

# 商 叢

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## 連繫全球華商 共拓“一帶一路”與大灣區機遇

### LINK UP GLOBAL CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS TO TAP INTO B&R & BAY AREA OPPORTUNITIES

“一帶一路”漸見成果 踏實迎挑戰  
Face Challenges Effectively As B&R Bears Fruit

顏色決定品牌命運  
Brand Impact Defined by Colors



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# 加強頂層設計 深化灣區融合

## FORTIFIED TOP-LEVEL DESIGN AND BAY AREA INTEGRATION

**粵** 港澳大灣區建設領導小組上月召開首次會議，不但體現大灣區建設工作的創新制度安排，也為區域發展規劃制定明確方向。按着“成熟一項推一項”的原則，中央陸續出台多項措施推動大灣區協同發展，進一步便利港人港商北上工作和生活。我們期望領導小組研究落實更多措施促進區內要素流動，加快形成共同優質生活圈，長遠引領大灣區成為國家深化改革開放、推進“一帶一路”倡議的戰略樞紐。

### 欣見中央統籌灣區建設

大灣區建設由國家主席習近平親自謀劃、部署和推動，是起點極高的區域發展戰略。我們認為，要促進大灣區各城市的深度合作，必須以嶄新思維突破區內傳統的合作模式限制，在“一國兩制”框架下，整合粵港澳不同制度優勢。

這次中央牽頭籌組領導小組，由中央政治局常委、國務院副總理韓正擔任組長，成員包括多名中央部委，更突破性地讓港澳特區首長直接參與頂層設計，充分顯示中央對粵港澳大灣區發展的高度重視，相關安排亦有助加強中央部委與粵港澳三地政府交流溝通，以一致步調為灣區發展制定具體政策分工，並靈活運用各自制度強項，為灣區發展制訂最理想的宏觀政策安排。

### 便民措施加速區域融合

韓正副總理在領導小組會議上指出，建設大灣區要把握“四個維度”、“五個戰略定位”和“六大原則”，強調以創新驅動灣區發展，打造大灣區國際科技創新中心、構建與國際接軌的世界級城市群和優質生活圈，為港澳及周邊地區發展注入新動能。

事實上，大灣區規劃細則雖然尚未正式出台，但區域整體發展總綱可說儼然成形。早前，中央陸續出台多項措施配合大灣區建設，包括開放科研經費“過河”在港使用、取消“台港澳人員在內地就業許可”規定，以及推出“港澳

台居民居住證”等，為強化港人在大灣區學習、就業和生活提供具體支援措施，加上廣深港高鐵香港段於本月正式通車，以及港珠澳大橋、蓮塘香園圍口岸等跨境基建項目陸續開通，將進一步形成灣區“一小時生活圈”，便利區內人流物流無縫對接。

此外，領導小組亦表示將積極研究減低區內手機漫遊費用、簡化港澳居民於內地銀行開戶手續、實現跨境電子錢包互通等，進一步促進區內人才、資金、信息等自由流動，實現“9+2”城市群深度融合。在這基礎上，我期望領導小組能進一步探討推出更多便民措施，包括研究放寬港商的市場准入條件，並落實“港人港稅”、“專業資格互認”等安排，吸引更多香港專才前往大灣區經商就業。當局亦可考慮於區內主要城市推動成立港式醫院和學校，甚至探討興建國際級的醫療護理試驗區，透過與香港頂尖的醫療機構及高等院校合作，加強區內醫護人員的專業培訓和國際認可，為灣區居民提供更優質的醫療服務。

總括而言，工商界參與區域合作平台不僅有助拓展多元化市場空間，更可發揮“國家所需、香港所長”的積極作用。正如上月在“中總世界華商高峰論壇”上，來自政、商、學不同領域的嘉賓講者均提到，大灣區兼具金融、先進製造業、航運物流、專業服務以至創新科技等多重產業優勢，可擔當驅動國家經濟增長的重要引擎；港澳特區擁有“一國兩制”獨特優勢，特別是香港與國際市場高度聯繫，更為大灣區對接“一帶一路”倡議及邁向全球市場提供重要契機。我期望香港各界抓緊大灣區建設帶來的機遇，積極融入國家發展大局，為國家及本港經濟開拓更多新增長點。📍

“工商界參與區域合作平台不僅有助拓展多元化市場空間，更可發揮‘國家所需、香港所長’的積極作用。”

*The participation of Hong Kong's industrial and commercial sectors in the regional cooperation platform will not only create a more diversified market, but also fully leverage Hong Kong's strengths to meet our country's needs.*”

The leading group for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area held its first plenary meeting last month. This was not only innovative institutional arrangements for building the Bay Area, but also set clear direction for planning the region's development. Based on the principle of “rolling out a measure as soon as it is ready”, the Central Government has already introduced a number of initiatives to promote coordinated development of the Bay Area and to provide greater convenience to mainland-based Hong Kong businesses and citizens. We look forward to more measures to facilitate the flow of key factors in the region and to accelerate the formation of a common quality living circle. It is hoped that in the long run the Bay Area will become a strategic hub for our country's further reform and open policy and the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R).

### Glad to see Central Government taking key role to oversee Bay Area development

Planned, deployed and steered personally by President Xi Jinping, the Bay Area is a regional development strategy with a very high starting point. In our view, it is necessary to adopt a new mindset to consolidate the different institutional strengths of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau to promote in-depth cooperation among Bay Area cities.

The fact that the Central Government taking the lead to organize the leading group and breaking new grounds in allowing the Chief Executives of Hong Kong and Macau to directly participate in the top-level design fully demonstrates that it attaches great importance to the Bay Area's development. These arrangements will also help strengthen communication between central ministries and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau so they can draw up specific policy tasks in a concerted manner and flexibly apply their respective institutional strengths to formulate the most ideal macro policy to drive development of the Bay Area.

### Facilitation measures to accelerate regional integration

At the leading group's meeting, Vice-Premier Han Zheng pointed out that the Bay Area should be developed under “four dimensions”, “five strategic positionings” and “six major principles”. He stressed the importance of driving growth with innovation by transforming the Bay Area into an international innovation and technology (I&T) centre as well as a world-class city cluster and quality living circle in line

with international standards. It should also provide new impetus for the development of Hong Kong, Macau and the surrounding areas.

The general outline of the region's overall development is now taking shape. Earlier, the Central Government has rolled out a number of measures to tie in with the Bay Area's development and specific support measures are in place for Hong Kong citizens studying, working and living in the region. Coinciding with the official opening of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (Hong Kong Section) this month and the opening of various cross-border infrastructure projects going forward, they are set to form a “one-hour living circle” that promises seamless integration of passengers and logistics in the Bay Area.

In addition, the leading group indicated that it will actively explore other measures to further facilitate the free flow of talent, capital and information in the region and achieve “9+2” in-depth integration of the city cluster. On this basis, I hope the leading group can consider launching more facilitation measures, including relaxing the market access conditions for Hong Kong businesses and implementing arrangements, such as “Hong Kong tax for Hong Kong people” and “mutual recognition of professional qualifications”, in order to attract more Hong Kong professionals to the Bay Area for business and employment. It can also consider developing more Hong Kong-style hospitals and schools in major cities of the Bay Area. Other possibilities include building a world-class experimental zone for medical care by collaborating with Hong Kong's top medical and tertiary institutions to enhance professional training and international recognition of medical staff to provide better medical services to residents of the Bay Area.

In a nutshell, the participation of Hong Kong's industrial and commercial sectors in the regional cooperation platform will not only create a more diversified market, but also fully leverage Hong Kong's strengths to meet our country's needs. As mentioned by guest speakers from the fields of politics, business and education at the “CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit” held last month, the Bay Area has multiple industrial strengths and thus has an important role to play in driving national economic growth; whereas Hong Kong and Macau, with their unique advantages under the “One Country, Two Systems” principle, especially Hong Kong's strong ties with international markets, can provide an important opportunity for the Bay Area to align with the B&R and tap the global market. I hope Hong Kong can capture these opportunities presented by the Bay Area and actively integrates with national development. It will create more growth drivers for the economies of both the country and Hong Kong. 🌀

# 連繫全球華商 共拓“一帶一路”與大灣區機遇

## Link up Global Chinese Entrepreneurs to Tap into B&R & Bay Area Opportunities

華商力量對全球經濟發展舉足輕重，在推動區域合作及深化內地與國際市場互動方面扮演重要角色。面對“一帶一路”和大灣區等合作框架帶來的發展機遇，香港工商界及海內外華商構建的龐大網絡，將為進一步深化區域合作奠下更堅實的基礎。

Chinese entrepreneurs have great influence in global economic development and play an important role in promoting regional cooperation and deepening interaction between Mainland and international markets. Amid the development opportunities arising from cooperation frameworks such as the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R) and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (Bay Area), the huge network built by the Hong Kong industrial and business community and Chinese entrepreneurs at home and abroad will lay a more solid foundation to further deepen regional cooperation.



## 辜勝阻： 打造“一廊四城” 創新發展新格局

**作**為國家的重點發展規劃，全國政協副主席、中國民主建國會常務副主席辜勝阻指出，粵港澳大灣區的定位有別於世界其他灣區。他提到，紐約屬金融灣區，三藩市則屬科技灣區，而東京屬製造業灣區；與之不同的是，粵港澳大灣區內既擁有國際金融中心的香港，亦有享“中國矽谷”美譽的深圳，故為兼具金融科技、製造業特色的綜合性灣區，坐擁巨大潛力。他認為，如何有效整合香港、深圳及其他城市的創新資源，實現進一步區域協同創新、集聚發展，將成為大灣區邁向世界一流創新經濟灣區的關鍵。

辜勝阻認為，建設大灣區必須堅守一國之本、善用兩制之利，打造創新資源最集聚、最有活力、創新成果轉換最有效、創新體制最靈活、創新生態環境最完善的國際科技創新中心。他建議打造廣深港國際創新走廊，創造各項成果轉化的創新平台，形成創新驅動、產業聯動、空間連接、功能互補的“一廊四城”創新發展新格局。他又指出，應推動新經濟生態化發展，粵港澳三地創新領域開展上下游合作，打造完整的創新產業鏈，營造良好創新創業生態，實現“港澳開花，內地結果”。

金融與科技的深度融合在大灣區發展上攸關重要，辜勝阻強調必須推進金融市場互聯互通，推動港深資本市場改革，深化灣區金融體系支持新經濟發展的功能。人才是地區發展的寶貴資源，他期望加快灣區人才自由流動，實現大灣區人流、物流、資金流的便利流動，鼓勵港澳青年投入大灣區建設，並落實各項吸引人才的便利措施。透過各個城市間之優勢互補，辜勝阻期望大灣區可建設成為全球創新資源的聚合中心，並深信粵港澳大灣區建設不但將為全球化帶來無



辜勝阻 Gu Shengzu

限商機，亦會為國家打造一個新的增長引擎。

## 林鄭月娥： 大灣區建設支撐 “一帶一路”發展

“一帶一路”作為國家宏大發展策略，推出五年以來不少重要項目正逐一落實。香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥表示，香港作為“一帶一路”的重要節點，可發揮“一國兩制”下的三重優勢，成為“一帶一路”建設的國際樞紐，擔當“一帶一路”的融資及專業服務平台，並進一步加強橋樑角色。

林鄭月娥指出，香港是全球公認的最自由經濟體，擁有廣泛人脈和豐富的國際經驗，讓香港除了成為內地企業“走出去”的平台，同時也是包括華商在內的海外企業通向內地市場的首選門戶。此外，香港匯聚融資、法律、會計、規劃、工程、專案管理等多個領域專業人才，可望成為海外華商在“一帶一路”綜合建設的專業服務平台。為免本港在經濟發展上落於人後，特區政府積極協助港商拓展“一帶一路”及海外市場，提升香港作為內地及海外企業進軍國際市場的首選平台。她提到，現正積極尋求與更多貿易夥伴締結自由貿易協定，以及避免三重徵稅的稅務協定。



林鄭月娥 Carrie Lam

粵港澳大灣區建設是本港另一重大機遇。林鄭月娥強調，大灣區建設的一個重要目標是提升大灣區的市場開放水平，對外連接國際市場，對內輻射並帶動環珠三角及泛珠三角之發展，為“一帶一路”提供有力支撐。她相信大灣區可為香港經濟發展注入新動能，促進經濟產業多元發展。同時，香港社會發展面對住房、安老、土地的制約，大灣區可為香港市民追求更美好生活提供空間。她透露，政府的重點工作將集中於打造大灣區成為國際科技創新中心，便利香港優勢產業落戶大灣區，並通過政策創新和突破，加強大灣區內城市互聯互通。

## 許又聲： “以僑為橋”推動 “一帶一路”和大灣區

今年是“一帶一路”倡議五周年，中央統戰部副部長、國務院僑辦主任許又聲形容，“一帶一路”猶如一條金色絲帶，承載着共商共建共用的美好願景，緊密連繫內地與絲路國家、地區。他提到，當前“一帶一路”已從揮毫潑墨總體佈局的“大寫意”，向着精雕細琢、具體落實的“工筆畫”方向邁進。

許又聲表示，國家的6,000多萬海外僑胞分佈世界近200個國家和地區，其中約4,000多萬聚集在“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區，享有悠久移民歷



許又聲 Xu Yousheng



謝鋒 Xie Feng

史、深厚文化積澱、雄厚經濟實力、廣泛人脈關係等優勢，可望成為推進“一帶一路”與粵港澳大灣區建設的一支重要力量。

推進“一帶一路”離不開沿線國家政府和民間的主動對接和廣泛參與，許又聲希望僑胞主動向國際社會宣傳“一帶一路”共商共建共享原則與互利共贏理念。他認為僑胞可同時擔當“紅娘”協助中國企業“走出去”，以及擔當“新娘”成為不同領域的務實合作參與者。

在推動“一帶一路”和粵港澳大灣區建設的協同發展上，許又聲認為必須“以僑為橋”，故支持香港、澳門融入國家發展大局，為建設一流灣區和世界級城市群作出貢獻。他讚揚香港僑界素有敢為人先、勇於開拓、情繫桑梓之優良傳統，相信香港僑界可在全面推進“一帶一路”和大灣區建設、中國新一輪對外開放中發揮應有貢獻。

## 謝鋒： 三方合作機制實現 優勢互補

“一帶一路”雖源於內地，但外交部駐港特派員公署特派員謝鋒表示，箇中機會和成果是屬於世界，如今已然成為世界規模最大及最受歡迎的國際

合作平台，為各國實現共同發展繁榮開闢新路徑，展現強勁生命力和廣闊前景。

習近平主席在今年四月舉行的博鰲亞洲論壇年會上鄭重承諾“中國開放的大門永遠不會關上，而只會越開越大”，並宣佈大幅放寬市場准入，創造更有吸引力的投資環境，加強知識產權保護，並主動擴大進口。謝鋒認為，上述一系列擴大開放的新舉措展現新時代中國維護全球多邊秩序、推動世界經濟發展的大國擔當，將為世界各國、包括廣大華商在內的中外企業家提供更廣闊市場。

貿易戰陰霾籠罩全球，謝鋒提醒，貿易戰不存在贏家，經濟霸權主義逆歷史潮流而動，損害國際社會的共同利益，只有開放才能使各國共同繁榮，持續發展。他強調，國家願與國際社會共同維護多邊貿易體制，推動建設開放型的世界經濟。他提到，外交部駐港特派員公署去年下半年創立內地、香港、“一帶一路”沿線國家的三方合作機制，透過內地的資金、技術、產能優勢，與香港的區位、國際化專業服務等優勢，以及沿線國家的資源稟賦和發展需求三者的有機結合，優勢互補，爭取實現“1+1+1大於3”的效果。他又表示，華商是國家改革開放的參與者、貢獻者和受益者，呼籲各地華商在推進“一帶一路”與大灣區建設中，助力香港、服務國家、惠及世界。

## Gu Shengzu: Constructing a new quadruple-city setup to facilitate innovation development

Commenting on the key national development plan, **Gu Shengzu**, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and Executive Vice Chairman of China National Democratic Construction Association, pointed out the essence of three bay areas around the world: New York is financial; San Francisco is technological, while Tokyo is characterized by manufacturing. Unlike these three bay areas, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area comes with Hong Kong, an international financial hub, as well as Shenzhen, the “Silicon Valley of China”. As such, it is an integrated bay area that enjoys all the features of fintech and manufacturing. He reckoned that effective integration of the creative resources of Hong Kong, Shenzhen and other cities is critical for actualizing more synergized innovation and focused development in the region. These, in turn, will facilitate the Bay Area in becoming a first-class innovative economy bay area in the world.

According to Gu, construction of the Bay Area must ride on the basis of one country and leverage the convenience of two systems. This would help shape the most dynamic international technology innovation hub with the most concentrated innovation resources, the most effective conversion of innovation outcomes, the most flexible innovation systems and the most comprehensive innovation ecology. He suggested building an international innovation corridor for Guangdong, Shenzhen, Hong Kong and Macau, which could serve as the innovation platform for generating various outcome conversion. The new quadruple setup for innovation development will promote development of innovative initiatives, bring industries together, connect spaces and functionally complement every party. He also pointed out that that ecological development of the new economy should be promoted; Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau could collaborate as upstream and downstream partners in the discipline of innovation; a complete innovation industrial chain could be established; and a good entrepreneurial innovation ecology could be created to materialize the goal of “blooming in Hong Kong and Macau, bearing fruits in the Mainland”.



The deepened integration of finance and technology is especially critical in the development of the Bay Area. Gu stressed that it is imperative to propel interconnectivity of the financial market, to drive reform in the Hong Kong and Shenzhen capital markets, and to deepen the function of the bay area as a financial system to support the development of the new economy. He hoped to speed up the pace at which talents could roam freely in the bay area, so that convenient movements for talents, goods, and capital in the Bay Area can be materialized. He encouraged young people in Hong Kong and Macau to get involved with the construction of the Bay Area. He believed that various convenience initiatives should be rolled out to attract talents.

### Carrie Lam: The Greater Bay Area lends strong support to the “Belt and Road”

As the country’s grand development strategy, the “Belt and Road initiative” (B&R) has rolled out a number of important projects since its launch five years ago. According to **Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR**, Hong Kong as an important node along the B&R could put its triple strengths from “one country, two systems” to work and become an international hub for the initiative; it could also function as a platform for financing and professional services.

Lam pointed out that Hong Kong is not only a “going-out” platform for Mainland companies, but also the preferred portal for foreign companies, including those operated by overseas Chinese merchants, to tap into the Mainland market. Furthermore, professional talents from multiple disciplines, including financing, legal, accounting, planning, engineering, project management, can all be found in Hong Kong, making the HKSAR well positioned to be an integrated professional service platform for overseas Chinese merchants along the B&R. To prevent Hong Kong from lagging behind in economic development, the HKSAR government is actively assisting Hong Kong merchants in expanding the B&R and overseas market. It is now seeking to enter into free trade agreements with more trade partners, as well as tax agreements that help prevent triple taxation.

The construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area is a major opportunity for Hong Kong. Lam stressed that one of the objectives for constructing the Bay Area is to lift the level of market opening of the Bay Area to connect externally to international market, and internally to radiate and facilitate development around the Pearl River Delta and Pan-PRD area, lending strong support to the B&R initiative. She believed that the Bay Area would promote diversified development for financial industries. As for the social development of Hong Kong under the constraint of housing, elderly care, and land supply, the Bay Area could provide space for better ways of living that Hong Kong citizens have been longing for. She revealed that the government’s priority work will focus on making the Bay Area an international technology and innovation center, so that Hong Kong’s competitive industries could conveniently land in the Bay Area. By putting forward policies to drive innovation and breakthroughs, the interconnectivity amongst all cities of the Bay Area is fostered.

### Xu Yousheng: Overseas Chinese are a bridge to propel development of the B&R and the Greater Bay Area

It is the fifth year since the birth of the B&R initiative. As described by **Xu Yousheng, Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee and Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council**, the B&R initiative has transformed from a sketch of an overall outline to a refined painting with concrete, carefully laid out and implemented policies.

Xu noted that some 60 million overseas Chinese are distributed in close to 200 countries and locations around the world. Amongst them, about 40 million have settled in countries and locations along the B&R routes. With a long migration history, profound cultural knowledge, robust financial strengths and wide personal networks, etc. overseas Chinese are a strong force in driving the development of the B&R and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area.

Active interfacing and wide participation by the government and the communities of countries along the B&R routes is crucial



in fostering development of the B&R initiative. Xu hoped that compatriots could actively engage themselves in promoting the B&R, including the shared business opportunities, the principles of shared construction, as well as the idea of mutual collaboration for win-win outcomes. He reckoned that overseas Chinese could also work as a matchmaker to help Chinese companies “go out”. They can also be the “bride” and take part in the practical cooperation across various disciplines.

Regarding the synergized development for the B&R and the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, Xu believed that overseas Chinese must act like a bridge. Therefore, he supported Hong Kong and Macau to fuse themselves into the bigger picture of China’s development and contribute to the construction of a first-class bay area and world-class city cluster. He commended the overseas Chinese community in Hong Kong for being entrepreneurial and daring in breaking new grounds, while staying close to the fine traditions of their home country.



He believed that the overseas Chinese community in Hong Kong can make significant contribution to fully implementing the B&R initiative, in the construction of the Bay Area, and in China's new round of opening-up.

### **Xie Feng:** **Tripartite cooperation** **mechanism fosters** **complementarity**

While the B&R initiative did originate from the Mainland, **Xie Feng, Commissioner of Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR**, commented that the opportunities and outcomes within the initiative belong to the world. The B&R has now become the world's largest and the most popular international cooperation platform. It will pave new paths for various countries in developing and achieving shared prosperity,

demonstrating strong vitality and bright prospects.

Earlier in April at the annual Boao Forum for Asia, President Xi Jinping solemnly promised that "China's door will not be closed and will only be opened up even wider". He also announced significant relaxations on market access, commitments to create an even more attractive investment environment, to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights, and to actively expand import. Xie reckoned that, the new measures to expand China's opening up, as quoted above, illustrate China's commitment as a power nation of the new era in safeguarding the global multilateral order, and in promoting development of the world economy. All these will provide even wider markets for domestic and foreign companies from around the world, including the wide overseas Chinese merchant community.

Xie noted that there is no winner in the worldwide shadow of a trade war.

Economic hegemony that moves against the course of history can only be detrimental to the common interests of the international society. Prosperity and sustainability across the board is only possible through opening-up. Xie stressed that China is willing to collaborate with the international society to protect the multilateral trade system and to drive the construction of an open world economy. He mentioned that the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HKSAR had established a tripartite cooperation mechanism for the Mainland, Hong Kong and countries along the B&R routes in the second half of last year. By organically combining the Mainland's edge in capital, technology and production capacity, the regional standing of Hong Kong and its strengths in international professional services, the rich resources and the need to develop in countries along the B&R routes, the strengths of various parties can be pooled together to complement each other, which could work together for the outcome of "1+1+1 is bigger than 3".



陳百里 Bernard Chan



謝國民 Dhanin Chearavanont



袁國強 Rimsky Yuen



張燕生 Zhang Yansheng

## “一帶一路”與大灣區機遇 “Belt and Road” and the Bay Area Opportunities

### 陳百里： “一帶一路”體現 商貿共融

**面**對世界經貿形勢風起雲湧，署理商務及經濟發展局局長陳百里強調，加強商貿溝通共融、營造多贏才是經貿發展的正途，“一帶一路”倡議正是應對複雜環境最堅強的後盾。他指出配合國家發展大局，特區政府致力擔當促成者，一方面讓中央部委、內地省市、央企、國企和民企了解香港不可替代的地位和優勢；同時將“一帶一路”的龐大機遇由淺入深、充分優化，讓香港企業不同專業和持份者理解和參與其中。

陳百里指出，香港在專業服務這個板塊的優勢比較明顯，擁有法律、金

融、投融資、會計、工程規劃及專案管理等方面大量熟悉國際規則的人才，不少國際知名的專業服務機構亦落戶香港，並以香港作為拓展亞洲市場的基地，加上香港具備完善透明的監管制度、成熟的資本市場和穩健的市場基建，香港具條件成為“一帶一路”的專業服務中心，關鍵只在於如何將上述優勢與“一帶一路”項目和商機有效對接。

鼓勵年青人參與“一帶一路”亦不容忽視，陳百里指出，商經局正與一些專業團體、大專院校和企業協會籌辦提升“一帶一路”專業服務能力的計劃，目標是培訓專業服務業界及年青從業者充分把握當中的機遇，並為應對風險作好準備。政府亦會組織工商及專業界別的代表團到訪“一帶一路”沿線國家如柬埔寨、越南、菲律賓及印尼等，陳百里表示，一些本地初創企業的青人也隨團到訪，讓他們實地了解當地情況，加強對接。

### 謝國民： 團結華商探索 “一帶一路”機遇

泰國正大集團資深董事長謝國民期望團結各地華商共拓機遇。他建議各地的中華總商會、華商領袖組織成團隊，將有意參與“一帶一路”建設的企業家聚合起來，彼此就各自領域或專長開展深入交流，繼而探討“一帶一路”以至大灣區所帶來的具體商機。

在“一帶一路”等區域合作中，謝國民認為香港是左右逢源。他指出，香港是國際金融中心，背後是14億人口的龐大經濟體，極具優勢，鼓勵世界華商將基地、金融投資總部設於香港，有助於在“一帶一路”、大灣區以至東盟的投資經商。

謝國民並介紹泰國東海岸經濟走廊ECC，認為當地充滿機遇，被視為

推動泰國經濟的新動力。他闡釋，東海岸經濟走廊連接曼谷，佔泰國發展 GDP 總額的 70% 以上，人均收入不遜於曼谷，年底將進行高鐵投標，預計將形成地下鐵、輕軌和公路的中心，連接三個機場和兩個深水碼頭，促進附近一帶的商業、工業、服務業和房地產的發展，而房地產和專業服務正是香港企業家的專長，具備合作發展的空間。

## 袁國強： 建構法律和解決爭議 共同平台

資深大律師袁國強指出，在“一國兩制”下，香港採用普通法，也用中文，曾經有人說：“香港是全世界唯一採用普通法同時用中文的地方。”另一方面，香港是國際化而開放的地方，來自海外的律師比比皆是，若在香港處理其他地方的法律問題也能找到相應的法律專才。因此，他認為香港的法律專業服務能為企業在“一帶一路”投資過程中，提供不同的法律專業服務。此外，香港國際仲裁中心在世界廣受認同，若在“一帶一路”的投資中有任何爭議，香港是進行仲裁的理想地方。

“一帶一路”涉及國家眾多，各有其法律系統和文化，袁國強表示，企業

要在沿線地區投資、營商前，必須探討法律風險如制訂合同的內容、條理以至履行時出現爭議時等不同階段的處理。正因法律與經貿活動關係密切，袁國強強調，若要推動“一帶一路”往後健康發展，必須為“一帶一路”打造法制營商環境，各種經貿、投資活動在此法律平台上都有所規範。

目前西方國家對國際商貿規則的制訂有較大的影響力和話語權，反之中國的參與不成正比，袁國強坦言比例並不理想。他建議日後制訂一套專門針對“一帶一路”解決爭議的規則，設立一個“一帶一路”解決爭議的中心機構，相信香港可於這方面的工作起到積極作用。

## 張燕生： 推動世界經濟再平衡

中國國際經濟交流中心首席研究員張燕生認為，世界越是逆全球化，就越需要“一帶一路”所推動的開放、包容、共用的世界秩序。全球華商要認清世界形勢，融入國家發展大局，構建跨境網絡建設，推動世界經濟的再平衡。

世界華商要推動“一帶一路”就要開闢新疆域，張燕生表示，香港和大灣區應當成為“一帶一路”的重要對外開放門戶，聚焦重點國家、地區和領域，合力打造“一帶一路”的項目集群和產業鏈，並於沿線國家形成境外的經貿合作區。

目前“一帶一路”的建設重點仍是集中基建項目，聯合國報告指出“一帶



聶德權 Patrick Nip



查毅超 Sunny Chai



袁俊 Yuan Jun



蘇育洲 Jacky So



陳凱 Jack Chan



一路”將創造一億美元的基建投資。張燕生說“要想富，先修路”，只有設施聯通才可推動貿易暢通、資金融通、民心相通。此外，創新亦是驅動經濟的重要力量，2016年廣東和深圳的研究強度分別是2.56和4.1，已超越OECD國家的平均水平，香港在金融、高端服務和國際化方面具有世界級優勢，深圳和香港已成為世界排名第二的世界最優創新集聚地，未來應加強合作建立一流的大學、直接融資中心和創新策源地，對“一帶一路”的發展具有強而有力的支撐作用。

## 聶德權： 政策創新是大灣區 發展關鍵

政制及內地事務局局長聶德權表示，審視粵港澳大灣區發展時，同時要配

合國家的整體經濟發展。京津冀、長江經濟帶和粵港澳大灣區是國家三個非常重要的區域經濟發展，而粵港澳大灣區屬最開放區域。國家在“十九大”報告中闡明未來將推進新一輪改革開放，透過大灣區可實現進一步的改革開放。

聶德權又提到，發展大灣區最重要的是政策突破與政策創新。大灣區內部存在一個國家、兩種制度及三個獨立關稅區，若要生產要素便捷流通，便需要一個頂層設計。中央成立粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組正是順應此需要，透過中央高層領導統籌，與各個單位共同研究政策突破與創新。

大灣區發展不單是經濟產業發展，也包括經濟、社會、民生等方面的提升。聶德權指出，政府的工作是要在一些領域上實現突破，例如科技創新、部分新興產業等優勢領域，以期

利用大灣區提供的空間、人才發展，把大灣區發展成一個優質生活圈，打通人員、資金、貨物、資訊的流動。

然而，大灣區難以單靠政府發展完善，聶德權表明，推動大灣區發展需要企業、商會、專業人士共同探索機遇，特區政府則與中央部委、廣東省市政府、澳門特區政府等緊密聯繫，推動政策突破和創新，透過共同努力發展大灣區，而香港未來亦能進一步實現多元化經濟產業，社會民生得到進一步改善。

## 查毅超： 大灣區城市各具 創科優勢

創科發展是近年香港熱議話題，香港科技園有限公司主席查毅超指出，特

區政府已投放超過500億元資金支持創科，當中400億元與科技園相關，包括投放100億元打造兩個醫療科技和人工智能機器人的創科平台。

創新產業與大灣區發展息息相關，查毅超表示，大灣區需與香港河套區開通四流，即物流、商流、資金流與資訊流，讓兩地科研人員有效合作。河套港深科技園發展去年落實，他認為此舉體現香港和深圳在創科方面的緊密合作。他認為，在大灣區“9+2”城市之中，不同城市都各有特色，在創科方面亦如是。例如香港有四家大學名列QS排名的首100名，當中三家的工程與科技學科名列50名內，可見其在研究開發上的優勢。他強調，每個角色都同等重要，故毋須拘泥於誰的重要性較大的問題，精力應聚焦於如何進一步互補優勢。

查毅超認為，大灣區發展的關鍵在於如何做好“引進來”和“走出去”的工作。大灣區商機處處，透過與中總等本地商會以至全球華商商會的合作，尋求在大灣區建立全球共贏平台。

## 袁俊： 建立合作機制破除 多元制度成本

廣東省社會科學院副院長袁俊認為，要從廣東角度觀望粵港澳大灣區，必須從國家構建開放新格局角度思考。他指出，珠三角發展得益於港澳因素的支持，經過四十年發展，廣東已經成為內地最開放、經濟發展水平最高、基礎設施比較完善的地區，位處內地改革開放的前緣。

在佈局上，袁俊稱廣東已形成“一核一帶一區”的開放發展格局。“一核”指以珠江三角洲為核心地帶，“一帶”是其東西兩翼沿海經濟帶，“一區”則為北部山區生態發展區，以此把整個廣東放諸進一步開放的前緣。從整個大灣區格局來看的話，袁

俊指出，大灣區建設作為國家戰略，與以往的粵港澳合作完全不同，它同時幅射與帶動環珠三角的發展，造就全面推進。他提到，目前廣東推進大灣區的措施非常多，把大灣區視為廣東設立經濟特區以來的第二次全面開放，在一個更高起點上形成高水平開放格局。

在推動大灣區建設過程中，袁俊視加緊對接港澳、建立合作機制為當中關鍵。他指出，大灣區的特點是“一國兩制”帶來的多元制度，雖亦衍生制度成本，但三地可在中央支持下，共同探討、研究如何破除相關問題。他認為，透過加強制度創新，可使合作更為高效、更為符合大灣區的發展規律。

## 蘇育洲： 澳門成葡語國家平台

澳門面積雖小，但澳門大學工商管理學院院長蘇育洲表示，它作為珠三角與大灣區的門戶，地位十分重要，若將澳門與整個大灣區連結起來，則形成一個龐大市場。

在粵港澳大灣區及“一帶一路”帶來的機遇之下，蘇育洲對澳門的前景樂觀。他指出，澳門的旅遊發展有別於香港、新加坡，其定位為綜合度假村，同時包含博彩、酒店、購物、表演等諸多要素，讓澳門成為男女老少皆宜的旅遊勝地。港珠澳大橋開通在即，屆時往來澳門的交通更為方便，因此他十分看好澳門旅遊業的前景。蘇育洲又指出，因為歷史因素，澳門與巴西、安哥拉、葡萄牙等葡語國家的關係良好，國家亦把澳門定位為葡語國家平台，而且享有較低關稅的優惠，為華商帶來機遇。

在創新方面，蘇育洲表示，澳門大學擁有兩個國家研究所，其中之一是透過科技把中醫藥標準化，內地面對日益嚴重的人口老化問題，醫療相關產

業將大有可為。另一國家研究所則專研電腦晶片技術，並屢獲專利。他又提到，澳門政府提出五年計劃，銳意把當地發展為智慧城市，當中的構想包括智慧政府、智慧旅遊、智慧金融及智慧交通，為各行各業提供巨大投資機會。

## 陳凱： 配合國家“走出去” 成專業服務業新藍海

香港會計師公會代表陳凱表示，香港的專業服務的獨特優勢是“熟悉國際，了解國情”。香港本身是國際金融中心，會計與法律等很多專業制度都和國際高度接軌，專業資格在國際資本市場亦同樣獲國際認同，以會計師資格為例，便在全球九大國際資本中心都得到認同；香港背靠祖國的優勢，亦免卻語言等方面的障礙。他指出，過去五年從內地“走出去”或是外商投資內地，大概70%都是通過香港進行，證明香港地位的重要。

陳凱指出，自上世紀八、九十年代起，香港便作為“引進來”的平台，協助國外投資、華商引入中國；至習近平主席提出“一帶一路”倡議之後，“走出去”的步伐大為加快。陳凱謂，香港專業人士在內地“引進來”與“走出去”俱扮演重要角色，亦因應客戶的需求提供更多元服務。他以會計業為例闡述，現時除了提供投資前風險評估之外，亦可為客戶進行盡職調查，包括財務盡職調查、業務盡職調查、法律盡職調查，以確定業務模型是否具可持續性；此外，業界亦協助被投資的企業進行整合，提升效率與績效。他強調，香港在融入國家發展大局的同時，亦要證明自身不可替代的優勢和地位，而高端專業服務是香港專長所在，相信未來業界定能找到一片新的“藍海”。

## Bernard Chan: B&R embodies commerce and trade integration

**F**aced with the turbulent global economic and trade situation, **Bernard Chan, Acting Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development**, stressed that B&R is the strongest shield against the complex environment. He pointed out that the HKSAR Government is committed to being a facilitator to enable the central ministries, Mainland provinces and cities, central state-owned enterprises, state-owned enterprises and private enterprises to understand Hong Kong's irreplaceable status and strengths, while fully optimizing the huge B&R opportunities in a progressive manner so that different professionals and stakeholders in Hong Kong enterprises can understand the opportunities brought by B&R and participate in it.

Chan said that Hong Kong has a large number of talents who are familiar with international rules in areas such as law, finance, investment, financing, accounting, project planning and project management. Many internationally renowned professional service agencies also have a presence in Hong Kong and use Hong Kong as a base to tap into the Asian market. Coupled with its sound and transparent regulatory system, mature capital markets and stable market infrastructure, Hong Kong is well-placed to become a professional service center for B&R. The key is how to effectively align the above strengths with B&R projects and business opportunities.

Encouraging young people to participate in B&R cannot be overlooked either. Chan said that the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau is working with some professional organizations, tertiary institutions and business associations to develop a scheme to improve the professional service capabilities for B&R, with the goal of training the professional service industry and young professionals to capture opportunities from the initiative. The Government will also organize delegations from the industrial and commercial sectors to visit countries along B&R. Chan said that young people of some local start-ups will also join the delegations to enable them to learn about the local situations on the ground and step up alignment accordingly.

## Dhanin Chearavanont: Unite Chinese entrepreneurs to explore B&R opportunities

**Dhanin Chearavanont, Senior Chairman of Charoen Pokphand Group, Thailand**, hopes to unite Chinese entrepreneurs to tap into opportunities. He suggested Chinese chambers of commerce and Chinese business leaders from all over the world team up in order to bring together Chinese entrepreneurs who are interested in participating in B&R development so that they can conduct in-depth discussions with each other on their respective fields or expertise, and then explore the specific business opportunities brought by B&R and the Bay Area.

Chearavanont believes that Hong Kong can play an active role and benefit in regional cooperation such as B&R. He pointed out that Hong Kong has great advantages as an international financial center backed by a huge economy of 1.4 billion people. He encourages Chinese entrepreneurs from around the world to set up their bases and financial investment headquarters in Hong Kong, which will help them invest and do business in B&R regions, the Bay Area and ASEAN.

When introducing Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), Chearavanont said that it is full of opportunities and is seen as a new impetus to drive the Thai economy. He explained that EEC connects Bangkok and accounts for more than 70% of Thailand's total GDP. Its per capita income is not inferior to that of Bangkok. A high-speed railway will open for tender at the end of the year and could form a center with subway, light rail and highway to connect three airports and two deep-water terminals, which will help promote the development of commerce, manufacturing, services and real estate in nearby areas. And real estate and professional services are precisely the expertise of Hong Kong entrepreneurs. Therefore, there is room for co-development.

## Rimsky Yuen: Build a common platform for law and dispute resolution

**Rimsky Yuen, Senior Counsel** pointed out that under "One Country, Two Systems", Hong Kong is the only Chinese-speaking

place in the world that uses common law. As Hong Kong is an international and open place, it has many lawyers from overseas. Relevant legal experts, if required, are available in Hong Kong to deal with legal issues arising from other places. Hence, he believes that Hong Kong's legal professionals can provide various legal services for enterprises investing in B&R regions. In addition, as the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre is widely recognized in the world, Hong Kong is an ideal place for arbitration of B&R-related investment disputes.

As B&R involves many countries, each with its own legal system and culture, Yuen believes that various legal risks must be explored before investing and doing business in these places. This is precisely because of the close relationship between law and economic and trade activities. Yuen stressed that for the healthy development of B&R, it must have a legal business environment, and all kinds of economic, trade and investment activities shall be regulated on this legal platform.

Currently, Western countries have greater influence and a bigger voice in the formulation of international trade rules. In contrast, China's participation is disproportionately limited, which Yuen said is not ideal. He suggested formulating a set of rules specific to resolving B&R disputes and set up a B&R dispute resolution center. He believes that Hong Kong can play a positive role in this aspect.

## Zhang Yansheng: Promote rebalancing of global economy

**Zhang Yansheng, Chief Research Fellow of China Center for International Economic Exchanges**, believes that Chinese entrepreneurs around the world must have a good grasp of the global situation, integrate into the overall national development and build a cross-border network to promote rebalancing of the global economy.

Zhang said that Hong Kong and the Bay Area should become an important B&R gateway for opening up, focusing on the key countries, regions and fields to jointly create a B&R project cluster and industrial chain, and form an overseas economic and trade cooperation region in B&R countries.

At present, the focus of B&R is still on infrastructure projects. As the saying goes, “we need to build the road first before we can get rich”, Zhang said that it is only with connectivity of infrastructure and facilities that there can be unimpeded trade, financial integration, and strong people-to-people ties. Innovation is also an important force driving the economy. In 2016, the research intensity of Guangdong and Shenzhen were 2.56 and 4.1 respectively, which exceeded the average level of OECD countries. Hong Kong, one the other hand, has world-class strengths in finance, high-end services and internationalization. Therefore, they should step up cooperation and set up first-class universities, direct financing centers and innovation hubs, playing a strong supportive role in B&R’s development.

### Patrick Nip: Policy innovation is key to developing the Bay Area

**Patrick Nip, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs**, believes that no review of the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area would be complete without proper coordination with the economic development of China as a whole. The official report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China states that a forthcoming new round of reform and open door policies will use the Bay Area as a means of implementing further reform and opening up to the wider world.

Nip comments that the most important focal points for the Bay Area initiative are policy breakthroughs and policy innovations. As the Bay Area encompasses “One Country, Two Systems” and three separate customs areas, a top-down design is essential to put in place the essential factors for production and achieve convenient, unimpeded links. The Central Government created the Leadership Group for the Construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area for precisely this reason. The Group works with a variety of stakeholders to jointly research policy breakthroughs and innovations under the direction of the most senior levels of the Central Government.

The development of the Bay Area includes efforts to improve the economy, deliver social progress and improve public wellbeing. Nip comments that the goal





of the government's work is to achieve breakthroughs in certain fields, so that the space and talent development provided by the Bay Area can be used to develop the Bay Area into a region with a high quality of life and unimpeded links and connections.

However, delivering these goals for the Bay Area based solely on government development would be extremely difficult. Nip notes that promoting the development of the Bay Area will require combined efforts to explore new opportunities; and for this reason, the Government of HKSAR is working closely with governments in many regions to drive policy breakthroughs and innovations, in the expectation that such collaborations will deliver further improvements to Hong Kong's social wellbeing.

### **Sunny Chai:** Each city of the Greater Bay Area has its advantages for innovative technology

Innovative technology has become a hot topic in Hong Kong over recent years. As **Sunny Chai, Chairperson of Hong Kong Science & Technology Parks Corporation (HPSTP)**, points out, the HKSAR Government has invested over HKD50 billion to support innovative technology, with some HKD40 billion going into science and technology park-related projects.

The innovation industry is closely connected to the development of the Bay Area. As Chai notes, the Bay Area needs to open up connections with the Lok Ma Chau Loop Innovation and Technology Park to facilitate the flow of goods, business, capital and information (the "Four Flows"), in order to enable effective collaboration between scientists and researchers in Hong Kong and Mainland China. Chai believes that the development of the Lok Ma Chau Loop Innovation and Technology Park, which began last year, reflects the close level of cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in the field of innovative technology. He believes that each of the "9+2" cities in the Bay Area initiative has its own unique features, and these individual strengths also extend to the field of innovative technology. Chai stresses that each of these unique roles is equally important, so there is simply no need to get

bogged down in questions of which city is most important; efforts should instead be focused on how to further strengthen their respective complementary advantages.

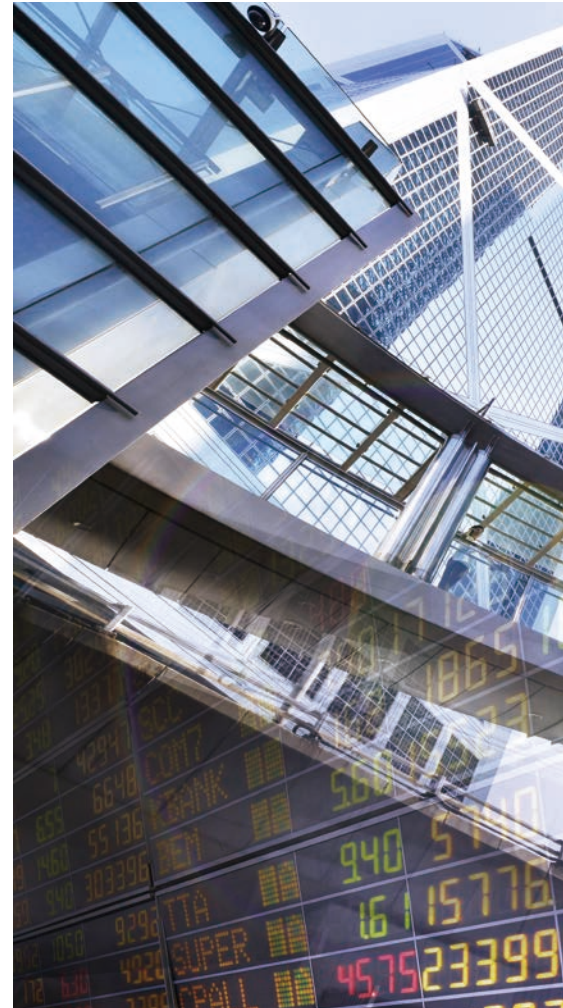
Chai believes that the key development questions are how to go about bringing in necessary resources and how to enable the results to "go global". There are business opportunities everywhere one looks in the Bay Area, and CGCC is working with other local chambers of commerce and Chinese business associations around the world to transform the Bay Area into a platform from which the whole world can benefit.

### **Yuan Jun:** Creating cooperation mechanisms to eliminate the costs of multiple systems

**Yuan Jun, Vice President of the Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences**, believes that if one examines the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area from point of view of Guangdong, it is essential to start thinking about the initiative from the perspective of China working to create a new way of being open to the world. Yuan notes that the development of the Pearl River Delta region benefitted from the support of Hong Kong and Macau, and after four decades of growth, Guangdong has become the region of Mainland with the highest levels of openness and economic development, as well as the best infrastructure.

Yuan explains that Guangdong's open development has taken the form of "one centre, one belt and one region." In terms of the situation across the Bay Area as whole, Guangdong has become a comprehensive driver of growth, the influence of which radiates out and drives the development of the wider Pearl River Delta region. Yuan explains that Guangdong has already adopted a large number of measures to promote the Bay Area initiative and regards the Bay Area as a second "opening-up" of Guangdong following the creation of the Special Economic Zone many years ago, a development that created a high starting point from which to build a new, even more open framework.

One unique aspect of the construction of the Bay Area is the diversity that results from "One Country, Two Systems". While



these diverse systems can create additional costs, governments of the three regions involved can jointly discuss and study the best ways to eliminate the associated problems with the support of the Central Government. Yuan believes that increasing efforts to create institutional innovation could make collaboration more effective and more consistent with the pattern of development in the Greater Bay Area.

### **Jacky So:** Macau is becoming a platform for trade with Portuguese-speaking countries

**Jacky So, Dean of Faculty of Business Administration at the University of Macau**, explains that despite its small area,



Macau plays an extremely important role as a gateway to the Pearl River Delta and the Bay Area; and if Macau could be linked more closely to the Bay Area, it would be possible to create a vast market.

Given the opportunities that the B&R initiative presents for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, So is very optimistic about Macau's future. He points out that the development of tourism in Macau differs significantly from that of Hong Kong or Singapore, and this has made the territory a top tourist destination that appeals to both men and women of all ages. Thanks to the even more convenient transport links brought about by the imminent opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, So is very positive about the prospects for tourism in Macau. So also notes that part of Macau's historical legacy is excellent relationships with Portuguese-speaking

countries and the Chinese government has designated Macau as a platform for trade with Portuguese-speaking countries, while the territory also enjoys low customs duties that provide opportunities for overseas Chinese businesspeople.

In terms of innovation, So explains that the University of Macau is home to two national research institutes. One is focused on the use of science and technology to standardize traditional Chinese medicine, particularly in the context of the increasingly serious problem of the ageing population in China, which also presents considerable opportunities for medicine and associated industries. The other national research institute specializes in research into computer chip technologies and has already been granted a number of patents. So also notes that the territory's government has produced a five-year

plan dedicated to developing Macau into a "smart city", a project that provides huge investment opportunities for many industries.

### **Jack Chan:** **Working with the Government to "go global" and open up new horizons for professional service industries**

**Jack Chan, Representative of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants**, notes that as Hong Kong is an international financial centre in its own right, many of the territory's professional qualifications in areas such as accounting and law are internationally recognized in global capital markets. Hong Kong is able to rely on strong support from the Mainland and does not suffer from barriers in terms of language and other areas. Chan points out that over the last five years, around 70% of both Mainland businesses "going global" and foreign investment headed for the Mainland went through Hong Kong, demonstrating the vital importance of Hong Kong.

Chan notes that Hong Kong has served as the gateway to China since the 1990s or even the 1980s, helping to bring foreign investment and overseas Chinese businesses into the country; and since President Xi Jinping proposed the B&R initiative, the pace at which Chinese companies are "going global" has only increased. Chan explains that professionals in Hong Kong play a vital role both in terms of "bringing resources in" and "going global", and are able to provide a range of services that cater to diverse client needs. He stresses that while Hong Kong is part of the "big picture" in terms of China's overall development, it must also demonstrate that it has an irreplaceable position and unique advantages. As high-end professional services are Hong Kong's greatest strength, Chan is convinced that the industry will continue to open up new horizons in the future.



林廣明 Lin Guangming



洪丹毅 Daniel Hong



鍾小平 Ian Chung

## 創新經濟動力 New Impetus for Innovation Economy



尚海龍 Shang Hailong

### 林廣明： 智慧金融服務是挑戰 更是機遇

**智**慧城市與金融業其實息息相關，中國銀行（香港）有限公司企金業務總監林廣明指，智慧城市發展給金融業帶來巨大挑戰和機遇，因為移動支付使支付更加便利，但也使監管更加困難。傳統商業銀行在嚴格監管下運作，互聯網金融帶來了極大突破。

林廣明說，金融行業於這個大資料、雲計算、區塊鏈時代做了不少探索。在幾方面可能對今後城市的發展、市民出行等方面帶來極大的便利。

首先，創新科技推動金融服務進入全面數字化時代，提高客戶體驗和滿意

度。例如用戶可以隨時查閱自己賬戶餘額與證券買賣交易情況，新興的移動支付方式，如VR、人臉識別等技術可提供更便捷的支付體驗，人工智能結合大數據也可降低服務門檻，實現普惠金融，與千人千面的個性化服務，惠及傳統模式無法覆蓋的客戶群。而且，今後全球支付和清算方面會有更多的技術安排，包括貿易融資。目前全球的發展瞬息萬變，尤其在反洗錢的方面，故銀行在這方面也應大幅提高服務水準。

他續指，金融欺詐花樣千奇百怪，防不勝防，以前靠人工處理，效率和安全性都打了一定折扣，今後由於有了技術的發展，在這方面大大加強和提高，銀行可利用新技術改善原有風險管理的模式，減少大家對全球貿易交易和支付過程中一些糾紛。傳統銀行和金融科技是互補的關係，銀行可以發揮現有的優勢，包括專業金融知

識、雄厚資源、穩固基礎設施、熟悉監管要求等，加快研究金融科技的應用場景。

### 洪丹毅： 城市因移動支付而 變得更具智慧

有人說，移動支付、高鐵、電商和共享單車乃中國“新四大發明”。其中電商和共享單車沒有移動支付也不可能有今天如此高的滲透率和規模。騰訊金融科技副總裁洪丹毅指出，移動支付是騰訊金融科技除了理財和證券以外的另一主攻項目。他憶述，自2014年推出微信紅包以來，騰訊見證了內地移動支付市場的蓬勃發展，至今已超過七億平台用戶使用微信支付工具。



白連源 Pek Lian Guan



鍾偉鋒 Waynffly Zhong



張國林 Teoh Kok Lin



杜健明 Melvin Toh



張俊賢 Cheung Chun Yin

洪丹毅指，移動支付帶動無數行業的發展與變革，讓內地很多老百姓的生活更便捷、智慧，同時商家也可利用移動支付和公眾號等構成的地理位置信息熱力圖，制定更精準的營銷推廣策略。他舉例，例如麥當勞可以透過分析數據，得悉他們已有的客戶尋找同年齡段和同特徵的使用者，看他們分佈在哪些地區，讓他們精準的選擇場景和地點，開立不同風格的門店。

2017年，騰訊更推出“乘車碼”，顧名思義是支持用戶通過微信端簡便的二維碼搭乘地鐵、公交、輪渡。推出以來，已在國內滲透到90個城市不同的公交網路。洪丹毅闡釋，乘車碼的普及，有望使政府得悉市民交通習慣，從而改善政務規劃，比如準確知道繁忙時間在何時，甚麼時候派更多的車。乘客方面也有得益，例如今天地鐵發生故障，通過乘車碼介面推送告訴他改變行動路線等。

洪丹毅說，未來騰訊嘗試通過人臉識別和實際明確驗證的方式，把身份證資訊載入手機，將來用戶出行不用再帶現金、銀行卡和身份證，只需一部手機走天下。

## 鍾小平： 基建須因應科技 隨時而變

如今基建、城市發展與高科技關係密切，**AECOM 中國區總裁、亞太區高級副總裁鍾小平**認為這類行業項目時間甚長，不可能等科技發展到他們可以使用在專案的時候才改變。反之，業界必須從速整合新科技，方能對及時對城市環境有所貢獻。

他以芬蘭一個可以容許用家規劃出行方式的交通手機應用程式為例，說明

發展智慧城市必須以人為本，一座智慧城市必須是為“人”服務的城市，只有“人”才是城市一切活動和發展的核心意義與驅動力。基建工程行業要利用高新科技，數據化和人工智慧等高新科技，為人類創造更好的生活居住環境。

鍾小平提出，所謂“智慧城市”，乃指城市如何提高面對危機的應變能力。同時它可以把公共服務信息更有效率地傳達予市民，提高效率，並建立起個別城市的獨特之處，為市民帶來歸屬感。他認為，創新不只是嶄新的發明創造或尖端的科技，創新地優化、改善或更好地管理現有的科技和資源，也是一種創新。過去數十年，香港在新市鎮建設和解決方案上累積深厚經驗，特別是如何透過智慧型基礎設施來滿足民眾的經驗，為“一帶一路”及“大灣區”的國家和城市持續發展提供借鏡。

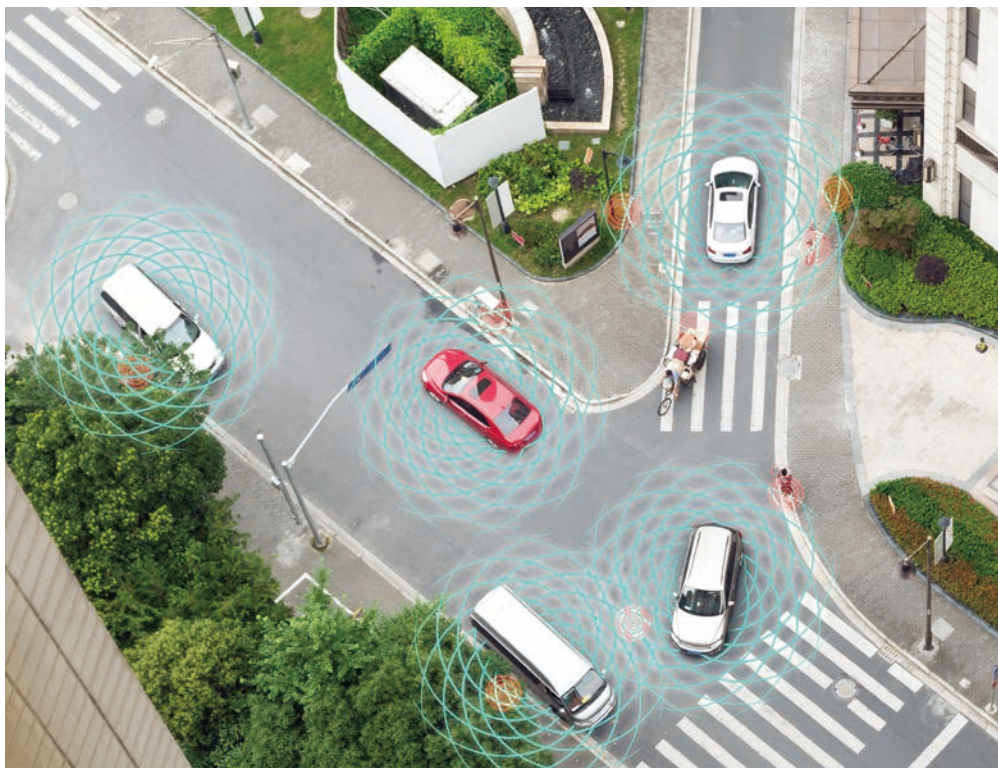
## 白連源： 提升建築科技有助 資源持續

智慧城市牽涉範圍甚廣，新加坡長成集團總裁兼首席執行官白連源從可持續建設與建築科技的角度論述。在可持續建設方面，他指綠色建築不僅局限在建築體本身，在建築、運營、運營、翻新、拆除等各階段都能有效利用資源。在人造建築和自然環境之間取得平衡，同時考慮建築效益、建築實用性、舒適度，實現可持續發展。他以新加坡為例，由於種種局限，該國建築業只能以創新思維和建築新技術，轉型並發展自己可持續建設的模式。在滿足現今社會發展需要的同時，確保能給後代足夠的資源持續建設。

在建築科技方面，白連源提到數個新趨勢，包括建築信息化、作業組件化與建築自動化。他以中樞神經比喻建築系統中的資訊，建築信息模型可為整個建築周期提供精準實信息，延伸出其他新興建築技術如虛擬設計擬施工、集成式數碼傳輸技術等。同時，智慧科技和資訊通訊緊密聯繫，帶動建築作業數位化、組件化、自動化，在確保品質優良的同時，亦達到生產上的安全要求。在提高建築生產比例的同時，減少行業對勞工的需求。此外，他認為建築資訊化有助發揮資源潛力，同時減少資訊不流通、作業不規範所造成的浪費，符合現今社會可持續發展的需求。

## 鍾偉鋒： 5G 技術成智慧城市 強大後盾

流動網絡對智慧城市的發展可說是起着關鍵作用，中國移動香港有限公司市務總監鍾偉鋒指出，智慧城市與移



動互聯網、大數據、物聯網及5G發展有密切關係。

他舉出幾個例子說明各項技術的重要：如登革熱最近於港肆虐，流動網絡的连接能力可以監控積水與蚊子，以便預防疾病；另外他說，中移動最近和香港本地政府部門合作，做樹木的監控。政府擔心某些樹木生長異常或會構成危險，於是他們給每一棵樹裝上感測器，用上了其IoT的平台和技術；又如政府須規劃城市布局和道路等，或如商家想在某城再開若干零售店，流動網絡歷來積累大數據製成的“熱力圖”就可以大派用場，協助他們更快更準確地達到目標。

鍾偉鋒闡釋，通訊網絡是發展智慧城市的基礎。5G低時延、廣連接的特點，有助建立物聯網，其中窄頻物聯網(NB-IoT)具備低功耗、廣覆蓋、低成本、大容量四大優勢，真正實現萬物互聯，推動智慧城市的發展。對香港來說，要推進智慧城市，一定要背靠中國大陸，利用內地人口基數的優

勢，事半功倍。現今社會面對不同的挑戰，透過創新科技可以提升城市管理水平，減少資源消耗，提升效率。智慧城市依靠廣泛利用感應器、物聯網、雲端運算、流動科技和大數據分析等新技術開發智能系統，5G的推進亦有助智慧城市的發展。

## 尚海龍： 建設場景助人工智能 技術落地

人工智能(AI)是未來成智慧城市的基石，香港人工智能實驗室執行董事尚海龍指出，AI在過去八年以來取得很大突破，也代表為世界帶來重大改變，例如臉部識別就是當中的例子。現時已有技術利用臉部識別登入系統，例如部分櫃員機便可以通過人臉識別技術登入戶口提取現金。臉部識別登入技術應用於不同行業除可降低成本，亦可提高效率，例如蘇寧在南



## 張國林： 華胞成橋樑建立 商業關係

馬來西亞鑫資金投資有限公司創辦人兼首席執行官張國林指出，即使處於數碼經濟的世代，誠信仍然非常重要。只有在維護及加強誠信的大環境下，創新、合作、人才方能得以發揮，成為啟動未來、創新經濟的主要動力，達事半功倍之效。

張國林表示，就政府與科技發展角度而言，馬來西亞在區域上是首個對互聯網和數碼經濟的未來抱有遠見和希望的國家，早於20多年前時任首相馬哈蒂爾已領導設立“多媒體超級走廊”，蓋茨亦曾支持該計劃，使多媒體走廊曾經成為全世界發展最快的IT中心。1990年互聯網雖尚處萌芽階段，但馬來西亞已在當時落實不審批互聯網輿論的承諾，造就一個開放的環境孕育創新產業。

從人才角度而言，張國林認為國外回流的人才具有全球競爭力和可貴經驗，對於馬來西亞和國際上有所認識，幫助回國後創業與本地企業的合作，發現別人看不到的商機，未來將是人才回流的好開始。他又提到，人才回流不僅僅是帶回技術，尚有不同的視角，針對不同文化的了解和人脈關係，有助引入國際資金。這種合作模式不獨限於馬來西亞人，而是放諸海外華人都可建立相類的商業關係。例如國內的滴滴出行投資新加坡初期，便是通過華人背景了解情況，藉海外華人的身份獲得先機，快速獲得誠信與關係。此外，當地不少人都掌握多種語言，並普遍包容不同文化間之差異，擁有非常好的世界觀。

## 杜健明： AI 醫療應用需亞洲 數據配合

長江生命科技醫藥研發副總裁杜健明指出，創新技術對於區域經濟發展而

言，是十分重要的驅動力。AI 是最重要及創新的平台之一，可從中開發很多不同應用，而醫療便是當中的一個重要範疇。AI 的其中一個應用是對疾病的診斷，例如 AI 只需要檢視人的虹膜就可以判斷是否有眼科疾病。美國食品藥品監督管理局早前亦批准一個軟件面世，該軟件根據圖片就可以檢查病人是否患有糖尿病，過程中憑藉計算方式和 AI 就能完成診斷工作，而不需要醫生干預。

一些大型製藥公司也利用 AI 技術從龐大的資料庫管理數據，從而找出更有效的藥物成分，或是選取更好的目標判斷藥物效果。然而，杜健明指出，當中仍存在一些挑戰。亞洲佔世界60%人口，但現有的基因數據主要是基於西方人口，對亞洲人口而言未必準確，例如內地乳癌資料就與西方資料存在一定差異。因此，他認為如果可以收集亞洲人口的數據，再加以準確分析整理，將成為一個巨大的市場機會。

對於香港的創科發展，杜健明認為容許沒有盈利的創新創業科技公司在港上市將形成龐大機會，早前一家公司已因此而集資4億美元。與此同時，本港的智慧財產權保護充足，而且在港申請成功即可獲全球保護，亦有助吸引外地創科企業落戶香港。

## 張俊賢： 活用區塊鏈提高審計 效率

羅兵咸永道中國風險及控制服務部合夥人張俊賢認為，創新的定義是從無到有，目的則是為解決社會問題，創造價值。在數位時代，創新一般就是利用科技帶來創新，而創新的關鍵他統稱為“ABCD”：A 指人工智能，B 指區塊鏈，C 是雲端計算，D 則是大數據，全屬現今推動新經濟發展的重要科技。

京開設的無人超市於去年開始營業，店內連一個營業員也沒有，完全藉由 AI、臉部識別技術完成，顧客只需要透過應用程式與電子支付即可輕鬆購物，商家亦可大大降低成本。

尚海龍認為，政府在推動 AI 上可扮演更積極角色。他表示，企業所需要的是普及 AI 的場景，讓企業的技術、產品可以落地智慧城市的建設中。政府可引導不同行業的傳統企業，讓他們了解 AI 產品化與功能化。與此同時，政府亦可提出資助，例如內地政府推出科技券，企業引入這些先進產品升級自己的流程、工藝與產品場景的話，政府提供一半以上的補貼，促進企業以較低成本接觸新技術，以達業務提升之效。

雖然社會上部分聲音質疑，AI 或會取代人類，但尚海龍認為目前人工智能仍不可能取代人類，因為其應用只是在單項能力上比人類優勝，功能上替代部分工作，整體而言仍未能視為擁有真正的智慧。

區塊鏈為是與會計業最密切的新興技術，張俊賢稱，傳統上為大型企數進行審計需要動輒上千人手，而且牽涉大量文件。他表示，紙製文件既沒有效率，亦易於捏造或損壞，相反如果資料儲存於區塊鏈，因為區塊鏈本身就是透過合作形式分享資料，沒有任何一家公司可單獨控制，而且由於資料經過加密，令資料亦難以篡改。他又解釋，傳統做法所以耗費大量人手，主要是因為需要向其他機構要求確認函以確認資料真偽，但這些工作本可以獨立進行。參考台灣方面的業界經驗，當地政府把所有函件放於區塊鏈，所有審計師或公司都可以通過統一的區塊鏈進行審證，從而節省很多時間與程序。

對於有意見認為，人工智能、區塊鏈等創新科技的出現或會加快既有工種的淘汰，張俊賢表示，AI 的出現即使讓舊有工種消失，但亦會產生新工種，因此並不會令年青人失去工作機會。他舉例指，現時仍無法肯定 AI 所做的是否正確，專業機構便可能承擔驗證 AI 工作成果的角色，由此產生新的工作機會。🔗

### Lin Guangming: Smart financial services present both challenges and opportunities

**S**mart cities are in fact closely related to the financial sector. **Lin Guangming, Chief Corporate Banking Officer of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited**, said that the development of smart cities poses enormous challenges and opportunities for the financial sector, because while mobile payment makes payments more convenient, it also makes supervision more difficult. While traditional commercial banks operate under strict supervision, Internet finance has brought about enormous breakthroughs.

Lin said that the financial sector has done a lot of exploration. In several aspects, it may bring great convenience for the development of cities and residents' mobility. First, innovation and technology

(I&T) drives financial services into a fully digital era, improving customer experience and satisfaction by realizing inclusive finance and personalized services, as well benefiting customers that cannot be served by traditional models. Moreover, there will be more technologies to help global payment and clearing in the future. In this regard, the banks should greatly improve their service standards to stay on top of the rapidly changing global development landscape.

He added that financial fraud is hard to guard against, but in the future, due to the development of technology, this area will be greatly strengthened and improved, thus reducing disputes that may arise during global trade transactions and payments. As traditional banking and financial technology (fintech) are mutually complementary, the banks can leverage their existing strengths to more quickly explore new fintech applications.

### Daniel Hong: Cities become smarter with mobile payment

**Daniel Hong, Vice President of Financial Technology (FiT) of Tencent**, said that mobile payment is another major project of FiT in addition to wealth management and securities. He recalled that Tencent witnessed the flourishing of the Mainland's mobile payment market. So far, more than 700 million platform subscribers have used WeChat payment tools.

Hong said that mobile payment has driven the development and transformation of numerous industries, making life easier for many people in the Mainland. At the same time, businesses can use the geographic heat maps composed through mobile payments and WeChat accounts to formulate more precise marketing strategies.

Since its launch in 2017, Tencent's Ride Code has penetrated into various public transport networks in 90 cities. Hong explained that the popularity of the ride code will likely enable the Government to learn about the public's commute habits and thus improve its administrative planning.

Hong said that Tencent will attempt to load ID card information into mobile phones through face recognition and actual explicit

verification, so in the future, users will no longer need to carry around cash, bank cards and ID cards. Instead, they only need one mobile phone wherever they go.

### Ian Chung: Infrastructure must change with technology

Today, infrastructure and urban development are closely related to advanced technology. **Ian Chung, PRC Leader and Senior Vice President for Asia Pacific, of AECOM**, believes that it is impossible to wait for technology to develop to the required standards before using it for projects in such industries since these projects take a very long time to complete. Instead, these industries must integrate new technologies as soon as possible in order to contribute to the urban environment in a timely manner.

He said that a smart city must be one that serves "people". This is because "people" are the only core reason and driving force for all activities and development of the city. The infrastructure engineering industry should use new advanced technologies such as digitisation and artificial intelligence to create a better living environment for people.

Chung pointed out that "smart city" refers to how a city can improve the ability to respond to a crisis. In addition, it can convey public service information to the public more efficiently and establish the uniqueness of individual cities to bring a sense of belonging for their residents. He believes that innovation is not just about new invention or cutting-edge technology. Innovative optimisation, improvement or better management of existing technologies and resources is also innovation.

### Pek Lian Guan: Improvement of construction technology helps resource sustainability

Smart city development involves a wide range of issues. **Pek Lian Guan, Managing Director & CEO of Tiong Seng Group, Singapore**, discussed it from the perspective of sustainable architecture and construction technology. Regarding sustainable architecture, he said that green buildings are not only limited to the building itself, but also the effective

use of resources in various stages such as construction, operation, renovation and demolition. It is a balance between man-made buildings and the natural environment while taking building efficiency, building practicality and comfort into consideration, so as to achieve sustainable development.

With regard to construction technology, Pek mentioned several new trends, including application of information technology, modularization of tasks, and construction automation. Construction information models provide precise, accurate and real-time information throughout the construction cycle, extending beyond other emerging construction technology. At the same time, smart technologies and information communication are closely linked to drive the digitalization, modularization and automation of construction tasks, meeting safety requirements while ensuring high quality, as well as reducing the industry's need for labour while improving construction productivity. In addition, he believes that applying information technology to construction can help maximize the potential of resources while reducing the waste caused by ineffective information flow and non-standardized tasks, which is in line with the needs of sustainable development in today's society.

### Waynffly Zhong: 5G technology provides powerful backing for smart cities

Mobile networks play a key role in the development of smart cities. **Waynffly Zhong, Chief Marketing Officer of China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited**, pointed out that smart cities are closely related to mobile Internet, big data, Internet of Things (IoT) and 5G development.

He gave examples of the importance of each technology. One example is the dengue fever epidemic that hit Hong Kong recently. The connectivity of mobile networks has enabled monitoring of stagnant water and mosquitoes to prevent the disease from spreading. In addition, he said that China Mobile recently partnered with local government departments in Hong Kong to monitor trees. Concerned that some trees may pose danger as they grow abnormally, the Government installed a sensor on each tree, which used China Mobile's IoT platform and technology.



Zhong explained that telecom networks provide the foundation for smart city development. 5G's characteristics of low latency and wide connectivity help build the IoT, of which the narrow-band IoT (NB-IoT) has the four advantages of low power consumption, wide coverage, low cost, and large capacity. It truly realizes the Internet of Everything and facilitates smart city development. For Hong Kong, smart city development has to be backed by the Mainland. Today's society faces various challenges. Through I&T, urban management can be improved and resource consumption can be reduced to improve efficiency. Smart cities rely on new technologies to develop intelligence systems, and the adoption of 5G will help smart city development.

### Shang Hailong: Creating scenarios to help implement AI technology

Artificial intelligence (AI) is the cornerstone of the smart cities of the future. As **Shang Hailong, Executive Director of HKAI LAB**, pointed out, AI brings about huge changes for the world, one of which is the use of facial recognition. Today's technologies use facial recognition as a means of logging into systems. For example, some ATMs use facial recognition

technology to allow users to log in to their accounts and withdraw cash. Facial recognition login technology is being used in many different industries not only to reduce costs, but also to increase efficiency. For example, the unmanned supermarket opened by Suning in Nanjing last year was operated entirely using AI and facial recognition, so that customers can shop with ease using nothing more than an app and electronic payment.

Shang believes that businesses need expanded AI scenarios that will enable their technologies and products to be deployed within the construction of smart cities. Governments could provide guidance to traditional enterprises in a variety of industries to enable them to better understand how to transform AI into products, features and functions. At the same time, governments could also provide financial assistance. An example is the Technology Voucher Programme (TVP) introduced by the Mainland government. This would involve the government providing a subsidy of half or more of the cost for businesses to upgrade their procedures, production processes and product scenarios using these advanced technologies, as a means of encouraging businesses to engage with new technologies and boost service efficiency at lower cost.



While some voices in society remain concerned that AI could replace humans, Shang believes that as things stand AI is no substitute for human beings, as its applications are limited to individual functions where its abilities exceed those of humans. In other words, the current technologies can perform part of the work in terms of certain functions, but should still not be regarded as possessing true intelligence.

### **Teoh Kok Lin:** **Overseas Chinese serving as bridge for business relationships**

**Teoh Kok Lin, Founder & Chief Investment Officer of Singular Asset Management Malaysia**, pointed out that, although we are in an age of the digital economy, integrity is still extremely important. It is only by maintaining and strengthening an environment of honesty and integrity that we can make the most of innovation, cooperation and talent, become a driving force to create the future and foster economic innovation, and achieve more with less.

Teoh explained that, in terms of the government and the development of science and technology, Malaysia was the first country in the region to embrace the Internet and the digital economy in a farsighted and hopeful manner. More than 20 years ago, the then Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad led the creation of the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC Malaysia). This initiative was supported by Bill Gates and resulted in Malaysia at one point becoming the fastest developing IT center in the world. Although the Internet was in its infancy in 1990, Malaysia had already committed to not subjecting online opinion to review and approval, a policy that helped create an open environment that fostered innovative industries.

In terms of talent, Teoh believes that talented individuals returning from overseas provide global competitiveness and valuable experience. As they are familiar with both Malaysia and the international stage, that makes it easier for them to start businesses and collaborate with local enterprises after returning home. They can also uncover opportunities that others have not spotted, so the future will provide even greater opportunities for talent to flow back into the country. He also commented that returning

talent provides a variety of perspectives that help to bring in international capital. This collaborative model is by no means limited to Malaysians, as all overseas Chinese people can create similar business relationships. For example, at the early stage of investing in Singapore, China's DiDi Chuxing Technology (DiDi) found out about the local conditions through this shared ethnic Chinese heritage, and utilized the overseas Chinese status to gain an early advantage and rapidly establish trust and relationships.

### **Melvin Toh:** **Medical applications of AI need data from Asia**

**Melvin Toh, Vice President of Pharmaceutical Development of CK Life Sciences**, explained that innovative technology is a vital driving force for the regional economy. AI is one of the most important and innovative platforms, while medicine one of its most important fields of application. AI can be used in the diagnosis of diseases, for example by determining whether someone is suffering from any eye disease by simply viewing their iris. Some time ago, the American FDA granted approval for a software package that uses photos to examine whether an individual has diabetes. The process enables diagnostic work to be completed using computing methods and AI, with no need for intervention from a doctor.

Some large pharmaceutical companies are also using AI technology to manage data from vast amounts of material as a means of identifying more effective drug ingredients, or selecting better targets by which to judge the effects of medicines. However, Toh also pointed out that as the existing genetic data is mainly derived from the populations of Western countries, the results are not necessarily as accurate for Asian populations. For this reason, he believes that if companies can collect data from Asian populations and then accurately analyze and process such data, there are vast market opportunities waiting to be taken.


In terms of the development of innovative technology in Hong Kong, Toh believes that allowing innovative technology startups that are not currently making a profit to list themselves on the Hong Kong market will create huge opportunities, as one such company has already raised USD400

million recently. At the same time, Hong Kong has strong protection for intellectual property rights, while a successful application in Hong Kong can provide global protection, further helping to attract innovative technology businesses from overseas to settle in Hong Kong.

### **Cheung Chun-yin:** **Making flexible use of blockchains to make audits more efficient**

**Cheung Chun-yin, Risk Assurance Partner of PwC China**, believes that the definition of innovation is going from nothing to something, while the goals are to solve society's problems and create value. In the digital age, innovation is generally delivered by means of science and technology, and the key elements of innovation are what Cheung collectively calls "ABCD": A is for artificial intelligence, B stands for blockchains, C refers to cloud computing, and D means big data. These four elements are all key technologies that drive today's economy.

Blockchains are the emerging technology that is most closely linked with the accounting industry. Cheung explained that audits of large companies traditionally often require the services of over a thousand people and involve a vast amount of documents. He noted that if documents are stored in blockchains, the technology's inherent ability to share data in collaborative formats that are also encrypted makes tampering extremely difficult. He explained that traditional methods require large numbers of people to request confirmation letters from other organizations to confirm the veracity of documentation. Looking at the experience of the industry in Taiwan, the local government stores all correspondence in blockchains, so that all auditors and companies can review information through unified blockchains, saving a great deal of time and eliminating fiddly processes.

While some people are of the opinion that the emergence of AI, blockchains and other innovative technologies may speed up the obsolescence of existing jobs, Cheung said that while the emergence of AI may well cause existing job types to disappear, it will also produce new types of job, so it will not cause a loss of job opportunities for young people. The example he gave was that specialist organizations will take on the role of verifying the results of the AI work, thereby creating new work opportunities. 



# “一帶一路” 漸見成果 踏實迎挑戰

## Face Challenges Effectively As B&R Bears Fruit

今年是“一帶一路”倡議五周年。數年下來，“一帶一路”逐步由願景轉化為成果，促成與沿線國家在不同領域的合作與交流。成果初見，正是回顧與展望之時，一方面憑着過去五年的經驗，為“一帶一路”訂定更長遠的目標和方向，同時進一步強化香港在“一帶一路”進程中的定位和作用。

This year marks the 5th anniversary of the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R). In the past few years, B&R gradually turned from a vision into achievements, enabling cooperation and interaction among countries participating in it. In view of the initial results achieved, it is time to look back and ahead to draw on the experience of the past five years to set longer-term goals and directions for B&R and further reinforce Hong Kong’s position and role in the initiative.



莊太量 Terence Chong



趙永礎 Wing Chu

## 莊太量：港定位 “一帶一路”融資平台

**自** 中國倡議“一帶一路”以來，已有不少基建項目在沿綫國家開展並完成。香港中文大學經濟學副教授、劉佐德全球經濟及金融研究所常務所長莊太量認為，“一帶一路”作為長遠國策，要假以時日才見成效。雖然“一帶一路”沿綫許多項目仍待觀察成效，但電力、基建、工務等方面的建設長遠對發展中國家大有幫助。

現時不少“一帶一路”國家連電力供應也缺乏，興建基建是必須經過的階段，要發展經濟更不能避免投資基建。莊太量認為，沿綫的發展中國家既要認識中國的市場，同時要了解中國能夠為其提供的硬件及軟件方面的支援。

### 宣傳支援要具體實在

“一帶一路”倡議五年來，莊太量認為，本港業界普遍並未掌握當中具體細節。面對資訊不足，他強調，政府需要多作實質宣傳，增加業界對“一帶一路”的認識。“特區政府需要讓社會知道‘一帶一路’規劃不只是口號，不能流於意識形態上的宣傳，更重要是為業界提供更多實際資訊，如內地‘一帶一路’規劃中有哪些項目和細節已經落實、有甚麼港口由內地營運等。”

由於“一帶一路”一些政策細節尚待逐步落實，本地企業也不敢貿然“走出去”。莊太量解釋，香港是市場主導，企業會根據投資回報及價值決定投資方向。雖然也有企業在“一帶一路”地區經商，但為數不多。特區政府需要協助商界爭取更有利的營商政策，例如稅務優惠等，協助本地商界前赴“一帶一路”地區拓展業務。

同時，本港企業面對“一帶一路”應該更主動積極，莊太量說：“我們不能總是坐着等待機會，香港應加強在開拓和銜接‘一帶一路’市場的力度。”現時特區政府設立不同的基金供業界申請，如“中小企業市場推廣基金”支持中小企業拓展任何香港境外市場，包括“一帶一路”市場進行出口推廣，鼓勵本地企業走出香港，擴展香港境外市場。

### 爭取大型融資項目

從宏觀層面來看，莊太量指香港在“一帶一路”的定位是提供融資平台。他表示，目前僅香港金融管理局發行伊斯蘭債券，未見有任何大型的“一帶一路”項目在香港進行融資。特區政府可多作宣傳，努力爭取更多大型融資項目，令其他國家考慮透過香港進行融資。

雖然“一帶一路”個別地區的政治因素、位置偏遠、語言文化差異令投資者有所卻步，但莊太量認為，憑着香港本身的優勢亦能找到商機，旅遊業

便是一例。“中東如伊拉克、伊朗、科威特未算是旅遊熱門地，香港旅遊業可開發這方面的行程，同時可擔當中國與“一帶一路”沿綫國家及地區旅遊業務的中間人，藉此吸引沿綫國家或地區的旅客來港，相得益彰。

## 趙永礎：香港“超級 聯繫人”穩步配合 “一帶一路”進程

為探討內地企業對“走出去”發掘“一帶一路”商機的意向及需求，並協助香港探索更合適的定位，香港貿易發展局曾前往內地進行問卷調查，



發現華南及長三角地區的內地企業，不乏銳意赴“一帶一路”沿綫國家及海外進行貿易及投資等活動，發掘新機遇；而大部分“走出去”的內地企業，均視香港為尋求境外專業服務襄助以進軍海外市場的首選地點，故香港的“超級聯繫人”角色，可謂舉足輕重。

### 內企拓帶路商機倚重香港

專門研究“一帶一路”議題的香港貿易發展局研究部商務諮詢經理趙永礎指出，香港集國際金融中心、專業服務平台和品牌之都等多重優勢於一身，為“走出去”的內地企業在對外貿易、金融、品牌建立、風險管理、法律諮詢、境外資金調動及會計等方

面提供助力，同時惠及香港工商界以至專業服務界別，商機無限。

前赴“一帶一路”沿綫國家及地區經商、投資的內地企業，最常遇到“人生路不熟”的問題，特別是一些並非傳統的熱門投資地點。趙永礎說：“位處中亞、東歐及東南亞等地區的新興市場，當中不少國家的商貿發展尚未成熟，相關制度亦未臻完善，若欠缺優質的專業服務與豐富的外貿經驗作支援，只抱持響應國策的熱情，要“走出去”難免遇上重重障礙。

趙永礎強調，香港在國際貿易和投資方面發展成熟，加上完善的法律體制及各項高質素的專業服務，正可為內

地企業開拓“一帶一路”機遇大派用場，香港自然成為他們理所當然的合作夥伴。

### 港企掌握資訊有賴政府支援

香港是市場主導的商業社會，工商界參與“一帶一路”的發展項目屬個別企業的商業決策，但趙永礎認為，政府可擔當支援角色，特別是適時提供最新資訊和方向指導，協助香港工商界及專業界能夠及時了解“一帶一路”的發展現況。

趙永礎坦言，香港業界並非全面掌握“一帶一路”的具體內容，只大概了解是國家宏觀政策，但對於如何逐步落實並轉化為商業項目卻不知從可入



手。若因一時不察而錯過合作機會便很可惜，故政府可加強推廣“一帶一路”的商業及市場資訊，協助業界釐清種種疑問。

有香港中小企相信只有規模龐大的企業，才可受惠於“一帶一路”政策，趙永礎認為並非如此，“香港中小企以靈活富彈性且善於應變見稱，並廣及金融、項目估價、投資等多元業務範疇，同為中等規模的內地企業多會考慮選用同等規模的合作夥伴，並較重視公司的往績及經驗，不一定只有大企業才可獲得青睞。”

### 汲取“撞板”經驗越做越強

經過五年的推展，趙永礎認為，“一帶一路”在未來五至十年不會如推出初期般有很多驚喜出現，隨之而來是注重如何落實等具體工作，包括加強貿易投資事務及市場合作平台。“舉例說，一些新興市場可能仍未設立成熟的投資政策和法律法規，例如在簽定投資協議時當地只有很寬鬆的環保標準，但在投資項目落實後卻逐步提高環保要求，可能使投資者須要修改有關項目而大失預算，甚至傳出取消投資等負面消息。雖然偶有這些‘撞板’事件，但應以此為借鏡及汲取經驗，為發掘‘一帶一路’商機之路走得更好、更穩。”趙永礎強調，一向擅長風險評估及管理的香港，在這方面亦可發揮所長，可為內地企業提供具前瞻性的建議及方案。🌀



### Terence Chong: Hong Kong's Position as a Financing Platform in the “Belt and Road”

**M**any infrastructure projects in countries along the “Belt and Road” routes have been kicked off and completed since China put forward the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R). According to **Terence Chong, Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Executive Director of Lau Chor Tak Institute of Global Economics and Finance at the Chinese University of Hong Kong**, as the B&R

is a long-term national strategy, fruitful outcomes do take time to bear. While the effectiveness of many projects along the B&R routes are yet to be observed, constructions of electricity, infrastructure, and public works will prove to be very helpful for developing countries in the long run.

At present, electricity supply is still lacking in many countries along the B&R routes. Construction of infrastructures is a stage they must go through, as investment in infrastructure is inevitable in economic development. Chong reckoned that developing countries along the B&R routes must learn about the Chinese market, and concurrently, understand the hardware



and software support that China is able to offer them.

### Publicity on support must be presented with concrete details

Chong also pointed out that while the B&R initiative was launched five years ago, the Hong Kong business community does not seem to have grasped its specific details. With the inadequacy of information, he believed that the government should step up publicity to improve the industry's understanding of the initiative. "The HKSAR government must ensure that the society understands the B&R is not a slogan. Publicity around it must not be too ideological. It is more important to

provide the industries with more practical information, such as those projects and details in the B&R planning that have been confirmed, and those ports to be operated by the Mainland, etc."

As certain policy details of the B&R are yet to be worked out, local companies are quite reserved with "going out". Chong explained that as Hong Kong is a market-oriented economy, decisions on investment directions are made based on return of investment and value. Although certain companies are operating in regions along the B&R routes, the number is still on the low side. The HKSAR government needs to help businesses seek more favorable business policies, such as tax incentives, to help local companies expand their business to regions along the B&R routes.

Meanwhile, local companies should be more proactive towards the B&R initiative. Chong said, "We cannot always just sit back and wait for opportunities to knock at our doors. Hong Kong should step up its efforts in expanding into and connecting with markets along the B&R routes." At present, businesses can apply for different funds set up by the HKSAR government. The "SME Export Marketing Fund", for example, supports SMEs to expand into any market outside of Hong Kong, including export promotion in markets along the B&R routes. The fund encourages local businesses to grow beyond Hong Kong and tap into markets outside of the SAR.

### Pursuing large financing projects

From the macroscopic perspective, Chong pointed out that Hong Kong has a financing platform position in the B&R initiative. He noted that the Hong Kong Monetary Authority is the only organization issuing Islamic bonds at present. We are yet to see any sizeable B&R projects financing in Hong Kong. The HKSAR government can be more active in its publicity efforts, working harder to pursue more sizeable financing projects so that other countries could consider financing through Hong Kong.

While investors may have reservations on certain regions along the B&R routes because of political factors, their remote locations and differences in language and culture, Chong reckoned that Hong Kong is still able to capitalize on its own strengths to identify new business opportunities. The tourism industry is an example. "Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and other countries of the

Middle East are not yet considered popular destinations. The Hong Kong tourism industry can develop itineraries for these countries, and at the same time, act as the middleman for tourism between China and the countries and regions along the B&R routes. This is a mutually beneficial move as tourists from countries or regions along the B&R routes can also be attracted to visit Hong Kong.

## Wing Chu: Hong Kong steadily aligns with B&R as super-connector

A survey conducted in the Mainland by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) found that many Mainland enterprises in South China and the Yangtze River Delta region are keen to conduct trade and investment activities in B&R countries and overseas to explore new opportunities. Moreover, most of the Mainland enterprises "going global" regard Hong Kong as their preferred location for overseas professional services to help them enter the overseas market. Therefore, it is evident that Hong Kong's "super-connector" role is very important.

### Mainland enterprises rely on Hong Kong to tap into B&R opportunities

**Wing Chu, Business Advisory Manager at the Research Department of the HKTDC** specializing in B&R topics, pointed out that Hong Kong has multiple advantages as an international financial center, professional service platform and capital of brands. Hence, it can assist Mainland enterprises "going global" in foreign trade, finance, brand building, risk management, legal advice, overseas fund mobilization and accounting, while benefiting Hong Kong's industrial, commercial and professional service sectors.

Mainland enterprises going to B&R countries and regions for business and investment often find the place unfamiliar and have few acquaintances. Chu said: "Many of the emerging markets in Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Southeast Asia have not yet matured in terms of trade and commerce development and relevant systems. Enterprises will inevitably encounter numerous obstacles if they lack the support of quality professional services and extensive foreign trade experience and

only have passion to show for their efforts to respond to the national initiative.”

Chu stressed that Hong Kong’s mature development in international trade and investment, coupled with its sound legal system and quality professional services, are very useful to Mainland enterprises tapping into B&R opportunities.

### **HK businesses need Government support for information**

Although Hong Kong is a market-led commercial society, Chu believes that the Government can play a supporting role, especially in providing timely and up-to-date information and guidance to help Hong Kong’s industrial, commercial and professional service sectors to keep abreast of B&R’s development.


Chu said that Hong Kong businesses only roughly know that B&R is a national macro policy, but they do not know how it will be implemented and transformed into

commercial projects. It will be a pity to miss the opportunity for cooperation because of insufficient knowledge. Therefore, the Government can step up dissemination of business and market information about B&R to help clear any doubts that may arise.

Some Hong Kong SMEs believe that only large enterprises can benefit from B&R. Chu believes that this is not the case. “Known for their flexibility and adaptability, SMEs in Hong Kong are engaged in a wide range of business areas such as finance, project valuation and investment. Mainland enterprises will prefer partners of the same size and pay more attention to the company’s track record and experience. Thus, it is not necessary that they will only prefer large enterprises.”

### **Learn from blunders to become stronger**

In Chu’s view, unlike in the initial stage of its launch five years ago, there will not be many pleasant surprises coming from B&R in the next five to ten years. Going

forward, it will focus on specific tasks such as implementation, including trade and investment matters and market platform cooperation. “For example, as the relevant investment policies, laws and regulations in some emerging markets are not yet mature, the environmental standards may not be strict at the time of signing contracts with them. However, the required standards may gradually be tightened after the implementation of the investment project and investors may need to modify the project unpredictably, which could result in negative impact such as cancellation of investment projects. Despite such occasional blunders, we should learn from them to more steadily tap into the business opportunities from B&R.” Chu stressed that Hong Kong, which has always been adept at risk assessment and management, can also play a role in this aspect and provide forward-looking advice and solutions for Mainland enterprises. 



# 嚴陣應對貿易戰

## Be Ready to Cope with Trade War Impact

中美貿易戰席捲世界，香港作為開放型經濟體，難免受到影響。有見於事態趨向持久戰發展，政府嚴陣以待，協助工商界應對挑戰。

As an open economy, Hong Kong is inevitably affected by the Sino-US trade war that is sweeping the world. In view of the situation developing into a protracted trade war, the HKSAR Government stands ready to help the business community cope with the challenges.

**自** 世貿成立以來，各國一直透過關稅寬免等措施消除貿易壁壘，致力做大貿易這塊“餅”，令各國皆能受惠。近日中美貿易糾紛升級，美國單方面實施貿易保護主義，**商務及經濟發展局副局長陳百里**形容美國的舉措如同在自由經濟的道路上開倒車。

### 貿易戰香港難獨善其身

陳百里指出，美國的關稅措施涉及兩個部份：有關“232調查”（即根據《1962年貿易擴展法》第232條授權美國商務部長進行的調查）的措施指明香港為受影響經濟體，故香港受到直接牽連；而有關“301調查”（即根據《1974貿易法》第301條授權美國貿易代表進行的調查）的措施則集中於內地科技產品對美國知識產權的影響，香港未被直接牽連。為應對上述兩種情況，陳百里稱特區政府會採取不同對策，務求減少對本港經濟的衝擊。

針對“232調查”的相關措施，陳百里透露，特區政府自三月起已透過雙邊及多邊層面申述立場，向華盛頓方面提交抗辯書，並在早前舉行的三場世貿多邊會議上表明立場，至今交涉工作仍在進行中。

至於“301調查”的措施雖並非直接牽連香港，但涉及層面廣泛。陳百里坦言，香港屬開放型經濟體，亦難以獨善其身，他預計香港經濟下半年仍可保持良好勢頭，貿易戰對商品貿易的影響於明年初逐漸浮現。

### 即時措施解燃眉之急

陳百里進一步分析，中美雙方的措施預計將影響本港近600億美元的貿易額，佔中美經香港貿易額的19%，但因中美貿易僅佔本港總貿易額的7%，故目前對香港影響有限。但他強調，雙方爭端難免間接影響香港的金融市場、投資意欲和氣氛。為評估貿易戰對不同行業的影響，商經局多次邀請各大商會和業界代表會面，積極聆聽各方意見。





面對貿易戰襲來，從事貿易、物流的中小企業首當其衝，在付運過程中產生不少未知數。陳百里表示，為此政府會制訂解決燃眉之急的措施，協助中小企業度過難關，例如過往透過出口信用保險局，企業在付貨後可獲承保，但因應目前局勢，如屬小型保單，部分貨品於付貨前亦可獲免費承保，同時提供六個月免費額外買家信用評估服務。

由於局勢瞬息萬變，為市場帶來很多不確定因素，故資訊分享對中小企經營者尤其重要，陳百里指出，出口信用保險局和香港貿易發展局都有舉辦講座，邀請美國貿易專家講解制訂合約條款的注意事項，盡量降低營商者的風險。

### 開拓新市場化解長遠影響

陳百里相信，是次貿易戰可能演變成持久戰，故針對長遠影響的措施亦不

可少，未來局方將繼續研究與更多合適國家簽訂自由貿易協議，過去一年便已有12份協定簽署作實，涵蓋包括投資保障協定、產業合作協定，為有意進軍新興市場的港商提供更佳准入條件及減低投資風險。

此外，政府亦透過“創意智優計劃”鼓勵跨產業合作，特別是傳統與新興

**S**ince the establishment of the WTO, various countries have been eliminating trade barriers through measures such as tariff concession to make the piece of trade pie bigger so that all countries can benefit. Recently, Sino-US trade disputes have escalated due to the US's unilateral acts of trade protectionism. **Bernard Chan, Under Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development**, described the US actions as back-pedaling away from free market economy.

產業互補融合，藉此提升競爭力。陳百里認為，隨着“一帶一路”倡議、粵港澳大灣區建設的推動，加上港珠澳大橋、高鐵香港段等陸續開通，相信可為香港帶來更多機遇，並承諾政府將繼續擴展駐海外經貿辦的全球網絡，透過 G2G 層面帶領香港工商界攜手“走出去”。🔗

### Hong Kong is unlikely to be spared from trade war

Chan pointed out that the US tariff measures involve two parts: Measures relating to “Section 232 investigations” indicate that Hong Kong is an affected economy, and those relating to “Section 301 investigations” focus on the Mainland's technology products and thus Hong Kong is not directly implicated. In response to the above measures, Chan said that the HKSAR Government will adopt different



countermeasures to reduce the impact on Hong Kong's economy.

With regard to the measures relating to "Section 232 investigations", Chan revealed that the HKSAR Government has submitted its defence to Washington at bilateral and multilateral levels since March and stated its position at three multilateral WTO conferences held earlier. Negotiations are still in progress.

As for the measures relating to "Section 301 investigations", although they do not directly implicate Hong Kong, Chan admits that Hong Kong is unlikely to be spared as it is an open economy. He expects the Hong Kong economy to maintain a good momentum in the second half of the year, but the impact of the trade war on commodity trade will be gradually felt early next year.

### Immediate measures to address urgent needs

Chan added that the Chinese and US measures are expected to affect nearly

USD60 billion worth of Hong Kong's trade volume, or 19% of China-US trade via Hong Kong. The impact on Hong Kong is, however, limited since Sino-US trade only accounts for 7% of Hong Kong's total trade. However, he stressed that the disputes will inevitably affect Hong Kong's financial markets, investment sentiment and atmosphere. To assess the trade war's impact on different industries, the Bureau has repeatedly met with major chambers of commerce and industry representatives to gather the opinions of various parties.

Small and medium traders and logistics service providers are the first to bear the brunt as the trade war hits, with a lot of uncertainties arising during the course of shipment. Chan said that the HKSAR Government will formulate measures to tackle the pressing needs. For example, the Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation (HKECIC) offers free pre-shipment cover for small scale insurance policies and provides six months of free additional buyer credit assessment services.

Since the rapidly changing situation is bringing lots of uncertainties to the market, information sharing is especially important for SME operators. Chan pointed out that both the HKECIC and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council have held forums where they invited US trade experts to explain precautionary measures when formulating contract terms in order to minimise the risk for businesses.

### Tapping into new markets to alleviate long-term impact

Chan believes that it is necessary to put in place measures to address the trade war's long-term impact as it may turn into a protracted one. Therefore, the Bureau will continue to explore signing free trade agreements with more suitable countries. In the past year, 12 agreements have been signed, including investment guarantee agreements and industrial cooperation agreements, to provide better access conditions and reduce investment risks for Hong Kong businesses interested in entering emerging markets.

In addition, the HKSAR Government encourages cross-industry cooperation through the CreateHK scheme, especially the integration of traditional and emerging industries in order to enhance competitiveness. Chan believes that the "Belt and Road Initiative", Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, and high-speed rail will bring more opportunities to Hong Kong. He also promised that the HKSAR Government will continue to expand the global network of overseas economic and trade offices to lead the Hong Kong business community to go global at the G2G level. 🌐

陳百里  
Bernard Chan



# 捍衛立法會主席依法主持會議

## Defend LegCo President's Right to Chair Meetings Lawfully

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

事實證明，立法會主席在審議《條例草案》時所作的會議安排是法、理、情兼備。若反對派繼續鬧下去，恐怕他們才會是失去公眾信任的人。

As it turns out, the meeting arrangements made by the LegCo president when scrutinizing the Bill were legal, rational and considerate. If the opposition continues to make trouble, they would be the ones who would lose public trust.

不知道會否有人看完本文的題目後有點摸不着頭腦，因為想不到為何會有人“不支持”立法會主席“依法主持會議”。無奈地，現實真的發生了這樣荒謬的事，非建制派議員還就此在立法會大會上向主席提出不信任動議，需要建制派議員同心捍衛主席依法主持會議的權利。



## 不信任議案缺事實基礎

在今年六月立法會完成審議《廣深港高鐵（一地兩檢）條例草案》（《條例草案》）後翌日，非建制派議員已經聯署致函內務委員會主席，表示想就立法會主席主持有關會議的手法提出不信任議案。我與其他39位建制派議員也隨後在6月21日發表聯署公開信，表明反對這項不信任議案，以正公眾視聽。公開信所持的原因很簡單：非建制派對立法會主席的指控全部並非事實，我們必須嚴正反對這種具濃厚政治色彩的誣告行為。

雖然這項不信任議案得不到內務委員會支持，非建制派仍千方百計在立法會七月休會前將它提上大會，而且支持和反對議案的議員可謂壁壘分明。但是事實勝於雄辯，只要是擺事實、說道理，無論持有甚麼政見和立場，相信也不難得出與建制派相同的結論。

首先，非建制派指控立法會主席違反《議事規則》，但事實是立法會主席當時主持會議，不但沒有違反《議事規則》，更擁有堅實的法理基礎，因為立法會主席主持會議（包括在會議過程中行使和作出規管）的權力是來自《基本法》第七十二條第（一）項、終審法院及高等法院上訴庭在“梁國雄訴立法會主席”一案所作的判決，以及立法會的《議事規則》。

## 違規者賊喊捉賊誣告人

非建制派又稱立法會主席擬定辯論時間分配、管理會議秩序等方面是所謂的“安排極不正當”、“剝奪議員權利”。但事實是在政府公佈以“三步走”方式落實“一地兩檢”安排後這一年間，議會內外已就議題作出廣泛討論。立法會於去年底已用了26小時審議及通過有關“一地兩檢”安排的無約束力議案；有關的法案委員會獲本會67位議員中多達64位加入，並舉行了17次會議，合共用了45小時審議《條例草案》，另外兩次公聽會用了合共19小時聽取公眾意見。事實上，支持與反對《條例草案》的論調早已不斷重複，在《條例草案》提



交立法會大會時，可謂已經到了無論雙方再用多少時間也無法說服對方的地步，故此並不存在不足時間討論的問題。

反之，在《條例草案》的審議過程中，非建制派議員任意玩忽立法會審議法案的憲制職守，不斷以各種“拉布”手段來阻礙審議他們一直反對的《條例草案》，包括在《條例草案》二讀階段提出中止待續議案用了九個半小時，點算法定人數亦用了三小時；他們又跳上席上叫囂，試圖衝向主席台和官員席，以及作出肢體推撞導致

保安人員受傷等，彰彰明甚違反《議事規則》，他們卻反過來指責主席行事違反《議事規則》，賊喊捉賊，實屬荒謬。試問如果非建制派議員沒有浪費那12.5小時，議員又何愁在二讀階段沒機會發言？

## 會議安排“法理情”兼備

非建制派如果言行一致及尊重法庭，便應該會懂得尊重議員並無“拉布權”、懂得尊重立法會主席為辯論限是正當安排，因為上訴庭的判決已確定，“任何根據《議事規則》參與



立法過程的憲制權利不可能包括拉布權”；至於參與立法過程的權利，必須與主席根據《基本法》第七十二條第（一）項主持會議的權力一併理解，並受制於後者。根據終審法院在同一案所作的判決，立法會主席有對辯論設定限制和終止辯論的權力；終審法院並同時裁定《基本法》第七十三條第（一）項訂明的有關制定法例的職權並非賦予立法會的個別議員，而是賦予本身作為立法機關的立法會整體；該條文並沒有賦予個別議員以發言參與立法過程的權利。

事實證明，立法會主席在審議《條例草案》時所作的會議安排是法、理、情兼備，既充分參考了《基本法》有關條文和法院就立法會主席憲制職權作出的判決，以及過往審議法案工作中有關時間方面的經驗，亦考慮了議員發言和議會效率兩者之間的平衡，並且顯示出包容、忍耐的態度，致力維持議會應有的秩序和尊嚴，確保法案的審議工作順利完成。這個嘩眾取寵的議案亦已被否決，但希望反對派汲取教訓，否則若他們繼續鬧下去，恐怕他們才會是失去公眾信任的人。👉

**W**ill anyone be confused by the title of this article because they can't think of why some people "don't support" the LegCo president in "chairing meetings lawfully"? Unfortunately, such absurdity did arise in reality, as members of the non-establishment camp moved a no-confidence motion against the LegCo president, and members of the pro-establishment camp had to join forces to defend the president's right to chair meetings according to the law.

### No-confidence motion lacks factual basis

In June, a day after deliberation of the *Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (Co-location) Bill (the Bill)* was over, non-establishment legislators jointly signed a letter addressed to the House Committee chairperson to request a discussion on moving a no-confidence vote against the LegCo president. The other 39 members and I from the pro-establishment camp soon after issued an open letter on June 21 to express our opposition to the no-confidence motion. The reason for the open letter is simple: The allegations made by the non-establishment camp against the LegCo president are not true, and we must firmly oppose such false accusations that are fraught with strong political overtones.

The no-confidence motion did not receive support from the House Committee, yet the non-establishment camp still resorted to various means to table the motion at the full council meeting before the July recess. There was a clear-cut split between members supporting and those opposing the motion. However, the facts speak louder than words. As long as the facts and reasons are clearly spelt out, regardless of

the political views and positions held, it is not difficult to come to the same conclusion as that of the pro-establishment camp.

First, the non-establishment camp alleged that the LegCo president violated the *Rules of Procedure (RoP)*, but the fact is that, when chairing the meeting, the LegCo president not only did not violate the *RoP*, but he also had a solid legal basis. This is because the president's power to chair a meeting (including exercising power and regulating during the meeting) was granted by *Article 72(1) of the Basic Law*, the judgments of the Court of Final Appeal and the Court of Appeal of the High Court in the case of "Leung Kwok Hung v. President of the Legislative Council", and the LegCo's *RoP*.

### Offenders point accusing finger at others

The non-establishment camp also claimed that the LegCo president's arrangements "were extremely improper" and "stripped lawmakers of their rights" with regard to allocation of debate time and management of meeting order. However, the fact is that during the year after the Government announced the implementation of the "co-location plan" in a "three-step" process, extensive discussions on the issue were held both inside and outside the LegCo chamber. At the end of last year, the LegCo spent 26 hours deliberating and passing the non-binding motion on the "co-location plan". As many as 64 of the 67 LegCo members were in the relevant Bills Committee, which had held 17 meetings, spending a total of 45 hours to review *the Bill*. In addition, two public hearings had taken a total of 19 hours to listen to public opinions. In fact, the arguments for and against *the Bill* had been repeated for a long time. When *the Bill* was introduced to the LegCo, it was already at a stage where both sides would not be able to convince each other no matter how much more time they spent on it. Therefore, there is no issue of not having enough time for discussion.

On the contrary, during the consideration of *the Bill*, members of the non-establishment camp neglected their constitutional duty to scrutinize *the Bill*. They constantly filibustered to prevent consideration of *the Bill* that they had all along opposed to, including using nine and a half hours for the adjournment motion and three hours for making quorum calls in the second reading stage of *the Bill*. They also jumped onto their seats and yelled, tried to rush to


the podium and official seats, and jostled physically, causing injuries to the security staff. These were clear violations of the *RoP*, yet they accused the president of acting in violation of the rules. It is really absurd that they pointed an accusing finger at the president when it should have been more fittingly pointed at themselves. The question is, if the non-establishment legislators did not waste that 12.5 hours, why should they worry about not having a chance to speak during the second reading?

### Meeting arrangements were legal, rational, considerate

If the non-establishment legislators were consistent in their words and deeds and respected the courts, they should respect that members do not have the right to filibuster and respect that the LegCo president setting debate limits is a proper arrangement. This is because the judgement of the appellate court has been affirmed, i.e. “any constitutional right to participate in the legislative process cannot possibly include the right to filibuster”; as

for the right to participate in the legislative process, it must be read with, and subject to, the power of the president to preside over meetings under *Article 72(1) of the Basic Law*. According to the judgement of the Court of Final Appeal in the same case, the LegCo president has the power to impose restrictions on and terminate the debate. The Court of Final Appeal also ruled that the powers of enacting legislation as stipulated in *Article 73(1) of the Basic Law* are not given to individual members of the LegCo but to the LegCo as a body. This provision does not give individual members the right to speak to participate in the legislative process.

As it turns out, the meeting arrangements made by the LegCo president when scrutinizing *the Bill* were legal, rational and considerate. They were solidly grounded on the relevant *Basic Law* provisions, the court’s judgements on the constitutional powers of the LegCo president, and past experience in time allocation for the scrutiny of bills. They also took into consideration the balance between

member speeches and the Council’s efficiency. The LegCo president also showed an inclusive and patient attitude, striving to maintain the order and dignity of the LegCo and ensuring the successful completion of the deliberation of *the Bill*. This motion, which is an instance of grandstanding, has been rejected, but I hope the opposition could learn the lesson. Otherwise, if they continue to make trouble, they would be the ones who would lose public trust. 

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

如對上文內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。

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

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## 顏色決定品牌命運

### Brand Impact Defined by Colors

顏色的運用對產品及品牌營銷攸關重要，不同顏色、色系能產生不同心理意義、觀感，妥善運用顏色能夠為產品、品牌與消費者建立情緒聯繫，加深消費者對該品牌的印象、好感。

The use of colors is critical to products and brand marketing. As different colors and palettes can cause different psychological impact and perception, appropriate use of colors can establish emotional connection amongst consumers, products and brands. It can also deepen the consumers' impression and affinity towards the brand.



**本**身喜歡色彩的彩通亞太區銷售及市場總監黃美華說：“人類80%的知識和記憶都是通過眼睛獲得，而顏色正是進入我們眼睛的第一個訊息。因此，顏色對資訊傳遞至為重要，顏色在營銷層面

上更是左右消費者購買決策高達50至80%的原因。”為產品及品牌設計融入相應顏色，有助提高營銷效果。

### 萬千色彩各有意義

常言色彩繽紛，世界有萬千色彩。黃

美華指出，每種顏色都有其獨特的顏色訊息，為觀者帶來不同心理和生理的作用。

- **紅色**是最活躍的色調，使人的身體和感官都活躍起來；
- 長久以來，**橙色**被視為富有和愛的象徵，是極具提示性的顏色；
- **黃色**總讓人聯想起太陽，代表希望、喜悅、樂觀和承諾，陽光黃色更被認為是最快樂的顏色；
- **褐色**是土地的顏色，代表根源，並與穩定性、長壽和可靠有密切相關；
- 天空、海洋都是**藍色**，藍色是大自然中最主要的顏色；
- **綠色**令人耳目一新，具有恢復力，象徵着自然，新的起點和健康；
- **白色**傳達純潔與和平，以及清潔、衛生的感覺；
- **黑色**擁有奢華本質，並帶有權力感；
- **灰色**則象徵堅實和持久，代表質量；
- **紫色**是興奮的紅色和寧靜的藍色這兩種截然不同的情感之結合，能夠傳達特別的意思。

### 吸引眼球 建立聯繫

顏色有助於識別，也可引發聯想。與文字或形狀相比，顏色更能引起消費者注意，是重要的設計元素。黃美華表示，顏色可以吸引消費者眼球、帶動情緒、影響購買欲，利用色彩的心理訊息和意義講述品牌故事，有助與目標客戶群建立情感聯繫，將品牌認知度提升至高達87%，並可作為與競爭對手的識別元素。

“無論是品牌標識還是產品應用，顏色都是進入品牌靈魂的窗口，而了解顏色的心理訊息將有助利用色彩的力量，並帶進設計策略中。”黃美華表示，為了協助客戶有效運用色彩，彩通色彩研究所發佈季節性趨勢刊物，分析潮流色彩趨勢，並提供將顏色用於產品的實用方案，例如怎樣使用顏色創造氣氛，如何創造和諧色彩組



## 年度顏色 觀照未來

### Color of the Year enlightens the future

自1999年起，每年彩通都會發佈年度代表色，反映設計界的趨勢之外，也是因應當前世界環境所需要的顏色。2018年的年度顏色是關於探索與想像的“紫外光色”(Ultra Violet，色號18-3838)。彩通色彩研究所的執行董事 Leatrice Eiseman 說：“我們生活在需要創造力和想像力的時代，Pantone 18-3838 紫外光色的本質就是這種創造性的靈感。這個藍底的紫色，將我們的意識和潛力提升到更高境界。從探索新技術與更浩瀚的銀河，到藝術性的表達與精神思考，直覺的紫外光色照亮通往未來的道路。”

Pantone has been announcing a Color of the Year since 1999. It means more than 'what's trending' in the world of design, and is a reflection of what is needed in our world today. The Color of the Year in 2018 - "Ultra Violet", pantone number 18-3838 - is about exploration and imagination. Leatrice Eiseman, Executive Director of the Pantone Color Institute, said, "We are living in a time that requires inventiveness and imagination. It is this kind of creative inspiration that is indigenous to Pantone 18-3838 Ultra Violet, a blue-based purple that takes our awareness and potential to a higher level. From exploring new technologies and the greater galaxy, to artistic expression and spiritual reflection, intuitive Ultra Violet lights the way to what is yet to come."



Ultra Violet  
18-3838

合，以及分析色彩表達的情感和對消費者的心理影響等。

黃美華提醒，為了準確造出顏色，尤其是要將顏色運用於不同物料上時，使用色卡便非常重要。在整個開發顏色的過程中，也可使用光譜數據，更準確地配對顏色。

### 用色典範品牌：Tiffany

那麼消費者對顏色的反應是否永恆不變？黃美華認為，大致穩定，但有時也有些變化，而不同的文化看待顏色的態度都有不同。因此，確保色彩資訊的可信性顯得更為重要。

問及哪個品牌是利用顏色最為成功的例子，黃美華坦言是 Tiffany。“Tiffany

的藍色是色彩標識的完美典範，在不同的實體和數碼平台上皆使用一致的包裝和產品顏色，而這富象徵性的顏色，已成為 Tiffany 獨有的商標。無論你在世界哪個角落，當你收到這個帶有白色緞帶的藍色盒子時，你便知道這份禮物來自哪個品牌了。”

According to color lover **Maryann Wong, Director of Sales & Marketing – Pantone APAC**, “80% of human knowledge and memory are acquired through vision, and colors are the first message that we receive through our eyes. Therefore, colors are vitally important in information transmission. Marketing-wise, colors are a factor that could affect a customer’s purchase decision by as much as 50 to 80%.”

### Unique message carried in each color

The wealth of colors is described as myriad, infinite, or even with astronomical numbers. Wong pointed out that each color carries its own unique message, which generates varied psychological and physiological impact on the observer.

- **Red** is the most active color. It activates the human body and senses.
- For a very long time, **orange** has been regarded as a symbol of wealth and love. It is a highly indicative color.
- **Yellow** always reminds people of the sun. It represents hope, joy, optimism and promise. Sunshine yellow is even regarded as the happiest color.
- **Brown** is the color of earth. It is symbolic of roots and is closely associated with stability, longevity and reliability.
- The fact that both the sky and the

ocean are Blue implies that **blue** is the most important primary color in nature.

- **Green** is a refreshing color. It has the power to recover and it symbolizes nature, a new beginning and health.
- **White** conveys purity and peace, as well as a sense of cleanliness and hygiene.
- **Black** is luxurious by nature, and it comes with a sense of authority.
- **Grey** symbolizes staunchness and perseverance; it represents substance.
- **Purple** is the combination of two very different emotions – the exciting red and the calm blue. It can convey special meaning.

### Catching consumers' eyes to establish connection

Colors are very helpful in differentiation and association. Comparing with texts or shapes, colors can more easily draw the attention of the consumer, and therefore are important design elements. Wong commented that colors can catch the eyes of consumers and arouse emotions, which in turn affect the desire to purchase.

Employing the psychological message and meaning of colors in the narrative of a brand story helps establish an emotional connection with the target consumer group. It also works as a differentiator with competitors.


“Whether it is for brand identity or product application, colors are the window to the soul of a brand. Understanding the psychological message of colors can facilitate the application of the power of colors, which can tie in with the design strategy.” Wong said that the seasonal trend publications issued by the Pantone Color Institute analyzes the trends of fashionable colors. It also offers practical cases of applying colors on products, such as how to craft an ambience with colors and how to create harmonic color combinations, as well as analyzes the emotions expressed and their psychological impact on consumers.

Wong specifically mentioned that the use of color chips is essential to accurately creating colors, in particular applying colors

on different materials. In the whole process of color development, spectrum data can also be used to accurately match the colors.

### Exemplary use of brand color: Tiffany

So, do consumers always react in the same way to colors? Wong reckoned that consumers' responses are more or less stable, but there are also certain changes. Different cultures look at colors differently. Therefore, it is more important to ensure the credibility of color information.

Speaking of the most successful brand color, Wong quoted Tiffany. “Tiffany blue is consistently used across physical and digital platforms. As a result, that symbolic blue is now a trademark unique to Tiffany. No matter where you are in the world, when you receive this blue box tied up in a white ribbon, you'd know which brand it comes from.” 



## “少年太空人體驗營”邁向十周年 Young Astronaut Training Camp celebrates its 10th anniversary

為培養香港青少年對太空科學的興趣，並增進對國家航天科技發展的了解，本會於2009年倡議創辦“少年太空人體驗營”，每年暑假資助香港中學生親赴內地體驗航天員訓練及參觀國家航天設施。十年來，中總一直為體驗營提供獨家贊助，累積贊助額超過1,000萬港元，令300位香港中學生踏上航天夢想之旅。

In 2009, the Chamber initiated the Young Astronaut Training Camp to cultivate Hong Kong youth's interest in space science and enhance their understanding of the country's development in aerospace technology. Every summer vacation, it sponsors local secondary school students to visit the country's space facilities and experience astronaut training. In the past 10 years, the Chamber has provided the training camp with exclusive sponsorship for a total of over HKD10 million, enabling 300 Hong Kong secondary school students to embark on a dream of space journey.



### 中總連續十年贊助體驗營

為慶祝“少年太空人體驗營”十周年，今年的出發儀式於香港科學館舉行，政務司司長張建宗、署理民政事務局局長陳積志、中聯辦協調部副部長張強、康樂及文化事務署署長李美嫦與本會會長蔡冠深、副會長曾智明亦到場支持，為30位即將出發的少年太空人打打氣。張建宗表示，“少年太空人體驗營”是一個跨界別協作的好例子，對於中總十年來全額贊助所有參加學生的一切費用，致以衷心感謝。

### 體驗活動豐富全面

在為期8天的體驗營，學員遠赴北京和酒泉參觀國家主要的航天和天文設施，如航天員中心、國家天文台、東風航天城、載人航天發射場等，期間他們體驗多種航天員訓練，如穿脫航天服、使用太空廚房、逃逸救生、血液重新分佈訓練等，值得一提是今次行程包括參觀興隆觀測站，站內有中國最大口徑的光學望遠鏡，並特別安排學員於觀測站留宿進行觀星活動。是次體驗營還有一項令學員特別雀躍

的環節，就是與楊利偉、陳冬及王亞平三位航天員見面交談，經驗難能可貴。

### 歷屆學員聚首一堂

體驗營圓滿結束後，8月21日於太空館舉行分享會及十周年聚會，今年學

員與歷屆學員濟濟一堂，分享參與體驗營的感想和得着，本會副會長曾智明寄語學員藉着今次親身體驗航天員的日常鍛鍊，從中體會百折不撓的堅毅精神。會上並頒發“最佳表現學員獎”及“少年太空人證書”，同時安排太空食品試食、觀賞天文節目、參觀新開常設展覽等環節。

### 10 consecutive years of sponsorship by the Chamber


To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Young Astronaut Training Camp, this year's departure ceremony was held at the Hong Kong Science Museum and graced by **Matthew Cheung, Chief Secretary for Administration, Jack Chan, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, Zhang Qiang, Deputy Director-General of the Coordination Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR, Michelle Li, Director of Leisure and Cultural Services, and the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi and Vice Chairman Ricky Tsang** to show support for the 30 young astronauts about to embark on their dream trip. Matthew Cheung said that the Young Astronaut Training Camp is a good example of cross-border collaboration and expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the Chamber for its full sponsorship of all participating students in the past decade.

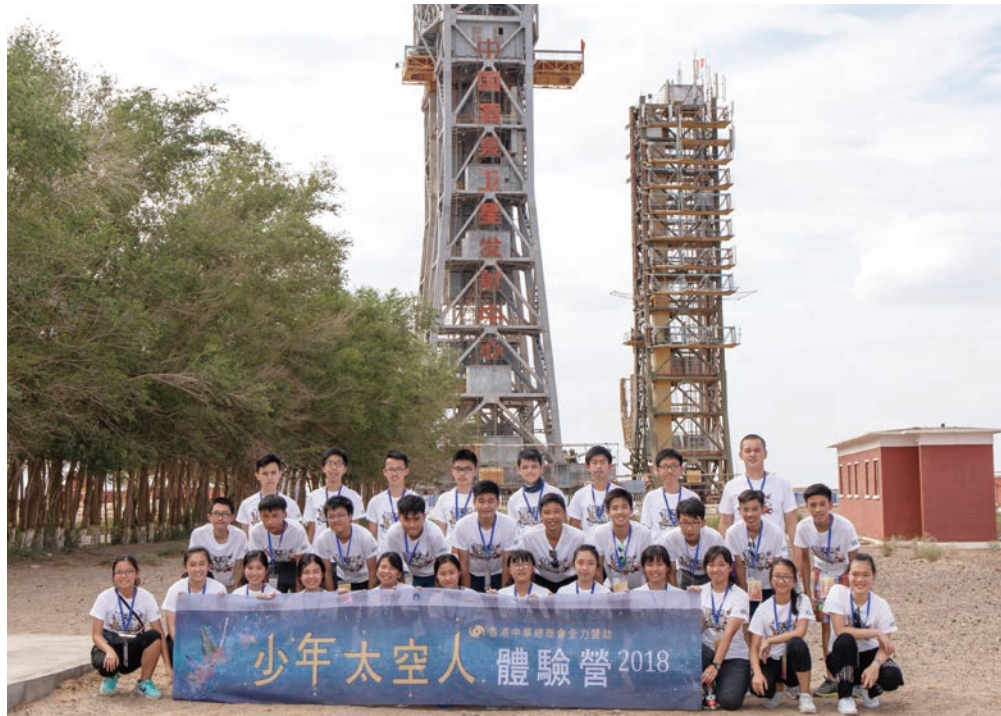


**Rich and broad-based activities**

During the 8-day training camp, participants went to Beijing and Jiuquan to visit the country's main aerospace and astronomy facilities, e.g. the Astronaut Center Of China, National Astronomy Observatory of China, Dongfeng Aerospace City, and manned space launch site. They experienced a variety of astronaut training, such as wearing a space suit, using a space kitchen, escape and lifesaving, blood redistribution training, etc. It is worth mentioning that the trip included a visit to the Xinglong Observatory, which has the largest optical telescope in China, and special arrangements were made for the trainees to stay overnight at the observatory for star-gazing activities. One part of the training camp that made the trainees particularly excited was their very valuable experience of meeting with the three astronauts of Yang Liwei, Chen Dong and Wang Yaping.

**Previous trainees gathered together**

At the sharing session and 10th anniversary party held at the Space Museum after the successful completion of the training camp, this year's trainees gathered together with previous trainees to share their thoughts and enjoyment in participating in the training camp. Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice Chairman, said that the trainees had experienced the astronauts' unyielding spirit through the daily astronaut training. The Best Performance Award and Young Astronaut Certificates were also given out, while there were also activities such as space food sampling, astronomy programs, and visits to the newly opened permanent exhibition. 



# 中國西樂之父 —— 丁善德

## Ding Shande - Father of Western Music in China



1983年香港管弦樂團為丁善德舉行了四場作品音樂會，演奏了《長征》交響曲、《新中國》交響組曲、新疆舞曲等作品，由林望傑指揮。

In honour of the renowned Chinese composer Professor Ding Shande, we performed his famous works, *Long March Symphony*, *New China Suite* and *Xinjiang Dances*, in four concerts during 1983 conducted by Jahja Ling.

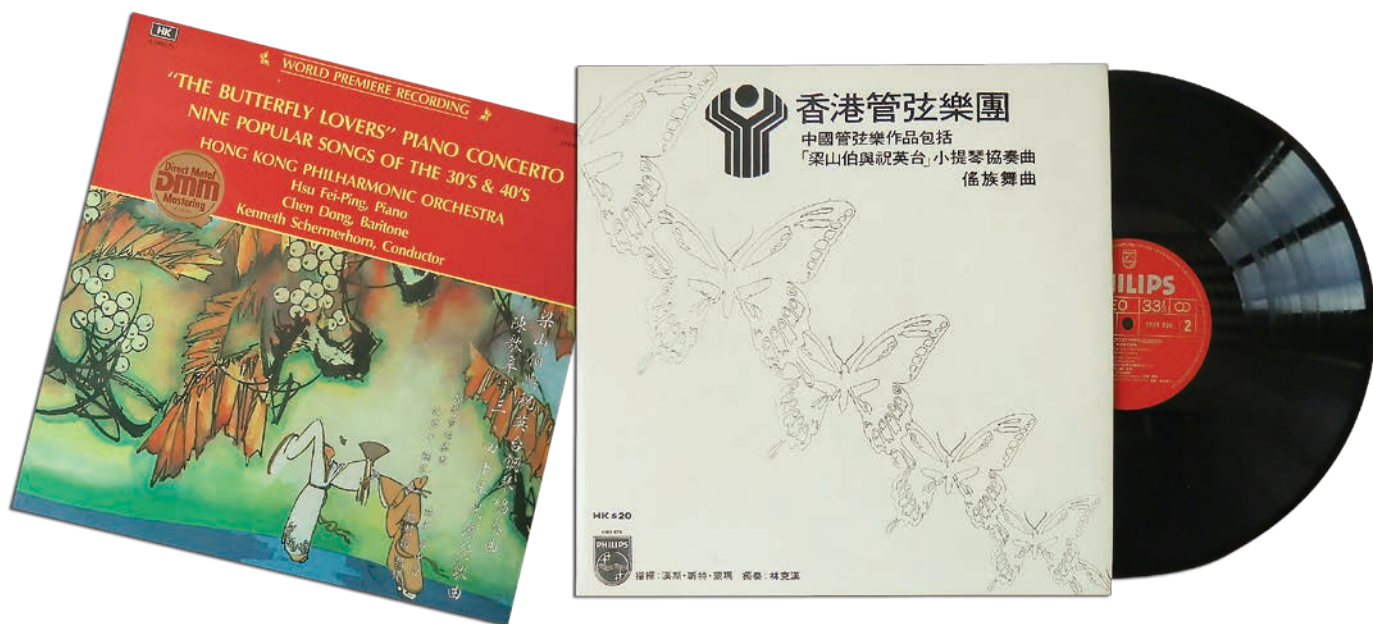
丁善德是中國近代以西方音樂詮釋中國民族特色的著名音樂家和音樂教育家。他的多首作品聞名遐邇，其中《長征》交響曲更令許多愛國之士熱淚盈眶。同時，他推動了中國近代音樂教育發展，學生何占豪、陳鋼、余隆等人更讓丁善德的音樂理念傳揚海外。

Ding Shande is a renowned musician and educator of the early 1900s in China. He is commonly praised for his unique musical sense and his grounding in the homeland. *The Long March Symphony* is a homage to those who fought for the motherland, which many find deeply moving. In his day he contributed much to the musical development of China, influencing many active Chinese musicians, including Chen Gang, He Zhanho and Yu Long.

### 一生與音樂同行

**生**於1911年，來自江蘇崑山的丁善德，深受民族音樂熏陶。其中崑曲、評彈、民間小調等曲藝形式，自幼在他心中留下深深烙印。同時他善於彈奏二胡、琵琶等民族樂器，良好的中樂教育成為他日後音樂創作上的基礎。

後來，他以優異的成績考入國立音樂學院鋼琴系，並得到俄國著名鋼琴教授查哈羅夫親自指點，使他的鋼琴理論研究和演奏水平均突飛猛進。他以優異成績畢業，其後更到巴黎音樂學院進修，回國後一直擔任上海音樂學院作曲系教授，此後多年擔任同校博



港樂灌錄的首張唱片就是《梁祝》，指揮為第二任音樂總監蒙瑪，獨奏家是林克漢，由寶麗多唱片於1978年發行。  
Butterfly Lovers Concerto was the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra's debut album with Lim Kek-han, conducted by our second Music Director Hans Günter Mommer and released by Polydor in 1978.



港樂更曾推出《梁祝》鋼琴協奏曲的世界首演專輯，由第四任音樂總監施明漢指揮，許斐平彈奏鋼琴，由太平洋唱片錄音及發行。

The world premiere recording of *The Butterfly Lovers Piano Concerto*, conducted by our fourth Music Director Kenneth Schermerhorn with pianist Hsu Fei-ping, and released by Pacific Music Co.

士研究生導師，為新中國培養了大批音樂人才。

### 深入歷史現場 《長征》創作之路

自幼接觸民族音樂，之後又深造西洋音樂，丁善德將東西方音樂融會貫通，創作出交響樂、大合唱、室內樂、獨奏獨唱曲等各式各樣作品。他強調“要有民族的風格，要用民族的音調”，同時配以西方音樂理論來展現東方獨有音樂文化。留學法國期間創作的《序曲三首》，當中第一首序曲的旋律就是取自於陝北民歌《小路》。《春之旅》組曲之《楊柳岸》中，則運用了“橫生縱”的產物，如琵琶或琴、箏的五聲性琶音等為藍本。

丁善德最廣為人熟悉的是歷時三年創作的《長征》交響曲。他以中國工農紅軍二萬五千里長征為題材，將古典浪漫交響曲的體裁格局予以變更。《長征》的成功，正正是打破西方樂器與中國音樂的先河，成為今後中國西方音樂的藍圖。其曲目1976年首次由香港管弦樂團在香港公開演奏，五場演出均廣受好評。60年代開始《長征》已被錄製三次，日本指揮家福村

芳一更為此作品重新錄製立體聲唱片及磁帶，聲勢一時無兩。《長征》的第一樂章，更於1984年洛杉磯奧運會作為中國代表隊和台灣代表隊的進場曲目，可見《長征》的氣勢。

香港管弦樂團首席客席指揮余隆是丁善德的外孫，深受丁善德的薰陶。每當余隆翻開1964年出版、由外公譜寫的《長征》總譜，總是感慨萬千。29歲留學德國時，余隆執棒捷克斯洛伐克樂團錄製《長征》唱片，他曾徵詢外公意見。余隆說：“或許這就是血緣，我熟悉他的音樂語彙，同時也會大膽探索和嘗試新的演繹方式。”然而，得丁老師啟發的又豈止余隆一人？

### 提拔新輩 《梁祝》幕後功臣

從1930年成為上海美術專科學校音樂系教授以來，數十年間，經丁親自傳授、指導的學生難計其數。耳熟能詳的《梁祝》小提琴協奏曲，都是丁善德門生的得意之作。而丁善德，更是故事中的推手。

“假如不是丁院長，我就不會參加《梁祝》的創作。”《梁祝》小提琴協奏

曲的作曲家陳鋼說。事實上，《梁祝》的構思是由同校小提琴專業的何占豪和表演系的同學先提出。

在丁善德的鼓勵下，陳鋼加入了創作團隊，很快就與何占豪配合。隨後丁善德接受了指導創作《梁祝》的任務，逐一講解各種奏鳴曲的曲式結構，審閱兩位學生構思的樂段。何占豪憶述：“通常是我寫好旋律後，就到丁院長家，陳鋼再根據旋律修改、配器、伴奏。”對於其他老師、專家的意見，丁善德也幫助綜合梳理，取其精華，使他們的創作有所飛躍，最終讓兩位學生蜚聲國際，一舉成名。

今年國慶前夕的國慶音樂會，中國年輕指揮黃屹將指揮香港管弦樂團再次演出《長征》交響曲，並和小提琴家王之炅合作呈獻《梁祝》小提琴協奏曲。想欣賞丁善德在音樂上的藝術成就，當下正是良機。🎵

### Since Life-long companionship with music

**B**orn in 1911, Ding Shande, a boy from Jiangsu province, was nurtured with music. He grew up with traditional Chinese tunes, kunqu (a form of Chinese opera), pingtan (narrative music) and played traditional instruments. But who could ever have thought that these classical tunes could be transcribed into sophisticated compositions? Ding Shande nailed it.

During his days in the Shanghai National Conservatory of Music, he majored in piano under the tutelage of Boris Zakharoff, and underwent substantial developments in his musicianship, not to mention his fabulous piano technique. Graduating with flying colours, he furthered his studies at the Conservatoire de Paris, where he began composing. After his return to China, he served as a Professor in Composition at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music helping to develop new talents.

### Recreating the Long March

Ding assimilates Chinese and Western

music in his versatile output: from symphonies, choral works and chamber music to solo pieces. He stressed that from “the traditional temperament comes the traditional style”, meanwhile harnessing westernised music theories to manifest his favourite Chinese harmonies. The first motif in the *Three Overtures* (1957), composed during his days in Paris, is drawn from the melody of a Northern Shaanxi folk song *Xiaolu*. The 3rd movement *On the Shore* from the *Spring Suite* was developed from the pentatonic arpeggios of pipa, qin and zheng.

The most sought-after work, perhaps, is the *Long March Symphony*. Reinventing the historic event of the Red Army, the *Long March Symphony* made history by blending Western instruments with Chinese music. The first performance in 1976 by the Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra (HK Phil), received standing ovations on all five evenings. The work has been recorded more than three times since the 1960s, including one remastered version by the Japanese conductor Yoshikazu Fukumura. Unprecedented in any other Chinese composition, excerpts of the 1st movement were selected for the Chinese



National Team and the Chinese Taipei Team to enter the arena of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Needless to say, the *Long March Symphony* is a huge accomplishment, not only musically but also historically, as a Chinese composition was put onto the international stage.

Yu Long, HK Phil's Guest Principal Conductor, is Ding's grandson. He cannot help being emotional whenever he flips through his grandfather's score published in 1964. In his late 20s, the Slovak Radio Symphony Orchestra recorded the symphony under Yu's baton. He recalled, "Perhaps this is kinship. I understand his music vocabularies while exploring new ways for performance. Through various exchanges, my grandpa pretty much agreed on my interpretation". Being a tireless teacher, Ding ignited much potential in Chinese orchestral music, and Yu is not the only one who benefitted from the great teacher.

### The unsung hero of the *Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto*


In 1930 Ding joined the Shanghai Academy

of Fine Arts as a professor, doing his utmost to coach every student. Apart from Yu Long, the creators of the *Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto* were closely related to Ding.

"Without Mr Ding, I would have not participated in the composition", stated Chen Gang, the composer of the *Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto*. In fact, the idea was initiated by He Zhanhao and students of performance faculty.

Ding persuaded Chen to join the team, and the students made huge progress afterwards. Ding contributed to the work by sharing his knowledge on structuring a symphony, and commented in detail on each excerpt and draft. "I usually visit Ding's home with the melodies ready. Then Chen makes changes according to the melody and instrumentation", said He. Ding also sought comments from other experts, creating a more sophisticated piece. Without Ding's supervision, the piece would not have been an overnight success on its debut.

To have a glimpse of Ding's achievements in music, don't miss the HK Phil's National

Day Concert, where you can listen to the *Long March Symphony* conducted by Huang Yi, and the *Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto* with Wang Zhijong. 

資料來源：香港管弦樂團

Source: Hong Kong Philharmonic

#### 國慶音樂會：梁祝與長征

日期：2018年9月28及29日（星期五及六）

時間：晚上八時

地點：香港文化中心音樂廳

網址：hkphil.org

#### A National Day Concert: *Butterfly Lovers & Long March*

Date: 28 & 29 September 2018 (Friday & Saturday)

Time: 8:00pm

Venue: Hong Kong Cultural Centre Concert Hall

Website: hkphil.org

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In alphabetical order of family names

# 中總世界華商高峰論壇 CGCC WORLD CHINESE ENTREPRENEURS SUMMIT

主辦機構  
Organiser



## 一帶一路與粵港澳大灣區機遇 Belt & Road and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau

23.8.2018

香港 HONG KONG



## 中總世界華商高峰論壇 探索“一帶一路”與大灣區機遇

### CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit Explores B&R and Bay Area Opportunities

本會主辦“中總世界華商高峰論壇”，以“一帶一路與粵港澳大灣區機遇”為主題，匯聚全球華商參與其中，與特區政府高層官員、香港專業服務界精英，以及不同範疇的海內外專家學者和工商翹楚等，共同探討在“一帶一路”和“粵港澳大灣區”發展框架下的新機遇。中國人民政治協商會議全國委員會副主席、中國民主建國會常務副主席辜勝阻，香港特別行政區行政長官林鄭月娥，中央政府駐港聯絡辦公室主任王志民，中央統戰部副部長、國務院僑務辦公室主任許又聲，外交部駐港特派員公署特派員謝鋒應邀擔任主禮嘉賓。開幕式上，本會會長蔡冠深致歡迎辭，一眾主禮嘉賓亦分別致辭。

論壇上午首場對談，由南豐集團董事長及行政總裁梁錦松主持，署理商務及經濟發展局局長陳百里、泰國正大集團資深董事長謝國民、資深大律師袁國強、中國國際經濟交



# 香港中華總商會

## GCC The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong

### 遇

### Macao Bay Area Opportunities



流中心首席研究員張燕生圍繞“一帶一路”議題討論，指出香港地位佔優，應進一步加強與海內外華商合作，共同拓展市場機遇。

第二場對談環節則聚焦“粵港澳大灣區”發展建設，由粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟主席蔡冠深主持。政制及內地事務局局長聶德權、香港科技园公司主席查毅超、廣東省社科院副院長袁俊、澳門大學工商管理學院院長蘇育洲及香港會計師公會代表陳凱從多角度探討香港、廣東及澳門在推動大灣區發展的功能角色。他們認為三地優勢互補，將成為激發大灣區發展潛力的催化劑。

下午論壇聚焦“新經濟與工商專業機遇”。第一場對談以“智慧城市發展”為題，由香港智慧城市聯盟會長楊全盛主持，中國銀行（香港）有限公司企金業務總監林廣明、騰訊金融科技副總裁洪丹毅、AECOM 中國區總裁及亞太區高級副總裁鍾小平、新加坡長成集團總裁兼首席執行官白連源及中國移動香港有限公司市務總監鍾偉鋒分享各地華商在推動科技應用、促進智慧城市發展的成功案例。

第二場對談環節以“驅動未來 創新經濟動力”為題，由港科院創院院士、香港科技大學校長陳繁昌主持。香港人工智能實驗室執行董事尚海龍、馬來西亞鑫資金投資有限公司創辦人兼首席投資官張國林、長江生命科技醫藥研發副總裁杜健

明及羅兵咸永道中國風險及控制服務部合夥人張俊賢就當前創新科技浪潮分析如何拓展市場，迎來廣闊發展前景。

是次論壇獲國務院僑務辦公室、香港特別行政區政府、中央政府駐港聯絡辦公室、外交部駐港特派員公署擔任支持機構以及多家工商專業團體、本地及海內外傳媒機構鼎力支持。(23/8)

(演講精華請見第7頁“政經縱橫”欄目。)





上午論壇：探索“一帶一路”新機遇  
Morning Session: Explore new opportunities for “Belt and Road” market

The Chamber organized the “CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit” with the theme of “Belt & Road and Guangdong Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Opportunities”. The summit brought together Chinese entrepreneurs, principal officials of HKSAR government, business elites and scholars to explore the new opportunities brought by the “Belt and Road Initiatives” (B&R) and the Bay Area. The summit was officiated by **Gu Shengzu, Vice Chairman of National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference and Executive Vice Chairman of China National Democratic Construction Association**; **Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of HKSAR**; **Wang Zhimin, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the HKSAR**; **Xu Yousheng, Deputy Director of United Front Work Department of CPC Central Committee and Director of Overseas Chinese Affairs**

**Office of the State Council; Xie Feng, Commissioner of Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the HKSAR.** At the opening ceremony, the **Chamber’s Chairman Jonathan Choi** delivered welcome remarks, while the other officiating guests delivered their respective opening speeches.

In the morning session, theme of the first discussion session was “Explore New Opportunities for ‘Belt and Road’ Market” and it was officiated by **Antony Leung, Group Chairman & CEO of Nan Fung Group.** Panellists included **Bernard Chan, Acting Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development; Dhanin Chearavanont, Senior Chairman of Charoen Pokphand Group Thailand; Rimsky Yuen, Senior Counsel and Zhang Yansheng, Chief Research Fellow of China Center for International Economic Exchanges.** They discussed about the



下午論壇：智慧城市發展  
Afternoon Session: Development of smart city



上午論壇：推進澳大灣區建設  
Morning Session: Promote the Bay Area development

issues on B&R. As Hong Kong is in a favourable position, it should explore opportunities in the market through cooperation with world Chinese entrepreneurs.

**Jonathan Choi, Chairman of Guangdong-HK-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union** officiated the second session. Panellists included **Patrick Nip, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs**; **Sunny Chai, Chairperson of Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation**; **Yuan Jun, Vice President of Guangdong Academy of Social Sciences**; **Jacky So, Dean of Faculty of Business Administration at University of Macau** and **Jack Chan, Representative of Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants**. Based on the Panellists discussed about the future of Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macau in the Bay Area. They thought that three places were important for the development of Bay Area as they were having complementary advantages.

There were two discussion sessions in the afternoon. Theme of the first discussion session was “Development of Smart City” and it was officiated by **Eric Yeung, President of Smart City Consortium**. Panellists included **Lin Guangming, Chief Corporate Banking Officer of Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited**; **Daniel Hong, Vice President of Financial Technology (FiT) of Tencent**; **Ian Chung, PRC Leader & Senior Vice President for Asia Pacific of AECOM**; **Pak Lian-guan, Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer of Tiong Seng Group Singapore** and **Waynffly Zhong, Chief Marketing Officer of China Mobile Hong Kong Company Limited**. They shared the success stories of the Chinese entrepreneurs in applying new technology and promoting development of smart city.

Theme of the second discussion session was “Development of Smart City” and it was officiated by **Tony F Chan, Founding Member of the Academy of Sciences of Hong Kong President**



下午論壇：驅動未來 創新經濟動力  
Afternoon Session: New impetus for innovation economy



and the Hong Kong and University of Science technology. Panellists included **Shang Hailong, Executive Director of HKAI LAB**; **Teoh Kok-lin, Founder & Chief Investment Officer of Singular Asset Management, Malaysia**; **Melvin Toh, Vice President of Pharmaceutical Development of CK Life Sciences** and **Cheung Chun-yin, Risk Assurance Partner of PwC China**. They discussed about how the new technologies expanding market coverage and creating opportunities.



Supporting organizations of the summit included the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, the HKSAR Government, the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR, the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HKSAR. The event also received support from many chambers of commerce and media companies. (23/8) 

(Please refer to the "Spotlight" Section at p.7 for content of the Speeches)







## 歡迎晚宴 Welcome Dinner

論壇前夕，本會假灣仔君悅酒店設晚宴款待專誠來港參加論壇的各地華商、政府要員及代表，以及本地和海內外演講嘉賓。除本會各首長及會董外，出席歡迎晚宴還包括外國駐港領事、本地及海外工商組織負責人、論壇協辦機構代表等近百名嘉賓。(22/8)

On the eve of the Summit, the Chamber hosted a dinner at Grand Hyatt Hong Kong to receive the Chinese entrepreneurs, HKSAR officials, as well as guest speakers from home and abroad. Apart from the Chamber's chairmen and committee members, some 100 guests attended the dinner, which included consuls of foreign countries in Hong Kong, chiefs from local and overseas business associations, as well as representatives from participating organizations of the Summit. (22/8)





哈德爾別克·哈木扎（右）Hadeerbieke Hamuzha (right)



## 訪新疆 增進相互了解 Visiting Xinjiang for Enhancing Mutual Understanding

**本**會組織香港工商界代表團赴新疆考察訪問，並出席“第六屆中國—亞歐博覽會”相關活動。代表團由副會長王惠貞任團長，中企協副會長張夏令等擔任副團長。在烏魯木齊期間，代表團與新疆自治區政府副主席哈德爾別克·哈木扎會面，並出席博覽會歡迎晚宴、開幕式暨中國—亞歐經濟發展合作論壇，參觀當地大型港資紡織企業等。此外，代表團亦前往與俄羅斯、哈薩克斯坦及蒙古等“一帶一路”沿線國家接壤的北疆阿勒泰地區，與地委副書記、地區行署專員哈丹·卡賓及商務局等負責人交流座談，了解當地投資環境、城市規劃及文化旅遊開發項目，並參觀風力發電場、乳業公司，考察旅遊基建設施及少數民族生活情況等。(25-31/8) 🌐



Led by the Chamber's Vice-Chairman Connie Wong and President of the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association Zhang Xialing, the Chamber formed a study trip to Xinjiang for visiting and for participating in the related activities of China-Eurasia Expo. In Urumqi, the delegation met with Hadeerbieke Hamuzha, Vice-President of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Government, participated in the welcome dinner, opening ceremony and the forum of the Expo. They also visited the large textile enterprise in Urumqi from Hong

Kong. Afterwards, the delegation went to Altay and met with Hadan Kabin, Deputy Secretary of the CPC Altay Prefectural Committee and the representatives from Commercial Affairs Bureau for knowing more about investment, city planning and cultural tourism in the city. They also had a deeper understanding about the livelihood of the people there through visiting wind power plant and milk products company and the tourism infrastructure. (25-31/8)



絲綢之路商務理事會中國委員會主席、全國政協社會和法制委員會副主任陳進行（左四）介紹，絲綢之路商務理事會致力通過為企業組織訪問考察、政策研討、商界對話、專案對接、培訓交流等活動，推動內地與“一帶一路”沿線各國工商界在貿易、投資、技術轉讓等領域開展合作。他表示，可與中總探討在“一帶一路”發展戰略中加強合作，共同助國內企業開拓國際市場。（28/8）



**Chen Jinxing** (fourth from left), **Chairman of the China Committee for Silk Road Business Council** and **Deputy Director of CPPCC Committee for Social and Legal Affairs**, said that the Silk Road Business Council is committed to promoting trade, investment, transfer of technology and other fields between Mainland and the countries along the “Belt and Road” through organizing visits, policy discussions, business

dialogues, project matching, training sessions and other activities. He is looking forward to discussing strategic cooperation in the “Belt and Road” Initiative with the Chamber and joining hands to explore the international market for domestic enterprises.



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1. 全國政協副主席、民建中央常務副主席辜勝阻（中）（23/8）  
Gu Shengzu (middle), Vice-Chairman of National Committee of CPPCC and Executive Vice-chairman of China National Democratic Construction Association
2. 吉林省人大常務委員會副主任張煥秋（左二）（15/8）  
Zhang Huanqiu (second from left), Deputy Director General of the Standing Committee of Jilin Provincial People's Congress



# 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



- 3. 廣州市番禺區區委常委、區政府黨組副書記崔學軍（前排中）（31/8）  
Cui Xuejun (middle, first row), Standing Committee Member and CPC Deputy Secretary of Panyu District, Guangzhou City
- 4. 土地供應專責小組主席黃遠輝（右五）（13/8）  
Stanley Wong (fifth from right), Chairman of the Task Force on Land Supply
- 5. 和歌山縣副知事下宏（前排左四）（16/8）  
Hiroshi Shimo (fourth from left, first row), Vice Governor of Wakayama Prefecture

- 6. 菲律賓菲華商聯總會理事長黃年榮（左）（24/8）  
Domingo H Yap (left), President of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
- 7. 香港印尼商會會長謝文盛（左）（8/8）  
Tjia Boen Sien (left), Chairman of Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong
- 8. 迪拜出口副總裁 Mohammed Al Kamali（右二）（2/8）  
Mohammed Al Kamali (second from right), Deputy CEO of Dubai Exports

## 會員活動 Members' Activities



1



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3

1. 長三角委員會參觀南洋兄弟煙草公司廠房及展覽廳，並與管理層座談及交流。(13/8)  
YRD Committee visited the factory and the exhibition hall of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company. During the visit, participants exchanged with the management staff of the company.

2. 青年委員會舉辦專題午餐會，邀請澳至尊集團創辦人及主席蔡志輝分享品牌創建心得。(16/8)  
**Founder and Chairman of AUSupreme Choy Chi-fai** was invited as the guest speaker in the luncheon held by Young Executives' Committee.

3. 地區事務委員會及各區聯絡處分別舉辦午宴祝賀榮獲特區政府頒授勳銜之成員，席間致送紀念台座及合影。(19/7、8/8、10/8、20/8)  
District Affairs Committee and the District Liaison Groups hosted celebration lunch respectively for the members who are given an honour or award by the HKSAR government.