increased significantly.

Widening scope of testing

In the past, the biggest demand for TIC services came from traditional industries, especially those exporting to Europe and the US where there are strict local regulations of product materials and quality. **Patrick Lee, Chairman of Hong Kong Association for Testing, Inspection and Certification Limited (HKTIC)**, said that with the growing emphasis on quality certification and product safety, TIC services are sought after by a wide range of industries and products, many of which cover areas closely related to public health, such as whether the radio waves of mobile phones are harmful to humans. Therefore, in recent years, the industry has continued to take in scientific experts with a chemical or engineering background to meet its needs.

“TIC generally cover three service categories: testing, inspection and certification.” Lee said that the common purpose of testing in the industry is primarily to meet legal requirements, e.g. manufacturers must first ensure that their products do not contain locally prohibited chemical ingredients and substances before exporting them to Europe and the US, and secondly, functional testing: if the product



is marked as UV-proof, the company needs to prove that the description of the function of the product is accurate.

He added that TIC is also widely adopted by businesses and factories in their production processes and management systems to ensure that their products or services comply with legal requirements from production to export and avoid making exaggerated or false statements in order to strengthen the credibility of their brand or enterprise.

Need for technical expertise

According to Lee, the industry currently has urgent demand for testing personnel who generally need to have a bachelor's degree in chemistry or engineering, followed by specialisation in business development, marketing or customer service to help

TIC agencies expand their business and customer networks.

He said that to improve the professional level of the industry, HKTIC has established the Professional Certification Scheme for Testing Personnel with two levels of certification, i.e. Certified Testing Technician (CTT) and Certified Testing Professional (CTP), covering multiple areas of expertise.

Tapping the Greater Bay Area market

Lee expected that the demand for inspection and testing would increase along with the rising adoption of 5G networks. At the same time, health and epidemic prevention awareness has greatly strengthened in all sectors of society due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, local businesses have introduced Hong Kong-made masks involving several new

disciplines or technologies, which present both new challenges and opportunities for the inspection and testing industry. "We hope that the new force in the inspection and testing community will adopt the spirit of learning and seeking knowledge about new stuff, which will be more suitable for them to maximise their strengths in the industry."

He was pleased to see the Central Government's *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Outline)* released in early 2019. In particular, the *Outline* mentioned the need to deepen the measures to open up to Hong Kong's services (including the TIC industry), showing the country's recognition and support for the quality and potential of "Test in Hong Kong". This is set to help the Hong Kong industry to further tap the Greater Bay Area, as well as the Mainland and overseas markets. 🔄



筆尖下的世界

The Magical World of Pen and Ink

墨水隨着筆尖的提按形成或娟秀、或典雅、或莊重的字迹，粗幼分明的綫條組成漂亮的字體，西洋書法的魅力正在於此。除了書法作品的美感外，書寫工具的蒐集、書寫時的寧靜祥和，亦令西洋書法更加趣味盎然。

With every lift and press, ink at the tip of a pen gives life to different handwriting. Bold and fine lines make up beautiful scripts. This is the charisma of western calligraphy. The pleasure of collecting fine writing instruments, and the serene and peaceful feeling of writing, make western calligraphy particularly interesting.





左起 From left: Lolita、Christine



圖為在玻璃上創作西洋書法作品。
Western calligraphy on glass.

香港便有一群西洋書法愛好者，默默推廣西洋書法。香港西洋書法協會主席 Brenda Ching 坦言，過往在香港想要學習西洋書法並不容易，因導師不多。但隨着社交媒體越來越多的西洋書法分享，近十年無論是教和學的人都多了。

不同字體 各具秀麗

最常見的西洋書法是銅板體和現代體。但就像中國書法，西洋書法還很多不同字體。香港西洋書法協會導師 Lolita 介紹：“一般而言，我們可用平尖和點尖來區分，平尖可以寫出羅馬體、安瑟爾體、哥德體、意大利體；點尖可以寫出銅板體、史賓塞體、草寫等，每一種字體都是一個大家族，其下衍生不同特點的字體。”而協會的另一位導師 Christine 則補充，近年還有另一種分類方式，是以書寫工具：傳統的沾水筆和現代的 marker、軟頭筆來劃分。

善用工具 融會創新

工欲善其事，必先利其器。書寫西洋書法時，首先要認識不同的書寫工具。Brenda 與兩名導師 Lolita、Christine 展示了不同的書寫工具，從傳統的沾水筆到現代的軟毛筆、自製的羽毛筆、竹筆等，她們笑謂收集不同的書寫工具，一方面是因為西洋書法的字體種類繁多，需要配合不同工

具書寫，但其實採購、製作心儀的書寫工具亦別有一番趣味。

Brenda 表示，應用不同的工具、紙張、墨水能營造不同的書寫效果。“西洋書法在創作上具有很大自由度，可展現鮮明個人風格，除了書寫的字體種類繁多外，更可運用多元化的創作形式。我便喜愛將西洋書法融入手工藝，如製作賀卡、裝飾品等。”

西洋書法字體眾多，各有技巧，三位經驗豐富的西洋書法導師均提醒有興趣學習者，首先要了解自己希望學習哪一種字體，並尋找合適的資料、教材、課程和工具。Brenda 指出，不少學生覺得銅板體、現代體的外形更為優美，希望以銅板體為學習西洋書法的開端，但她建議，學生可從平尖書寫的寬筆字體入手，如 Fundamental、哥德體、意大利體，先學習掌握書寫的方式和技巧。

學習過程 重塑心境

我們自孩提時代便學曉拿筆寫字，Christine 坦言，不少學員往往低估西洋書法的難度。“我從直線開始教，

學員會覺得直線每個人都懂得寫，應該不會太難，但要懂得運用書法工具來寫直線卻是另一回事。” Lolita 則補充，同一個筆劃，四個學生會有四個不同的原因令他們寫出來未如理想，“我們要仔細觀察他們哪裏出錯，然後提出改善方法。”

要寫得一手漂亮的西洋書法，還有一個重要秘訣，就是要“慢”和“輕”。香港流行即食文化、生活節奏急促，Christine 指出，很多初學者希望一蹴而就，往往書寫速度太快、落筆太重。“書法是令人平靜、專注的過程。我曾經歷情緒低落的時期，投入西洋書法令我心境平靜，漸漸走出情緒低谷。”在現今工作和生活壓力沉重的環境下，一個能讓人平靜、放鬆的愛好如西洋書法，也許更顯得彌足珍貴。

Brenda Ching, Chairperson of Alpha Beta Club, the Hong Kong Society of Western Calligraphic Art (the Society), admits that it was difficult to learn western calligraphy in the past because instructors



去年首次舉辦書法日，透過講座、工作坊、作品展覽向公眾推廣西洋書法。
The Society organized its first Calligraphy Day to promote western calligraphy through seminar, workshop and exhibition last year.

were few. However, as more and more people share their passion for western calligraphy on social media, the number of both instructors and learners has grown in the last decade.

The unique beauty of individual scripts

Copperplate and modern scripts are the most common forms of western calligraphy. Yet, just like its Chinese counterpart, western calligraphy has many different scripts. **Lolita, instructor at the Society**, explains, "As a general rule, western calligraphy can be divided into board nib and point nib. The former can be presented in Roman, Uncial, Gothic and Italic; the latter can be presented in Copperplate, Spencerian, Cursive, etc. Every script is a big family with various derivative scripts of individual

features." **Christine**, another **instructor at the Society**, adds that it is a recent trend to categorize western calligraphy by writing instrument: traditional fountain pen, modern marker and brush pen.

Make good use of writing tools to blend and innovate

Brenda and instructors Lolita and Christine show us many different writing instruments, ranging from traditional fountain pen to modern brush pen, home-made feather pen and bamboo pen. They say western calligraphy delights you with a diverse choice of scripts, and there is so much fun in buying or producing your ideal writing instruments.

According to Brenda, different writing effects can be created by using different

tools, paper and ink. "Western calligraphy is a strong statement of personal style. In addition to the wide selection of scripts, there are diverse creative forms to choose from. I like to blend western calligraphy into handicrafts, such as greeting cards and ornaments."

All three seasoned western calligraphy instructors have one common advice for those interested in learning. First and foremost, decide which script you wish to learn and then look for suitable information, teaching materials, course and tools. Brenda points out that many learners find Copperplate and Modern Script particularly elegant and want to start practising western calligraphy with Copperplate. However, she suggests learners to begin with board nib scripts, such as Gothic and Italic, so they can master the writing method and technique.

Approach the learning process with a different mindset

Christine says frankly that many learners underestimate the difficulty of western calligraphy, "They would feel that everyone can make a straight line, yet knowing how to control writing instruments to make a straight line is a different story." Lolita adds that for a same stroke that does not look right, four learners would have four different reasons for their failure. "I have to observe carefully where have they gone wrong and suggest a way to improve."

Another key is to go "slow" and "light". Christine points out that many beginners want to accomplish everything in one go. They tend to write too quickly with too much force. "I was very down at one stage and western calligraphy helped me find peace and gradually get rid of negative emotions." In the current situation, a hobby that calms and soothes is really precious. 🌀



書寫西洋書法有不同的工具，除了傳統的沾水筆外，亦有手工製作的羽毛筆、可樂筆、現代的 marker、軟頭筆。

There are a wide range of tools for western calligraphy. Apart from traditional fountain pen, you can also use handmade feather pen, Coca Cola pen, modern marker and brush pen.

《文化承傳與產業》

開發西北先行者回憶錄

Cultural Heritage and Industry

A Memoir of a Pioneer

Who Opened-up Northwest China



敦煌山莊近貌。
Recent appearance of the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel.

“西部大開發”國家戰略至今已廿載，已故港區人大代表、本會永遠榮譽會長王敏剛可謂是探索開發中國西北的先行者，他早於80年代初已是首批前往內地考察及發展的代表之一。

王敏剛生前一直在籌備《文化承傳與產業》電子書，希望與大眾分享他在中國西部馳騁二十多年的經驗。他以自己在內地的文化產業項目作案例，希望為有意從事文化產業開發或保育古建築者提供一些參考。

開發西北文化旅遊

1993年，王敏剛出任第八屆全國人大代表。受國家經濟建設的啟發，他對中國西北部的的前景大感興趣，開始潛心研究中國西北歷史，並果斷地投資開發該地之文化旅遊業，成為港商中開發西北的先行者。自然而然，他與絲綢之路的不解之緣就此結下。

過去二十多年，王敏剛一直積極透過開發中國大西北的文化資源，將之轉型為文化產業，開啟當地的文化力量。在《文化承傳與產業》中，作

者述說了自己如何推廣文化保護和承傳。讀者從中可看到王敏剛創立“文化旅館”（後稱“文化酒店”）、開闢文化旅遊、重建新疆國際大巴扎、推出動漫創作《吉星傳說》等項目的經過。

創立“文化旅館”品牌

例如王敏剛創立“文化旅館”品牌已是值得一記。事緣上世紀80、90年代，內地的酒店以西式設計為主，但王敏剛認為見證歷史變遷的傳統建築值得承傳，當中元素可活化於旅館設



《文化承傳與產業》 Cultural Heritage and Industry

作者 Author:

王敏剛
Peter Wong

紅出版（青森文化）
Red Publish (Green Forest Culture)



2000年，作者與本地著名企業家李兆基（左）於莫高窟。
Wong met well known tycoon Lee Shau-kee (left) in Mogao Caves in 2000.

作者簡介 Author Profile

王敏剛（1949-2019），生於香港，中華船廠創辦人王華生之子。他主修船舶工業設計，自小熱愛中國歷史及文化，是80年代初首批前往內地考察及發展的香港人。除了管理家族造船的業務外，王敏剛亦關注當時正在改革開放的中國。

王敏剛一生愛國、愛港、熱心公益，對推動文化及教育工作不遺餘力。生前籌備出版《文化承傳與產業》電子書，希望與大眾分享自己如何透過發展文化產業項目，承傳寶貴的文化遺產。如今著作出版，終可完成未竟之志。

Born in Hong Kong, Peter Wong (1949 - 2019) was the son of Wong Wah-sang, the founder of Chung Wah Shipbuilding

& Engineering Company. He majored in the industrial design of ships and had been passionate with Chinese history and culture since a young age. He was amongst the first Hong Kongers who made field studies in the mainland and developed business there in the 1980s. In addition to managing his family's shipbuilding business, Peter Wong was also keen to learn more about China at the time, which was undergoing reform and opening up.

Peter Wong was patriotic throughout his life – he did not only love the country and Hong Kong but was also devoted to charitable causes and spared no effort in promoting culture and education. Before his passing, he planned to publish the e-book Cultural Heritage and Industry to share with the public about how he had kept invaluable cultural heritage alive though developing projects in the cultural industry. Now that the book is published, his unfulfilled ambition is finally actualized.

計。因此“文化旅館”的概念由此而生，它在建築設計、裝修佈置皆蘊含傳統文化元素。旅客置身其中，仿如穿越時光隧道，體驗昔日地道生活的文化內涵。

1993年，敦煌市仍屬荒蕪之地，王敏剛卻在此舉行敦煌山莊動土儀式，標誌着“文化旅館”的誕生。敦煌山莊建造在一片沙漠之上，過程充滿挑戰。直至1995年，戰勝了無數次風沙侵襲，敦煌山莊建築工程終於完竣，成為敦煌市乃至整個西部的一張旅遊名片。

敦煌山莊開業後，王敏剛更到世界各地推廣絲綢之路文化旅遊，並把不同

的機構、團體帶到中國西北，帶領來賓欣賞瑰麗的絲路文化。1997年，他正式成立以“絲路旅遊”為名的旅行社，建立“文化旅遊”品牌，致力推動沿古絲綢之路一帶的文化深度遊。書中更記述了他在當地率先引入康體文化旅遊，包括戈壁競跑及徒步等活動，帶動了當地的經濟發展。

介紹西北 敢於創新

王敏剛在書中亦提及，“文化”一詞總被誤為與學術或藝術有關，使人興趣缺缺。故與年輕人談“文化”，要吸引他們注意，不得不花點心思。鑑於動漫文化深受年輕人歡迎，2010

年王敏剛創立了“吉星”原創動漫品牌，將歷史文化融匯於動漫文化讀物及文儀用品，以絲綢之路上的故事作題材，以中國特有或傳說中的動物為藍本，例如雪豹、短尾猴及藏羚羊等，糅合歷史和傳說，啟發年輕讀者認識絲綢之路。

簡言之，對中國文化，對西北部感興趣者，或有意從事文化產業開發、保育古建築者翻開《文化承傳與產業》，相信必定有所裨益。🌀

資料來源：文化資源開發有限公司



2010年，作者於敦煌山莊接待國學大師饒宗頤。
Wong received Professor Jao Tsung-I at the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel in 2010.



1995年，作者（左一）視察興建中的敦煌山莊。
Wong (first from left) inspected the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel during construction in 1995.

The late NPC Deputy and the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman Peter Wong was a pioneer in exploiting and developing northwest China. He was also one of the earliest Hong Kongers to visit the mainland for development survey in the 1980s.

Before his passing, Wong had been preparing for the e-book Cultural Heritage and Industry, through which he would share his experience in western China for more than twenty years. His objective was to provide some reference to those who aspire to develop in the cultural industry or in conserving ancient architecture.

Developing cultural tourism in northwest China

Wong became highly interested in the prospects of northwestern China in 1993 and began researching into the history of the area. He also invested and developed the cultural tourism industry there.

For more than 20 years, Wong had actively transformed the cultural resources of northwestern China into an industry. In his book Cultural Heritage and Industry, readers can learn how Wong founded a cultural hotel, as well as how he opened up cultural tourism, rebuilt Xinjiang

International Grand Bazaar, and published the comic Legends of Cosi, etc.

Building the brand of a cultural hotel

The cultural hotel brand established by Wong is particularly noteworthy. Wong reckoned that traditional architectures must be preserved and passed on because they are the witness of historical changes. Their elements, for example, can be revitalized in the design of his hotel. This was how the idea of his cultural hotel was conceptualized – its architectural design, décor and set up are all infused with traditional cultural elements.

In 1993, Dunhuang was still an undeveloped city. Wong, however, held a ground-breaking ceremony for the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel, which marked the birth of his cultural hotel. By 1995, after overcoming numerous sandstorm attacks, the construction work of the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel was finally complete.

After the opening of the Silk Road Dunhuang Hotel, Peter Wong visited different parts of the world to promote cultural tourism along the Silk Road, showing his guests the glamorous Silk Road culture. In 1997, he founded a travel agency and named it "Silk Road Travel", establishing a brand for cultural tourism. In the book, readers can also find out how Wong introduced recreational and cultural tourism in the area, such as incorporating race-running and walking in Gobi desert, which propelled the economic development of the area.

An innovator who showed northwest China to the world

Wong also mentioned in the book that it took quite some effort to discuss culture with youngsters. In the light that animation and comics were widely popular amongst young people, Wong created the original comic brand "Cosi" in 2010, integrating history and culture into the popular animation and comics and stationery items. Fusing history and legends, "Cosi" inspired young readers to learn more about the Silk Road.

To sum up, readers who are interested in Chinese culture and northwestern China, or those aspire to develop a career in the cultural industry or conserving ancient architecture, should benefit much from Cultural Heritage and Industry. 📖

Source: Cultural Resources Development Co Ltd

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



創新及科技局局長薛永恒（右三）到訪並闡述香港創科的未來發展方向，包括推廣5G技術應用、落實“智慧城市”發展等，其中需要大量青年及科研人才配合，因此亦將加強培育本地專才及支援初創企業發展。(15/5)

Alfred Sit (third from right), **Secretary for Innovation and Technology** visited the Chamber and explained the future development of Innovation and Technology in Hong Kong, including the promotion of 5G technology applications and implementation of “Smart City”, so that a large number of young people and scientific talents are required. Therefore, development of local professionals and support of startups will also be strengthened.



會員活動 Members' Activities



公益事務委員會與港島西區聯絡處合辦“愛心口罩送社區”活動，向中西區及灣仔區基層市民、街市商戶贈送10,000個口罩。本會副會長李應生率領聯絡處正副主任參與，表達齊心抗疫、團結互助的正能量。(7&19/5)

Community Affairs Committee and Western District Liaison Committee co-organized an activity for distributing 10,000 masks to grassroots citizens and market merchants in Wan Chai District and Central and Western District. **Tommy Li, Vice-chairman of the Chamber**, participated in the activity with the Director and Deputy Directors of the Liaison Committee for showing unity in fighting against the epidemic.