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希臘債務問題露曙光 A Gleam of Hope for Greek Debt Crisis

“一帶一路”鑄就港新雙贏新局面
“One Belt and One Road”
Creates New Win-Win Advantage for
Hong Kong and Singapore

物聯網打造企業的智能資產
Internet of Things Creates Smart
Assets for Enterprises



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出版人 Publisher

香港中華總商會 (於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司)
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特約供稿 Article Contributor:

灼見名家傳媒有限公司 Master Insight Media Limited

廣告查詢 Advertising Enquiry:

(852) 2525-6385 ext.64

承印人 Printed by:

奧華印刷設計公司 Ora Printing & Design Centre

地址 Address:

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

售價 Price: HK\$20



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孕育創意創新發展平台

NURTURING A PLATFORM FOR CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT

隨着社會不斷進步，科技應用與產業創新已成為促進經濟持續發展不可或缺的元素。香港在這方面亦必須注入新思維和新觀念，以適應全球知識型經濟快速發展的步伐，特別是在培育年青人的創意創新發展方面投放更多資源，為經濟和產業邁向高增值和創新發展做好準備。

香港科技與創新發展大有可為

近年，內地積極推進“一帶一路”、“互聯網+”和“中國製造2025”等戰略規劃，對內地、大中華市場以至亞洲地區的科技與產業創新均帶來裨益。本會聯同兩岸四地三家商會在上月舉辦“海峽兩岸暨港澳經貿論壇”，與會講者均認同兩岸四地應積極發揮本身在科技與創新發展的獨特優勢，配合共同擁有的中華文化傳統和經驗，結合互聯網、電子商貿、創新技術等力量，攜手在科技創新領域開拓龐大發展商機。

事實上，香港在推動創意創新發展亦有本身的長處。根據《2014全球創新指數報告》，香港在全球排名第10位，是唯一打入全球十大的中國城市。香港作為國際主要金融和資產管理中心，在吸引項目投資和融資安排方面可提供廣泛支援；此外，本港院校的科研發展基礎實力不弱，配合香港完善基建配套和健全法制，加上人流、物流、信息流均可自由流動，為香港拓展科技與創新產業發展提供有利基礎和條件。

我們認為，香港既擁有促進科技與創意創新發展的基本元素和配套支援，同時亦面向內地、大中華以至亞洲地區龐大的市場需求，目前欠缺的是一個能有效將香港各項優勢相互連結的平台。中總相信，特區政府致力倡議成立的創新及科技局能發揮相關功能，積極推動本港產、官、學、研多方交流合作，統籌政策資源和提供產業支援措施，並協助本

港科研與創新成果商品化和產業化，進一步開拓內地與海外龐大的發展商機。

擴闊年輕人創新思維與視野

人才培育更是推動科技與創意創新發展的關鍵。本港年青人擁有無限創意創新和創造力，只要有適當引導和協助，必定能一展所長，為香港經濟和產業邁向高增值和創新發展作出貢獻。

事實上，特區政府一直致力推動本港年輕人積極擴闊視野，提升創意創新思維。例如，施政報告提出“香港卓越獎學金計劃”，資助香港學生負笈海外著名大學選修不同學科，期望學成後把知識回饋香港。財政預算案亦向“創意智優計劃”再注資四億元，為創意產業提供培育課程，並資助本地創意人才赴海外交流實習。

中總十分認同特區政府對培育青年發展的理念。我們多年來亦不遺餘力，透過贊助“大學生交流實習計劃”、“工商體驗遊學團”、“少年太空人體驗營”等活動，鼓勵青年人進一步認識和了解國家發展。今後，我們亦將積極加強兩岸四地青年人在科技與創意範疇的交流互動，例如探討與前海加強合作，在去年底成立的“前海深港青年夢工場”發展基礎上，進一步為彼此青少年發展提供更具體的培訓計劃，攜手培育具創意創新意念的青年人，並為促進長遠創意創新發展孕育交流互動平台。📍

“香港既擁有促進科技與創意創新發展的基本元素和配套支援，同時亦面向內地、大中華以至亞洲地區龐大的市場需求。

Hong Kong not only has the fundamental elements and support services for promoting the development of technology, innovation and creativity, but also is oriented towards the huge markets of the Mainland, Greater China and Asia.”

As society advances, technology applications and industrial innovations have become indispensable components in promoting sustainable economic development. In this regard, Hong Kong must inject new ways of thinking and new concepts to adapt to the rapidly developing global knowledge-based economy. Specifically, Hong Kong has to invest more resources in fostering the development of creativity and innovation among our young people in order to prepare for our economy and industries to move towards a high value-added and innovative development.

Prosperous Future for Hong Kong's Technology and Innovation Development

In recent years, the Mainland has been actively advancing its “One Belt and One Road”, “Internet+” and “Made in China 2025” strategic initiatives, which will boost the development of technology and industrial innovation in the Mainland, Greater China and Asia. Last month, the Chamber co-hosted the “Cross-Strait, Hong Kong and Macau Business Forum” with three chambers of commerce from the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. Speakers at the forum all agreed that the four places across the strait should use their unique relevant advantages proactively to tap the huge business opportunities in the fields of technology and innovation. This can be realised by capitalising on their shared Chinese culture, tradition and experience together with the support of the Internet, e-commerce and innovative technology.

In fact, Hong Kong has its own strengths in promoting the development of creativity and innovation. Hong Kong was ranked 10th in the *Global Innovation Index 2014* survey, and was the only Chinese city in the top 10. As a major international financial and asset management centre, Hong Kong can provide extensive support to attract project investments and financing arrangements. Furthermore, Hong Kong's institutes and schools have strong foundation in research and development. With the support of Hong Kong's complete infrastructure facilities and sound rule of law, and coupled with the free movement of people, goods and information, they can provide a favourable foundation and conditions for Hong Kong's development of technology and innovation industries.


In our view, Hong Kong not only has the fundamental elements and support services for promoting the development of technology, innovation and creativity, but also is oriented towards the huge markets of the Mainland, Greater China and Asia. What it currently lacks is a platform to effectively interconnect its various strengths. The Chamber believes the Innovation and Technology Bureau,

an initiative of the HKSAR Government, is able to perform the relevant functions to actively promote multilateral exchanges and cooperation among Hong Kong's industries, government bodies, academia and research institutes. It can coordinate policy resources, provide industrial support measures, and assist in the commercialisation and industrialisation of Hong Kong's R&D and innovation achievements to further tap the huge business opportunities overseas and in the Mainland.

Broadening Young People's Innovative Thinking and Horizon

Nurturing talents is the key to promote the development of technology, innovation and creativity. Hong Kong's young people have boundless innovation and creativity. As long as there is proper guidance and assistance, they will certainly be able to realise their talents to contribute to moving Hong Kong's economy and industries towards a high value-added and innovative development.

In fact, the HKSAR Government has always focused on encouraging Hong Kong's young people to actively broaden their horizons and to enhance their abilities to think creatively. For example, the “Hong Kong Scholarship for Excellence Scheme”, an initiative announced in its Policy Address, will provide financial support for local students to pursue studies in world renowned universities outside Hong Kong, with a view to equipping them with the knowledge to contribute to Hong Kong upon graduation. In addition, the Budget injected another HK\$400 million into the “CreateSmart Initiative” to provide development programmes for the creative industries and funding for local creative talents to go overseas for exchange and internship.

The Chamber fully agrees with the HKSAR Government's philosophy of fostering youth development. Over the years, we have spared no effort in encouraging young people to acquire a deeper awareness and understanding of the country's development by sponsoring activities such as the “Internship and Exchange Program for Tertiary Students”, “Business Study Tour for Students” and “Young Astronaut Training Camp”. Going forward, we will also actively strengthen interaction among the young people in the four places in the areas of technology and innovation, e.g. exploring ways to strengthen cooperation with Qianhai. Based on the development of the “Qianhai-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Youth Dream Factory” established late last year, we will provide more specific training programmes for the development of young people from the four places, jointly nurture those who have creative and innovative ideas, and develop an interaction platform for promoting the long-term development of creativity and innovation. 



“一帶一路”
鑄就港新雙贏新局面
“One Belt and One Road”
Creates New Win-Win Advantage for
Hong Kong and Singapore

香港是世界進入中國市場的“南大門”，具有背靠祖國、連通中外的獨特優勢；新加坡躋身東盟經濟體的中流砥柱，融合多元文化等軟實力。因應中國“一帶一路”區域合作及香港與東盟的自貿協定談判，港新兩地應攜手把握機遇，發揮各自優勢，打造雙贏局面。

In the wake of China's "One Belt and One Road" regional cooperation blueprint and Hong Kong's free trade discussions with ASEAN, Hong Kong and Singapore should join hands to ride this wave and realize economic win-win situation.



林鄭月娥 Carrie Lam



張思樂 Teo Ser Luck

林鄭月娥：“一帶一路”惠及港新合作

國際社會常把香港與新加坡作比較，香港特別行政區政務司司長林鄭月娥強調，兩地之間的競爭更能激發無盡的合作空間。事實上，香港與新加坡的經貿合作源遠流長。林鄭月娥援引數據印證，兩地經貿往來已取得巨大成功且前景光明，2014年香港與新加坡已互為對方第五大貿易夥伴。

不僅如此，雙方在彼此的投資活動亦見活躍，林鄭月娥認為這主要歸功於

雙方的互信，並不遺餘力促進貿易便利化，“香港與新加坡同為國際金融中心，社會法治健全、人才匯聚，通訊及物流等產業都在世界名列前茅，這些都是兩地合作的有利基礎。”

當前國家正積極推動“一帶一路”區域合作，林鄭月娥坦言，此舉對香港、新加坡以至整個東盟地區將帶來龐大合作機遇。她指出，“一帶一路”有助提升內地與全球的聯繫，帶動沿線相關國家及地區的經濟、政治及文化發展，“相信香港與東盟的專業及金融服務界定可作出貢獻，而且豐厚回報可期。”

香港優勢在於“一國兩制”

因應未來發展機遇，林鄭月娥指出香港具有諸多優勢。例如，香港連續21年獲評選為全球最自由的經濟體，不僅如此，香港營商制度規範，遵循國際慣例辦事，稅率低廉，政府廉潔奉公等。但她強調，除了上述優勢之外，香港最大的優勢便是“一國兩制”。

她舉例說，香港可擔當連接內地及海外市場“超級聯繫人”的角色，為香港帶來其他經濟體皆無可比擬的經濟發展和營商機會。近年內地與香港簽

署的 CEPA 協議、今年3月正式實施的《廣東協議》更是為香港的服務貿易帶來龐大的發展契機。林鄭月娥續指，在國家的支持下，香港亦是全球最大的離岸人民幣中心，去年開通的“滬港通”及即將實施的“深港通”讓更多海外投資者借助香港踏足內地資本市場，進一步鞏固香港作為中國的“國際金融中心”地位。

應對共同挑戰

香港與新加坡不僅優勢相近，兩地同時面對土地資源有限、人口規模細小、自然資源匱乏等挑戰。林鄭月娥坦言，“雖然面臨同樣的發展障礙，但在解決房屋問題及緩解勞動力不足等方面，新加坡確實比香港做得好。”

具體而言，新加坡的“組屋政策”最為人津津樂道，成就“全民皆業主，人人有其屋”的和諧社會。針對勞動人口萎縮、人口老齡化及出生率低等情況，新加坡果斷大量輸入外勞，緩解勞工短缺。林鄭月娥表示，香港期望從新加坡的發展模式有所啟發，如特區政府已明確設定不同時期的土地

政策，想方設法增加土地供應，切實解決住房問題，亦致力檢討及提升人口政策，積極吸引更多具有高等教育背景及國際工作經驗的人才來港發展。

張思樂：新港彼此借鏡邁向共榮

新加坡與香港互相競爭、比較的議題似乎從未停止過，新加坡貿工部政務部長張思樂對此卻持有不同看法。因應全球經濟形勢不斷變化，新加坡與香港正同時面對世界其他經濟體的競爭，更凸顯新港構建更為緊密經貿夥伴關係的迫切性，他認為競爭不應着眼於港新之間，更應放眼全球。張思樂感坦言，“只有當香港成功，新加坡及其他東盟國家才能成功，我們必須攜手邁向共榮，缺一不可。”

他續指，新加坡與香港現時已成功構建緊密且互補的經貿關係。過去十年，兩地貿易總額增長超過40%，新加坡已成為香港在東盟地區的主要貿易夥伴。適逢東盟與香港正就自由貿易協定進行談判，張思樂預期，自貿協定達成之後將進一步加深並刺激香港與東盟之間的貿易與投資活動。

中小企應加強合作

中小企是香港經濟的重要組成部分，新加坡政府亦同樣重視當地中小企的發展。張思樂指出，推動新加坡中小企的發展已提升至國家議程，對於該國的經濟發展至關重要。此外，中小企還有助穩定就業市場，新加坡中小企業聘請的員工總數便佔整個勞動力市場的70%。

他補充道，香港積極扶持初創企業尤其值得新加坡學習。新加坡與香港分別作為東盟地區及中國的“大門”，兩地的中小企合作空間廣闊，更應多加交流。他舉例說，香港的中小企可善用新加坡在東盟市場營商的專業知識與成熟經驗；而新加坡企業也在香港設立公司，透過香港與內地的緊密經貿關係，成功打入廣闊的大中華市場。

東盟潛力巨大

隨着世界經濟發展重心逐漸東移，東盟的經濟發展潛力亦不容小覷。張思樂援引數據指出，作為擁有6.2億人口的發展中市場，2013年東盟在整個亞洲 GDP 排名第三，合計2.3萬億美元。預計至2030年，東盟蓬勃發展的中產階層將佔據全球中產階級消費的59%。張思樂認為，這將使東盟最終



香港從新加坡的發展模式得到啟發。
Hong Kong get inspiration from
Singapore's development model.



香港及新加坡中小企應加強合作聯繫。
SMEs of Hong Kong and Singapore should enhance collaboration and connection.

新華社 Xinhua

成為以需求為導向的市場，並且在區域內衍生大量以消費者為核心的經濟活動。

張思樂指出，東盟同時正朝着建設統一市場的方向而努力。他相信，隨着東盟經濟共同體成立，區域未來有望達成商品自由流通，減少服務貿易壁壘及有利營商興業的投資規則。新加坡與香港多年建立起來的商貿關係及人才交流都將是未來合作的寶貴基礎，可望在日益蓬勃的亞洲市場有所作為。

Carrie Lam: “One Belt and One Road” Promotes Hong Kong-Singapore Cooperation

In the international arena, comparisons are often made between Hong Kong and Singapore. **Carrie Lam, Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR**, stresses that such competition can actually create unlimited cooperation possibilities. In 2014, Hong Kong and Singapore have become one another's 5th largest trade partners.

Investment exchange is also getting active. Lam says mutual trust is a key momentum here and she will spare no effort to make trading more convenient. The mainland is now dedicating efforts to launch “One Belt and One Road” regional cooperation initiatives. This presents huge cooperation opportunities for Hong Kong, Singapore and the whole ASEAN region. She is certain the professional and financial sectors of Hong Kong and ASEAN countries can make meaningful contributions and enjoy considerable rewards.

“One Country, Two Systems” An Advantage to Hong Kong

Lam points out that Hong Kong has many advantages. For instance, Hong Kong has been ranked as the world's freest economy in the Index of Economic Freedom for 21 consecutive years. The business system is well-developed and has established high standards of international practices. Our tax rates are attractively low, and the government is honest and law-abiding. To top it all, Hong Kong has one biggest advantage — “One Country, Two Systems”.

She cites the following case as an example. Hong Kong can play the role of “super intermediary” that connects

the mainland and overseas markets. Specifically, the mainland-Hong Kong CEPA agreement and the “Agreement between the Mainland and Hong Kong on Achieving Basic Liberalization of Trade in Services in Guangdong” signed recently in March present immense development opportunities to Hong Kong's service and trading industries. Hong Kong is also the biggest offshore RMB centre in the world. The Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect introduced last year and the upcoming Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect will further strengthen Hong Kong's position as the international financial centre of China.

Rising up to Common Challenges

Hong Kong and Singapore face many common issues, such as limited land resources, small population and scarce natural resources. Lam said candidly, “With similar development constraints, Singapore has performed better than Hong Kong in meeting housing demand and assuaging labor shortage.”

In particular, Singapore's HDB housing policy is much lauded. The government has also resolutely imported large numbers of migrant workers to counter labor shortage caused by working population contraction,

aging population and low birth rates. Hong Kong hopes to get inspirations from the Singapore development model.

Teo Ser Luck: Mutual Learning Is Key to Common Prosperity for Singapore and Hong Kong

Competition and comparisons between Singapore and Hong Kong seem to be a never-ending topic. **Teo Ser Luck, Singapore Minister of State for Trade & Industry**, has an alternative view on this matter. He thinks there is urgent need for Singapore and Hong Kong to establish closer ties on the economic and trading front because both are facing competition from other world economies. Competition between Singapore and Hong Kong should not be the only focus; having a global perspective is more important.

He also indicates that Singapore and Hong Kong have already established close and inter-complementary economic and trade partnership. Noting the recent discussions

on free trade agreement between ASEAN countries and Hong Kong, he foresees that Hong Kong-ASEAN trade and investment activities will see more robust growth when the agreement is signed.

Stronger Collaboration Between SMEs

Teo points out that SME support is now on a state agenda in Singapore. It is of paramount importance to Singapore's economic development. He adds that Hong Kong's vigorous effort in aiding new businesses is a good role model for Singapore. As gateways of the ASEAN region and China respectively, Singapore and Hong Kong have extensive scopes for cooperation. For example, Hong Kong SMEs can capitalize on Singapore's professional knowledge and rich experience in doing business in ASEAN markets, while Singapore firms can set up presence in Hong Kong to access the huge Greater China market through Hong Kong's close economic and trade connections with the mainland.

Great Potentials for ASEAN

As the global economic development centre shifts east, economic growth potentials of ASEAN countries are not to be underestimated. The burgeoning ASEAN middle-class is expected to account for 59% of global middle-class consumption in 2030. Teo thinks this will eventually transform ASEAN into a demand-oriented market and give rise to numerous consumer-centered economic activities.

Teo points out that ASEAN is now working towards a unified market. He believes that with the establishment of the ASEAN economic community, the region may introduce investment rules in the future to realize free flow of commodities, reduce service or trade barriers and facilitate business operation. Business and trade partnerships as well as manpower exchange that already exist between Singapore and Hong Kong are valuable foundations for future cooperation. It is hoped that this collaborative relationship will create advantages for both sides to tap the flourishing Asia market. 🌐

希臘債務問題露曙光

A Gleam of Hope for Greek Debt Crisis

近幾個月來，希臘債務問題為環球經濟帶來不確定因素，外界不只關注歐元區的去向，更憂慮歐洲經濟滑坡會影響中國出口。究竟歐元區將何去何從？香港的經濟會否受到影響？港商能從中找到什麼商機？

In recent months, the Greek debt crisis has led to uncertainties for the global economy. The rest of the world is not only concerned about the fate of the Eurozone, but also worried that the European economic downturn will affect China's exports. Where will the Eurozone go from here? Will Hong Kong's economy be affected? Are there any opportunities for Hong Kong businesses?





梁兆基 George Leung



陳爽 Chen Shuang



莊太量 Terence Chong

梁兆基：影響有限 銀行早有部署

前，希臘與歐元區眾領袖已達成多項共識，歐洲局勢隨之緩和。再者，當地債務問題經已擾攘多年，所欠貸款大都轉移至國際債權人身上，即使來年希臘無力償還債務，甚至脫離歐元區，亦不會對整體經濟帶來重大衝擊。匯豐銀行亞太區顧問梁兆基表示，自從2010年歐元區國家和國際貨幣基金組織向希臘提供第一輪紓困措施後，銀行業界已開始評估希臘一旦脫歐的影響。

債權人勢將討回欠債

然而，梁兆基指出，若希臘當真脫離歐元區，仍會對歐洲帶來相當影響。“從債權人角度來看，一旦希臘脫歐，其高達3,000多億歐元的債務便告銷帳，造成龐大損失。”他形容，歐元區眾政府的角色如同一般銀行，縱然調配充足撥備，始終希望盡可能收回欠債；歐洲各國亦須向納稅人負責，追討向希臘借出的款項。“這是政治方面的壓力。多個民調顯示，大部分德國市民都對希臘反感，不滿目前的紓困協議，更希望希臘退出歐元區。”

然而，梁兆基相信，若希臘真的退出歐元區，歐盟除了面臨經濟損失，亦需承受政治風險。“希臘貴為已發展

國家，加入歐元區前還好端端的，現在搞不好會以‘第三世界’的姿態脫離歐元區，這會讓其他有意加盟的國家卻步，窒礙歐元區的擴展步伐。”簡而言之，歐元區眾領袖不會希望希臘脫歐，以免承受更大的經濟及政治損失。

減免債務的利害得失

8月上旬，國際貨幣基金組織要求各國減免希臘債務，指希臘無可能全數償還欠款；但德國等債權國卻表示反對，認為減免債務非上策。梁兆基認為，國際貨幣基金組織與德國為首的一眾債權國，雙方可謂各有道理。“國際貨幣基金組織的提議，較貼近希臘當前的處境。以當地國內生產總值增長而言，即使奉行相當有效的緊縮政策，亦無望還清所有欠債；而德國拒絕減免債務亦有其理據，因為若開了希臘這個先例，恐怕其他債務國，如葡萄牙、西班牙、冰島等，日後都會要求同樣待遇，形成更長遠的潛在風險。”

希臘能否獲批債務減免，對國內市民尤為重要，因為緊縮政策的實施幅度，會直接影響市民的生活水平。事實上，現任左翼政府得以上台，很大程度是由於當地市民對緊縮政策漸生不滿，渴望新政府能於談判桌上尋求突破，改善希臘多年來的困境。

可待時機復甦

梁兆基形容，希臘就如一名病危的患者，在瀕臨死亡之際，獲得一輪又一輪救助，像是依靠自動體外心臟去顫器維持心臟跳動一般。“雖然此舉只能治標，不可治本，但能拖延時間，讓希臘市民慢慢接受緊縮政策，也讓債權國居民的態度逐漸軟化。”他又指，希臘如要改善現況，很可能要靠環球經濟回暖才可成事。“所以救助方案有其用處，讓希臘的問題有望拖延至環球經濟復甦，不致馬上死亡。”

政治終究無法凌駕經濟

梁兆基形容，從希臘問題中得到的啟示，是政治力量難以凌駕經濟力量：“縱然希臘人民選了極左政治內閣上台，更透過公投向歐洲展示了他們的政治取向，但最終仍要接受嚴峻的救助方案。他們面對的是極龐大的經濟問題。”他認為，這道理放諸香港同樣受用，值得港人引以為鑑。

陳爽：希臘可成為跨越 東西方的物流中心

希臘財政部長察卡洛托斯日前表示，國有資產私有化的具體操作，已列為談判重點之一。縱使當地有聲音認為，出售國有資產是對希臘人民的侮辱，然而此舉或可紓緩雅典市政府負債累累的困境。中國光大控股執行董事兼首席執行官陳爽認為，中國企業

大可把握時機，加大在希臘乃至整個歐洲大陸的投資額度。

化身歐洲轉口港

“希臘的動蕩及歐洲經濟不景氣，使歐元計價資產價格更吸引。資產價格大幅下調，是長期投資和收購的好時機。”陳爽認為，中國企業計劃併購歐洲資產時，應考慮具潛力且能與中國產業結合者。

希臘政府坐擁多項國有資產，包括艾格納提亞高速公路、比雷埃夫斯港、塞薩洛尼基港、雅典舊機場等。其中比雷埃夫斯港是當地最大港口，兩個集裝箱碼頭由中遠太平洋管理，現正商討擴大合作空間；中飛租賃又展示了對雅典空港中心的興趣，似乎中資企業都對希臘的港口產業情有獨鍾。陳爽指，當地的港口產業確實有其獨特吸引之處。“希臘的位置相當特別，位於歐洲東南角，是21世紀海上絲綢之路的歐洲端口，亦即‘一帶一路’規劃的一部分。”

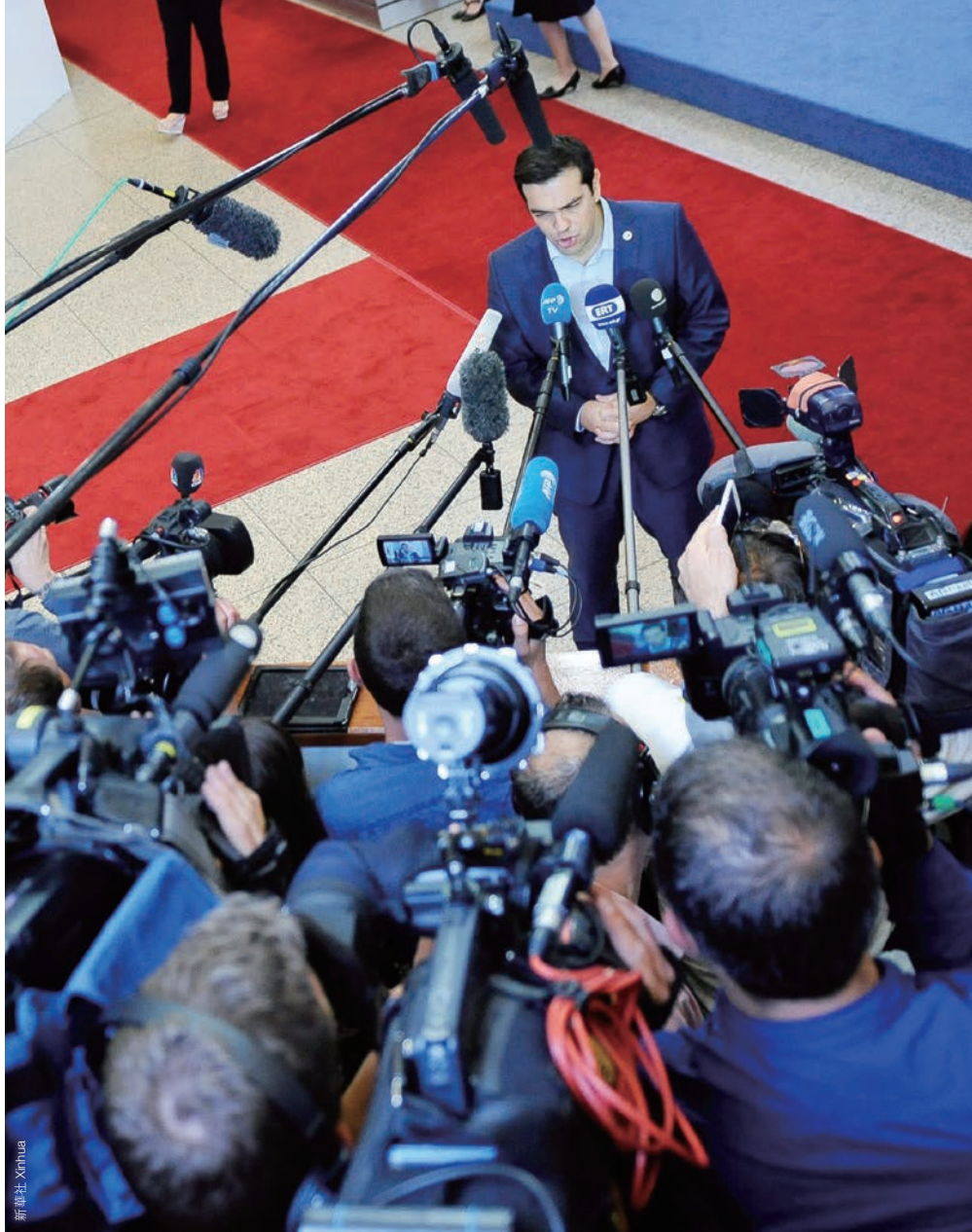
地理優勢得天獨厚

他進一步解釋，“一帶一路”不是嚴謹意義上的地理概念，理論上整個歐洲都可參與其中。希臘憑其得天獨厚的地理優勢，可與中國互惠互利，擔當國際的物流中心，向歐洲各國轉口中國產品，從中得益，帶動當地經濟。中國企業若能及早併購希臘港口資產，將來便可於轉口貿易分一杯羹。

就轉口貿易而言，土耳其的伊斯坦堡是希臘的競爭對手，該市一直是中國貨品轉口歐洲的中轉站。不過陳爽認為，希臘還是可以與之一拼。

連結非洲大市場

陳爽的目光不但遍及歐洲，更伸延至非洲的大市場。他指出，現時中國貨品如要進入非洲，大多路經法國、德國，但若希臘能擔當中商來往非洲的轉口港，必然大有所為。“這絕對是互惠互利。從希臘的角度看，雅典市政府急需資金還債；從中國的角度



新華社 Xinhua

歐元區領導人峰會終於就希臘債務問題達成協議。
Eurozone Summit finally reached an agreement on Greek debt crisis.

看，商人需要一個便利的轉口港，以開拓非洲市場。所以兩國關係是互補不足，希臘應該成為一個跨越東西方的物流中心。未來中國對歐洲、非洲的出口都會增加，大家都賺錢。”

可以預料，中國的出口市場將會對準歐洲與非洲各國，但陳爽認為，希臘不會成為中國主要出口市場。“出口是市場決定，即便中國有意，希臘的經濟疲弱，購買力也有限。”

政治爭拗終將完結

歐洲資產價格下降，為中資企業帶來商機。然而，陳爽亦特別提到投資希臘產業的風險，指企業必須仔細衡量，做好風險管理，再策劃併購希臘

資產。“投資希臘，以至整片歐洲大陸，都存在一定政治風險。譬如希臘左翼聯盟上台後，曾威脅終止中國遠洋出資的比雷埃夫斯港口私有化項目。再者，希臘經濟轉壞，企業盈利下降，違約風險增加，經濟與貨幣系統可能會受很大影響，造成企業倒閉潮，市民的消費能力亦受影響。這些風險都得考慮清楚。”

他又指出，若希臘真的脫歐，帶來的影響已經不如過往嚴重，因為現時大部分希臘國債，由歐洲政府和IMF持有，意即雅典市政府已無有力籌碼。倘若政府再次“賴債”，很可能會換來歐盟殺一儆百的後果。“但我相信，政治問題終將緩解。希臘政府

信用破產，再沒能力招來商業貸款，國債亦已是垃圾級別。她不敢貿然脫歐，因為當地終究需要資金。”

莊太量：制度根本問題未解 歐元區難以維持

今年8月，希臘就其債務問題與國際債權人經過一輪談判後，就總值850億歐元的第三輪救助協議原則上達成共識，前景似有曙光，但長遠而言，希臘能否留在歐元區還是未知之數。

香港中文大學全球經濟及金融研究所常務所長莊太量對希臘問題並不樂觀。他認為救助方案難以令該國經濟奇蹟復甦。“希臘最大的問題是公務員體系過大。”希臘公務員佔工作人口逾兩成，相較之下，多年來香港整個公營系統（包括非正式公務員）一般僅佔工作人口低於10%。莊太量指出，臃腫的公務員系統會帶來兩個問題：第一，政出多門，政府缺乏效率；第二，大量團結的公務員會形成選票政治，逼使每屆政府不斷增加福利，換取將來的選票。

統一貨幣誘使財困國家舉債度日

問題的關鍵還在於背後整個歐洲的金融體制。莊太量認為歐元區長遠難以持續。他指出，區域使用同一貨幣的前提，是不同國家的經濟狀況（包括失業率和通脹）相近。當其中一個國家經濟轉差，各國卻仍用同一貨幣，而這種貨幣的信貸評級處於高水平，財困的國家便可用相對低廉的利息借貸。“因此，歐元區財困國家負債高企是必然現象。債務成本低，誘使這些國家舉債度日。”莊太量形容，“這種機制下，愈來愈多國家加入歐元區，只會令控制區域內的波幅愈加困難，最後必然會使制度解體。”

莊太量認為希臘未來違約的機會仍高，他指出，違約意味希臘將脫離歐元區，短期內不能獲得借貸，國內經濟將因而經歷震盪。各種過渡安排，例如銀行存款、支薪系統、合約安排等，若未能妥善處理，將對國家構成災難性的影響。

違約脫歐反是好事

儘管如此，他相信違約對希臘甚至整個歐洲，實為利多於弊。他認為若希臘違約能使歐元區不至解體，這成本就相對微小，長遠來說是件好事；反而，違約對中國影響則可能較大：“因為中國往歐洲的出口，較往美國的還多。若歐元區經濟負增長，或會導致中國出口倒退，連帶香港亦受影響。”莊太量相信，到最後關頭，中國為免影響自身經濟，可能會出手拯救希臘。

開源節流 賭業是出路

只是在中國伸出援手之前，希臘的當前急務始終是縮減政府開支。莊太量形容這是一個“死結”，因為每名公務員都手持選票。若現實許可，莊太量認為裁減兩成公務員是明智選擇，因這只會開罪兩成選民（相對而言，若削減全員兩成薪金，將令整個公務員群體不滿）；一次性裁走這批公務員，亦能削弱其團隊勢力，減低日後的政策阻力，增加政府效率。此外，也應重新檢視其他福利制度，包括長俸制度等。

除了節流，開源同樣重要。莊太量提出，發展賭業或是希臘的出路。就業上升、資本流入和稅收增加，將有助改善該國經濟。他認為，建賭場需要的主要是硬件，只要給予稅務優惠，就能吸引投資者進駐，因此是可行之法。

短期對香港影響有限

財政司司長曾俊華日前曾發表網誌，指希臘問題再次提醒他，要謹守穩健的財政紀律。莊太量認為，同樣情況不會在香港發生，因香港的公務員系統相對精簡，效率遠較希臘高；而且香港奉行低稅制，可成功吸引並留住資本；還有，香港作為金融平台，有祖國在背後支撐；加上香港目前庫房充裕，沒有負債，故短期內毋須擔憂。

George Leung: Impact is Limited Impact and Banks are Well-prepared

George Leung, Advisor (Strategy & Economics) at HSBC Asia Pacific, said that since the Eurozone countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided a first round of measures to bail out Greece in 2010, the banking sector has begun to assess the impact once Greece breaks away from the Eurozone.

Creditors Are Bound to Seek Debt Recovery

However, Leung pointed out that if Greece really exits the Eurozone, it will still lead to considerable impact on Europe. The role of governments in the Eurozone is similar to that of banks in general. Even if they have made adequate provision, they will always hope to recover the debt as much as possible. European countries are also accountable to their taxpayers and will seek to recover the money they have loaned to Greece.

However, Leung believes that if Greece really exits the Eurozone, the EU will face both economic losses and political risks. Leaders in the Eurozone therefore will not want Greece to abandon the euro so that they will not be exposed to greater economic and political losses.

The Stakes of Debt Reduction

In early August, the IMF asked various countries to reduce Greece's debt, pointing out that it is impossible for Greece to fully repay its debt. However, Germany and other creditor countries objected as they believed debt reduction was not the best solution. Leung believes that there are justifications behind the views of both the IMF and the creditor countries led by Germany.

Whether Greece is granted debt relief or not is particularly important for the Greek people, because the extent of the tightening policy to be implemented will directly affect their living standards. In fact, the current left-wing government came to power largely because the local citizens were getting disgruntled with the austerity measures and wanted a new government to seek a breakthrough at the negotiating table in order to alleviate the plight that has beset Greece over the years.

Revive When the Time is Right

Leung pointed out that Greece may have to rely on a global economic rebound to improve its situation. “Therefore, the rescue package has its usefulness, as it could delay Greece's problems until the global economy recovers, thus saving it from instant collapse.”

Politics Cannot Prevail over the Economy After All

Leung said the insight he has gained from the Greek debt problem is that political strength is unlikely to override economic forces: “Even though the Greek people have elected an ultra-leftist political cabinet to take office and revealed their political orientation to Europe via a referendum, in the end they will still have to accept the tough rescue package. What they face are very huge economic problems.” In his view, this truth is also applicable to Hong Kong and the Hong Kong people should draw lessons from it.

Chen Shuang: Greece Can Be Logistics Centre Across East-West

Chen Shuang, Executive Director and Chief Executive Officer of China Everbright, believes that Chinese companies could capture the opportunity to increase investments in Greece and even the entire European continent.

Transform into Europe's Entrepot

Chen believes that when planning to acquire European assets, Chinese companies should consider those with potential to and can integrate with China's industries. The Greek Government owns several state-owned assets, including Egnatia Highway, Piraeus Port, Thessaloniki Port and the old Athens airport. Among them, Piraeus Port is the largest port in the country. It has two container terminals being managed by COSCO Pacific, and discussion on a wider cooperation is currently underway. China Aircraft Leasing has also shown interest in the Athens airport centre. It seems that Chinese companies have a soft spot for Greece's port industry. Chen noted that the local port industry does have its unique attractiveness.

Unique Geographical Advantages

He further explained that Greece, with its unique geographical advantages, can seek mutual benefits with China by serving as an international logistics centre to re-export Chinese products to other European countries, which will help stimulate its economy. If Chinese companies are able to acquire Greece's port assets early, they can take a share of the market from entrepot trade in the future.

Connecting with Africa's Market

Chen has his eyes set not only on Europe, but also the African market. He noted that currently Chinese goods mostly have to

go through France and Germany in order to enter Africa. If Greece can serve as an entrepot between China and Africa, it will certainly see tremendous benefits. It can be expected that China's exports will target European and African countries, but Chen believes Greece will not become a major export market for China. “As exports are determined by the market, even if China has the intention, Greece's economy is weak and its purchasing power is limited.”

Political Disputes Will Eventually End

Falling European asset prices are bringing opportunities for Chinese companies. Nevertheless, Chen specifically mentioned the risks associated with investing in Greece's industries and pointed out that companies must conduct careful risk assessment and risk management before planning to acquire Greek assets.

He also noted that if Greece really exits the Eurozone, the resulting impact will no longer be as serious as in the past, because most of Greece's government bonds are currently held by European governments and the IMF, which means that the Athens Municipal Government does not have powerful bargaining chips anymore. If the Government repudiates its debt again, it will likely be punished by the EU and made an example for others.

Terence Chong: Eurozone Will Be Unsustainable If Fundamental Systemic Problems Remain Unsolved

From the long-term perspective, it is still unknown whether Greece will stay in the Eurozone. **Terence Chong, Executive Director of the Institute of Global Economics and Finance at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, is not optimistic about the Greek debt problem. He believes the rescue package is unlikely to stimulate a miraculous recovery for the country's economy. He pointed out that Greece's problems lie in its bloated civil service system, which has led to the Government's lack of efficiency. A considerable number of civil servants came together to play ballot-box politics, forcing every Greek administration to keep increasing welfare in exchange for future votes.

Single Currency Lures Countries in Financial Difficulties to Rely on Borrowed Money to Survive

The crux of the matter lies in the financial system behind the entire Europe. Chong believes the Eurozone cannot be sustained

for a long time, and the chance of Greece defaulting on its debt payments in the future is still high. He pointed out that a Greek default will mean Greece leaving the Eurozone, and it will not be able to obtain loans in the short term, thus sending shockwaves to its economy. The various transitional arrangements, if not properly handled, will have a disastrous impact on the country.

Default and Exit from Eurozone May Be a Good Thing

Nevertheless, he believes that default in debt repayments will actually do more good than harm for Greece and even for the entire Europe. In his view, if Greece's default can prevent the disintegration of the Eurozone, the cost will be relatively small, and in the long run, it is a good thing. Instead, the impact of the default may be great on China. Chong believes China might bail out Greece at the last moment to avoid any impact on its own economy.

Broaden Income Sources and Cut Costs, Gambling Industry Is a Way Out

Chong believes reducing the number of civil servants by 20% is a wise choice. Laying off the civil servants in one go will also weaken their strength as a group, reduce future policy resistance, and increase government efficiency. Furthermore, it should re-examine its other welfare systems, including the pension system. In addition to cutting costs, broadening income sources is equally important. Chong suggested that developing a gambling industry may be Greece's way out. In his view, as building a casino requires mainly hardware, it will be able to attract investors just by granting tax concessions. Therefore, this is a feasible approach.

Short-term Impact on Hong Kong Is Limited

Chong believes that Greece's situation will not occur in Hong Kong, because Hong Kong's civil service system is relatively streamlined, and Hong Kong pursues a low tax regime. Moreover, it has the backing of Mainland China. Coupled with Hong Kong's currently abundant coffers and zero debt, there is no need to worry about its economy in the short term. 🔄

善用法律服務

保障商業權益

Protecting Business Interests by Making Good Use of Legal Services



隨着內地與香港貿易往來日趨緊密，如何進一步保障權益成為兩地商界關注焦點。中國國際貿易促進委員會（“貿促會”）駐港澳代表處總代表楊平安認為，港商可充分利用旗下經貿仲裁及專利商標代理等法律服務加強保障，開拓內地市場自能事半功倍。

According to **Yang Pingan, Chief Representative of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Representative Office in Hong Kong and Macau**, Hong Kong merchants can make the most of CCPIT's legal services, including economic and trade arbitration, patent and trademark agency services, to strengthen protection on their business, which would bring twice the results with half the efforts in expanding into the mainland market.



港商應盡快申請專利以確保發明獲得法律保護。
Hong Kong merchants should apply for patent as soon as possible to ensure inventions protecting by law.

據 楊平安介紹，貿促會香港代表處主要任務是加強與香港商協會的聯繫，強化調查研究及反映業界意見亦是其工作重心，力爭為在港的內資企業及香港在內地投資的企業提供優質服務。

強強聯合 服務工商

貿促會與中總向來關係密切，楊平安強調，彼此不僅辦會宗旨相近，且服務對象及工作內容亦有相似

之處，期望雙方未來能夠開展更全面合作。

為積極推進國家經貿戰略在港貫徹，特別是“一帶一路”國家戰略或CEPA的推行實施，貿促會希望能與中總加強溝通，保持暢通的交流渠道，充分利用雙方具備的優勢資源，及時反映兩地企業的意見和建議，為工商界提供適切服務。

全面落實與香港各大商會已經簽署的各項協議也是該會的重點工作。楊平安透露，他們正在籌備成立台港澳企業服務中心，將為內地與港澳台商協會及企業之間開展經貿交流，提供更有效的支援。

善用仲裁 “解憂”

提供專業規範的法律服務是貿促會重要的傳統業務。作為世界四大仲裁機構之一，該會旗下的中國國際經濟貿易仲裁委員會香港仲裁中心秘書長王文英建議港商多利用仲裁服務來解決生意糾紛。她解釋，仲裁服務與傳統“打官司”相比更具保密性，糾紛雙方的仲裁過程並不對公開，仲裁結果亦不會像法院判決一樣公佈於眾。王文英認為，此舉避免仲裁結果受傳媒報道而對公司聲譽造成負面影響。

她補充道，仲裁還具有針對性及專業性特點，“你不可能選擇某個特定的



楊平安
Yang Pingan

法官來審判你的糾紛案件，但你可以選擇熟悉行業情況的專業人士進行仲裁，這樣裁定結果會更加準確。”除此之外，仲裁亦具有域外執行、快捷高效、費用可控等其他優勢。

申請專利宜早不宜遲

除仲裁服務之外，貿促會的專利商標代理業務亦在內地是最早開展，並長期保持業務質量、辦案數量、人員規模等方面在內地同業的龍頭地位。**中國專利代理（香港）有限公司總經理助理、專利代理人付康**特別提醒港商，若企業發明創造全新產品或技術，應儘早申請專利，以確保獲得充分法律保障。

工欲善其事，必先利其器。申請專利前，必須清晰認識專利保護的分類。付康形象地以手提電話為例說明，“中國專利法保護的發明創造分為‘發

明’、‘實用新型’及‘外觀設計’三種，例如某款手機自行開發的文字輸入法可看作‘發明’，外殼結構則是‘實用新型’，而手機的外殼形狀則屬於‘外觀設計’。”

針對坊間有人認為申請專利一定是“高精尖”的科學技術，付康表示並不盡然。她解釋道，“實用新型”事實上要求創造性較低，可看作是日常生活的“小發明”，並有申請專利時間短及費用低的優勢。她強調，由於“實用新型”的專利申請門檻較低，反而更貼近以中小企為主的香港工商界，而且從2014年中國專利申請量來看，“發明”約92.8萬項，而“實用新型”則以86.8萬項緊追其後，她認為這更加說明“實用新型”在未來市場更具龐大的發展潛力，不可忽視。🌀

Yang explained the main task of the CCPIT Representative Office in Hong Kong is to strengthen the connection with Hong Kong's chambers of commerce and trade associations. CCPIT strives to offer premium services to mainland funded enterprises in Hong Kong and Hong Kong funded business in the mainland.

Powerful Collaboration That Serves the Business Sector

According to Yang, in order to actively promote the implementation of the State's economic and trade strategies in Hong Kong, in particular the "One Belt and One Road" national strategy or the execution of CEPA, CCPIT looks forward to strengthening its communication with CGCC, making the best of the advantaged resources of both parties to provide the business sector with tailor-made services.

Yang also revealed that CCPIT is now preparing to establish a service centre for enterprises in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau. The objective of the centre

is to provide more effective support in developing economic and trade exchanges amongst business associations in mainland and Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Solving Problems Through Arbitration

China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) is one of the top four arbitration organizations of the world. **Wang Wenying, Secretary General of CIETAC Hong Kong Arbitration Centre**, shares a tip with Hong Kong merchants that they should make use of arbitration services to resolve business disputes. She explained that comparing with traditional law suits, arbitration service offers higher confidentiality. Unlike the outcomes of legal proceeding - which may adversely affect the reputation and image of the company - arbitration outcomes can effectively stay out of the radar of media coverage.

She added that arbitration is also characterized by its targeted and professional direction. She said, “You

cannot choose a particular judge for your dispute case, but in arbitration, you can seek assistance from professionals who are well versed with your industry. This helps to achieve more accurate outcomes.” Arbitration also comes with other benefits: it can be performed outside the country, it has speedy and effective results and its costs are highly controllable.

Patent Application: the Earlier the Better

In addition to arbitration, CCPIT is also a mainland pioneer for its patent and trademark agency business. **Kathryn Fu, Assistant General Manager and Patent Attorney of China Patent Agent (HK) Ltd**, reminded Hong Kong merchants that if a company has invented and created a novel product or technology, it should file for a patent as soon as possible to ensure such inventions are adequately protected by law.

Before filing for patent application, one must clearly understand the categories of patent protection. Fu vividly illustrated

this using a mobile phone as an example. “Under the Chinese patent protection laws, inventions are categorized into ‘invention’, ‘practical innovation’ and ‘appearance design’. For example, the text input method developed by a certain mobile phone can be regarded as in ‘invention’; its exterior structure is ‘practical innovation’, while the shape of its casing belongs to ‘appearance design’.”

While there is general understanding that patent application is only for hi-tech, specialized and cutting-edge science and technology, Fu does not fully agree to such notion. She explained that “practical innovation” in fact requires less creativity, and can be seen as “small inventions” of everyday life. This category has the advantage of shorter processing time and lower costs in patent application. She emphasized that since “practical innovation” has a lower patent application threshold, it is a category that matches more closely with the needs of Hong Kong’s business circle, which is predominantly composed of small to medium enterprises. 🌀

歐亞交通新網絡與歐亞文明 — 回顧歷史與“一帶一路”的展望(下) New Eurasian Transport Network and Eurasian Civilization

— *Historical Review and Outlook of
“One Belt and One Road” (Part 2)*



《商薈》特邀本會會董、饒宗頤文化館名譽館長陳萬雄撰文，分析“一帶一路”的歷史緣由，藉古人之思，啟發讀者對當前國家最新發展策略的體會。上期已論及歐亞鐵路交通的歷史背景，今期續刊出“一帶一路”概念的源由，以饗讀者。

CGCC Vision has invited **Chan Man-hung, CGCC Committee Member and Honorary Curator of the Jao Tsung-I Academy** to contribute an article in which he analyses the history and origin of the concept of the “One Belt and One Road”, so that readers can be inspired by ancient ideas and get insight into the latest development strategy of our homeland. To further enlighten our readers, the origin of the “One Belt and One Road” concept is covered in this issue.

歐亞交通的歷史底蘊

《泰晤士報》曾指“絲綢之路曾是歐亞通商必經之道，今日雖成歷史遺跡，但它快將重振聲威——一條橫跨歐亞‘絲綢鐵路’即將動工興建，開闢貨運之用的陸路交通，相信可為這條馬可波羅和成吉思汗也曾踏足的歷史古道，賦予全新的意義。”（見北美《現代日報》2005年12月6日）。這段評論，雖簡單且無具體的說明，但絕對是很具歷史視野的斷語。

人類早期文明的發源，雖遍及歐、亞、非、南北美五洲。眾所周知，亞、歐兩洲同是人類最主要古文明的發源地。人類早期文明首先勃興的，是西亞兩河流域的美索不達米亞、南亞的印度河古印度文明、東亞的黃河長江流域中國文明、東南歐的愛琴海的古希臘文明，以至非洲北部緊貼亞洲的尼羅河的埃及文明。

我們一看地圖，除西亞兩河流域的美索不達米亞文明外，其他重要的文明，都位於亞歐大陸的周邊地帶。由之而衍生繁殖、遞嬗興起的各種文明，風起雲湧，遍佈歐亞大陸。可以說，自16世紀大航海時代的來臨前，亞歐大陸一直是人類文明的核心地帶。歐亞大陸是地球面積最大的陸地，在地理結構上，也屬不可分割的整體。長時期以來，亞歐大陸一直是世界文明的中心。

亞歐文明互動發展

亞歐兩洲的諸種文明，自有史以來即

處於一種互動的發展狀態，並非我們想像那樣隔閡。其互相之間影響的活躍程度，也遠超過文獻的記載。另外值得注意的是，亞歐大陸兩地在悠久文明發展進程中，其間的發展規律與脈絡相當近似。遠隔千萬里的不同系統文明之間，時常呈現出不少雷同的文化因素。所以我們不能忽略一個重要因素：由於歐亞大陸連成一體，各種文明或直接或間接的長時期的互動，使彼此之間關係變得密切。

我們細看地圖，聯接歐亞兩洲的中亞地區，橫互着大面積的沙漠、山脈、草原，中間夾着是河谷和綠洲。由於地理和氣候的接近，歐亞大陸兩洲文明發展脈絡很近似。自公元前一萬年前開始，以河流域發展起來，以農業生產為主體的歐亞文明中心，其周圍分佈是眾多以游牧生產形態為主體的游牧文明。歐亞兩洲人類長達萬年的文明發展的一條主要脈絡，是南北農牧文明的衝突和交融。該長達近萬年的衝突，不限於一個地區，亦不限於亞洲或歐洲本身，而是長期跨歐亞地域的廣範圍衝突與融和。

這種文明發展的牽動力量，是來自游牧民族長距離、幅員廣闊、不時移動的文明形態。歐亞兩地相距甚遠的不同文明，以游牧民族為動力，通過戰爭衝突、商業貿易、宗教傳播、各色人等來往等文化的交融，織造出歐亞兩洲長時期持續不斷的文明互動的網絡，構成歐亞文明的方方面面，文化特徵是你中有我，我中有你。這也解釋了為何歐亞古文明發展脈絡和形態

基本相近，但先進程度卻又遠超世界上其他較孤立發展的文明。

歐洲飛躍之始

歐亞古代各種文明之所以形成長期互動，乃因為歐亞兩洲在地理上基本連在一起。在人類蒸汽車船尚未發明之前，最重要的交通工具是馬，是駱駝。游牧民族以馬及駱駝為利器，打開了歐亞大地的重重障礙，營造了匯通歐亞大陸的“絲綢之路”與“草原之路”交通網絡，促使了歐亞兩洲各種文明的長期互動。而活躍於整個中世紀的“海岸之路”，或者說是“海上絲綢之路”在公元前已出現。繁榮於6、7世紀海岸貿易，主要是亞歐之間。

15世紀末，歐洲人終於衝出亞歐西部的局限走向世界。大航海時代的到來，使世界文明新格局出現。1492年哥倫布發現了美洲這個“新大陸”，1498年繞過了非洲的好望角，到達了印度。麥哲倫後來橫渡大西洋和太平洋，到達菲律賓，宣示了世界航線的開闢。以水蒸汽起動的工業革命，除改變生產形式外，使遠航成為可能。到航空交通的出現和日益發展，萬年以上以歐亞為主導的人類文明，自此改變。可惜，中國在明代卻錯過了發現新世界和成為海洋國家的絕好機遇。這也是中國自此走向衰落的其中一個原因。

歐亞交流新里程

在所有關於歐亞鐵路的建設，都強調“屆時兩洲之間的貨運和旅遊業將會

更為蓬勃”，（見《明報·國際要聞》，1999年5月30日）。“這條鐵路也將使中國在與俄羅斯、美國角逐中亞影響力時，增加更多籌碼”（《世界日報》2005年12月6日）。“對於擁有全球六成人口，佔全球國內生產總值26%的亞洲，她值得擁有更好的運輸系統。”（《文匯報》2006年11月）《亞洲週刊》則認為“泛亞鐵路”將會“成為東南亞經濟交往的黃金走廊，東南亞及各國的人員交往和商品流動將出現質的突破。”（2006年11月19日）因為推動人類文明進展的其中一項動力，是交通、溝通和交流。

古代以“絲綢之路”、“草原之路”及“海岸之路”等亞歐交通網絡重新建構，是歐亞間各方面發展的新突破。從古到今，打開通道，影響首先是商業和軍事，隨之會是政治、宗教、文化和社會生活的交流。因此自十六世紀以來的人類文明發展地圖將再會改寫。

“絲綢之路”因漢代的強大而得以打開。中國物質豐富，亦成為“絲綢之路”持續存在的動力。六世紀以後出現“海上絲綢之路”的繁榮，強盛中國的存在和推動尤其最重要。當前，中國新提出的“一帶一路”構想得以落實，情況一如歷史。如果我們從更廣闊的歷史視野去理解，會更明白“一帶一路”的提出其源有自，是沿着歷史的發展而走來。“一帶一路”不僅影響中國和其他國家，更是一種世界發展新格局和新文明創造的轉變。📍

This Historical Implication of Eurasian Transport

It is well known that both Asia and Europe are the primary cradles of ancient civilizations. A number of significant cultures were born at the peripheral areas of the Eurasian continent. It could be said that, before the Age of Discovery in the sixteenth century, the Eurasian continent has always been the core area of human civilization. The Eurasian continent is the largest landmass on earth; it is also, geographically, an inseparable whole.

Interactive Development of Asian and European Cultures

The numerous civilizations in the Asia and Europe are not as segregated as we would have imagined. There were also far more engagements of mutual influence than what had been documented. The rhythms and patterns of development in Europe are rather synonymous with those in Asia. With interaction of different civilizations over an extended period, the inter-relationships between Europe and Asia have become very close.

With similar geographical and climatic characteristics, European and Asian civilizations have demonstrated similar traits in their development. Over the past ten-thousand years, civilizations of the European and Asian populations have developed along one major axis – clashes and fusions of agricultural and nomadic civilizations between the south and the north. These have stemmed from the constant migration of nomadic tribes. The continuously emerging cultural patterns share one common characteristic – there is I in you and you in I.

The Beginning of the Rise of Europe

Nomads broke through the obstacles of the Eurasian continent with horses and camels,

building transport networks that went through the Eurasian continent such as the Silk Road and the Grassland Silk Road. Their contribution facilitated the long-term interaction between various European and Asian civilizations. The Maritime Silk Road had emerged before the Common Era. It reached the peak of prosperity in the sixth and seventh centuries in coastal trades, mainly between Asia and Europe.

Industrial revolution made oceangoing voyages possible. With the advent of aerial transport and further development, human civilization began to transform. Unfortunately, China missed the valuable opportunity for making discoveries in the new world and becoming a maritime country during the Ming dynasty. This was also one of the factors that led China into decline.

A New Chapter in Eurasian Exchange

From ancient times to the present day, the opening up of a passage would leave its first imprints on trade and military affairs; exchanges in politics, religions, cultures and social lives would follow. For this reason, the map that chronicles the development of human civilizations since the sixteenth century will once again be re-written. The Silk Road opened its passage because of the strength of the Han dynasty. Thus, China's facilitation is particularly crucial to the prosperity of the Maritime Silk Road. At present, the concept of “One Belt and One Road” as proposed by China has its origin rooted in the development of history. The concept of “One Belt and One Road” does not only affect China and other countries, it is also a tipping point for the new configuration of global development and the creation of a new civilization. 📍



制訂工時政策別“落錯重藥”

Avoid “Strong Dose of Wrong Medicine” when Formulating Working Hours Policy

立法會功能界別商界（第二）議員 廖長江

Martin Liao, Legislative Council Member, Commercial (Second) Functional Constituency

本港部分僱員工時偏長的問題，我相信社會整體都會同意是需要紓緩的，但這並不等於只有就標準工時立法這一條路。

With regard to the issue of some Hong Kong employees having to work long hours, I believe the society as a whole will agree that it needs to be alleviated, but this does not mean that legislation on standard working hours (SWH) is the only course of action.

標準工時漸成關注焦點

雖然標準工時委員會（下稱“委員會”）預計於明年第一季才會向政府正式提交報告，就本港工時政策的方向提出具體建議。但是隨着委員會近來每次召開會議後都透露更多“初步”或“原則性”的“共識”，社會上有關標準工時的討論已越趨熾烈起來。

據報道，委員會已原則上同意建議以立法方式，規定一般僱傭合約須訂明工時時數、超時工作安排等條款這個“大框”，並正探討再訂立一個“小框”進一步保障一些工資較低的基層僱員。不過，未待委員會的報告完成，議會內外不少人士，特別是勞工界的朋友已經頻頻催促政府推行標準工時立法。其實就本港部分僱員工時偏長的問題，我相信社會整體都會同意是需要紓緩的，但這並不等於只有就標準工時立法這一條路。

問題複雜 立法須三思

事實上，標準工時是一個很複雜的議

題，造成的影響可以極為深遠，絕不宜輕言立法。世界上大多數國家都是在工業經濟鼎盛的時期，為勞工引入標準工時的，但香港現時已發展成為一個以服務業為主的經濟體，服務業總產值佔 GDP 超過九成，而從業員亦佔總體就業人數接近九成。在服務業中，不同行業的工時生態差別可以很大，部分更有其獨特的營運模式。某些專業服務基於其特殊性質，可能需要僱員在特定時間內完成任務；加上通訊科技發達，不少僱員都會在辦公時間以外的不同地點工作，根本難以就不同行業釐定一個“標準”工時。

更何況，自實施法定最低工資這四年以來，本港的人力市場已經大為扭曲。現時不少基層工種的薪金水平已經等同甚至超越技術及學歷要求更高的職位，如洗碗工人的薪酬就較辦公室文員高，而部分企業亦已採取分散工時和分拆工序等策略來應付成本上漲。更令人關注的是，最低工資主要影響的是基層僱員，但標準工時的影響力卻遍及各行各業逾300萬名僱

員，會對香港經濟向來具備的靈活和易適應優勢帶來震撼的影響。

可以預見，一旦推行法定標準工時，企業會由於負擔不來過高的加班費用，而要改為聘請更多臨時或兼職員工，最終導致年紀較大、教育程度較低及缺乏工作經驗的員工收入減少甚至被裁減。至於增加的勞工成本，部分亦無可避免地會轉嫁至消費者身上。到了最後，推行法定標準工時只會好心做壞事。

對症下藥不損自由經濟

其實，根據政府的《標準工時政策研究報告》，在2011年全港30多萬名曾超時工作但無補償的僱員中，近八成屬於經理級別、行政人員和專業人士等，都是擁有高技術和薪酬的僱員。他們超時工作的原因很多，例如部分工種根據合約須在正常辦公時間以外工作，又或是須在限期內完成工作等，而員工的工作能力、意願和效率等亦不盡相同，他們獲取的固定薪酬福利往往已包含相關補償。至於餘下兩成，即屬於低技術和低收入的僱員，實際涉及的人數不足八萬人，當局大可透過優化《僱傭條例》及推動修訂僱傭合約等途徑，解決這部分人士無償超時工作的問題。這樣既可進一步促進僱員權益，亦可保留現行勞資雙方自由協調工作條件的彈性，可謂最切合本港自由經濟的解決方案。

由此可見，若因為部分基層勞動人口工時過長便強行推動就標準工時立法，根本是“落錯重藥”，不但在本

港這個以服務業為主的經濟體根本難以實行，還會損害香港經濟的自由度，改變勞動人口結構、嚴重影響企業的經營和人力資源調配，而作為本港經濟骨幹的中小企更會首當其衝。更何況，現時全球經濟極不明朗，由希臘債務危機帶來的陰霾揮之不去，中國的經濟亦減速，訪港旅客增長持續減慢則令本港旅遊及相關行業大受打擊，零售業憂慮掀結業潮，有關方面更應保持清醒頭腦，避免貿然作出錯誤決定，進一步打擊僱用約一半就業人口的中小企，影響社會穩定，並對本港勞動市場、營商環境，以至整體經濟的長遠發展造成不可挽回的深遠影響。

須維護本港競爭力

眾所周知，自由經濟是香港一直賴以成功的基石，大家都應該好

好珍惜，否則到頭來社會上每一位成員都會因此受害。反之，各方都應互諒互讓，和衷共濟，標準工時委員會則要以數據為依歸，按本港各行業的實際營運情況，得出一個實際可行、兼顧本港競爭優勢的優化工時政策建議。與此同時，政府亦應積極加強培訓和終身學習，以促進及提升工作效率和縮短工時，並帶頭提倡家庭友善的工作條件，例如引進靈活工作時間、提倡工作與生活平衡的文化及優化輸入人才計劃等，以多管齊下方式從根本解決問題。🕒

SWH has Become the Focus of Attention

The Standard Working Hours Committee ("SWHC") is expected to formally submit its report to the Government in the first quarter of next year to put forward specific recommendations on the direction of Hong Kong's working hours policy. Nonetheless, with the SWHC recently disclosing more "preliminary consensus" or "consensus in principle" after each meeting, public discussions on SWH have been increasingly fierce.

According to the reports, the SWHC has agreed in principle to recommend a legislative approach to mandatorily require employment contracts in general to specify clearly such terms as the number of working hours and overtime work arrangements (i.e. the "big frame"), and is exploring the need to further protect grassroots employees with lower income (i.e. the "small



frame"). However, before the SWHC's report is completed, many people inside and outside of the Legislative Council, especially those from the labour sector, have already repeatedly urged the Government to enact legislation on SWH. In fact, with regard to the issue of some Hong Kong employees having to work long hours, I believe the society as a whole will agree that it needs to be alleviated, but this does not mean that legislation on SWH is the only course of action.

Think Twice on Legislation as the Issue Is Complex

In fact, SWH is a very complex issue and has far-reaching implications. Thus, the decision on legislation shall not be taken lightly. Most countries in the world introduced SWH during industrial economic boom, while Hong Kong has already developed into a service-oriented economy, with service sector output value accounted for more than 90% of GDP and the number of people employed in the sector accounted for nearly 90% of total employment. In the service sector, working hours could vary severely among different trades and occupations, some of which even have distinctive business models. Certain professional services, due to their special nature, may require employees to complete their tasks within a specific time. In addition, with the development of communication technology, many employees will work at different locations outside office hours. It is therefore extremely difficult to stipulate a set of "standard" working hours across different trades and occupations.

Moreover, after four years' implementation of the statutory minimum wage policy, the local labour market has become greatly distorted. Currently, the income levels of many grassroots jobs are equal to or have even surpassed those of jobs which have higher technical and academic requirements. For example, a dishwashing worker could earn more than an office clerk. Some companies have resorted to spreading out working hours and breaking down job processes to cope with rising costs. Of greater concern is that, while the minimum wage policy mainly affects grassroots employees, the SWH policy, as it will affect the more than three million employees across all trades and occupations, will lead to a shocking impact on Hong Kong's economy, particularly its long-standing advantages of high flexibility and adaptability.

It is foreseeable that if a statutory SWH regime was implemented, businesses would have to employ more temporary or part-time workers since they would not be able to afford the excessive overtime costs. Eventually, workers who were old, less educated and inexperienced would earn less or even be laid off. As for the increase in labour costs, some would inevitably be passed on to consumers. Don't forget that "The road to hell is paved with good intentions."


The Right Remedy Should not Undermine Our Free Economy

In fact, according to the Government's *Report of the Policy Study on Standard Working Hours*, among the more than 300,000 Hong Kong employees who had worked overtime without compensation in 2011, nearly 80% were managers, executives and professionals who had high technical qualifications and earned high salaries. There were many reasons for their overtime work, for example, some occupations required them to work outside normal office hours according to their contracts, while others required them to complete their tasks within specified time. Moreover, work capacity, willingness and efficiency varied among employees, and their fixed salaries and benefits often already included the relevant compensation. As for the remaining 20%, they were low-skilled and low-income employees whose actual number was less than 80,000. The authorities can solve the problem of unpaid overtime for this group by improving the *Employment Ordinance* and pushing for their employment contracts to be amended. Not only will this further safeguard the rights of employees, but also will retain the flexibility with both parties negotiating the working conditions, which indeed is the remedy best suited for Hong Kong's free economy.

Thus, for the sake of alleviating the long working hours of some grassroots workers, hereby enacting legislation on SWH uniformly is simply "prescribing a strong dose of wrong medicine", which not only will be difficult to implement in Hong Kong as a service-oriented economy, but will also undermine the degree of freedom of Hong Kong's economy. It will change the workforce structure and seriously impact business operations and deployment of human resources. Small and Medium Enterprises ("SMEs"), as the mainstay of Hong Kong's economy, will bear the brunt. Furthermore, the current global economic situation is extremely uncertain. The threat of the Greek debt crisis is lingering on and

China's economy is also decelerating. With the continuing slowdown in the growth of visitor arrivals to Hong Kong, tourism and related industries in Hong Kong have been suffering a heavy blow, and the retail sector is worrying that that will trigger a wave of business closures. The authorities concerned should keep a clear mind and avoid rashly making the wrong decisions to further hit the SMEs, which employ about half the workforce. Imprudent decisions would affect social stability and cause irreparable far-reaching implications on the long-term development of Hong Kong's labour market, business environment and overall economy.

Safeguard Hong Kong's Competitiveness

As widely known, a free economy has always been the cornerstone of Hong Kong's success and should be well cherished. Otherwise, in the end, every member of the society will suffer. Contrariwise, all parties should be mutually understanding, accommodate one another and pull together for a common cause. The SWHC should base on data and the actual operating conditions of Hong Kong's industries to formulate practical, feasible and optimised working hours' policy options, and take into account Hong Kong's competitive advantages. At the same time, the Government should actively strengthen training and lifelong learning in society to improve work efficiency and shorten working hours. It should also take the lead to promote family-friendly working conditions, such as introducing flexible working hours, promoting a balanced work-life culture and refining the Admission Scheme for Talents, and fundamentally solve the problem with a multi-pronged approach. 

如對上文內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。

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

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物聯網

打造企業的智能資產

Internet of Things Creates Smart Assets for Enterprises

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物聯網將會在未來十年間成為香港工商百業乃至智能生活的關鍵技術平台，如能及早訂立共同工業標準和規範，未來商機發展前景將更加樂觀。

The Internet of Things will become the key technology platform of Hong Kong's commercial and industrial sectors and smart living in the next decade. In the future, business development prospects will become even more promising if common industrial standards and specifications can be formulated as soon as possible.



甚麼是物聯網？

物聯網源於美國麻省理工學院 Auto ID 中心主任雅斯頓在 1998 年提出的“物物相連的互聯網”概念，顧名思義，就是以全球化互聯網為基礎建設起來的資訊交換和通訊的網絡。這種嵌入無線射頻識別 (RFID)，配合紅外感應器、全球定位系統 GPS、遙感系統 RS 等

資訊傳感設備，能在毋須人為干預下感應環境和溝通，自動調控運作，尚能搜集資訊和分析，並透過與互聯網的連結，發放出巨大的數據流量，以實現智能化識別、定位、跟蹤、監控和管理等服務，從而建構一個“萬物聯網”的智能未來。由流動通訊技術所形成的物聯網，也是企業的智能資產，而由此搜集得來的大數據，當中蘊藏無限商機，如業界知所開發，那將是採之無盡的大金礦。

物聯網的應用範圍

物聯網最早應用於流通或營運過程中的產品跟蹤。為人熟知的例子是物流與速遞服務的貨物及郵包的全程跟蹤，包括運輸車隊的流動管理。在企業對企業市場中，物聯網廣泛用於跟蹤附有 RFID 標籤的流動供應鏈，目的在降低營運資本和物流成本之餘，同時提高產品庫存管理的效率。近年的應用是歐美一些保險公司已開始在受保客戶的車輛上安裝 FRID 感測器，不但可以遙控感測客戶平日的駕駛模式，而且可透過 GSP 系統記錄使用車輛的地區，以此作為收取保費的標準。在零售業，商戶為其客戶提供內儲個人購物偏好檔案的會員卡（感測器），當客戶逛店時，感測器即時透過手機提供某類客戶偏好好貨品的折扣優惠，加速其購買決定。英國 Tesco 百貨連鎖店就是率先使用這種嶄新物聯網市場行銷平台的表表者。

物聯網同樣可以用於支援遠端、更複雜的人力資源規劃和決策。從感應器搜集得來大量有關基礎結構（如道路和建築物），或環境條件（包括土壤水分、洋流或天氣）的數據，為管理者決策提供即時實地資料。例如在石油和天然氣行業中，探索與發展可依靠安裝於地殼上的感應器網絡生成有關位置、土質結構和大小更準確的讀數，從而降低了開發成本。在環保方面，通過對實施地表水水質的自動監測，物聯網可以實現水質的即時連續監測和遠端監控，及時掌握主要流域重點斷面水體的水質狀況，預警重大或流域性水質污染事故，解決跨行政區域的水污染事故糾紛，監督總量控制制度落實情況。在城市的數位化管理和監控方面，物聯網可透過地理資訊系統，將分散、獨立的圖像採集點進行聯網，以實現對城市安全的統一監控和管理，為城市管理和建設者提供一套全新的管理工具。在醫療方面，智能醫療系統能借助簡易實用的家庭醫療傳感設備，對家中病人或老人的生理指標進行自測，並將生成的生理指標數據通過固定網絡或 3G 無線網絡傳送到護理人或有關醫療單



位。根據客戶需求，電訊企業可提供相關增值業務如緊急呼叫救助服務、專家諮詢服務、終生健康檔案管理服務等。

發展前景樂觀

物聯網迅速擴展，未來商機發展前景相當樂觀。有本地業界市場分析師預測，2015年年底，全球使用物聯網裝置的數目將達49億件，較去年大增三成，及至2020年更會增至250億件。從全球市場的角度來看，據《美國內

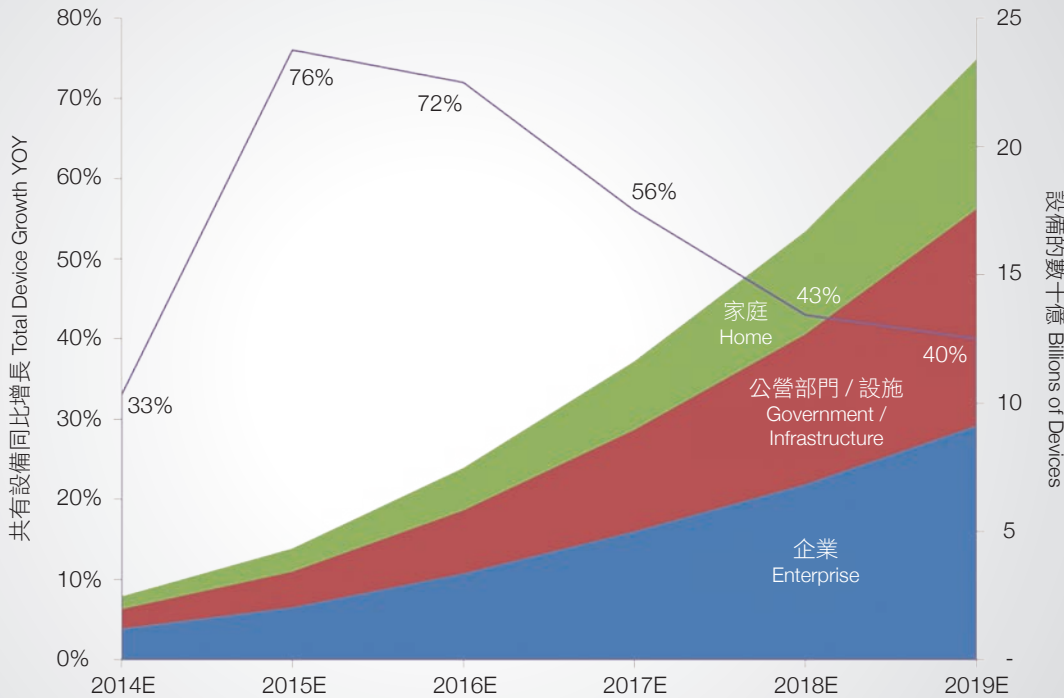
行情報》(BI Intelligence) 2015年調查報告所得主要結果顯示：

1. 物聯網將是世界上最大的設備市場：BI估計，及至2019年，物聯網的市場規模將是智能手機、個人/平板電腦，汽車WiFi和可佩戴流動設備市場結合市值的一倍以上；
2. 物聯網將為2019年的全球經濟帶來1兆7000億美元的增值，其中包括硬/軟件、安裝成本、管
3. 與物聯網相關設備的全球出貨量在2019年將科技高達到67億，其五年的年複合增長率(CAGR)為61%；其中總收入的8%(\$500億美元)為硬件銷售，而軟件製造商和基礎設施公司將獲得市場增值最大的份額；

理服務和實現物聯網效率的經濟附加值；



圖一：安裝的物聯網設備的用戶的估計數量
Figure 1: Estimated Number of Installed IoT Devices by Sector



物聯網設備總增長率 / 使用者使用物聯網設備估計量 / 家居及個人 / 公營部門 / 企業 / 設備 (十億計)。¹
Total IoT Device Growth / Estimated Number of Users of Installed IoT Devices / Homes and personal/public departments/enterprises/billions of devices].¹

¹ 圖片來源 Image source: <http://www.businessinsider.com/the-internet-of-things-market-growth-and-trends-2015-2#ixzz3hKAC6RaW>. (擷取於2015年7月30日) (retrieved on 30 July 2015)

4. 全球企業領域將引領物聯網設備裝運，但預料這一比例將於2015年見頂後下降，因為公營機構和家居應用的勢頭將取而代之，及至2019年，後兩者將是物聯網設備出貨量最主要的用家（請閱圖一）。

物聯網、大數據分析及雲端運算相關技術的發展速度一日千里，香港擁有科技先進的資訊及電訊基礎設施，大可緊握此強大的創新浪潮，加快本港知識型經濟的發展。在今年4月的“香港物聯網論壇2015”上，香港科技園公司主席羅范椒芬表示：“本港各行各業及社會各界將日益體驗到物聯網科技的顛覆性影響。香港的基礎穩健，可以充分發揮物聯網技術的實力與潛力，打造成為智能城市。香港一向擁有先進可靠的資訊及通訊科技基礎建設，寬頻上網及流動通訊裝置市場的滲透率極高，而且互聯網連接效能亦相當出色。有見及此，科技園公司已將智能城市視為香港跨越不同

科技領域的三大主題之一，藉着吸引不同產業機構進駐香港科學園，發揮集群效應，鼓勵創新並開發新技術、設備和在日常生活的應用。這將有助提升香港的效率與競爭力，改善本地人的生活質素。”

不難預見，物聯網將會在未來十年間成為香港工商百業乃至智能生活的關鍵技術平台。然而，出於對網絡安全和私隱的顧慮，本地許多企業及個人仍未能安心使用物聯網設備，而目前業界缺乏有關物聯網的共同工業標準和規範，無疑是全球電子科技企業亟待解決的當務之急。

What Is the Internet of Things?

As the name suggests, the Internet of Things (IoT) is an information exchange and communication network constructed based on the globalized Internet. IoT is able to sense the environment and communicate

without human interference; it can also automatically adjust its operation, as well as collect and analyse information. Through its connection with the Internet, IoT is able to unleash a gigantic flow of data to achieve smart identification, positioning, tracking, monitoring and administration services. This will create a smart future underpinned by the “Internet of everything”. Created out of mobile communication technologies, IoT is also the smart assets of enterprises, as the big data collected from it are packed with unlimited business opportunities. If the industry understands and develops its potential, it will be a huge gold mine that never exhausts.

IoT's Scope of Application

The first application of IoT traces back to product tracking in the circulation or operation processes. The goods and parcel tracking throughout the entire logistics and courier process, including the mobile management of transportation fleet, is perhaps the most well-known example of this application. In the business-to-business market, IoT is widely used in tracking RFID tagged items in the mobile supply chain as a way to reduce the

working capital and logistics costs, as well as to improve the efficiency of product inventory management.

IoT can also be used to support remote applications, the increasingly sophisticated manpower planning processes, and decision making. The large volumes of infrastructure or the environmental conditions data picked up through sensors serve as valuable real time field data for decision makers.

Promising Prospects

The accelerated expansion rate of IoT suggests very optimistic business prospects. From the global market perspective, the major findings of a 2015 survey report published by the U.S. BI Intelligence revealed that:

1. IoT will be the world's largest device market: according to the estimation of BI, the market scale of IoT will at least double the combined market value of smartphones, personal/tablet computers, WiFi connected cars and wearables by the year 2019;

2. IoT will bring USD\$1.7 trillion worth of added value to the global economy in 2019; the contribution will include hard/software, installation costs, managed services and the added economic value realized by the improved efficiency through IoT;
3. The global delivery volume of IoT-related devices will reach USD\$6.7 billion by the year 2019, growing at a 5-year Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 61%. About 8% (USD\$50 billion) of the total income will be generated by hardware sales, while software manufacturers and infrastructure companies will get the biggest market share;
4. Global businesses will be the biggest leads in adopting and installing IoT devices, but the ratio will drop after its peak in 2015. The public sector and home users will catch up to snatch the top position. By 2019, the public sector and homes will be the major users of installed IoT devices (see image below).

IoT, big data analytics and cloud computing related technologies are developing by leaps and bounds. Blessed with technologically-advanced information and communication infrastructures, Hong Kong has what it takes to ride on this strong wave of innovation and ramp up the development of its knowledge-based economy.

It is not difficult to foresee that over the next decade, IoT will become the key technological platform for businesses and even smart living in Hong Kong. However, concerns over network security and privacy issues have left many local enterprises and individuals uncomfortable with using IoT devices. At present, there is a lack of common industrial standards and specifications for IoT; for digital and technology enterprises around the globe, this is certainly an urgent problem needed to be solved. 🔄

千頌伊 也穿他造的旗袍

The Cheongsam Master Who Dresses Cheon Song-yi

韓星全智賢主演的《來自星星的你》早前在港掀起旋風，其飾演的千頌伊，無論衣飾以至劇中飲食，均成為潮流指標。一眾潮人卻未必知道，千頌伊若要訂製旗袍，也來香港找一位老師傅。

Korean star Jun Ji-hyun made a splash in Hong Kong earlier with her portrayal of Cheon Song-yi in “You Who Came From The Stars”. This drama character became a trendsetter for everything from fashion looks to food and drink. Fashion aficionados may not know that when Cheon Song-yi wants a Chinese Cheongsam, she would come to an old tailor in Hong Kong.



殷家萬 Yan Ka-man

舊上海遺風

“在台北仍舊穿着她那一身蟬翼紗的素白旗袍，一徑那麼淺淺笑着，連眼角兒也不肯皺一下。”白先勇筆下的小說角色尹雪艷風情萬種，一口吳儂軟語，我們在展卷時無法聽見，但旗袍形象卻肯定在每位讀者心頭烙下了印——這傳奇女子不獨穿上旗袍，還穿上一襲濃稠的夜上海風華。

“數十年前，不少官太太南下到香港，依然愛穿旗袍。”裁縫師傅殷家萬憶述初入行時，旗袍於華人社會風行一時。隨便拿起一幀那年頭的舊照，都不難發現旗袍女子的影



▲▼ 殷家萬所用的衣車，已有數十年歷史。
Yan Ka-man's sewing machine has been in use for several decades.



▲ 旗袍上的“如意”圖案，相當考驗師傅技術，所以每加一個便要額外收費。相中所見，是殷家萬收藏的“如意”紙樣。
The Ruyi pattern on the cheongsam requires great skill. Customers have to pay extra for every such additional pattern. Shown here are Yang's private collection of paper Ruyi patterns.

▼ 殷家萬所用的漿糊是自己調的，至於漿糊刀則是以熟銅製成，取其彈性特優。
Yan makes his own sticky paste. The spreading knife is made of wrought copper which is highly flexible.



蹤。可見曾幾何時，從維港堤岸到淡水河邊，空氣中總摻雜了幾分由外灘飄來的味兒。時勢造英雄，當年的海派服裝潮流，亦締造了殷家萬與旗袍的一段不解之緣。

誤打誤撞定終生

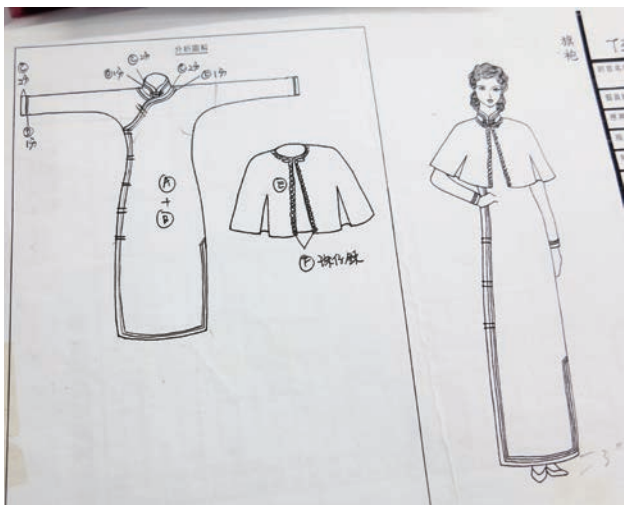
所謂“女怕嫁錯郎，男怕入錯行”，為免“輸在起跑線”，現今一代由升學到擇業，無不步步為營。但對於不少老一輩來說，這些算計卻顯得不可思議。正如殷家萬，當被問到“為何會選擇這一行”時，眼神突然顯得茫然，過了數秒他才笑着道：“這問題倒沒想過，只道是家族承傳。”50年代，十來歲的年輕人不少都會選一門手藝去學師，以期

他日成為謀生技能。殷家萬15歲時，由江蘇離鄉別井跑到香港拜師學藝，全因有親屬在港以裁縫為業。如同當時不少年輕人，“為求有個照應”就成了殷家萬選擇投身一個行當的最大理由。

傳統以來，投身一個行業是一輩子的事情。單是學師，時間之長已是今日年青一代所難以想像。例如有“壽司之神”之稱的小野二郎曾說過，壽司學徒要有資格拿刀料理食材，必須花上十年光陰。在此以前，學徒也許只能幹些似乎毫不相干的雜務。殷家萬回首自己學師頭三年情況也是類似：“那時根本是‘打雜’，偶然做錯事，師傅更有大大



店舖門外，星光熠熠。
The shop front is decorated with star images.



殷家萬製戲服的工作紀錄。
Yan Ka-man's movie costume job book.

小小各式藤條伺候！”舊式港人一直將“嚴師出高徒”奉為圭臬，就如本地電影界著名的“七小福”回憶舊事，一定少不了師傅于占元打打罵罵的片段。這種教育方式，今天肯定引來非議。但確實，不少現今於各行各業叱吒風雲的大師級人馬，也是在如此萬鍊千錘下一路走來。

星光熠熠的斗室

今天，殷家萬的裁縫店，位處佐敦一個不太起眼的舊式商場一隅。但酒香不怕巷子深，斯是陋室，門外新新舊舊的明星照卻說明着顧客星光熠熠，足證此店出品非同凡響。能成為演藝界旗袍製作的一代宗師，原來亦屬無心插柳。“方逸華是我以前工作那家裁縫店的熟客，久而久之我們就常接到邵氏的生意。”由邵氏年代李翰祥電影的女角如何莉莉、盧燕，到後來的香港小姐、汪明荃、劉嘉玲、周迅、湯唯到韓星全智賢，都曾穿起殷家萬親手縫製的旗袍。

細數這批客人，猶如翻閱一冊群芳譜。巧笑倩兮，美目盼兮，影影焯焯如在眼前。其中，汪明荃是長期顧客，就連結婚禮服也是出自殷家萬之手。但他卻坦言，沒有對哪位客人特別留下深刻印象。對他來說，無論光顧的是巨星還是街坊，每件旗袍都是一項馬虎不了的工程，他會投放同等的專注認真，用一針一線構建起每一道流動的風景。

旗袍要“隱惡揚善”

怎樣才算是一件好的旗袍？精準地將一系列丈量所得的數字反映於剪裁上，只屬基本要求。旗袍的精萃，還在於要懂得“隱惡揚善”——盡量將客人的優點突顯，並使缺點隱藏，務求使旗袍的主人，即使未至於玲瓏婀娜，也要不失典雅大方。能做到這點，憑的是經驗。

經驗這回事，恰如醇酒，只會愈陳愈香。殷家萬將屆耄耋之年，量體裁衣逾60載，換來大師級的技藝，但在行頭裡，仍未算是“長輩”。據他說，年過90的師傅依然大有人在。或許因為如此，他依然未言休。小店一隅，天天站着工作，持續為世間展示日漸稀罕的海派服飾技藝。

永不言休 心繫傳承

“還有能力幹，便繼續幹下去吧。”在沒有幾多新人願意入行的世代中，驟聽淡然的一句，其實蘊藏着無盡的感慨。為了傳承，除了身體力行縫製旗袍，殷家萬近年更孜孜不倦開班授徒，例如早前便親赴饒宗頤文化館示範工藝。可幸，反應比預期中踴躍。歲月雖長，卻未足以將人們對傳統美感的追求洗刷淨盡。

本地設計師林春菊是殷家萬的高足，其品牌“新裝如初”曾採用牛仔布製旗袍。殷家萬坦言，這沒甚麼不好，旗袍就如其他款式的時裝，亦須隨時日而變。新元素如能吸引大眾，活化這門傳統技藝，也屬功德無量。

如書法，如茶道，剪裁適度的旗袍，是東方美感的一面圖騰。殷家萬將溫柔繞於剪刀與針線間，年深月久地以針線縫合起數十載的流芳。江山美人，在他的手藝之下，更顯得傾國傾城。如同很多其他傳統技藝，旗袍如若得到更多人的認識與愛護，必可孌孌婷婷的步向未來。🌀



殷家萬在饒宗頤文化館示範各式製作旗袍技藝。
Yan Ka-man demonstrating cheongsam workmanship at the Jao Tsung-I Academy.



Legacy of Old Shanghai

“A few decades ago, wives of ex-government officials who had settled in Hong Kong still had a habit of wearing cheongsams,” recalled **Master tailor Yan Ka-man**. When he first started his career, cheongsam was very popular in the Chinese community. This Shanghai fashion trend was a formula for success. It was in this backdrop that Yan became associated with cheongsam.

Unintended Lifelong Career

Yan left his native Jiangsu for Hong Kong to learn a livelihood skill at the age of 15 mainly because he had a relative who was a tailor in Hong Kong. Like most other young people, he thought it was good to have someone who could lend a hand when needed. For that reason he joined the dressmaking trade.

Looking back on the first three years of his apprenticeship, Yan said, “I was really a handyman. If I did something wrong, I would get a good spanking. The master had rattan sticks of all sizes!” The older generation of Hong Kong believes that only strict teachers produce outstanding students. While this teaching approach will definitely attract criticism today, many eminent figures of different sectors were trained by such harsh teachers.

The Star-studded Workshop

Yan's tailor shop is located in a humble and old-fashioned shopping arcade in Jordan. He told us, "Mona Fong was a regular customer of the tailor shop where I used to work. Her patronage led to business from many Shaw Studios film stars." Yan has made cheongsams for many glittering stars: from leading actresses of Li Han-Hsiang's films in the golden Shaw days, such as Lily Ho and Lisa Lu, to Miss Hong Kong pageant queens, Lisa Wang, Carina Lau, Zhou Xun, Tang Wei and Korean actress Jun Ji-hyun.

Among them, Lisa Wang is a faithful long-time customer. Even her wedding dress was made by Yan. However, Yan confesses that no single customer has left a special impression on him. He always dedicates his best effort to make the perfect cheongsam, whether it is for a superstar or the lady next door.

A Good Cheongsam Should Hide Weak Points and Emphasize Attractive Features


What is a good cheongsam? Translating measurements precisely in the cutting and silhouette is merely a basic requirement. The true essence of cheongsam lies in hiding weak points and emphasizing attractive features; that is, highlighting the customer's superior features and playing down her imperfections. Even though the wearer does not have perfect lines, the cheongsam should make her look graceful and refined. This requires experience.

According to Yan, you can still find master tailors aged over 90 in Hong Kong. Perhaps this is the reason why he has not yet retired and continues to spend every day working conscientiously in his small tailor shop.

Never Say Retire: Promoting the Succession of a Great Tradition

"I'll continue for as long as I can." In this modern age when very few people want to join the profession, Yan laments with these seemingly casual words. In addition to continuing the tailoring art and making hand-sewn cheongsams, Yan Ka-man is also making great efforts to train new blood in recent years. For example, he gave a demonstration at the Jao Tsung-I Academy earlier to promote dressmaking craftsmanship. Thankfully, response was better than expected.

Local designer Janko Lam who created denim cheongsams is a student of Yan Ka-man. Yan says frankly there is nothing wrong with this novel idea. Just like any other fashion product, cheongsam must move with the times. There will be huge benefits if new elements can attract people and revive this traditional craft.

As in the case of many traditional arts and crafts, cheongsam will have a future if there is greater awareness and affection. 

從小說到 電影到國家(下)

From Fiction to Film, From Film to Nation (Part 2)

資深文化評論人張錦滿

Cheung Kam-moon,
Veteran Cultural Critic



文革小說改編電影 — 張藝謀的《歸來》

作家嚴歌苓 1958 年出生於中國上海，自小生活在書香世家。祖父嚴恩春留學美國並獲得博士學位，回國後曾在廈門大學教書，是當時著名的翻譯家。其父為作家蕭馬。

1989 年她赴美留學。1990 年進入美國芝加哥哥倫比亞藝術學院就讀，獲寫作碩士學位。她長居美國，以中、英文創作小說和劇本，被翻譯成法、荷、西、日等多國文字。她過去劇本《天浴》講文革時期的少女被下放到西藏，由陳沖拍成電影，獲美

作者上期分析過《智取威虎山》及《推拿》兩部電影，今期續談《歸來》與《狼圖騰》。

In the last issue, the author has analysed the movies *The Taking of Tiger Mountain* and *Blind Massage*. In this issue, he will continue to talk about *Coming Home* and *Wolf Totem*.

國影評人協會獎、金馬獎等。她另一劇本講紐約黑市女華人，由張艾嘉拍成電影《少女小漁》，獲亞太電影展六項大獎。

此外，她的小說《金陵十三釵》，也由張藝謀拍成電影。至於另一部文革

小說《陸犯焉識》，經鄒靜之改編，由張藝謀拍成《歸來》。

文革是現代中國重要一章，其悲慘往事，要反覆回顧，才能避免以後再臨。張藝謀避重就輕，只把《陸犯焉識》後半部分拍成《歸來》。故事講



▲▼ 張藝謀執導的《歸來》
Zhang Yimou's *Coming Home*

一個知識分子坐牢後回家，其身心疲乏的妻子（鞏俐飾演）已經神智不清，認不出他了。

張藝謀的《歸來》哀而不傷，沒有痛哭流涕場面，然而畫面平靜，卻更壓逼觀眾。全片充滿悲痛情緒，叫我們不得不反省文革禍害。

在我個人心中，陳沖的《天浴》和張藝謀的《歸來》屬於文革電影佳作。

中華民族的文化爭論 — 《狼圖騰》

姜戎（原名呂嘉民）在文化大革命期間，插隊內蒙古，當羊倌（牧羊人），對狼群發生興趣。他把經歷改寫成小說《狼圖騰》。該本小說以情節來帶出狼的特性，例如當地人會尋找狼穴來殺小狼，而狼群會把國寶級戰馬趕

到湖中，活活把它們冰凍死。該部以狼為重心的小說，被譽為曠世奇書，寫作成功。

書銷售200萬冊，其海外版權賣給英國企鵝出版集團，出了多個外文版，而英文版於2007年11月，獲得香港亞洲文學獎。當然，有人批評該書講弱肉強食，是中世紀式野蠻、法西斯主義，亦有讀者質疑作者只不過於六十至七十年代在內蒙古呆了11年，紀實有錯。此外，亦有人批評該書有挑起民族矛盾。

法國導演尚·賈克·阿諾花費七年光陰，才能搬這部奇特小說搬上銀幕，他成功拍攝狼群畫面，其中狼群把戰馬趕到湖中，讓戰馬冰凍死，場面十分震撼。得到狼專家幫助，此片具體表達出狼的兇猛，而鏡頭又將之表達得逼真，令觀眾有如身處現場，不寒





▲▼ 法國導演尚·賈克·阿諾執導的《狼圖騰》
Jean-Jacques Annaud's *Wolf Totem*

而慄。此外，他拍攝內蒙古風光，畫面罕見而悅目，盡量表現游牧民族真實情況，並努力讓觀眾感受狼群特性。該片務求中立客觀，沒有浪漫化內蒙古牧羊生活和漢蒙男女情緣，也沒表現弱肉強食的野蠻。

狼群電影一直罕有，導演拍成《狼圖騰》能達到如此成就，足可在世界影壇佔一席位。

該片以故事情節探索意識形態，引發大家反思人與自然關係，亦叫我們思考“狼吃羊，而減少了羊吃草，避免造成荒漠化”這個大問題，實屬重份量佳作。🌀



Adaptation of a Cultural Revolution novel – Zhang Yimou's *Coming Home*

Yan Geling's novel *The Flowers of War* was adapted into film by Zhang Yimou. Her another novel *The Criminal Lu Yanshi*, set during the Cultural Revolution, is now also adapted into *Coming Home* by the same director.

The Cultural Revolution is an important chapter of modern China. One must revisit time and again the grievous harm that has befallen many of our fellow people, so that such tragedy does not recur. Zhang Yimou has selected – rather cleverly – only the latter half of *The Criminal Lu Yanshi* for adaptation into *Coming Home*. The story is about an intellectual who returns from prison, and yet his wife (Gong Li), shattered by the ordeal, has lost her wits and can no longer recognize him.

Zhang Yimou's *Coming Home* has a faint sadness about it – no soppy, heart-


wrenching scenes, yet the quiet grief is powerful and pervasive, urging the audience to reflect on the tragedy of the era. For me, this movie, together with Joan Chen's *Xiu Xiu: The Sent Down Girl*, are representative of the best Cultural Revolution films.

Cultural Controversy of the Chinese Race – *Wolf Totem*

During his stint as a goat keeper in Inner Mongolia during the Cultural Revolution, Jiang Rong developed a keen interest and extensive experience in wolves, which he put into the novel *Wolf Totem*. Jean-Jacques Annaud spent seven years adapting the novel for screen. Putting the audience at the scene of a hunt, he successfully captures wolf packs in action and depicts their ferocious side with frightening reality. His filmic representation of the landscape of Inner Mongolia is extraordinary and breath-taking; he has taken great pains to present the real life of

the nomads and the behaviour of the wolf packs on screen.

There is a distinct neutrality about the movie; there is no romanticizing of nomadic life in Inner Mongolia and of love stories between the Mongolians and the Han people; nor is there a deliberate barbarization of the rules of the jungle. Movies about wolf packs are a rarity, and the director deserves to be applauded for the height of his achievements in *Wolf Totem*.

The film is an exploration of ideology through plot, and encourages reflection of the relation between men and nature. It also calls upon us to rethink the proposition that “wolves hunt sheep so that the latter graze less, which slows desertification”. Such an important issue renders the film outstanding. 



促進兩岸四地 互動交流

Foster Cooperation
Among the Mainland,
Hong Kong,
Macau and Taiwan



本會與中國工業經濟聯合會、台灣工商協進會及澳門中華總商會合辦“海峽兩岸暨港澳經貿論壇”，匯聚商界領袖及專家學者，探討兩岸四地在全球經濟新形勢下的合作機遇。

本會會長楊釗、澳門中總馬有禮會長、台灣工商協進會理事長林伯豐及中國工業經濟聯合會執行副會長路耀華分別致辭。香港特別行政區財政司司長曾俊華及中央政府駐港聯絡辦副主任楊建平應邀擔任主禮嘉賓並致辭。

論壇設有“互聯網+：金融及服務”及“文化創意產業”兩個專題演講，各位主講嘉賓分享專業和經驗，並與現場觀眾互動交流。當日論壇出席者尚包括本會首長、會董、會員及各界嘉賓逾200人。

The Chamber co-organized a forum with the China Federation of Industrial Economics, the Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan, and Macao Chamber of Commerce, bringing officials, experts, academia and business elites together to explore opportunities of collaboration among the Mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan amid global economic changes.

The Chamber's Chairman Charles Yeung and Chairman of Macao Chamber of Commerce Ma lao-lai, Chairman of the Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan Lin Por-fong and Executive Vice-chairman of the China Federation of Industrial Economics Lu Yaohua, respectively addressed the forum. Financial Secretary of the HKSAR John Tsang and Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central Peoples Government in HKSAR Yang Jianping were invited as officiating guests to address too.

In two thematic sessions “Internet+: Finance and Service” and “Culture and Creative Industries”, speakers shared their specialties and experiences actively with audiences. Also attending the forum were over 200 persons including the leaders, committee members and members of the Chamber, as well as guests from different sectors.





主辦機構於論壇結束後設晚宴款待講者及嘉賓，本會港台事務委員會主席李文俊代表致歡迎辭，並邀請中央政府駐港聯絡辦台務部部長唐怡源及行政長官創新及科技顧問楊偉雄擔任致辭嘉賓。

此外，中總亦於論壇舉行前夕設歡迎晚宴，香港特別行政區商務及經濟發展局局長蘇錦樑擔任主禮嘉賓並發表講話，本會副會長盧文端代表致歡迎辭。(19-20/8)

The organizers arranged the dinner for treating speakers and guests. **The Chamber's Hong Kong-Taiwan Affairs Committee Chairman Raymond Lee** delivered a welcome remark. **Director General of Taiwan Affairs Department of Liaison Office of Central Government in HKSAR Tang Yiyuan** and **Advisor to the Chief Executive on Innovation and Technology Nicholas W Yang** were invited to address.

In addition, the Chamber also held the welcome dinner on the eve of the forum. **Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Gregory So** delivered a speech as the guest of honor. **The Chamber's Vice-chairman Lo Man-tuen** addressed the welcome remark. (19-20/8)

(論壇內容將於《商薈》10月、11月號報道，敬請留意。)
(Forum contents will be shared in the Oct and Nov issues of CGCC Vision, and please stay tuned.)





陸昊（前排右五）及孫堯（前排左四）
Lu Hao (fifth from right, front row) and Sun Yao (fourth from left, front row)

赴黑龍江 覓合作新商機

Mission to Heilongjiang
for Regional Cooperation
Opportunities





宋希斌（前排左七）
Song Xibin (seventh from left, front row)



本會與香港中國企業協會聯合組團赴黑龍江省考察訪問，分別獲黑龍江省省長陸昊、副省長孫堯，哈爾濱市市長宋希斌，省商務廳廳長孟祥君等領導會見，就進一步加強香港和黑龍江合作交流意見。

在哈爾濱期間，團員參觀群力新區、高新區、哈南工業新城等地，其後赴牡丹江市考察當地社會經濟發展情況。考察團一行由本會副會長林樹哲、內地事務委員會主席王惠貞，中企協副會長馮洪章率領。(11-16/8)

The Chamber co-organized a mission to Heilongjiang with the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association. The delegation was received by **Hei Longjiang Governor Lu Hao, Vice-governor Sun Yao, Harbin Mayor Song Xibin, Provincial Commerce Department Director Meng Xiangjun** and other leaders, with whom they compared notes on strengthening cooperation between Heilongjiang and Hong Kong.

The delegation visited Qun Li New District, Gao Xin District, Harbin South Industrial New City and so on. They also went to Mudanjiang to catch on to the local economic developments. This mission was led by **the Chamber's Vice-chairman Lam Shu-chit, China Affairs Committee Chairman Wong Wai-ching and Vice-chairman of HKCEA Feng Hongzhang.** (11-16/8) 



少年太空人學成凱旋 Fruitful Astronaut Training for Youth





由 本會連續七年獨家贊助，並與康樂及文化事務署、中國航天員科研訓練中心、酒泉衛星發射中心及京港學術交流中心合辦的“少年太空人體驗營”已圓滿落幕。30位本地中學生前往北京及酒泉，順利完成八日體驗營，回港後在香港太空館舉行的分享會中，暢談心得體驗。

學員參觀了中國主要的航天設施，包括北京航天飛行控制中心、國家天文台、中國航空博物館、酒泉衛星發射中心。期間，他們獲授基本太空科學和航天科技知識，並體驗航天員的訓練，包括“穿脫航天服”、“心理訓練”、“逃逸救生訓練”及“血液重新分布訓練”等。(31/7-7/8)

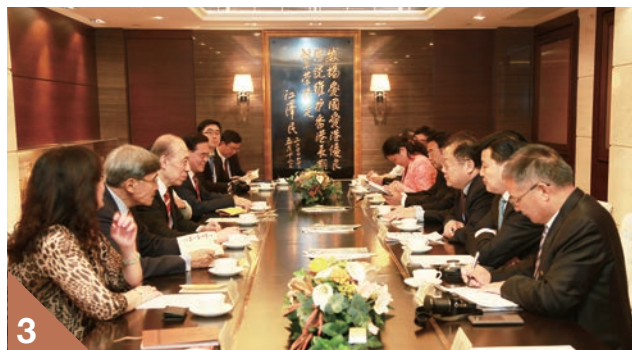
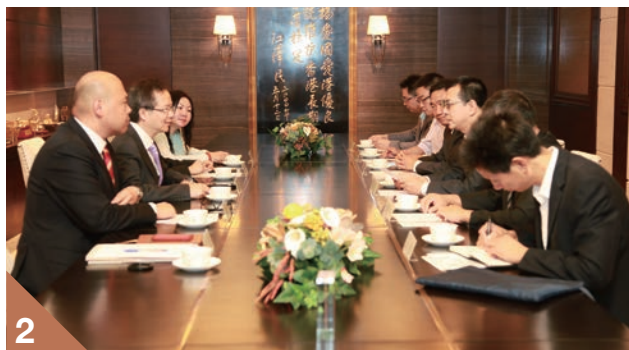
For the seventh year in a row, the Chamber solely sponsored and jointly organized the Young Astronaut Training Camp with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, the China Astronaut Research and Training Center, the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center and the Beijing-Hong Kong Academic Exchange Centre. Thirty local secondary school students went to Beijing and Jiuquan for an 8-day training camp. After their return to Hong Kong, they were invited to a sharing session at the Hong Kong Space Museum to talk about their experiences.

The program featured visits to major space facilities such as the Beijing Aerospace Command and Control Center, National Astronomical Observatories, Chinese Aviation Museum, Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center. Participants were taught basic space science and technology, and underwent astronaut training including donning and taking off a spacesuit, psychological training, escape and survival training and blood redistribution adaptability training. (31/7-7/8)





接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 上海海外聯誼會副會長、市工商聯常務副主席趙福禧（左）（5/8）
Zhao Fuxi (left), Vice President of Shanghai Overseas Friendship Association and Executive Vice President of Shanghai Federation of Industry and Commerce
2. 陝西省商務廳副廳長李生榮（右三）（27/8）
Li Sengrong (third from right), Deputy Director of Department of Commerce of Shaanxi Province
3. 湖南省政府港澳事務辦公室副主任黎里溪（右三）（27/8）
Li Lixi (third from right), Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Hunan Province
4. 以色列總商會會長 Uriel Lynn（右一）（4/9）
Uriel Lynn (first from right), President of the Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce





會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 聯絡委員會與灣仔區聯絡處分別舉辦午餐會及晚餐會祝賀2015年度榮獲特區政府頒授勳銜人士。(12,14/8)

The Liaison Committee and the Wanchai District Committee hosted a luncheon and a dinner reception respectively in honour of the recipients of the Chamber's members who were awarded by the HKSAR government in 2015.

2. 本會組團參觀歌連臣角懲教所，懲教署長邱子昭向團員詳細介紹該署工作，雙方並就更新計劃及未來合作機會深入交流。(21/8)

The Chamber organized a delegation to Cape Collinson Correctional Institution. **Commissioner of Correctional Services Yau Chi-chiu** gave a detailed account of department's work. At the meeting, the delegation shared views about Support for Self-reliance Scheme and the potential for mutual cooperation.



3. 九龍東區聯絡處招待觀塘區逾280位基層家庭長者於粉嶺蓬瀛仙館享用齋菜，並遊覽沙田文化博物館及機場翔天廊，並向長者贈送福袋，傳送關愛。(22/8)

The Kowloon East District Liaison Group arranged a trip to Fung Ying Seen Koon in Fanling. Some 280 senior citizens in Kwun Tong enjoyed a veggie banquet there and visited Hong Kong Heritage Museum and Skyplaza. Each participant of the trip was presented with a gift pack.