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港產獨角獸 氣勢如虹

HOMEGROWN HONG
KONG UNICORN SHOWS
GREAT MOMENTUM



為國獻策 為港建言

Suggestions for Hong Kong
and the Country

天生我材必有用

Every Wood is Good

目錄 CONTENTS

APR 2022



會長的話 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

- 4** 訂抗疫藍圖 助經濟復常
Clean-cut Anti-epidemic Blueprint Needed to Facilitate Economic Recovery

政經縱橫 SPOTLIGHT



- 6** 為國獻策 為港建言
Suggestions for Hong Kong and the Country

- 23** 港產獨角獸氣勢如虹
Homegrown Hong Kong Unicorn Shows
Great Momentum



- 19** 陳茂波：預算案全力支持抗疫
Paul Chan: A Budget That Fully Supports
COVID-fighting

- 29** 會員調查：
疫情削弱企業對經濟及業務前景信心
Member Survey: Epidemic Has Undermined
Confidence in Economic and Business Outlook

立會匯報 VOICE IN LEGCO

- 37** 突破性解決香港土地房屋問題 新思維促產業發展及安居宜居
Breakthrough Solution to Land & Housing Issues and New Mindset for Industrial Development and
Better Livability

商海導航 TALKING BUSINESS



43 天生我材必有用
Every Wood is Good

47 港產機械人 沖出智能果茶
Fruit Tea Smartly Prepared by Hong Kong Robots

同心抗疫 FIGHTING VIRUS TOGETHER



51 中醫細說食療 齊抗新冠病毒
Chinese Medicine Practitioner Explains Diet
Therapy for COVID

商會快拍 CGCC SNAPSHOT

56 會員活動
Members' Activities

出版人 Publisher

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香港辦事處 Hong Kong Office

香港中環干諾道中24至25號4字樓
(港鐵中環站A出口或香港站C出口)
4/F, 24-25 Connaught Road
Central, Hong Kong
(MTR Central Station Exit A / Hong Kong Station Exit C)
Tel: (852) 2525-6385
Fax: (852) 2845-2610
E-mail: cgcc@cgcc.org.hk
Website: www.cgcc.org.hk

廣州代表處 Guangzhou Office

廣州南沙區港前大道南162號中總大廈801室
Room 801, 162 South Gangqian Road
Nansha, Guangzhou
Tel: (8620) 3991-2168
Fax: (8620) 3468-3839
E-mail: info@gz.cgcc.org.hk

承印人 Printed by

奧華印刷設計公司 Ora Printing & Design Centre

地址 Address

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

售價 Price

HKD20



袁武
YUEN Mo GBS, JP

訂抗疫藍圖 助經濟復常

CLEAN-CUT ANTI-EPIDEMIC BLUEPRINT NEEDED TO FACILITATE ECONOMIC RECOVERY

第五波疫情對本港衝擊既急且猛，失業率錄得超過一年半以來最大升幅，財政司司長亦預期今年首季經濟無可避免會陷入負增長。特區政府果斷推出多項財政支援措施，無疑為受疫情嚴重影響的行業和市民帶來“及時雨”，惟長遠必須制訂清晰的防疫政策，有效穩控疫情，讓社會民生和經濟活動盡快恢復正常運作。

疫苗接種是抗疫關鍵

本地確診個案自三月下旬觸頂後漸見回落，惟重症及死亡率偏高的情況令人關注。在國家全力支援下，本港檢測能力、相關隔離設施和醫療設備均得到顯著優化與提升。特區政府亦吸納內地專家意見，集中於減少感染、減少重症、減少死亡，把抗疫資源更精準、有力和針對性地優先支援長者及有需要群組。

第五波疫情對長者及兒童群組造成的影響尤為嚴重，這些群組的疫苗接種率一直處於偏低水平。不少數據已清楚說明，接種疫苗可大大減低重症及死亡個案。顯然，香港確有迫切需要，更迅速和有效地推動疫苗接種，以減低死亡及重症風險，紓緩本港醫療系統壓力。

特區政府已積極推動長幼群組接種疫苗，特別是為安老院舍長者安排上門或外展接種服務等，惟進展仍是相對緩慢。當局可進一步探討與私人機構、社福機構合作，在人手調配、接種流程等提供更大彈性和方便。當局更要加大宣傳推廣力度，向長者及其家人、幼童家長等詳細講解接種疫苗的好處，甚至考慮提供接種疫苗誘因、增加未肯接種疫苗人士的成本，透過更強而有力的政策舉措，全面提升疫苗接種率。

國家是香港強大後盾

內地一直堅持“外防輸入、內防反彈”政策，透過

精準防控疫情安排，例如早前深圳在短時間內完成全民檢測、上海採取分區分批封控措施等，展現果斷控疫帶來的高效率，盡量減低對經濟民生影響，為香港在抗擊疫情的各项安排提供借鑑。

習近平主席已就香港抗疫工作作出重要指示，將穩控疫情作為當前壓倒一切的任務。李克強總理及多位國家領導在兩會期間亦表達對香港疫情的關注，並重申全力支持香港抗疫，對香港所需支援更是“有求必應”。只要特區政府全力貫徹中央抗擊疫情的指導方向，肩負抗疫的主體責任，充分用好國家支援，動員社會力量，定能打好這場抗戰。

事實上，全力管控及遏止疫情是穩住本地經濟的關鍵。要推動經濟和社會民生恢復正常運作，真正做到穩經濟、保就業，很大程度取決於抗疫工作的速度和成效。只有快速和有效控制疫情，市民健康和生命得到保護，生活才能恢復正常，才可聚焦發展經濟、改善民生。

面對疫情和地緣局勢緊張的各種挑戰，特區政府更要積極團結社會各界，著力做好防疫抗疫工作，並因應實際情況適當調整部署，盡快穩控疫情，讓市民生活和社會運作回復正常，集中精力發展經濟，重啟與內地通關，積極發揮香港在國家新時代發展的獨特優勢和功能，抓緊疫情過後的龐大發展新機遇，並為應對複雜多變的國際形勢可能帶來的經濟下行風險做好準備。

The fifth wave of COVID-19 outbreak in Hong Kong came fast and furious, dealing a heavy blow to the economy. The unemployment rate has just seen the biggest increase in over 1.5 years. The Financial Secretary warned that the economy will inevitably record a recession in the first quarter of 2022. While the HKSAR government has swiftly launched financial relief measures

“面對疫情和地緣局勢緊張的各種挑戰，特區政府更要盡快穩控疫情，集中精力發展經濟，抓緊疫情過後的龐大發展新機遇，並為應對可能出現的經濟下行風險做好準備。

The epidemic, coupled with geopolitical tension, has posed challenges to Hong Kong. The HKSAR government must focus on bringing the epidemic under control and focus its energy on economic development. Hong Kong can then grasp the immense opportunities in the post-epidemic times, but the government also needs to prepare for possible downside risks to the economy.”

to help industries and individuals that are severely affected by the epidemic, clean-cut anti-epidemic policies must be developed for the epidemic to be effectively controlled in the long run, and for public life and economic activities to return to normal as early as possible.

Vaccination vital to anti-epidemic efforts

Whereas the number of confirmed local COVID-19 cases has been in decline after peaking in late March, the relatively high incidence of serious cases and death is worthy of concern. Fortunately, with the country's full support, Hong Kong's capabilities to cope with the epidemic, from virus testing capacity to quarantine and medical facilities, have significantly improved. Following advice from Mainland experts, the HKSAR government now focuses on preventing infections and reducing the number of severe cases and deaths, and is able to direct resources more accurately to those who are most in need, including the elderly and other vulnerable groups.

The impact of the fifth wave of the epidemic is particularly serious on the elderly and children, which can be attributed to the low vaccination rates among these groups. Today, many data are backing the effectiveness of vaccination in preventing severe cases and deaths. There is no doubt that Hong Kong urgently needs to boost the vaccination rate in a more rapid and effective manner in order to lower the risk of severe cases and deaths, which will also lessen the burden on the local healthcare system.

Through arrangements such as outreach vaccination programs at elderly homes, the HKSAR government has been actively promoting vaccination among the old and young, albeit the progress is slow. To speed things up, the authorities can explore working with private and social welfare organizations to streamline manpower deployment and the vaccination workflow, so as to provide the public with greater flexibility and convenience in getting vaccinated. The authorities should simultaneously step up promoting the benefits of vaccination to the elderly, their families, and parents of young children. To raise the overall vaccination rate, the authorities may even need to consider more forceful policies, such as providing incentives for vaccination and raising the costs for the unvaccinated.

Strong backing for Hong Kong from the country

In the Mainland, the authorities have been adhering to the strategy

of “guarding against the importation of cases and the resurgence of domestic infections”. Their decisive manner and pertinent measures, from universal testing in Shenzhen done within a short period of time, to the lockdown of Shanghai in phases, have proven highly effective in controlling the epidemic and minimizing impact on the economy and people's daily life, and serve as good examples for Hong Kong in its fight against the epidemic.

President Xi Jinping has already given important instruction on fighting the fifth wave of the epidemic in Hong Kong, saying that the overriding mission of the HKSAR government right now is to stabilize and control the outbreak. At the “Two Sessions”, Premier Li Keqiang, among various country leaders, also expressed concern about the outbreak in Hong Kong, and stressed that the country offers its full support for Hong Kong to combat the epidemic. As long as the HKSAR government follows the directive of the Central government and bears the main responsibility in the anti-epidemic fight, leveraging the country's support and mobilizing the local community, the fight can be won.

In fact, gaining control over the epidemic is key to stabilizing the local economy. Whether economic development and public life can get back on track and jobs can be secured depends very much on the speed and effectiveness of the city's anti-epidemic work; speedy and effective control of the epidemic will safeguard public health and let life return to normal, and only then can the focus be directed at economic development and livelihood improvement.

The epidemic, coupled with geopolitical tension, has posed unprecedented challenges to Hong Kong. Now more than ever, the HKSAR government must unite and lead people across sectors, focusing on bringing the epidemic under control by enhancing the city's anti-epidemic efforts, and adjusting its strategy if the situation necessitates, so that society can get back on track and focus its energy on economic development. As soon as this is achieved, and the border with the Mainland is reopened, Hong Kong can then leverage its unique strengths and role in the country's development in the new era, and grasp the immense opportunities in the post-epidemic times. And certainly, the HKSAR government needs to prepare for possible downside risks to the economy posed by complex, ever-changing international political situations. 🌀



霍震寰 Ian Fok



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



曾智明 Ricky Tsang



王惠貞 Connie Wong



李應生 Tommy Li



胡曉明 Herman Hu



陳仲尼 Rock Chen



張學修 Charles Cheung



方文雄 David Fong

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，以至第五波疫情應對等議題發表己見，積極參政議政。

Many of the Chamber's Office Bearers are also 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 fifth wave of the epidemic, actively involving themselves in government and political affairs.

霍震寰：重建口岸 推動文化 促成全面回歸

香港融入國家發展大局是近年“兩會”的焦點議題之一，**本會永遠榮譽會長（全國人大代表）霍震寰**對此自是十分關注，今年他所呈交的提案亦與此有關。

地理方面，霍震寰有感羅湖是連接香港與內地的第一口岸，故推動羅湖口岸重建意義重大。他建議香港東鐵線延伸至羅湖境內，實行各項便利通關模式，提升通關效率。

至於文化方面，霍震寰指出香港“一國兩制”雖然取得巨大成就，但“文化回歸”卻仍未竟全功，故認為應從社會價值、學校思想教育、公營部門及大灣區融合發展等多個層面推動之。特別在青年方面，霍震寰留意到目前越來越多青年進入大灣區，故應構建粵港澳大灣區港澳青年發展體系，幫助他們更好地融入祖國。他指出，這一切可以透過加強政策、降低門檻、提供資金及創新教育等方式實踐。

長年關注武術發展的霍震寰，今年亦不例外為粵港澳大灣區武術協同發展提出建議。他指出，大灣區武術根基深厚，其獨特文化氛圍有利武術承傳。故他建議透過組織聯盟、教育等途徑，促成大灣區內各地武術協同發展，盼中國功夫可以藉此走向國際。

今屆“兩會”，霍震寰指其公司有員工被列為新冠病毒病感染人士密切接觸者，故只能請假以保障其他與會者，減低傳播風險。對此，他深感遺憾。他並指，這次“兩會”是本屆最後一次會議，也正值國家發展的關鍵時刻。在新的歷史交匯點上，國家交出了一份非常亮眼的成績單，同時，李克強總理的工作報告更為他帶來了強大信心。所以雖未親身赴會，他期盼所提供的建議可使香港與祖國一起迎風啟航，破浪前行。

蔡冠深：“兩會”展現泱泱大國風範

對於本次“兩會”，**本會永遠名譽會長（全國政協常委）蔡冠深**表示，具體感想可整理為四點。首先，他認為本次“兩會”是一次高效緊湊的會議，在本屆政協收官在即之際，短短七天的會議議程重大。委員們認真履職，遠在香港的委員，也都通過各種方式投入工作，不負使命。

其次，這是一次展現國家強大組織動員能力的會議。本次“兩會”正好與殘奧會同步舉行，兩場如此大規模、防疫要求極高的活動匯聚首都，參與者來自世界各地，生動地反映出泱泱大國的風範和底力。

其三，這是一次展現出國家領導層對國內外錯綜複雜的形勢全盤把握，成竹在胸的大會。會議前，俄烏大戰驟起，香港疫情惡化，一時間風高浪險。但以習主席為首的黨中央從容應對。到了會議後期，已可看到中俄關係更加穩固，戰爭大局已定，德法首腦撇開美國與習主席對話，整體形勢已向好發展。

最後，這是一次由國家最高政治機關向香港同胞展示對港方針，展示中央和全國人民與香港同胞血肉相連的會議。副總理韓正有關香港抗疫的所有要求，總結為中央“照單全收，有求必應”八個字，從北京“兩會”直達香港，久久迴盪在全港七百多萬市民的心上！

曾智明：解決教育痛點 促進青年交流

越來越多港澳專業人才有意到大灣區發展，但子女的教育問題卻往往成為他們是否啟程的疑慮。有見及此，**本會副會長（全國政協委員）曾智明**今屆“兩會”就此以及其他青年問題提出建議。

曾智明指出，進一步完善港澳子弟在大灣區的基礎教育體系，是推動港澳融入國家發展大局的重要舉措。不過目前無論是港澳子弟學校或專班，都未能滿足龐大的需求。故他建議內地教育部門在大灣區內地九市，均規劃設立一定數量的公立港澳子弟學校或班級，並採取特殊政策，允許香港的辦學團體到灣區內設立以港式教學模式為主，採用港澳（主要是香港）中小學通用課程的港澳子弟學校，為打算到灣區發展的港澳人士解決痛點，為促進大灣區的建設以及實現香港的人心回歸，打下堅實基礎。

另外，曾智明亦觀察到疫情至今長達兩年多，部分香港青年對融入大灣區發展產生了畏難情緒。故他也有呈交提案建議廣東省有關方面與香港特區政府和愛國愛港的青年團體合作，全面整合大灣區的青年交流線上平台，並舉辦“粵港澳大灣區青年線上交流節”等活動，做到在疫情防控常態化的環境下，也能夠全面推動港青對大灣區的了解並加深區內的青年交流，以實現促進港青透過參與大灣區建設，從而融入國家發展大局的目標。

今年“兩會”期間，香港正值疫情嚴峻之時。曾智明指，相關部門做了大量協調工作，讓港區代表委員們得以成行赴京之餘，更准予同一場地參與會議，充分表現了中央對港區代表委員的重視。此外，曾智明亦指今屆“兩會”程序精簡，例如“兩高”報告也是宣讀精簡版本，他形容這是一種進步。他認為國家對香港十分關顧，例如副總理韓正會見港澳政協委員已表現出對香港的疫情非常關注。他期望，政協委員能如韓正所言全力配合特區政府抗疫工作，達致“民有所呼，政府必有所應”。



王惠貞：數字經濟引領大灣區發展

本會副會長（全國政協提案委員會副主任、全國政協委員）王惠貞在本年度“兩會”提案中，重點關注數字經濟及大灣區的發展。數據顯示，中國數字經濟規模從“十三五”規劃期間的一萬億元增長到39.2萬億元，佔GDP比重為38.6%，且每年以雙位數字速度增長，可見發展前景亮麗。

王惠貞表示數字經濟是以大數據、智能算法、算力平台三大要素為基礎的新興經濟形態，皆因沒有大數據，數字經濟便是無米之炊；沒有智能算法，數字經濟不能創造價值；沒有算力平台，數字經濟將不復存在。其中大數據更是數字化時代的新型戰略資源，是驅動創新的重要因素，正在改變人類的生產和生活方式。

而作為國家數字經濟發展重鎮的大灣區，可利用其有利條件，推動數字人民幣的發展。王惠貞建議，可嘗試在大灣

區推動數字人民幣的國際使用，借助廣東省與“一帶一路”沿線國家緊密的經貿聯繫，結合數字人民幣試點，從國際協調、法律法規建設、基礎設施完善等角度，推動“一帶一路”國家的商戶直接利用數字人民幣與境外商戶進行貿易往來。

李應生：善用香港中藥材優勢融入國家發展

身為香港中醫藥業界中人，本會副會長（全國人大代表）李應生於今年“兩會”持續關注業界在香港以至大灣區的發展。此外，他也就疫情下的旅遊發展呈交提案。

李應生指出，嶺南藥材功效獨特，是我國寶貴的藥材資源之一。香港是嶺南中藥材的一個重要集散地，故他建議國



胡曉明攝 By Henry Wu

家藥品監督管理局可以讓香港政府中藥檢測中心參與國家藥典委員會中藥標準研究工作。因為香港不論在實驗設施、專業科研人員，還是在相應技術支援上，均已具備開展制定嶺南中藥材標準所需的工作條件，並可以加強粵港澳大灣區之間在中藥標準研究方面的合作。

另外在中藥材貿易方面，李應生留意到每年內地藥材出產省份均有來香港舉辦招商會或對接會，卻未能達致國際交易之目的。香港現在擁有優良條件推廣中藥材貿易發展平台，包括符合國際認可之中藥材標準及檢測中心等。故他認為香港在“十四五”規劃中提升為國際中藥材貿易中心，建立數碼化交易平台，促進兩地中藥材追溯訊息互通機制，以全面地推動中藥的傳承、發展與創新。

隨着粵港澳大灣區中醫藥高地建設方案（2020-2025年）頒佈，中醫藥人員、產品、標準、資金等在灣區得以流動與聯通，港澳已上市的傳統外用中成藥註冊審批流程得以

簡化，令港澳地區業界中人對前景充滿希望。有見及此，李應生建議中央可考慮牽頭建立恆常大灣區中醫藥發展協調機制，以便更順利地執行及推動相關發展良策，有利各方統一發展步伐和方向。

至於兩地旅遊業面對疫情衝擊，李應生建議這段時期可設法鼓勵旅遊從業人員提升學歷，練好“內功”，增強職業發展彈性。此外亦可舉辦全國範圍的旅遊業創新大賽，協助行業轉型升級復甦。他又建議政府共同搭建平台，通過“農旅互助”、“旅體互融”等形式，協助旅遊從業人員跨界發展，解決失業困境。

胡曉明：推動科研教育 提倡健體強身

近年內地的科研成就有目共睹，亦成為經濟及社會進步的強大力量，本會副會長（全國人大代表）胡曉明對科研發展及相關人才培養甚為關注，今屆“兩會”就科學研究及教育呈交提案，另外也針對文化及教育方面提出意見。

胡曉明留意到，國家近年非常重視腦科學研究，先後將之列入“十三五”及“十四五”規劃綱要，是具前瞻性的戰略部署，故必須加快腦科學研究發展，以期達致世界科技強國目標。他認為，粵港澳大灣區可以考慮成為全國生物科技與腦科學研究領域的核心引擎，推動生物科技改革試點政策。此外也必須政策配合，提供綠色通道採納已獲境外機構接受的臨床實驗結果及核心技術，以便盡快引進國家。至於在科技教育方面，胡曉明認為必須努力培訓創科人才，故他建議學校應舉辦更多與科技相關的課外活動，增加學生投身發展創科的興趣。此外，課程應讓科技專家協助不斷檢視，增強編程教育，學校應更重視學生的生涯規劃課程，好讓學生及早立志，向着目標前進。

學生除了學習以外，長年關注香港體育發展的胡曉明也認為他們應掌握至少一至兩項運動技能，提升健康水平。他建議不妨在學校加強推廣傳統中國體育項目，健體之餘亦有助推廣中華文化。政府亦可推動全民運動日，促進全民健康生活。另外飲食既為健康之源，亦屬文化之本，胡曉明指中華飲食文化博大精深，應該通過中央政府推動成立中國飲食文化領導小組，實施飲食文化推廣計劃，使全球更為認識國家源遠流長的優良傳統。

胡曉明認為，今年國家的成果豐碩，包括強勁的經濟增長、增加就業機會等，值得香港好好借鏡。而在香港嚴峻疫情下，尚能夠參與“兩會”實屬難能可貴。他親身感受到內地對抗疫嚴謹、認真的態度之餘，也見證北京多天天氣清爽，空氣清新，每天都見到藍天白雲，可見國家在快速發展之時也重視環保，進步顯著。



陳仲尼：“一國兩制”五十年後不需變

本會副會長（全國政協委員）陳仲尼談及今年參與“兩會”之感受，表示當中印象最深的，要數副總理韓正和政協副主席夏寶龍接見港區委員時的一席話，當中帶出了兩個重要信息：第一是希望港人對“一國兩制”有絕對信心，因這是對香港最好的政治安排。夏寶龍更引用了鄧小平的名言，表示‘一國兩制’五十年不變，五十年以後也沒必要變。

第二則是談到支援香港抗疫時，陳仲尼直言深感中央對香港的關懷和愛護。“當得知香港醫護人員不足、檢測能力不夠時，即馬上派人來支援；得知物資供應不足，立刻確保生活必需品源源不絕供應；得知本港醫院、隔離設施不

足，便馬上協助建設方艙醫院。就如韓正所說：‘只要香港有需要，中央照單全收。’”

至於在國家整體發展上，陳仲尼表示在去年疫情仍肆虐、國際形勢多變的背景下，國家不論在疫情防控還是經濟發展上，均取得矚目成績，全年 GDP 更錄得 8.1% 增長，可說絕非易事。“只有在黨的領導下，全國人民團結一致，方能有此成績。去年到今年國家的發展戰略，我會形容為：穩字當頭、穩中求進，希望國家可繼續延續此發展勢頭。”

張學修：為國履職為民盡責 深感榮幸

本會副會長（全國政協委員）張學修表示，今年“兩會”體現了國家領導人對統籌疫情防控和經濟社會發展作出了穩健的部署，能夠如期參加“兩會”，他深感榮幸。“兩會”期間，政協委員分組討論氣氛熱烈，委員們各抒己見，緊緊圍繞經濟社會發展和人民群眾關注的熱點難點，積極建言獻策，能夠和大家一起共同為國履職、為民盡責，十分榮幸。

“兩會”上把今年經濟增長目標定為 5.5%，符合中國經濟當前實際情況，是對內外部環境變化的積極回應，穩中求進，方能行穩致遠。對香港而言，這也屬一個啟示，顯示中國經濟的基本面沒變，市場主體活力和抗風險能力也在不斷提升，面對複雜多變的國際形勢和疫情，融入國家發展大局是香港經濟發展的必然之路。

張學修續表示，作為瓊籍港商，他十分關注海南自貿港的建設，如何促進粵港澳大灣區與海南自貿港的聯動發展，是他近年提案的重點之一。此外，青年是國家的未來，



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“十四五”規劃和大灣區建設為香港青年提供更大機遇，對於如何為港澳青年在內地創業、就業提供更好的政策和環境支持，他也提出了相關提案，期望可更好協助他們融入國家發展。

方文雄：中央對港支援有求必應

本次“兩會”舉行期間，遇上香港第五波疫情，**本會永遠榮譽會長（全國政協委員）方文雄**表示，在北京親身體驗到中國式抗疫之嚴格防控與卓著成果，也體會到中央對香港抗疫“有求必應”的大力支持與殷切期望，有祖國的堅強後盾，相信港人定能不負厚望，早日戰勝疫情。

在政協會議上，副總理韓正亦提到，很多省、市、城鎮及企業都想幫助香港抗疫，同胞之情難能可貴，但四面八方的援手也帶來混亂，最終中央統籌抗疫行動，令馳援有序而高效。

全國政協主席汪洋則指出“世界百年未有之大變局加速演進，改革發展穩定任務之重、矛盾風險挑戰之多、治國理政考驗之大前所未有，更加需要加強中華兒女大團結”。方文雄認為汪洋的講話鼓舞人心，團結是應對各項挑戰的重要力量。

方文雄認為香港要融入國家發展大局，要全面了解國家的發展新動向。總理李克強在工作報告中展現了國家發展藍圖，例如推動數字經濟發展、促進產業數字化轉型等，香港作為國際金融中心，發展智慧城市刻不容緩；同時可在大灣區發展“專精特新”高端產業，為香港青年謀求更多發展機會。🔗

Ian Fok: Reconstruction of port and promotion of culture for full reunification

Ian Fok, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (Deputy to the NPC), is very much mindful of Hong Kong's integration into overall national development as it has been one of the focus topics of the “Two Sessions” in recent years. Therefore, the proposal he submitted this year is about this topic.

Firstly, on the front of technology development, Fok says while the Greater Bay Area boasts dynamic and essential innovation resources, there is scope for improvement in the transfer rate of innovation results, technology innovation policy provision, collaboration between the industrial, academic and research sectors, as well as professional team building. He therefore suggests linking up Hong Kong and Macao's innovation resources with the Greater Bay Area while strengthening policy provision and accelerating the consolidation of innovation fundamentals to drive technology and innovation development in the Greater Bay Area.

Geographically, Fok believes that promoting the reconstruction of the Luohu Port has great significance since it is the main port connecting Hong Kong and the Mainland. He suggested to extend Hong Kong's East Rail Line to the Luohu District and implement various cross-border facilitation measures to improve the efficiency of customs clearance.

With regard to culture, Fok pointed out that although Hong Kong has made great achievements in “one country, two systems”, it has not yet achieved “cultural reunification”, which he believes should be promoted in multiple aspects such as social values, ideological education in schools, the public sector and the integrated development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). Especially regarding youth development, Fok noticed that more and more young people are now entering the Greater Bay Area, so a youth development system should be set up for the Greater Bay Area to help young people in Hong Kong and Macau better integrate into the motherland. He said that all these could be done by strengthening policies, lowering thresholds, providing funding, and innovating education.

Fok had focused on the development of martial arts for many years, and this year was no exception as he made suggestions for the coordinated development of martial arts in the Greater Bay Area. He pointed out that martial arts are deeply rooted in the Greater Bay Area where the unique cultural atmosphere is conducive to the succession of martial arts. Therefore, he suggested to facilitate the coordinated development of martial arts in all parts of the Greater Bay Area by means of organizing alliances and education, with the aim of helping Chinese kung fu go international.

For this year's “Two Sessions”, Fok said that he had no choice but to take leave of absence to protect other participants and reduce the risk of transmission because some employees of his company were listed as close contacts of people infected with COVID-19. He felt deeply disappointed about this. He also said that the “Two Sessions” took place in the final year of the current CPPCC and at a critical moment for the country's development. At the new historical juncture, the country has delivered excellent results, while Premier Li Keqiang's work report has given him strong confidence. Therefore,

although he did not attend the “Two Sessions” in person, he hoped that the suggestions he provided would enable Hong Kong to set sail and ride the waves of progress together with the motherland.

Jonathan Choi: Power nation demeanor shown at “Two Sessions”

Speaking on the “Two Sessions”, **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Permanent Honorary President (CPPCC National Standing Committee Member)** shared four key insights. Firstly, the current “Two Sessions” is highly efficient and effective. As the current term of CPPCC approaches its end, the seven-day agenda was truly important, and members conscientiously performed their duties. Those who were in Hong Kong also participated through various channels and their hard work did not disappoint.

Secondly, they demonstrated China's fortes in mobilization and co-ordination. The “Two Sessions” coincided with the Paralympic Games. Both mega events with top anti-COVID requirements were organized in Beijing, where global participants were welcomed. The demeanor and fundamental strengths of a power nation are distinctly reflected.

Thirdly, the sessions illustrated how Chinese state leaders have grasped the complexities at home and abroad. The world was in rumbles right before the sessions. Despite the Russo-Ukrainian war and the worsening COVID situation in Hong Kong, the Party Central Committee headed by President Xi Jinping calmly responded. Towards the end of the sessions, Sino-Russian relations were strengthened, and the overall war situation was confirmed. Country leaders of Germany and France are talking to President Xi directly without involving the US. The overall situation is turning better.

Finally, the sessions also showed how much the highest political authorities care for Hong Kong, as well as how closely connected are all Chinese nationals and Hong Kong residents. Vice Premier Han Zheng summed up the Central Government's response to all of Hong Kong's anti-pandemic requests in Beijing - “whatever is asked for, we will provide all”. The heartfelt warmth of these words was sent to Hong Kong and was much appreciated by its 7 million citizens!

Ricky Tsang: Address education pain points and promote youth exchanges

More and more Hong Kong and Macau professionals intend to further their career in the Greater Bay Area, but they often hesitate to get going because of their children's education. With this in mind, **Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, put forward suggestions in this regard and other youth issues at this year's “Two Sessions”.

Tsang said that further improving the basic education system for Hong Kong and Macau children in the Greater Bay Area is a key measure to drive the integration of Hong Kong and Macau into overall national development. However, there are currently not enough schools or specific classes for these children to meet the huge demand. He therefore suggested the Mainland's Ministry of Education to plan on setting up a certain number of public schools or classes for Hong Kong and Macau children in all the

nine Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area, and adopt a special policy measure to allow Hong Kong's school-running bodies to set up schools for Hong Kong and Macau children in the Greater Bay Area. Such schools should mainly focus on the Hong Kong-style teaching model and use the general curricula of Hong Kong and Macau (mainly Hong Kong) primary and secondary schools. This would address the pain points for people in Hong Kong and Macau who intend to further their career in the Greater Bay Area, laying a solid foundation for promoting the development of the Greater Bay Area and realising the reunion of Hong Kong's people with the country in both minds and hearts.

In addition, Tsang observed that some Hong Kong youths are feeling daunted about integrating into the development of the Greater Bay Area amid the epidemic that has been going on for over two years. Therefore, he also suggested the relevant authorities of Guangdong to work with the HKSAR Government and youth groups that love the country and Hong Kong to fully consolidate the online youth exchange platforms in the Greater Bay Area and hold activities such as “online exchange festival for youths in the Greater Bay Area” so that even in an environment of normalised epidemic prevention and control, it is still possible to boost Hong Kong youths' understanding of the Greater Bay Area and deepen youth exchanges in the region in order to achieve the goal of facilitating their participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area and, in turn, integration into overall national development.

Hong Kong was in the midst of a severe epidemic during this year's “Two Sessions”. Tsang pointed out that there had been a lot of coordination made by the relevant departments to make it possible for Hong Kong's NPC and CPPCC delegates to travel to Beijing and to participate in the meetings at the same venue, which fully demonstrated the importance that the Central Government attaches to the Hong Kong delegates. In addition, Tsang said that the proceedings of this year's “Two Sessions” were concise and to the point, e.g., only the condensed versions of the reports on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate were read out. Tsang described this as a kind of progress. In his view, the country cares a lot about Hong Kong, e.g., Vice-Premier Han Zheng's meeting with the CPPCC National Committee members from



Hong Kong and Macau showed that the country is very concerned about the epidemic situation in Hong Kong. He looked forward to the CPPCC National Committee members, just like what Han said, fully working with the HKSAR Government on fighting the epidemic to achieve the goal of “the Government staying responsive to the call of the people at all times”.

Connie Wong: Digital economy-driven development of Greater Bay Area

Connie Wong, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (Deputy Director of the Committee for Handling Proposals of the CPPCC, CPPCC National Committee Member) focused on the development of the digital economy and the Greater Bay Area in making her suggestions at this year's “Two Sessions”. Data showed that China's digital economy expanded from RMB 1 trillion in the 13th Five-Year Plan period to RMB39.2 trillion (38.6% of its GDP), and was growing at a double-digit rate annually, clearly pointing to a bright development prospect.

Wong said that the digital economy is an emerging form of economy based on three major elements: big data, intelligent algorithms, and computing platforms. This is because the digital economy cannot function without big data, cannot create value without intelligent algorithms, and can no longer exist without computing platforms. Among them, big data, as a new strategic resource in the digital age and a key factor driving innovation, is changing the production methods and lifestyles of human beings.

The Greater Bay Area, which is an important region for the development of the country's digital economy, can leverage its favourable conditions to drive the development of digital RMB. Wong suggested to experiment with promoting the international use of digital RMB in the Greater Bay Area, i.e., leverage Guangdong's close trade ties with the Belt and Road countries, together with the digital RMB pilot program, encourage businesses in these countries to directly use digital RMB for trade with overseas businesses through international coordination, construction of laws and regulations, and infrastructure improvement.



Tommy Li: Leverage Hong Kong's strengths in Chinese medicinal ingredients to integrate into national development

As he is from Hong Kong's traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) industry, **Tommy Li, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (Deputy to the NPC)**, continued to focus on the development of the industry in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area at this year's “Two Sessions”. In addition, he also submitted a proposal for the development of tourism amid the epidemic.

Li said that medicinal ingredients from the Lingnan region, which have unique efficacy, are one of China's valuable medicinal resources. As Hong Kong is a key distribution centre for Lingnan medicinal ingredients, he suggested the National Medical Products





Administration (NMPA) to allow Hong Kong's Government Chinese Medicines Testing Institute (GCMTI) to participate in the Chinese Pharmacopoeia Commission's research on standards for Chinese medicines. This is because Hong Kong already has the working conditions necessary to formulate the standards for Lingnan medicinal ingredients in terms of laboratory facilities, specialized scientific researchers and corresponding technical support. Moreover, it can strengthen cooperation in the Greater Bay Area in research on standards for Chinese medicines.

In addition, with regard to trade in Chinese medicinal ingredients, Li noticed that Mainland provinces that produce medicinal ingredients have been holding investment promotion conferences or matchmaking conferences in Hong Kong every year, but they have so far failed to achieve the purpose of international trade. Hong Kong now has excellent conditions for a platform to promote the development of trade in Chinese medicinal ingredients, including a set of internationally recognized standards for Chinese medicinal ingredients and an institute for testing Chinese medicines. Therefore, he believes that including the development of Hong Kong into an international trading center for Chinese medicinal ingredients in the 14th Five-Year Plan, setting up a digital trading platform and promoting a mechanism to facilitate the exchange of information between Hong Kong and the Mainland on the traceability of Chinese medicinal ingredients can comprehensively drive the succession, development and innovation of Chinese medicines.

The promulgation of the "Construction Plan for the Chinese Medicine Highlands in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2020-2025)" has enabled the flow and interconnection of TCM personnel, products, standards and funds in the Greater Bay Area, as well as simplified the registration and approval processes for Hong Kong and Macaoregistered traditional proprietary Chinese medicines intended for external use, giving people in the industry in these two places great hope for the future. With this in mind, Li suggested the Central Government to consider taking the lead in

establishing a coordination mechanism for the development of TCM in the Greater Bay Area in order to implement and promote relevant development strategies more smoothly, which will help all parties unify their pace and direction of development.

Regarding the epidemic-hit tourism industry of the two places, Li suggested to look for ways to encourage tourism practitioners to upgrade their academic qualifications during this period so that they have more flexibility in career development. In addition, the authorities could hold a nationwide tourism innovation competition to help the industry transform, upgrade and recover. He also suggested the governments to jointly build a platform for mutual assistance between the agriculture and tourism industries and mutual integration between the sports and tourism industries to help tourism practitioners develop across industries so that they can get out of unemployment.

Herman Hu: Promote scientific research and education and advocate keeping fit

The Mainland's scientific research achievements in recent years are clearly outstanding and also a powerful force for economic and social progress. **Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (Deputy to the NPC)**, keeps a close eye on the development of scientific research and nurturing of relevant talents, so he submitted a proposal on scientific research and education at this year's "Two Sessions", where he also presented his views on culture and education.

Hu noticed that the country has attached great importance to brain science research in recent years and successively included it in the 13th Five-Year Plan and the 14th Five-Year Plan, which is a forward-looking strategic deployment. Therefore, it is necessary to speed up the development of brain science research in order to achieve the goal of becoming a world power in science and technology. In his

view, the Greater Bay Area could consider becoming a national core engine in the fields of biotechnology and brain science research, and drive pilot policies for biotechnology reform. In addition, it must introduce supporting policies, such as providing green channels for the adoption of clinical trial results and core technologies that have been accepted by overseas institutions so that they can be introduced into the country as soon as possible. Regarding technology education, Hu believes that efforts must be made to train innovation and technology (I&T) talents, so he suggested that schools should hold more extracurricular activities related to technology to increase students' interest in engaging in I&T. In addition, the courses should be continuously reviewed by technology experts to enhance programming education, and schools should pay more attention to career planning courses for students so that they can make up their minds about their aspirations and move towards their goals as early as possible.

Hu, who has long been mindful of sports development in Hong Kong, believes that besides studying, students should also master the skills in at least one or two sports to improve their health. He suggested to step up the promotion of traditional Chinese sports in

schools to advance Chinese culture while keeping students fit. The Government could also launch a "Sports For All Day" to encourage a healthy life for all. Separately, food is not only the source of health, but also the foundation of culture, and Hu pointed out that Chinese food culture is broad and profound, so a Chinese food culture steering group should be set up through the Central Government to put in place a plan to promote food culture so that the world can have a better understanding of the country's fine, long-standing tradition.

Hu believes that it is worthwhile for Hong Kong to learn from the country's fruitful achievements attained this year, including strong economic growth and increased employment opportunities. It is indeed remarkable to still be able to participate in the "Two Sessions" even though Hong Kong was facing a severe epidemic situation. Besides getting a first-hand experience of the Mainland's rigorous and serious approach in the fight against the epidemic, he also witnessed Beijing's clear weather and fresh air for many days, with a blue sky and white clouds appearing on every one of those days. It is evident that the country also attaches great importance to environmental protection during its rapid development, and the progress is significant.



Rock Chen: “One Country, Two Systems” does not need changing after first 50 years

Referring to his experience from attending this year’s “Two Sessions”, **Rock Chen, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, said that what impressed him the most are two important messages conveyed in the remarks made by Vice-Premier Han Zheng and CPPCC Vice-Chairman Xia Baolong when they met with Hong Kong’s delegates to the CPPCC: Firstly, they hope the people of Hong Kong have absolute confidence in “One Country, Two Systems” because it is the best political arrangement for Hong Kong. Citing a famous Deng Xiaoping quote, Xia said that “One Country, Two Systems” will remain unchanged for 50 years and does not need to be changed after the first 50 years.

Secondly, Chen said that he deeply felt the Central Government’s care and love for Hong Kong when discussing the assistance for Hong Kong in the fight against COVID-19. “The Central Government immediately took measures to deploy manpower to help when became aware of Hong Kong’s shortage of medical personnel and testing capacities, ensure an uninterrupted supply of daily necessities when learned of its insufficient supply of materials, and assist in constructing makeshift hospitals when informed about its dearth of hospitals and isolation facilities. As Han said: ‘The Central Government will take in all Hong Kong’s requests for help.’”

Regarding the country’s overall development, Chen said that the Mainland achieved remarkable results in both epidemic prevention and control as well as economic development despite the raging epidemic and volatile international situation last year, including an annual GDP growth of 8.1% in 2021. This is no mean feat. “It has been possible only because of the unity of the people of the country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. I would describe the country’s development strategy from last year to this year as: Make stability a top priority while pursuing progress. I hope that the country can continue this momentum.”

Charles Cheung: Honored to work for the country and fellow nationals

Charles Cheung, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member) considered this year’s “Two Sessions” a showcase of the robust plans of Chinese leaders for coordinating COVID measures and for fostering economic and social development. He was very honored to be able to attend as scheduled. During the “Two Sessions”, CPPCC members enthusiastically discussed in groups and expressed their views on topics that are closely related to social economic development as well as issues and difficulties that nationals care much about. He was very honored to have fulfilled his duties and responsibilities for the country and Chinese nationals with other CPPCC members by making constructive recommendations to policies.

At the “Two Sessions”, the annual economic growth target was set at 5.5% for 2022, which matches with the current circumstances of the Chinese economy. It is an active response to the changes in the environment in China and beyond. It shows that China is striving for steady advancement, which would in turn facilitate sustainability. For Hong Kong, this is also a revelation that the economic

fundamentals of China have not changed. On the other hand, the vitality of market entities and risk resilience are both continuously improving. When faced with complex international circumstances and COVID-19, the definite path for Hong Kong’s economic growth is to integrate into national development.

As a Hainan native Hong Kong businessman, Cheung added that he has a keen interest in the construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port. As such, a highlight of his recent proposals was about fostering the joined-up development between the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the Hainan Free Trade Port. On the other hand, as young people are the future of our country, the 14th Five-year Plan and the construction of the Greater Bay Area are providing Hong Kong youths with more opportunities. Cheung made some proposals on providing better policies and environments to support Hong Kong and Macao youths in establishing their businesses in the mainland. He hopes to give them a hand for integrating into national development.

David Fong: Hong Kong’s requests for support are always answered by the central government

The “Two Sessions” this year were held at a time when Hong Kong was hit by the fifth wave of COVID. **David Fong, the Chamber’s Life Honorary Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)** opined that he had witnessed in Beijing the stringent control and prevention, as well as the outstanding fruition of the Chinese fight against the COVID virus. He also felt the strong support and keenness of the central government to respond to Hong Kong’s request for anti-COVID support. With our motherland as our strong back up, Fong is confident that Hong Kong people will live up to expectations and win this pandemic battle.

At the CPPCC meeting, Vice Premier Han Zheng also mentioned that many provinces, municipalities, towns, cities and companies are eager to help Hong Kong fight COVID. Such kinship of compatriots is invaluable. Yet, helping hands from all directions could also bring about confusion. In the end, it was the effective coordination of the central government that saved the day.

CPPCC Chairman Wang Yang, on the other hand, said that, “We are now witnessing a once-in-a-century and rapidly evolving global situation. The mission to reform and to stabilize development is very important. There are many conflicts, risks and challenges that are unprecedented for any country’s governance. Therefore, Chinese nationals must be more united than ever before”. Fong thought that Wang’s speech is inspiring and encouraging. He agreed that concertedness is crucial for tackling challenges.

Fong believed that Hong Kong must thoroughly understand the latest development of China before it can integrate into national development. Premier Li Kexiang elaborated on China’s development blueprint in the government work report. Some important missions include promoting the development of digital economy, fostering the digital transformation of industries, etc. Hong Kong as an international financial center cannot slow down on growing into a smart city. At the same time, it could develop high-end industries that are specialized, unique, professional and new in the Greater Bay Area, which could create more growth opportunities for Hong Kong youth. 🌀

陳茂波：預算案全力支持抗疫

Paul Chan: A Budget That Fully Supports COVID-fighting



本會聯同多家商會合辦財政預算案網上研討會，邀請財政司司長陳茂波闡述本年度《財政預算案》。

Joining up with other chambers of commerce, the Chamber co-organized an online seminar about the Budget, during which **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary**, was invited to discuss this year's *Budget*.



陳茂波 Paul Chan

陳茂波表示，本港經濟於去年顯著復甦，錄得6.4%增長，扭轉連續兩年的跌勢。而今年因第五波疫情影響，首季恐出現負增長，然而全年增長預計仍可達2%至3.5%。而未來4年有望保持約3%增長，高於疫情前十年的平均2.8%。

通脹方面，去年全年基本通脹率為0.6%，屬溫和水平，但受俄烏衝突影響，近期能源價格飆升，恐拉高本年度通脹。惟他闡釋，本港通脹較受

輸入的食物和各類物資影響，強調目前仍在可控範圍。而失業率亦有所改善，由去年的7.2%歷史高位回落至3.9%，近期雖有所反彈，但政府亦推出了“臨時失業支援”等措施，為市民解燃眉之急。

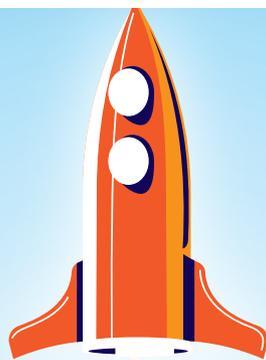
陳茂波認為疫情仍是困擾本港經濟首要因素，故此抗疫方面政府將不吝資源，已在預算案預留逾1,700億元作逆周期措施，主要圍繞四個方面，包括全力抗擊疫情；為受影響市民和中小企紓困；支持疫情下經濟發展、積極推動經濟復甦；以及投資未來，為本港長遠發展作好部署。

According to Chan, Hong Kong's economy showed evident recovery last year, recording a 6.4% growth and turning two years of downward trend around. The first quarter of this year, however, may show negative growth as

the territory was struck by the fifth wave of COVID-19. That said, the growth of 2022 is still expected to reach 2% to 3.5%. The economy is also poised to keep up with 3% growth over the next four years to outpace the 10-year average of 2.8% before the epidemic.

Speaking about inflation, Chan noted that the underlying inflation rate of 2021 was a mild 0.6%. Yet, the recent soaring of energy price triggered by the Russo-Ukraine conflict may lift the annual inflation of Hong Kong. Chan further explained that Hong Kong's inflation is more susceptible to imported food and other resources. He stressed that inflation is still within manageable range at the moment. Unemployment fell from the record high of 7.2% of last year to 3.9% of this year. Although there is some rebound of late, the Government has already rolled out measures such as “Temporary Unemployment Relief” to help the public cope with their pressing needs.

Chan reckoned that the pandemic is the number one factor troubling the economy of Hong Kong. Therefore, the Government will spend all the resources it could to combat the coronavirus. About HKD170 billion has been earmarked in the *Budget* for counter-cyclic measures. These will cover four areas, namely fighting against the epidemic; relief measures for affected citizens and SMEs; support for economic development amidst the pandemic to actively foster post-COVID economic recovery, as well as investing in the future and equip Hong Kong well for long-term growth.



港產獨角獸氣勢如虹

Homegrown Hong Kong Unicorn Shows Great Momentum



由紅杉中國在香港成立的創科香港基金會於去年底首度公佈“香港獨角獸榜單2021”，合共有18間具“香港基因”的獨角獸成功上榜。回想2017年前，香港鮮有獨角獸，惟在政府、香港各大學及相關機構的大力扶持下，短短四年間香港獨角獸湧現，為香港創新科技產業及經濟發展注入新動力。

A total of 18 unicorns that have the “Hong Kong DNA” have successfully made it on the “Unicorns HK 2021” list announced late last year. With the strong support of the Government, Hong Kong universities and related institutions, many homegrown Hong Kong unicorns have emerged in just four short years, injecting new impetus into the development of Hong Kong’s innovation and technology (I&T) industries and economy.

李澤湘：激發年青人創業力量 培育初創變身港產獨角獸

Li Zexiang: Motivate Youth Entrepreneurship and Help Startups Transform into Hong Kong Unicorns

紅杉中國成立的創科香港基金會去年首度公佈的“香港獨角獸榜單2021”，在“18間具香港基因”的上榜獨角獸中，六間來自“獨角獸搖籃”之稱的香港科技大學；而身兼創科香港基金會聯合創始人的科大電子與計算機工程學系教授李澤湘，更參與了其中五間獨角獸，包括大疆創新、固高科技、海柔創新、希迪智駕及第四範式，為他帶來“中國隱形創業教父”的稱譽！究竟他對創立獨角獸有何獨到心得？科大又如何締造孕育獨角獸的優良環境？

30年前加入科大的李澤湘，在1998年在大學內成立自動化技術中心，聯同團隊藉此平台將探索裝備過程的理論和知識轉移至區內工業。除了着重推動大學的科研技術“落地”外，他更出資支持具潛質的學生積極創業，從而建立一套跨行業、教育與投資的“導師+學生”創業孵化模式，力求實現“通過教育鏈接科技改變世界”的願景。

建深港產學研基地 造就獨角獸誕生

李澤湘早前赴深圳就“灣區青年人才發展”發表主題演講，特別分享了大疆無人機等四個源於科大的創業故事，指科大成立初期，放眼香港及大中華區尚未有國際水平的研究型大學，故他與早期投身這所大學的教學人員一樣，皆希望能夠推動科大完成這個使命。

“科研成果要與實際結合，深圳正為我們提供合適的平台。”李澤湘憶述，時任科大校長、北大書記及深圳市長構思採用借雞下蛋的模式，即在深圳提供場地、資金，讓兩間學校的老師與學生進行創業，為此促成於海街道建立深港產學研基地，培育大批學



李澤湘 Li Zexiang



蕭觀明 Donny Siu

生。這些學生其後創辦了多家初創以至獨角獸，造就不少成功案例，如固高科技就是在這樣的情景下誕生。

培養創業特質 結合大灣區優勢

提到創業者所需的特質，李澤湘認為主要具備四大要素，包括好奇心、團隊合作、跨界融合，以及快速的行動。“我們應當根據一套新範式的教育系統，培養具有這些特質的年輕一代；與此同時，有別於知識經濟時代，現今所有知識也可在手機上查找得到，其關鍵是能否找到一個讓人興奮的問題，以至願意奮不顧身把它實現，我們的教育就是要將學生這把火點燃起來。”

展望未來，李澤湘深信，整個大灣區的科創轉型才剛剛開始，區內有巨大的空間和機會。“在過去十多年的發展歷程中，我們不斷學習，已進入了一個新的平台及空間。以英國一家新興企業為例，在當地製造業不景的氛圍下，備受年輕人和消費者喜愛，並創造了很好的營收，其重點在於利用年輕人去定義產品。由這個案例結合我們多年的探索經驗，總結出這就是年輕人的力量，只要將這股（創業）力量激發出來，他們可創造任何的奇蹟。”

凝聚共同信念 迸發創新創業動力

對於科大歷年銳意培育初創，科大創

業中心署理主任兼主管（創業項目）蕭觀明表示，創科成果非一朝一夕可成。科大由創立伊始，即鼓勵並支援學生與教職員在創新方面的發展；這個“因子”（DNA）建立良久，不乏大學成員，特別是早期加入的教職員皆具有這份創業創新精神，並促成這個生態系統愈趨完善。

“科大的另一優勢在於仍然年青，設有靈活的機制容許及支持校內團隊嘗試新事物。”蕭觀明闡述，以六間科大參與培育的上榜獨角獸為例，除具有很強的創新精神，以及在創建過程中不斷嘗試及尋求突破外；更重要是藉科大平台匯聚有同類創新心態的人才。當中一大關鍵人物是早年加盟科大的李澤湘教授，他既有創新DNA，也樂於扶持有志成立初創的學生，因而能吸納並凝聚如汪滔等兼具共同信念與潛力的創業者，彼此走在一起，產生出更強大的創新創業動力。

提到科大創業中心的角色，蕭觀明指是為同學及教職員營造一個更優良的創新創業環境，包括提供資金、創業比賽，以至增加可塑造的發展空間等，助他們在落實創新構思以至發展初創的過程中，解決各種困難，並減低挫敗的可能性。“為支持初創成立而舉辦的百萬獎金創業大賽，近年已伸延至七個城市，影響力不斷擴大，對推動內地與香港的創科產業發展有一定助力。”

Sequoia China's Hong Kong X Foundation published the first ever Unicorns HK 2021. Among 18 "Hong Kong-gene" unicorns inscribed on the list, six are from the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) which is a celebrated cradle of unicorns. **Li Zexiang, Professor of the Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, HKUST, and co-founder of Hong Kong X Foundation,** took part in the making of five such unicorns, namely, Da Jiang Innovations (DJI), GOOGOLTECH, Hai Robotics, CiDi and 4Paradigm. What are the unique insights and perspectives of Professor Li who is crowned Godfather of Hidden Entrepreneurship in China? How does HKUST build a favorable breeding ground for unicorns?

Li joined HKUST 30 years ago and established the Automation Technology Center (ATC) in 1998. This platform enabled Li and his team to transfer theories and knowledge they acquired during the equipment selection process to benefit regional industries. While making focused efforts towards the industrialization of research deliverables, he also actively sponsored students with potentials to start their own businesses. This "mentor+student" entrepreneurial incubation model that spans across industry, education and investment is guided by a vision of "changing the world through education and technology."

The Shenzhen Industry, Education and Research (IER) Base as a unicorn incubator

During a keynote address on Greater Bay Area youth talent development he delivered in Shenzhen earlier, Li shared the stories of four HKUST-bred startups, including DJI. According to the professor, there were no world-class research universities in Hong Kong or the Greater China region when HKUST was first founded. Just like other educators who joined the university in those early years, he drove and supported HKUST's pursuit of this mission.

"We knew that fruits of research must align with the real world, and Shenzhen provided us with just the right platform." As Li recalls, the then HKUST President, Party Secretary of Peking University and Mayor of Shenzhen came up with a surrogate solution, i.e. to provide venue and capital in Shenzhen for teachers and students of the two universities to launch startups. Under this entrepreneurial initiative, IER was set up in Yuehai Subdistrict as a training ground for a cohort of students. Subsequently, these young entrepreneurs gave birth to many startups, including a number of unicorns. GOOGOLTECH is one of many success stories emerging from this scenario.



Cultivating entrepreneurial qualities to build Greater Bay Area synergy

Commenting on the qualities of an entrepreneur, Li thinks there are four essential elements: curiosity, teamwork, cross-disciplinary cooperation and prompt action. "We should nurture young people who possess these traits with an education system of new paradigm. What's more, unlike the knowledge economy era, we can access all kinds of knowledge with our mobile phone today. The point is whether we can find something exciting and inspiring that we are willing to make it happen at all costs. Our education must kindle this flame within the students."

Looking ahead, Li firmly believes that innovation and technology transformation has only just begun in the Greater Bay Area. There are huge space and ample opportunities for development. "Over more than a decade of development, we have never stopped learning. We've arrived at a whole new platform and dimension today. Let me take an emerging UK enterprise as example. Against the odd of manufacturing downturn in Britain, it has been very popular with young people and consumers and recorded excellent revenue. Its key to success is to let young people define their own products. This particular case and what we have learned over the years speak volumes about the new generation's immense momentum. If you can trigger their force (entrepreneurship), they can work miracles."

Embrace our common value to motivate innovation and entrepreneurship

HKUST has applied itself continually to incubate startups. **Donny Siu, Acting Director cum Head (Entrepreneurship Programs) of Entrepreneurship Center, HKUST,** points out that the university's innovation and research excellence is the result of long-

term efforts. Since its inception, HKUST has been encouraging and supporting innovation projects initiated by students and teaching staff. It is an ingrained DNA. Many members of HKUST, especially educators who have been with the university since the early years, embrace this spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. This very culture is conducive to progressive enhancement of the startup ecosystem.

"Another advantage of HKUST is that it is a relatively young institution with a flexible mechanism that allows and supports university teams to experiment new things." Siu cites the example of the six unicorns on the list which HKUST helped to incubate. A robust pioneering spirit and perseverance in making bold attempts and breakthroughs are crucial. More importantly, HKUST serves as a platform and gathering point for like-minded innovative talents. One particular key figure is Professor Zexiang Li who joined HKUST soon after its founding. Possessing the HKUST innovation DNA, professor Li is happy to assist students looking to starting new businesses. Thus, he has been able to attract and agglomerate promising entrepreneurs who share the same values, such as Wang Tao. As a team, they generate maximum impetus to drive innovation and entrepreneurship.

When asked about the role of the HKUST Entrepreneurship Center, Siu says it aims to provide students and teaching staff with a more favorable environment for innovation and startups, including capital contributions, organizing the Entrepreneurship Competition, introducing more fabricable development space to help address challenges encountered when implementing a novel idea and ultimately developing a startup, and minimizing setbacks. "The One Million Dollar Entrepreneurship Competition is a program designed to augment startups. It has expanded to seven cities and gained increasing impact in recent years. It is a significant driving force for innovation and entrepreneurship in Mainland China and Hong Kong." 

賈佳亞：高端智能創造港產獨角獸

Jia Jiaya: Homegrown Hong Kong Unicorn Created by High-End Intelligence



賈佳亞 Jia Jiaya

創科香港基金會去年首度公佈“香港獨角獸榜單2021”，榜上年資最淺的思謀集團由香港中文大學計算機科學工程系終身教授賈佳亞於2019年成立，是一家專注將AI人工智能視覺技術和光學技術應用於智能製造、高清視頻等領域的創科企業，立足香港，服務全球。

獨角獸的生成，在於懷抱願景。賈佳亞在計算機視覺技術的研究過程中早洞悉先機，有見全球創科環境由信息化逐漸轉向智慧化，無疑為AI人工智能、計算機視覺技術等深科技帶來莫大發展空間，加上創科市場全球化協同的大勢所趨，令業界對於前沿技術及科技人才的渴求亦大增，讓他萌生實現前沿技術產業化的念頭，期望為人類未來的生產和生活帶來改變，突破關卡。

“我們能夠在短短兩年躋身港產獨角獸，獲得資本和市場認可，箇中核心在於我們擁有一支勇於仰望星空，同時又腳踏實地的優秀團隊。作為一名企業的始創人，既要帶領團隊不斷提升技能和產品，亦要思考技術應用的規模和潛在商業價值，更要顧慮客戶的感受，時刻探索一條穩步上揚的戰略路線。”

三大成功關鍵 推動灣區發展

創辦思謀集團以前，賈佳亞曾離開

教職，在國際知名科企騰訊執掌X-Lab，為他的創科營商路途鞏固基石。他回憶說：“AI for social good是我當時的目標，為此創造了很多的成果，例如自主研發的自動駕駛平台、智能醫療診斷系統、眼底疾病在偏遠地區的自動篩查系統、聽障人士的自動化手語識別系統等。很多項目不僅是一個技術的創新，更創造出許多社會公益價值。這些都是基於運用計算機視覺技術及AI，探索前沿技術應用的方向與可能。”

談到集團化身獨角獸的成功關鍵，賈佳亞抽絲剝繭地確立三大要素：經驗團隊、技術基礎及資本認可。思謀集團的團隊無論在高端先進製造行列，還是數碼創新領域，都有着豐富經驗，其中部分成員更擁有20多年計算機視覺和光學相關技術及產業實踐資歷，能充分活用物聯網、雲端、邊緣計算、數碼對映等前沿技術於產品中，並將之產品化。

由集團創立初期落實首個全球高端工業視覺自動化商業項目，實現公司第一筆營收，直至現今擁有一支全亞洲最大的智能製造技術團隊，成功服務過百間高端製造業客戶，包括ZEISS、Airbus、Bosch、Canon、Continental、Schaeffler、P&G、Unilever等行業巨頭，解決超過500項關鍵技術問題，為後續的快速發展奠定穩健根基，從而獲得資本和市場的信任，吸引銳意驅進高端先進製造發展的投資者。

他特別提到“頂尖人才的缺口，永遠是初創企業的最大挑戰”，因此在創業初期非常注重香港和其他地區優秀人才的招募與培訓，並在香港及深圳設立集團研發中心，發揮港深人才、技術及資源的協同效應，實踐內部科

學化管理。近年更攜手與香港和大灣區各大企業、政府部門和頂級投資人，推動高端智能製造的就業發展機會，幫助年輕人和高端科技人員尋找更多機會，為大中華區域經濟發展打開新的窗口，以吸引既有科創企業前往當地發展，以及潛在投資者進行投資佈局。

實踐智能生態 邁進高端智慧時代

製造業經過上世紀四十年代的機械自動化，以及七、八十年代的電子信息化後，過去五十年間並沒有太大的本質變革。然而AI及計算機前沿技術的出現，促使全球進入高端智慧化的新時代。賈佳亞認為：“綜觀歷史，獨角獸需要足夠強大的戰鬥力，才能從同類競爭者中脫穎而出。戰鬥力意指短時間內完成自身商業模型和路徑的初步證明，並用真實的市場反饋與數據說話。我們既然立足於香港，便需要充分運用香港的國際化優勢，把握智慧時代的機遇，思考如何運用我們有的計算機視覺和光學技術，製造出迎合時代和市場需求的產品，乘勢而上，解決客戶痛點。”

具體來說，思謀集團打造出一個自家完整的智能製造及數碼創新生態架構——SMORE ViMo智能工業平台。其具備數據管理、模型生成、在線估算及部署管理等功能，能夠為製造業客戶實現一站式服務，將智能製造從深度定制模式，轉向標準化模式，大幅提升業務質量和效率。集團另配合平台推出一系列智能傳感器及智能一體化設備(integrated machines)，實現智能製造的升級加速，以達至賈佳亞“Make smart manufacturing possible, affordable, scalable and valuable”的目標，實現跨領域智能互聯的宏願，最終引領全球製造業一同邁進智慧時代的序章。

SmartMore is the youngest firm on the “Unicorns HK 2021” list announced by the Hong Kong X Foundation for the first time last year. Founded in 2019 by **Jia Jiaya, a tenured professor of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at The Chinese University of Hong Kong**, SmartMore is an I&T firm that specializes in applying AI vision technology and optical technology to smart manufacturing and high-definition videos.

The idea of commercializing cutting-edge technologies came to Jia when he saw that the gradual shift of focus in the global scientific and technological innovation environment from information to intelligence has undoubtedly brought great development space for advanced technologies such as AI and computer vision technologies, and there is a sharp increase in industry demand for cutting-edge technologies and technology talents amid the trend of global collaboration across technological innovation markets.

“The core reason for our ability to gain capital and market recognition in just two short years is that we have an excellent team. I have to lead the team to continuously improve our skills and products, while thinking about the scale and potential commercial value of technology applications. I also need to take into account customer feelings and always explore how to grow steadily.”

Three key reasons for success and driving development of Greater Bay Area

Prior to founding SmartMore, Jia left his teaching position to head X-Lab at Tencent,

an internationally renowned technology company. He recalled: “AI for social good was my goal at that time. To this end, I have made many achievements, such as a self-developed autonomous driving platform. Many projects have created a lot of social and public welfare value.”

Regarding the key to SmartMore’s success in becoming a unicorn, Jia identified three major reasons: An experienced team, technical foundation and capital recognition. SmartMore has a wealth of experience that enables it to fully leverage cutting-edge technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT), cloud, edge computing and digital twinning in its products, and commercialize them.

Boasting Asia’s largest smart manufacturing technology team, SmartMore has successfully served over 100 high-end manufacturing customers and solved over 500 key technical problems, laying a solid foundation for its subsequent rapid growth, which in turn helps it gain the trust of capital and the market, attracting investors keen to drive the development of high-end advanced manufacturing.

He especially mentioned that “the shortage of top talents will always be the biggest challenge for startups”, so in the early stage of starting the business, he paid great attention to recruiting and training talents. SmartMore has also set up R&D centres in Hong Kong and Shenzhen, and adopts scientific management internally. In recent years, SmartMore has worked with major companies, government departments and top investors in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area to help young people and high-

end technologists find more opportunities to open up a new window for economic development in the Greater China region in order to attract existing scientific and technological innovation companies to seek development and potential investors to invest in the region.

Leverage smart ecosystem to enter era of high-end intelligence

The manufacturing sector has not changed much fundamentally in the past five decades. However, the emergence of cutting-edge AI and computer technologies has ushered the world into a new era of high-end intelligence. In Jia’s view: “History has shown that unicorns need strong enough fighting power to stand out from the competition. Since we are based in Hong Kong, we need to make full use of Hong Kong’s strengths as an international hub to create products that meet the needs of the times and markets, taking the opportunity to address customer pain points.”

Specifically, SmartMore has built its own complete smart manufacturing and digital innovation ecological framework - the SMoRE ViMo intelligent industrial platform, which can enable one-stop services for manufacturing customers, shifting smart manufacturing from an in-depth bespoke model to a standardised model. SmartMore has also launched a series of smart sensors and integrated smart equipment in conjunction with the platform to accelerate the upgrading of smart manufacturing, and ultimately lead the global manufacturing sector to move together into the preamble of the smart era. 🌀



思謀集團團隊於思謀科技的智能實驗室研究 AI 人工智能、計算機視覺技術和光學技術等深科技，嘗試將前沿技術產業化。

The SmartMore team aims to commercialize cutting-edge technologies through research in advanced technologies such as AI, computer vision technology and optical technology at its smart labs.

會員調查：疫情削弱企業 對經濟及業務前景信心

Member Survey: Epidemic Has Undermined Confidence in Economic and Business Outlook

今 年初以來，第五波疫情嚴峻，對本港經濟、社會民生以至營商環境帶來極大挑戰。本會於二月進行年度會員意見調查，受訪會員普遍憂慮疫情衝擊本港經濟及業務經營前景，冀特區政府能提供支援，協助企業渡過難關，並盡快控制疫情，讓經濟民生盡快回復正常。長遠而言，不少港商對粵港澳大灣區抱持正面態度，準備投入大灣區拓展業務。

The severe fifth wave of the epidemic has posed huge challenges to Hong Kong's economy, people's livelihood and business environment since the beginning of this year. The Chamber's annual member survey conducted in February found that respondents were generally worried about the epidemic impacting Hong Kong's economic and business outlook, and looked to the HKSAR Government to provide support for businesses to tide over the difficulties and get the epidemic under control so that the economy and people's livelihood could return to normal as soon as possible. From the long-term perspective, many Hong Kong businesses have a positive attitude towards the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and are prepared to invest there to expand their businesses.

對經濟及業務前景審慎

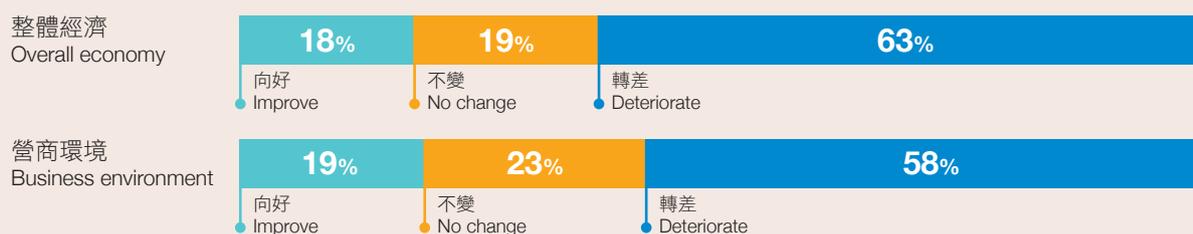
Cautious about economic and business outlook

六成受訪會員預期整體經濟 (63%) 及營商環境 (58%) 轉差，只有不足兩成受訪會員認為整體經濟 (18%) 及營商環境 (19%) 會向好。

Six in ten respondents expected the overall economy (63%) and business environment (58%) to deteriorate, while fewer than two in ten believed that the overall economy (18%) and business environment (19%) would improve.

與 2021 年相比，預期今年香港整體經濟環境及營商環境會出現甚麼變化？

Compared with 2021, what changes do you expect to see in Hong Kong's overall economic and business environments this year?



近半 (46%) 受訪會員認為新冠疫情反覆將是今年本港經濟發展的最大隱憂，亦有三成 (29%) 指未能與內地正常通關有着重要影響；此外，一成受訪會員亦擔心環球政經局勢將為本港經濟發展帶來不確定性。

Nearly five in ten (46%) respondents believed that the resurgence of the COVID-19 epidemic will be the biggest concern for Hong Kong's economic development this year, while three in ten (29%) said that failure to resume normal cross-border travel with the Mainland has a significant impact. In addition, one in ten respondents were worried that the global political and economic situation would bring uncertainty to Hong Kong's economic development.

¹ 調查共收到 106 名會員回覆。
A total of 106 members responded to the survey.

四成 (39%) 受訪會員預期今年公司業務營運將轉差，他們主要擔心營業額下跌 (93%)、經營成本上升 (54%)，以及客戶流失 (44%) 等。約一半受訪會員預期業務營運狀況持平。只有一成 (13%) 受訪會員預期業務營運將轉好，主要預計營業額上升 (69%)、客戶增加 (54%) 等。

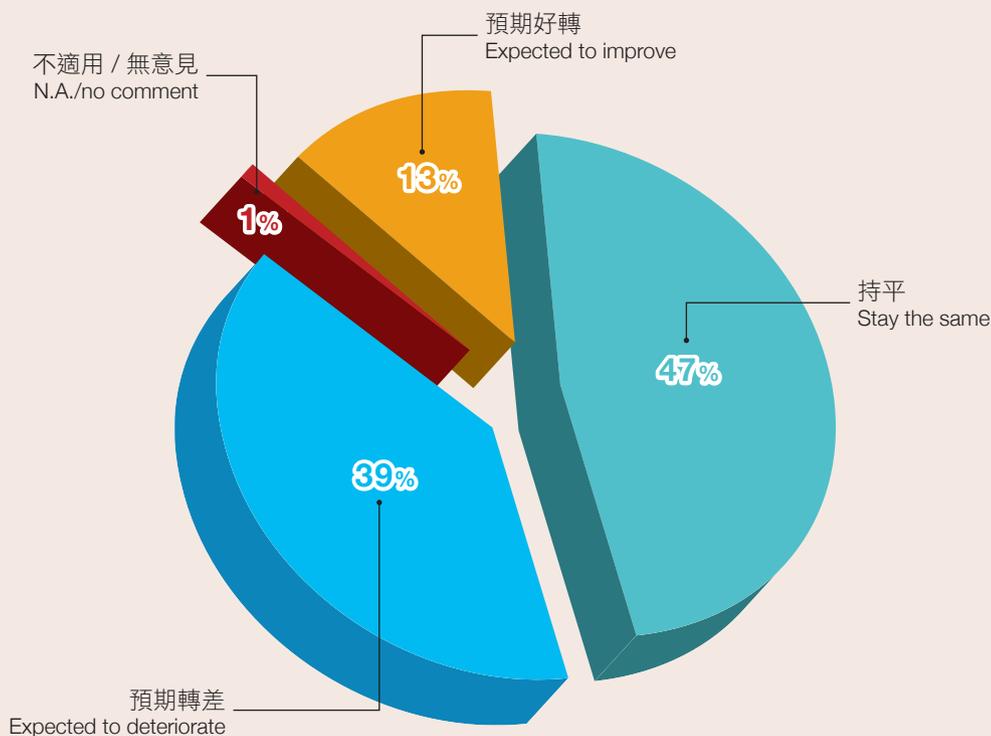
Four in ten (39%) respondents expected their company's business operations to deteriorate this year, with a fall in revenue (93%), rise in operating costs (54%), or churn in customers (44%) being their main worry. About five in ten respondents expected business operations to remain at the same level. Only one in ten (13%) respondents expected business operations to improve, mainly with an expected rise in revenue (69%) or an expected increase in customers (54%).

與 2021 年相比，預期今年公司業務營運將轉好或是轉差？
Compared with 2021, do you expect your company's business operations to improve or deteriorate this year?

業務營運
Business Operations

預期好轉原因：
Reasons for expected improvement:

- 69%**
營業額上升
Rise in revenue
- 54%**
客戶增加
Increase in customers
- 39%**
擴充業務
Business expansion
- 15%**
投資意欲增加
Increase in investment sentiment
- 8%**
經營成本下降
Fall in operating costs
- 8%**
現金流增加
Increase in cash flow



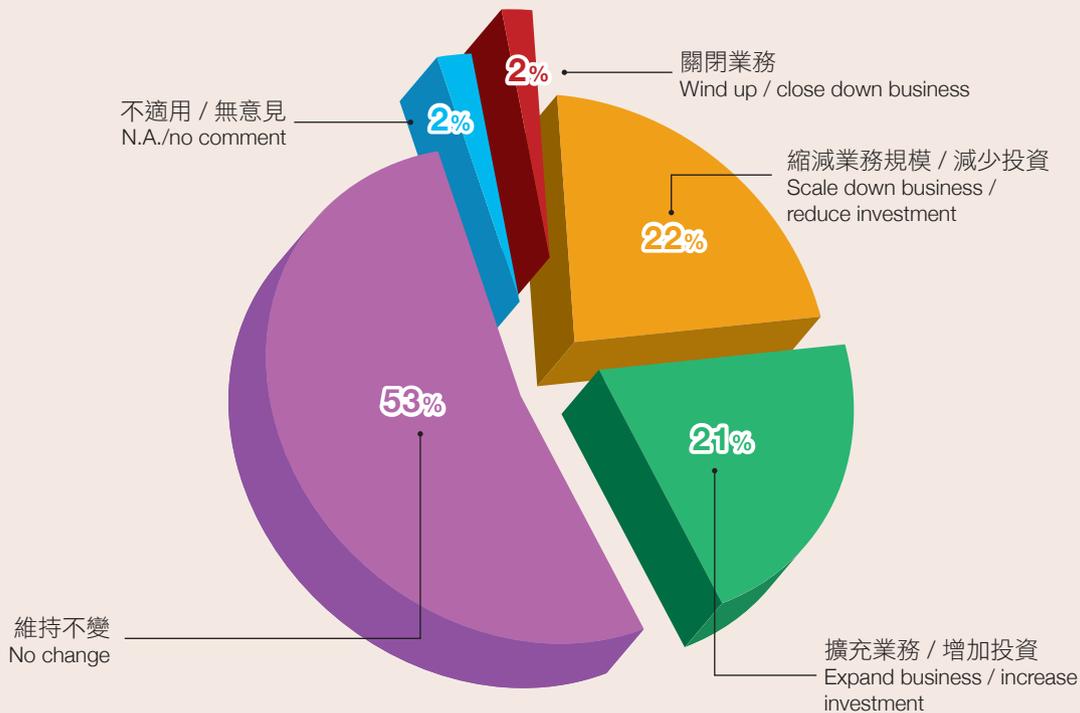
預期轉差原因：
Reasons for expected deterioration:

- 93%**
營業額下跌
Fall in revenue
- 54%**
經營成本上升
Rise in operating costs
- 44%**
客戶流失
Churn in customers
- 22%**
融資困難
Difficulty in financing
- 17%**
投資意欲下跌
Decline in investment sentiment
- 17%**
現金流緊張
Tight cash flow
- 5%**
面臨倒閉
Facing closure

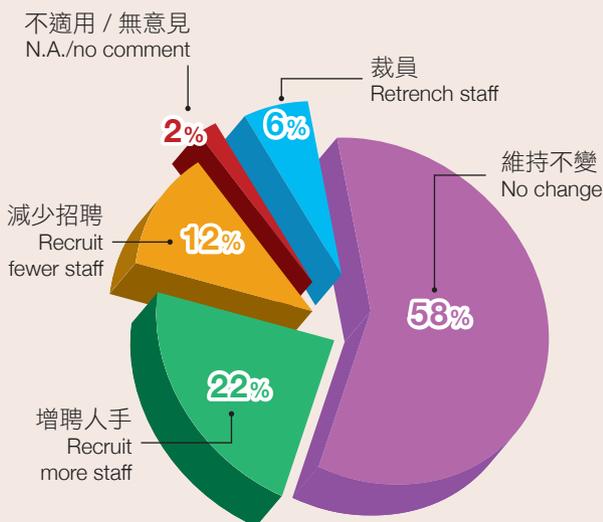
受訪會員對今年的營運部署較為審慎，超過一半 (53%) 維持不變，更有兩成 (22%) 預期會縮減業務規模或減少投資。他們普遍維持今年公司的人手部署 (58%) 和整體薪酬開支 (51%) 不變。

Respondents were more cautious about deployment for operations this year, with more than five in ten (53%) expecting to maintain the same level, while two in ten (22%) expecting to scale down the business or reduce investment. They would generally keep the company's staffing (58%) and overall salary expenditure (51%) unchanged this year.

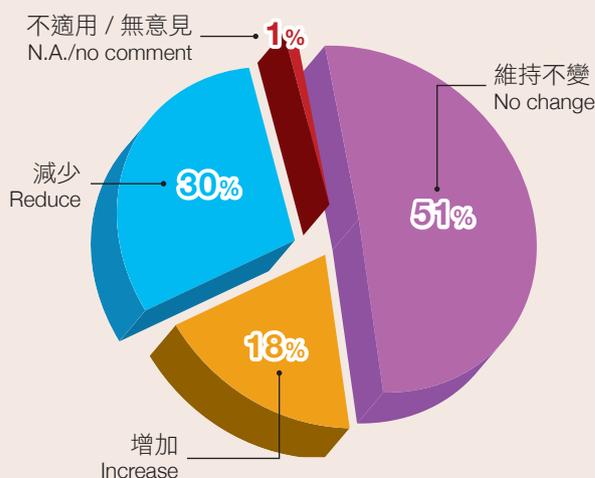
與 2021 年相比，預期今年營運部署
Expected Operation Deployment this Year Compared with 2021



預期今年公司的人手部署
The Company's Expected Staffing this Year

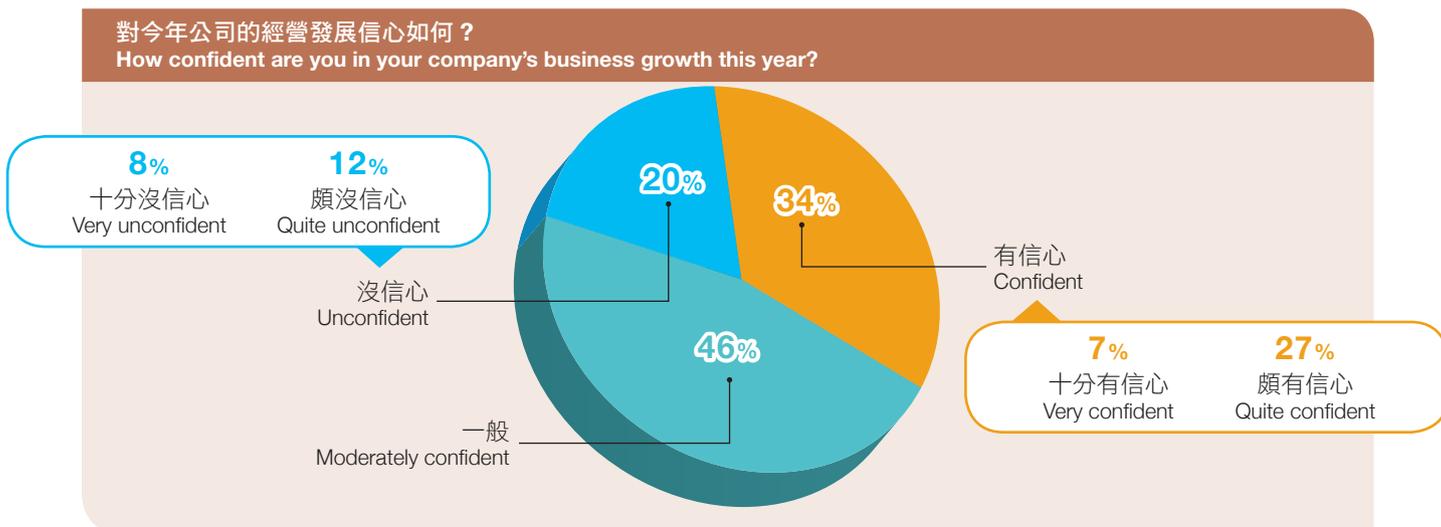


預期今年公司的整體薪酬開支
The Company's Expected Overall Salary Expenditure this Year



綜合而言，受訪會員對今年公司的經營發展前景有不同看法。近半(46%)表示信心一般，更有兩成(20%)表示沒有信心，惟亦有三分之一(34%)受訪會員對經營前景有信心。

On the whole, respondents had mixed views on their company's business growth outlook this year. Nearly five in ten (46%) expressed moderate confidence and two in ten (20%) expressed no confidence, but one in three (34%) expressed confidence in business outlook.



冀為業界提供適切支援

Hoping for appropriate support for the business community

面對疫情衝擊，特區政府果斷和迅速推出第六輪防疫抗疫基金，援助受疫情重創的行業和人士，新一份財政預算案更推出多項精準有力的紓解民困措施，讓各界在當前疫情嚴峻挑戰下得到喘息空間。

To cope with the impact of the epidemic, the HKSAR Government decisively and swiftly launched the sixth round of the Anti-epidemic Fund to help industries and people hit hard by the epidemic, and also introduced several targeted and effective relief measures in the new *Budget*, enabling a breathing space for all sectors amid the current severe challenges of the epidemic.

受訪會員在本次意見調查亦就新一份預算案提出期望建議，主要希望當局能為業界和市民提供更適切的應急支援，不少提議在本年度財政預算案均得到落實。受訪會員期望預算案推出的措施主要包括：

Respondents also put forward their hopes and suggestions on the new *Budget* in this survey, mainly looking to the Government for more appropriate emergency support for the business community and the public. Many of the suggestions have been adopted in this year's *Budget*. The measures that respondents hoped to see introduced in the *Budget* mainly include:

	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
寬減利得稅、退還已繳利得稅和暫繳稅，減免註冊費、牌照費等 Reduce profits tax, refund paid profits tax and provisional tax, and reduce or exempt registration fees and license fees.	72%
推出新一輪電子消費券 Launch a new round of electronic consumption vouchers.	65%
資助企業租金開支，向中小企提供租金補貼 Give financial aid to businesses to cover rental expenses, i.e., provide SMEs with rental subsidies.	51%
增撥資源，加強社區檢測、推動疫苗接種和優化隔離檢疫配套設施 Allocate additional resources to step up community testing, promote vaccination and improve isolation and quarantine facilities.	51%
優化「中小企融資擔保計劃」，加大「百分百擔保特惠貸款」額度 Enhance the "SME Financing Guarantee Scheme" and increase the loan amount of "Special 100% Loan Guarantee"	44%

拓展內地市場發展空間

Tap into Mainland markets for development

在支援業界全力抗擊疫情的同時，受訪會員也期望特區政府能為企業長遠發展提供策略支援，尤其是協助企業進一步拓展粵港大灣區及內地其他市場，為本港經濟在疫後發展增添動力，更為本港工商界推動業務持續發展迎來新契機。

約一半受訪會員表示，現時在大灣區 (54%) 或內地其他市場 (45%) 已擁有業務。超過三分之一 (37%) 受訪會員表示有計劃開拓或擴充內地業務，半數 (50%) 更擬進一步擴充或開拓大灣區業務。

Along with support for the business community to fully fight the epidemic, respondents also looked to the HKSAR Government to provide businesses with strategic support for long-term development, especially to help them further tap into the Greater Bay Area and other markets in the Mainland, thus adding new impetus to Hong Kong's post-epidemic economic development, as well as ushering in new opportunities for sustainable business development for the Hong Kong business community.

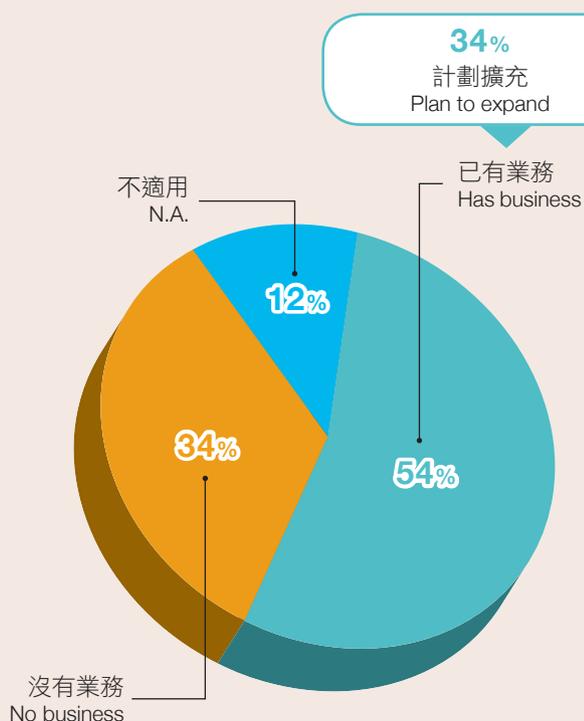
About five in ten respondents indicated that they currently have businesses in the Greater Bay Area (54%) or other markets in the Mainland (45%). More than one in three (37%) respondents indicated that they have plans to develop or expand their businesses in the Mainland, with five in ten (50%) intending to further expand or develop their businesses in the Greater Bay Area.

貴公司是否有參與下列市場，或計劃開拓 / 擴充相關業務？

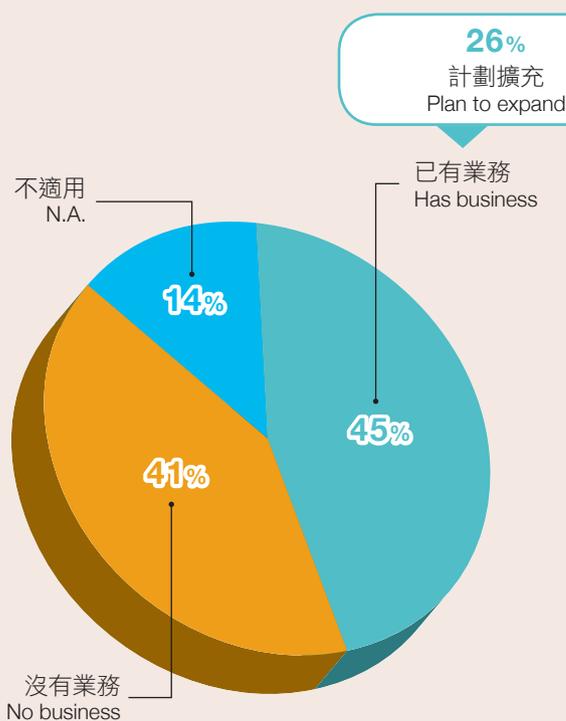
Does your company participate in the following markets, or plan to develop / expand the relevant business?

粵港澳大灣區
Greater Bay Area

內地其他市場
Other markets in the Mainland



16%
計劃開拓
Plan to develop



11%
計劃開拓
Plan to develop

受訪會員普遍認為內地市場的發展機遇，將為香港在疫情過後恢復經濟動力提供重要支持，期望特區政府能協助業界拓展內地市場、尤其是大灣區市場提供更多政策支援措施，包括：

Respondents generally believed that the development opportunities in the Mainland markets will provide important support for Hong Kong to recover its economic momentum after the epidemic, and looked to the HKSAR Government for assistance to the business community in tapping into the Mainland markets, especially the Greater Bay Area market, by providing more policy support measures, including:

	佔受訪會員百份比 (%) Percentage of members surveyed (%)
促進大灣區跨境要素流動便利化 Facilitate the flow of cross-border factors in the Greater Bay Area.	62%
協助港商構建有效銷售渠道和網絡，成立專責部門解決經營操作問題 Assist Hong Kong businesses in establishing effective sales channels and networks, and set up a dedicated department to solve operational problems.	60%
與廣東省政府商議，為港商投資大灣區提供更多稅務優惠和營商便利 Discuss with the Guangdong Provincial Government to provide more tax incentives and business facilitation for Hong Kong businesses to invest in the Greater Bay Area.	58%
提供市場考察、一站式市場資訊及業務拓展支援服務 Provide market research, one-stop market information and business development support services.	52%
推動專業資格互認，制訂合作協議為香港服務業開拓更多商機 Promote mutual recognition of professional qualifications and formulate cooperation agreements to open up more business opportunities for Hong Kong's service industries.	47%
進一步擴大與國家金融市場互聯互通 Further expand interconnection with the country's financial markets.	40%
與大灣區建構統一產品標準，提供更有效和簡便的商品銷售認證標準 Establish unified product standards with the Greater Bay Area to facilitate simpler and more effective product certification.	31%

中總建議

The Chamber's recommendations



本會認同穩控疫情是當前首要任務，並提供應急措施助業界渡過難關。與此同時，我們亦要放眼未來，包括透過提升產業競爭能力、協助企業開拓更多元發展空間，為香港在疫情過後及國際新形勢下更有效融入國家發展做好準備。

本會對支援業界抗擊疫情、提升產業競爭優勢、協助企業開拓市場發展空間提出以下建議：

The Chamber acknowledges that the current overriding priority is to stabilize and control the epidemic, and emergency measures are needed for the business community to tide over the difficulties. At the same time, we must also look to the future, including enhancing the competitiveness of our industries and helping businesses to open up more diversified space for development to get ready for Hong Kong's more effective integration into national development after the epidemic and in the new international situation.

The Chamber puts forward the following suggestions for supporting the business community in fighting the epidemic, boosting the competitive strengths of our industries, and assisting businesses in tapping into markets for development:

抗疫支援**Anti-epidemic support**

- 充分用好國家給予的支援，動員社會各界力量打好抗
疫戰，待疫情控制下來後，盡快重啟與內地免檢疫通
關工作。
- 在推出新一輪電子消費券時，考慮在疫情緩和後聯同
零售及餐飲業舉行大型優惠推廣活動，進一步為本港
社會“打氣加油”。
- 進一步提高中小企貸款擔保額，並將相關資助恒常
化，幫助中小企穩定資金流。
- 探討為租戶提供租金津貼，並給予誘因推動業主容許租
戶延遲繳交租金甚至寬減租金安排，達致業主與租戶雙
贏局面。
- Make full use of the support given by our country, mobilize
all sectors of society to fight the epidemic, and resume
quarantine-free cross-border travel with the Mainland as
soon as the epidemic is brought under control.
- When launching a new round of electronic consumption
vouchers, consider holding large-scale promotional activities with
the retail and F&B industries after the epidemic has eased to
further boost the spirit and morale of people in Hong Kong.
- Further increase the maximum loan amount for SME
financing guarantees and regularize the relevant subsidy
scheme to help SMEs stabilise cash flow.
- Explore providing rental subsidies to tenants and giving
incentives to landlords to allow tenants to defer rental
payments or even reduce rents in order to achieve a win-win
situation between landlords and tenants.

提升優勢**Boost Hong Kong's strengths**

- 加快河套區港深創新及科技園與落馬州新田一帶的土
地整合，直接引入國際大型企業研發中心，推動香港
科研成果在大灣區轉化。
- 探討設立獨立政策局集中處理航運中心發展事宜，積
極研究與內地加強海事物流、人才培訓等合作，發揮
香港在大灣區航運服務發展的優勢。
- Accelerate the consolidation of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen
Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop
and the areas around Lok Ma Chau/San Tin, directly bring
in the R&D centres of large international companies, and
promote commercialisation of Hong Kong's scientific
research results in the Greater Bay Area.
- Explore setting up an independent policy bureau to centrally
handle matters regarding shipping centre development and
actively study strengthening cooperation with the Mainland
in such areas as maritime logistics and personnel training
to leverage Hong Kong's strengths in the development of
shipping services in the Greater Bay Area.

拓展市場**Tap into markets**

- 與工商業界加強溝通，就港商企業前赴大灣區投資及
開拓市場提供更適切支援，帶動更多商機。
- 拓展更多以人民幣計價的投資理財與風險管理產品、
探討與內地共建商品交易所、推動香港打造全球數字
資產交易中心與資產管理中心、發展數字人民幣全球
跨境支付網絡等。
- 積極爭取香港加入《區域全面經濟伙伴關係協定》
(RCEP)，促進與 RCEP 地區商品及服務貿易和投資
機會。
- Enhance communication with the business community to
provide more appropriate support for Hong Kong businesses
to invest in and tap into the Greater Bay Area market and
drive more business opportunities.
- Develop more RMB-denominated investment, wealth
management and risk management products, explore co-
building commodity exchanges with the Mainland, drive
Hong Kong to build a global digital asset trading centre and
asset management centre, and develop a global cross-
border digital RMB payment network.
- Actively strive for Hong Kong's accession to the *Regional
Comprehensive Economic Partnership* (RCEP) to promote
trade in goods and services as well as investment
opportunities with the RCEP region.

突破性解決香港土地房屋問題 新思維促產業發展及安居宜居

Breakthrough Solution to Land & Housing Issues and New Mindset for Industrial Development and Better Livability



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

特區政府應徹底解決土地供應問題，因為這其實代表着香港一半以上的各種問題，關乎民心向背和發展前景。

The HKSAR Government should thoroughly resolve the land supply issue, because it represents over half of the problems plaguing Hong Kong and concerns the direction of public opinions and development prospects.

地政策是“萬物歸宗”政策，無論公共政策涉及經濟發展、社會發展、住房問題、宜居問題、民生工程、基建及社區設施等，或多或少都涉及土地供應。解決土地供應問題足以解決香港需面對的一半以上的各種問題，關乎民心向背和發展前景。特區政府應拿出更大的勇氣、決心和動力，迎難而上，徹底解決困擾香港多年的土地短缺問題。

北部都會區 策略新突破

《施政報告》的最大亮點是行政長官提出將於未來20年間，構建總面積達三萬公頃的“北部都會區”。宏觀地看，這不只是為香港謀劃新的發展機遇、結合“開拓土地、增建房屋、推動創科”三者於一身的規劃願景，更是香港融入國家發展大局的推動力。

根據《北部都會區發展策略》，這願景估計能開拓約600公頃房屋及經濟發展用地、容納250萬居住人口、提供約65萬個工作職位。更值得關注的是，其“雙城三圈”的跨地域規劃概念，突破了深港兩地固有的行政界線，對推動兩地深度融合，共同促進經濟、創科、生態環境等領域的合作，極具策略性和前瞻性。事實上，跨地域規劃概念是香港回歸以來首次提出，行政長官與其管治團隊，充分理解深度融入國家發展大局的重要性，敢於以新思維為香港勾劃未來藍圖。

不過，“北部都會區”是相當長遠的規劃，未來能否順利推進、速度是否符合大眾期望，關鍵則在於政府的執行能力，否則再好的構想都只會淪為紙上談兵。

首先，在交通配備上，“北部都會區”將以鐵路為運輸系統的主要骨幹，其中由落馬洲河套區伸延至新皇崗口岸的“北環線支線”，以及港深創科園的對外交通聯繫，對於新田科技城能否匯聚人才、提升資源流動，有着舉足輕重的作用。然而，香港興建鐵路



動輒要花上十多年，工程超支延誤屢見不鮮，相反深圳的基建工程速度相當快，“十四五”規劃更要求深圳在2025年完成皇崗及羅湖口岸的重建工程，但北環線的支線延伸工程仍未動工，可見兩地的發展在現實上存在不少落差，情況並不理想。“雙城合作”絕不能只當作口號，政府應盡快改革行政機制及工作流程、精簡法定程序，方能跟上深圳的步伐，共同發展。

另一個激活“北部都會區”發展的元素，是要建立完善的創科生態圈和產業鏈，吸引中外優質創科企業進駐新田科技城，聯同深圳創科園區形成產業群，繼而引領香港經濟轉型。就此，政府可以借鑑兩大競爭對手新加坡及南韓的措施，例如提供更具吸引力的稅務優惠，甚至免費向合資格企業出租用地，以提升創科企業落戶的誘因。與此同時，香港應善用自身在基礎研究方面的優勢，與內地擅長轉化科研成果互補，抓緊有助本港科研全面發展的重大機遇。

研加快建屋 促安居宜居

居住乃民生之本。“住得細、住得貴”是很多香港家庭的寫照，人均居住面積僅得約160平方呎。事實上，本屆政府一直以迎難而上的態度，嘗試解決問題，包括已覓得未來十年用作興建公營房屋單位的土地、增加過渡性房屋供應、落實劏房租務管制等。不過，市民最關心的問題只有一個，就是何時才能“上樓”。未來十年，目標興建的33萬個公屋單位，有三分之二於“後五年”落成，相信公屋平均輪候時間短期仍會破頂上升，房委會和房協必須壓縮建屋程序，同時引入嶄新的建築方法，加快建屋進度。

在宜居方面，政府已更新《香港2030+》規劃策略研究，將人均居住面積目標提升至215至237呎。然而，要使只有百餘呎的“納米樓”絕迹，除了要恆常在未來賣地計劃加入單位面積下限條款，也要研究能否杜絕“納米樓”出現於涉及“舊契樓”或補地價重建項目。長遠而言，政府

必須積極造地，推進“明日大嶼”及“北部都會區”願景，同時壓縮土地開發流程，以及在可行的情況下增加地積比率倍數，以紓解房屋供求失衡的死結，才能達至“面積增、單位增”的雙贏局面。🔄

Land policy encompasses all public policies. Whether they deal with economic development, social development, housing issues, livability issues, livelihood projects, infrastructure or community facilities, all public policies more or less involve land supply. Resolving the land supply issue alone is a solution to over half of the problems that Hong Kong has to face and concerns the direction of public opinions and development prospects. The HKSAR Government should show greater courage, determination and motivation, rising up to the challenge to thoroughly solve the land shortage problem that has plagued Hong Kong for many years.

Northern Metropolis is new strategic breakthrough

The biggest highlight of the *Policy Address* delivered by the Chief Executive is the construction of the Northern Metropolis with a total area of 30,000 hectares over the next two decades. From a macro perspective, it is not only a vision that plans for new development opportunities for Hong Kong and combines “developing land, building additional housing, and promoting innovation and technology (I&T)”,

but also a driving force for Hong Kong to integrate into overall national development.

According to the *Northern Metropolis Development Strategy*, the vision is expected to develop about 600 hectares of housing and economic land, accommodate 2.5 million residents, and provide around 650,000 jobs. More notably, its cross-regional planning concept of “twin cities, three circles” breaks through the inherent administrative boundaries between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, which has strategic and forward-looking significance in promoting in-depth integration of the two places to jointly promote cooperation in the fields of economy, I&T, and ecological environment. Indeed, this is the first time that the concept of cross-regional planning has been introduced since Hong Kong’s reunification, demonstrating the courage of the Chief Executive and her administration in adopting a new mindset to chart Hong Kong’s future as they fully understand the importance of in-depth integration into overall national development.

Nevertheless, the Northern Metropolis is a fairly long-term plan and whether it can progress as smoothly and as quickly as the public would expect depends on the Government’s ability to execute it. Otherwise, the idea will remain stuck on the drawing board, no matter how good it is.

Firstly, regarding transportation facilities, the development of the Northern Metropolis will be driven by a transportation system with railways as its backbone. This includes expansion of the Northern Link to cover the Lok Ma Chau Loop and the new Huanggang port, and external

transport links to the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park, which will play a pivotal role in whether the San Tin Technopole is able to secure a pool of talents and improve the flow of resources. However, constructing railways in Hong Kong often takes more than 10 years, and project overruns and delays are not uncommon. In contrast, infrastructure projects in Shenzhen progress very rapidly. In addition, as set out in the “14th Five-Year” Plan, Shenzhen has to complete the reconstruction of the Huanggang and Luohu ports by 2025, but the branch line extension project of the Northern Link has yet to get started. Therefore, there are evidently many gaps in development between the two places in reality, which is not satisfactory. “Twin-city cooperation” must not be just a tagline. The Government should reform the administrative mechanism and work processes as well as streamline the statutory procedures as soon as possible so that Hong Kong can develop together with Shenzhen at the same pace.

Another element of stimulating the development of the Northern Metropolis is to establish a complete I&T ecosystem and value chain to attract Chinese and foreign high-quality I&T companies to move into the San Tin Technopole and form an industrial cluster together with Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Park, and then spearhead Hong Kong’s economic transformation. In this regard, the Government could emulate the measures taken by its two major competitors, Singapore and South Korea, such as providing more attractive tax incentives and even leasing land to eligible companies


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for free in order to improve the incentives for I&T companies to move into the San Tin Technopole. At the same time, Hong Kong should leverage its strengths in basic research to mutually complement with the Mainland's expertise in commercialising scientific research results in order to secure key opportunities that will help Hong Kong's all-round development in scientific research.

Speed up housing construction for better livability

Housing is the foundation of people's livelihood. With an average living space per capita of only around 160 square feet, "living in small and expensive dwellings" is an accurate portrayal of many Hong Kong families. Actually, the current-term Government's approach has always been to meet the challenges head on to resolve the issue, including earmarking land to produce public housing units for the upcoming 10-year period, increasing the supply of transitional housing, and implementing tenancy control on subdivided units. However, the one issue that is of most concern to the public is when they can

buy their own home. Two-thirds of the 330,000 public housing units targeted for construction in the upcoming 10-year period will be completed in the "second five years", so the average waiting time for public housing will still likely to rise through the roof in the short term. Therefore, the Hong Kong Housing Authority and the Hong Kong Housing Society must shorten the housing construction procedures and introduce new construction methods to speed up the construction progress.

Regarding livability, the Government has revised the *Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030* to raise the target for per capita living area to 215-237 square feet. However, to make "nano flats" of just 100+ square feet disappear completely, besides constantly including a minimum clause for unit area in future land sales plans, the Government should also study the possibility of preventing "nano flats" from appearing in redevelopment projects involving "old leasehold buildings" or land premiums. In the long run, the Government must

actively create land to advance the visions of the Lantau Tomorrow and the Northern Metropolis projects, while shortening the land development process and where feasible, increasing the plot ratio (multiplier) to break the deadlock over the imbalance between housing supply and demand in order to achieve a win-win situation of "increase in area and increase in units". 

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.

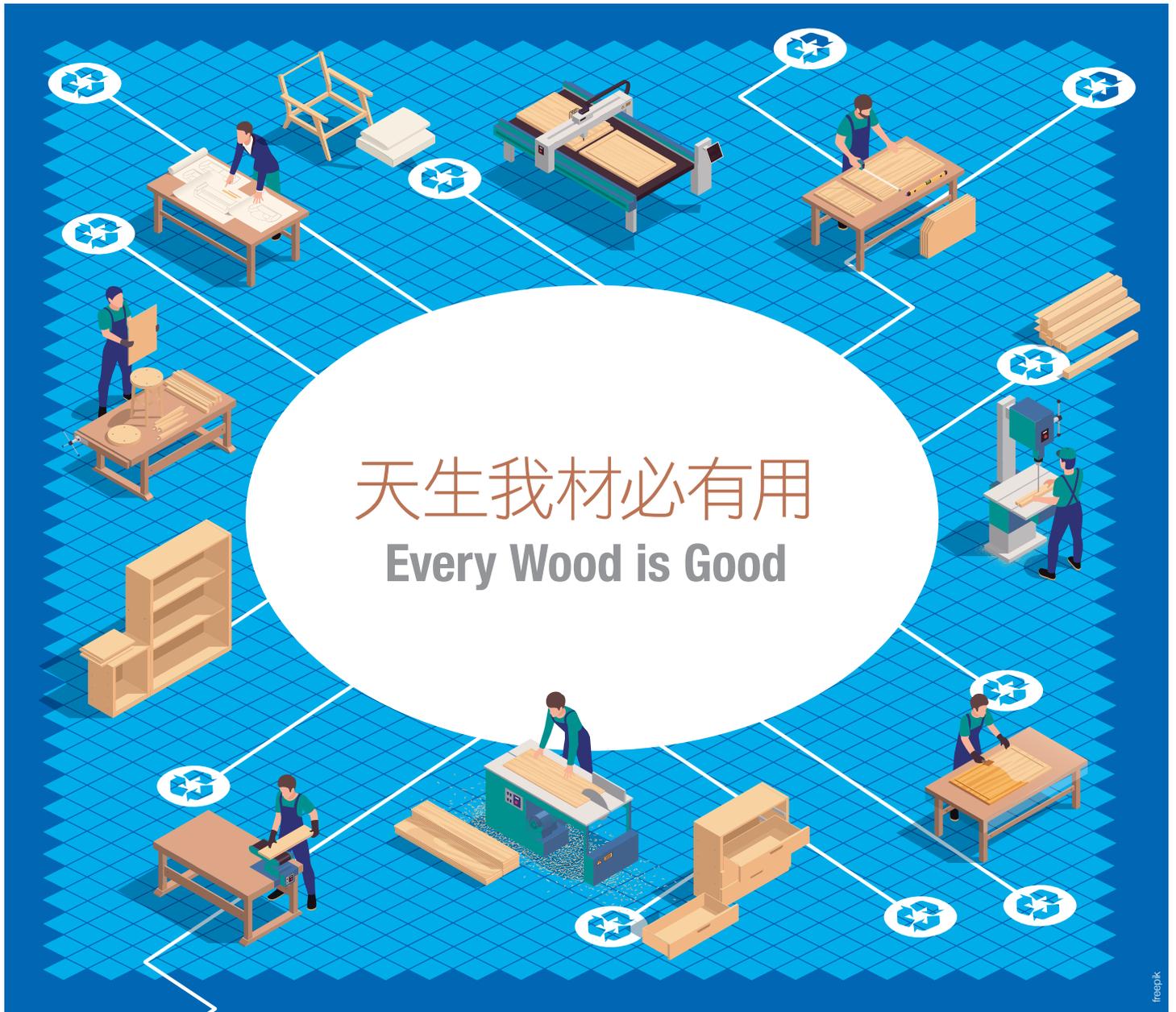
地址 Address:

香港中區立法會道1號立法會綜合大樓703室
Rm 703, Legislative Council Complex,
1 Legislative Council Road, Central, Hong Kong

電話 **Tel:** 2576-7121

傳真 **Fax:** 2798-8802

電郵 **Email:** legco.office.liao@gmail.com



freepik

木材屬珍貴的天然資源，可重用性及可塑性高，惟往往因缺乏回收渠道而棄於堆填區。抱持對木材舊物之惜物之情，社企木一自2013年成立以來，秉持物盡其用的精神，將回收舊木、廢棄傢俬、地板等重造成實用美觀之物，賦予其“二次生命”，延續本港的匠心手藝。

Although wood is a valuable and highly reusable natural resource, substantial volumes are disposed of in landfills owing to a lack of effective recycling channels. Woodrite is a social enterprise founded in 2013. It cherishes wood and things from the past. The company has been maximizing the usability of recycled wood, disposed furniture, and floor boards by transforming them into useful and beautiful objects. It is not only giving “second lives” to old wood, but also keeping the craftsmanship of Hong Kong carpenters alive.



羅兆輝 Orca Law

環境保護署早前公佈《香港固體廢物監察報告 - 2020年的統計數字》，顯示香港家居廢物、工商業廢物等平均每日高達10,809公噸，當中木材佔3.2%，達345公噸，數量驚人。但如用得其所，也造就可觀的回收需求。羅兆輝原投身金融行業，因緣際會下邂逅木一番，2018年獲邀及接手營運公司至今，在木材環保回收道路上一路向前探索。

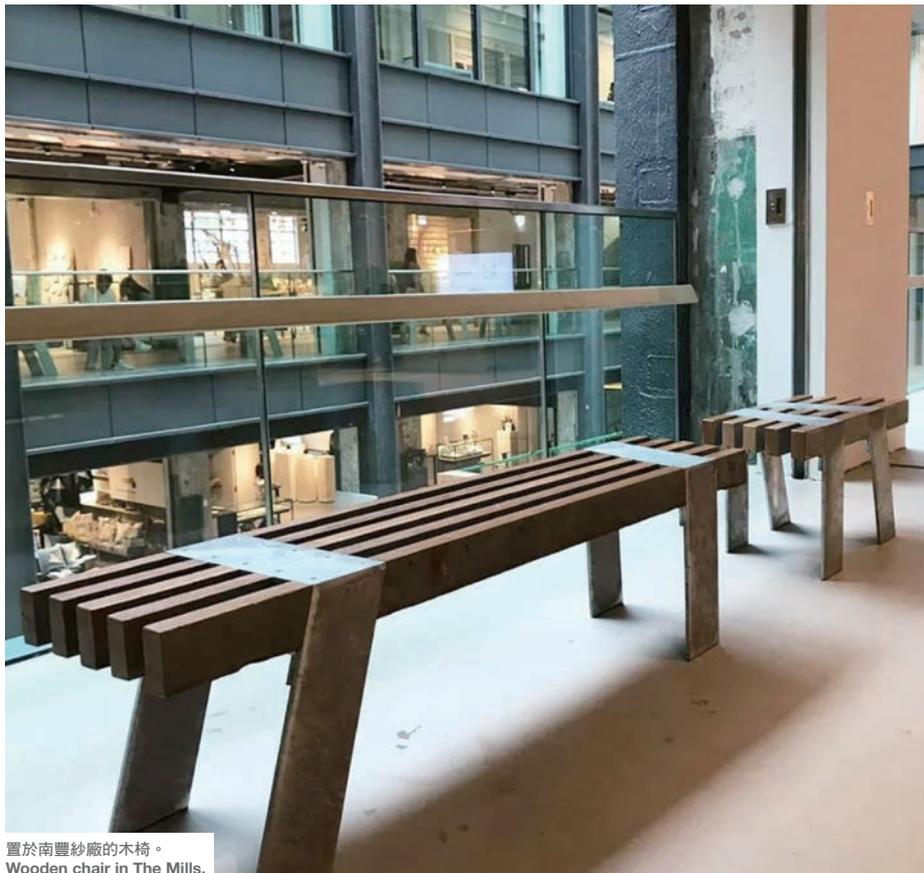
舊木再造 打響名堂

木一番現時會把回收的舊木升級再造，化為具質素的實木傢俬產品，從設計、生產到安裝一手包辦，成功吸引不少商業和住宅客戶訂造。羅兆輝表示，過去曾參與了不少大型商場或機構的合作項目，包括希慎廣場、南豐紗廠、新都會廣場、利舞台、荔枝窩保育項目等，早在2016年已達至自負盈虧。

“過去曾有遠居海外的市民特意前來，要求把已逝親人的安樂椅等舊木重造重塑，以便日後懷緬至親，而這些情感的保留及延續是難能可貴，應予以珍惜和重視。”

化朽木為神奇

在眾多木材中，木一番以回收柚木等實木為主，皆因柚木含有大量油脂成分，具良好耐水性，防潮防蛀且不含甲醛，加上香港不乏採用柚木而建的建築物，廢棄木材的供應相當



置於南豐紗廠的木椅。
Wooden chair in The Mills.

可觀，高峰期曾一年可回收達100至200卡板。

在廢木回收方面，當收到有心人士或企業的回收訴求，木一番會先安排木匠師傅視察木材質素，亦會因應所接獲的客戶項目，計算所需木材量，在可回收量範圍內“應收才收”，節省不必要的租借場地及運輸費用。

至於在木材升級再造上，則需在設計上花心思，盡量減少多餘配件或其他物料，力求保留木材原貌的同時，使整個產品的生命周期對地球帶來最低的負擔。“木材有其獨特的木紋，以此拼湊出不同的圖案，形成獨一無二的木製品，包括餐桌、櫃檯、座位、層架、大門等。”

傳承本地木匠手藝

羅兆輝期望在環保回收的過程中，可為傳承本地木匠手藝出一分力，並與

時俱進，在回收再造過程加入科技元素，為使用者提供不一樣的創意回收體驗。

“環保回收是一個緩慢過程，需要政府、行業從業者、市民等各界共同持之以恆地推動，逐漸融入生活並成為日常習慣。近年社會漸形成環保風氣，喜見不少企業會主動構思不同的環保項目建議，讓大眾在實際使用的時候體現環保的可塑性及創意。”

他補充，現時政府設有對社企的資助計劃，合資格社企最高可獲300萬元撥款，資助期最長三年，並有免稅優惠。他認為有關資助可為營運者提供一個發展緩衝期，探索產品、服務發展藍圖及市場需要，建議有意入行者釐清產品主軸，目標一致及深耕發展之，因應市場調整及優化產品或服務，亦應避免以依賴資助撥款的營運心態，尋覓長遠發展。🔗

According to the Environmental Protection Department document *Monitoring of Solid Waste in Hong Kong 2020*, the domestic waste, commercial and industrial (C&I) waste of Hong Kong amounts to 10,809 tonnes per day, of which 3.2%, or 345 tonnes, was wood, which was an incredible amount. Demands for recycling can be invoked if it is used properly. **Orca Law** used to work in the finance industry. He met Woodrite by chance in 2018 and accepted the company's invitation to take charge of its operation. He has been making strides on the road of wood recycling.

A strong brand built with recycled wood

Woodrite works on the upscaling and refurbishing of reclaimed old wood, transforming it into wooden furniture products. The entire process – from design, production to assembly – happens at Woodrite. Their products have successfully attracted custom-built orders from commercial and residential customers. Law said that they had worked with many sizeable shopping centers or organizations, including Hysan Place, The Mills, Metroplaza, Lee Theatre, Lai Chi Wo conservation projects, etc. The company

has reached breakeven and has been self-sufficient since 2016.

“Some of our clients are emigrated Hong Kong residents. We have been asked to refurbish old wood items, such as a rocking chair, which belonged to a deceased relative. By upcycling the item, our clients could remember their loved ones. We too think such love deserves to be passed on and cherished.”

Transforming old wood into stunning objects

Woodrite mainly recycles hardwood such as teak because of its fat contents, which make the wood water-resistant, damp-proof, and impervious to infestation. Hardwood is also free from formaldehyde. As many buildings in Hong Kong were made of teak, there is a large supply of disposed wood. The company once collected as many as 100 to 200 pallets of such wood a year.

Regarding the recycling of disposed wood, when a request is received from a person or an organization, Woodrite would first arrange a site visit by carpenters. The volume of required wood will be calculated based on the clients' project, such that wood is recycled on an “as-needed” basis. This could save unnecessary venue and transportation costs.

As for the upcycling of wood, the designs must be carefully considered to minimize unnecessary accessories and other materials. This would on one hand maintain the rustic looks of wood and, on the other,

minimize the environmental impact to our beloved Earth throughout the product's life cycle. “The grains of wood are unique. We can use this to create different patterns and make wooden tables, counters, seats, shelves, doors and other products that are truly one of their kinds.”

Passing on local craftsmanship

Law hopes to contribute to passing on the craftsmanship of local carpenters by recycling. He also looks forward to incorporating technology elements to the recycling process, so that users will find the experience more creative and memorable.

“Recycling cannot be rushed. We need persistent promotion by the government, the industry and the general public, so that it becomes part of our day-to-day life. Our community is increasingly eco-minded. We are glad to see that many companies are taking an active role to consider various environmental conservation projects and initiatives, so that the public can truly feel the possibilities and innovation of going green.”

He added that the government has set out certain funding schemes to support social enterprises. In addition to receiving up to HKD3 million over three years' time, eligible social enterprises also enjoy tax exemption. Law believes that such funding support can provide operators with a development buffer period, during which they can explore the blueprints and study the market's demand for their products and services. For those who are interested to join the sector, he suggests clearly define the principal strengths of their products, identify a consistent goal, and delve deep in their development. By adjusting and optimizing the products or services for the market, social enterprises can refrain from relying too much on funding support and seek long-term growth. 🔄



由舊木回收再造的特色牆。
Feature wall made by reclaimed old wood.



客人訂造の木傢俬。
Custom made wooden furniture.





港產機械人 沖出智能果茶

Fruit Tea Smartly Prepared by Hong Kong Robots

台式飲品相信每人都喝過，但由機械人沖調的果茶，你又是否品嚐過？全新茶飲品牌 Robotea 近年異軍突起，首創以港產機械臂沖泡台式飲品，透過全自動化技術，為飲品增添非一般的“AI 智能”風味，為出名“嘴刁”的港人帶來新選擇。

Taiwanese hand-made beverages are highly popular. But have you tried fruit teas prepared by robots? The new tea beverage brand Robotea is a groundbreaking player in the market. It is the first to deploy a locally developed robotic arm to work on Taiwanese beverage preparation. Made with fully automated technology, the beverage products are infused up with extraordinary “AI” flavors, delighting the picky taste buds of Hong Kong people.

近年台式飲品店在香港大行其道，數量之多，若說“梗有一間喺左近”應不算誇張。要想在此百家爭雄的市場突圍而出，可說絕非易事。Robotea 由謝寧樂和侄兒謝新業於2019年創辦，顧名思義，他們出品的是由 Robot（機械人）沖調的 Tea（茶），結果甫開業即成功打響名堂，深受熱愛新事物的年輕人歡迎。

首創機械人沖茶

“一次偶然與友人交談，說起台式飲品店的經營，他慨歎餐飲業工時長，又需體力勞動，員工流失率高是最大問



謝寧樂 Raymond Tse

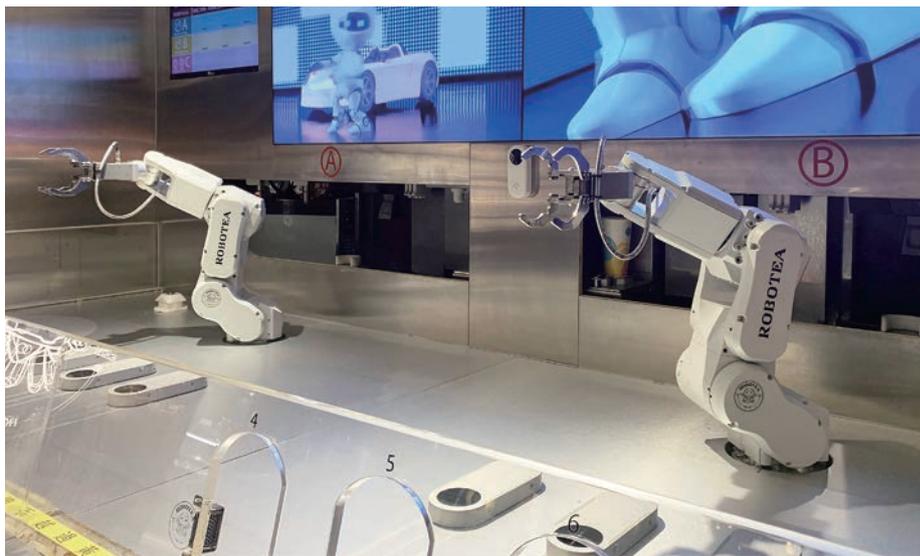
題。我的工作涉及機械設備生產和設計，便忽發奇想：可否用機械人來沖飲品呢？如此一來，既可解決人手問題，也可保證出品有穩定的水準，何樂而不為？因此便有了 Robotea。”

Robotea 舖面不大，最亮眼的自是兩隻負責沖茶的機械臂。客人可透過自動點餐機選擇心水飲品，落單後以電子支付方式付款，全程以自助形式完成。其後機械臂便會自動操作，沖調相應的飲品，過程最快只需20秒便完成。但為讓客人有足夠時間觀賞機械臂的沖調過程，時間現已調校至約1分鐘。“台式飲品到處都可買到，但機械人沖茶帶來的新鮮感，我們是只此一家，在別處找不到。”

“廠佬”出身 原是卡拉 OK 之父

謝寧樂本身修讀機械工程，早年從事產品研發工作，適逢錄影機的出現，開始涉足錄影帶及後來的影碟製作及發行。不說不知，原來他還是為華人世界引進卡拉 OK 的第一人。“以前常到日本工作，發現卡拉 OK 在當地大受歡迎。於是回港後便與寶麗金公司洽談，提議聯手製作中文卡拉 OK 影碟。記得最初是譚詠麟和谷村新司的歌曲，結果迅速在香港和內地掀起熱潮。”

其後謝寧樂更自行設廠生產光碟，而隨著科技迅速發展，近年更涉足手機 FPC 軟性線路底板等科技產品的生產。他表示 Robotea 的機械臂概念，



機械臂沖調飲品是最大賣點，常吸引不少人駐足觀看。
Curious shoppers are drawn to the novel beverage preparation by robotic arms.

實來自台灣一位合作夥伴，“他在當地利用機械臂生產藥品和隱形眼鏡，兩者皆對清潔度要求極高，而飲品製作同樣要求衛生清潔，可謂合適不過，於是我便着手研發機械臂。”

但光有硬件並不足夠，機械臂背後的操作程式設計，才是最大難關。因不同茶需要不同的水溫和沖泡時間，到混合多種味道的果醬、調節冰及茶的比例，再把複雜的指令融入清晰易懂的電子售賣界面，每個細節均不容有失。現時整套 AI 系統，其實是由 Robotea 另一創辦人謝新業花費近兩年時間研發而成。

大數據管理 滿腹大計

開業兩年多，店舖的經營已漸上軌道，謝寧樂透露，Robotea 除了有低成本優勢，在管理上也十分方便。“我們自行研發了一個手機 app，即使不在店舖，也可隨時清楚知道不同時段的銷售數據，透過大數據分析，可更準確了解客人的喜好，再推出相應的銷售策略。”例如最近餐單上便加入了熱狗和雪糕等小食，以迎合學生等年輕顧客。

Robotea 在2019年開幕，但隨即遇上社會事件和疫情衝擊，實屬始料不

及。謝寧樂表示，最初設想是在港開五家分店，包括旺角、銅鑼灣等旺區及機場、郵輪碼頭等遊客區，但現時均被逼擱置；此外，更有來自加拿大、澳洲、英國甚至俄羅斯的商家洽談合作，本想以特許經營模式，把 Robotea 拓展到全世界，可惜在疫情下均難以推展。“我們還有很多構想，例如機械人售賣雪糕、機械人手調咖啡及雞尾酒等，我認為皆大有可為。唯有期望疫情盡快過去，再把這些理念化作產品推出市場。”

Taiwanese made-to-order beverage outlets took Hong Kong by storm over the past few years. While these shops mushroomed in our neighborhoods, it also means that standing out in the heated market - where hundreds of brands are fighting for their shares - is highly challenging. Robotea was founded by **Raymond Tse** and his nephew **Sammy Tse** in 2019. Combining “Robo” and “tea”, the Robotea brand quickly made a name for itself after the store opened and is now fondly loved by young people who crave novelty.

A pioneer in robot tea

“I had this casual chat with a friend about running Taiwanese beverage stores. He was troubled by the common problem in the food and beverage sector. Turnover has been high and staff retention is very difficult



目前 Robotea 以售賣水果茶為主，未來將陸續加入不同種類飲品。
Fruit teas are the specialty at Robotea. The tea shop will introduce a wider range of beverages in the future.

owing to the laborious job nature and long hours. As I produce and design machinery and equipment, I had this wonderful idea. What if we have robots do the preparation? With manpower issues resolved and consistent product quality assured, it is well worth a try. And then, Robotea was born.”

Robotea has a cozy store front and two eye-catching robotic arms that take care of tea preparation. Customers can order their preferred beverages through a self-service kiosk and then complete the order with cashless payment. The robotic arms then take the order and prepare the beverage in as little as 20 seconds. To satisfy customers’ curiosity and interest in watching the robots work, however, the preparation cycle is adjusted to around 1 minute. “Taiwanese beverage stores are everywhere but having robots to prepare them is new. We are unique and can’t be found anywhere else.”

A “factory guy” and a forerunner of karaoke

Raymond studied mechanical engineering and his early career was spent on product development. When video recorders came about, he tapped into the market of videotape production and distribution. In fact, he was the first person to introduce karaoke to the Chinese market. “Japan was one of my frequent business destinations. After realizing how popular karaoke was, I lined up talks with the Hong Kong music publisher Polygram and suggested we work together and produce Chinese karaoke laser discs. I remember our first rundown featured the songs of Alan Tam

and Tanimura Shinji. It was a huge success and quickly became a big trend in Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland.”

Subsequently, Raymond opened a factory to produce laser discs. He also moved on to producing high-tech products such as the FPC (flexible printed circuit) boards of mobile phones following rapid technology advancement. According to Raymond, the idea of Robotea had originated from a Taiwanese partner. “He used robotic arms to produce medicines and contact lenses. The two processes require a high level of cleanliness, which is quite similar to beverage preparation. I knew that would be a perfect solution and began developing our own robotic arms.”

Hardware aside, the operation programming behind the robotic arm was the greatest challenge. Water temperature and brewing time must be adjusted for different recipes. The ratio of flavored jams, ice and tea must also be set right. Complex commands must be simplified and integrated into an intuitive electronic vending machine interface. Every detail must be precisely defined, and no mistake is allowed. In fact, the AI system of Robotea is the fruition of research and development by the other founder, Sammy, who spent two years working on it.

Big data management and a masterplan

The store has been running for two years and business is gradually on track. Raymond commented that Robotea is not only cost-effective but also provides lots

of convenience in terms of management. “Thanks to the mobile phone app that we developed in-house, we do not have to be physically present at the store to retrieve sales figures from different time periods. Big data analysis can also help us gain accurate insights into customers’ preferences, and then help us roll out targeted sales strategies.” For example, the menu is now enriched with hot dogs, ice creams and other snacks to suit the palate of students and other younger customers.

Robotea opened in 2019, but it soon suffered hard blows from the social incident and the pandemic. These took the brand by surprise. Raymond shared that their initial plan was to open five outlets in some of the high foot-traffic neighborhoods in Hong Kong, including Mongkok, Causeway Bay, as well as tourist locations such as the airport, the cruise terminal, etc. Although they have no choice but to stall these plans for the moment, Robotea have received inquiries from Canada, Australia, UK and even Russia. There were plans to franchise Robotea throughout the world. Yet, the brand cannot do much to expand its reach amidst COVID. “We have many other ideas in store. For example, a robot ice cream seller, a robot barista or a robot mixologist, etc. I think all these have a lot of potentials. We could only hope that COVID will leave us soon. Then, we can put these ideas into action and launch them to the market.”

Robotea 的 Logo 名為“水母機械人”，期望未來可游走世界各地推廣香港 Smart Tea。
The “jellyfish robot” logo of Robotea symbolizes its vision to go global and to promote Hong Kong Smart Tea to the world in the future.





中醫細說食療 齊抗新冠病毒

Chinese Medicine Practitioner Explains Diet Therapy for COVID

第五波疫情所及，本港累計染疫人數已達百萬之高。從前大家會設法避免“中招”，如今普羅大眾更關注的可能是染疫後怎辦。強調固本培元的中醫食療理念，此刻更是值得大家留意。

As a result of the fifth wave of the pandemic, the cumulative number of people infected in Hong Kong has reached 1 million. People were previously more concerned about how to avoid “catching the bug”, but the public is perhaps more interested today in what to do if you get infected. The traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) dietotherapy approach of focusing on the fundamentals is worth particular attention at this moment.



陳永光 Chan Wing-kwong

中醫及中成藥在今波疫情突圍而出，除了中央派出中醫專家來港支援抗疫，就連內地抗疫中成藥亦備受重視亦一度賣斷市。不少確診市民康復後紛紛向中醫求診希望“清尾”，不少中醫診所推出視像診症服務應付需求。

預防新冠 食療有法

其實中醫在治療傳染病至少具有1700年歷史。香港註冊中醫學會會長陳永光強調接種疫苗非常重要，而治療新冠病毒最佳方法是中西合璧，效果較單用西藥更好。他說，新冠病毒肺炎屬於中醫學“疫病”的範疇，而中醫藥防治“疫病”有獨特理論、實踐經驗和技術，能激發患者自身的抗病和康復能力，是有效的治療方法。他引述《黃帝內經》的“正氣存內，邪不可干”，解釋當人體正氣充足，對外來病毒抵抗力就會增強。因此，平日服用一點扶助正氣，增強機體免疫力的中藥確實有助減低染疫機會。為此，他推薦了一款“新冠疫情中藥預防方”。

新冠康復者宜多方着手調理

至於新冠康復者，陳永光指其主要表現為：乏力、氣短、咳嗽、胸悶、心悸、失眠、納差、嘔惡等。脾強則臟腑健，所以他建議三個潤肺健脾、甘潤平和的食療方，以助患者固本培元。

陳永光續指，運動有助新冠患者康復。他說，運動康復包括體能鍛煉和呼吸訓練，患者出院後身體仍處於恢復階段，應循序漸進地開展運動康

新冠疫情中藥預防方（四人份量）
COVID Pandemic Prevention TCM Formula (for four)

藥材 Medicinal Ingredient	份量（克） Quantity (g)	功效 Function
防風 Siler	10	發表散風 Induces sweating and dispels rheumatic discomfort
銀花 Honeysuckle	10	辛涼透表、疏風清熱 Pungent cool diaphoretic that dispels wind and heat
白朮 Atractylodes macrocephala	15	健脾燥濕 Invigorates the spleen and eliminates damp
牛蒡子 Burdock	10	疏風利咽 Induces sweating and dispels rheumatic discomfort
五指毛桃 Ficus hirta	30	益氣補虛、健脾化濕、止咳化痰 Supplements Qi and corrects deficiencies, invigorates the spleen and resolves dampness, relieves coughing and loosens phlegm
甘草 Liquorice	6	祛痰止咳、調和諸藥 Expectorant that relieves coughs, regulates the effects of herbal medicines
蒼朮 Atractylodes lancea	10	祛風除濕 Eliminates wind pathogens and pathogenic dampness

可加入生薑2片、適量茅根、竹蔗、馬蹄同煮
Can be boiled with 2 slices of ginger and appropriate amounts of Perotis indica, Chinese sugar cane and water chestnut

用法 Method:

1. 水須蓋過藥材表面並浸30分鐘
Add sufficient water to cover the medicinal ingredients and soak for 30 minutes
2. 大火煎沸，中火煎煮20分鐘
Bring to a boil over a high heat, then stew for 20 minutes over a medium heat

注意：食療方僅供參考，未必適合所有人。長期病患者如高血壓、糖尿病、心臟病、腎病等、兒童、孕婦、哺乳期婦女，在服用前尤其須先諮詢中醫師意見。
Note: This dietotherapy formula is provided solely for reference purposes and may not be suitable for every individual. Consider taking medical advice from a TCM doctor, particularly if you have long-term conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and kidney disease, when using in children and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

復。患者宜考慮有氧運動，如集調形、調息、調心為一體的傳統運動八段錦、太極拳。他強調，患者更應因應個人病情決定運動量，防止過度鍛煉。

若然身體無恙 不宜服中成藥

此外，早前被國家《新型冠狀病毒肺

炎診療方案》推薦的“連花清瘟膠囊”、“金花清感顆粒”或“藿香正氣散”等中成藥獲得不少市民自備“看門口”。陳永光表示，不少人誤以為中成藥可以發揮“治未病”作用，但其實它的是用作治療疾病，而非預防。故他建議市民用藥前，宜先諮詢中醫師意見。👉

新冠患者康復保健食療方

Dietotherapy Supplement Methods for Recovering from COVID

<p>潤肺健脾湯 Soup to Moisten the Lungs and Invigorate the Spleen</p>	<p>無花果5錢、淮山8錢、百合5錢、沙參5錢、蓮子5錢、北杏3錢、蜜棗1枚 5 maces (19g) of fig, 8 maces (30g) of Chinese yam, 5 maces (19g) of lily, 5 maces (19g) of upright ladybell root, 5 maces (19g) of lotus seed, 3 maces (11g) of bitter almond, 1 jujube</p>
<p>滋陰潤肺湯 Soup to Nourish the Yin and Moisten the Lungs</p>	<p>淮山8錢、百合5錢、南杏5錢、北杏1錢、蜜棗1粒、沙參5錢、玉竹3錢 8 maces (30g) of Chinese yam, 5 maces (19g) of lily, 5 maces (19g) of sweet almond, 1 mace (4g) of bitter almond, 1 jujube, 5 maces (19g) of upright ladybell root, 3 maces (11g) of angular Solomon's seal root</p>
<p>清補涼健脾湯 Sweet and Nourishing Cold Soup to Invigorate the Spleen</p>	<p>淮山8錢、茨實6錢、百合6錢、生薏米6錢、元肉5錢、蓮子5錢、陳皮1角 8 maces (30g) of Chinese yam, 6 maces (23g) of Euryale ferox, 6 maces (23g) of lily, 6 maces (23g) of dried pearl barley, 5 maces (19g) of longan, 5 maces (19g) of lotus root, 1 piece of chenpi (sun-dried mandarin orange peel)</p>

用法 Method:

1. 清水浸泡30分鐘，豬瘦肉洗淨切後加水2-3公升，大火滾開後轉小火煮40分鐘，加入適量食鹽調味後即可飲用。

Method of Decoction (Boiling): Soak the ingredients in water for 30 minutes, wash and chop lean pork and add 2-3 litres of water, bring to the boil over a high heat, then simmer over a low flame for 40 minutes, season to taste with table salt and serve.

2. 煲湯飲用，近1個月可以每週連續服用3天，或每2-3天服1次。

Method of Administration: Eat as a soup, take for 3 consecutive days per week for a month, or take once daily every 2-3 days.

注意：食療方僅供參考，未必適合所有人。長期病患者如高血壓、糖尿病、心臟病、腎病等、兒童、孕婦、哺乳期婦女，在服用前尤其須先諮詢中醫師意見。

Note: This dietotherapy formula is provided solely for reference purposes and may not be suitable for every individual. Consider taking medical advice from a TCM doctor, particularly if you have long-term conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and kidney disease, when using in children and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

TCM and Chinese patent medicines have stood out during this wave of the pandemic. In addition to the TCM experts sent by the central government to support pandemic prevention efforts in Hong Kong, Chinese patent medicines used for pandemic prevention in the mainland have also attracted a lot of attention and even sold out for a time. Many Hongkongers who

contract COVID are subsequently seeking out TCM practitioners to “clear out the tail end” of the disease, while many TCM clinics have launched video consultation services to cope with the demand.

Dietotherapy Can Keep COVID at Bay

The history of using traditional Chinese medicine to treat infectious diseases

goes back at least 1700 years. **Hong Kong Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioner's Association (HKRCMP) President Chan Wing-kwong** stresses that vaccination is extremely important, while the best way to treat COVID is to combine Chinese and Western medicine, as the effects are superior to the use of Western medicine alone. He explains that COVID pneumonia is classed as a “pestilent



中成藥品 Chinese Patent Medicine	適用症狀 Chinese Patent Medicine	忌用患者 Contraindicated Patient Types
連花清瘟膠囊 Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang	發高燒、喉嚨痛、鼻塞、 咳嗽兼痰多帶黃色 Induces sweating and dispels rheumatic discomfort	正服用金花清感顆粒、蠶豆 症患者、風寒感冒型（怕 冷、頭痛身重、冒汗等） Patients currently taking Jinhua Qinggan Keli or who suffer from favism, and those suffering from a "wind-cold" type of cold (feeling cold, headaches, feeling of heaviness, sweating, etc.)
金花清感顆粒 Jinhua Qinggan Keli	症狀較輕或後期 Mild symptoms or the later stages	正服用連花清瘟膠囊、蠶豆 症患者、風寒感冒型（怕 冷、頭痛身重、冒汗等） Patients currently taking Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang or who suffer from favism, and those suffering from a "wind-cold" type of cold (feeling cold, headaches, feeling of heaviness, sweating, etc.)
藹香正氣片 Huoxiang Zhengqi San	厚舌苔、腹瀉、有作嘔 作悶 Furry tongue, diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting	正服用抗生素、陰虧血虛人 士服用，沒有腸胃症狀 Patients who are currently taking antibiotics or suffer from yin or blood deficiencies, those with no gastrointestinal symptoms

注意：長期病患者如高血壓、糖尿病、心臟病、腎病等、兒童、孕婦、哺乳期婦女，在服用任何中成藥前，都應該先諮詢中醫師專業意見。
Note: You should seek medical advice from a TCM doctor before taking Chinese patent medicines if you have long-term conditions such as high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease or kidney disease, and before using them in children and pregnant or breastfeeding women.

disease” in Chinese medicine and that TCM has unique theories, practical experience and techniques for the prevention and treatment of such diseases, producing effective therapies that work by stimulating the patient’s ability to fight and recover

from disease. He cites the ancient Chinese medical text Huangdi Neijing, which says that “if healthy Qi is present in the body, no pathogenic influences can interfere”, explaining that this means that when people have plenty of healthy energy in the

body, their resistance to external viruses is stronger. For this reason, taking everyday TCM preparations that boost healthy Qi and strengthen the immune response certainly helps to reduce the chances of COVID infection. To this end, he recommends a particular “COVID pandemic prevention TCM formula”.

Post-COVID Recovery Should Involve Multiple Factors

Chan explains that the main presentations during recovery from COVID are: fatigue, shortness of breath, cough, tightness of the chest, palpitations, insomnia, indigestion and nausea. A strong spleen results in healthy “zang-fu” - a traditional Chinese medicine term for the organs of the body. For this reason, Chan recommends three mild, sweet, moistening dietotherapy formulas that will moisten the lungs and invigorate the spleen, thereby helping the patient to strengthen their fundamentals and improve their Qi.

Chan adds that exercise also helps COVID patients to recover. He explains that exercise rehabilitation includes physical training and breathing exercises, but that it’s important to proceed gradually with an exercise rehabilitation regimen as the body will still be in a recovery stage when you are released from hospital. You should consider doing cardio, such as traditional Baduanjin qigong and tai chi, which combine exercises to regulate physical form, breathing and mental activity. Chan emphasizes that it’s important to tailor the amount of exercise to your individual condition to avoid overtraining.

Avoid Taking Chinese Patent Medicines If You Are in Good Health

Mainland’s “Diagnosis & Treatment Protocols for Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia” has long recommended the use of Chinese patent medicines such as Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang, Jinhua Qinggan Keli or Huoxiang Zhengqi San, which many Hongkongers have been taking on a “prophylactic” basis. Chan says that many people mistakenly believe that Chinese patent medicines can prevent disease before it occurs, but they are actually intended to treat disease, rather than prevent it. For this reason, he suggests that it is best to seek the advice of a TCM doctor before taking such medicines. 🌀



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 工商及社會事務委員會與中銀香港合辦“抗疫防疫金融服務支持措施”線上講座，邀請中銀香港工商金融助理總經理王浩輝，介紹一系列支援中小企金融服務。(7/3)

The Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee co-organized a webinar with the BOCHK. **Wong Ho-fai, Assistant General Manager of Industrial and Commercial Finance of the BOCHK**, was invited to introduce a series of financial services for supporting SMEs. (7/3)

2. 香港工商界婦女紀念“三八”國際婦女節籌備委員會發佈“繼往開來 再創輝煌”專輯，邀請行政長官林鄭月娥及多位嘉賓參與錄製祝賀視頻，同時慶祝香港特區成立25週年，本會婦女委員會副主席何超瓊代表籌委會致祝賀辭。(8/3)

The Preparatory Committee of the Hong Kong Business Women Commemorating the International Women's Day has released a video for commemorating the International Women's Day and celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR. Distinguished guests including **Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR**, were invited to participate. **Maisy Ho, Vice-chairman of the Ladies' Committee**, has delivered congratulatory address on behalf of the Committee. (8/3)

3. 婦女委員會向警隊捐贈抗疫物資，包括新冠病毒快速檢測包、消毒液、醫療外科口罩等，以感謝前線人員辛勞抗疫。(14/3)

The Ladies' Committee has donated anti-epidemic materials to the police, including COVID-19 rapid test kits, disinfection alcohol and surgical masks, for appreciating the frontline staffs in fighting virus. (14/3)