

SEP 2017

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## 巴黎協定何去何從

### WHAT NOW FOR THE PARIS AGREEMENT?

十九大的政經啟示

Political and Economic Implications  
of the 19th Congress

迎接共享經濟時代

Get Ready for the Age of  
Sharing Economy



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Dr Jonathan CHOI

# 冀《施政報告》 加強對工商界支援

## POLICY ADDRESS SHOULD STRENGTHEN SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES

**行**政長官將於下月公佈其就任後首份《施政報告》。隨着國家全面開展“一帶一路”和推動“粵港澳大灣區”建設，香港將迎來前所未有新機遇；然而，環球政經局勢仍存在不確定因素，也為香港穩定發展帶來挑戰。我們期望新一份《施政報告》能從更宏觀角度，規劃香港未來發展新方向，帶領工商界全面配合國家新形勢，並強化本港產業發展的支援力度，為香港經濟與社會邁向多元發展注入新元素。

### 積極參與“一帶一路”建設

香港作為國際金融中心，是促進內地與海外金融市場聯繫的重要橋樑。《施政報告》可嘗試推動業界加強與絲路基金、亞投行、金磚銀行等合作，爭取其資金運作、市場營運等部門落戶香港，鞏固香港作為“一帶一路”基建項目融資中心。當局更可進一步推動與內地金融市場互聯互通，透過開發更多以人民幣計價的股票、債券及金融衍生產品，為“一帶一路”沿線離岸人民幣提供新的投資增值管道。

“一帶一路”亦涉及不少大型基建投資，一般港商未必有足夠能力參與。特區政府可協助港商更有系統地了解當地市場，為港商提供針對性政策與支援措施，特別是在金融、專業服務、項目營運與管理等範疇發揮香港優勢。

### 推動大灣區落實更多便民措施

此外，香港作為國家對外最開放的城市，在促進粵港澳大灣區發展可擔當更主動角色。本會一直就深化大灣區協調發展和加強香港的參與提出不少建議，包括爭取在灣區試行全面開放政策，並設立“統籌委員會”，促進區內產業互補優勢，達致最大協同效益。

我們認為，長遠要發揮香港在大灣區的優勢和功能，首要條件是促進港人與大灣區更緊密聯繫，便利港人往來灣區生活及工作，做到真正無縫對接。特區政府應積極推動粵

港澳三地政府加強溝通，優化彼此民眾往來的便利措施，例如鼓勵電訊商取消大灣區長途電話漫遊費用、放寬香港私家車進入灣區的跨境牌照限制、進一步簡化各口岸通關手續；長遠更可爭取給予港人在大灣區國民待遇，並探討推行“港人港稅”安排，增加港人尤其是高端人才在灣區工作的誘因。

### 提升產業支援力度

除協助工商界參與國家戰略發展外，我們亦期待《施政報告》能全面加強在創新與科技方面的資源投放，並提供更多財政支援和優化人力資源配套，致力提升本港產業競爭力，應對瞬息萬變的經營環境。特區政府可在促進創新與科技產業發展擔當更主導角色，如推動傳統行業與創科企業合作、完善“創科創投基金”等配對機制，並透過河套區“港深創新及科技園”發展，加強與珠三角創科產業合作。

此外，我們認同行政長官在競選時提出的“兩級制利得稅”安排，並支持對企業用於研發、環保、文化藝術及設計等投資可獲額外稅務減免。當局應進一步簡化目前各項支援企業發展基金的申請程序和要求，甚至考慮把協助港商拓展內地市場的資助擴展至適用海外市場，並研究設立類似“一帶一路”基金，支援港商拓展沿線市場。

我們亦建議特區政府成立“人力資源規劃委員會”，審視本港勞動力的長遠需求變化，因應產業發展和市場實際需要，適度輸入外地勞工，並就培育本地人才、招攬海外專才、以至在輸入人才計劃的審批准則等進行全盤規劃，全面提升本港人才長遠競爭優勢。

總括而言，中總期望新任行政長官及新一屆特區政府，能以嶄新思維、創新理念，帶領香港應對經濟新形勢變化，強化香港產業優勢和競爭力，攜手應對新挑戰、迎接新機遇。📍



“期望新一份《施政報告》能從更宏觀角度，規劃香港未來發展新方向，帶領工商界全面配合國家新形勢，並強化本港產業發展的支援力度，為香港經濟與社會邁向多元發展注入新元素。  
We hope that the Policy Address will strengthen the growth of industries and introduce new elements to achieve the diversified development of Hong Kong's economy and society.”

**N**ext month, the Chief Executive will deliver her first *Policy Address* since taking office. We hope that it will adopt a broader perspective in planning the new direction of Hong Kong's future progress and inspire the industrial and business communities to fully support the country's newest advancement. We also hope that it will strengthen the growth of industries and introduce new elements to achieve the diversified development of the Hong Kong's economy and society.

#### Actively participate in “Belt and Road Initiative”

Hong Kong is an important bridge connecting Mainland and overseas financial markets. The *Policy Address* may seek to promote cooperation between Hong Kong's industrial and business communities and the Silk Road Fund, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank BRICS, so as to cement Hong Kong's status as the project financing center for the “Belt and Road Initiative”. The administration may also further promote connections with Mainland financial markets to provide a new investment value-added pipeline for offshore RMB along “Belt and Road”.

“Belt and Road” will involve many large-scale infrastructure investments, and the capacity of Hong Kong businesses in general may not be large enough to participate. The SAR Government could help our business community to understand those local markets more systematically and introduce targeted policies and support measures that capitalize on Hong Kong's strengths.

#### Implement measures in Greater Bay Area to give people more convenience

Moreover, Hong Kong could play a more proactive role in promoting development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area. CGCC has put forward many proposals all along for deepening cooperative development in the Greater Bay Area and strengthening Hong Kong's role therein, including striving for fully open policies in the Bay Area and the establishment of a “Coordination Committee” to promote the Area's complementary industrial advantages so as to achieve maximum synergies.

We believe that, to optimize Hong Kong's advantages and functions within the Greater Bay Area in the long-term, the foremost requirement is to create closer ties between the people of Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area. The SAR Government needs to

strive to improve communication with the Guangdong and Macau governments and facilitate dealings between the citizens of each place. In the long run, the SAR Government may even pursue the treatment of Hong Kongers as Mainland citizens in the Greater Bay Area and explore a system of “Hong Kong tax for Hong Kong people” to incentivize Hong Kongers, especially those with high-end skills, to work in other parts of the Bay Area.

#### Increase support for industries

We also hope that the *Policy Address* will meaningfully strengthen the resources invested in innovation and technology, as well as provide more financial support and optimize human resources policies to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong's industries. The SAR Government can play a more dominant role in promoting Hong Kong's innovation and technology industries and strengthen cooperation with similar industries in the Pearl River Delta.

Moreover, we support the “two-tier profits tax” regime proposed by the Chief Executive during the election campaign, as well as additional tax relief for investment in R&D, environmental protection, culture and arts, as well as design. The administration should further streamline application procedures and relax requirements for development funds that support enterprises, and should even consider extending subsidies aimed at helping Hong Kong businesses expand in the Mainland to include those wishing to expand overseas, which would support businesses in markets situated along “Belt and Road”.

We also recommend that the SAR Government set up a “Human Resources Planning Committee” to look at long-term demands and changes of Hong Kong's labour force, appropriately import foreign workers, and create comprehensive plans for training local personnel, attracting overseas professionals and setting criteria for quality migrants, all of which would greatly boost the long-term competitiveness of the Hong Kong workforce.

In conclusion, CGCC hopes that the Chief Executive and the new SAR Government will bring new approaches and innovative ideas to bear on leading Hong Kong's response to changes in its economic environment, strengthening the advantages and competitiveness of Hong Kong's industries, and cooperatively meeting new challenges and seizing new opportunities. 🌀



# 十九大的政經啟示

## Political and Economic Implications of the 19th Congress

今秋召開的中共第十九次全國代表大會（簡稱“十九大”），廣為全球注視，當中人事任命及變動固然是焦點所在，同時預示中國未來的社會及經濟發展藍圖，亦是“十九大”的矚目之處。

Scheduled to be held this autumn, the 19th CPC National Congress (the 19th Congress) will not only draw the public's attention to personnel appointments and movements, but also foreshadow the blueprint for the social and economic development of China in the future, which is another highlight of the 19th Congress.



## 謝國樑： 料“十九大”前後 經濟穩中偏好

“ 十 九大”召開前夕，外界對中國領導層有何重大變動甚感關注。

中銀香港經濟及政策研究主管謝國樑坦言，有何新的人事任命還看“十九大”，但有一點非常明確，就是隨着國家主席習近平的管治愈趨穩定，即使政治局常委換屆亦不會影響施政的穩定性，相信未來五年國家將繼續依循中央的既定方針穩步前進，料對經濟持續發展注入更大推動力。

### 內地經濟改革見成果

“早前國際貨幣基金組織發表的中國經濟年度評估，對中國的增長前景作出上調，並讚揚其經濟轉型的進展，逐步體現經濟改革的成果。”謝國樑表示，今年內地經濟勢頭良好，主要建基於三大因素：一、美元疲弱；二、人民幣調整已達兩年，累積跌幅約一成多，或已步出下跌周期；三、中央正致力優化匯率機制。由此反映，人民幣兌美元的強勢在“十九大”召開前仍可望延續，特別是今年美元料會維持弱勢，為人民幣繼續保持穩定提供相對有利的條件，再出現如去年般貶值的機會不大，屬穩中偏好的基調。

謝國樑引述數據續稱，與去年相比，今年上半年內地經濟增長幅度達6.9%，可見整體經濟出現反彈，出口增長尤為顯著，料因海外市場逐漸復甦所致。雖然受近期推行緊縮政策及打房政策（打擊房地產價格）的影響，7月增長略見放緩，惟在樂觀環境下，預期今年全年的經濟增長約6.8%，比去年的6.7%為佳。

### 中美貿易存風險

因應內地經濟持續向好，謝國樑相信，香港經濟亦可望從中受惠。“香港今年上半年GDP錄得4%增幅，較



謝國樑 Tse Kwok-leung

預期好，而私人消費、政府開支及出口這三方面皆出現反彈，今年香港經濟可望優於去年，全年預期增長應高於3.5%。”

雖然內地經濟基調良好，惟謝國樑認為，當中亦存在若干風險因素，如中美經貿關係反覆，便值得留意。“美國總統特朗普早前授權貿易官員，就中國有否侵犯知識產權進行調查，市場擔心只屬初步行動，稍後美方或會啟動‘301條款調查’，最終可能引發對中國的貿易制裁，以至衍生中美貿易戰。因此，中美貿易出現短暫波動的風險依然存在，宜密切關注事態發展。”











吳曉剛 Wu Xiaogang

## 吳曉剛： 人事任命受關注標 示未來政策方針

經濟以外，“十九大”對中國現階段的政治、社會的發展亦意義深遠。香港科技大學社會科學部教授吳曉剛表示，“十九大”的人事任命廣受關注，很大程度是因為是次中央政治局常委的換屆，或打破持之以恆的退休年齡限制。“各界均關注現任政治局常委王岐山會否與其餘四位常委一同退下，抑或獲得國家主席習近平留任，甚或如外界揣測般將接替李克強擔任國務院總理，繼續大力推行中央反貪腐的政策方針。”

王岐山一旦獲得留任，吳曉剛強調，將打破過去中國多年形成的不成文規則，即中央政治局常委“七上八下”的退休年齡限制，繼續為習主席擔起“打大老虎”的旗幟。“屆時領導層的更替會否破除舊規矩，繼而出現新規則，全球皆拭目以待。正因如此，‘十九大’不僅為國家未來五年的人事佈局及整體發展定下框架，更為未



來十年以至三十年後的內地政治、社會及經濟進程指示出具體方向，其意義格外重大。”

### 政策推行順暢 社會和諧不變

“誠然，現階段一切只屬推測。回顧五年前，當時坊間傳言‘十八大’會出現內部權力互相拉扯，結果卻令人大跌眼鏡，除了一些以為會進入中央政治局的名字並無出現外，常委數目更由九人減至七人。”吳曉剛指出，

在‘十八大’後，國家主席習近平的權力更為集中，以他為中心的管治班子推行各項政策更見順暢，相信‘十九大’的人事變動並不會對這方面帶來任何影響。

吳曉剛補充，當前內地在政治、社會及經濟等各方面均穩定發展，中央內部既無出現派別之爭，對任何重大改革及政策推展也沒有分歧。稍後“十九大”召開，即使中央政治局的





人事任命決定破除年齡限制，或是就任何政策作出調整，同樣待最高領導拍板後，即可全面落實推展，社會的和諧穩定絲毫不變。

### “一帶一路”提升中國影響力

過去一年，國際局勢變化巨大，吳曉剛指出，美國總統特朗普上台，整體施政出現重大轉變；歐洲方面，英國亦開展脫歐程序，凡此種種都對全球化帶來衝擊。他強調，中國作為世界

第二大經濟體，在國際舞台上的地位已不可同日而語，加上特朗普上任以來堅持美國優先的政策，與其他國家的關係變得較前疏離甚至緊張，在此消彼長下，中國在全球的影響力正持續加強。

中國屬外向型經濟，出口市場以歐美為主，整體經濟發展在金融海嘯期間難免受到波及。但吳曉剛認為，內地經濟發展根基穩健，故較快步入復甦

期。“為進一步提升在國際關係的自主性，中國積極倡議‘一帶一路’，強化與其他國家及地區的合作關係，在拓展市場的同時，亦一併解決產能過剩的問題，內地經濟發展可望更上層樓。”



## Tse Kwok-leung: Stable and sound economy expected around the 19th congress

As the 19th CPC National Congress approaches, any significant changes in the Chinese leadership would catch much public attention. **Tse Kwok-leung, Head of Economics & Policy Research, Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited**, admitted that the stability of Xi Jinping's administration would not be affected even if there are changes in key appointments in the Politburo Standing Committee, as the governance of the Chinese President is becoming increasingly

steady. He believes that over the next five years, China will continue to adhere to the established approach set out by the Central Government and make steady progress. It is expected that more momentum will be injected into the continuous development of the economy.

### Economic reform in the Mainland reaps fruits

According to Tse, the strong economic impetus in the Mainland this year has been

driven by three main factors. First of all, the greenback is weak. Secondly, the two-year adjustment of the RMB has resulted in an accumulated depreciation of more than 10%, meaning it could have already stepped out from the downward cycle. Thirdly, the Central Government is striving to optimize the exchange rate mechanism. All these show that the strength of the RMB against the USD would probably continue before the 19th Congress commences. Especially since the USD is expected to stay weak this year, relatively favorable conditions would be available for the RMB to sustain its stability.

Tse quoted data to point out that the Chinese economy has grown as much as 6.9% in the first half of the year comparing to last year, indicating a rebound in the overall economy. Export has particularly shown evident growth, possibly caused by the gradual recovery of overseas markets. Although the economy has been affected by the recent implementation of austerity policies and policies to curb real estate prices, and the growth in July has slightly slowed down, the economy is still expected to grow by 6.8% for the year under a positive environment, which is better than the 6.7% growth last year.

### Sino-US trade subject to risks

Tse believes that the economy of Hong Kong may benefit from the continuously positive Chinese economy. "Hong Kong recorded a 4% growth in GDP in the first half of the year, performing better than expected. Private consumption, government expenditure and export all experienced rebounds. The Hong Kong economy is poised to be better than last year's, with the full year growth expected to exceed 3.5%."

Although the Mainland has sound economic fundamentals, Tse saw certain risk factors. For example, the economic and trade relationship between China and the US is volatile. "Earlier on, US President Donald Trump authorized his trade officers to investigate whether China has infringed intellectual property rights. The market is worried that this is only the beginning, and the US may initiate Section 301 investigation against China, which may eventually trigger trade sanctions against China, or even give rise to a trade war between the two countries. As such, there are still risks for temporary volatility in Sino-US trade relations. Close attention must be paid to the unfolding development."





## Wu Xiaogang: Significant personnel appointment reveals future policy directions

**B**sides its economic significance, the 19th Congress also has profound implications for the political and social development of China at the present stage. According to **Wu Xiaogang, Professor of the Division of Social Science at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology**, personnel changes in the Politburo Standing

Committee may perhaps break the prevailing restriction on the retirement age. "All sectors of society are focusing their attention on whether Wang Qishan, a member of the Politburo Standing Committee, will join the other four members to step down, or if he will be reappointed by President Xi. It has also been speculated that he may even succeed Li Keqiang as Premier of the State

Council and continue to doggedly carry out the Central Government's anti-corruption policy directions."

Wu emphasized that, should Wang Qishan remain in office, it will break the prevailing unwritten rule in China that the members of the Politburo Standing Committee would take office during their seventies and step down as they turn eighty. He commented, "The whole world is waiting to see whether there will be new rules to replace the old ones in the change of leadership. As such, the 19th Congress does not only lay out the framework for China's personnel



arrangement and overall development over the next five years, but also indicates the actual direction for the political, social and economic progress of the Mainland in the next 10 to 30 years. It has very important significance.”

### **Social harmony sustained amidst smooth implementation of policies**

“Indeed, everything is just speculation at the moment. Looking back five years ago, rumors had it that an internal tug of war in power would appear in the 18th Congress. Yet, what happened proved many wrong. Not only that certain names thought to enter the Politburo did not show up, the number of Standing Committee members even dropped from nine to seven.” Wu pointed out that, after the 18th Congress, the power of President Xi became more centralized, resulting in smooth implementation of policies under the governance team that he led. It is believed that personnel movements in the 19th Congress will not affect this aspect.

Wu added that at present, the Mainland is making steady political, social and economic development. There is no struggle between different factions internally in the Central Government, nor is there any disagreement in any major reform or policy implementation. Later on, when the 19th Congress is convened, even if the Politburo decides to eliminate the age restriction in its personnel appointment, or to adjust any policy, both can be fully implemented after given the green light from senior leaders. The harmony and stability of society would remain completely unchanged.

### **“Belt and Road” extends China’s influence**

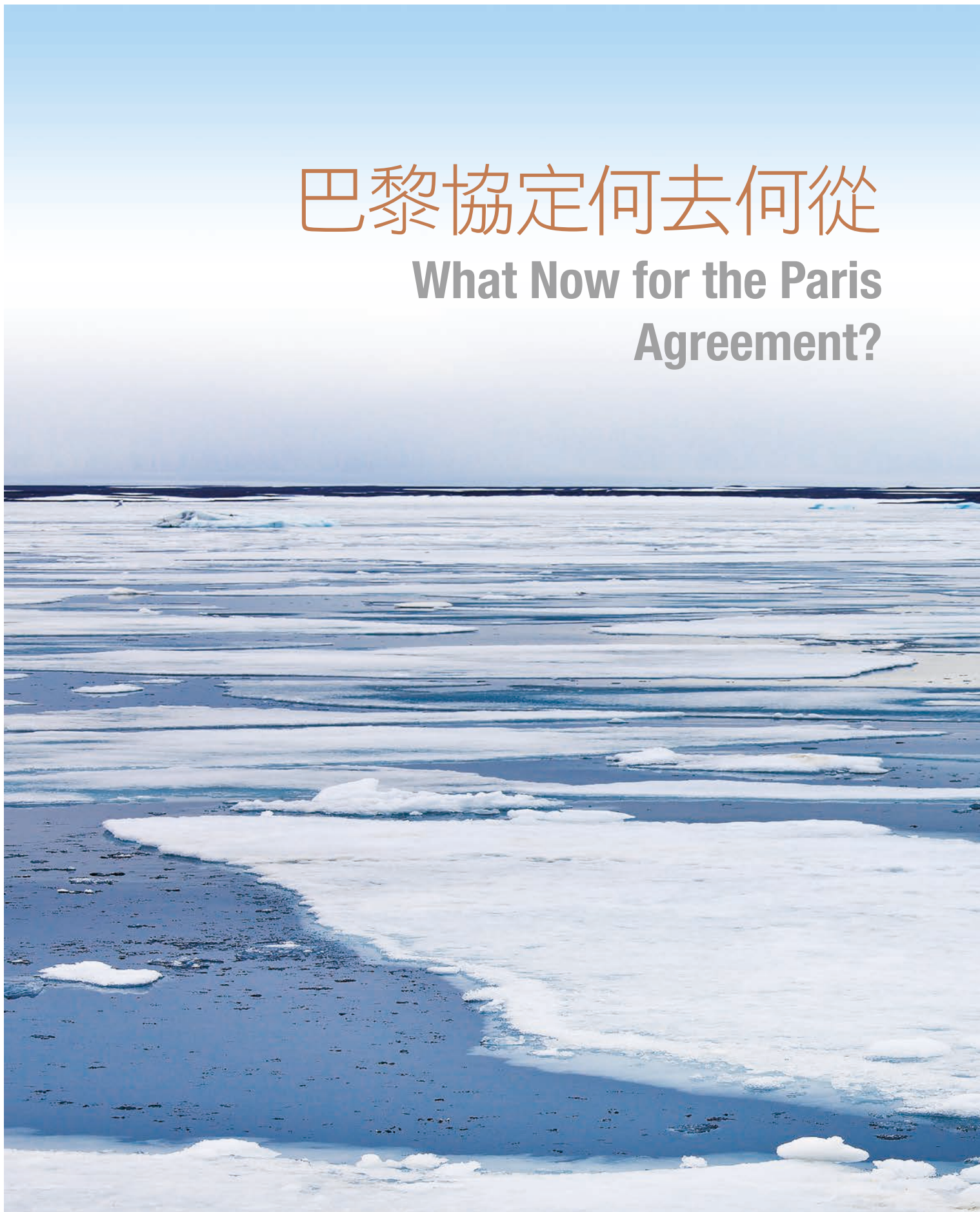
The international landscape went through dramatic changes last year. Wu pointed out that, after Trump took office as US President, there were major changes in the overall administration. As for Europe, Britain has also kicked off the Brexit process. Wu emphasized that, as the world’s second largest economy, China’s position in the international stage is very different from the

past. Added that Trump’s persistence on his “America First” policy since he assumed office, the US is now more distant from or even in tension with other countries. With the competitiveness of the two countries wax and wane, the global influence of China is continuously strengthening.

China is an export-oriented economy, and its primary export markets are Europe and the US. As such, its overall economic development was unavoidably affected during the financial tsunami. However, Wu believed that the Mainland has a robust foundation for economic development and therefore would enter the recovery period sooner. “To further enhance its autonomy in international relations, China is actively promoting the ‘Belt and Road’ initiative to strengthen its cooperative relationship with other countries and regions, which would on one hand expand markets, and on the other resolve the issue of over-capacity. Development of the Mainland economy is expected to grow even further.” 

# 巴黎協定何去何從

## What Now for the Paris Agreement?





美國總統特朗普當選後果然兌現承諾，不惜與世界潮流背道而馳，退出為遏止氣候暖化的《巴黎協定》。被稱為“狂人”的特朗普此舉有何目的？美國退出後，中國能否乘勢而起，在國際環保舞台進一步發揮影響力？

Having been elected as US President, Trump has fulfilled his promise of withdrawing from the Paris Agreement on climate change. What is Trump's objective for doing so? Can China take advantage of the situation and exert greater influence on international environmental protection efforts?





沈旭暉 Simon Shen

## 沈旭暉： 中國成世界環保新 推手仍須努力

**美**國總統特朗普履行競選承諾退出《巴黎協定》，國際關係學者、香港中文大學全球研究社會科學學士課程主任沈旭暉認為，這除了配合其競選時美國優先的口號外，特朗普視《巴黎協定》是導致美國工人生活在水深火熱的原因。然而，美國在事件上可能受到各國姿態上的批評並削弱其軟實力，但實際制裁不太可能，軟實力亦可透過其他渠道建立，故對美國的損失有限。特朗普曾公開表示《巴黎協定》對美國不公平，退出可能是為了將來修訂對美國更有利的《巴黎協定》或簽訂一份新的協議而鋪路。

### 巴黎協定反轉再反轉

如美國日後有機會重返協定，實現“巴黎協定反轉再反轉”，主要視乎美國工人在退出協定後的待遇有否改善。沈旭暉指出，如工人階級生活獲得改善，將更加肯定特朗普在這方面的論述。相反，如工人生活既無改善，環境破壞仍每況愈下，《巴黎協定》和工人階級的利益衝突聯繫將被



切割，相信下任總統面對選票、國際聲音下，將會重新加入協定。

值得注意的是，逾千名美國政商領袖在特朗普宣佈退出協定後，聯署《We Are Still In》協議，堅持按照協定落實減排，似乎即使美國身處協定外，仍可為實現減碳目標作出貢獻。但沈旭

暉強調，《巴黎協定》的成功落實最主要取決於政府的監管。雖然美國政商領袖聯署並擺出積極的態度，但缺乏政府為首的制度化監管，要落實協定目標無疑較為困難。

國際關係千絲萬縷，環保亦是政治角力場。隨着美國退出《巴黎協定》，





有說歐盟及中國可藉此機會成為協定的新推手，繼而擴大在國際間的影響力。對於歐盟，沈旭暉指它並非一個國家實體，雖然歐盟有其成員國的授權，但成員國之間的發展狀況大有不同，如何求同存異，達成與環保、經濟發展互不矛盾的協定，對歐盟是一大挑戰。

### 中國高碳排放量成阻礙

中國又能否進一步發揮影響力？沈旭暉表示，中國可利用其軟實力向國際間輸出環保訊息。然而，中國始終較缺乏經驗和配套解決環保問題，當前碳排放仍處於較高水平，儘管美國退出《巴黎協定》會出現一段真空期，

但中國未必有力取得話語權。“為了尋求在協定下有更大彈性去發展工業，中國多以發展中國家自居，難免國際間對中國能否成為協定合適的新推手存疑。”但他強調，未來當中國的綠色經濟發展成熟，確實具備條件取代美國的角色。



宗永強 Zong Yongqiang

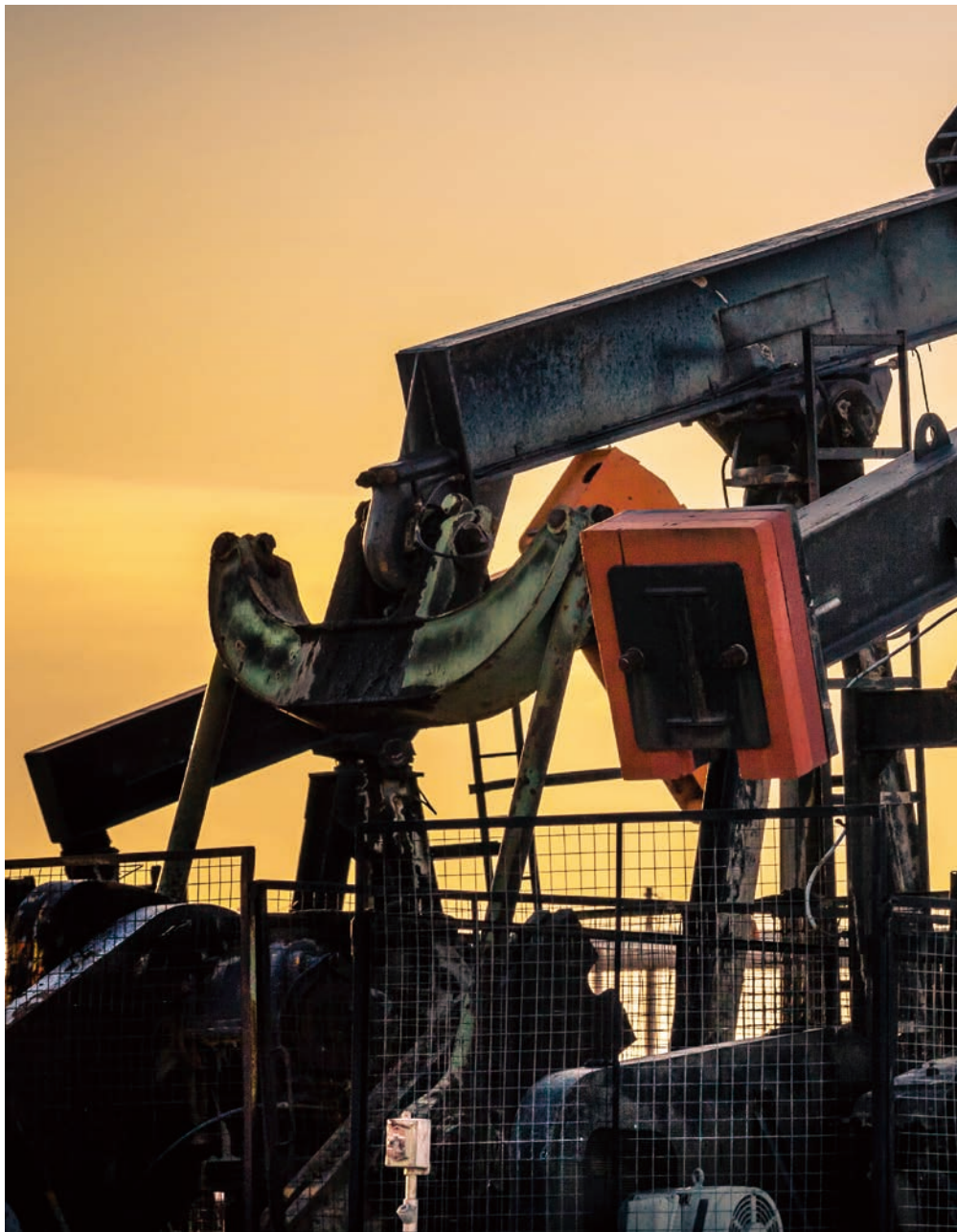
## 宗永強： 環保背後的石油角 力戰

**氣** 候及環境變化專家、香港大學地球科學系系主任宗永強認為，石油才是美國退出《巴黎協定》的背後原因。“石油不僅是能源及金錢交易，背後更牽引着一場政治博奕。長久以來在石油政治的影響下，世界各國在不同議題的取向，多少受到石油供應因素影響，美國退出《巴黎協定》亦然。”

美國是世界最發達的國家，也是消耗最多石油的國家，在政治、經濟、軍事等各個層面，都積極爭取超級大國的地位，當中首要是確定對石油供應的掌握。

### 維護石油產業精英階層利益

特朗普退出《巴黎協定》，就是要讓“石油霸權”主義重回美國政治核心。各國為推進《巴黎協定》的落實，加速可再生能源的研究及應用，最終結果是取代石油，這是少數手握石油霸權的美國相關產業精英階層，所不願見到的事。宗永強說：“雖然近年可



再生能源普及程度有所提升，但因成本及技術所限，仍需很長時間才可完全取代石油及天然氣。不過，《巴黎協定》推進各國政府加大力度支持新能源應用，少數美國能源精英階級的巨大利益或會因而受損，這才是特朗普政府要致力維護的重要利益。”

美國退出協定的消息公佈後，中國立即重申對《巴黎協定》的承諾，並

與歐盟發佈共同聲明，承諾在減少溫室廢氣排放方面加強合作。宗永強相信，碳排放量位居首席的中國，未來為了達到《巴黎協定》的減碳要求，勢必加緊發展再生能源，擺脫依賴煤電。“因有國家補貼及支持，中國現已成為生產最多太陽能板的國家，產品除了供應海外，內地亦非常普及，風力發電也正在快速成長中。”





### 中國發展新能源潛力大

宗永強曾到內地多個鄉鎮考察，對當地太陽能應用情況留下深刻印象。“一些新規劃或重建的新市鎮，不少家庭及工商戶均設太陽能發電系統，電網系統可支援‘自己的電自己發’，甚至將太陽能轉換的多餘電力以合理價錢賣予電力公司。”他認為，因應中國政府的上行下效管治風格，以及加速淘汰高污染生產的目標，未來可

再生能源的應用潛力十分巨大。上述應用於鄉鎮的太陽能系統，連歐美等先進國家也未能達到，一來政府補貼力度不足，二來已發展城市的電網系統未能支援。

現時佔全球碳排放約15%的美國退出《巴黎協定》，無疑令全世界達到協定的目標（把全球平均氣溫升幅控制在攝氏2度內）變得更加困難。但

沒有美國，不代表地球停止轉動，歐盟及中國為了擺脫石油霸權的限制，定會加快新能源應用，加上可再生能源設備生產成本不斷下降，亦可鼓勵其他新興經濟體加快發展綠色能源，如美國民間及企業能繼續維持減碳步伐，相信定可彌補美國政府缺席的影響。🔄



## Simon Shen: China yet to become new global environment champion

**U**S President Donald Trump has kept his election promise and withdrawn from *the Paris Agreement*. **Simon Shen, International Relations Scholar and Director of the Global Studies Programme at the Chinese University of Hong Kong,** believes that, as well as complementing his election slogan of putting “America First”, Trump sees *the Paris Agreement* as being detrimental to American workers. Trump has previously said that the agreement is unfair to the US, and the withdrawal may pave the way for its future revision that is more favourable to the US or for signing an entirely new agreement.

### Rejoining the Paris Agreement

Whether the US will rejoin *the Paris Agreement* at a later date will depend on whether there is an improvement in the pay and condition of US workers once the US has withdrawn. If there is no such improvement and the environment keeps deteriorating, the perceived contradiction between *the Paris Agreement* and the interests of US workers will disappear, and it is likely that the next US President will rejoin the agreement as a result of pressure from the American electorate and the international community.

After President Trump withdrew from the agreement, more than a thousand government and business leaders in the US signed the “We Are Still In” statement, pledging to continue supporting climate action to meet *the Paris Agreement*. Despite this commitment, Shen emphasizes that successful implementation of *the Paris Agreement* depends in large part on government regulation.

Following the US’s withdrawal from the agreement, it has been said that the EU and China should take the opportunity to lead its implementation and expand their international influence in the process. Shen pointed out, however, that the EU is not a single national entity, and there is significant disparity in the development levels of member countries. This makes reaching a consensus on environmental issues that affect economic development a major challenge for the EU.

### China’s high carbon emissions are a hindrance

The question, then, is whether China can exert influence. Shen stated that China lacks experience in solving environmental problems, and its carbon emissions are

still at a high level. Although the US’s withdrawal from *the Paris Agreement* has created a vacuum, China may not be able to get a bigger say in this matter. As Shen put it, “Seeking greater flexibility under the agreement to develop its industry, China has claimed to be a developing country, and it is doubtful that the international community would see China as a suitable new champion of the agreement”. But he also stressed that once China’s green economy matures, it would possess the credentials needed to replace the US in this role.





## Zong Yongqiang: Behind environmental protection is the fight for oil

**Zong Yongqiang, Climate Change Expert and Head of Earth Sciences at the University of Hong Kong**, believes that oil is the real factor behind the US's withdrawal from *the Paris Agreement*: "There is a political game being played with oil. Countries around the

world have been influenced by oil politics for a long time, and the US's withdrawal from *the Paris Agreement* is no different."

The US is the world's most developed country as well as the largest consumer of oil. It wants to be a political, economic and military superpower, which means it has to control the supply of oil.

### Safeguarding the interests of the oil industry elite

Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Agreement brought "oil hegemony" back to the forefront of US politics. To promote implementation of the agreement, countries have accelerated research on and applications of renewable energy, with the ultimate aim of replacing oil, but this is the last thing that the US elite in oil-related industries want to see. As Zong said, "*The Paris Agreement* forces governments to increase their efforts to support new energy applications, but this may impair the significant interests of a small number of

people who comprise the US energy elite. It is their important interests that the Trump government is committed to protecting."

After the US announced its withdrawal from the agreement, China immediately reiterated its commitment to the Paris deal and released a joint statement with the EU pledging to strengthen cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Zong believes that China, which is the biggest carbon emitter, will step up its development of renewable energy and rid itself of its reliance on coal and electricity. He pointed out that, "As a result of state subsidies and support, China has become the largest producer of solar panels, which are not only shipped overseas but also widely used within China. Wind power is also growing rapidly in China."

### China: Great potential for developing new energy sources

After studying the situation in several Chinese townships, Zong was impressed by the use of solar energy: "In new buildings or reconstructed towns, many families and businesses install solar power systems. The grid system can support feeding back into the grid, allowing excess electricity from solar energy to be sold to the power company at a reasonable price." Zong feels that the Chinese government's action model of leading by example, as well as its accelerated decommissioning of heavily polluting energy producers, means renewable energy has enormous potential in China. Even the US and European countries have failed to achieve the application of solar energy systems in towns and villages mentioned above.

As it stands, the US, which is responsible for about 15% of the world's carbon emissions, has withdrawn from *the Paris Agreement*, which has undoubtedly made it more difficult for the rest of the world to reach the goals set out in the deal (including keeping the increase in global average temperatures to well below 2°C). But not having the US on board is not the end of the world. To overcome oil hegemony, the EU and China must step up research on new energy sources and continue to lower renewable energy production costs, as well as encourage other emerging economies to develop green energy. If the general public and companies in the US can maintain the pace of reductions in carbon emissions, it will be possible for them to mitigate the absence of the US government from climate change efforts. 🔄





## 香港金融科技發展 漸見成果

### Hong Kong Seeing Results of Developing FinTech

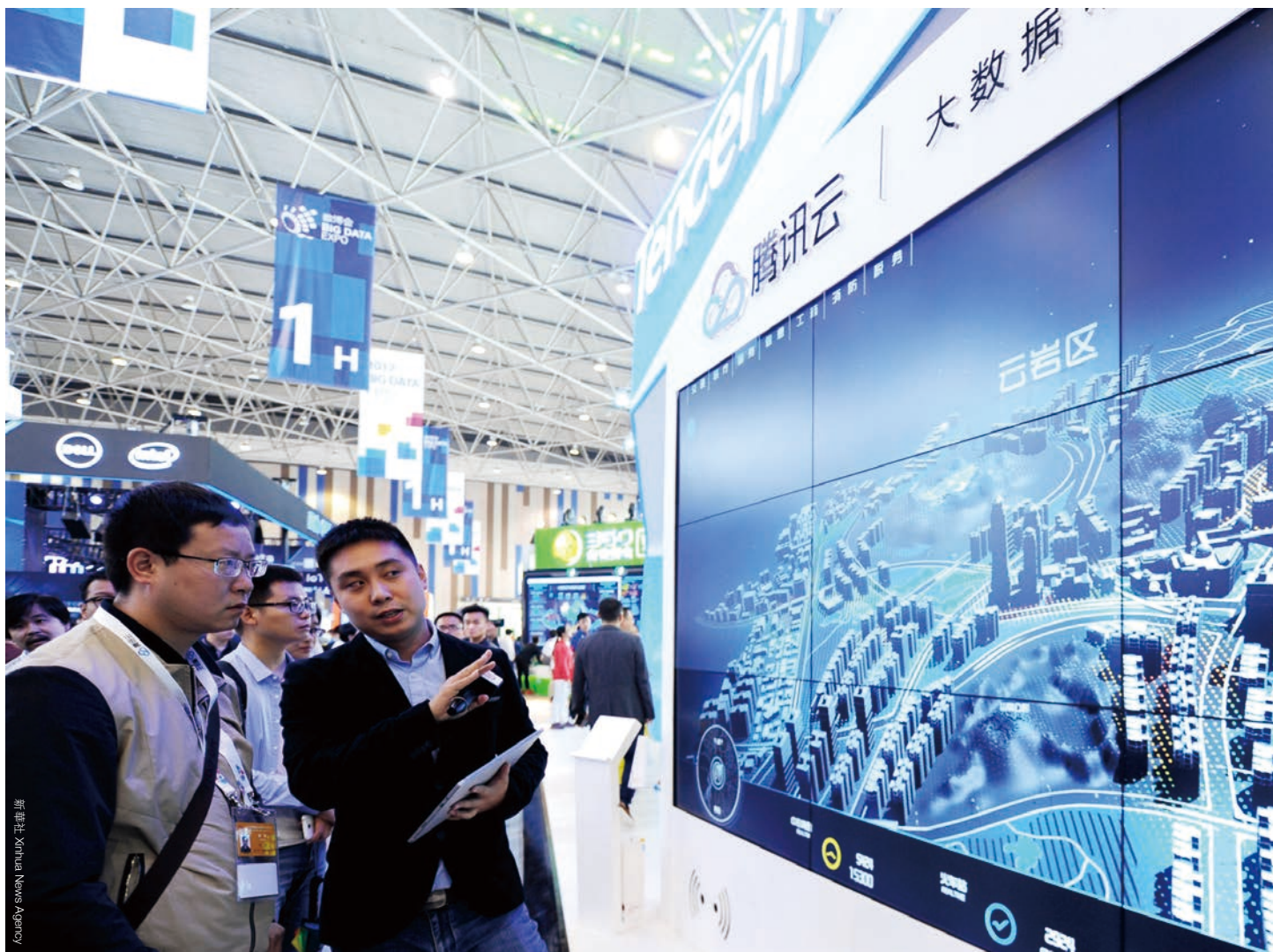
屈耀榮 Andrew Wat



近年嶄新電子支付方式遍地開花，可說是金融科技之中最為一般市民認識及討論的範疇。至於金融科技的其他發展，香港應科院一直致力籌劃。

Brand-new electronic payment methods, which have been blossoming everywhere in recent years, are arguably the aspect of FinTech that ordinary people are most familiar with and discuss most often. As for other areas of FinTech development, ASTRI has always been committed to facilitate.





### 金融科技日趨重要

**早** 前行政長官林鄭月娥出訪杭州期間到了阿里巴巴集團總部參觀，與集團主席馬雲等人會面。期間，馬雲表示希望把香港變成“無現金城市”。他認為，此舉令香港變得更時尚、現代與高效率。馬雲這番言論，再一次昭示電子支付勢不可擋，實體現金未來或會退居次要地位。金融科技之重要，由此可見。

於2000年成立之香港應用科技研究院(應科院)的使命是透過應用科技研究，協助發展以科技為基礎的產業，藉此提升香港的競爭力。應科院數據分析、安全及數據科學總監屈耀榮

指，應科院的技術研發主要應用在五項重點範疇：金融科技、智能製造、新一代通訊網絡、健康科技和智慧城市。

### 網絡安全 不可忽視

屈耀榮續指，在金融科技發展方面，應科院目前專注於三個領域，包括網絡安全、區塊鏈和大數據分析。網絡安全研究和發展的領域由網絡安全和分析小組(CSA)與應科院網絡安全研究所(ASL)負責。CSA專注於平台技術的開發，利用大數據分析和機器學習進行自動化的安全威脅分析。ASL則專注於培訓專業的網絡安全人員。目前，應科院亦與香港大專院校合

作，為學生提供短期實習，在金融科技方面亦有相關培訓。

金融科技中的網絡安全，自是與金管局、警方息息相關。屈耀榮透露，CSA和ASL致力支持金管局所推出的“網絡防衛計劃”，並已開發一個網絡情報共享平台，與銀行公會對網絡攻擊共享情報。他們亦與香港警方發展仿真平台，讓學員練習專業的網絡安全攻擊和防禦技術。屈耀榮形容，這猶如一個“練靶場”。

### 區塊鏈與大數據

在區塊鏈技術發展方面，應科院區塊鏈技術組致力於提高區塊鏈共識算法



和網絡安全。屈耀榮稱，金管局亦委託應科院區塊鏈技術組建立了一系列概念認證，使銀行業能在未來應用區塊鏈技術。概念認證的結果和結論將在白皮書中記錄，為銀行業及其他業界提供有關技術應用的指引。他說：“我們與中國銀行合作，利用區塊鏈系統來簡化現有以紙張為本和費時的物業估值的過程。”小組將繼續與不同的金融機構合作在貿易融資、按揭、數碼認證管理和保險等領域發展區塊鏈系統。

大數據分析的研究和開發方面，應科院數據分析組利用大數據技術，提供數據管理、分析和管理解決方案。他們與銀行加強客戶互動解決方案，包括客戶的人物分析、個性化的產品推薦和保留客戶分析等。同時，監管科技方案以實時資訊協助反洗錢的識別

和為監管機構提供最佳的風險評估，例如在比特幣交易監控上可應用到。

展望未來，屈耀榮期望應科院能更廣泛地與不同業界合作，提供技術支援，並將金融科技研究成果應用於業界的前線服務上。🔗

### Increasing Importance of FinTech

**A** **Alibaba** founder Jack Ma recently said that he wants to turn Hong Kong into a “cashless society”. He feels that the trend towards electronic payments is unstoppable and that physical cash may be relegated to a secondary position in the future. This is a clear indication of the importance of FinTech (financial technology).

The mission of the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute



(ASTRI) is to improve Hong Kong's competitiveness by developing technology-based industries through applied research. **Andrew Wat, Director of Data Analytics, Security and Data Sciences of ASTRI**, pointed out that the institute's research and development mainly focuses on the five key areas of FinTech, intelligent manufacturing, next-generation network, health technologies, and smart city.

### Importance of Cybersecurity

Wat added that ASTRI is currently focusing on three areas of FinTech development, namely cybersecurity, blockchain (aka distributed ledger technology) and big data analytics. Cybersecurity R&D work is being carried out by the Cybersecurity and Analytics (CSA) Group and ASTRI Security Laboratory (ASL). The CSA Group focuses on platform technology development, where big data analytics and machine learning are used for automated security threat analytics. ASL, on the other hand, focuses on developing skill-sets of security professionals. ASTRI is currently working with institutions of higher learning in Hong

Kong to provide students with short-term internships as well as relevant FinTech training. Wat explained that the CSA Group and ASL are supporting the Cybersecurity Fortification Initiative (CFI) pursued by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, and they have developed a cyber intelligence sharing platform in association with the Hong Kong Association of Banks for sharing intelligence on cyber-attacks. They are also developing a cybersecurity simulation platform together with the Hong Kong Police Force for cybersecurity professional development for trainees to master attack and defence techniques.

### Blockchain and Big Data

ASTRI's Blockchain Core Competence (BCC) Group is committed to enhancing blockchain consensus algorithms and cybersecurity. Wat revealed that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority has also commissioned the BCC Group to develop a series of Proof-of-Concepts (PoCs), so that the banking industry can use blockchain technology in the future. The results and conclusions of the PoCs will

be included in a White Paper that provides guidance on the use of this technology in the banking and other industries. The Group will continue to work with various financial institutions to develop blockchain systems for use in areas of trade finance, mortgages, digital certification management, and insurance.

As for big data R&D, ASTRI's Data Analytics (DA) Team uses big data technology to provide data management, analytics and solutions. It also helps banks strengthen interactions with customers. Regulatory technology solutions use real-time information to assist with anti-money laundering checks and risk assessments for regulatory agencies.

Looking ahead, Wat hopes that ASTRI will collaborate with various industries more extensively to provide technical support and apply FinTech research results to frontline services. 🔄



近年全球興起“共享經濟”這種新興經濟模式，共享資源包羅萬有，包括房屋、汽車、個人技能、人力等。若想趕上這股共享熱潮，應如何掌握箇中關鍵？

“Sharing economy” is becoming popular around the world in recent years. This emerging model advocates sharing all sorts of resources — houses, cars, personal skills and manpower, to name but a few. How can we grasp the basics to ride this sharing wave?

**共**享經濟意謂把閒置資源透過互聯網平台與他人分享，從而賺取利潤，短期住宿租借平台 Airbnb 及由兼職司機負責接送的 UBER 平台俱為例子。以 Airbnb 為例，現已在全球 190 個國家、共計超過 30,000 個城市提供租住服務。據國際會計審計專業服務網絡羅兵咸永道估計，共享經濟將於 2025 年為全球創造 3,350 億美元財富，可見其發展勢不可擋。

### 共享經濟全球火熱

事實上，內地及香港亦緊貼發展步伐，紛紛推出各式各樣的共享經濟平台。內地較著名的例子有共享租車平台“PP 租車”與“滴滴出行”、協助用戶隨身連接免費 WiFi 熱點的“WiFi 萬能鑰匙”等，還有近期非常火熱的共享單車熱潮，採用衛星定位系統和無樁停放的“互聯網+”營運模式，可以隨時停靠、在線支付，完全革新單車租用行業的生態。香港不

少青年創業家都被這股共享經濟風潮吸引，繼而加入其中，物品租賃平台 Gaifong、共享汽車平台 Carshare、旅遊交友網站 Sam the Local 平台等都是本地成功例子。

### 可持續發展經濟概念

香港中文大學全球政治經濟社會科學碩士課程客席講師黃元山指出，共享經濟並非新鮮概念，而只是透過創新科技重新呈現而已：“以前當家中沒





黃元山 Stephen Wong

有歧油，都會向鄰居借，其實是同一道理。隨着城市發展，社會把這運作模式以另一種方法呈現出來。當今共享經濟有兩大重點：其一是並非純粹賺取利潤的商業模式，而是可持續發展；其二是透過科技重新善用閒置資產，提高社會資本。”

事實上，共享經濟對企業、社會及市民均帶來好處。對市民而言，使用者能有更多選擇，而供應者則可善用閒置資源，更有效運用社會資源。黃元山以租住房間為例：“供應者可能閒置的房間，租出去等同把本來無用的資源重新運用；另一方面，租住者可在酒店以外找到其他選擇，體驗當地民俗。所以，共享經濟對供求雙方都能帶來好處。”

黃元山認為，共享經濟對企業營運不無好處。“企業大可借鏡共享經濟的概念，開拓及採用新的營運模式。共享平台能令行業百花齊放，同時反映市場需求的轉變。在社會層面來說，共享經濟不單提升社會資本，並可拉近人與人的連繫，有助提高社會互信度。”

### 法律必須與時並進

共享平台業務紛紜，牽涉多種法例問題：飲食範疇涉及“食品製造廠牌照”，房屋範疇牽涉“旅館牌照”、《消防條例》，汽車範疇則涉及《道路交通條例》，經營者面對的法律難題



成為發展的一大阻力。當共享經濟迅速發展，如法律制度未能跟上其發展步伐，將對經營帶來限制和疑慮。

黃元山形容，共享經濟在香港面對的問題是“舊瓶新酒”。“共享經濟一定牽涉法律問題，故法律條文必須與時並進，要結合不同持份者和跨部門的討論，尋求社會共識，就是共享經濟並非零和遊戲。”他認為，政府在這個議題上責無旁貸，建議政府先以試驗性質，推動修訂法例。“不需要立即修改法例，而是由政府牽頭成立討論小組，逐步推動相應法例的修改。”他強調，政府不應採用“鴛鴦政策”，反而要及早處理問題，並強調調官、商、民三方協作相當重要

其他國家的做法或可成為香港的借鏡對象，以解決共享經濟衍生的各種爭

議。韓國在2012年推出共享城市的概念，首爾市長朴元淳推出“共享首爾”計劃，由多個持份者組織共享委員會，制定符合未來發展的法規。香港亦可仿效，及早令香港的共享經濟與世界接軌。

### O2O 共享經濟

不少初創企業期望在這股共享經濟熱潮中分一杯羹，青年創業軍創辦人溫學文就是其中之一。他先後創立多個O2O 共享經濟平台，包括“司儀網”、“美髮網”、“攝影師網”、“設計師網”、“作家網”等，成為香港共享平台發展的先驅之一。

溫學文於2015年成立“司儀網”，作為發展平台的首個試點：“當時發現不少活動在尋找主持人方面遇到困難，同時身邊擔任司儀的朋友卻反映



找工作具難度。於是我便嘗試創立共享平台，讓公眾在平台上查閱司儀資料、評價等，然後直接在網上預約。營運一段時間後坊間反應不錯，行業和公眾都予以支持。”溫學文稱現時香港“司儀網”擁有250位登記司儀，成功交易達2,800宗，業務更已進軍台灣。

### 透明度高、去中介

溫學文認為其共享平台具五大特質：一、是去中介化，平台的透明度高，需求者可在平台上與服務提供者直接配對、溝通，平台在整個配對過程中會提供其他增值服務，並只收取平台服務費；二、讓行業中以往被忽略的資源，重新發揮作用；三、公平公正，展現高透明度，立場中立；四、用戶可於平台評價服務提供者表現，服務商亦有一次回覆機會。為了確保

評語真實性，管理員會致電留言用戶求證，以核實真偽；五、平台營運機構必須不是行業一分子，免除利益衝突的疑慮。

透過網絡營運平台，除可降低成本，亦可覆蓋更廣闊目標客戶群。“網絡世界是跨地域，客戶不局限於本地，客源可來自全球。另外，網絡沒有‘收工’這回事，需求者在何時何地都可找到想要的服務提供者。”溫學文說。

### 新舊角力可取平衡

現時溫學文的多個共享平台暫未牽涉法律規條等問題，源於他事前已考慮過相關情況。他認為本港法例清晰，在創立平台前應先熟讀並理解相關監管制度，在營運時亦能避免“踩界”。

共享經濟難免與傳統的經濟模式角力，但溫學文認為，這種角力可取得平衡。“我們亦曾擔憂，創立這些平台會否打破中介公司的‘飯碗’，後來有中介反映正因為有了我們的平台，反而有更多不同的服務提供者給客戶選擇，令他們成功爭取客戶的機會大增。”消費者多了選擇，行業又更添活力，可謂一舉兩得。☺

**S**haring economy means generating income by sharing idle resources with others through online platforms. Examples are short-lease accommodation platform Airbnb, and Uber the hired car service deploying part-time drivers. Airbnb, for instance, currently offers leased accommodation in 30,000 cities around the world. According to multinational professional accounting and auditing services network PricewaterhouseCoopers, by 2025 sharing economy will generate USD335 billion of wealth globally. It will definitely go from strength to strength.

### Sharing economy booming worldwide

This concept is catching on fast in the Mainland and Hong Kong. More well-known Mainland examples are car hire platforms START and Didi Chuxing, as well as WiFi Master Key, an app that helps users connect to free WiFi hotspots wherever



溫學文 Phoenix Wan

they are. And there are the more recent bike sharing craze, which revolutionizes bike hire with GPS and an “Internet+” operation model that features non-fixed-post pickup and return. Many young entrepreneurs in Hong Kong are jumping on the bandwagon. Local success stories include P2P item rental platform Gaifong, car sharing platform Carshare, and travel and dating website Sam the Local.

### Sustainability-based economic concept

**Stephen Wong, Adjunct Lecturer of the Master of Social Science in Global Political Economy at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, points out that sharing economy is not a fresh idea, but a concept reborn through innovative technology. “In the past, when we ran out of soy sauce we would borrow from the neighbours. This idea is essentially the same. Sharing economy today has two key points. Firstly, it is a business model focused not only on making profit but also sustainability. Secondly, idle assets are put to good use by dint of technology to strengthen social capital.”

As a matter of fact, sharing economy offers benefits to businesses, society and the public. Wong cites the example of renting a room, “By renting out an idle room, the provider is reusing unwanted resources. On the other hand, the tenant can have a choice outside hotel accommodation and enjoy the experience of staying at a B&B.”

“Sharing platforms also reflect changing needs of the market. Businesses can take a cue from the concept of sharing economy and develop new operation models. On



the community level, sharing economy can enhance social capital and at the same time build closer interpersonal connections to strengthen social trust.”

### Legislation must keep abreast of development

Sharing platforms come in many forms and they often involve issues under different laws: catering issues related to food factory licenses, housing issues related to guesthouse licenses and the *Fire Services Ordinance*, and car issues related to the *Road Traffic Ordinance*. As sharing economy develops quickly, business operators will feel constrained and worried if the legal framework lags behind.

Wong describes the problems faced by sharing economy in Hong Kong as new wine in an old bottle. “Sharing economy inevitably involves legal issues so laws and provisions must move with the times. Discussions should be held by various stakeholders and government departments to reach social consensus. Sharing economy is not a zero-sum game.” He stresses that collaboration between the government, the business sector and the public is vital. He advises against an ostrich policy on the government’s part, “The government should take the lead and set up a focus group to make necessary legislation amendments.”

Perhaps Hong Kong can learn from examples of other countries. Park Won-soon, mayor of Seoul, launched the “Sharing City Seoul” initiative in 2012. A sharing committee was formed by stakeholder groups to draft laws and regulations that support future development. Hong Kong can do likewise to opportunely ensure that our sharing economy catches up with the rest of the world.

### O2O sharing economy

In this new wave of sharing economy, many startups want a piece of the pie. **Phoenix Wan, Founder of Youth Entrepreneur Warrior**, is one of them. Having founded a number of O2O sharing economy platforms — including websites like Hong Kong MC, HK Hair Salon, Hong Kong Photographer, Hong Kong Designer and HK Writer — he is one of Hong Kong’s pioneers in sharing platforms.

Wan set up Hong Kong MC in 2015 as the first trial platform. “I noticed many event organizers had trouble finding MCs, yet friends who were professional MCs said



it was hard to land jobs. So I decided to experiment with a sharing platform where the public can search information and reviews on MCs and then book them for events online. After operating for a while, I found the response was quite good, and the idea was supported by both the profession and the public.” Wan says 250 MCs are now registered with Hong Kong MC and there have been 2,800 successful transactions to date. Business has now expanded to Taiwan.

### Highly transparent and no intermediaries

Wan names five unique features of his sharing platforms: 1. No intermediaries. Those requiring service and the service providers can match up and communicate online directly, and they can enjoy other value-added services offered by the platform by paying only the platform service fee. 2. Industry resources that have been overlooked are put to productive use again. 3. Fair and equitable, highly transparent and neutral. 4. Users can write reviews on the performance of service providers, who will have one chance to respond. The administrator will telephone users who have left messages to verify authenticity. 5. To avoid concerns about conflicts of interest, the platform operator must not be a member of the industry.

Operating platforms on the Internet is a good way to lower cost and broaden the

target customer base. Wan said, “The cyber world has no geographical borders. You are not limited to local customers, but are open to customers from around the world too. People who need service can also identify their ideal service providers anytime and anywhere.”

### Finding balance in a tug-of-war between old and new

Platforms operated by Wan have not been involved in legal or regulatory issues to date. This is because he has given the matter due consideration in advance. He says Hong Kong has clearly defined ordinances, and platform starters should read applicable provisions and familiarize themselves with the associated regulatory framework before going into business. Being well-prepared, they can avoid “skirting” during operation.

Sharing economy inevitably poses competition to traditional economic models. However, Wan thinks we can strike a balance in this tug-of-war. “We were also worried that these platforms would cause intermediaries to lose business. Instead, some intermediaries later said the platforms allowed them to give customers a bigger choice of service providers and thus greatly increased their chance of getting customers.” Consumers have a wider choice and the industry is further invigorated. A classic case of killing two birds with one stone. 🔄



## 四十載手寫小巴牌傳奇

### A Forty-year-old Legend: Handwritten Minibus Signboards

灣仔大丸、旺角先施、荃灣千色店，一個個紅藍漆油寫成的熟悉名字，不少皆出自小巴水牌師傅麥錦生手筆。時光荏苒，當大丸變成名店坊，先施換成先達廣場，穿梭大街小巷五十年的紅頂小巴亦正步向夕陽。

Wanchai's Daimaru, Mongkok's Sincere, Tsuen Wan's Citistore – many of these familiar names in red and blue paint were handwritten by minibus signboards calligrapher, **Master Mak Kam-sang**. Time slipped by. When Daimaru has become Fashion Walk and Sincere has turned into Sin Tat Plaza, the red-top minibuses that have been running along the streets and alleys of the city for half a century are also approaching their sunset years.

**麥** 錦生 15 歲起於旺角一家廣告招牌公司任“學師”，三年後在油麻地炮台街擔任“補師”。至 1978 年，他自覺手藝臻於成熟，便於同一街道的樓梯底狹小舖位開展事業。甫開始，他只能承接行家未敷應付、利潤不多的小生意，直到 1982 年搬店，剛好門前是小巴士站，遂步入事業轉捩點。

#### 與小巴結下不解緣

那些年，上海街、佐敦道碼頭一帶非常興旺，當時七、八條小巴線行經佐敦道碼頭，就近沒有其他合適泊位，炮台街一帶便成為紅色小巴聚腳處。





“旺角 - 佐敦道”是芸芸水牌中麥錦生最有感情的一個。  
“Mongkok - Jordan Road” is one of the destination signs that stays close to the heart of Mak.

當時小巴司機見他會寫招牌，便拜託他書寫小巴車頭標示終點站及車資的“水牌”。麥錦生表示，起初白牌小巴的水牌是用紙板製成，直至制水時期膠桶等膠製品盛行，才紛紛改用耐用又廉價的PPC膠板。紅字與白底膠板的配搭最為清晰，於是便用於標示終點站，而中途站則以藍字寫成，成為現時仍在使用的經典設計。早期的小巴水牌沒有英文，價錢亦以時人常用的“花碼”標示；八十年代起香港人聘用菲傭漸見普及，水牌才加上英

文，價錢亦改為阿拉伯數字，讓外國人也能看懂。

不少人皆認得麥錦生的筆觸，雖然自成一家，他卻笑言字型未有名目，只簡單稱其“紅 van 字”。他解釋，當年學寫字時是臨摹一位行內老師傅自學而成。老師傅仙遊後，現時會寫這款字的就僅餘他一人。他又表示，紅 van 字的筆法與書法的毛筆字有所不同：“紅 van 字用瓷油寫成，瓷油質感黏稠，所以很難像毛筆字般一筆過寫好，事後往往需要補筆。”

### 創先河引入雕刻字

1986年，麥錦生曾購入全港首部電腦雕刻機，引入雕刻字技術，讓水牌字體更為分明。但雕刻機時價已高達60萬元，他用了整整五年時間才供款完畢，行家都笑他傻，他卻只是淡淡一笑：“這是性格使然，做這行便希望投資這行。”讓他遺憾的是，2010年時因為搬遷緣故，再沒有足夠空間放置該部雕刻機，只得無奈丟棄。

在紅色小巴盛行的年代，麥錦生聘請十多名師傅協助，今日則只餘下他與太太守着這門他口中的“夕陽行業”。朋友問他堅持的理由，他只

謂：“如果我不做，那這行就不復存在。自己從事這行三十多年，總有感情。”他慨嘆政府未有保育這些舊日的手作行業，目前他也只能盡己所能。猶幸2012年起傳媒相繼訪問，成功吸引不少年青一代關注這門老手藝，甚至連水牌也走出小巴的擋風玻璃，成為市民、遊客的紀念收藏。

### 禮品化擴大接觸層面

水牌改旗易幟成為紀念品始於2010年。麥錦生憶述，當時有日本遊客在遊覽廟街時路過，對水牌甚感興趣，後來更在日本雜誌介紹，遂漸漸變成地道名物。麥錦生也就順水推舟，先後推出匙扣、文件夾、環保袋等不同精品，希望更多人藉此接觸“紅 van 文化”。不少客人喜歡訂造獨特的水牌，寫上別具心思的句子，如“唔經你屋企”、“前面有樂”等，讓人會心微笑。為迎合年青人口味，他亦推出“潮語”主題的水牌，如“你厚多士”、“傑出廢青”等，令這門夕陽手藝增添幾分“潮味”。

### 傳承紅 van 文化任重道遠

“紅 van”陪伴港人五十年，麥錦生深信它的保育價值。近年他積極搜羅舊水牌，甚至以新製的水牌與司機交換。他認為，舊水牌散發不一樣的味道，但很少司機在意其歷史價值，至今也只收集到數十個，稀罕的絲印水牌更只有一個。現時麥錦生不時舉辦以小巴為主題的工作坊，除了簡述紅



麥錦生近年推出不少別具心思的水牌。  
Mak launched a variety of specially designed destination signs in recent years.



色小巴歷史，亦會即席揮毫示範，傳授心得，並讓參加者親身練習。早前有出版商與他洽商出版有關“紅 van”歷史的書籍，亦有機構提出以眾籌形式把“紅 van 字”造成電腦字體，“紅 van 文化”有望推而廣之。

努力背後，麥錦生卻相信，紅色小巴在走過一甲子後，終將淡出歷史舞台。當“紅 van”絕跡於市，保育工作只會更形困難。已屆耳順之年的他卻淡淡然：“終有一日我這裏都會結束，但希望有有志之士願意接手。”他明白難以找到同時對小巴歷史感興趣，而又能掌握“紅 van 字”筆法的接班人，故希望分拆兩者傳承下去。有見於實體店成本太高，他認為接班人未來可考慮以網站形式經營，他亦樂於為“紅 van”歷史補白，讓曾經盛極的“紅 van”不至湮沒於歷史洪流。🌀

**M**ak Kam-sang began working as an apprentice in a signage company in Mongkok when he was 15. In 1978, feeling that his skills had matured, Mak decided to start his own business under a narrow staircase on the same street. At first, he was only able to take up excessive orders from other businesses of the same trade, which only

offered a small margin. This did not change until Mak moved his shop to a new location in 1982. With a minibus stop right in front of his entrance, his business gradually came to a turning point.

### Enduring relationship with minibuses

At that time, seven to eight minibus routes were running past Jordan Road Ferry Pier, and the vicinity of Battery Street became a meeting place for red minibuses. Minibus drivers asked Mak to write signboards showing destinations and fares to be put up at the front of the vehicles. The destinations were written in red characters while the stops in between were written in blue. The combination turned out to be a classic design that is still in use today. In earlier years, there was no English on minibus signboards and the fares were written in “Suzhou numerals”. In the 1980s, domestic helpers from the Philippines became popular, and signboards were added with English words, with fares changed to Arabic numerals, so that even non-Chinese could read them.

Many people can recognize the special handwriting of Mak, but he simply calls it the “red minibus font”. He explained that he taught himself the style of an old master by copying and imitating. After the old master passed away, he is now the only person who knows how to write this font. He said that the method of writing red minibus characters is different from traditional Chinese calligraphy. “Characters used

on red minibuses are written in enamel paint, which has a sticky consistency. It is therefore very difficult to draw a complete stroke like ordinary Chinese calligraphy that uses ink, and additional touchups are usually necessary.”

### Pioneered with engraved characters

In 1986, Mak bought Hong Kong’s very first computer engraving machine and introduced the engraving text technique



麥錦生多年來只收集到一個絲印水牌，因此屬非賣品。Mak only collected one screen-printed signboards all these years, so this is not for sale.



工作坊參加者有機會親手書寫只屬於自己的特色水牌。  
Workshop participants could craft their personalized destination signs.



to the territory. The engraving machine cost a hefty HK\$600,000 at the time and his business peers mocked him for being silly. “That was in my blood. I was part of the industry, and I did hope to invest in the industry.” Regretfully, he ran out of space in 2010 when his shop moved to a new location. He had no choice but to dispose of the engraving machine.

When the red minibus industry flourished, Mak hired a dozen craftsmen or so to keep his business running. Today, he and his wife are the only ones safeguarding what he calls a “sunset trade”. “If I stop working on it, this industry will vanish. I have been working in this industry for more than 30 years, and naturally I feel close to it.” Fortunately, the media has been frequently interviewing him since 2012, which attracted the younger generation to take interest in this old craft. The signboards have now even come out from the windscreens of minibuses to become souvenir items fondly collected by citizens and tourists alike.


### Widened exposure as a gift item

It all began in 2010 when the signboards transformed into souvenir items. Mak recalled that some Japanese tourists walked by and were deeply interested in the signboards. Later, they were even published in a Japanese magazine, which gave the signboards the new status as a local specialty. Hoping that more people can get to know about the “red minibus culture”, Mak rode on the opportunity and launched various souvenir items, such as keychains, folders, reusable shopping bags, etc. Many customers would like to customize unique signboards by having special messages or buzz words written on them, which bring smiles on others’ faces.

### Passing on the legacy of the red minibus culture

“Red minibuses” have been part of the lives of Hong Kong people for 50 years. Mak has been actively collecting old signboards in recent years, but he only managed to find a few dozens. Mak is running minibus-

themed workshops from time to time. In addition to a brief overview of the history of red minibuses, he also demonstrates how to write the signboards and invites participants to try it out themselves. Earlier on, a publisher approached him to discuss a book about the history of “red minibuses”; there was also an organization proposing to crowdsource and turn his “red minibus font” into a computer font. Hopefully, the “red minibus culture” may be brought to a wider audience.

Despite all his hard work, Mak believes that red minibuses would fade out from history after 60 years of operation. Mak, who has also turned 60 himself, remarked lightly, “My business will also come to its end someday, but I do hope someone with the aspiration is willing to take over.” He understands that it would not be easy to find a successor who is both interested in the history of minibuses and able to master the style of the “red minibus font”. That is why he wishes to break these into two parts and pass them on. 



## 新會員介紹

### Introduction of New Members

#### 華融國際金融控股有限公司 Hua Rong International Financial Holdings Limited

蔡璟小姐 Ms Candice CAI

董事總經理 Managing Director

投資及資產管理  
Investment & Asset Management

☎ 5180-2191

#### 駿驥首飾廠有限公司 Front Top Jewelry Manufacturer Limited

周駿達先生 Mr Danny CHAU Chun-tat

董事總經理 Managing Director

珠寶出入口批發  
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#### 富卓國際顧問有限公司 Fabulous International Consultancy Limited

張卓敏小姐 Ms Cherry CHEUNG

董事總經理 Managing Director

新股上市、路演、媒體培訓  
IPO Communications、Roadshow Services & Media Training

☎ 3547-2903    🌐 <http://www.fabulous-intl.com>

#### 希仕廷律師行 Hastings & Co

張健俊先生 Mr David CHEUNG Kin-chun

合夥人 Partner

法律服務  
Legal Services

☎ 2533-6613    ✉ [ckc@hastings-hk.com](mailto:ckc@hastings-hk.com)

#### ASB 生物柴油 ( 香港 ) 有限公司 ASB Biodiesel (Hong Kong) Limited

張少明先生 Mr CHEUNG Siu-ming

行政總裁 CEO

公司以廢棄油脂，尤其是地溝油作為原料，生產生物柴油  
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#### 新華傳媒集團有限公司 Sun Wah Media Holdings Limited

蔡頌思小姐 Ms Jocelyn CHOI Zung-sze

董事 Director

電影和電視製作、影視發行、電影院及媒體策劃  
Operate Film and TV Production Facilities and Distribution  
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**鍾智斌先生 Mr Peter JUNG**

**執行董事 Executive Director**

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Event & Exhibition Design, Production & Management

☎ 8108-8872    🌐 <http://www.milton-exhibits.com>

**達豐地質儀器有限公司**  
**Devoni GI Limited**

**金冠忠先生 Mr Jeff KAM**

**董事 Director**

土地勘探工程及地質儀器安裝與監測  
Ground Investigation & Geotechnical Instrumentation

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**達利貿易有限公司**  
**Well Harvest Trading Limited**

**江大川先生 Mr Thomas KONG Tai-chuen**

**總經理 General Manager**

貿易  
Trading

☎ 2543-4689    🌐 <http://www.cockatoo.cn>

**簡易信貸有限公司**  
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**郭敦威先生 Mr Stephen KWOK**

**董事總經理 Managing Director**

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**Gold Peace Holdings Limited**

**羅偉平女士 Ms LAW Wai-ping**

**董事 Director**

投資、地產  
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☎ 9203-2195 / 2728-1783    ✉ [hfpac1@hotmail.com](mailto:hfpac1@hotmail.com)

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**Auscan Visa Migration Consultancy Ltd**

**梁婉卿女士 Ms Shirley LEUNG**

**董事總經理 Managing Director**

移民、投資顧問  
Migration and Investment Consultant

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**馬竣耀先生 Mr MA Chun-yiu**

**總經理 General Manager**

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**董事 Director**

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**香港通用航運有限公司**  
**GMT Shipping (HK) Limited**

**顏昭鏞先生 Mr Steve NGAN Chiu-yung**

**行政總裁 CEO**

物流 – 船代、清關、內陸運輸及貨櫃堆場、船隻經營者  
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**彭馥芳女士 Ms PANG Fuk-fong**

**董事 Director**

物業投資  
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**韓潤榮律師樓**  
**Hon & Co, Solicitors & Notaries**

**冼翠儀女士 Ms Abby SIN Chui-yi**

**合夥人 Partner**

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董事長 Director

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**Woo Lee Fruit & Vegetable Co Ltd**

葉樹彬先生 Mr YIP Shu-bun

市場經理 Marketing Manager

出入口貿易

Import & Export Trading

☎ 9470-0018    ✉ [wingyip@woolee.com.hk](mailto:wingyip@woolee.com.hk)

**恒亮照明有限公司**

**Brilliant Lighting Ltd**

曾維亮先生 Mr TSANG Wai-leung

董事長 Director

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**Tony Yuen & Co**

袁達堂先生 Mr Tony YUEN

主管律師 Principal

律師事務所

Law Firm

☎ 3168-1335    🔗 <http://www.tonyyuen.com>

**元大證券(香港)有限公司**

**Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Company Limited**

尹紅霞女士 Ms Cindy WAN Hung-ha

副總裁 Vice President

證券交易業務

Securities Trading Services

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**煜新控股有限公司**

**Yorkshine Holdings Limited**

朱軍先生 Mr ZHU Jun

執行主席兼執行董事

Executive Chairman & Executive Director

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**Wong Sun Hing Ltd**

王漢杰先生 Mr Frankie WONG

副總經理 Deputy General Manager

紡織、地產

Apparel, Textile and Properties

☎ 2959-9628

**資本策略地產有限公司**

**CSI Properties Limited**

楊鍵倫先生 Mr YEUNG Kin-lun

Research & Investment Manager

Real estate development and investment

☎ 9230-0943

按英文姓氏排序

In alphabetical order of family names



# 宴賀榮獲授勳及 獲委任太平紳士成員

## Dinner Reception for Recipients of Honours and JP Title

**本**會設宴祝賀2017年度大紫荊勳賢，以及榮獲各類勳章及太平紳士銜頭之成員。應邀出席嘉賓包括大紫荊勳賢史美倫、葉國謙、會員羅康瑞，榮獲金紫荊星章的會董黃定光、會員吳良好、馬豪輝及張志剛，銀紫荊星章的常董胡曉明、會董雷添良及會員黎時媛，銅紫荊星章的會員史立德及葛珮帆，榮譽勳章的會員王文漢、管胡金愛及盧懿杏，行政長官社區服務獎狀的會員簡植航，以及獲委任為太平紳士的副會長曾智明，常董鍾偉平及蔡關穎琴，會員伍穎梅及羅德慧。

自回歸以來，獲行政長官頒授勳銜及委任為太平紳士的本會成員合633人次，足見特區政府對本會成員長期服務社會所作之貢獻予以肯定。(24/8) 🍷







and **Member Lai Sze-nuen**, recipients of the Silver Bauhinia Star; **Members Shi Lop-tak and Elizabeth Quat**, recipients of the Bronze Bauhinia Star; **Members Frederick Wong, Agnes Koon and Lo Yee-hang**, recipients of Medal of Honour; **Member Kan Chik-hong**, recipient of Chief Executive's Commendation for Community Service; **Vice-chairman Ricky Tsang, Standing Committee Members Chung Wai-ping and Janice Choi, Members Winnie Ng and Alexandra Lo**, appointees of Justice of the Peace.

A dinner reception was hosted in honour of CGCC members who was awarded with Grand Bauhinia Medal and various honours or appointed Justice of Peace in 2017. Among the guests were: **Laura Shih, Ip Kwok-him and Member Vincent Lo**, recipients of the Grand Bauhinia Medal; **Committee Member Wong Ting-kwong, Members Ng Leung-ho, Ma Ho-fai and Cheung Chi-kong**, recipients of the Gold Bauhinia Star; **Standing Committee Member Herman Hu, Committee Member Tim Lui**

Since the inception of the HKSAR Government's Honours System, the Chamber's members have been awarded for 633 times in recognition of their long services and active participation in the social affairs. (24/8) 🔄





## 2017年周年會員大會 Annual General Meeting 2017



**本**會上月舉行周年會員大會，會長蔡冠深，副會長袁武、林樹哲、曾智明、王國強、劉鐵成、王惠貞、李應生及楊華勇，以及會董、會員逾百人出席。

蔡冠深致辭時表示，環球經濟逐步回穩，加上國家全面推進“一帶一路”和“粵港澳大灣區”等規劃發展，為香港經濟以至整個東亞區域發展帶來前所未有的新機遇。他透露，本會將於年底舉辦“中總一帶一路續FUN遊”，透過美食、表演、文化交流等，讓市民了解“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區的文化。對於粵港澳大灣區發展，中總亦提出不少建議，包括透過適當的政策協調，鼓勵三地企業加強合作。他強調，香港只有發展經濟，才能創造就業和推動民生發展。本會將積極推動工商各界與新一屆政府加強合作，應對環球政經局勢帶來的挑戰，協助工商企業拓展新機遇。

大會上，常務副會長袁武簡報過去一年的會務概況，並通過2016年度決算案及續聘德勤·關黃陳方會計師行為本會2018年度註冊會計師等決議案。(7/8) 📍

Last month, the Chamber held its Annual General Meeting, which was attended over 100 members including **Chairman Jonathan Choi, Vice-chairmen Yuen Mo, Lam Shu-chit, Ricky Tsang, Wong Kwok-keung, Brandon Liu, Connie Wong, Tommy Li and Johnny Yu**, as well as the Chamber's Committee Members and members.

In his speech, Choi stated that the gradual stabilization of the global economy, coupled with the Mainland's "Belt and Road Initiative" and the construction of the "Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Greater Bay Area", have brought unprecedented new opportunities to both Hong Kong and the entire East Asia. The Chamber is going to organize a "CGCC Belt and Road Fest" cultural activity to foster the citizens' understanding on the related countries and regions. For development of the Greater Bay Area, the Chamber has also given various suggestions, including the enhancement of mutual cooperation within the three regions through appropriate policy arrangements. He emphasized that economic development is crucial to Hong Kong as it creates jobs and improves people's livelihood. The Chamber will join hands with the new government to cope with challenges and explore new opportunities for the business and industrial community.

At the AGM, Executive Vice-chairman Yuen Mo gave a brief on the Chamber's affairs over the past year. The final accounts for 2016 and the resolutions on the reappointment of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu as the Chamber's Auditor for 2018 were also passed at the meeting. (7/8) 📍





高峰(右) Gao Feng (right)

## 考察雲南 促進合作 Visiting Yunnan for Enhancing Cooperation



本會早前由會長蔡冠深、副會長王惠貞及李應生等率領考察團赴雲南考察，先後到訪昆明市、普洱市、紅河哈尼彝族自治州等地，探討雲南在中國與東盟經貿合作及在“一帶一路”戰略下，滇港如何發揮各自優勢，促進兩地經貿合作。

考察團一行拜訪雲南省副省長高峰，會面期間他表示希望中總會員及香港企業家把握合作機遇，深入發掘雲南的民族文​​化，推動雲南特色產品、民族文化走向世界。考察團亦先後與昆明市長王喜良、常務副市長保建彬，普洱市市委書記衛星、市長楊照輝，紅河州政協主席聶明、副州長賀德銀等領導會面交流。團員並參觀了昆明及普洱的製藥、茶葉及咖啡企業、特色農產品公司等，並實地考察紅河州河口縣的中越跨境經濟合作區及口岸情況。

在昆明期間，考察團並出席“雲南—東盟商企合作委員會”成立揭牌儀式，蔡冠深獲雲南省政府委任為該委員會主席。(11-16/8) 📍





led by the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi, Vice-chairmen Connie Wong and Tommy Li, the Chamber organized a study tour to Kunming, Pu'er and Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan, for enhancing cooperation under the cooperation between ASEAN and China and the "Belt and Road Initiatives".

The delegation met with **Vice-governor of Yunnan Gao Feng**. He hoped that the CGCC members and Hong Kong entrepreneurs will be able to have better understanding on Yunnan's culture and products in order to spread them worldwide. The delegation also met with **Mayor of Kunming Wang Xiliang, Executive Deputy Mayor Bao Jianbin, CPC Municipal Committee Secretary of Pu'er Wei Xing, Mayor Yang Zhaohui, Chairman of the CPPCC of Honghe Nie Ming, Deputy Governor He Deyin**. The delegation also visited the enterprises of pharmacy, tea, coffee and special agricultural products. A survey in Hekou County was conducted by the delegation as well. They studied the cross-border economic cooperation zone and the port there.

During the time in Kunming, the delegation participated the establishing ceremony of "Yunnan-ASEAN Business Cooperation Association". Choi was appointed as the Chairman of the Association. (11-16/8) 🌀








## 少年太空人滿載而歸 Fruitful Astronaut Training for Youth

**本**會連續九年獨家贊助，與康樂及文化事務署、中國航天員科研訓練中心及酒泉衛星發射中心合辦的“少年太空人體驗營”。30位本地中學生獲挑選前往北京及酒泉，順利完成八天體驗營，期間參觀內地主要航天及天文設施，包括北京航天城及國家天文台觀測站等。學生亦獲授基本太空科學和航天科技知識，並親

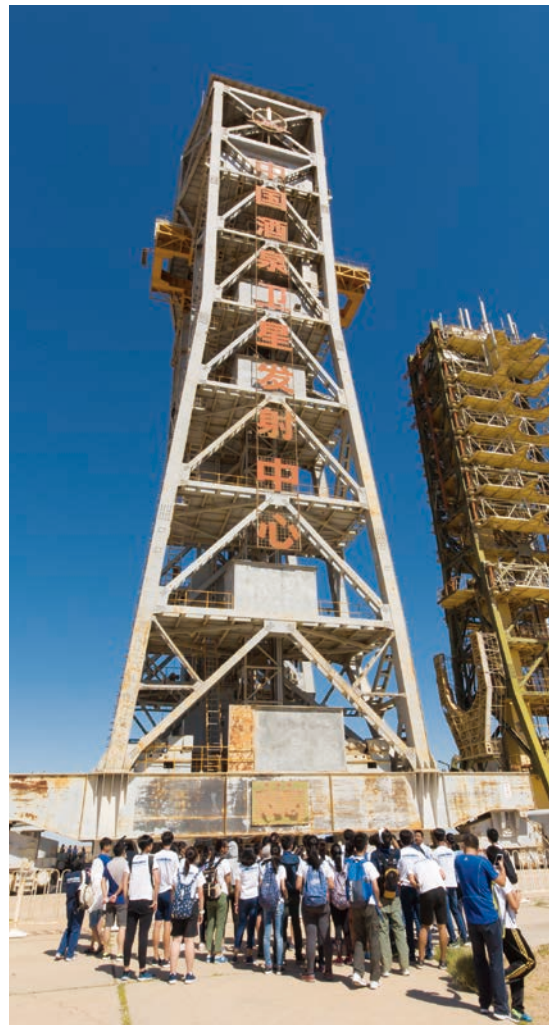
身體驗太空人正規訓練，包括穿着航天服、心理適應、逃逸救生和血液重新分佈訓練等。而最讓學生感到興奮的，則莫過於與首位進入太空的國家航天員楊利偉會面，讓他們獲益良多。體驗營歸來後，學生於本會禮堂分享所見所聞，**本會副會長曾智明**代表出席並於儀式上致辭。(28/7-4/8, 16/8) 







For the ninth year in a row, the Chamber solely sponsored and jointly organized the Young Astronaut Training Camp with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the China Astronaut Research and Training Center and the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center. 30 students from local secondary schools were selected to head to Beijing and Jiuquan for an 8-day training camp. During their journey, they visited national space facilities including the Beijing Aerospace Command and Control Center as well as the National Astronomical Observatories. Students were also excited to undergo astronaut training including donning and taking off a spacesuit, psychological training, escape and survival training and blood redistribution adaptability training. Among all, the most fascinating experience would certainly be the meeting with Yang Liwei, the first Chinese astronaut sent into space ever. As a conclusion of their journey, the participants shared experience in the Chamber's Hall. **The Chamber's Vice-chairman Ricky Tsang** participated the sharing session and delivered a speech. (28/7-4/8, 16/8) 📍







## 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

1. 四川省省長尹力（左）（22/8）  
Yin Li (left), Governor of Sichuan Province
2. 吉林省政協副主席王爾智（左五）（17/8）  
Wang Erzhi (fifth from left), Vice-Chairman of CPPCC Jilin Committee
3. 廣州市工商聯主席袁志敏（左）（3/8）  
Yuan Zhimin (left), Chairman of Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce
4. 荊州市副市長向斌（右三）（17/8）  
Xiang Bin (third from right), Deputy Mayor of Jingzhou
5. 內蒙古自治區商務廳副廳長李俊（右四）（8/8）  
Li Jun (fourth from right), Deputy Director of Foreign Investment Administrative Office of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
6. 廣西商務廳港澳台處處長張思琦（左六）（16/8）  
Zhang Siqi (sixth from left), Director of Division of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan Affairs of Bureau of Commerce of Guangxi





7. 江蘇省港澳辦副調研員陸明祥（右四）（22/8）  
Lu Mingxiang (fourth from right), Vice Consultant of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Government of Jiangsu Province

8. 珠海市投資促進中心副主任羅婉芬（左二）（17/8）  
Luo Wanfen (second from left), Deputy Director of Zhuhai Municipal Board for International Investment

9. 智利商務專員 Cristian Prado（中）（14/8）  
Cristian Prado (middle), Trade Commissioner of Chile

10. 歐洲對外貿易協會總幹事 Christian Ewert（右二）（2/8）  
Christian Ewert (second from right), Director General of Foreign Trade Association





## 會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 青年委員會聯同五家工商青年團體合辦專題午餐會，邀請政務司司長張建宗闡述新一屆政府對青年政策的願景。(7/8)

Young Executives' Committee co-organized a luncheon with five youth industrial and commercial organizations. **Chief Secretary Matthew Cheung** was invited to share the new government's youth policy.

2. 教育資助委員會應邀參觀香港浸會大學，先後到訪傳理學院、電影學院及中醫藥學院，促進交流。(31/8)

Education Funding Committee organized a tour to Hong Kong Baptist University. They visited the School of Communication, the School of Chinese Medicine and the Academy of Film.

3. 港島東聯絡處舉辦午餐講座，邀請委員、脊骨神經科醫生吳慕德介紹“低頭族”常見問題及預防治療方法。(24/8)

**Committee Member and Chiropractic Specialist Sophia Ng** was invited as the guest speaker to the luncheon organized by the Island East District Liaison Committee. She talked about the risk, prevention and cure of phubbing.

