

# 商 睿

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## 張德江冀香港 振經濟 迎機遇

Zhang Dejiang Hopes Hong Kong  
Revitalises Economy and  
Ushers in Opportunities



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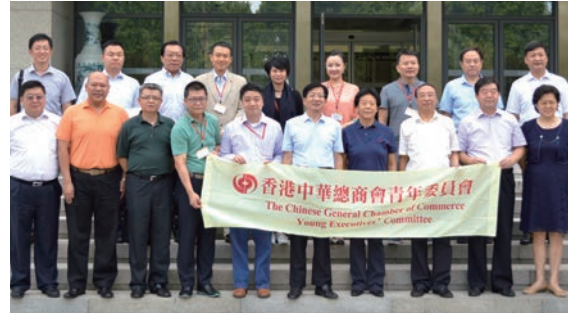
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楊釗 博士  
Dr Charles Yeung

# 抓住機遇 向前發展

## CAPTURING OPPORTUNITIES TO MOVE FORWARD

上月，張德江委員長接見中總訪京團，除提出對香港方針政策的“五個始終堅持”外，也特別寄語港人必須往前看，發揮香港自身優勢，集中力量發展經濟、改善民生，抓緊國家新一輪經濟戰略發展帶來的商機；他更希望中總繼續支持行政長官和特區政府依法施政，團結工商及社會各界，關心年青一代成長與發展，為香港長期繁榮穩定貢獻力量。

### 尋找新增長點 提升競爭力

委員長對香港的期望和中總的指導讓我深受啟發。他強調，香港的國際地位和競爭優勢，取決於經濟實力的不斷提升。面對環球經濟激烈競爭，香港必須加強憂患意識，盡快放下政治爭拗，利用“一國兩制”的獨特優勢，進一步鞏固國際金融、航運和商貿中心的地位，全面提升競爭能力，培育新的經濟增長點，這樣才能有效抓緊國家“一帶一路”、“走出去”等重大戰略所帶來的發展機遇。

委員長的講話顯示中央對香港經濟和社會發展相當了解，在處理香港問題上均本着實事求是態度。中總將繼續以實際行動，配合特區政府推進香港經濟發展和深化與內地合作，例如推動會員企業和工商界積極參與廣東自貿區投資建設，並就香港如何融入國家“十三五”規劃進言獻策。我們更會積極推動香港與世界各地，特別是周邊東南亞地區加強聯繫，透過“世界華商大會”等平台，發揮中總聯繫海內外華商、推動區域經濟合作的橋樑作用。我們也將積極探討利用香港在金融和專業服務的優勢，爭取“亞投行”在港設立地區總部的可行性，以及推動在港設立絲路基金的區域營運和管理中心，發揮香港“引進來、走出去”的中介功能，提升香港國際金融和商貿服務中心地位，長遠有助拓展“一帶一路”沿線地區乃至整個亞洲的龐大商機。

### 重視青年培育與傳承發展

另一讓我印象深刻的，是委員長十分關心香港年青一代的成長。他期望中總積極推動青年培育工作，增加他們對國家的認同和歸屬感。並積極配合特區政府施政，處理好房屋、教育、就業等問題，為青年未來發展與香港繁榮安定打下穩固的基礎。

事實上，中總一直致力培育年青一代成為具視野、有創意、肯承擔的社會接班人，協助他們更全面了解國家發展新機遇。我們將繼續推動青年培育工作，包括資助本港學生赴內地實習、舉辦培訓班和交流活動等，為促進兩岸四地青年互動建構交流平台。今次訪京團首次安排部分年青會董同行，正是讓他們有機會深入接觸和了解國家，希望他們對中總、香港以至國家未來發展作出更大承擔。

總括而言，此次行程讓我感受到中央領導對香港和中總的高度重視，也令我更堅定信念，與本屆會董會及全體會員共同攜手，推動中總做好支持國家的建設和發展，包括支持香港穩步發展、促進兩岸四地緊密聯繫、加強與世界各地往來互動，以及培育年青人才等四大工作目標，發揮中總愛國愛港、聯繫工商的橋樑角色，繼續為國家、為香港發展付出努力。🌀

“張德江特別寄語港人必須往前看，  
發揮香港自身優勢，集中力量發展經濟、改善民生，  
抓緊國家新一輪經濟戰略發展帶來的商機。

*Zhang Dejiang said that Hong Kong people must look to the future and maximise Hong Kong's strengths to focus on economic development and improving people's livelihood by seizing the opportunities arising from the country's new round of strategic economic development.* ”

Last month, Zhang Dejiang, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met with the Chamber's delegation to Beijing. In addition to citing the five policy principles for Hong Kong, Zhang said that Hong Kong people must look to the future and maximise Hong Kong's strengths to focus on economic development and improving people's livelihood by seizing the opportunities arising from the country's new round of strategic economic development. He also called on the Chamber to continue to support the administration of the Chief Executive and the HKSAR Government, unite the business community and the society, and pay close attention to the younger generation's growth and development in order to contribute to Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability.

#### Looking for New Growth Drivers to Enhance Competitiveness

I am deeply inspired by the top legislator's expectations for Hong Kong and guidance for the Chamber. He stressed that Hong Kong's international status and competitive advantages are dependent on a rising economic strength. Faced with intense competition in the global economy, Hong Kong must strengthen its preparedness for adversity and put aside political disputes quickly in order to utilise the unique advantages derived from the "one country, two systems" principle to further consolidate its status as an international financial, shipping and commercial centre, enhance its competitiveness and nurture new economic growth drivers. Only then can it effectively capture the development opportunities arising from the country's major strategic initiatives such as those for the "One Belt and One Road" and "going global".


The top legislator's remarks show the Central Leadership's in-depth understanding of Hong Kong's economic and social development, as well as its pragmatic attitude towards dealing with Hong Kong's issues. The Chamber will continue taking concrete actions to support the HKSAR Government to drive Hong Kong's economic development and in-depth cooperation with the Mainland. For instance, the Chamber will encourage member companies and the business community to actively participate in the investment and construction of the Guangdong FTZ and offer suggestions on how Hong Kong should integrate with the country's 13th Five-year Plan. We will actively help Hong Kong strengthen its ties with the rest of the world, especially the surrounding Southeast Asia region, and through platforms such as the "World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention", fulfil the Chamber's role as a bridge to connect with Chinese businesses at home and abroad and drive regional economic cooperation. We will also actively explore the use of Hong Kong's strengths in financial and professional services to persuade

the "Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank" to set up their regional headquarters and "Silk Road Fund" to set up regional operation and management centre in Hong Kong, exercise Hong Kong's intermediary function for "going global and bringing in investment" and elevate Hong Kong's status as an international financial and commercial centre. This will help Hong Kong open up the huge business opportunities in the regions along the "One Belt and One Road" and the whole Asia in the long run.

#### Attach Importance to Youth and Successor Development

I am also impressed with Zhang's deep concern for the growth of Hong Kong's younger generation. He looked forward to the Chamber actively promoting youth development to strengthen their national identity and sense of belonging, and actively supporting the HKSAR Government's policies such as those for housing, education and employment in order to lay a solid foundation for the younger generation's future development and Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

In fact, the Chamber has continually strived to nurture the younger generation to become visionary and creative successors who are willing to commit themselves, and help them understand more fully the opportunities arising from the country's new developments. We will continue to promote youth development, including funding Hong Kong's students for internships in the Mainland as well as organising training courses and exchange programmes, providing a platform to facilitate interaction among young people of the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. The Chamber's delegation to Beijing included young committee members for the first time, which precisely was to give them an opportunity to gain in-depth exposure and understanding of the country to prepare them to make a greater commitment to the future development of the Chamber, Hong Kong and China.

In summary, the trip not only makes me feel that the Central Leadership attaches great importance to Hong Kong and the Chamber, but also gives me more determination to work with the Chamber's current committee and members to achieve the four major objectives of driving the Chamber's support for Hong Kong's steady development, promoting close contact among the four places (the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao), strengthening interaction with the rest of the world and nurturing young talents. We will carry on the Chamber's patriotic tradition to perform its role as a bridge to connect the business community, making sustained efforts for the country and Hong Kong's development. 



張德江（前排中）、孫春蘭（前排右五）、王光亞（前排左五）及張曉明（前排左三）。  
Zhang Dejiang (middle, front row), Sun Chunlan (fifth from right, front row), Wang Guangya (fifth from left, front row) and Zhang Xiaoming (third from left, front row)

# 張德江冀香港 振經濟 迎機遇

## Zhang Dejiang Hopes Hong Kong Revitalises Economy and Ushers in Opportunities

中共中央政治局常委、全國人大常委會委員長張德江在接見本會訪京團時表示，寄望香港繼續自強，發展經濟，改善民生。

At a meeting with the Chamber's delegation to Beijing, **Zhang Dejiang, Standing Committee Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress**, said that he looks forward to Hong Kong continuing its self-reliance in developing its economy and improving people's livelihood.



新華社 Xinhua News Agency



新華社 Xinhua News Agency

上月，本會高層訪京團獲全國人大常委會委員長張德江接見，是政改後首個獲國家領導人接見的香港工商團體。張德江聽取了中總的最新發展情況，並期望中總繼續發揚愛國愛港的優良傳統，積極支持行政長官和特區政府依法施政，團結社會各界人士，凝神聚力謀發展、同舟共濟促和諧，譜寫“一國兩制”實踐的新篇章。

### 方針不變 籲抓緊機遇

張德江指出，中央對香港的方針政策是明確和堅定不移。中央始終堅持“一國兩制”、“港人治港”、“高度自治”的方針，按照《基本法》辦事，依法循序漸進推動香港民主發展，維護香港長期繁榮穩定，並堅持維護國家主權、安全和發展利益。他表示，中央一直真誠支持香港實現普選，希望2017年落實一人一票普選行政長官，對政改最終被否決感到可惜。他希

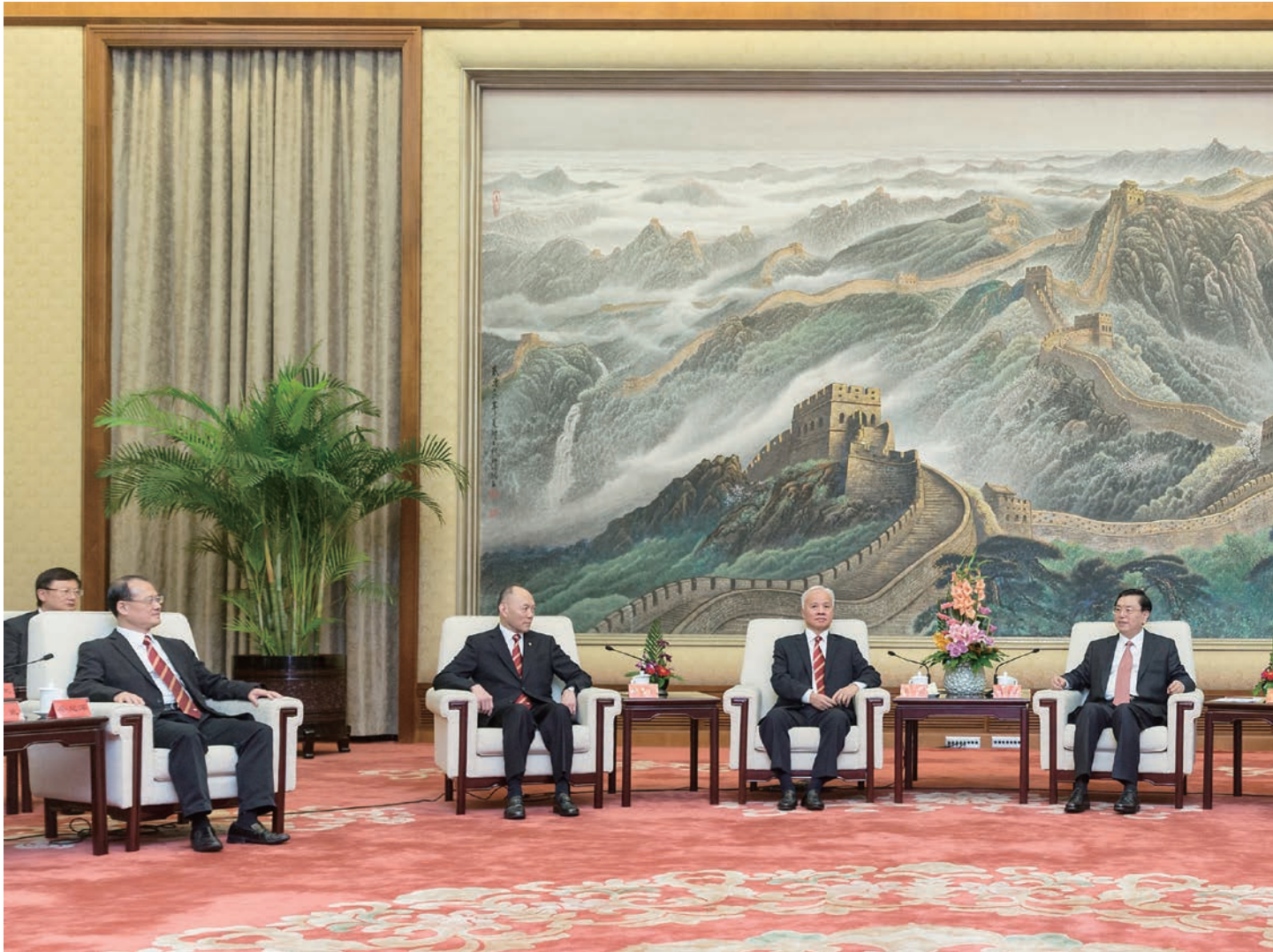
望香港應繼續發揮自身優勢，發展經濟、改善民生，避免陷入政治爭拗的泥潭。

近期國際形勢產生深刻變化，國家發展也進入了新的階段。未來五至十年間，環球經濟將面對激烈競爭。張德江表示，香港必須加強憂患意識，並利用“一國兩制”的最大優勢，抓緊國家戰略發展，如“一帶一路”、“亞投行”，利用好“滬港通”、“深港通”、自貿區等政策，進一步提升香港經濟實力和競爭力，維持香港的國際地位。

### 對中總的期待

張德江讚揚中總長期以來在國家改革開放和促進香港經濟發展方面一直發揮很重要的影響力。他希望中總繼續發揚愛國愛港優良傳統，支持行政長官和特區政府依法施政，團結工商界及社會各界的力量，以實際行動配合特區政府推進經濟發展、改善民生，並發揮香港國際聯繫作用，為國家新一輪改革開放、內地和香港企業“走出去”繼續作出貢獻。

參與會見者包括中央統戰部部長孫春蘭，港澳辦主任王光亞，中聯辦主任張曉明及副主任殷曉靜等。



Last month, the Chamber's high-level delegation met with NPC Standing Committee Chairman Zhang Dejiang, making the Chamber the first business organisation from Hong Kong to meet with a state leader after the constitutional reform. After listening to the delegation members' opinions on Hong Kong's development, Zhang expressed his hope for the Chamber to continue its patriotic tradition and actively support the administration of the Chief Executive and the HKSAR Government. He also expected the Chamber to unite the society, focusing on development and promotion of harmony to write a new chapter for the implementation of the "one country, two systems" principle.

#### Capturing opportunities as policies remain unchanged

Zhang said the Central Government's policies for Hong Kong have always been clear and consistent.

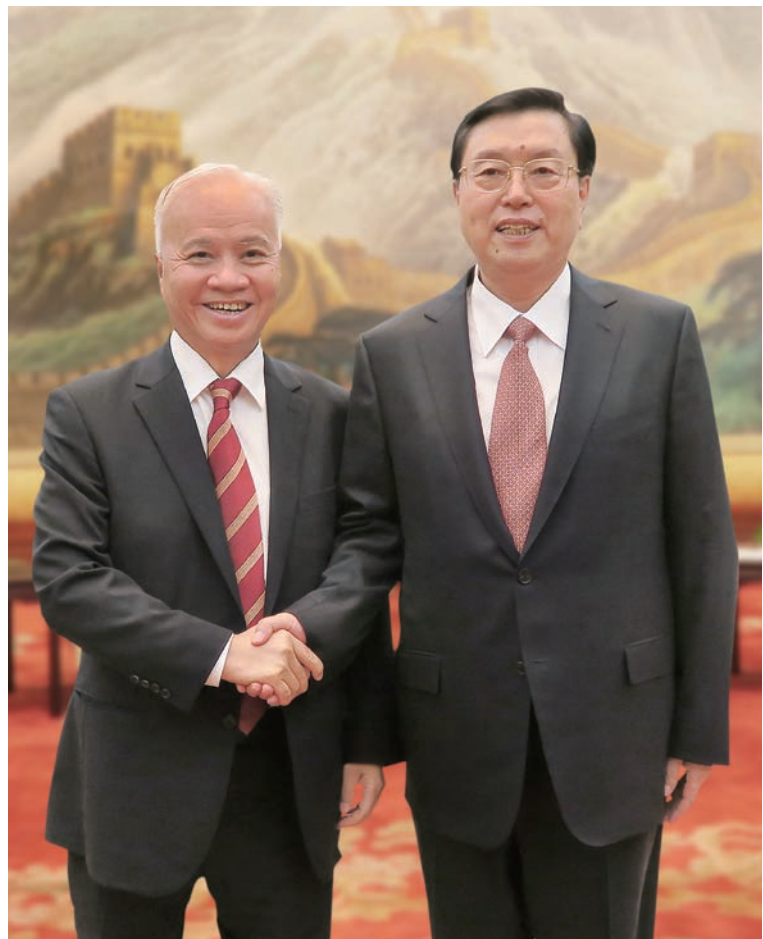
The Central Government will always adhere to the principles of "one country, two systems", "Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong" and "a high degree of autonomy in Hong Kong", act in accordance with the Basic Law, and advance Hong Kong's democratic development in an orderly and gradual manner according to the laws. The Central Government will maintain Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability, and safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests. He said that the Central Government is always sincere in supporting the realisation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong. It has hoped for the implementation of "one person, one vote" universal suffrage for electing the Chief Executive in 2017 and feels it is regrettable that the constitutional reform package was rejected in the end. He hopes that Hong Kong will continue to play to its strengths to develop the economy and improve people's livelihood, while avoiding falling into the quagmire of political bickering.





promoting Hong Kong's economic development. He hopes the Chamber will carry on its patriotic tradition and support the administration of the Chief Executive and the HKSAR Government by uniting the strengths of the business community and society to take concrete actions to support the HKSAR Government in promoting economic development and improving people's livelihood. Other expectations include performing Hong Kong's role of connecting with the rest of the world, continuing to contribute to the country's new round of reform and opening up and helping enterprises in the Mainland and Hong Kong "go global".

Participants in the meeting include **Sun Chunlan, Head of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Wang Guangya, Director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office of the State Council; Zhang Xiaoming, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Hong Kong, and Yan Xiaojing, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Hong Kong.** 🌐



Recently, there have been profound changes in the international situation, while China's development has entered into a new stage. The global economy will see intense competition in the next 5-10 years. Zhang said that Hong Kong must strengthen its preparedness for adversity and utilise the biggest advantage from the "one country, two systems" principle to capitalise on the country's strategic initiatives, such as the "One Belt, One Road" and "Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank", and policies such as the "Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect", "Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect" and FTZs to further enhance Hong Kong's economic strength and competitiveness as well as maintain its international status.

#### Expectations for the CGCC

Zhang commended the Chamber on its long-standing and very important influence on the country's reform and opening up as well as on



楊崇匯（前排右六）Yang Chonghui (sixth from right, front row)

## 赴京交流 冀創共贏 Visit to Beijing to Seek Mutually Beneficial Cooperation

是次訪京團亦拜訪了多個中央部委及工商機構，就內地與香港在社會、經貿與民生等方面展開討論、交換意見。

期望中總積極參與國家建設  
長久以來，不少中總成員身兼全國政協委員、省政協委員等。全國政協港澳台僑委員會主任楊崇匯讚揚中總成立115年以來，為國家的成就及香港的繁榮穩定作出貢獻，而且中總與全國政協保持緊密聯繫。他強調，與港澳台的同胞密切聯繫是港澳台僑委員會最重要的工作，並期望中總

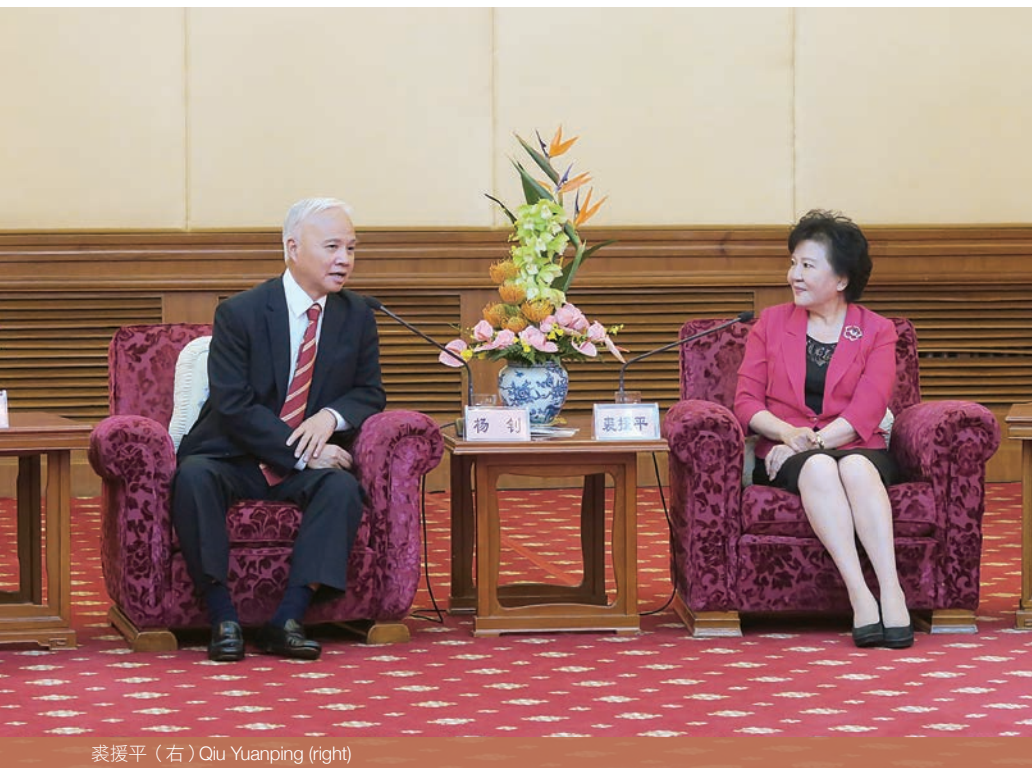
對實施全面建設小康社會有所貢獻，促進內地貧困地區加快脫貧。

國家主席習近平提出“一帶一路”戰略概念後，為世界經濟帶來無限商機，預計亦為香港迎來不少機遇。國務院僑辦主任裘援平向訪京團介紹相關建設及一系列重要發展戰略，期望香港能積極支持及參與。她亦指，香港作為國際金融貿易中心和航運中心的地位將繼續保持下去，並強調在當前形勢下，發展經濟乃香港要務。她勉勵香港工商界和社會各界要共同努力，為香港創造更

美好的未來。此外，裘援平認為香港與海外華僑華商關係密切，香港工商界在“一帶一路”發展進程中，可透過融資、國際貿易、產業合作、服務業合作等領域發揮作用。她又指出，僑辦堅定支持由中總參與籌辦的世界華商大會，並期望與由僑辦主辦的華僑華人工商大會共同促進全球華商聯繫，引領海外華商認識國家新一輪經濟發展走向。

中總擁有熟悉港澳台發展的優勢，也有聯繫海外的經驗，中央統戰部常務副部長張裔炯希望中總帶頭多發聲，集中力量支持特區政府發展經濟，改善民生，團結工商界，擔當橋樑，聯繫香港、內地以至世界各地，特別是東南亞等國。

促進內地與香港經貿融合  
商務部副部長王受文闡述，中央對香港服務業開放是最深最廣，至於對香港企業的國民待遇優



裘援平（右）Qiu Yuanping (right)



張裔炯 Zhang Yijiong

惠方面，主要視乎日後外國投資法的修改，未來可望得到進一步改善。此外，“一帶一路”、亞投行、絲路基金規劃建設等，一定利用到香港在金融、專業服務、法律、會計和制度方面等優勢，故此香港所發揮的作用是無可替代。

內地與香港簽訂 CEPA 至今已逾 10 年，內地與香港的經貿合作水平近年不斷提升，CEPA 的體現是最為明顯。**商務部台港澳司長孫彤**向訪京團指出，若內地與其他地區簽署的開放協議如優於 CEPA，相關協議也自動適用於香港，即內地對香港服務業的開放將永遠保持最高水平。去年底，商務部與香港特區政府在 CEPA 框架下簽訂《關於內地在廣東與香港基本實現服務貿易自由化的協議》，已逐步實行國民待遇和採用負面清單。他續指，去年在廣東也實行了外資企業的登記備案，在服務業領域如不是在負面

清單範圍內，企業只需登記備案便無需審批。

至於外商投資法方面，**商務部外資司副司長范文潔**指出，現時國家對外商投資的定義，主要以境外資金來源地作界定。目前國家正就外商投資法進行起草修訂，當中亦建議就外資定義、註冊地和實際資金來源地等修訂，此舉將對港資企業在內地投資帶來幫助。他認為，現時上海、廣東及天津的自貿區對服務業領域的開放已實施統一的負面清單，進一步擴大開放範圍，在互聯網訊息、文化領域方面尤有進一步開放。

### 促進工商聯繫

本會一向與內地各省、市的工商機構保持密切聯繫。在京期間，訪問團分別與全國工商聯及中國貿促會的領導會面。**全國工商聯副主席安七一**期望港商積極參與國家經濟新一輪發展的大潮，並

透露今年工商聯三大工作：協助內地企業“走出去”、研究商會可發揮的作用、開拓中小微企業的發展。他認為，香港與國際接軌，可扮演國家“走出去”的“橋”和“船”，中總在這方面可發揮重要作用，期待雙方可繼續加強合作，抓緊國家經濟發展新機遇。

**中國貿促會副會長于平**表示，面對國家實施“一帶一路”戰略帶來的新機遇，香港作為全球重要的金融、航運、貿易中心，更應大有可為，而且香港在內地改革開放和現代化建設中的重要作用更是無可替代。于平亦謂，中總是中國貿促會在香港地區主要的對口機構之一，雙方有着良好的合作基礎。在新形勢下，雙方可加強機制建設，在代言工商、服務企業、落實 CEPA 優惠措施等方面可以開展更多務實合作。

The Chamber's delegation to Beijing visited several central government ministries and commissions as well as business organisations to discuss and exchange views on the society, economy and people's livelihood in the Mainland and Hong Kong.

### Expectation for the CGCC's Active Participation in National Construction

For a long time, many of the Chamber's members have also served as CPPCC National Committee members or provincial CPPCC National Committee members. **Yang Chonghui, Director of the CPPCC Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee**, praised the Chamber for its contribution to the country's achievements and Hong Kong's prosperity and stability since its founding 115 years ago, and for maintaining close contact with the CPPCC National Committee. He stressed that maintaining close ties with compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan is the most important task of the Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee. He looks forward to the Chamber's contribution to the building of a moderately prosperous society by expediting the alleviation of poverty in the Mainland's poor areas.

The "One Belt and One Road" strategic concept put forward by President Xi Jinping has brought enormous business opportunities for the global economy, and Hong Kong is expected to be brought a welcome opportunity. **Qiu Yuanping, Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council**, briefed the delegation members on the related constructions and key development strategies, in which she looks forward to Hong Kong's active support and participation. She also noted that Hong Kong will continue to maintain its status as an international centre for finance, trade and shipping. She further stressed that economic development is still Hong Kong's priority in the current situation. She

encouraged Hong Kong's business community and society to work together to create a better future for Hong Kong. In addition, Qiu believes that as Hong Kong is closely linked with overseas Chinese entrepreneurs, Hong Kong's business community can play a role in the development process of the "One Belt, One Road" through financing, international trade, industrial and service cooperation. She also pointed out that the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office firmly supports the "World Chinese Entrepreneurs Convention" co-organised by the Chamber. She hopes it could work together with the "World Overseas Chinese Industry and Commerce Conference" organised by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office to promote ties among Chinese entrepreneurs globally and guide overseas Chinese entrepreneurs to understand the trends of the country's new round of economic development.

As the Chamber has the advantage of being familiar with the development of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as the experience of linking up with overseas businesses, **Zhang Yijiong, Executive Deputy Head of the Central United Front Work Department**, hopes the Chamber takes the lead to concentrate efforts on supporting the HKSAR Government's development of the economy and improvement of people's livelihood by uniting the business community, playing its role as a bridge to connect Hong Kong, the Mainland and the rest of the world, especially Southeast Asian countries.

### Promoting Mainland-Hong Kong Trade and Economic Integration

**Wang Shouwen, Vice Minister of Commerce** said that the Central Government maintains the deepest level and widest range of opening up to Hong Kong's service industries. Regarding the national treatment concessions for Hong Kong enterprises, it depends mainly on the amendments to the Foreign Investment Law in the future, and could be further improved. In addition, the planning



王受文（左）及孫彤 Wang Shouwen (left) and Sun Tong



安七一（右）An Qiyi (right)

and construction of the “One Belt, One Road”, “Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank” and “Silk Road Fund” will surely make use of Hong Kong’s strengths in finance, professional services, law, accounting and systems. Therefore, the role played by Hong Kong is irreplaceable.

It has been over a decade since the signing of the CEPA between the Mainland and Hong Kong. Economic and trade cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong has been on the rise in recent years, with the CEPA the most obvious manifestation. **Sun Tong, Deputy Director General of the Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs of the Ministry of Commerce**, pointed out that for any agreements signed between the Mainland and other regions on opening up, if the terms are better than those under the CEPA, the relevant agreements will automatically be applicable to Hong Kong, i.e. the Mainland will always maintain the highest level of opening up to Hong Kong’s service industries. With the Ministry of Commerce and the HKSAR Government signing the “Agreement between Mainland China and Hong Kong on Achieving the Basic Liberalisation of Trade in Services in Guangdong Province” under the framework of the CEPA late last year, foreign enterprises are gradually given the same treatment as their Chinese counterparts and a negative list is being used. He added that last year, Guangdong had begun the registration of foreign enterprises, whereby if the service category is not covered by the negative list, the enterprise needs only to register without having to go through the approval process.

With regard to the Foreign Investment Law, **Fan Wenjie, Deputy Director of the Foreign Investment Department of the Ministry of Commerce**, noted that presently the country’s definition of foreign investment is still mainly based on the source of foreign capital. Currently, the country is drafting amendments to the Foreign Investment Law, including proposed amendments to the definition of foreign investment, place of registration and actual source of funding, which will help Hong Kong enterprises invest

in the Mainland. He believes that the FTZs of Shanghai, Guangdong and Tianjin are currently sharing a unified negative list in opening up their service industries, further expanding the scope of opening up, especially in the internet information and cultural fields.

### Promoting Business Ties

The Chamber has always maintained close contact with the business organisations in the Mainland’s provinces and municipalities. While in Beijing, the delegation met with the leadership of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce (ACFIC) and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT). **An Qiyi, ACFIC Vice Chairman** looks forward to Hong Kong businesses actively participating in the country’s new round of economic development. He also revealed the ACFIC’s three major objectives for this year: (1) to help Mainland enterprises to “go global”, (2) to study the role chambers of commerce can play, and (3) to expand the development of micro, small and medium enterprises. In his view, because of its alignment with international standards, Hong Kong can play the role of a “bridge” and “vessel” for the country to “go global”. The Chamber can play an important role in this regard. He hopes both sides can continue to strengthen cooperation to seize the new opportunities arising from the country’s economic development.

**Yu Ping, CCPIT Vice Chairman** said that faced with the new opportunities arising from the country’s implementation of the “One Belt, One Road” strategy, Hong Kong should have bright prospects as it is the world’s key financial, shipping and trade centre. Moreover, Hong Kong’s important role in the Mainland’s reform, opening up and modernisation is irreplaceable. Yu Ping also said that as the Chamber is one of the CCPIT’s main counterparts in Hong Kong, both sides have a good basis for cooperation. Under the new situation, both sides can strengthen their mechanisms to carry out more practical cooperation in areas such as endorsement business, service enterprises and implementation of CEPA incentives. 🔄



于平（右六）Yu Ping (sixth from right)



中新社 CNS

## 凝聚華商構築經貿合作彩虹橋

### Chinese Merchants Converged to Forge Powerful Connections in Economic and Trade Cooperation

首屆世界華僑華人工商大會上月在京召開，大會以“攜手全球華商，同圓中華夢想”為主題，旨在促進全球僑商交流，引導海外僑胞積極參與中國現代化建設，促進中外各領域交流合作。

The first World Overseas Chinese Industry and Commerce Convention was convened last month in Beijing. Themed “Joining up Chinese Merchants from Across the World to Actualize the Chinese Dream”, the conference aimed at promoting exchanges amongst Chinese businessmen around the globe, leading Chinese abroad to actively take part in the modernized construction of China, and to facilitate collaboration between the mainland and other countries in various domains.



**首**屆“世界華僑華人工商大會”由國務院僑務辦公室主辦，致力構建全球華商組織聯繫合作機制，引導全球華商組織、專業協會和著名僑商了解和參與“一帶一路”建設等國家重大發展戰略。

來自80多個國家和地區的450名華僑華人代表出席大會，本會會長楊釗，副會長林樹哲，永遠榮譽會長陳有慶、霍震寰，永遠名譽會長蔡冠深，以及常務會董余國春、陳智文等應邀出席，並獲國務院總理李克強會見。李克強致辭時表示，海外僑胞為祖國經濟發展所作的貢獻值得肯定。

### 經濟社會平穩發展

據李克強介紹，中國正着眼於保持經濟中高速增長和邁向中高端水平“雙目標”，着力打造大眾

創業、萬眾創新和增加公共產品、公共服務“雙引擎”。同時，加快推進新型工業化、信息化、城鎮化和農業現代化，拓展區域發展新空間。他強調，在進一步放寬市場准入同時，更要鼓勵創新創業，不斷改善營商和投資環境。李克強續指，祖國經濟持續健康發展將為廣大僑胞在華創業發展提供更廣闊的舞台。

### 對華僑華人的期盼

李克強讚許廣大華僑華人是推動各國和世界經濟發展的重要力量，也是促進中國經濟與世界交流融合的重要紐帶。因應新形勢，他期望與會華僑華人代表首要當好促進國家經濟轉型發展的“生力軍”，充分發揮海外華僑華人在資金、技術、管理、商業網絡等方面的優勢，更廣泛深入參與內地經濟建設。其次，要

架起中外經濟合作共贏的“彩虹橋”，結合自身專業成就、政商人脈等特點，促進中國與世界經濟深度融合、互相促進、互利共贏。

Organized by the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, the first World Overseas Chinese Industry and Commerce Convention was committed to constructing a connection and collaboration system for Chinese entrepreneurs around the world, and offering insights into the understanding of the major development strategies of China, including the establishment of "One Belt One Road", etc., to various Chinese merchant organizations, professional associations and renowned overseas Chinese businessmen. It also has a mission to encourage their participation in the initiative.

The conference was attended by 450 overseas Chinese representatives from more than 80 countries and regions. **The Chamber's Chairman Charles Yeung, Vice-chairman Lam Shu-chit, Life Honorary Chairmen Robin Chan and Ian Fok, Permanent Honorary President Jonathan Choi**, as well as **Standing Committee Members Yu Kwok-chun and Stephen Tan**, were also invited to the conference. The delegation was met by State Council Premier Li Keqiang. During his speech, Li praised the contribution made by overseas Chinese for the economic development of their motherland.

### Balancing Socio-economic Development

According to Li Keqiang, China is now focusing on a "dual objective": (1) to maintain medium-high economic growth, and (2) to become a medium-high end country. It is striving to promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation, as well as to drive the "double engine" of increasing

the quantity of public products and public services. At the same time, industrialization, digitization and urbanization of new sectors is progressing at an accelerated rate, while agriculture will be modernized and new space for regional development will be expanded. Li stressed that while the country is further liberalizing market access, it should also encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, and constantly enhance the business and investment environment. Li Keqiang added that the continual healthy development of our homeland would create an even wider stage for the vast population of overseas Chinese to start up and develop their businesses in China.

### Expectations for Overseas Chinese

Li Keqiang commended overseas Chinese for their invaluable contribution in promoting economic development in various countries and the world. Li also acknowledged that Chinese abroad are also an important link; they have been facilitating China's economic integration and exchange with the world. In response to the new world order, Li hopes

that Chinese representatives attending the conference could first play the role of a "power-generating squad" in driving China's economic transformation and development, maximizing their advantages in funding, technology, management, business network, etc. He also hopes to see their wider and deeper participation in the economic construction of the mainland. Secondly, they could help forge powerful connections in China's cooperation with foreign countries by combining their own professional achievements and business and network relationships to benefit all. By promoting the in-depth integration of the Chinese and global economy, global players will be able to accomplish shared progress and success. 🔄





# 工時政策 須兼顧勞資雙方

## Working Hours Policy Must Give Due Consideration to Both Employers and Employees

**因** 應社會對本港僱員工時長的關注，特區政府曾於2012年11月公佈《標準工時政策研究報告》。隨後，標準工時委員會於翌年4月成立。據梁智鴻介紹，委員會主要跟進政府的標準工時政策研究，促進公眾對標準工時及其他有關議題的認識等。他強調，適時向行政長官匯報並就處理本港工時情況提供意見，包括應否考慮採用法定標準工時制度或其他方案，更是委員會的工作重點。

### 制定工時政策複雜

現時社會各界對標準工時看法不盡相同。梁智鴻坦言，制定工時政策極其



香港是全球長工時地區之一，隨着本港勞動人口不斷老化，標準工時再次成為社會各界關注的焦點。標準工時委員會主席梁智鴻表示，工時政策是極其複雜且高度爭議的課題，對整個勞工市場及經濟發展具有深遠影響，因此須兼顧勞資雙方利益，慎重而行。

**Leong Che-hung, Chairperson of the Standard Working Hours Committee (SWHC)**, said that the working hours policy is an extremely complex and highly controversial subject. It has a profound impact on the entire labour market and economic development, and must take into account the interests of both employers and employees.

體每周工時中位數為44小時。82.7%僱員已與僱主簽訂書面僱傭合約，當中包括88.6%僱員的合約有指明每周工作時數。

僱員中，有近七成表示若選擇減少工作時數會導致收入減少，則不希望或不選擇減少工作時數。

### 勞資關注點各異

通過大量調查研究，梁智鴻發現，勞資雙方就工時問題關注重點不盡相同。具體而言，由於本港經濟以中小企業為主，人力財力有限，再加上近年本港勞工短缺問題日益嚴峻，大部分僱主較擔心工時政策的實施會增加經營成本，減低勞工調配的靈活性，加劇人手短缺的問題，最終影響香港經濟發展及國際競爭力；而僱員則主要期望制定工時政策能夠切實改善職業安全 and 健康狀況，達致更佳的工作與生活平衡，紓緩長工時及規範超時工作補償情況。

針對坊間有人認為工時政策存在分歧緣於勞資雙方的既定立場不同，梁智鴻表示並不盡然。他補充道，亦有部分僱主傾向認同工時政策應聚焦幫助社會上較低收入、議價能力較低及需無償超時工作的基層僱員，進而展現工商關懷，營造和諧勞資關係。展望未來，梁智鴻強調委員會將繼續商討以書面僱傭合約訂明工時安排的細節，研究如何進一步保障議價能力較低的基層僱員，以及慎重評估工時政策的影響。

複雜且頗具爭議，因其對整體勞工市場、僱傭關係、營商環境、經濟發展及企業競爭力等不同層面均帶來廣泛而深遠影響。正因如此，他強調標準工時委員會需廣泛聽取意見，作出全面考慮，以實際數據為依歸，探討工時政策的不同方案。

梁智鴻舉例說，為確保研究政策的準確性，標準工時委員會曾於去年舉行及參與40場涉及不同行業、職業及對象的諮詢活動，並開展全港首次大型住戶統計調查，並向10個工時相對較長或工時情況較特別的團體會員進行問卷調查，力求獲取第一手資料。他指出，目前全港約有314萬僱員，整

回顧現階段社會就工時議題達成的共識，梁智鴻指出，無論是僱主還是僱員，大部分都認同透過僱傭合約訂明工作時數、超時工作安排及補償方法可行。另一方面，雖然工時政策應適用於全港大部分僱員，但亦需要考慮不同行業的工作差異情況。他認為，處理工時問題需留有一定的彈性，故此“一刀切”立法方式並不合適。同時，本港不少行業的員工收入與工時長短掛鉤。梁智鴻援引調查數據指出，在所有

梁智鴻  
Leong Che-hung



According to Leong, the SWHC is tasked with following up on the Government's policy study on SWH and promoting public understanding of SWH and other related issues. He stressed that the SWHC has two key tasks: reporting to the Chief Executive in a timely manner and offering advice on the working hours situation in Hong Kong.

### Formulation of Working Hours Policy is Complex

Leong admitted that there are varying views in the society on the SWH subject, because it has impact on different levels, including the overall labour market, employment relationship, business environment, economic development and enterprise competitiveness. Therefore, he stressed that the SWHC needs to make comprehensive considerations and to explore different options for the working hours policy.

To give an example, Leong said that to ensure the accuracy of the policy study, the SWHC last year held several consultation activities, launched Hong Kong's first large-scale household survey, and conducted a questionnaire survey for group members


who are subjected to relatively long or special working hours. He pointed out that the median weekly total working hours for the 3.14 million or so employees in Hong Kong were estimated at 44 hours. 82.7% employees have signed employment contracts with their employers. Among them, 88.6% have the number of weekly working hours stipulated in their contracts.

### Employers and Employees Have Different Concerns

Hong Kong's economy is mainly driven by SMEs where human and financial resources are limited. Coupled this with the recent labour shortage in Hong Kong, most employers are concerned that the working hours policy will increase their operating costs, reduce the flexibility of labour deployment, and exacerbate the problem of manpower shortage. On the other hand, employees hope the formulation of the working hours policy can help improve health condition, achieve better work-life balance, ease long working hours, and regulate overtime work compensation.

Leong noted that most employers or employees agree that it is feasible to stipulate the number of working hours,

overtime arrangements and compensation methods on the employment contracts. Moreover, the working hours policy needs to consider the differences in job situation in different industries. Therefore the "one size fits all" legislation approach is not appropriate. In fact, incomes for many jobs in Hong Kong are linked with the length of working hours. Some employees have said that if choosing shorter working hours will lead to a drop in income, they will neither want nor choose shorter working hours.

In response to some public views that the disagreements over the working hours policy are due to the different established positions of both sides, Leong said that this is not necessarily the case. He added that some employers also tend to agree that the working hours policy should focus on helping basic-level employees and show the business community's care for them. Looking to the future, Leong emphasised that the SWHC will continue to discuss the details on arrangements for stipulating working hours in written employment contracts, study how to further protect basic-level employees with low bargaining power, and judiciously assess the impact of the working hours policy. 



## “一帶一路” 迎來港新合作新契機 HK-Singapore Cooperation Opportunities Brought by “One Belt and One Road”




為 探討香港與新加坡在“一帶一路”新形勢下迎來的合作機遇，本會與香港駐新加坡經濟貿易辦事處及中國國際貿易促進委員會合作，於7月在新加坡舉辦“香港-新加坡合作：共贏發展論壇”。香港特區政務司司長林鄭月娥、新加坡貿工部政務部部長張思樂與本會永遠名譽會長蔡冠深就香港與新加坡兩地在東盟區域合作中發揮的新角色各抒己見。

會上，林鄭月娥表示“一帶一路”創造無盡增長前景，有助加強內地與全球的聯繫，帶動三個洲相關國家的經濟、政治和文化發展，迎來商機無限。只要透過互相合作，深信香港與東盟的專業和金融服務界定可有所貢獻。



獻，並得到豐厚回報。張思樂則指出，香港和新加坡可攜手推動亞洲的經貿發展，尤可加強兩地中小企的合作，互惠互利。隨着東盟共同體帶來機會，兩地合作空間可望進一步拓寬。

是次午餐會的參加者包括港、新兩地有關政府官員、企業家、學者等約200多人。這次是本會繼去年在馬來西亞舉行“香港 - 東盟區域合作論壇”之後，再次在東盟國家舉行同類活動。

為加強與新加坡工商界的聯繫，本會組織20多人的代表團赴新加坡，由蔡冠深率領。除出席上述午餐會外，代表團亦拜訪了新加坡中華總商會及中國駐新加坡大使陳曉東，並出席香港駐新加坡經濟貿易辦事處成立20周年慶祝晚宴等活動。(23-24/7) 

(演講內容將於《商薈》9月號報道，敬請留意。)

To further discuss bilateral cooperation opportunities between Hong Kong and Singapore brought by “One Belt and One Road”, the Chamber joined hands with the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office (HKETO) in Singapore and China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) to stage the “Luncheon on Hong Kong-Singapore Partnership Sharing for Development & Opportunities” in Singapore in July. Speaking at the luncheon were **Carrie Lam, Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR**; **Teo Ser Luck, Minister of State for Trade & Industry Singapore** and **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Permanent Honorary President**. They compared notes and analyzed what new roles Hong Kong and Singapore can play in ASEAN regional economic cooperation.

Lam said the One Belt and One Road initiative offers unlimited growth prospects, boosting the Mainland's global connectivity while promoting economic, political and cultural development among countries on

three continents. The opportunities are as big, as ambitious, as the Belt-Road itself. Working together, she was confident that the professional and financial services sectors of Hong Kong and Association of Southeast Asian Nations countries have much to contribute and much to gain. Teo believed that Hong Kong and Singapore are able to bolster the trade and business development of Asia. SMEs in Hong Kong and Singapore could have benefit mutually through cooperation. Further room of cooperation would be brought by ASEAN economic community in future.

The luncheon drew the attendance of around 200 people, who were mainly officials, entrepreneurs and scholars from Hong Kong and Singapore. The luncheon was a sequel to the “Hong Kong-ASEAN Regional Cooperation Forum”, which was held in Malaysia last year. And it was the second time the Chamber held a similar activity in an ASEAN country.

To forge closer ties with the Singapore's business community, the Chamber sent a delegation of more than 20 members to Singapore. Led by Jonathan Choi, apart from the luncheon mentioned above, the delegation visited the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce & Industry and the **Chinese Embassy in Singapore Chen Xiaodong**, and attended the 20th anniversary celebration dinner of HKETO in Singapore and other activities. 

(Speech contents will be shared in the Sep issue of *CGCC Vision*, please stay tuned.)



# “一帶一路” 實現區域共同繁榮

## “One Belt and One Road” Critical to Shared-prosperity in the Region



“一帶一路”是中國的中長期發展策略，加上為配合“一帶一路”策略而倡議成立的亞投行，不僅為中國創造新經濟增長點，同時帶動沿線各國的互利共贏，成為推動區域實現共同繁榮一股重要動力，更加展現出中國在國際舞台上的大國風範。

“One Belt and One Road” is a medium-long term development strategy of China. Supported by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the strategy does not only create a new economy growth point for China, it also brings about mutual benefits to the countries along the Belt and Road. “One Belt and One Road” is a major locomotive to drive shared-prosperity in the region; it is also a demonstration of China’s prowess on the global stage.

“一帶一路”是“絲綢之路經濟帶”及“21世紀海上絲綢之路”的合稱，其中的“絲綢之路”是一個歷史符號：既在國際中廣為人知，增強宣傳效果；又有助高舉和平發展的旗幟，與沿線國家締造政治互信、經濟融合、文化共融的利益共同體，在“一帶一路”中相當重要。

### “一帶一路”乃全方位策略

從表面看來，“一帶一路”的確是個經濟合作概念。但前海創新研究院院長陳坤耀指出，經濟背後亦有地緣政治及軍事戰略的考慮。中國近年崛起，東盟與中國的合作進一步擴大。作為應對，美國於2012年宣布重返亞太，並加快組織跨太平洋戰略經濟夥伴關係協議（TPP）。“事實上，‘一帶一路’是中國對於美國重返亞太的一個動作反射，一帶一路將亞、歐、非三個洲60多個國家連在一起，美國不容易應付，由此亦可見到‘一帶一路’並非只是針對經濟層面的策略。”

在中國的戰略考慮來說，與東盟的友好合作極其重要，因馬六甲海峽一旦被封鎖，中國的海上交通難免受阻。但在“一帶一路”下，陸路可成為海路的另一選擇。陳坤耀佩服地說：“‘一帶一路’是非常聰明的策略。”

在經濟層面上，“一帶一路”同樣棋高一着。國家改革開放35年，自90年代起經濟增長往往達到雙位數字。為維持增長，國家需尋找新的經濟動力。“國家今年的人均收入已接



陳坤耀  
Edward Chen

近8,000美元，屬中等收入國家的上層，急須經濟調整，朝向高收入進發。”然而，今日中國已不能寄望西方經濟復甦，必須從國家內部着手，找尋新的產業，同時應善用積存良久的充裕儲備。

為了讓資金“走出去”，開放是大勢所趨，其中包括開放資本帳和人民幣國際化。陳坤耀指出，這樣不但有助資金流出去，得到更多回報，增強經濟活力，更重要的是經濟安全的考量：“因為全世界的主要儲備以美元為主，貿易方面的支付亦超過50%是美元。比較之下，人民幣在國際儲備及收支方面佔相當小的比例，如美元繼續強大得可支配整個世界，便會出現金融安全的問題。”由於美元的領導地位，美國面對不同國際金融機構時往往表現得相當強勢。因此，人民幣加速自由化，除了令中國企業在本地經商時面臨的威脅減少，更能強化

中國於國際金融的話語權，對中國的發展無往不利。

### 構建共商、共建、共享合作平台

對於中國晉身高收入國家的進程，陳坤耀認為“一帶一路”能發揮兩個重要效用：一、尋找新的產業；二、在區內形成一個經濟合作體系。

21世紀以來，中國在城市化和去農業化的進展甚快。至今第一產業只剩約一成，第三產業的增長尤為可觀。陳坤耀相信，現代服務業將是新的經濟引擎，而前海將會扮演重要的角色。他形容，中央給前海金融政策上的優惠比上海有過之而無不及，如現在前海的企業可以外幣為單位，有一定的數目內向外貸款，有別於以往的跨境人民幣服務，因為現今日元、美元的息率較低，比以人民幣的高息借貸吸引得多。



中國銀行在杜拜發行人民幣債券。  
Bank of China issued RMB bond in Dubai.

新華社 Xinhua News Agency

至於經濟合作體系方面，陳坤耀認為，區域經濟合作是令資金“走出去”的大前提。在過去30年，亞洲的經濟成長速度遠遠超過南美洲、東歐及非洲同期的成長，他認為這是基於亞洲“一同成長”，亦即上世紀六、七十年代廣為流行的雁行理論。陳坤耀指出，從前以美、歐、日建構的世界三極秩序，至今已基本形成中美兩強的格局。為何中國於國際間的話語權能在短時間內迅速膨脹？他認為這不單單是經濟崛起的結果，更重要的是已寫在“一帶一路”文件中的三個關鍵詞：共商、共建、共享。

### 亞投行可望獨當一面

陳坤耀認為，最具體實現這個原則的便是亞洲基礎設施投資銀行（亞投行）。亞投行的宗旨在於“通過在基礎設施及其他生產性領域的投資，促進亞洲經濟可持續發展、創造財富並改善基礎設施互聯互通”，其法定股本為1,000億美元，當中中國佔297.804億美元（30.34%）。陳坤耀指出，這正是中國將國內過剩的資本轉化為區內國家共享的資源，實現互聯互通及經濟一體化，共建繁榮。

然而，中國的崛起必然會改變現時的世界秩序，亞投行挑戰的便是現存的國際貨幣基金組織（IMF）、世界銀行及亞洲開發銀行（ADB）。陳坤耀認為，以今天來說，中國的實力與其於國際金融的話語權並不成比例。傳統以來，世界金融體系由美、歐、日支配，世銀由美國主導、IMF由歐盟控制、ADB的歷任總裁均是日本籍。即使近年中國在IMF及世銀的股份增加，仍是處處受制於人。因此中國需要一個獨當一面的金融體系，亞投行因而誕生，陳坤耀稱這是“另起爐灶”，將成世界第四個國際金融組織。

### 亞投行體現中美角力

話雖如此，亞投行亦不見得會取代前三者，相反，假若發展得宜，四者的分工將更為明確。亞投行提供融資給亞洲及絲綢之路沿線各國，與世銀及IMF的重疊較少；縱使是同以亞洲為對象的ADB，以現在日本的國力，資金量亦不足以支撐整個亞洲，而且亞投行集中於基礎建設的融資，與ADB的對象略有不同，因此陳坤耀相信當中的資金不會被分薄。不過，他預期未來亞投行在亞洲會逐漸取得主導地位，而ADB將會成為輔助角色。

為免亞投行主導亞洲金融，以美國為首的西方集團一般以消極的態度應對。但美國的如意算盤敲不響，在57個亞投行意向創始成員國中，東盟十國及金磚五國全數加入，歐盟28個成員國中有14個加入，20國集團中亦有14國加入；英國作為美國的傳統盟友，更是首個西方政經大國申請加入亞投行。陳坤耀形容，地緣政治始終是利益為先。這不只是英國對參與融資感興趣的結果，更是向中國釋出善意的舉動。一方面，作為世界主要金融中心之一，倫敦能在亞投行籌集資金的過程中得到豐厚的經濟效益；另一方面，因為中英貿易愈趨頻繁，與中國建立友善關係必然是利多於弊。

無論如何，此輪中美角力，美方顯然是敗了一仗。但陳坤耀相信，白宮雖然不高興，卻是意料之內，因美國理解歐洲有其自身考慮，尤其在地緣政治上，既要牽制俄羅斯，又要應付近年崛起的伊斯蘭國，面對中美角力時，自然要左右逢源、取得平衡。特別是這些年來美國似乎開始失去自一戰以來於軍事、經濟、金融上的霸權地位，令歐洲國家必須重新檢視自己的外交政策。適逢“一帶一路”來到





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亞投行主要為亞洲的國家及“一帶一路”沿線國家提供融資。

AIIB mainly assists Asian countries and countries along “One Belt and One Road” to raise finance.

歐洲，各國在基礎建設方面可以提供資金、技術支援和建築材料及資源，這些經濟及政治效益是不可估量。

### 香港經驗仍有用武之地

縱然香港基於自身局限，對國家“一帶一路”大戰略提供資源或技術支援始終有限，但陳坤耀指出，香港經驗值得前海借鏡，利用普通法下的法官、仲裁員、法律及制度吸引投資、銀行、金融機構及人才。

他認為，當前香港對國家最大的貢獻在於金融，金融正是國家最需要開放的領域。“這個合作區有兩個大責任，第一是發展現代服務業，進一步發展中國經濟新引擎；第二是自由化資金帳，令資金可以走出去，成為‘一帶一路’融資的樞紐。”

此外，陳坤耀也相信香港能於專業服務方面有所貢獻，例如項目管理、物業管理、諮詢服務、中介服務等。只要香港能好好利用，絕對能為香港帶來好處。然而，他認為香港普遍對前海未有足夠的信心，甚至對幾個新自貿區的政策看法仍是比較狹窄，未能以大戰略的角度看待。“到其他地

方投資不等於把香港空洞化，正如我們在珠江三角洲的經驗，香港由百多萬工人變到只有十多萬，不是我們失去優勢，只是將模式由 made in Hong Kong 變成 made by Hong Kong。今天中國開啟‘一帶一路’，同樣是要做到 made by China。”

### An All-direction Strategy - “One Belt and One Road”

**E**dward Chen, President of Qianhai Institute for Innovative Research, points out that apart from the economic concerns of “One Belt and One Road”, there are also geopolitical and military strategy concerns. The “One Belt and One Road” initiative is China’s action in response to the “return to the Asia Pacific” strategy announced by the U.S. in 2012. By linking up more than 60 countries across Asia, Europe and Africa, the collaboration will become difficult for the U.S. to counteract. One can say that the strategy does not purely target economics. The amicable cooperation between China and ASEAN is particularly important, as maritime transport of China would undoubtedly be interrupted should the Strait of Malacca be blocked. Under the “One Belt and One Road” strategy, however, the land route can be another option other than the sea-bound one.

Economically speaking, “One Belt and One Road” could help China maintain its growth. As of present, China can no longer hope for economic recovery to occur in the West. It must look for new industries, and at the same time, make the best use of the abundant reserves it has accumulated over a long period of time. Chen points out that opening up the current account and internationalizing RMB do not only help funds go out, earn higher return and invigorate the economy. More importantly, it is about economic safety. Amidst the strong dollar, accelerating the liberalization of RMB would on the one hand reduce the threats faced by Chinese enterprises when they conduct business overseas, and on the other strengthen China’s power in dialogues of international finance. Such move would bring China significant advantages in its development.

### Constructing a Platform that Promotes Consultation, Co-construction and Sharing

Regarding China’s progress to become a high-income country, Chen thinks that “One Belt and One Road” can create two important impacts. Firstly, it identifies new industries; secondly, it establishes an economic cooperation system within the region.

Chen believes that the modern service industry would be the new economic powerhouse, and Qianhai would play

a pivotal role. According to Chen, the central government's incentives offered to the financial policy of Qianhai are on par or even better than what have been given to Shanghai. As for the economic cooperation system, Chen reckons that funds can only "go out" under the premise of regional economic cooperation. He also points out that the tri-polar world order underpinned by the U.S., Europe and Japan has now shifted into the two power nations of the U.S. and China. Because of the three key terms in the documents of "One Belt and One Road", i.e. consultation, co-construction and mutual sharing, the international prowess of China in global dialogues is able to quickly expand in a very short time.

### AIIB to Become a Major Player

Chen believes that the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank is the best example to demonstrate the principle. The rise of China, inevitably, would bring changes to the current world order. The challenge of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank would come from existing major financial


organizations. Chen believes that China needs a financial system that stands on its own and this gave birth to Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. This "cuisine nouveau" will become the fourth international financial organization of the world.

### AIIB – a Reflection of China-U.S. Rivalry

That said, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank does not seem to be able to replace the three predecessor financial organizations. Instead, if AIIB develops well, there will be better defined division of labor amongst the four. To prevent AIIB from dominating Asian finances, the western organizations led by the U.S. would generally respond negatively. Yet, it has already been proven that more countries would like to join AIIB. One could tell that from this round of China-U.S. rivalry, the U.S. has obviously lost the battle. Chen believes this has been expected by the U.S. Over the years, the U.S. seems to have lost its military, economic and financial supremacy it had gained since World War I. Thus, European countries must now

evaluate their diplomatic policies. Now that the "One Belt and One Road" strategy has reached Europe, countries can provide funds, technologies, construction materials and recourses on infrastructure. The economic and political gains from these are inestimable.

### Hong Kong Experience Still Constructive

While Hong Kong has its own limitations and might only produce minor contribution to the state's "One Belt and One Road" strategy as a whole, Chen points out that Hong Kong's experience is still worthy as a reference for Qianhai. He reckons that Hong Kong's biggest contribution to the state is its financial industry, which is the one area that requires opening up the most in China. In addition, Chen also believes that Hong Kong can make itself useful in the scope of professional services, which will definitely bring benefits to the territory. 

# 歐亞交通新網絡與歐亞文明

— 回顧歷史與“一帶一路”的展望(上)

## New Eurasian Transport Network and Eurasian Civilization

— *Historical Review and Outlook of “One Belt and One Road” (Part 1)*

自國家主席習近平提出“一帶一路”的理念後，備受各方熱議。《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”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。

The concept of “One Belt and One Road” has been enthusiastically discussed since it was proposed by President Xi Jinping. *CGCC Vision* has invited **Chan Man-hung, the Chamber’s Committee Member** and **Honorary Curator of the Jao Tsung-I Academy** to contribute an article in which he analyses the history and origin of “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.





### 中國大西北鐵路建設

**進**入 21 世紀，開發大西北成為中國幾年前最重要的經濟發展戰略部署。中國西部，尤其是西北部，曾是中國古文明的中心。中國最西部的新疆地區在古代稱為“西域”，是古中國與外邊世界交往最密切的區域，正如近代和現今東部的沿海地帶。隨着近二十多年的經濟開放發展，中國東部環海地域發展迅速。中國為全面的發展，遂有開發

大西北這種戰略性部署。從二十多年中國經濟改革開放所見，要推動社會經濟的開發，首先要發展交通。為此，近年西北地區，如同二十年前的東部沿海地區，大力興建高速公路。公路而外，更重要的是鐵路建設。

中國近年開通了從中部橫貫東西的鐵路。這條鐵路是從東部沿海浙江省的連雲港起，一直連接新建成的新疆鐵路，再連接從青海到西藏的鐵路，這

都是開發大西北交通的重要工程。中國開發大西北的號角一吹響，在世界範圍奏起了新開發的交響樂。

### 泛亞鐵路與歐亞鐵路

自 1999 年起，來自中國、孟加拉、印度、巴基斯坦、斯里蘭卡、尼泊爾、泰國、緬甸、伊朗和土耳其等十個國家，以及“世界銀行”和“亞洲開發銀行”等國際和地區組織，就有“橫貫亞洲鐵路南線通道”籌建的共識。



新華社 Xinhua News Agency

這計劃中的鐵路，是一條橫貫歐亞大陸的鐵路。

兩年後的2001年，“東南亞國協”再敲定，要動工興建約5,000公里的跨新加坡、吉隆坡、曼谷及湄公河盆地鐵路。2006年亞洲18國在南韓釜山會議中，數十國的交通部長簽署了“泛亞鐵路”協議。這條鐵路由東南亞地區，北上轉昆明，再連接上述的南歐亞大陸的鐵路，直通歐洲。這

項又稱“鐵絲綢之路”的構想，早在1960年由聯合國提出，卻拖延幾十年。究其原因，固然由於當時國際政治格局，但包括中國在內的亞洲地區經濟落後，亦是重要因素。而今中國和亞洲經濟崛起，這鐵路網絡計劃就陸續重新出台。

幾年前，德意志聯邦鐵路股份公司與中國鐵道部和俄羅斯鐵路股份公司簽署“關於加強歐亞鐵路運輸合作的備

忘錄”。三國將共同開發從歐洲西部經俄羅斯到中國的歐亞鐵路項目。這項計劃中的歐亞鐵路，將從德國出發，經過波蘭、俄羅斯、蒙古到達中國。屆時從柏林乘火車就可以直達北京，據估計，其行程只需要十二天甚至更短的時間，貨運量將增加五倍。目前，往來歐亞與中國的貨運，大多採用海運，時間長達一個月。（見《星島日報》2006年11月28日報道）

### 歐亞交通新貌影響深遠

如果我們將上述橫貫歐亞上、中、下三線的鐵路網絡構想所經由的地域，與直到公元16世紀人類重要的文明地帶對照一下，就會發現其覆蓋的地域極其一致。

歐亞大陸曾經是人類文明最發達、最先進的中心地區。但這區域的文明，自16世紀後，開始衰落。直到20世紀後期，這區域的有些地區和國家開始復興。但直到現在，從世界範圍來看仍然是屬於發展中的國家和地區。以“絲綢之路”為象徵，曾經人貨絡繹不絕的歐亞交通盛況不再。1900年建設而成的西伯利亞鐵路，雖有恢復歐亞交通之功，但鐵路處於歐亞地大人稀的北部苦寒地帶，人流不旺，而且經濟文化亦不發達，故此作用有限。再者，西伯利亞鐵路與16世紀以後全球的交通新發展格局不合，更使鐵路變得無關大局。

但是，以上橫貫歐亞南中北的鐵路一旦建成，可以預言沉寂了幾百年的歐亞交通將會復甦。整個世界在經濟、政治將會出現全新格局，隨之全球文化，以至人的來往生態環境亦會為之而改觀，最終成就歐亞文明重新主導的格局。

以上的籌劃，有已抵成，有在進行，有仍在探討，有可能胎死腹中。但當中國提出“一帶一路”的宏大構想和“亞洲投資銀行”的建設，情況會為之改觀。（下期待續）

### Constructing China's Great Northwest Railway

**D**eveloping the Great Northwest has been the most important strategic deployment of China's economic development over the past few years since the beginning of the 21st century. Northwestern China was once the center of Chinese civilization in ancient times. While highways have been built vigorously in recent years, railroad construction is more important than high speed roads. Over the past few years, the railroad that connects the east and the west of China has been opened up; it begins from Lianyungang of Zhejiang Province on the east coast, connects with the newly built Xinjiang Railway, and then links up with the railroad between Qinghai and Tibet. All these are prominent projects for developing the communication network of the Great Northwest. constructive amendments and so can I.

### Trans-Asian Railway and Eurasia Rail

A number of Asian countries have already had the consensus of planning and building


a corridor that runs through the southbound section of the Asian Railway since 1999. The concept of the Trans-Asian Railway came along subsequently. Also known as the Iron Silk Road, the idea was first proposed by the United Nation in 1960. Yet, international politics and the lagging Asian economy of the time had pushed back the idea for a few decades. Now that China and Asia have transformed into emerging economies, the plan for this railroad network is gradually relaunched.

A few years back, Germany, Russia and China agreed to jointly develop the Eurasia Rail project which will connect Western Europe, running through Russia and arrive at China. The whole journey is expected to last for 12 days or less, and it will increase the freight capacity by five times.

### New Eurasian Transport Landscape Will Generate Profound Impact

If we compare the places along the conceptual railroad network with the regions with significant human civilizations

until the 16th century, we would find that the areas they covered are extremely consistent.

The decline of Eurasian civilizations began in the late sixteenth century. By the late twentieth century, the prosperous development of transportation came to an end. The Trans-Siberia Railroad completed in 1900 is located in the desolate but vast north of Eurasia, where the weather is bitter cold and the economy and culture are far from advanced. As the railway failed to live up to the new post-sixteenth century transport development configuration of the world, it did not have much impact. Yet, when the aforementioned railroad that connects the southern, central and northern parts of Europe and Asia completes, Eurasian transportation that has been dormant for centuries will be reinvigorated by the grand concept of "One Belt and One Road" proposed by China and the construction of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. The world will look quite different with the emergence of a new global economic order. (to be continued in the next issue) 

# “一帶一路”為香港帶來的機遇及挑戰 “One Belt and One Road” Brings Opportunities and Challenges to Hong Kong

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繼上世紀的改革開放後，香港多次乘着國家政策的東風而經濟騰飛，“一帶一路”是歷史上另一次的世紀機遇，其深度與廣度都是史無前例。

Hong Kong's economy has spread the wings and soared up into the sky by tapping on the favorable mainland policies since the national policy of opening reform in late 1970's. "One Belt and One Road" is another grandiose historic opportunity. Never in history have we seen such an opportune timing for development in terms of depth and breadth.

## 改變全球經濟局勢

**正**當全球競爭激烈，外圍經濟亦相對疲弱，當前國家推出“一帶一路”戰略的藍圖正在慢慢開展，部分項目優先推行，但許多具體詳情仍未完全清晰，但可以肯定的是，“一帶一路”戰略令沿帶沿路60多個國家及地區互聯互通，令44億人口都受惠，為歐亞各國創造新的經濟亮點，將會有更緊密深切的商貿合作及經濟融合，更為全球創造一個新的經濟引擎。

## 做好準備 迎接機遇

“一帶一路”千載難逢，香港工商專業界必須抓緊這個黃金機遇，令我們這個國際金融中心再上層樓，踏上經濟發展的新台階。

特區政府應盡力協助商界捕捉先機，特首已經公開承諾，為更積極向中央領導爭取，“亞洲基礎設施投資銀行”來港設立雙總部或分支機構，香港參與更多“亞投行”業務，尤其在審核及會計帳務處理方面極具優勢，讓香港發揮好“超級聯繫人”的重要角色，在政府之間的層次為本港金融工商界採取最新、最詳盡的“一帶一路”項目發展資訊和參與機會。

工欲善其事，必先利其器，要抓緊機會，香港須同時提升本身軟件和硬件的建設，吸引更多內地及海外企業利用香港作為融資平台，充分發揮香港完善的金融體制、國際商貿網絡、高質素的專業服務、自由市場、流通資訊、金融專才等現有優勢。

“一帶一路”戰略帶動數以萬億元的大型基礎建設及發展項目，融資方面會有龐大需求，更衍生眾多金融中介業務，雖然“亞投行”及“絲路基金”將提供有關項目的融資，但香港金融業亦可以分一杯羹，給參與“一帶一路”基建項目的海外企業提供一個的融資平台，透過銀團貸款或發行基建債券等方式，尤其對於較為成熟的基建專案，提供上市集資及其他資本運作服務安排，進一步為香港資本市場提供新的增長機遇。

“一帶一路”更會為香港帶來新的投資機遇。目前“外匯基金”的“長期增長組合”側重投資私募股權市場及房地產，出路狹窄。反之，對於政府新設的二千幾億元“未來基金”來說，基建項目現金流較為穩定，既可以滿足長遠財政計劃工作小組對“未來基金”應藉長線投資賺取較高的回報”的要求，又可優化投資組合。政府應跳出舊有框框，“未來基金”大可考慮撥款適當地投資“一帶一路”的基建及資產項目。

## 加速人民幣國際化

“一帶一路”基礎設施互聯互通，不少基建項目將以人民幣進行融資，因而催生新一輪的金融需求，有助加速人民幣國際化的進程，未來只要這些基建融資能夠在香港大部分進行，必定令本地離岸人民幣市場帶來一片新的景象。

人民幣國際化發展一日千里，離岸人民幣清算系統已成功走進歐美，甚至慢慢地覆蓋全球，而且跨境的金融政策配合多個自貿區的密集出台，再加上人民幣資本賬借助“滬港通”、QDII 加快開放及“基金互認”等多項因素匯集下，人民幣自由兌換已是指日可待，有經濟專家更預料在2018年可提早實現，屆時中國連接國際的通道便水到渠成，自行達到內聯外通。

## 力強離岸人民幣市場地位

事實上，香港人民幣離岸市場的總量規模和服務水平已經成為全球之冠，人民幣資金池的規模已超越10,000億元。經過十餘年的發展，香港的離岸人民幣市場已開始出現轉頸，不少數據顯示，香港離岸人民幣市場支付份額的增速，已不及新加坡等其他人民幣離岸中心，不過香港在人民幣產品開發方面，產品種類始終太少。

隨着國家深化改革開放，內地多個自貿區紛紛崛起，更加速金融改革、人民幣國際化或資本賬 開放的步伐，加上早前中央確立於2020年建造上海為國際金融中心，截至去年9月底，上海自貿區已經吸引了43家銀行業金融機構進駐。雖然香港金融優勢突出，一直是內地企業外闖的橋頭堡，但地位並非不可取代。

“一帶一路”將會帶動人民幣國際化的進程，香港作為離岸人民幣中心的角色，吸引境外投資者來港的誘因亦漸逐步減低，香港很多先行先試的獨特優勢亦難以持久，作為內地金融中介的角色亦受到威脅。因此香港不僅要把握“一帶一路”的黃金機遇，更要推動金融發展的深度改革，自強不息，才能保持離岸人民幣中心的地位。

## 爭人才 推科技 保金融

香港整體經濟多年來仍未能實現產業多元化，金融業作為產業的重中之重，角色更形重要，但金融業亦面對着不少挑戰，亟待政府制訂及實施全面的政策。

人才短缺是業界的首要難題，金融發展局早前發表《發展香港金融服務業人力資源研究報告》，指出本地私人銀行的前台及中台等部門人才短缺，建議切實做好人才的規劃、加強培訓以及制訂優化入境計劃，才能在國際人才爭奪戰吸引更多專才。

其次，香港作為國際金融中心，特區政府一直鼓勵推行創新科技，在推動金融科技看似順理成章，但事實上香港金融科技發展一直強差人意，落後於全球形勢。相對而言，內地互聯網金融業務卻如火如荼，已發展至B2C (Business to Customer) 和C2C (Customer to Customer)，涉及的商業模式業務種類，除了較傳統的網上銀行、電子第三方支付外，還包括較新的眾籌、小微貸等多元發展。

中央推動“互聯網+”，互聯網結合其他行業，互聯網跟金融業融合，以互聯網金融發展為例，面對全球嶄新多變的金融商業模式，香港的金融監管機構卻因循僵化，現有的法規及監管體制未能與時並進，“眾籌平台”至今未有清晰的法律規管，令投資者及初創企業根本無法可依，不知從何入手，令金融科技發展嚴重失速。政府必須打破框框，敢於創新，鼓勵金融業結合創新科技，真正推動金融科技發展，在金融軟硬發展急起直追。🌀



### Changing the Global Economic Landscape

In view of fierce global competitions and economic downturns of international economic environment, China has progressively unfolded her “One Belt and One Road” strategic blueprint. Top mega infrastructures projects are picked and underway vigorously but long-term details of the mega Initiative are yet to be announced and defined. But one thing is certain. The “One Belt and One Road” initiative will spur up connectivity and intercommunication between more than 60 countries which are located along the new “Silk Road Economic Belt”, benefiting 4.4 billion populations. The new initiative will feature a new economic impetus for European and Asian countries by fostering closer and more intensive business collaboration and economic cooperation. A global economic engine is in the making.

### Setting the Stage for New Opportunities

“One Belt and One Road” is nothing but

a chance of a lifetime that Hong Kong’s business community must seize with no hesitation. It is a path for Hong Kong to scale further heights as an international financial hub and seek new economic opportunities. The SAR Government should do its utmost to help the business sector and professionals to capture investment and service opportunities and gain upper hand.

The Chief Executive has pledged and committed to stepping up efforts for setting up an alternative headquarters of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in Hong Kong apart from its Beijing headquarters. He also unveiled the plan to scramble for taking part in more AIIB activities, particularly in auditing and accounting fields which Hong Kong excels and edges. The Chief Executive has repeatedly defined the city’s unique and important role of “super-connector” by facilitating financial and business sector forging better communication at G to G level, i.e. Government to Government level and providing the latest and updated information and extensive know-how about the development, progress and opportunities of the infrastructure projects under the “One

Belt and One Road” initiative to the financial and business sectors in Hong Kong.

Good tools are prerequisite to do a good job. By seizing the great chance of OBOR, Hong Kong as the international financial hub should spare no efforts to upgrade its software and hardware of the financing platform to attract more mainland enterprises and overseas investors. We must maintain and maximize the city’s edges, namely, the well-developed financial system, international trade network, high-caliber professional services, free market, free information and financial expertise.

As anticipated, the “One Belt and One Road” development strategy will kick off with value of hundred-billions infrastructure and development projects which demand gravely for financing service and breed a host of financial intermediary services. Although AIIB and the Silk Road Fund will fund these projects, Hong Kong’s financial sector wants to be in on the action. Hong Kong can offer a financial platform for mainland enterprises and overseas companies which invest the “One Belt and

One Road” infrastructure projects. Syndicate loans or infrastructure bond issues are possible offers which are especially suitable for more developed infrastructure projects. On the other hand, IPOs and other capital deals will create new growth prospects for Hong Kong’s capital market.

“One Belt and One Road” Initiative will generate lots of new investment opportunities. Regarding the long-term growth portfolio of the HKSAR Government Foreign Currency Reserve, the investment vehicles of the currently overweighed in the private equity and property markets are somewhat limited. On the contrary, the over \$200 billion new Future Fund established by the Hong Kong Government has more stable infrastructure cash flows. By satisfying the requirement of the Working Group on Long-Term Fiscal Planning for the Fund to generate higher return through long-term investments, it can also optimize the portfolio. The Government should think out of the box and consider investing in suitable “One Belt and One Road” infrastructure and asset projects with the Future Fund.

### Accelerating RMB Globalization

Given that “One Belt and One Road” Initiative promotes connectivity, investments, loans and financing of many such infrastructure projects will be settled in RMB currency. The huge volume of cross-border and international financial transactions will speed up RMB globalization. As long as the majority of these financing and fund-raising activities of these infrastructure projects will be launched in Hong Kong, the city’s being the offshore RMB market will embark on a new path.

RMB globalization is building up rapid momentum and making remarkable progress. The offshore RMB Settlement System is gradually expanding across the world after gaining entry to Europe and the US. With thanks to favourable cross-border financial policies, successive designation of several Free Trade Zones, opening up of RMB capital account accelerated by Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and QDII, and Mainland-Hong Kong Mutual Recognition of Funds, are making the full convertibility of RMB come around the corner. Indeed, some economists are more optimistic that by 2018 China will likely open its currency fully after building up connectivity with the world internally and externally.

### Strengthening Our Offshore RMB Market Position

As a matter of fact, the Hong Kong RMB offshore market enjoys a leading position in terms of total size and service standard. The

RMB capital pool is now over 1 trillion Yuan. Since founding for more than a decade, the Hong Kong RMB offshore market has showed early signs of stagnation by reaching a bottleneck. Data shows that cross-border RMB trade settlement volume of the Hong Kong RMB offshore market is lagging behind Singapore and other peers. In a nutshell, Hong Kong’s RMB product portfolio is too small. A wider choice is more desirable.

With greater magnitude of the national reform and opening up policy, more new Free Trade Zones are built to accelerate financial reforms while RMB globalization and opening up of capital account are likely to loom sooner or later. The Central Government has unveiled blueprints of building Shanghai an international financial hub by 2020. By the end of September this year, 43 banking and financial institutions will have established offices at the Shanghai Free Trade Zone. Although Hong Kong’s financial sector has many edges including being a bridgehead for mainland companies “going global”, no one is indispensable.

“One Belt and One Road” is a driving force for spurring up RMB globalization so that overseas investors might have fewer incentives to use Hong Kong’s offshore RMB market. The SAR will lose many unique advantageous impacts by implementing various pilot schemes and the city’s role as the national financial intermediary will also be threatened. In a bid to maintain the city’s status as a leading offshore RMB hub, Hong Kong must seize the golden chance of “One Belt and One Road” Initiative and strengthen and upgrade our financial fabrics on a continual basis.

### Defend the Financial Sector with Talent and Technology

Over the years, our local economy has been criticized for failing to diversify and heavily relying on financial sector as the core pillar of paramount importance. It is pressing for the government to pay heed to face the challenges ahead and strength the financial sector with supportive and comprehensive policies.

Shortage of talents is a top headache of the financial sector. A report titled *Developing Hong Kong’s Human Capital in Financial Services* published by the Financial Development Council in May this year pointed out that front and middle office staff shortage is common in local private banks. In face of a global talent war, Hong Kong should improve planning for human resources, strengthen training and enhance

quality migrant admission schemes to attract more worldwide talents.

It is encouraging to see the innovative technological advances made by the SAR Government to enhance the city’s international financial hub status. But efforts do not bring fruition to the city as the collaboration of technological development into financial sector has hitherto been disappointing that Hong Kong has been lagged far behind our global rivals. By contrast, online financial services are developing in full swing over the border. Now with B2C (Business to Customer) and C2C (Customer to Customer) are in place, commercial banking activities are very diversified and thriving. In addition to traditional ones like online banking and electronic third party payment, the newly emerging services such as Zhongchou (crowdfunding) and micro enterprise loan are on the upfront.

With the active launching of another mega Initiative of “Internet Plus”, the Central Government is determined to collaborate the technological development with various industrial sectors, in particular the financial sector. Online financial service is a shining example in this regard. Amidst numerous new and fast evolving models of financial and commercial activities, Hong Kong financial regulators choose to follow the beaten track. Existing rules and regulatory system are out of touch with the times. For instance, with no clear legal regulatory framework for the “Zhongchou Platform”, investors and business starters get no guidelines for compliance and do not know where to begin. “Internet Plus” Initiative is another strong headwind for financial technology development. The SAR Government must break away from convention and take bold steps to collaborate innovation and technologies with various industries. Actions should be taken to boost confidence in using new technology to drive the financial sector forward. To recover the lost grounds and fly high again in financial development, much more work is yet to be done. 🔄

如對上文內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。

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雪糕，如同世間琳瑯商品，總難墨守成規。消費者日益嘴饞，要挑動他們的味蕾，味道、噱頭，務必加倍耗費心思。未知道 Google 味雪糕，諸君又可有興趣一嚐？

Like other assortment of merchandise in the world, it is always hard to stay in the same old groove when it comes to ice cream. With consumers having an increasingly discerning taste, a lot more efforts have to be spent on flavours and gimmicks to entice their taste buds. Are you interested in a taste of Google-flavoured ice cream?

# 嚐一口 “谷歌味” 雪糕

## Have a Taste of “Google- flavoured” Ice Cream



**夏**日炎炎，不少年輕人都喜愛吃雪糕消暑。**Lab Made 分子雪糕**創辦人鄭康宏看準香港人“有風必追”，將液態氮製作雪糕的技術從倫敦引進香港。30歲的他雖然是土生土長的香港人，但他回流香港創業前，已是在英國有幾年執業經驗的註冊藥劑師。他說：“我也是個典型80後年輕人，經常想嘗試創業，看看會是怎樣！”就這麼，鄭康宏抱着一份熱誠飛回香港，哪怕當中其實沒有幾多具體計劃。

### 藥劑師進軍甜品界

鄭康宏不僅從沒在港工作，甚至連入廚經驗也從未有。他依仗的，只是一顆腦袋和一張嘴。“我的工作首先當然是試味，其次我須研究很多關於液態氮的資料。”可能是科學專業出身的關係，鄭康宏對液態氮技術的掌握，特別是安全研究尤其重視。“反而女朋友，亦即我的生意夥伴，會比較注重產品味道與款式方面。”

開業剛屆三載，如今 Lab Made 已有一定成績：銷售雪糕口味已多達110多種。全港擁有六間分店，員工逾40名。短短幾年間，獲獎超過20個，包括法國藍帶美食協會的“Recommendation Restaurant 2014”與 Openrice “最優秀開飯甜品店2015”等。

回想起四年前一次到倫敦旅行，意外嚐到一種叫 Liquid Nitrogen Ice Cream 的雪糕，令他難以忘懷。“畢業後我一直想做生意，但卻找不到甚麼值得我放下專業去闖。直到遇上這種雪糕，見識到製作過程中的視覺效果後，認定它在香港定必噱頭十足。而且雪糕口感和味道，跟一般雪糕大異其趣，令我們認為這門生意值得投資。”花了半年時間研究，鄭康宏便決定辭職回港創業。

### 幸運的大錯

與傳統雪糕做法不同，分子雪糕是即叫即製，勝在更為可塑，但亦帶來更多未知。“其實我們剛回香港時茫然無知，既無商業底子，亦無打工經驗。牌照問題未有深入了解，卻已準備好廠房和材料，因此甫開始時，政府並不允許我們經營。”因液態氮在香港屬第二類危險品，受法律管制，但當時鄭康宏已投資數十萬港元：“我連工作也辭掉，回港可謂已豁了出去。”釜既破，舟已沉，他唯有認真研究法律條文，花了大約半年時間終於尋到生機，獲准經營。現在回想，他形容這是個“幸運的大錯”：“因為如果早就發現法律上如此棘手，我早打了退堂鼓。”背水一戰，別無他法，間接迫使鄭康宏成功解決困難。

### 故作神秘 引人注目

創業多艱，眾所周知。問到其中以何事為甚時，鄭康宏坦言：“初回香港，人生路不熟，根本面對甚麼都是荊棘滿途。如人不諳駕駛，即使直路在前，意外仍然在所難免。”對他來說，障礙之一，自然是如何在眾多雪糕品牌中突圍而出。他形容自己採取“刀仔鋸大樹”的形式營銷，這策略早在開店之前已經實行。



鄭康宏  
Ronnie Cheng



“大坑店還在裝修時，圍板上只寫着 Something cool is coming（透心涼快要來）。我們的商標和‘ice cream reinvented’字樣則‘打了格仔’。”結果能夠引起大家的好奇，甚至吸引記者致電詢問。“結果開張首星期，《飲食男女》、《新假期》已刊出了我們的報導。原擬用作應付整個周末的貨，竟在一個周六下午三時已告售罄！最後只好關門，休息兩天，直至有貨才重新營業。”

### 善用網媒 推陳出新

自2012年7月開張，鄭康宏稱首月已達收支平衡。但因為預算有限，難辦大型營銷活動。不過，他堅信一份獨特總能勾起別人注意。在2013年，他做了個嘗試：“當時 adidas 在西環舉辦了為期一天的地下派對，邀請了

我們設置攤檔。當時我想，與其草草合作，不如設法使更多人認識我們。於是我物色專人拍攝短片，短片拍得相當精彩有趣。上載後不僅令更多年輕人認識，更吸引了不少品牌的注意。”鄭康宏指，現在甚至有其他品牌出資要求與 Lab Made 合作。

自此，不少合作機會接踵而來。例如國際化妝品牌 Anna Sui 便曾與 Lab Made 合作推出紫薯雪糕，又將 Lab Made 的尖沙咀分店包裝成具 Anna Sui 特色的 Pop-up Store（快閃店）。至今，鄭康宏已跟無數品牌例如渣打、匯豐、Levi's 合作過，為他們量身訂造自家版本的雪糕。最近的合作夥伴是 Google。他形容設計上有時會“玩樣”，有時會“玩味”。至於“Google 味”是怎麼一回事？他只囑大家拭目以待！

### 當老闆比打工辛苦一萬倍

時刻力求創新的鄭康宏，認為香港的創業環境仍大有可為。“如與美國相比，香港創業者得到的支援確實相對薄弱。但論創業風氣，尚算旺盛。最難一關，始終在於租金。”他寄語年輕人如欲創業，首先必須撫心自問原因何在：“‘做老闆比較舒服’只是錯覺，當老闆一定比打工辛苦一萬倍。”對他來說，創業是為了學習和賺錢：“趁年輕，你可以去亂衝亂撞，因為暫時沒後顧之憂。即使失敗，就當是上了寶貴一課。但一定要立志領先別人，敢試別人所未試，否則只會隨波逐流，難言有成。”他形容，創業隨之而來是紛至沓來的問題，能見招拆招者，方能在激烈競爭中脫穎而出。🌀



Setting his sights on Hong Kong people's propensity to chase the latest fad, **Ronnie Cheng, founder of Lab Made Liquid Nitrogen Ice Cream Laboratory**, brought the technology to make ice cream with liquid nitrogen from London into Hong Kong. The 30-year-old Cheng was originally a registered pharmacist with several years of experience working in England.

### From Pharmacy to Dessert Business

On a trip to London four years ago, Cheng by chance had a taste of a kind of ice cream known as Liquid Nitrogen Ice Cream. The visual effect of the ice cream making process made him firmly believe it was a really good gimmick to get people in Hong Kong interested. After spending six months on research, Cheng decided to resign from his pharmacist job and return to Hong Kong to set up his business.



In the beginning, he failed to obtain a licence for his business although he had already invested several hundred thousand Hong Kong dollars. So he carefully studied the relevant laws and finally got the approval from the government after about six months. In retrospect, he described this as a “lucky big mistake”. The fact that there was no alternative forced him indirectly to get the problem solved.

### Catch People's Attention With Mystery

Cheng had to think about how to stand out among numerous ice cream brands. He described his marketing strategy as “using a little knife to saw down a tree” (a Cantonese metaphor which means using little capital to make big profit). This strategy was already in place long before the store began operation. “When the Tai Hang store was still under renovation, only the words ‘something cool is coming’ could be seen on the boarding. Our trademark and the words ‘ice cream reinvented’ were

‘pixelated’”. As a result, they were able to arouse curiosity and even attracted calls from reporters. “Consequently, *Eat And Travel Weekly* and *Weekend Weekly* published reports on us in the first week after the store started operation. All the stock originally intended for the entire weekend were actually sold out by three o'clock Saturday afternoon! In the end, we had to close and rest for two days, and then reopened when we had stocked up again.”

### Make Good Use of Online Media to Innovate

In 2013, Cheng engaged someone to shoot a video clip, and the result was quite wonderful and interesting. Once uploaded, it not only attracted the attention of more young people, but also many brands. He pointed out that at present even other brands are requesting to partner with Lab Made. One recent partner is Google. He said that in terms of design, the focus will be on presentation sometimes and flavours

at other times. As for what “Google-flavoured” is all about he urged everyone to wait and see!

### Being a Boss is Harder Than Being a Worker

Cheng believes that Hong Kong's entrepreneurship environment still offers great possibilities. His message to young people is that they must do some soul-searching before starting a business: “‘Being a boss is more relaxing’ is just an illusion. The life of a boss is certainly ten thousand times harder than that of an employee.” He also pointed out that entrepreneurs must be determined to keep ahead of others. They must be brave to try what other have yet to try. Otherwise, they will merely follow the crowd and can hardly be successful. 🌀

# 調解為先 只因生意為重

## Mediate First, Because Business Matters More



通過調解解決商業糾紛不但節省時間、金錢，亦有助保全爭議雙方的關係，更使經營者毋須長期虛耗心力於複雜的官司上，變相有利業務發展。

Resolving business disputes through mediation saves not only time and money but the relationship of disputing parties. More importantly, it enables operators to switch their focus back to business from laborious and complicated legal proceedings.

**特**區政府近年積極推動調解服務發展，於2009年起鼓勵多個界別的機構簽署“調解為先承諾書”，2010年民事司法制度改革中更引入《調解實務指示》，鼓勵民事糾紛中的當事人用調解來解決爭議。該指示規定，訴訟的任何一方如不參與調解而無合理解釋，或須承擔訟費。在內地，法院就民事糾紛案件同樣有關於“先調後審”的規定。在制度上看，調解將成為處理糾紛的重要途徑。

### 靈活 + 快、好、省

實際上，相對於程序複雜的法院訴訟，通過調解來解決爭議法往往較為可取。香港和解中心創會會長梁海明表示，調解的最大特色是當事人主導。“當事人和調解員均可隨時終止調解，終止後亦可重新展開；反觀訴訟，只有法官才可終止。”他並指出，當事人可決定調解的時間、地點和方式，亦可考慮賠償以外的解決方案。

梁海明以“快、好、省”來形容調解服務。根據他擔任調解員的經驗，調解過程最長為3.5天。司法機構數據顯示，調解達成全面協議平均只需5小時；以整體計，2013年原訟法庭案件由委任調解員至完成調解平均需時43日。由此可見，調解確實比訴訟節省時間。費用方面，調解同樣比訴訟划算。數據顯示，每宗達成全面協議的案件調解費平均為17,300元/每小時3,400元，普遍低於對簿公堂所花的訟費。

此外，現時調解服務頗具成效。世界各地經驗顯示，調解達至和解的比率甚高，使用者大多滿意調解結果。根據司法機構統計，2013年經調解最終達成協議的案件比率達57%。梁海明指出，倘若經調解達成雙方接受的方案，既可了結爭議，更可保全雙方合作關係，是調解的一大好處。

### 擺脫長期困擾

對於生意人，調解的功效不可單以節省時間、金錢來衡量。香港儲物室主席宗立基曾指控另一公司盜用其商號，起初聘請三名律師循訴訟途徑處理，法律諮詢費用高達每小時18,000元，兼且要自行搜集大量證據作訴訟之用。其後他尋求調解，透過調解員與對方會面，結果在正式上庭與對方達成協議，獲得賠償。

對於受案件困擾長達八年的宗立基來說，成功調解的最大意義，是讓他可以放下包袱，重新專注於業務。他表示，當初為了訴訟，除聘請律師、準備資料外，還要預留資金，公司發展因而受影響。“企業經營者要對業務負責，把精力放在一個可能持續發酵的爭議上，實在愚不可及。”他續說：“商業世界上不只有爭議的雙方，還有其他競爭對手。”梁海明亦表示，曾有糾紛案件的一方當事人原本向另一方索償180萬元，經調解後最終願意接受獲賠償43萬元，箇中原因，同樣是希望早日了斷。



## 心寬路闊求雙贏

要成功調解爭議，調解員的角色非常重要，必須引領雙方尋找出路，而不是執着於誰對誰錯。另外，既然有心和解，雙方當事人亦應調整心態。**調解督導委員會公眾教育及宣傳小組委員胡子祥**表示，參與調解者應抱着“心寬路闊求雙贏”的態度，不要企圖“與虎謀皮”，切忌意氣用事。**協興建築高級合約經理謝偉正**曾通過調解解決爭議，他指出調解雙方往往本是合作夥伴，故在調解過程中，不妨想想自己能如何幫助對方解決問題，來換取對方將申索一筆勾銷，同樣是雙贏之道。🌀

**T**he HKSAR Government is actively promoting the development of mediation services in recent years. Organizations across different sectors have been encouraged to sign the “Mediate First” Pledge since 2009. In 2010, the Practice Direction on mediation was introduced into Civil Justice Reform to encourage litigants in a civil dispute to resolve their disagreement through mediation. According to the Direction, a party that fails to engage in mediation without a reasonable explanation may have to bear proceeding costs. In Mainland China, courts also require civil cases to first seek mediation before they are put forward for legal actions. System-wise, mediation is going to emerge as a major channel in disputes settlement.

## Flexible, Quick, Effective and Cost-saving

As a matter of fact, when compared with complicated court proceedings, settling disputes through mediation is often a smarter choice. **Raymond Leung, Founding President of the Hong Kong Mediation Centre**, says the most distinctive feature of mediation is the dominating role the disputing parties play during the process. “The parties in dispute and the mediator could all terminate the process at any time, and mediation can start again after such termination. By contrast, only the judge has the power to terminate a legal proceeding.” Leung further points out that the time, venue and format for the mediation are all up to the disputing parties, and they may also explore solutions other than compensation.

Leung describes mediation services as “quick, effective and cost-saving”. Based on his experience as a mediator, a mediation process takes 3.5 days to complete at the longest. Figures published by the Judiciary reveal that achieving full agreement by the way of mediation takes about 5 hours on average. Overall speaking, it takes 43 days on average from the date of appointing a mediator to the date of completing the whole mediation process. The numbers show that mediation is indeed much more time-effective than legal actions. As for costs, mediation is also more price-friendly. On average, it costs HK\$17,000 per case or HK\$3,100 per hour for a case with full agreement, which is generally less expensive than court proceedings.

Furthermore, mediation services are also quite effective. Experience worldwide has shown that mediation facilitates a high settlement rate and most people are satisfied with the outcome of mediation. For Hong Kong, mediated cases had a 57% settlement rate in 2013, according to the figures of the Judiciary. Leung points out a major advantage: mediated solutions that are acceptable by both parties can not only put an end to disputes but help maintain the cooperative relationship between both sides.

### Breaking Away from Long Ordeal

For business people, mediation offers much more than saving time and money. **Bobby Chung, Chairman of Hongkong Storage**, once pressed charges on another company for infringement of trade name. At the beginning, he hired three lawyers to handle the case through litigation, which cost him as much as \$18,000 per hour for legal consultation. Chung also had to collect lots of supporting evidence on his own. He later turned to mediation and established dialogues with the other party through a mediator. Eventually, a compensation agreement was reached before both appeared at court.

Having haunted by the case for eight years, Chung reckons that the biggest benefit from the successful mediation was taking his burden away, so that he could devote his efforts back to business operation. He recalls that when he was planning for legal action at the beginning, he also had to reserve funds for court proceedings, which hindered business growth. "A business operator has to be

responsible for his company. Focusing energy on a dispute that may keep evolving is the least wise thing to do." He continues, "Apart from the disputing parties, there are also other competitors in the world of business." Leung echoes Chung by quoting an example: a party intended to claim \$1.8 million for damages from its disputing party agreed to settle for \$430,000 after mediation because he - just like Chung - wanted an early conclusion.

### Be Open-minded for Seeking Win-win Solution

Mediators play an important role in resolving disputes - they must guide both sides to look for an exit instead of laying the blame on each other. On the other hand, parties who have opted for mediation should be ready to adjust their way of thinking.

**Raymond Wu, Member of the Public Education and Publicity Sub-committee under the Steering Committee on Mediation**, suggests parties engaging in mediation should keep an open mind in order to seek a win-win solution, and should not make unrealistic requests and be overcome by emotion. **Tony Tse, Senior Contract Manager of Hip Hing Construction**, had resolved disputes through mediation. Noting that parties entering into mediation are often business partners, he suggests that during the course of mediation, one party may actively consider how he can help solve the other party's problems in exchange for withdrawal of claims. He believes this can also be a means to achieve a win-win outcome. 🔄



# 從小說到電影 到國家（上）

**From Fiction to Film, From  
Film to Nation (Part 1)**

資深文化評論人張錦滿  
Cheung Kam-moon,  
Veteran Cultural Critic

電影大師杜魯福與希治閣不約而同認為：“最壞的小說可能拍出最好的電影。”倒過來看，好的小說則是否難容於電影世界？近年內地有幾部新電影都是改編自小說，資深文化評論人張錦滿精選其中四部為之分析，並藉故事內容窺探國家的不同面向。

Master filmmakers Truffaut and Hitchcock both agree on one thing: “The best films often come from the worst fiction.” Does it mean that good fiction does not transit well into the film world? In recent years, a number of new movies on the Mainland are adaptations of fiction. Veteran cultural critic Cheung Kam-moon analyses four of them and explores the latest developments of the Chinese movie scene.



▲▼ 徐克執導的《智取威虎山》  
Tsui Hark's *The Taking of Tiger Mountain*

由去年至今，香港上映四部改編自中國小說的電影，都值得關心，否則便跟不上時代。該四部重要小說是：曲波的《林海雪原》（1957）、畢飛宇的《推拿》（2011）、嚴歌苓的《陸犯焉識（新版）》（2011）和姜戎的《狼圖騰》（2004），而改成好看電影分別是：徐克的《智取威虎山》、婁燁的《推拿》、張藝謀的《歸來》和法國尚·賈克·阿諾的《狼圖騰》。

### 從曲波的《林海雪原》到徐克的《智取威虎山》

徐克 3D 版本《智取威虎山》在片頭，大字標明改編自曲波小說《林海雪原》，明顯要觀眾把它與同名文革京劇樣板戲分開。

曲波 15 歲小學畢業後參加八路軍。1945 年，擔任牡丹江軍區二團副政委，而在翌年，親自帶小分隊，深入黑龍江林海雪原，與土匪周旋。其中關鍵戰役是 1946 年 3 月 20 日早晨，戰友楊子榮與營長合謀，部隊佯作正面進攻，而楊卻帶領一班兵迂迴到敵人陣地後側，獨自躍出在敵群中，威逼 400 餘土匪放下武器，迫使首領座山雕投降。

曲波把該段親身剿匪經歷寫成小說《林海雪原》，於 1957 年出版，很受熱捧，在過去 40 年來常被改編成話劇、京劇、電影（1960 黑白版本與 1970 彩色版）、文革樣板戲（北京上海劇團都演過）、電視劇（前後兩個版本）、連環圖和現在的徐克 3D 電影





婁燁執導的《推拿》  
Lou Ye's *Blind Massage*

版。特別一提網上有不同說法，座山雕曾在抗日戰爭中出力，並非土匪，說明歷史是由勝利者寫的。

戲名《智取威虎山》比較小說原名《林海雪原》吸引和有趣得多。很多人未必知道，在1970年代，英國有流行樂隊出過唱片亦取名 *Taking the Tiger Mountain by Strategy*，說明《智取威虎山》這名字確引人入勝。我曾收藏該黑膠唱片，可惜現在已不知去向。

徐克製作的 3D 版本強調解放軍與匪幫首領座山雕鬥智鬥勇，在冰天雪地戰鬥情景，片中連場在山林滑雪槍火戰，緊湊刺激，在華語電影中罕見。吳宇森的《太平輪》裏平地戰爭場面也拍得不錯，可是與之比較便平凡。

徐克亦擅於設計場景和人物造型，“匪幫”巢穴在大山洞，匪首座山雕造型亦有氣勢，他肩上那隻戰鷹，進攻敵人準而狠，十分嚇人。遺憾的是徐克沒給座山雕臉部特寫，我無法看清楚梁家輝演出該角色。

徐克重視動作，劇情交代卻欠清楚，此片以今天紐約一群年輕 IT 華人聚會來開始，切入到 1946 年黑龍江的山林。那個引子連接並不通順，似乎缺少了幾個畫面。此外，楊子榮“智取”威虎山的過程，亦拍得粗枝大葉，而片中眾多角色也描畫不足，趣味淡薄。

徐克這部 3D《智取威虎山》在內地很賣座，除了因為它喚起大家回憶小說及其繼後出現的多個京劇和電視劇版本，也因為片中多場高難度戲，都拍製得具國際水平，例如滑雪戰鬥、老虎襲擊騎兵等。

### 盲人的電影 — 《推拿》

畢飛宇乃重要作家，獲得過魯迅文學獎中篇小說獎、英仕曼亞洲文學獎等，而《推拿》則獲得第三屆紅樓夢獎決賽團獎，翌年又獲第八屆茅盾文學獎。

《推拿》寫盲人按摩院裏的世界，題材罕見。盲人按摩乃中國一個大行業，畢飛宇深入其中，講黃金年代，該圈子裏的男女關係。盲人內心情欲甚至性生活，跟主流人群一樣，也有嫉妒、自私、發怒、發愁。畢飛宇這個故事，會讓普世健全者自省，獲獎有理。

《推拿》導演婁燁來頭不少，他的《蘇州河》（1997）獲得荷蘭鹿特丹影展新秀獎、威尼斯影展國際影評人聯盟獎、日本銀座影展大獎，而《頤和園》（2006）參加第 59 屆康城電影



節，受到國家禁制處罰。2009年他在南京偷拍了同性戀題材的《春風沉醉的夜晚》。

《推拿》由陝西文投公司製作，卻有法國製片公司支持，所以有歐洲高手來做化妝、音樂，另有歐洲專家來指導盲人。該片能參加柏林電影節比賽，製作素質水平高，又有高手來翻譯多種外語字幕。華人電影少有如此實力。在片中，演員與失明人士混在一起表演，觀眾難分辨出誰人在扮瞎。此外，歐洲專家指導化妝和盲人動作，亦貢獻不少。

此片幾乎全用手提攝影機拍攝，攝影師曾劍多利用天然光線，又遷就演員，讓他們表情自然流露。他的畫面能打動觀眾。他先後在柏林和台北獲獎，實至名歸。

另一方面，婁燁拍戲並不閃閃縮縮，盲人在鏡頭親熱，如實逼真。該些畫面如被刪剪，便屬無聊。此外，盲人上妓院，鍾情某位姑娘，是此片一條枝線。在主流電影裏，看不到這樣情節。

編劇馬英力把人物弄得有趣：盲人老闆（秦昊飾）能吟詩、跳舞；按摩中心裏有顧客經常爭奪的美貌姑娘（梅婷飾）；在熱戀中的技師（郭曉冬飾）從深圳來投靠朋友老闆；聞到女人氣味而對愛情有渴望的小子（張磊飾，他奪得金馬獎最佳新人獎）；而在按摩院附近工作的髮廊妹（黃璐飾）亦可愛。各人物各有自己故事，生動有趣而親切。

Since last year, Hong Kong has screened four movies adapted from original Chinese novels. Anyone who wants to keep abreast with the times should find out more about these movies. The original novels are: *Tracks in The Snowy Forest* by Qu Bo (1957), *Tui Na* by Bi Feiyu, *The Criminal Lu Yanshi* by Yan Geling (2011), and *Wolf Totem* by Jiang Rong (2004). Their respective adapted movies are: *The Taking of Tiger Mountain* directed by Tsui Hark; *Blind Massage* by Lou Ye, *Coming Home* by Zhang Yimou, and *Wolf Totem* by Jean-Jacques Annaud.

《推拿》方便失明觀眾。片頭的演員和工作人員名單以聲音讀出來。此外，開頭以小角色的內心獨白來切入故事，他以旁白帶出整個推拿中心裏各個有趣的角色。

導演婁燁不只把故事呈現得逼真，也建造出緊湊劇情張力，咄咄逼人，各地觀眾對各人物的遭遇起共鳴，感動流淚，可以理解。

《推拿》角逐2014年柏林電影節最佳電影獎失敗，然而攝影師曾劍卻贏得傑出藝術成就獎。之後在2014第51屆台北金馬影展，它贏得六大獎項：劇情片、改編劇本（馬英力）、攝影（曾劍）、新演員（張磊）、剪接、音效。

### From Qu Bo's *Tracks In The Snowy Forest* to Tsui Hark's *The Taking of Tiger Mountain*

Right at the beginning of *The Taking of Tiger Mountain*, this 3D blockbuster by Tsui declares in large bold fonts that it is adapted from Qu Bo's *Tracks in The Snowy Forest* – an apparent attempt to distinguish itself from the Cultural Revolution model Beijing opera of the same name. Qu Bo, who used to be an army officer, drew from his own experience of bandit-hunting to write the highly popular 1957 novel *Tracks in The Snowy Forest*, which has been adapted numerous times over the past



four decades. This newest adaptation by Tsui takes the title of *The Taking of Tiger Mountain*, which sounds considerably more interesting than the original.

The 3D movie is exciting and action-packed, which is a rare quality for Chinese movies. Tsui is also good at set and character designs. Not only is the “bandit den” set in a cavernous cave, Zuo Shandiao – the bandit leader – also benefits from an impressive character design. He is accompanied by a hunting eagle, a ferocious predator and a headache for his enemies.

Being an action-oriented director, Tsui seemed to have taken some liberties with the plot. The movie starts with a group of young IT professionals in New York then progresses, rather abruptly, to the forests of Heilongjiang. This jump is rather rushed leaving the impression of a few missed scenes.

The 3D *The Taking of Tiger Mountain* is a high-grossing movie on the Mainland not

only because it reminds the audience of the fiction and the numerous Beijing Opera and TV adaptations, but also because of its high international standards displayed in the handling of many technically-challenging scenes.

### A Movie for the Sightless – Blind Massage

*Blind Massage* depicts the world of a blind massage parlor, which is a seldom addressed topic. Blind massage is one of the major industries in China and the original author of the fiction *Tui Na*, through his personal experiences, depicts the relationship of the men and women in this little known world during the golden era. The desires deep inside their minds and even sex life are much like the rest of us: envy, greed, anger and grief are abound.

*Blind Massage* benefits from the support of a French production company that has enlisted many professionals from Europe to help with the make-up and music design; the blind actors also have the benefit of guidance from European experts. Even the

subtitles are translated into multiple foreign languages by expert translators. One rarely sees such a wealth of resources in Chinese moviemaking.

The movie is shot almost entirely on hand-held cameras. The cinematographer Zeng Jianduo uses an abundance of natural lighting and allows the actors to come into their characters naturally. On the other hand, the director Lou Ye is bold in giving a realistic depiction of blind people engaging in intimate acts.

Screenwriter Ma Yingli provides intriguing characterization by giving each actor his/her own story that is interesting and relevant. *Blind Massage* is an accessible movie for the blind because names of actors and staff are read aloud at the beginning and end. Lou Ye has not only successfully presented a powerful story but created a tight dramatic tension through his direction, drawing out tears from the audience empathizing with the characters. 🌀



俞正聲（前排右）與青委成員親切握手。  
Yu Zhengsheng (right, front row), shakes hands with members of Youth Executives' Committee.

## 青委赴山東及北京考察

### Young Executives' Study Mission to Shandong and Beijing

Invited by Subcommittee of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese of CPPCC, the Youth Executives' Committee of the Chamber co-organized a study mission to Shandong and Beijing with several youth organizations in Hong Kong and Macau. **Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Yu Zhengsheng, Vice-chairman Zhang Qingli and Li Haifeng, Director of Subcommittee of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese of CPPCC Yang Chonghui and Chairman of Shandong Provincial Committee of CPPCC Liu Wei** met with the mission. Led by **the Chamber's Vice-chairman Ricky Tsang and Youth Executives' Committee Chairman Stanley Wong**, the mission visited Baidu, Traditional Cultural Experience Centre of Shandong University, Economic Development Zone of Linyi and Taierzhuang War Memorial. Also, they were briefed on the structure of China's 13th Five-Year Plan. (13-18/7) 📍

**本**會青委會應全國政協港澳台僑委員會邀請，聯同多家港澳青年團體組團前往北京及山東等地學習考察，並獲全國政協主席俞正聲；全國政協副主席張慶黎、李海峰；全國政協港澳台僑委員會主任楊崇匯；山東省政協主席劉偉等分別會見。考察團由本會副會長曾智明、青年委員會主席黃楚恒率領，參觀百度公司、山東大學傳統文化體驗基地、臨沂經濟開發區及台兒莊大戰紀念館等，並聽取有關國家“十三五”規劃的編制情況。(13-18/7) 📍







廣東省副省長招玉芳（右一）指“一帶一路”、廣東自貿區、粵港服務貿易自由化，這三個新的機遇疊加，粵港可把握箇中機遇。廣東自貿區期望進一步借助香港的經驗，更快更好地與國際接軌，形成適合自身特點、適合國際的新規則。（27/7）

**Zhao Yufang** (first from right), **Deputy Governor of Guangdong Province** believed Guangdong and Hong Kong are able to grasp the opportunities from “One Belt and One Road”, Guangdong FTZ and free trade in both places. With experiences from Hong Kong, it is hope that Guangdong FTZ will be in line with the international practice soon and able to set up tailor-made and international recognized new rules.



## 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests





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1. 致公黨副主席嚴以新（左）（7/7）  
Yan Yixin (left), Vice-chairman of Zhi Gong Party
2. 中國青年企業家協會副會長劉文新（前排左三）（2/7）  
Liu Wenxin (third from left, front row), Vice-chairman of China Youth Entrepreneurs Association
3. 珠海市副市長龍廣艷（左四）（6/7）  
Lydia Long (fourth from left), Vice Mayor of Zhuhai Municipal People's Government
4. 天津濱海新區中心商務區管委會金融局副局長孫洋（右二）（26/6）  
Sun Yang (second from right), Deputy Director of Financial Authority of Administrative Commission of Tianjin Binhai New Area CBD
5. 南非駐港澳總領事谷拉（右二）（3/7）  
Phumelele Gwala (second from right), Consul General of South Africa in Hong Kong and Macau
6. 印度工業聯合會首席代表馬德武（右一）（6/7）  
Madhav Sharma (first from right), Chief Representative of Confederation of Indian Industry



## 會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 愛心行動委員會與深水埗區聯絡處舉辦“香港少年體驗營”，組織深水埗區近百名中學生前往西貢參加營地訓練，透過攀石、繞繩及射擊等訓練，培養同學體能及毅力，發揮潛能及挑戰自己。(6/7)

The “We Care • We Share” Committee and the Sham Shui Po District Liaison Group co-organized “Hong Kong Youth Training Camp” for near 100 secondary students in Sham Shui Po. In Sai Kung, the students have enhanced their stamina and potential by training of rock climbing, roping, shooting and other activities.

2. 婦委會拜訪香港潮州商會及其婦女委員會，期間出席座談會，加強雙方合作與交流。會後委員還參加了健康講座，香港潮州商會特設午宴招待婦委會代表團成員。(18/7)

The Ladies Committee met with Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce and its Ladies Committee. Mutual cooperation and communication have been stepped up through the exchange session. Later, Committee members also participated in a health seminar and lunch reception.

3. 中西區聯絡處參觀香港歷史博物館，由專人導賞之下，進一步加深對香港自然生態、民間風俗以及歷史文化的了解。(26/7)

The Central & Western District Liaison Group organized a guided tour to Hong Kong Museum of History. Participants were able to have better understanding on Hong Kong's natural environment, custom, history and culture.

4. 港島東區聯絡處與康馨婦女會合辦健康體檢日，為東區近200名市民提供一站式身體檢查，包括青光眼、血糖、骨質密度等。同場更有專科醫生解答查詢，提供健康資訊。(26/7)

The Island East District Liaison Group collaborated with the Carnation Women's Association in organizing a “health check day” to provide medical checkups on glaucoma, blood sugar, bone density and other items. Also provided in the activity were professional medical advice and tips on health.