

商 峯

CGCC VISION

增強香港專業優勢 探索灣區合作機遇

ENHANCING HONG KONG'S PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
EXPLORING COOPERATION OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREATER BAY AREA

中總論壇 2024

香港中華總商會
The Chinese General Chamber
of Commerce, Hong Kong



中總論壇： 增強香港專業優勢 探索灣區合作機遇

CGCC FORUM: ENHANCING HONG KONG'S
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES EXPLORING COOPERATION
OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREATER BAY AREA



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用好惠港政策 加快灣區融合

CAPITALIZING ON MAINLAND POLICIES FAVORING HONG KONG'S GROWTH TO ACCELERATE GREATER BAY AREA INTEGRATION

蔡冠深
Jonathan CHOI GBM, GBS, BBS, JP

上月，國家公佈拓展內地與香港資本市場互聯互通、以及便利人才出入境等多項政策措施，為鞏固香港金融和離岸人民幣業務中心地位、打造匯聚人才高地提供重要支撐。香港作為粵港澳大灣區四大中心城市之一，尤其可用好中央給予的支持，進一步發揮在金融、創科等領域的獨特優勢，並與灣區其他城市強強聯手，打造大灣區創新生態鏈，為內地發展新質生產力提供高效動力源。

強化金融服務優勢

中國證監會發佈《五項資本市場對港合作措施》，包括放寬“滬深港通”下股票交易所買賣基金的合資格產品範圍、將房地產投資信託基金納入“滬深港通”、支持人民幣股票交易櫃台納入“港股通”，更優化基金互認安排、支持內地行業龍頭企業來港上市。一系列措施有助促進內地與香港資本市場進一步融合，增加本港金融市場人民幣投資產品，為境內外投資者提供更多投資機會。事實上，香港作為全球最大的離岸人民幣中心，可進一步攜手大灣區在跨境貿易、跨境發債、跨境投資等領域合作，持續完善人民幣使用場景，服務內地企業各種需求。在中央全力支持下，香港更可持續完善人民幣計價產品體系，滿足大灣區企業對融資、資金管理等方面的需要。

隨着內地制訂“雙碳目標”，大灣區城市也配合中央政策，形成綠色低碳循環經濟體系。香港作為亞洲綠色金融樞紐，可為大灣區高碳企業和經濟活動籌集轉型資金，助力企業邁向綠色低碳轉型。香港更可加大力度支持綠色項目的私募基金和風險投資管理業務發展，建立高效平台對接大灣區綠色金融的龐大資金需求，並推動大灣區九市政府及企業在香港發行綠色債券，加強綠色金融評級機構跨境合作，為大灣區綠色金融提供第三方認證，提高市場信用度。

攜手推動灣區創新

科技創新是發展新質生產力的核心要素。香港必須用好河套深港科技創新合作區，推動與深圳合作重點項目建設，實現區內人才、資本、信息、技術等創新要素自由流通。國家移民管理局宣佈多項便利民企出入境管理政策措施，當中包括延長內地赴港澳人才商務簽注逗留期限，適用範圍更由大灣區城市擴大至北京和上海，而包括科研人員等六類人才更可申請辦理多次簽注。措施有利港澳與內地人才加強互動，特別是便利科研人員往來，將為香港以至大灣區人才資源匯聚、打造創科樞紐注入更大發展動能。

香港尤其可深化跟深圳聯動拓展創科產業，透過加快河套港深創科園建設步伐，協同開展基礎前沿和重點產業領域科研發展，搭建開放互通的研發創新孵化器，催生人工智能、生物技術等新興產業，建成一批世界級先進製造業集群。香港與大灣區更要強化數字技術應用，加快推動區內數據共享，助力產業化數字轉型，加快建設“數字灣區”。

面對全球製造業分工調整及供應鏈重組，香港更要跟大灣區內地城市共同推動供應鏈優化升級，逐步走向數字化、智能化，構建可持續發展區域供應鏈，打造成為跨國供應鏈管理中心。香港亦可攜手珠三角港口和機場的口岸，通過人工智能、物聯網等技術，構建“智慧灣區”，共同促進大灣區物流服務升級。

總括而言，香港必須抓緊國家全力支持香港發展的重要機遇，充分發揮香港在金融、創科、專業服務領域的獨特優勢，發揮“引進來、走出去”雙向平台角色，與灣區其他城市協同合作，將大灣區打造成為全國以至全球最有活力、最具競爭力的地區之一，扮演國家推動新質生產力發展的排頭兵。

“香港必須把握機遇，充分發揮獨特優勢，與灣區其他城市協同合作，將大灣區打造成為全國以至全球最有活力、最具競爭力的地區之一。

It is important for Hong Kong to seize the opportunities available. Leveraging its unique strengths, Hong Kong should synergize with other Greater Bay Area cities to take the lead in generating new quality productive forces for the country and turn the area into one of the most vibrant, competitive economic regions in the country and even the world.”

Last month, the Central authorities announced a series of measures aimed at further expanding the mutual access between the capital markets of the Mainland and Hong Kong, and policies that will enhance the movement of talent and professionals across the border. These measures provide important support for Hong Kong to consolidate its status as both a financial center and an offshore RMB business center, and to foster its development as a talent hub. Capitalizing on the support from the Central Government, Hong Kong should let its distinctive advantages shine while striving to achieve synergy with other Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) cities, to fulfil the area's role as a driver of high-quality development and generate new quality productive forces for the country's growth.

Strengthening Hong Kong's unique role as financial service provider

The China Securities Regulatory Commission announced the *Five Measures on Capital Market Cooperation with Hong Kong* to promote the integration of the Mainland's and Hong Kong's capital markets. Among the measures is the inclusion of more RMB-denominated investment products in Hong Kong's financial market, which will provide more options and opportunities for both Chinese and foreign investors. Hong Kong is currently the world's largest offshore RMB business center. To enhance and expand the use and application of the RMB, Hong Kong can step up cooperation with the rest of the Greater Bay Area to promote trade, bond issuance and investment on the cross-boundary level. With the Central Government's full support, Hong Kong can also further improve the system of RMB-denominated products to satisfy the various financial needs of Greater Bay Area businesses such as fundraising and capital management.


With the “dual carbon” targets firmly in place in the Mainland, cities in the Greater Bay Area are aligning their developments with the Central Government's policy to promote a green, low-carbon circular economy. To this end, Hong Kong can raise funds for high-carbon businesses and economic activities in the Greater Bay Area to undergo green and low-carbon transformation. Another thing Hong Kong can do is to increase support for green private equity and risk investment management firms to expand their businesses and create a high-efficiency platform to address the huge capital needs arising from green finance development in the Greater Bay Area. Lobbying efforts can be made to encourage the governments of the nine Mainland cities as well as companies in the Greater Bay Area to issue green bonds in Hong Kong. Furthermore, cross-boundary cooperation should be strengthened among green finance assessment bodies, and Hong Kong can provide third-party certification for the Greater Bay Area's green financial products to raise their market credibility.

Joint effort to promote innovation in the Greater Bay Area

Technological innovation is a crucial factor in the development of new quality productive forces. For this reason, Hong Kong must leverage the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone to promote cooperation with Shenzhen on key projects and on promoting the free flow of important innovation factors like talents, capital, information and techniques within the zone. Just recently, the National Immigration Administration has announced new policies to facilitate the movement of people across the border, such as the extension of the business visa duration for Mainlanders traveling to Hong Kong and Macao, and the inclusion of residents from Beijing and Shanghai in addition to the Greater Bay Area cities for the talent visa policy. These measures are conducive to closer interaction and exchange between talents from Hong Kong, Macao and the Mainland, including scientific research personnel, providing greater impetus for the development of Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area into a talent and resource hub and a node for innovation and technology (I&T).

Hong Kong should cooperate closely with Shenzhen to develop the I&T sector. Through speeding up the development of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Loop, Hong Kong can coordinate with Shenzhen on launching basic and frontier research and key industrial research, creating an open mutual research and development innovation incubator, and forming world-class advanced manufacturing clusters. Meanwhile, Hong Kong and other Greater Bay Area cities should strengthen the application of digital technology, promote data sharing within the region, and facilitate industries' digital transformation, so as to accelerate the construction of a “digital Greater Bay Area”.

As readjusted division of labor and supply chain restructuring hit the global manufacturing sector, Hong Kong should work with the Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area on supply chain upgrade and enhancement, striving to create a sustainable regional supply chain and become a transnational supply chain management center. Hong Kong can also join forces with ports and airports in the Pearl River Delta to develop a “smart Greater Bay Area” and elevate the logistics services in the area.

To sum up, it is important for Hong Kong to make good use of the country's full support and seize the opportunities available. Leveraging its unique strengths, Hong Kong should synergize with other Greater Bay Area cities to take the lead in generating new quality productive forces for the country and turn the area into one of the most vibrant, competitive economic regions in the country and even the world. 



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完成23條立法歷史使命 築牢維護國家安全屏障

COMPLETED HISTORIC MISSION OF ARTICLE 23 LEGISLATION PUTS UP STRONG SHIELD TO SAFEGUARD NATIONAL SECURITY

國家安全是一個國家生存及發展的根本前提，世界各國，例如美國、英國、加拿大、新加坡等均制訂並多次更新國家安全立法。《基本法》第23條立法是香港特區的憲制責任，亦是近27年來香港未做的必答題。在2019年的港版“顏色革命”和黑暴中，社會付出沉重代價，市民意識到國家安全的重要性。補齊香港維護國家安全的短板，儘早完成23條立法已成為社會廣泛的共識。

以普通法方式立法 立足實際具前瞻性

《維護國家安全條例》（《條例》）以普通法方式草擬，落實保障辯護權、無罪假定、一罪不能兩審等普通法原則，並只規定最高刑罰。《條例》中各項罪行均清晰訂明犯罪元素。以煽動意圖的相關罪行為例，傳媒、市民批評香港政府施政，提出改善意見並不會構成煽動意圖。而危害國家安全的境外干預亦要同時滿足意圖帶來干預效果，配合境外勢力，以及在作出行為時，使用不當手段。正常的國際間學術交流和外資企業在港的合法商業活動不受影響，無須擔心誤墮法網。

與此同時，《條例》在借鑒其他普通法司法管轄區的基礎上，以香港的實際情況為依歸制訂條文，具有前瞻性。例如，《條例》未有引入外國代理人登記制度。對於煽動罪，雖然在加拿大，煽動罪需要證明煽動暴力的意圖，但因應2019年港版顏色革命中，大量文字和圖片雖然未有意圖煽惑暴力，但確實造成仇恨香港憲制秩序、導致社會分裂和動蕩等嚴重後果。因此，雖然上訴庭在譚得志案件中已判定無需以煽動暴力為定罪門檻，我贊同以成文法的方式，在《條例》中訂明無需證明煽惑擾亂公共秩序或煽惑暴力的意圖。這符合香港的實際情況，亦增添煽動罪行的明確性。

以相稱原則 合理平衡國安與人權保障

對於各項限制和域外效力，《條例》遵循普通法的相稱原則。作出限制時，關鍵是要保證是出於合理理由，限制程度合理，以及作好把關。例如，就社會廣泛關注的就諮詢法律代表施加的限制，首先，目的是防止羈留期間，該人士透過其律師去危害國家安全或導致任何人身體受傷，或者是妨礙追討在罪行中取得的利益，又或者妨礙司法公正。其次，限制諮詢法律代表僅針對羈留期間。第三，是由具獨立審判權的法院把關。總警司級或以上警務人員須就限制被羈留者諮詢法律代表一方需要向裁判官申請手令，才可實施。相較於英國《2023年國家安全法》，允許警司可直接指令限制被羈留者諮詢律師，完全屬於行政決定，香港的做法無疑更加嚴謹，能夠更好地維護被羈留者的權利。由此可見，《條例》在維護國家安全和保障人權兩者之間取得了合理平衡。

修正案釋除疑慮 營商環境更加優越

我非常歡迎當局因應我提出的問題，就第89條，與涉及有關潛逃者的合資企業或合夥相關的禁止行為作出修訂。當局加入第89(6)條，致使如果任何人與潛逃者成立合資企業、合夥或類似的關係，或投資於該等合資企業、合夥或類似的關係，而相關合約、協定或義務是在有關潛逃者成為潛逃者當日之前產生的，則該人不會僅因該項作為，而被視為違法。這項修訂令條文更加清晰，釋除了商界因合作夥伴成為潛逃者，對運營及投資產生影響的擔憂，有利於增添商業運營的透明度和香港招商引資。

國安才能港安，港安才能家安。我相信，《條例》實施後香港能夠重新上路，全力以赴發展經濟、改善民生，確保“一國兩制”的實施。🇨🇰

“《維護國家安全條例》於3月19日在立法會三讀通過，3月23日正式生效，與《香港國安法》、人大《5.28決定》共同構築起維護國家安全的有效屏障。”

The Safeguarding National Security Ordinance (SNSO) was passed after the third reading at the Legislative Council on 19 March and officially came into effect on 23 March. Together with the National Security Law and the 5.28 Decision of the National People's Congress, the SNSO build up an effective shield for safeguarding national security. ”

National security is a fundamental prerequisite for a country's survival and development. Countries around the world have enacted and repeatedly updated their national security legislation. The enactment of legislation to implement *Article 23 of the Basic Law* is the HKSAR's constitutional duty and the violent incidents in the past few years have made the public aware of the importance of national security. Therefore, it has become a broad consensus in society to complete the Article 23 legislation as soon as possible.

Forward-looking legislation is based on common law and actual situation

The drafting of the SNSO has followed the law drafting approach under the common law system, with the elements of various offences clearly set out. Criticisms of the Hong Kong Government's administration and suggestions for improvement made by the media and members of the public would not constitute seditious intention. Normal international academic exchanges and the legitimate commercial activities of foreign-funded enterprises in Hong Kong will not be affected. There is no need to worry about inadvertent breaches of the law.

At the same time, the SNSO is forward-looking in that its provisions are formulated based on the actual situation in Hong Kong. For example, the SNSO does not introduce any registration system for foreign agents. Regarding the offence of sedition, during the Hong Kong version of "colour revolution" in 2019, although a lot of words and pictures did not intend to incite violence, they did cause serious consequences, such as inciting hatred against Hong Kong's constitutional order and leading to social division and unrest. Therefore, I agree that it should be stipulated in the SNSO by way of statute law that it is not necessary to prove the intention to incite public disorder or to incite violence. This is in line with the actual situation in Hong Kong and will enhance the certainty of the offence of sedition.

Reasonably balance national security and human rights protection based on proportionality principle

The SNSO follows the common law principle of proportionality in respect of the various restrictions and extra-territorial effect. In imposing restrictions, the key is to ensure that they are justified on reasonable grounds, that the degree of restriction is reasonable, and that there is proper gatekeeping. A case in point is the imposition of restriction on consultation with legal representatives, which has aroused wide concern in society. Firstly, the purpose is to prevent the person from endangering national security or causing bodily harm to any person, or hindering the recovery of the benefit gained from the offence, or

obstructing the course of justice through the person's lawyer during his detention in custody. Secondly, the restriction on consultation with legal representatives will only be imposed for the period during the person's detention in custody. Thirdly, the Court, which has independent judicial power, will act as the gatekeeper. A police officer of the rank of Chief Superintendent of Police or above is required to apply to a magistrate for a warrant for restricting a detainee from consulting a legal representative before such restriction can be imposed. Compared with the UK, Hong Kong's approach is undoubtedly more stringent and has achieved a reasonable balance between safeguarding national security and protecting human rights.

Amendment alleviates doubts and makes business environment more favourable

I very much welcome the amendment made by the authorities to Article 89 on the prohibited conduct related to joint ventures or partnerships involving the absconders in response to the questions I have raised. The authorities added Section 89(6) so that if a person establishes a joint venture, partnership or any like relationship with a relevant absconder, or invests in such a joint venture, partnership or any like relationship under a contract, agreement or obligation that arose before the date on which the relevant absconder became a relevant absconder, the person is not to be regarded as having contravened the law by reason only of that act. This amendment makes the provisions clearer and alleviates the concerns of the business community, and will help business operations become more transparent and Hong Kong attract investment.

I believe that following the implementation of the SNSO, Hong Kong will be able to get back on the path of going all out to achieve economic development and improve people's livelihood, and ensure the implementation of "one country, two systems". 🌀

This is a free translation. For the exact meaning of the article, please refer to the Chinese version.

如對文章內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。

Should you have any comments on the article, please feel free to contact Mr Martin Liao.

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中總論壇： 增強香港專業優勢 探索灣區合作機遇

CGCC FORUM:
ENHANCING HONG KONG'S PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
EXPLORING COOPERATION OPPORTUNITIES
IN THE GREATER BAY AREA



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



陳茂波 Paul Chan



王昌林 Wang Changlin



吳曉求 Wu Xiaoqiu

在剛結束的“兩會”，政府工作報告強調要“加快發展新質生產力”。這昭示了香港未來在產業鏈升級，培育新興產業、推進數字經濟及綠色經濟方面，均應該及時找到自身定位。本會年度盛事中總論壇今年再度邀請政府官員、專家學者深入剖析香港、內地以至環球的經濟新形勢，並探討香港所面對的挑戰和機遇。

CGCC Forum, the Chamber's annual event, once again invited government officials, experts and scholars for an in-depth analysis of the latest economic situations in Hong Kong, the Mainland and the wider world, as well as to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing Hong Kong.



蔡冠深： 用好優勢推動新質生產力

本會會長蔡冠深指，今年全國“兩會”的“含新量”特別高，政府工作報告涵蓋多項新目標，尤其把“加快發展新質生產力”放在首位，展現中央以科技創新塑造發展新动能新優勢的決心。香港可攜手大灣區構建國際領先科研平台，在促進國家綠色金融建設發揮重要作用，助力國家提升在全球創新格局中的地位。

政府工作報告更連續八年將粵港澳大灣區發展寫入其中，今年更明確提及支持大灣區“更好發揮高質量發展動力源作用”，並支持香港發揮自身優勢和特點，積極參與大灣區建設。香港必須用好金融、創科、專業服務的獨特優勢，發揮“引進來、走出去”雙向平台角色，與其他大灣區城市協同合作，將大灣區打造成為全國乃至全球最有活力、最具競爭力的地區之一，扮演國家新質生產力發展的排頭兵。

陳茂波： 未來香港發展擁抱綠色和數字經濟

過去一年的外圍環境挑戰依然巨大，惟香港經濟表現漸見回穩。財政司司長陳茂波闡釋推動香港經濟“三頭馬車”的表現時指出，今年首季出口有所增長，預計今年訪港旅客達5,000萬人次，年內亦會舉辦多項大型盛事吸引海內外旅客，而本港住戶收入亦有所增長，有力支持本地的消費市場。

推動新質生產力、高質量發展是國家規劃的重要部份，陳茂波表示綠色經濟、數字經濟亦將會成為全球經濟發展的大潮流，並強調這是未來香港發展必須擁抱的兩大方向。他續指，本港金融亦面對激烈競爭，特區政府不斷致力提升金融競爭力，早前中證監公佈一些支持香港的舉措，當中包括支持內地龍頭企業來港上市，有助帶動整個市場的流動性。在“一國兩制”之下，陳茂波認為香港是內地企業走出國際、在國際融資的首選平台，香港在此過程中亦可以爭取到內地和國際的資金，特區政府未來將爭取不斷優化互聯互通的內容，特別是下一階段的大灣區理財通，以便利更多內地資金來港。

在強化創科產業發展方面，陳茂波指出，香港應加強與大灣區的兄弟城市特別是深圳的緊密合作，以落馬州河套區作為港深創科合作的重要載體，引進更多重點創科企業，並進一步促進人才、數據、資金、貨物在某些指定範圍內自由流通。面對全球產業、產能的佈局變化，陳茂波認為，香港在此過程中可擔當供應鏈管理及貿易融資中心，善用香港專業服務優勢，特別是 ESG 管治等，擔當這些公司“盲公竹”，協助他們“走出去”。

王昌林： 凝聚共識 譜寫大灣區建設新篇章

中國社會科學院副院長王昌林表示，建設粵港澳大灣區，是國家主席習近平親自謀劃、親自推動的重大國家戰略，而國家政策支持為大灣區帶來龐大發展機遇。大灣區能補齊國家對外開放的短板、培育新業態新模式、推動創新要素跨境流動，在中國式現代化建設的大局中具有舉足輕重的地位。西方國家遏制內地高新技術產業發展，加上創新要素仍未能實現真正自由流動，令大灣區的發展面對不少挑戰。

習主席賦予大灣區“新發展格局的戰略支點、高質量發展的示範地、中國式現代化的引領地”的全新定位，大灣區須耕好國家深化改革開放試驗田。大灣區要穩步擴大制度型開放，加快建設“數字灣區”，提升市場一體化水平，做強樞紐功能暢通國內大循環和聯通國內國際雙循環。

香港要拓展全球合作網絡，吸引全球創新要素集聚，打造全球創新引智基地。香港更要用好河套深港科技創新合作區，強化與內地協同創新，推動灣區創新資源跨境流動、制度銜接和人文交流，提升香港科技創新功能的同時，推動大灣區產業鏈升級，打造國際科技創新中心和先進製造鏈群。

吳曉求： 香港助力國家實現金融強國

中國人民大學國家金融研究院院長吳曉求指，國家提出要從金融大國走到金融強國，他認為要實現成為金融強國，需具有三大特徵和兩大支柱。第一個特徵是金融的高度市場化，國家需要不斷推動金融的市場多樣性、創新和技術進步，以加強競爭性；第二是金融法制化，因完善的法制是投資信心和預期的來源；第三是國際化、開放的金融市場，以吸引外來資金。

兩大支柱是人民幣國際化以及資本市場。他表示，國家正不斷建構和完善人民幣國際化的法律基礎，並在推進人民幣國際化和中國外匯儲備安全之間找平衡；國家也正致力推動發展資本市場，努力讓存量資產越多以金融資產的方式表達出來，並增加人民幣在全球的影響力。

他強調香港是國際金融中心，為國家實現中國式現代化和金融強國提供重要經驗和借鑒，也是國家不可替代的改革開放的前沿，因此，維護香港的繁榮穩定是國家一個重要目標。反過來，金融強國的建設，同樣有助於香港國際金融中心的鞏固和長遠發展。



Jonathan Choi: Leverage strengths to promote new quality productive forces

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman, said that this year's "Two Sessions" has put "accelerating the development of new quality productive forces" as the top priority, which shows the Central Government's determination for innovation. Hong Kong can join hands with the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) to build a leading international scientific research platform and play an important role in promoting the country's development of green finance.

This year's government work report clearly mentioned supporting the Greater Bay Area in "better playing its role as a driver of high-quality development" and supporting Hong Kong in leveraging its strengths and features to participate in the development of the Greater Bay Area. Hong Kong must leverage its distinctive strengths to collaborate with other Greater Bay Area cities to act as a vanguard in the country's development of new quality productive forces.

Paul Chan: Hong Kong should embrace green and digital economies for future development

When explaining the performance of the "troika" driving Hong Kong's economy, **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary**, said that exports increased in the first quarter of this year, and the number of tourists visiting Hong Kong is expected to reach 50 million this year. Several large-scale events will be held during the year, and with the increase in local household income, will strongly support the local consumer market.

Chan said that green economy and digital economy will become major trends in global economic development. He stressed that these are the two major directions for Hong Kong's future development. He further said that with Hong Kong's financial sector facing intense competition, the HKSAR Government is constantly striving to enhance its financial competitiveness. Some measures recently announced by the China Securities Regulatory Commission to support Hong Kong will help boost liquidity in the entire market. Chan believes that Hong Kong can secure Mainland and international funds in the process as it is the preferred platform for Mainland enterprises to go global and raise funds internationally. Going forward, the HKSAR Government will strive to continuously improve the content of interconnection to facilitate more Mainland funds to come to Hong Kong.

Regarding strengthening the development of I&T industries, Chan said that Hong Kong should strengthen its close cooperation with sister cities in the Greater Bay Area, using the Lok Ma Chau Loop as an important carrier for Hong Kong-Shenzhen I&T cooperation to attract more key I&T enterprises. In Chan's view, amid changes in the layouts of global industries and production capacities, Hong Kong can serve as a centre for supply chain management and trade financing in the process, leveraging its strengths in professional services to help them go global.

Wang Changlin: Forge consensus to write a new chapter in Greater Bay Area development

Wang Changlin, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Social Science, said that national policy support has brought huge development opportunities to





the Greater Bay Area. The Greater Bay Area plays a crucial role in fixing the country's shortcomings in opening-up, cultivating new forms of business and new models, and promoting cross-boundary flow of elements of innovation. Western countries curbing the development of high-tech industries in the Mainland and the lack of truly free flow of elements of innovation have posed many challenges to the Greater Bay Area's development.

He said that the Greater Bay Area must make itself into an ideal testing ground for the country to deepen reform and opening-up, steadily expand institutional opening-up, accelerate the construction of a "digital Greater Bay Area", improve the level of market integration, and smoothen dual circulation.

Hong Kong needs to expand its global cooperation network to attract a pool of global innovation elements. Hong Kong must also leverage the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone to promote cross-boundary flow of innovation resources, institutional interconnection and people-to-people exchanges in the Greater Bay Area. It must also promote the upgrading of the Greater Bay Area's industrial chain, and create an international sci-tech innovation centre and advanced manufacturing chain cluster.

Wu Xiaoqiu: Hong Kong helps the country become financial power

Wu Xiaoqiu, Director of National Research Institute of Finance at Renmin University of China, pointed out that the country needs to have three major features and two pillars for it to become a financial power. The first feature is highly market-oriented finance, and the country needs to continuously promote market diversity, innovation and technological progress in finance to enhance competitiveness. The second is legalization of finance, because a sound legal system is the source of investment confidence and expectations. The third is internationalized and open financial markets to attract foreign funds.

The two pillars are RMB internationalization and capital markets. He said that the country is constantly constructing and improving the legal basis for RMB internationalisation, as well as finding a balance between promoting RMB internationalisation and the security of China's foreign exchange reserves. At the same time, the country is also committed to promoting the development of its capital markets, striving to allow more existing assets to be expressed in the form of financial assets, and to increase the influence of the RMB in the world.

He stressed that Hong Kong provides important experience and reference for the country to achieve Chinese-style modernisation and become a financial power. Therefore, maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability is an important goal of the country.



馬駿 Ma Jun



張天祥 Cheung Tin-cheung



蘇紹聰 Thomas So

香港專業服務業 推動大灣區發展

Hong Kong's Professional Services to Promote Greater Bay Area Development

論壇設有對談環節，邀請香港綠色金融協會主席及會長馬駿、香港綠色建築議會主席張天祥、一邦國際網上仲調中心主席蘇紹聰、畢馬威中國副主席及香港區首席合夥人張穎嫻及阿斯利康香港及澳門總經理、香港科研製藥聯會會長吳珊擔任分享嘉賓，共同就當前經濟及社會形勢，探討香港專業服務業如何進一步推動大灣區發展。

The Forum featured a panel session, where **Ma Jun, Chairman and President of Hong Kong Green Finance Association; Cheung Tin-cheung, Chairman of Hong Kong Green Building Council; Thomas So, Chairman of eBRAM International Online Dispute Resolution Centre; Ivy Cheung, Vice Chairman of KPMG China and Regional Senior Partner of KPMG Hong Kong and Shan Wu, and General Manager of AstraZeneca Hong Kong and Macau and President of the Hong Kong Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry**, were invited to be guest speakers to discuss how Hong Kong's professional services can further promote the development of the Greater Bay Area in the context of the current economic and social situations.



張穎嫻 Ivy Cheung



吳珊 Shan Wu

馬駿： 香港綠色金融需尋求突破創新

2022年，香港為本地、內地及外國企業進融資了800億美元的綠色貸款或綠色債券的資金，馬駿表示，這個規模對香港經濟體量來說是非常大。他認為，未來香港在綠色金融領域可作出以下三方面的突破和創新。

首先是轉型金融，由於預計未來將有越來越多的高碳企業和經濟活動需要綠色轉型，所需的資金就要透過轉型金融來解決。馬駿表示，香港具備較多案例和經驗，可按國際標準協助企業進行轉型規劃。

馬駿亦預計綠色科技的研發尚有龐大的發展空間，他建議特區政府支持設立綠色科技的母資金，建立綠色的加速器、孵化器，並建立與綠色項目和綠色資金的對接平台。

馬駿認為，綠色金融服務市場的潛力亦不容忽視。香港已經宣佈採納國際可持續披露準則委員會提出的披露要求，當中包括不少ESG要求披露的指標，香港擁有一批ESG專家可為內地及外國企業提供相關服務。



張天祥： 香港經濟推動灣區綠色建築

張天祥表示，香港綠色建築議會致力促進本港可持續建築的水準和發展，並向業界及不同界別制定實用指南和評級方案，提供一些香港成功個案及不同解決方案。其中“氣候變化框架”提供定義範圍、目標、基線，便利業界，有助於綠色金融的發展。該會亦推出評估工具“綠建環評”，涵蓋整個建築發展周期，“綠建環保”參與率極高，現時有3,500座政府及私人建築物均已採納，有助全面推動香港綠色建築的水平和普及。

“十四五”規劃推動城鎮新建築全面建成綠色建築，大灣區是內地綠色建築的前沿地帶，香港在高密度城市規劃、高層或複雜建築規劃、環保認證、碳審計等都具備領先優勢，香港並可參與大灣區綠色建築的標準制訂，以及引入香港的經驗和人才。

蘇紹聰： 推動法律科技及大灣區協作

蘇紹聰指出，香港擁有“一國兩制”的優勢，亦是國家唯一的普通法司法區。在“十四五”規劃和《粵港澳大灣區綱要》確立了香港作為國際級法律和解決爭議的中心地位，律政司亦牽頭進行大灣區聯席會議，促進香港與大灣區的司法、法律實務的協作和接軌，可望今年內設立大灣區爭議解決平台。

蘇紹聰指一邦能為企業提供有效、一站式的網上運作，無論身處何地都可解決爭議，全程線上運作，省錢省時間，且保密數據。他強調，現在一般的線上開庭只是部分線上，尚有很多部分仍採用傳統方式，而該公司則全部在線上進行，並設立了大灣區在線爭議解決機構協作平台，並邀得廣州、深圳、珠海、佛山、惠州、東莞、中山、江門、肇慶九市和澳門的相關機構加入，進一步推動大灣區在法律及仲調方面的合作。

張穎嫻： 增強專業優勢探索大灣區機遇

粵港澳大灣區 香港會計專業服務帶來龐大機遇。香港會計可為推進大數據、人工智能等技術應用提供專業服務支援，

助力大灣區培育新質生產力。香港會計亦可促進數據要素價值化和創新應用，把香港監管虛擬資產交易的經驗引入大灣區。香港會計亦可提供財務諮詢和風險評估與管理服務，協助企業分析全球趨勢並制定戰略，在全球產業鏈重組中實現更好的發展。

就香港會計師到大灣區執業，香港須定時與內地檢視會計資格互認，為業界提供更多機遇，而業界則須熟悉國家發展方向，提升本業範疇。

吳珊： 灣區協作互補 探索生物醫藥巨大市場

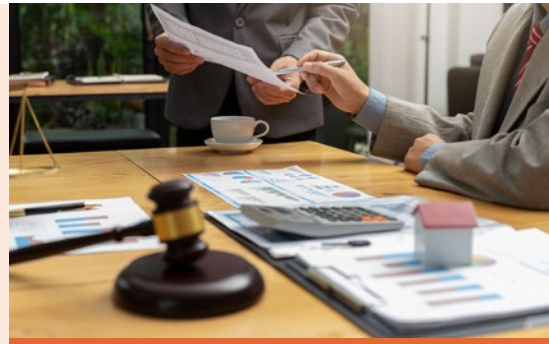
近年有關生物醫藥的探討大大增加，今年其市場規模預計達 1.7 萬億美元。阿斯利康香港及澳門總經理、香港科研製藥聯會會長吳珊指，全球人口結構快速老齡化，生物醫藥的重要性更加顯著，所以行業正穩健增長、蘊含豐厚的市場機遇。

她指，在生物醫藥的發展上，香港擁有國際資源、高度專業的學術研究、強大的數據庫，而內地則具備醫療產業優勢、人力資源。兩方可積極增強協同合作，共同探索龐大機遇，例如，推動更多生物製藥初創企業落戶香港及大灣區，促成政、產、學、研及投的協作，同時擴大香港與內地在醫藥和生物科技等領域之全方位合作。她建議內地和特區政府加大政策支援措施，以資助企業進行研發、增加數據於大灣區跨境流動等，使大灣區成為把生物醫藥專業“引進來”和“走出去”的據點。🔄

Ma Jun: Hong Kong green finance needs to seek breakthroughs and innovations

Hong Kong raised USD80 billion in green loans or green bonds for local, Mainland and foreign enterprises in 2022. Ma said that such a scale is very large for the size of Hong Kong's economy. He believes that Hong Kong can make breakthroughs and innovations in the following three aspects in the field of green finance in the future.

The first is transition finance. Since more and more high carbon emitting enterprises and economic activities are expected to need green transition in the future, the funds they will require must be resolved through transition finance. Ma said that Hong Kong can assist enterprises in planning for transition according to international standards.



Ma expects that there is still huge room for development in green technology R&D. He suggested the HKSAR Government support the setting up of a fund of funds for green technology, establishment of green accelerators and incubators, and creation of a platform for matching with green projects and green funds.

Regarding green finance, Ma believes that Hong Kong has announced its adoption of the disclosure requirements set by the International Sustainability Disclosure Standards Board. Hong Kong has many ESG experts who can provide relevant services to Mainland and foreign enterprises.

Cheung Tin-cheung: **Hong Kong economy drives green buildings in Greater Bay Area**

Cheung said that the Hong Kong Green Building Council is committed to promoting the standard and development of sustainable buildings in Hong Kong. It also formulates practical guidelines and rating schemes for the industry and different sectors, providing some successful cases and different solutions in Hong Kong. The Council has also launched an assessment tool “BEAM Plus” that covers the entire building development cycle.

The “14th Five-Year” Plan stated that new urban buildings will have to fully conform to green building standards. The Greater Bay Area is at the forefront of green buildings in the Mainland and Hong Kong has leading advantages in many projects. Hong Kong can also participate in the formulation of green building standards in the Greater Bay Area, as well as introducing Hong Kong’s experience and talents.

Thomas So: **Promote law technology and Greater Bay Area collaboration**

So pointed out that the “14th Five-Year” Plan and the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* have established Hong Kong’s status as an international legal and dispute resolution centre. The Department of Justice has taken the lead in holding the Greater Bay Area Joint Conference to facilitate collaboration and integration of judicial and legal practices between Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area. It is expected that a Greater Bay Area dispute resolution platform would be established this year.

So said that eBRAM can provide enterprises with effective, one-stop online operations to save money and time, as well as keep data confidential. He stressed that all court proceedings are conducted online, and it has a collaborative platform for dispute resolution institutions in the Greater Bay Area to work together. eBRAM has also invited relevant institutions from nine Guangdong cities and Macao to join in, further promoting cooperation in legal and arbitration matters in the Greater Bay Area.


Ivy Cheung: **Enhance professional strengths and explore opportunities in Greater Bay Area**

Cheung said that Hong Kong accountants can provide professional service support for promoting the application of technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to help cultivate new quality productive forces in the Greater Bay Area. Hong Kong accountants can introduce Hong Kong’s experience in regulating virtual asset transactions to the Greater Bay Area. They can also provide financial consulting as well as risk assessment and management services to assist enterprises in analysing global trends and formulating strategies to achieve better development amid the reorganisation of global industrial chains.

For Hong Kong accountants to practise in the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong must regularly review the mutual recognition of accounting qualifications with the Mainland to provide more opportunities for the industry. The industry must also be familiar with the country’s development direction to improve its scope.

Shan Wu: **Greater Bay Area collaboration and complementarity and explore huge biomedicine market**

Biomedicine, which has attracted a significant increase in discussions in recent years, is expected to have its market size reaching USD1.7 trillion this year. Wu said that the importance of biomedicine has become more significant as the global population structure ages rapidly. As a result, the industry is growing steadily and has abundant market opportunities.

Wu said that in terms of biomedicine development, Hong Kong has international resources, highly professional academic research and strong databases, while the Mainland has medical industry advantages and human resources. The two sides can actively enhance collaboration with each other. For example, they can encourage more biopharmaceutical start-ups to domicile in Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area, while expanding cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland on all fronts in the fields of medicine and biotechnology. She suggested the Mainland and the HKSAR Government strengthen policy support measures to help enterprises conduct R&D and increase cross-boundary flow of data in the Greater Bay Area. 



23條立法專訪： 立法建安寧 前景更穩定

INTERVIEWS ON ARTICLE 23 LEGISLATION: STABILITY AND PROSPECTS ENHANCED THROUGH LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

《基本法》第23條立法完成，既落實了憲制責任，亦進一步保障了國家安全，意義深遠。《商薈》今期邀得立法過程中兩大關鍵人物，包括立法會主席梁君彥與本會立法會代表、立法會相關法案委員會主席廖長江受訪，縷述立法經過，前瞻香港未來。此外，我們亦訪問了本會會長蔡冠深，請他從商界角度剖析23條立法如何有助構建穩定營商環境。

The completion of the legislation on Article 23 of the *Basic Law* has far-reaching significance. In this issue of *CGCC Vision*, we invited **Andrew Leung, President of the Legislative Council (LegCo)**, and **Martin Liao, the Chamber's representative to the LegCo and Chairman of the LegCo's Bills Committee on Safeguarding National Security Bill**, for an interview, where they recounted the legislative process and envisaged Hong Kong's future. In addition, we also interviewed **Jonathan Choi, Chairman of the Chamber**, asking him to analyse from a business perspective how Article 23 legislation can contribute to building a stable business environment.



梁君彥 Andrew Leung

維護國安 當仁不讓
Safeguarding National Security is
Our Duty

對 於第七屆立法會全速、高效審議和通過了《維護國家安全條例草案》，與第六屆特區政府一同完成《基本法》第23條本地立法工作，梁君彥形容，這是為香港維護國家安全補上了這一塊期待已久的“最後拼圖”。

在梁君彥眼中，23條立法是一項耽誤了接近27年的歷史任務，今屆立法會議員與政府官員一直對此念茲在茲。所以行政長官李家超於去年提及23條“最遲於2024年要立法”可說是為完成這項任務揭開了序幕。政府於今年一月底公佈公眾諮詢文件，則是正式啟動了23條立法的公開程序。

緊湊編排 及早立法

基於堵塞維護國家安全法例的漏洞乃勢所必需，梁君彥自言本着如特首所指“早一日，得一日”立法，政府就維護國家安全立法進行公眾諮詢時，立法會亦同時透過相關的小組委員會研究立法的政策事宜。當條例草案交付立法會，並於3月8日的特別立法會會議上首讀和二讀後，小組委員會便“化身”法案委員會，並隨即馬拉松式開會近50小時，在合理時間內對條例草案作全面的逐條審議。

雖然法案委員會的工作緊湊，但梁君彥讚賞該會的工作安排有條不紊，委員義無反顧地連日開會，廢寢忘餐地認真審議草案。議員向政府當局提出近2,000條問題和建議，角度多元，範圍廣泛，當中不乏市民關心的法例細節和情景題，如“境外勢力”如何定義等。他認為，提問展現議員作為民意代言人的擔當。同時他指當局的回應亦非常實在，反駁謬誤，釋除市民的疑慮。政府接納了議員很多建設性的意見，從善如流提出多項修正案。

開設特別會議 力爭處理時間

梁君彥更憶述為爭取時間，立法會在3月19日再加開特別會議，恢復對《維護國家安全條例草案》的二讀辯論。特別會議由當天早上九時開始，只專注處理條例草案餘下的立法程序，不處理其他事項。他說，這是經過詳細考慮並與秘書處安排，好處是能夠讓議員、官員大家聚焦做好此法案。“我也感激立法會秘書處，除日以繼夜地協助審議工作和準備開會文件，亦悉心安排膳食，令議員及官員可以每日‘食足四餐’，專注工作。”

結果在法案委員會嚴謹高效地完成條例草案和修正案的逐條審議後，立法工作進入最後直路，草案最終獲立法會全體議員以89票全票通過。梁君彥說自己身為主席，雖然一般不會投票，但有感維護國安人人有責，故亦作出突破，行使了作為議員一分子所享有的投票權，以示團結一致支持立法。“法案獲全票通過一刻，我感慨萬千。眼見議員和官員拚盡全力，終於完成歷史任務，交出一張亮麗且圓滿的成績表，無負國家期望。”



揭新一頁 迎新里程

對於有人擔心23條立法破壞香港營商環境，梁君彥直指這是過慮。他說，《維護國家安全條例》依法保障香港居民在《基本法》和相關國際公約下所享有的基本人權和自由。他更強調，法例非但不是針對任何國家或個人，而且能締造更有利環境吸引外資來港營商和投資。他續指，自香港國安法實施以來，至今從未拘禁外商，更完全沒有濫捕的情況。“反而連串盛事如巴塞爾藝術展、LIV 高爾夫球賽、國際七人欖球賽等舉辦得有聲有色，贏盡口碑，證明香港活力更勝從前。”

梁君彥說，隨着法例刊憲生效，香港從此走入新一頁。今後有更安全、更穩定的環境，政府有更多空間聚精會神拚經濟、謀發展，為國家和香港的高質量發展出力，令“一國兩制”行穩致遠。立法會與政府攜手改善民生，讓人民安居樂業，增進大家的歸屬感和幸福感。



Regarding the 7th LegCo's swift and efficient scrutiny and passage of the *Safeguarding National Security Bill* and the completion of the *Basic Law Article 23* legislation with the 6th-term HKSAR Government, Leung described the enactment as the long-awaited final piece of the jigsaw puzzle in Hong Kong's efforts to safeguard national security.

In Leung's view, legislating for Article 23 is a historic mission that has been delayed for nearly 27 years. The Government's release of the public consultation document in this regard at the end of January this year marked the official start of the legislation.

Intensive work schedule for earliest legislation

Leung recalled that while the Government was conducting the public consultation on Article 23 legislation, LegCo simultaneously studied policy matters relating to the legislation through a Subcommittee in view of the urgency to plug the loophole in national security legislation. After the Bill was introduced to LegCo for its first and second readings at the Council meeting on 8 March, the Subcommittee was immediately turned into the Bills Committee and conducted marathon meetings that totalled nearly 50 hours to comprehensively examine the Bill on a clause-by-clause basis within a reasonable timeframe.

Leung praised the Bills Committee for scrutinizing the legislation in an orderly manner despite the intensive meetings that were held. LegCo Members raised nearly 2,000 questions and suggestions that covered a diverse and wide range of topics, including details of the legislation and scenarios that may concern the public to the Government. At the same time, he pointed out that the Government responded with great sincerity, refuting misconceptions and allaying public concerns. The Government also accepted many constructive suggestions from LegCo Members and proposed multiple amendments.

Racing against time with special meeting

Leung recalled that to race against time, LegCo convened another

Council meeting on 19 March to resume the second reading debate on the *Safeguarding National Security Bill*. This special meeting only focused on the remaining legislative procedures of the Bill. He said the merit of such arrangement was to enable LegCo Members and Government officials to focus on the Bill. "I am also grateful to the LegCo Secretariat for tirelessly assisting in the deliberation work and preparing meeting documents, as well as meticulously arranging meals, allowing Members and Government officials to have 'four meals a day' during the deliberation and focus on their work." The Bill was eventually passed unanimously with 89 votes by all Members of LegCo. Leung said that as the President of LegCo, he generally does not vote, but he exercised his right to vote this time to show solidarity since he felt that everyone has a responsibility on safeguarding national security. "I was filled with emotions the moment the Bill was passed unanimously, witnessing Members and Government officials gave their best and finally lived up to the country's expectation."

Unveiling a new chapter to herald a new milestone

Regarding some people's concern that the Article 23 legislation will damage Hong Kong's business environment, Leung said that such concern is overstated. He emphasized that the *Safeguarding National Security Bill* protects the basic human rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents in accordance with the *Basic Law* and relevant international conventions. He also stressed that the legislation was not targeted at any country or individual, but to create a more favourable environment for foreign investors to do business and invest in Hong Kong. He added that no foreign investors have been detained since the implementation of the *National Security Law* and there is absolutely no arbitrary arrest. Leung said that after the *Safeguarding National Security Bill* took effect upon gazettal, Hong Kong now enjoys a safer and more stable environment enabling the Government to focus on vigorously pursuing economic growth. LegCo and the Government are joining hands to improve people's livelihood, make Hong Kong a better place to live and work, and enhance people's sense of belonging and happiness.



廖長江 Martin Liao

從速立法 義不容辭 Imperative to Legislate on Article 23 As Soon As Possible

“我一直強調23條立法必須做，而且越快做越好。”廖長江指，香港國安法雖已實施，但它與《基本法》第23條立法不完全重合，仍有五個罪類並未涵蓋，香港維護國家安全實在仍存短板，故立法屬事在必行。

以最具效率方式盡快立法

今年一月底，政府就23條立法公佈公眾諮詢文件。廖長江指，其時他已非常關注民意走勢。結果發現，公眾比想像中更支持立法。“政府收集的意見書中，有98.6%支持立法。而不少傳媒的民調，都顯示有60至70%受訪市民傾向贊成維護國家安全是特區政府的憲制責任。”民意所趨之下，令他及一眾立法會同僚都覺得立法事宜更是刻不容緩。

有見及此，廖長江在公眾諮詢結束前提出建議，在立法會內會下先行成立小組委員會，以便及早展開處理23條立法相關的事宜，並讓該小組委員會能在有關條例草案在立法會首讀後立即轉為法案委員會，以便盡快進行條例草案的審議工作。他說，這種做法在2021年處理完善香港特區選舉制度及2023年處理完善地區治理建議方案等情況亦曾出現過。經驗證明，這種做法具效率，亦能應對相關立法的時間緊迫問題。

克盡厥職 焚膏繼晷

不過，這種做法的代價，就是換來極度密集的工作日程。廖長江憶述，自3月8日政府將《維護國家安全條例草案》刊憲，立法會即日上午加開會議，處理條例草案的首讀及二讀。法案委員會亦隨即在當天下午開會，逐條審議條例草案。小組委員會及法案委員會共舉行了25次會議，審議時間合共近50小時。“法案委員會須連續七天密集開會，幾乎每

天朝九晚七，而尚未包括準備時間。”廖長江並指，這次審議條文產生了91個修正案實屬相當罕有，這反映了過程的認真謹慎。

至於鋪排時間表方面，廖長江表示亦須花心思。他早已預期立法過程中難免會受到某些西方國家和媒體攻擊，因此必須做好整體籌劃和部署。他認為要化被動為主動，故與主席梁君彥商量時，只能憑空想像一個合理的時間表，繼而不斷調整時間，並與政府密切溝通及提出建議，務求將工作如期完成。

感謝各方配合 立法迎來穩定

如今23條立法完成，廖長江認為有賴各方配合。首先他感謝法案委員會所有委員。回想當初物色委員時，他已表明工作將會極度密集，必須清空未來一段日程以履職。結果委員不但遵守承諾，而且十分盡責，連日來能夠審慎、深入而全面審議每項條文。“有一半委員議會經驗較淺，但後來我發現他們都能從多角度提出發人深省的問題，表現出色。立法會後繼有人，我深感鼓舞。”

此外，廖長江亦感謝司局長及政府團隊堅毅而擔當，全配合法案委員會的工作，對委員提出的近2,000條問題可一一到題解答，更從善如流採納多項法案委員會提出的建議。而這段時間裏，立法會秘書處的團隊提供專業支援及細心照顧，也被廖長江形容為幕後功臣。“當然我也必須感謝梁君彥主席，他在我們背後付出了無限量支持。”

對於有人指立法損害投資者信心，他直指這純屬偽命題。因為相關條例已清晰訂明罪行元素和免責條款。而且相比起不少外國的維護國家安全條例，如今香港的立法反而更強調保障人權自由。他反問：“投資者會不會因為美國、英國會維護國家安全而不去當地投資？”故展望未來，廖長江認為23條立法後，香港的營商和投資環境只會變得更穩定、安全及透明。他期望，香港從此可以輕裝上陣，聚焦力量發展經濟，改善民生。

Liao pointed out that although the National Security Law has been implemented, it does not completely overlap with the legislation of Article 23 of the Basic Law as it does not cover five types of offences. Therefore, the legislation is necessary to plug such a shortcoming of Hong Kong in safeguarding national security.

Fastest legislation in the most efficient way

The Government released a public consultation document on the Article 23 legislation at the end of January this year. Liao said that at that time he was paying close attention to the trend of public opinion. As it turned out, the public was more supportive of the legislation than he thought it would be. The trend of public opinion made him and his colleagues in the LegCo feel the urgency to get the legislation done.

In view of this, Liao proposed before the end of the public consultation to set up a Subcommittee in the LegCo to commence the study of matters relating to the Article 23 legislation as early as possible. Also, the Subcommittee would immediately become a Bills Committee once the Bill received its first reading in the LegCo so that the Bill could be scrutinised at the earliest.

Working tirelessly to perform duty in crunch time

However, the price of this approach was an extremely intensive work schedule. Liao recalled that after the Government gazetted the *Safeguarding National Security Bill* on 8 March, the LegCo held an additional meeting that morning for the first and second readings of the Bill. The Bills Committee also met immediately that afternoon to scrutinise the Bill clause by clause. The Subcommittee and the Bills Committee held a total of 25 meetings, spending a total of nearly 50 hours to scrutinise the Bill. Liao pointed out that it was very rare that the scrutiny of the clauses resulted in 91 amendments, which reflects the conscientiousness and prudence of the process.

Liao had long expected that the legislative process would inevitably be attacked by some Western countries and media, so he had to make overall planning and arrangements in terms of time schedule. When discussing with LegCo President Leung, they could only visualise a reasonable timetable out of thin air before constantly adjusting it. He also communicated closely with the Government and made suggestions to ensure that the work was completed as scheduled.

Legislation will usher in stability thanks to all parties for their cooperation

Liao believes that the completion of the Article 23 legislation hinged on the cooperation of all parties. First, he thanked all the members of the Bills Committee. Recalling the time when he was first looking for members to join the committee, he had stated that the work would be extremely intensive and they would have to clear their schedule for the coming period to perform their duties. As it turned out, the committee members not only kept their promises, but also performed their duties very diligently. For several days running, they were able to focus on deliberate, in-depth and comprehensive scrutiny of every clause.

In addition, Liao thanked the heads of various bureaus and departments and the government team for their perseverance and commitment to fully cooperate with the Bills Committee in its work, answering nearly 2,000 questions raised by members and adopting many suggestions made by the Bills Committee with a receptive mindset. Liao also described the LegCo Secretariat team as the hero behind the scenes for providing professional support and meticulous care during this period. "Of course, I must also thank LegCo President Leung for his infinite support behind us."

Regarding some people's accusations that the legislation damages investor confidence, he pointed out that this is purely a false proposition. This is because the relevant provisions have clearly stipulated the elements of offences and exemption clauses. Moreover, compared to the national security regulations of many foreign countries, Hong Kong's legislation now places more emphasis on protecting human rights and freedoms. Looking ahead, Liao believes that following the Article 23 legislation, Hong Kong's business and investment environments will only become more stable, safer and more transparent. He hopes that Hong Kong will be able to go burden-free from now on and focus on developing the economy and improving people's livelihood.





蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

更利營商 全力支持
Full Support for Legislation That is
Better for Business Environment

“香港工商界普遍支持《基本法》第23條立法，而這個纏擾香港長達26年的問題也終於畫上句點。”蔡冠深一直深信，面對當前複雜多變的國際政治及經濟形勢，23條立法可有效堵塞國安漏洞，並更明確維護本港在“一國兩制”下享有的高度自治和獨特優勢，為建構更穩健的營商環境提供重要基礎，從而鞏固香港繼續成為海內外投資者開拓內地及亞太區市場的首選落戶點。



加強法治保障 專注打拚經濟

蔡冠深認為，經歷了2019年的港版“顏色革命”和“黑暴”，香港上下已切身體會到國家安全之重要。“基本上，工商企業和投資者在進行業務經營與項目投資時，該地區是否擁有穩定的政治、經濟環境和法治的保障至關重要。故此，香港國安法和23條的相互配合，能為維護國家及香港的安全提供更堅實的法律屏障，讓特區政府、市民和外來投資者可以聚焦於打拚經濟、關切民生，長遠保障香港的繁榮穩定和市民福祉。”

有意見憂慮實施香港國安法和23條立法，將嚴重影響香港的經濟與營商信心，蔡冠深不表認同，並引用數據以反映真實情況。“事實上，在香港國安法實施後，海內外資金和企業仍對香港營商環境充滿信心。舉例說，2023年本港銀行總存款增加5.1%；同年，初創企業亦增加270間至共4,300間，數字創歷史新高。另外，香港境外母公司的駐港公司數目已達到逾9,000家，與2019年時相若，顯示外地公司未有因香港國安法而大批撤出。”他認為，以上足以證明香港對國際企業來說，依然是具吸引力的營商地方。

蔡冠深強調，特區政府在制訂23條立法條文細節時，已充分考慮與本地普通法制度和現有的香港國安法緊密銜接、兼容、互補，形成一個有效維護國家安全的法律體系。香港將能更好地發揮尊重法治的優勢，繼續吸引海外企業落戶，強化國際金融和商貿中心的地位。

積極宣傳解說 加深大眾認知

有賴特區政府官員不辭勞苦籌劃，以及立法會議員高質高效審議各項條文，23條才得以成功立法。蔡冠深表示，如今特區政府亦正積極開展解說工作，加深工商及社會各界對條文細節的了解，讓各個持份者均能明白和掌握立法原因和條文內容。“行政長官李家超在早前的全民國家安全教育日上，便闡釋23條立法之必須，以及其所帶來之好處；而保安局局長鄧炳強及律政司司長林定國也‘落區’到訪街頭，向普羅市民解釋條例，並聽取民意。”

蔡冠深建議，未來當局可繼續主動聯繫外國領事、跨國企業、海外媒體等，盡力消除各方對新條例的誤判、疑慮甚至偏見，更要消弭各種惡意抹黑和不實指控，相信最終將可得到更多來自國際社會的認同。👉

“Hong Kong’s business community generally supports the legislation on Article 23 of the *Basic Law*, and this issue that has plagued Hong Kong for nearly 27 years has finally come to an end.” Choi has always been convinced that the Article 23 legislation can effectively plug national security loopholes to provide an important foundation for building a more stable business environment.

Strengthen rule of law-based protection to focus on economic development

Choi believes that the people of Hong Kong have realized the importance of national security since experiencing the Hong Kong version of the color revolution and violent protests in 2019. “Basically, when industrial and commercial enterprises and investors conduct business operations and project investments, it is crucial to have a stable political and economic environment as well as protection based on the rule of law in the region. Therefore, the combination of the National Security Law and Article 23 will enable the HKSAR Government, the Hong Kong public and foreign investors to focus on economic development.”

Some people worry that the implementation of the National Security Law and Article 23 legislation will severely affect Hong Kong’s economy and business confidence. Choi disagrees. “For example, total bank deposits in Hong Kong grew by 5.1% in 2023; in the same year, the number of start-ups increased by 270 to a record high of 4,300. In addition, the number of companies operating in Hong Kong with their parent companies located outside Hong Kong totaled more than 9,000, similar to the figure for 2019. This indicates that foreign companies have not withdrawn in large numbers due to the National Security Law.”

Choi stressed that when formulating the details of the legislative provisions for the Article 23 legislation, the HKSAR Government has fully considered the close convergence, compatibility and complementarity with the local common law system and the existing National Security Law to form a legal system that effectively safeguards national security. Hong Kong will be better able to continue attracting overseas companies to domicile here.

Deepening public awareness through active publicity and explanation

Choi said that the HKSAR Government is now actively carrying out explanatory work to help the business community and all sectors of society deepen their understanding of the details of the provisions. This is so that all stakeholders can understand and grasp the reasons for the legislation and the contents of the provisions. “Chief Executive John Lee recently explained the need for the Article 23 legislation on National Security Education Day. Chris Tang, Secretary for Security and Paul Lam, Secretary for Justice also explained the ordinance to the general public and listened to public opinion.”

Choi suggested that going forward, the authorities can continue to take the initiative to remove any misunderstandings, doubts or even prejudices that may arise regarding the new ordinance. They should also eliminate all kinds of malicious smears and false accusations. He believes that they will eventually gain more recognition from the international community. 🔄





■ 龔正 (前排中)
Gong Zheng (middle, front row)

滬港企業家圓桌會 展開合作新篇章



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



王霄漢 Wang Xiaohan



陳通 Chen Tong



黃偉倫 Michael Wong




丘應樺 Algeron Yau

FORGE KEY COLLABORATIONS AT SHANGHAI-HK ENTREPRENEURS ROUNDTABLE

本會與上海市工商聯（總商會）合辦“2024滬港企業家圓桌會”。商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺及上海市委常委、統戰部部長、上海海外聯誼會會長陳通應邀出席，聯同本會會長蔡冠深，以及上海市委統戰部副部長、上海海外聯誼會副會長、上海市工商聯（總商會）常務副主席（副會長）王霄漢，還有來自滬港兩地政商界高層領導、企業精英，一起就深化滬港經貿合作交流意見、出謀獻策。



2024滬港企業家圓桌會簽約儀式 跨境金融戰略合作協定

20家滬港機構和企業在會上簽署多項合作協議，通過共同發展、優勢互補，實現互利共贏，攜手發揮滬港兩地所長，服務國家所需，配合新質生產力和高質量發展新格局。另外，上海市市長龔正應邀擔任午餐交流會主禮嘉賓，財政司副司長黃偉綸亦於午餐會上致辭，探索滬港深化合作的最新發展。(27/4) 

the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee; Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman; Wang Xiaohan, Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal Committee, participated in the event to exchange opinions and make suggestions on deepening economic and trade cooperation between Shanghai and Hong Kong with political leaders and business elites from the two places. At the meeting, 20 institutions and enterprises from Shanghai and Hong Kong signed multiple cooperation agreements.

The Chamber and the Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce joined hand to organize the "2024 Shanghai-Hong Kong Entrepreneurs Roundtable". **Algernon Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development; Chen Tong, Standing Committee Member of**

Besides, at the luncheon, **Gong Zheng, Mayor of Shanghai**, was invited to serve as the officiating guest, and **Michael Wong, Deputy Financial Secretary**, delivered a speech to discuss the latest developments and cooperation between Shanghai and Hong Kong. (27/4) 

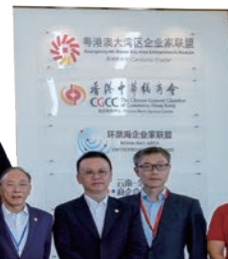




■ 赴柬埔寨首相府，拜會首相洪瑪奈（前排右七）、副首相孫占托（前排右六）以及該國11位部長。
 The delegation meet with Hun (seventh from right, front row), Sun (sixth from right, front row) and 11 ministers of Cambodia at the Cambodian Prime Minister's Office.

出訪柬埔寨 建灣區合作機遇

VISITING CAMBODIA TO EXPLORE
COOPERATION OPPORTUNITIES





■ 在“粵港澳大灣區—柬埔寨經濟合作發展論壇”上，蔡冠深（左一）在孫占托（右二）與王文天（左二）見證下，與韓萬迪（右一）簽署深度合作備忘錄。

At the “Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area – Cambodia Economic Cooperation and Development Forum”, Sun (second from right) and Wang (second from left) witness the signing of a MOU for in-depth cooperation between Choi (first from left) and Hem (first from right).

本會早前與粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟合組考察團出訪柬埔寨。本會會長蔡冠深出任團長，與70位來自香港、澳門、廣東各地的企業家拜會柬國元首及官員，並出席一系列商務座談，研討合作前景。

訪問團此行前赴柬埔寨首相府，拜會了首相洪瑪奈、副首相孫占托以及該國11位部長。洪瑪奈對訪問團表示歡迎，並指蔡冠深與柬國建立商貿合作經年，是該國老朋友。這次帶領70人的粵港澳大灣區企業家代表團赴柬考察，說明雙方不僅有短期的商業目標，更有長期的合作與共識基礎。蔡冠深則指柬國近年發展迅速，是大灣區企業家非常關注的熱點地區。有見該國致力推動基建，故對其未來發展充滿信心。他表示，希望能推動兩國政府落實免簽證措施，增加航班，讓更多的中國人可以來柬埔寨旅遊、投資。

本會並與粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟及香港駐曼谷經濟貿易辦事處聯合舉辦“創新驅動·優勢互補”粵港澳大灣區—柬埔寨經濟合作發展論壇。孫占托及中國駐柬埔寨大使王文天及柬埔寨工業和科技創新部大臣韓萬迪出席了活動。孫占托指出，柬埔寨是大湄公河區域的中心，也是RCEP的一部分。受惠於諸多政策紅利，在柬投資可以把商品和服務出口至全球市場，因此他鼓勵大灣區企業家多加前來。會議期間，蔡冠深更與韓萬迪簽署深度合作備忘錄。此外，訪問團亦參與了“產業·科技·金融·創新”柬埔寨經濟研討會，與該國桔井省經濟特區代表、當地農業企業代表、商界代表等交流。

在柬埔寨期間，訪問團尚參觀了吳哥暹粒國際機場、德崇國際機場及暹粒吳哥窟等基建及著名景點，增進對當地了解。

The Chamber formed a delegation to Cambodia with the Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union earlier. Led by **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman**, the 70-strong delegation of entrepreneurs from Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong met with Cambodian heads of state and government officials. Members also attended a series of business seminars to discuss the prospects of cooperation.

The delegation met with **Hun Manet, Prime Minister of Cambodia; Sun Chanthol, Deputy Prime Minister** and 11 ministers of

Cambodia at the Cambodian Prime Minister's Office. Hun extended his warm welcome and indicated that Choi is an old friend who has established business ties with Cambodia for many years and leading this 70-strong Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) entrepreneur delegation to the country underscores the common ground on long-term collaboration that goes beyond short-term business goals. Choi highlighted that Cambodia has seen rapid development in recent years and has become a focus destination for Greater Bay Area entrepreneurs. Encouraged by Cambodia's positive efforts in enhancing infrastructure, he expressed full confidence in the country's growth prospects. He hoped to see visa-free measures and increased flights between the two countries so that more Chinese nationals could travel and invest in Cambodia.

The Chamber also co-organized the “Innovation Drivers and Complementary Advantages – Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area – Cambodia Economic Cooperation and Development Forum” recently with the Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Bangkok. The event was attended by Sun Chanthol, **Wang Wentian, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Cambodia**, and **Hem Vandy, Cambodian Minister of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation**. Sun pointed out that Cambodia is the center of the Greater Mekong region as well as a part of the RCEP. Benefiting from multiple favorable policies, investors in Cambodia can export goods and services to the global market. He encouraged more Greater Bay Area entrepreneurs to come to Cambodia. On this occasion, Choi and Hem signed a memorandum of understanding for in-depth cooperation. The delegation also attended the Cambodian Economic Seminar on “Industry, Technology, Finance and Innovation”, and exchanged views with representatives of the Kratie Special Economic Zone, local agricultural enterprises and the business community.

During their stay in Cambodia, delegates visited local infrastructure facilities and famous attractions, including Siem Reap Angkor International Airport, Techo International Airport and Siem Reap Angkor Wat, to enhance their understanding of Cambodia.



■ 參觀暹粒吳哥窟
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**Smart Economy &
Business Innovation Forum**
智慧經濟與商業創新論壇



■ 王惠貞（右七）出席“智慧經濟與商業創新論壇”開幕式
Wong (seventh from right) attended the opening ceremony of the “Smart Economy & Business Innovation Forum.”

數字經濟峰會 探討企業創新之道

**DIGITAL ECONOMY SUMMIT:
EXPLORING THE PATH OF
BUSINESS INNOVATION**

特 區政府及數碼港早前主辦大型創科活動“數字經濟峰會”，本會為活動合辦機構，並與多家商會統籌“智慧經濟與商業創新論壇”。本會副會長謝湧海出席峰會開幕式，副會長張學修出席峰會交流午宴，而副會長王惠貞則出席“智慧經濟與商業創新論壇”開幕式。

“智慧經濟與商業創新論壇”主題為“數字經濟：引領創新 開創未來”，探討企業如何為迎接下一波的



■ 廖永通（左一）擔任論壇對談環節主持人
Lio (first from left) served as the moderator for the panel discussion at the forum.

科技創新做好準備，以及如何在數碼經濟中脫穎而出、創造價值。論壇邀請近十多位專家及業界翹楚演講及對談分享，探討在數據驅動型經濟下，業務加速轉型的趨勢與前景。嘉賓亦分享了重塑解決方案和產品，以迎合公私營機構不斷變化需求的成功案例。

創科及產業委員會副主席廖永通擔任論壇對談環節主持人。峰會兩天活動，共有超過4,000人次於現場和線上參與。

The HKSAR government and Cyberport recently organized the large-scale “Digital Economy Summit,” in which the Chamber served as a co-organizer and coordinated the “Smart Economy & Business Innovation Forum” in collaboration with several other chambers of commerce. **Tse Yung-hoi, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman**, attended the Summit’s opening ceremony. **Charles Cheung, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman**, participated in the Summit’s networking luncheon, and **Connie Wong, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman**, attended the opening ceremony of the “Smart Economy & Business Innovation Forum.”

The “Smart Economy & Business Innovation Forum” had the theme “Innovators of the Digital Economy, Enterprises of the Future,” exploring how businesses can prepare for the next wave of technological innovation and stand out, creating value in the digital economy. The forum invited over ten experts and industry leaders to deliver speeches and engage in discussions, exploring the trends and prospects of accelerating business transformation in the data-driven economy. The guests also shared successful case studies of reshaping solutions and products to meet the evolving needs of both public and private organizations.

Felix Lio, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber’s Innovation, Technology, and Industry Committee, served as the moderator for the panel discussion at the forum. The Summit spanned two days, with over 4,000 participants attending both in person and online.



GLOBAL TALENT SUMMIT
HONG KONG

香港·全球人才高峰會

7-8 May 2024



中華人民共和國香港特別行政區政府
勞工及福利局
Labour and Welfare Bureau
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administration Region
of the People's Republic of China

HKTE
HONG KONG TALENT ENGAGE
香港人才服務辦公室



廣納各方菁英 打造人才之都

ATTRACTING FOREIGN ELITES TO MAKE HONG KONG A TALENT HUB

特區政府高度重視招人才、留人才，並積極提升香港的競爭力及發展動能。新設立的香港人才服務辦公室已於去年十月底正式運作，為來港人才提供實用資訊及適切支援，以助力香港鞏固自身優勢、為國家高質量發展作出貢獻。

Talent attraction and retention is a top priority for the HKSAR Government. Active efforts are being made to boost Hong Kong's competitiveness and growth momentum. Recently established in late October 2023, Hong Kong Talent Engage (HKTE) provides useful information and appropriate support to newcomers while fortifying Hong Kong's advantages to augment China's high quality development.



劉鎮漢 Anthony Lau

香港人才服務辦公室總監劉鎮漢表示，人才辦成立目的是推廣香港作為國際人才樞紐的優勢及地位，透過各項招攬人才措施，吸引世界各地不同行業的人才來香港發展，並為人才落戶香港過程中適時提供便利和協助。

人才辦的工作重點主要涵蓋五個範疇，包括分析香港所需的專業人才，並制定不同的推廣、宣傳和招攬人才策略；向世界各地的人才介紹本港人才入境計劃，並協助他們在港長遠發展提供一站式支援服務；與業界、合作夥伴和相關政府部門等合作，直接接觸人才，吸引他們來港；與合作夥伴協力為來港人才提供多元化活動與資訊；以及與來港的人才保持聯繫，了解他們需要，適時調整服務。

“高峰會”促進政商界與專才交流

今年五月舉辦的“香港·全球人才高峰會”，為人才辦年內的亮點活動之一。劉鎮漢介紹，高峰會由三部分組成，分別為“國際人才論壇”、“第二屆粵港澳大灣區人才高品質發展大會”和“機遇匯人才博覽展”。具體而言，“國際人才論壇”將聚焦“國際人才的力量”主題，不同領域的政商界專家將齊集，探討國際人才競逐與流動的大趨勢、分析多元人才對經濟及產業發展的角色等。

“第二屆粵港澳大灣區人才高品質發展大會”則邀來粵港澳的官員作主題演講。劉鎮漢期望藉此提供一個沉浸式的互動平台，不僅讓政商界與學術界共同探討如何推進和深化區域招攬人才，從而落實建設大灣區人才高地的策略部署。而來自國際、本地及大灣區內的重要企業及合作夥伴亦將於博覽展展示香港及內地的多元機遇、各行各業的發展前景，加強各方建立交流聯繫。

搶人才積效漸顯 將為港經濟增值

劉鎮漢表示，高端人才通行證計劃在2022年12月28日至2024年3月31日期間共接獲近80,000宗申請，批出超過60,000宗。人才辦於去年11月亦就來港人才當時的落戶情況進行調查，結果顯示43%已定居香港，其中54%申請人已就業，當中約三成投身金融服務，資訊及通訊科技、商業貿易則分別佔18%及17%，月入中位數約五萬港元，約11%月薪達20萬港元或以上。調查預期計劃每年可為香港經濟帶來約340億港元直接增值，相當於香港GDP的1.2%。

為進一步吸納四方八面的人才，人才辦將着力優化網站和擴大社群媒體平台使用範圍，並計劃出訪內地、“一帶一路”國家及其他海外市場，以及定期舉辦講座活動。做好宣傳推廣工作的同時，劉鎮漢強調，更重要是為已來港人才提供

工作或生活上的支援，讓他們盡早融入香港新生活，並成為推動香港經濟發展的重要一員。

According to Anthony Lau, Director of HKTE, this dedicated office aims to promote Hong Kong's advantages and privileged position as an international talent hub. Mulling effective measures, it encourages talents of all sectors from around the world to explore job opportunities in Hong Kong. Prompt assistance and facilitative support are also given to incoming talents to ensure smooth settlement.

HKTE focuses efforts in five areas: analyzing the professional talent demand in Hong Kong and formulating different strategies for promotion, publicity and recruitment; publicizing Hong Kong's talent and professional admission schemes worldwide and offering one-stop support for incoming talents to aid long-term career development; partnering with the industry, partners and relevant government departments to reach out directly and attract talents to Hong Kong; working with various partners to provide a wide range of activities and information to incoming talents; and maintaining contact with newcomers to understand their needs and enhance services in a timely manner.

Summit promotes exchange between political, business and professional sectors

Scheduled for May 2024, Global Talent Summit · Hong Kong is one of HKTE's highlight events for the year. Lau said the event consists of three key components:



the International Talent Forum, the 2nd Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area High-quality Talent Development Conference, and the CareerConnect Expo. Specifically, the International Talent Forum, under the theme “The Power of Global Talent”, will bring together political and business experts to explore global competition for talent and international mobility of the highly skilled from a macro perspective, and to analyze the role of diverse talents in economic and industrial development.

The 2nd Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area High-quality Talent Development Conference has invited government officials from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to give keynote speeches at the event. Lau hopes the conference will act as an immersive and interactive platform. Members of the political, business and academic sectors can explore how to forge ahead and enhance regional talent recruitment and work together to take forward the strategy of high-quality talent development within the Guangdong-Hong

Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). Meanwhile, leading international, local and Greater Bay Area business organizations and partners will meet at the CareerConnect Expo and showcase the wealth of opportunities that Hong Kong and the mainland have to offer. It will also be an occasion for meaningful exchange on the development prospects of various industries and sectors.

Talent drive delivering results to add value to Hong Kong’s economy

Lau indicated that the Top Talent Pass Scheme received close to 80,000 applications between 28 December 2022 and 31 March 2024, of which more than 60,000 has been granted approval. In November 2023, HKTE conducted a survey to understand how newcomers are settling in locally. Results show that 43% are now residing in Hong Kong and among them 54% have found employment. About 30% are engaged in financial services, 18% and

17% are in information and communications technology, and business and trade respectively, with a median monthly income of approximately HKD50,000. About 11% of these newcomers have a monthly salary of HKD200,000 or above. The survey predicts the scheme to generate about HKD34 billion of direct value for Hong Kong’s economy annually, equivalent to 1.2% of Hong Kong’s GDP.

To step up the drive for talents of all disciplines from around the world, HKTE will actively improve its website and expand the use of social media platforms. There are also plans for visits to the mainland, “Belt and Road” countries and other overseas markets, as well as regular talks. Lau stressed that, while rolling out promotion campaigns, it is more important to provide work or life support for talents who have already arrived in Hong Kong, so that they can integrate and start their new life in Hong Kong as soon as possible to become an important driving force for Hong Kong’s economic development. 

三年行動計劃 灣區轉型創新

THREE-YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR GREATER BAY AREA TRANSFORMATION AND INNOVATION

國家發展和改革委員會於去年底公佈的《粵港澳大灣區國際一流營商環境建設三年行動計劃》（下稱行動計劃），通過全方位建造更理想的市場環境、政務環境、法治環境及開放環境，進一步深化粵港澳合作，從而提升大灣區市場一體化水平和國際競爭力。

The Action Plan announced by the National Development and Reform Commission at the end of last year aims to adopt a holistic approach to build a more ideal environment to further deepen cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, thereby enhancing the level of market integration and global competitiveness of the Greater Bay Area.



自能十四五 縱橫大灣區

陳潔玲 Maisie Chan 協作互融 縱深推進大灣區建設 Collaborate and Integrate to Drive Robust Development of the Greater Bay Area



國家主席習近平一再強調，香港融入國家發展大局是“一國兩制”的應有之義，也是特區未來發展新方向、新空間和新動力的關鍵所在。國務院港澳事務辦公室主任夏寶龍亦表示，香港融入國家發展大局，就是融入世界第二大經濟體帶來的無限商機。

全面全速全力尋求政策突破

粵港澳大灣區發展專員陳潔玲表示，2023年大灣區經濟總量逾14萬億元人民幣，以不到全中國0.6%的國土面積，創造了全國九分之一的經濟總量。“大灣區對世界各地的企業而言是非常具有吸引力的投資目的地，而香港則是通往大灣區的理想跳板。”

因此，特區政府視大灣區建設為高度重要的工作，正在加快加深推進粵港澳大灣區建設、積極融入國家發展大局。除了一直與中央相關部門保持緊密聯繫，特區政府亦與粵、澳兩地政府並肩，積極尋求政策上的創新和突破，以推動大灣區更高水平的互聯互通和融合發展。

陳潔玲提到，特區政府正多管齊下，積極推動大灣區建設，為香港帶來源源不絕的發展機遇和動能，包

括：進一步鞏固提升香港的獨特地位和優勢，提升國際競爭力；推進大灣區城市之間高水平互聯互通，為人才和企業提供良好的發展和營商環境；以重大合作平台為載體，推動粵港澳合作向縱深發展；以及加快國際科創中心建設，帶動灣區科創和產業協同發展。

落實“一點兩地”新戰略定位

展望未來，陳潔玲指香港應配合國家發展新質生產力的發展方向，並繼續帶領社會各界抓緊國家和大灣區發展帶來的重大機遇，加強與各省市之協作，從而推動更高水平、更廣領域、更深層次的規則銜接和機制對接，促進各項生產要素便捷流動，創造更融通便捷的營商發展環境，全力發揮香港作為內地和全球市場之間“超級聯繫人”和“超級增值人”的雙重角色。

進一步而言，香港會和其他灣區城市一同把大灣區“一點兩地”的新戰略定位落到實處，促進大灣區成為新發展格局的戰略支點、高質量發展的示範地、中國式現代化的引領地，讓大灣區建設可以茁壯成長，令一項項在灣區推行的成熟有效政策可以示範輻射全國，助力國家的深化改革開放。特區政府亦希望和社會各界攜手，通過外訪和宣傳等不同方式，用事實說好香港故事、灣區故事。



President Xi has stressed time and again that under “One Country, Two Systems”, Hong Kong is duty-bound to integrate into the overall national development. It also gives scope to the SAR’s new way forward, new dimension and new momentum. Likewise, Xia Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, points out that by integrating into the overall national development, Hong Kong can enjoy unlimited business opportunities that the world’s second largest economy has to offer.

Making holistic effort at full throttle for policy breakthroughs

According to **Maisie Chan, Commissioner for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area**, total economic output of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) in 2023 exceeded RMB 14 trillion, generating one-ninth of the national total despite occupying less than 0.6% of China’s land area. “The Greater Bay Area is an extremely attractive investment destination for businesses worldwide, and Hong Kong is an ideal springboard to that region.”

The development of the Greater Bay Area is therefore a priority for the HKSAR Government. It is stepping up efforts to drive Greater Bay Area development and integration into China’s overall growth roadmap. While maintaining close ties with relevant central government departments, the HKSAR Government is also partnering with the Guangdong and Macao governments to pursue policy innovations and breakthroughs as a means to promote higher levels of connectivity building and integrated development in the Greater Bay Area.

Chan says the HKSAR Government is employing a multi-pronged approach to boost Greater Bay Area development and deliver numerous growth opportunities and momentum for Hong Kong. Measures include further consolidating and enhancing Hong Kong’s unique position and advantages; enhancing its international competitiveness; promoting high-

level connectivity between Greater Bay Area municipalities to create a favorable development and business environment for people and enterprises; promoting across-the-board collaboration between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao through major partnership platforms; and accelerating Hong Kong’s development as an international science and technology innovation center to support coordinated advancement of technology innovation and related industries across the Greater Bay Area.

Taking forward the new strategic positioning of “One Point, Two Places”

Looking ahead, Chan points out that Hong Kong should work in line with China’s development direction of building new quality productive forces and continue to lead all sectors of society to benefit from great opportunities as China and the Greater Bay Area grow and progress. It should strengthen collaboration with other provinces and municipalities to seek higher, wider and deeper convergence of rules and mechanisms. At the same time, efforts should be directed to facilitate the convenient flow of various factors of production, creating a more inclusive and convenient environment for business development, and giving full play to Hong Kong’s dual role as a “super-connector” and “super value-adder” between the mainland and the global market.

Taking its role one step further, Hong Kong will work hand in hand with other Greater Bay Area cities to take forward and fulfill the new strategic positioning of “One Point, Two Places”. The Greater Bay Area will be an icon of burgeoning growth by acting as the strategic fulcrum point of a new development pattern; the place to showcase high-quality development; and the place that spearheads Chinese-style modernization. Effective policies with proven success in the Greater Bay Area can demonstrate and make impact to the whole country, contributing to in-depth reform and opening up. The HKSAR Government also hopes to work with all sectors to tell good stories of Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area with true facts through different means, such as overseas visits and publicity.





方舟 Fang Zhou

探索新模式 建造國際化大灣區

Explore New Models to Build an International Greater Bay Area

大灣區規劃跨越第一個五年，雖然經歷三年疫情影響，惟大灣區的發展步伐並未停滯，並取得若干實質進展。《行動計劃》進一步提出全面優化大灣區五大範疇，包括“營造統一高效、競爭有序的市場環境”、“營造規範便捷、公開透明的政務環境”、“營造公平公正、健康發展的法治環境”、“營造循環暢通、合作共贏的開放環境”，以及深入實施“灣區通”工程，加快提升市場一體化水平。

推行創新體制 實現兩制融合

對於“營造統一高效、競爭有序的市場環境”提到優化市場准入環境，一國兩制研究中心研究總監方舟指出，從宏觀角度而言，在這五年間，大灣區在制度設計上最大的突破之處，正來自廣東和澳門之間的橫琴粵澳深度合作區。

“事實上，大灣區內存在兩種制度、不同貨幣及關稅區，客觀上難免為區域整合締造了壁壘，成為大灣區發展的一大挑戰。”方舟稱，橫琴粵澳深度合作區透過從兩制融合帶來的化學反應實現突破，一方面首次試驗“一線放開、二線管住”的貨物管理模式；另一方面更創造性地採用“共商、共建、共管、共享”的“四共同”新體制，務求在特定區域內結合兩個制度的優勢，實現“1+1大於2”的效果，相信放寬市場准入特別措施將有助促進大灣區營商環境邁向更高水平。

他補充，縱然橫琴在具體操作層面也會遇到挑戰，特別是創新的“四共同”模式需要兩地官員合作運作，互相磨合無可避免。但這種創新體制卻屬於大灣區發展至今的重大制度性突破。未來香港和廣東加強合作，即使不一定參照橫琴的設計理念，但經驗確實值得借鑑。

借鑑橫琴經驗 推動粵港加強合作

方舟表示，現階段要持續推動大灣區在現有的發展基礎上更上一層樓，或可循五大重點方向作出推展。其一是充分借鑑橫琴方案及相關實踐經驗，進而在現有的粵港合作平台中，嘗試探索創新的發展模式。

“以河套深港科技創新合作區為例，目前雖有‘一河兩岸’及‘一區兩園’的說法，惟河套的深港園區實際上還是處於‘各有各管’的狀態，未達致真正意義上的融合發展。”他建議河套可研究仿效橫琴的做法，推動兩邊園區實現一體化管理，在共同的管理機制下運作，進而更可通過共同招商，推動河套達致高質量發展。

吸引廣東企業落戶 豐富香港產業結構

方舟闡述，其二是在創新科技和金融兩大領域，積極推動高水平的產業協同合作。特別有需要在創科方面加大科技成果轉化力度，推動企業增加研發投入，並借助大灣區內地城市的廣闊腹地，為內地科技企業與本港大學及科研機構加強合作創造條件，利用內地科技企業投資推動優質科研成果商業化；其三是擴展交通基礎設施及新型基建網絡的互聯互通，力求在硬件完備的基礎上推進通關等“軟”層面的政策配套。

“其四是加強公共服務和社會政策的協同，擴大在稅務、養老及醫療等領域之間的合作，構建共同的生活家園。例如考慮擴大香港長者醫療券在內地醫院的使用範圍，以及為港澳居民在內地申領養老金建設暢通渠道等。”他續說，最後一點是推動北部都會區的高質量發展，以便可發展成為香港融入國家發展大局的關鍵平台。

邁向另一個五年，方舟認為，今年亦是“再出發”的起點。在推動大灣區持續發展的思考角度上，以往多局限於內地城市單方面向香港開放，如吸引香港年輕一代前往，或是涉及產業開發、服務及專業資格的開放等。未來可更多地聚焦於“走出去”，推動更多廣東企業更積極走到香港，以香港為平台走向國際，如此一來也有助豐富香港的整個產業結構。並為香港創造就業機會。🔗

With the plan for the Greater Bay Area now completed its first five years, the *Action Plan* further states to comprehensively improve the Greater Bay Area in five major areas. These include “creating a unified and efficient market environment with orderly competition,” “creating a government environment that is easy to regulate, open and transparent,” “establishing a rule of law-based environment for fair, just and healthy development,” “creating an open environment with smooth circulation and win-win cooperation”, and deeply implementing projects linking the Greater Bay Area to improve the level of market integration more quickly.

Implement innovative systems for integration of two systems

Regarding the improvement of market access conditions mentioned as part of “creating a unified and efficient market environment with orderly competition,” **Fang Zhou, Research Director of the One Country Two Systems Research Institute**, said that from a macro perspective, the biggest breakthroughs for the Greater Bay Area in institutional design in the past five years have come from the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin.



粵港澳大湾区

GUANGDONG,
HONG KONG, AND
MACAO GREATER
BAY AREA

粵港澳大湾区
GUANGDONG,
HONG KONG, AND
MACAO GREATER
BAY AREA

Fang said that the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone has achieved breakthroughs through the chemical reaction brought about by the integration of the two systems. The first is experimenting with allowing goods to enter the Zone freely across the first line, i.e. from Macao, and handling customs duties, taxes and inspections only if the goods cross the second line, i.e. from the Zone to the Mainland. The second is that the Zone creatively adopts a new system of “joint consultation, co-construction, co-management and sharing” to combine the advantages of the two systems in a specific area. The special measures to ease market access are set to help the Greater Bay Area’s business environment move to a higher level.

He added that even though Hengqin will face challenges at the specific operational level, such an innovative system of “joint consultation, co-construction, co-management and sharing” is a major institutional breakthrough in the development of the Greater Bay Area so far. The experience is certainly worthwhile for Hong Kong and Guangdong to learn from when they strengthen cooperation going forward, even if they may not necessarily take reference from Hengqin’s design concepts.

Draw on Hengqin’s experience for stronger Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation

Fang said that at this stage, five key directions may be followed to continue elevating the Greater Bay Area to greater heights based on its existing development. The first is to fully draw on Hengqin’s plan and relevant practical experience, and then try to explore innovative development models within the existing Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation platform.

“The Shenzhen and Hong Kong park in Hetao is actually still in a state of ‘each has its own management’ and has not yet achieved integrated development in the true sense.” He suggested that Hetao could study and follow Hengqin’s approach to promote integrated management of the parks on both sides and operate under a

common management mechanism, and then also drive Hetao to achieve high-quality development through joint investment attraction.

Attract Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong to enrich its industrial structure

Fang elaborated that the second is to actively promote high-level industrial collaboration to drive enterprises to increase R&D investments in the two major fields of innovation and technology (I&T) and finance. In addition, make use of the vast hinterland of Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area to create conditions for Mainland tech companies to strengthen cooperation with Hong Kong’s universities and scientific research institutions, and use investments from Mainland tech companies to promote the commercialisation of high-quality scientific research results. The third is to expand the interconnection of transportation infrastructure and new infrastructure networks, and with the hardware completely in place, push forward “soft” policy support measures such as those for cross boundary customs clearance.

“The fourth is to strengthen the collaboration of public services and social policies to expand cooperation among areas such as taxation, elderly care and medical care to build a common living home.” He further said that the fifth is to promote high-quality development in Northern Metropolis so that it can develop into a key platform for Hong Kong to integrate into the country’s overall development.

In Fang’s view, from the perspective of promoting the sustainable development of the Greater Bay Area, it has been mostly limited to Mainland cities unilaterally opening-up to Hong Kong in the past. Going forward, more focus could be placed on “going global” to encourage more Guangdong enterprises to actively go to Hong Kong and use it as a platform to go global. This will also help enrich Hong Kong’s entire industrial structure and create job opportunities for Hong Kong. 🌐

穗港澳产业协作交流网络平台 正式启动



廣交會呈現 高品質發展成效

CANTON FAIR PRESENTS HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

本會副會長王惠貞率領代表團出席“第135屆中國進出口商品交易會”（廣交會）開幕式，並獲廣交會領導會見。代表團成員包括本會副會長張學修、永遠榮譽會長林銘森及常務會董林龍安等。

本屆廣交會的展覽面積、參展企業數量、採購商預註冊人數都超過了往屆同期規模，參展商品越來越突出創新性、數字化、智能化以及高品質，體現國家外貿和製造業高品質發展的顯著成效。王惠貞致辭時表示，粵港兩地工商界可以更好借助廣交會這個平台，緊隨國家的外貿發展步伐，為企業取得更大的提升。（14-15/4）





■ 與廣東省副省長林濤（中）合照
Posing with Lin Tao (middle), Governor of Guangdong Province

Connie Wong, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman, led a delegation to attend the opening ceremony of the "135th China Import and Export Fair" (Canton Fair) and met the leaders of the Canton Fair. Members of the delegation included **Charles Cheung**, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman; **Lam Ming-sum**, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman, and **Lam Lung-on**, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member.

The exhibition area, number of exhibitors, and number of pre-registered buyers of this Canton Fair exceeded those of the previous editions. Products showcased were also more innovative, digital, intelligent, and high-quality, reflecting the remarkable results of the high-quality development of China's foreign trade and manufacturing industry. (14-15/4) [🔗](#)



育才惜才 樂助緬甸生來港就學

PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIP TO
NURTURE MYANMAR STUDENTS



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



Han Win Naing



李美嫦 Michelle Li

在特區政府推出“一帶一路獎學金－緬甸”後，本會及香港中華總商會（基金）有限公司共撥款450萬元，資助共10名傑出的緬甸學生來港修讀學士學位課程，推動香港與緬甸進一步加強學術文化交流與合作。

早前，本會舉辦“一帶一路獎學金－緬甸”春日茶聚，邀請到緬甸駐香港總領事 Han Win Naing、教育局常任秘書長李美嫦蒞臨出席，與本會會長蔡冠深、副會長謝湧海、一眾常委、會董及部分獲資助學生交流共勉。
(22/4)

Since the Government launched the “Belt and Road Scholarship (Myanmar)”, the Chamber has allocated a total of HKD 4.5 million to sponsor 10 outstanding Myanmar students to study bachelor's degree programs in Hong Kong. This is expected to further promote academic and cultural exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and Myanmar.

The Chamber recently held the “Belt and Road Scholarship (Myanmar)” gathering. Han Win Naing, Consul General of Myanmar in Hong Kong; Michelle Li, Permanent Secretary for Education at the Education Bureau; Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman and Tse Yung-hoi, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman, attended the event to interact with some funded Myanmar students. (22/4)

接待嘉賓

RECEPTION OF GUESTS

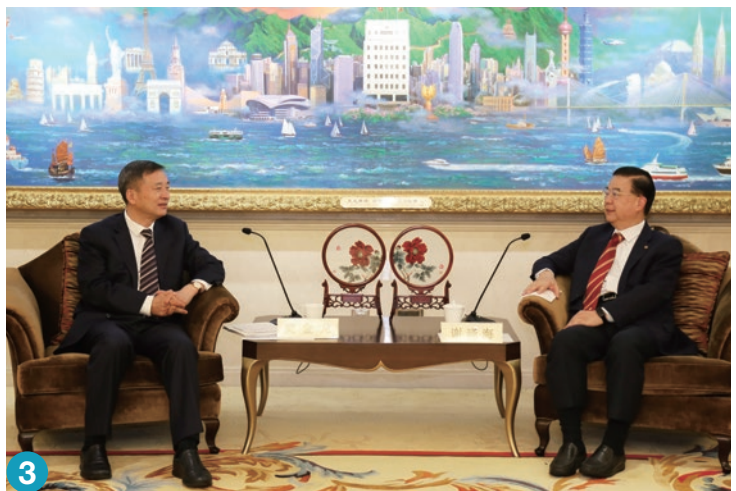


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1. 工業貿易署署長黃少珠（左）（29/4）
Maggie Wong (left), Director-General of Trade and Industry Department
2. 天津市常務副市長劉桂平（左六）（20/4）
Liu Guiping (sixth from left), Executive Vice Mayor of Tianjin (20/4)
3. 江蘇省人大常委會常務副主任樊金龍（左）（12/4）
Fan Jinlong (left), Executive Deputy Director of the Standing Committee of Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress (12/4)



3



接待嘉賓 RECEPTION OF GUESTS

- 4. 廣東省政協副主席袁寶成（左）（24/4）
Yuan Baocheng (left), Vice Chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPPCC (24/4)

- 5. 中國國際商會副秘書長徐梁（右三）（12/4）
Xu Liang (third from right), Deputy Secretary-general of the China Chamber of International Commerce (12/4)



會員活動

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES



1. 文化委員會及對外事務委員會率團參觀稻鄉飲食文化博物館，並設晚宴款待外國領事及商會嘉賓，一同領略中華飲食文化及特色。(22/3)

The Culture Committee and the External Affairs Committee led a delegation to visit the Tao Heung Museum of Food Culture and hosted a dinner for foreign consuls and guests to experience the Chinese food culture. (22/3)

2. 地區事務委員會舉辦“總體國家安全觀與香港經濟發展”講座，邀來前國安法指定法官杜浩成大律師作演講，探討國安觀的發展歷程及重要性。(12/4)

The District Affairs Committee held a talk on “National Security Concept and Hong Kong Economic Development” and invited **Joseph To, former Designated National Security Law Judge**, to give a speech. (12/4)