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集思廣益

抓緊大灣區機遇

COLLECTIVE WISDOM
FOR CAPTURING
GREATER BAY AREA
OPPORTUNITIES

印度大選左右時局

INDIAN GENERAL ELECTION
HAS INFLUENCE ON CURRENT
POLITICAL SITUATION

建築新法 蔚然成風

NEW CONSTRUCTION METHODS
GAINING PREVALENCE

港 珠 澳 大 橋

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蔡冠深 博士
Dr Jonathan CHOI

強化灣區對接交流

BOLSTERING GREATER BAY AREA MATCHING AND EXCHANGE

上月初，我率領中總代表團參加在日本東京舉行的“粵港澳大灣區推介會”，並與在日中國企業協會結成戰略合作夥伴，推動中日經貿進一步深化交流。粵港澳大灣區無論在地理位置、人口密度、經濟及產業結構等與東京灣區有類近之處，其成功經驗正好讓我們借鑒參考。我積極倡議和發起舉辦推介會，以期深化粵港澳與東京兩個灣區加強交流，是次推介會得到粵港澳三地政府全力支持並共同主辦，使活動達到更高規格、更具影響力，對此我感到相當鼓舞。

借鑒灣區發展經驗

粵港澳大灣區作為國家重大發展戰略，必須與全球其他主要灣區進行深層次合作對接，藉此提升彼此產業結構實力，也符合大灣區作為開放型經濟合作平台的角色定位。其中，東京灣區是全球經濟總量最高的灣區，匯聚近40家世界500強企業總部，當地產業鏈發展完善，尤其在汽車、電子零部件、精密儀器等高端製造工業領先全球。粵港澳大灣區亦是全國開放程度最高、經濟活力最強的區域之一，產業體系完備，集群優勢明顯，經濟互補性強，配合港澳地區“一國兩制”和服務業高度發達的優勢，與珠三角九市將形成以新興產業為先導、先進製造業和現代服務業為主體的產業結構。透過結合雙方優勢，將有利推動彼此工商及服務產業繼續朝高質量、高技術、高增值方向發展。

東京灣區一直扮演着日本金融商貿中樞角色，正好與香港在粵港澳大灣區肩負國際金融中心、全球最大離岸人民幣業務樞紐、國際資產和風險管理中心等功能深度對接，攜手為亞洲以至全球金融提供全方位支援服務。

實現全方位產業合作

東京灣一帶向來是港商及內地企業投資日本的首選門戶，也有不少日本企業經香港進入內地市場。隨着粵港澳大灣區不斷深化發展，其與東京灣區的合作將可更多元化，互動層面亦可更深更廣。例如，現時兩地均面對人口老齡化挑戰，而日本銀髮經濟、樂齡科技、大健康等產業一向甚具規模，可為粵港澳大灣區推動相關產業發展帶來重要支持。此外，日本綠色技術發展成熟，成功在產業經濟及環境治理之間取得平衡，也值得粵港澳三地學習，以推進灣區生態文明建設。

今次推介會吸引了超過1,200位粵港澳及日本政商界人士出席，大家均對促進兩個灣區深化在不同產業領域的全方位合作反應非常熱烈。內地、港商和日本企業更可攜手開拓第三方市場，共同把握區域發展機遇。今次東京之行，本會與在日中國企協會簽署戰略合作備忘錄，冀為推動中日友好及經貿發展、增進彼此企業深化合作。去年，中日兩國已在“一帶一路”框架下開展第三方市場合作達成共識，並增設新的對話機制，加強第三國基建開發合作。粵港澳大灣區位處“一帶一路”重要節點，香港更具備國際網絡聯繫優勢，可為中日進一步拓展第三方市場提供支援平台，推動雙方企業在更多產業領域的實務合作。

提升灣區國際影響力

在第二屆“一帶一路”國際合作高峰論壇上，國家主席習近平再次強調中國將促進更高水平對外開放，致力構建全球互聯互通夥伴關係。粵港澳大灣區其中一個戰略定位，是助力國家構建高水平參與國際經濟合作的新平台，不管是東京、紐約或三藩市等海外主要灣區，都是粵港澳大灣區的潛在合作夥伴。香港作為全國最自由開放的城市，亦擁有“一國兩制”獨特優勢，在推動內地與國際合作上將可發揮更大的引領作用，透過灣區平台肩負起積極參與者和建設者角色。

我期望特區政府在東京推介會的成功經驗上，繼續與中央部委及廣東省、澳門政府緊密合作，共同提升粵港澳大灣區的國際認知度，吸引更多海外經貿夥伴參與大灣區建設。中總亦會積極用好商會的網絡優勢，為區內企業及國際投資者搭建交流平台，全力支持大灣區與“一帶一路”市場對接融會，實現互利共贏的發展願景。

Early last month, I led the CGCC delegation to the “Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” in Tokyo, Japan. We took the occasion to form a strategic partnership with the China Enterprises Association in Japan and pushed forward Sino-Japan economic and trade exchange. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) is similar to the Tokyo Bay Area in many ways, such as geographic location, population density, as well as economic and industry structure. We can certainly learn a great deal from its success story. In a bid to promote more active exchange between the Greater Bay Area and the Tokyo Bay Area, I actively proposed and launched the symposium. Most encouragingly, the event received full support from the governments of Guangdong, Hong

“我期望特區政府在東京推介會的成功經驗上，繼續與中央部委及廣東省、澳門政府緊密合作，共同提升粵港澳大灣區的國際認知度，吸引更多海外經貿夥伴參與大灣區建設。

I hope the HKSAR Government would ride on the successful experience of the Tokyo symposium and continue to work closely with the central ministries and the governments of Guangdong Province and Macao. With concerted effort, we can enhance global awareness for the Greater Bay Area and engage more overseas economic and trade partners in its development.”

Kong and Macao which joined hands to co-organize the symposium and made it an event of higher profile and impact.

Gaining insights from Tokyo's experience in developing the bay area

As a key development initiative of our country, the Greater Bay Area must seek in-depth cooperation and matching with other major bay areas around the world. While supporting mutual industrial structure enhancement, such connectivity is also in line with the Greater Bay Area's positioning as an open economic cooperation platform. Among all bay areas, the Tokyo Bay Area has the highest economic aggregate in the world. 40 Fortune Global 500 companies are headquartered in this bay area that boasts a well-developed industry chain. In particular, it is a world leader in high-end manufacturing industries, including automobile, electronic parts and precision instruments. The Greater Bay Area is one of the most open and economically dynamic regions in China. It boasts an extensive industrial system, significant business cluster advantage, and high economic complementarity. It is also backed by the "One Country, Two Systems" concept of Hong Kong and Macao, as well as the region's highly developed service sectors. Together with nine major cities of the Pearl River Delta region, it forms an emerging-sector-oriented industrial structure made up mainly of advanced manufacturing and modern service sectors. By consolidating their competitive edges, the two areas can underpin their business and service sectors to go from strength to strength in quality, technology and added value.

The Tokyo Bay Area has been playing a pivotal role in finance, commerce and trade in Japan. It is well matched with Hong Kong of the Greater Bay Area that leverages on its functions as an international financial centre, the biggest offshore Renminbi business centre in the world and global asset and risk management centre. Working hand in hand, we can provide all-round support services to the global financial sector.

Giving scope to holistic industrial collaboration


The Tokyo Bay Area has always been a preferred portal for Hong Kong and Mainland businesses investing in Japan. On the other hand, many Japanese businesses access the Mainland market via Hong Kong. As the Greater Bay Area develops, it is poised for more diversified collaboration and broader in-depth interaction with the Tokyo Bay Area. For example, both areas are currently challenged by population ageing. The Japanese silver-haired economy, GeronTech and big health sectors are long-established in considerable scale. They can provide important support to drive the development of their counterparts in the Greater Bay Area. Moreover, green technologies are also well-developed in Japan where they help balance industrial economy and environmental

conservation. These are all fine examples that Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao should learn from during their pursuit of ecological progress.

The Symposium attracted more than 1,200 participants from the political and business circles of Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and Japan. Everyone actively supported all-round collaboration between different industries of the two bay areas. Possibilities of Mainland, Hong Kong and Japanese businesses jointly developing third-party markets and capitalising on growth opportunities were also explored. During this trip to Japan, a MOU for strategic cooperation was signed between the CGCC and the China Enterprises Association in Japan. We hope this latest move will augment amicable Sino-Japanese relations as well as economic and trade development, while creating wider scope for cooperation among businesses from both countries. China and Japan reached an agreement on developing third-party markets under the framework of "Belt and Road Initiative" (B&R) last year, and a new mechanism for dialogue has been established to strengthen joint infrastructure development initiatives. The Greater Bay Area is a key node of the B&R, while Hong Kong has superior connections with the international network. Both can serve as support platforms for China and Japan to further develop third-party markets, while encouraging practical collaboration in more industries among Chinese and Japanese businesses.

Amplifying the Greater Bay Area's international influence

At the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, President Xi Jinping reiterated that China would promote higher quality opening-up and build partnerships to pursue global connectivity. The Greater Bay Area is one of the strategic positionings under this framework. It aims to support China's effort to build a new platform that enables high-quality participation in global economic collaboration. All leading bay areas, including Tokyo, New York and San Francisco, are potential partners for the Greater Bay Area. As the freest and most open city in China, Hong Kong can avail itself of the unique advantage of "One Country, Two Systems" and play a more important leading role to drive cooperation between the Mainland and the international community. Through the Greater Bay Area platform, it can assume the roles of active participant and constructor.

I hope the HKSAR Government would ride on the successful experience of the Tokyo symposium and continue to work closely with the central ministries and the governments of Guangdong Province and Macao. With concerted effort, we can enhance global awareness for the Greater Bay Area and engage more overseas economic and trade partners in its development. CGCC will make best use of its business network advantage to build exchange platforms that bring regional enterprises and international investors together, so that the Greater Bay Area can match with and integrate into B&R markets to realise our all-win development vision of mutual benefit. 



集思廣益抓緊大灣區機遇

Collective Wisdom for Capturing Greater Bay Area Opportunities

《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》是推動灣區深化融合的起點，要發揮灣區城市的錯位發展優勢，粵港澳必須共同努力、集思廣益，探討如何促進城市和產業之間的有效合作，落實《規劃綱要》的原則和發展目標。

The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is the starting point to promote deepened integration of the Bay Area. To exert the competitive advantages amongst the cities of the Greater Bay Area for differentiated development, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao must collaborate and brainstorm new ideas to explore effective cooperation opportunities between the cities and the industries.



陳茂波 Paul Chan



葉貞琴 Ye Zhenqin



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王振民 Wang Zhenmin



曹達華 Cao Dahua

陳茂波：協同發展打造一流灣區

經 過40年的改革開放，中國躋身全球第二大經濟體，也是環球經濟增長的最主要引擎。香港特區政府財政司司長陳茂波指，當前單邊主義、保護主義抬頭，國際合作的關係變化多端。在如此新時代、新形勢下，粵港澳大灣區發展更顯得及時和重要。

他認為，大灣區存在“一國兩制”、三種貨幣、三個關稅區，既是限制，也是優勢，若能大膽創新，定能闖出新路。近年香港致力培育創科產業，大灣區發展既能發揮香港固有優勢，亦可借助區內兄弟城市的科技產業優勢，以及參與國家重點科研專案。同時，大灣區亦為創意文化產業和青年人創業提供廣闊平台。他強調，通過進一步深化粵港澳合作，推動經濟協同發展，大灣區將是宜居、宜業、宜遊的國際一流灣區。

葉貞琴：舉全省之力與港澳共建大灣區

粵港發展休戚與共，香港在國際金融、航運、貿易等方面，不僅持續有力地支持廣東經濟社會發展，在市場管理、科技研發、商業網絡以及城市管理等方面亦堪成廣東改革開放的借鑒。廣東省委常委葉貞琴指出，粵港澳一直緊密攜手，開展多層次、寬領域、全方位的合作，為大灣區建設的良好開局奠定堅實基礎。

粵港澳大灣區已經進入全面實施加快推進的新階段，港澳在國家發展大局當中具有特殊地位和獨特優勢，廣東又是

全國經濟大省，大灣區建設進一步將港澳所長和廣東所能有機結合。廣東已經出台了貫徹落實規劃綱要的實施意見和三年行動計劃，將舉全省之力，與港澳一道推進大灣區的建設，打造充滿活力的世界級的城市群。

吳海恩：加強與區內兄弟城市合作

在粵港澳大灣區建設規劃下，澳門將定位為世界旅遊休閒中心、中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台。澳門特區政府政策研究和區域發展局副局長吳海恩認為澳門作為大灣區建設發展的中心城區之一，可善用獨特的制度優勢、區位優勢、經濟優勢和社會人文優勢，賦予澳門多元文化交流合作的新時代使命，發揮多元文化長期共融的特色，加快發展文化產業和文化旅遊。

澳門正致力參與大灣區建設，如在橫琴建設粵澳合作產業園區，在江門探討設立科技發展中心及文化教育基地，在南沙探討建設粵澳合作葡語國家產業園等，在經貿旅遊、交通基建、文化交流等與區內兄弟城市加強合作。

王振民：大灣區體現互利共贏的哲學

像紐約、三藩市與東京等地，灣區發展與合作已非新鮮事。清華大學港澳研究中心主任王振民認為港澳不僅擔當超級聯繫人，更應與廣東省九市共同成為外國人的家園，讓外國人可以世世代代在此安家立命、成家立業，發揮9+2城市的優勢。

他引述孔子所言“己立立人，己達達人”，指要達成理想，亦要協助身邊的人達成理想，就是所謂互利共贏的哲學。大灣區概念亦應同此理，謀求共同發展、共同繁榮。地理上，粵港澳大灣區自古有之，但是從未真正整合、協同發展。目前國際經濟形勢動盪難測，要進一步發掘潛力，灣區9+2必須結合發展，發揮整體優勢。

根據綱要，港澳既是大灣區的核心城市，又是交通物流樞紐。港澳的參與發揮重要作用，如在國際化、法治化、市場化提供借鏡；建設大灣區的國際朋友圈；在發展創新科技上充分利用港澳的大學和科研機構的優勢。

與世界其他著名灣區相比，大灣區具有“一國兩制三系”等特點，這意味大灣區的建設必然遇到困難，必須破除思想障礙，不斷推動理想創新和制度創新，並堅持以法治原則處理一切問題。他續指，在落實粵港澳大灣區綱要的過程中，三地政府須就各個合作事項簽訂單獨協議，並按照各自的法律程序立法或修改法例，當中港澳根據《基本法》擁有立法權，但廣東省卻沒有。他建議全國人大常委會將相關立法權授予廣東省，方便三地政府落實合作事項協議。

曹達華：三地多溝通 建設多方面

綜觀世界三大灣區的發展路徑，**廣東省推進粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組辦公室常務副主任曹達華**認為它們的共通點是持續推進技術創新、業態創新、模式創新，綱要亦明確提出深化粵港澳科技創新合作，構建國家創新發展新高地。他續指，基於制度規則的差異，大灣區內的人流、物流、資金流、資訊流等要素流動有欠暢通，應逐步打破壘壘屏障，推動三地的規則、制度、機制的聯通、貫通、融通。

曹達華認為灣區建設將從八方面推進，包括推動科技創新合作，建立廣深港澳科創走廊，以深港合作創新帶動先行先試；致力推動“兩制”規則銜接，消滅生產流通不暢帶來的高成本；致力推動基礎設施互聯互通，如港珠澳大橋、廣深港高鐵及新口岸等，促進大灣區一體化；致力推動產業合作；共同打造優質生態環境；共同促進高水平開放；共建重要國際和合作平台；促進民生合作。

他續指，港澳服務業已非常發達，珠三角城市已初步形成戰略性新興產業為先導，兩者結合為大灣區打造完備的產業體系，形成錯位發展、優勢互補、協作配合的現代產業體系。抓住大灣區建設的重要機遇，並擔當“一帶一路”重要支撐區，聯手“走出去”，深化與“一帶一路”沿線國家交流合作。

Paul Chan: Synergizing for a world-class bay area

Paul Chan, Financial Secretary of the HKSAR Government, pointed out that with the rise of unilateralism and protectionism, relationships in international cooperation are ever changing. Under such a new era and such new circumstances, the development of the Greater Bay Area is indisputably a timely and important policy.

Chan reckons that the Greater Bay Area represents “one country, two systems”, three currencies and three tariff areas, which are limitations and advantages at the same time. As Hong Kong has striven to nurture innovation and technology industries in recent years, the development of the Greater Bay Area can put Hong Kong's established strengths into full play, leverage on the competitive edge of the technology industries of its brother cities in the region, and take part in China's key scientific research projects. The Greater Bay Area also acts as a broad platform for creative and cultural industries as well as for young entrepreneurs. He stressed that by further deepening the cooperation amongst Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and by promoting synergized development for the economy, the Greater Bay Area will become a world-class region that is suitable for living, working and traveling.

Ye Zhenqin: Entire province involved in developing Greater Bay Area with Hong Kong and Macao

Guangdong and Hong Kong are intimately connected in their developments. The strengths of Hong Kong in international finance, shipping, trade, etc. not only continuously support the socio-economic development of Guangdong, but also serve as a benchmark for the reform and opening-up of the province in the scopes of market management, technological research & development, business networks and city management, etc. According to **Ye Zhenqin, Standing Committee Member of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee**, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have been closely cooperating, laying down a solid foundation for the excellent commencement of the Greater Bay Area's development.

The Greater Bay Area has now entered a new stage that involves comprehensive and accelerated implementation. Both Hong Kong and Macao play a special position in China's overall development with their unique competitive edge. With Guangdong as an economically strong province in China, the construction of the Greater Bay Area will further organically integrate the strengths of Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong. Guangdong has already launched implementation notes and a three-year action plan to thoroughly put forward the Plan. It will join hands with Hong Kong and Macao to drive the construction of the Greater Bay Area and to craft a dynamic, world-class city cluster.

Ung Hoi-ian: Strengthening cooperation with brother cities in the region

Under the plan for the construction of the Greater Bay Area, Macao will be positioned as a world-class tourism and recreation center,

as well as a service and cooperation platform for trading between China and Portuguese-speaking countries. **Ung Hoi-ian, Deputy Director of the Policy Research and Regional Development Bureau of the Macao SAR Government**, said that as one of the central cities in the construction and development of the Greater Bay Area, Macao can make good use of its competitiveness in its unique system, geography, economy and social culture. The city can also ride on its long history of integrating diversified cultures to speed up the development of cultural industries and cultural tourism.

Macao is now actively taking part in the construction of the Greater Bay Area. Examples include building a Guangdong-Macao Co-operation Industrial Park in Hengqin, as well as exploring the feasibility of building a technological development center and a cultural education base in Jiangmen, and an industrial park in Nansha for constructing a Guangdong-Macao Co-operation Industrial Park with Portuguese-speaking countries. The cooperation amongst brother cities in the region will be strengthened in trading, tourism, transportation, infrastructure and cultural exchange, etc.

Wang Zhenmin: Demonstration of the philosophy of mutual gains

Wang Zhenmin, Director of the Center for Hong Kong and Macao Studies of Tsinghua University, reckons that Hong Kong and Macao are not only acting as super connectors. They should also become a home for foreigners alongside the nine cities in Guangdong province so that expatriates can settle here with their families and build their businesses for generations to come. By working together, the strengths of the 9+2 cities can be put to the best use.

“To establish oneself, one must also enable others to establish themselves.” Wang quoted this Confucian saying to explain that to actualize an aspiration, one must help his/her peers to actualize their aspirations. This is the philosophy of achieving mutual gains. The concept of the Greater Bay Area should echo with this principle for joint development and prosperity. Geographically, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has existed since ancient times, but actual integration for synergized development is yet to take place. With the volatility in the international economies, the 9+2 cities of the Greater Bay Area must collaborate to uncover potentials and make their overall strengths work for further development.

According to the Plan, Hong Kong and Macao are the core cities as well as transportation and logistics hubs. The participation of Hong Kong and Macao is highly important. For example, they could act as a benchmark in going global, adopting the rule of law and marketization. They can also promote the construction of an international circle of friends with the Greater Bay Area. The strengths of the universities and research and development organizations in Hong Kong and Macao can also be leveraged in developing innovative technologies.

Comparing with other famous bay areas of the world, the Greater Bay Area is characterized by “one country, two systems, three ecologies”. This implies that the construction of the Greater Bay

Area will undoubtedly face difficulties, and innovation in aspirations and systems must be continuously driven; all the problems must be solved according to the rule of law. He added that over the course of implementing the Plan, the governments of the three locations must sign individual agreements for various cooperation items. Laws or amendments to laws must then be processed according to their own legislation procedures. It should be noted that both Hong Kong and Macao are vested with the legislative power according to the *Basic Law*, but Guangdong does not possess legislative power. He suggested that the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress should grant similar legislative power to Guangdong province so that the governments of the three locations can conveniently implement the agreements of cooperation items.

Cao Dahua: Stronger communication for multifaceted development

Noting the developmental path of the world’s three largest bay areas, **Cao Dahua, Executive Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Leading Group on Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area of Guangdong**, saw the commonalities in the continuous promotion of technological, industrial and business model innovations. He added that because of the differences in systems and regulations, there is still a lack in the smooth flow of people, goods, capitals and information, etc. within the Greater Bay Area. The connection and integration of the rules and regulations, systems and mechanisms of the three locations should be promoted.

Cao believes that the construction of the Greater Bay Area should be promoted in eight directions. These include: • facilitate cooperation in technological innovation and construction of the Guangdong-Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Macao Technology and Innovation Corridor, piloted with the innovation cooperation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong; • promote dovetailing of the rules under “two systems” to eliminate the high costs arising from production flow hiccups; • promote interconnectivity of infrastructure construction, including the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and new ports, etc. to drive the integration of the Greater Bay Area; • promote cooperation amongst industries; • create premium ecology together; • promote opening-up of high standards together; • co-develop an important platform for international collaboration; and • promote cooperation in people’s livelihood.

He added that the service industries of Hong Kong and Macao are already highly developed, while PRD cities have basically adopted the strategic orientation towards emerging industries. The two directions combine to establish a complete, coordinated system of modern industries for the Greater Bay Area, which in turn facilitate differentiated development with mutually complementing strengths. Capturing the important opportunities from the construction of the Greater Bay Area and acting as the fulcrum of the “Belt and Road” initiative, Hong Kong and other cities in the region will join hands to go international and deepen the exchange and cooperation with B&R countries.

對談交流共拓灣區機遇

Forum on Tapping Greater Bay Area Opportunities



(左起) 盧德華、劉濤、霍啟剛、馮國經、蔡冠深、王振民、龔永德、侯鋒及杜蘭。

(From left) Eva Lou, Liu Tao, Kenneth Fok, Victor Fung, Jonathan Choi, Wang Zhenmin, Peter Kung, Hou Feng and Doranda Doo.

論壇設有對談環節，邀請粵港澳不同界別的企業精英、專家學者，以大灣區規劃綱要為基礎作深度交流。

馮國經：香港積極扮演全球供應鏈協調者

改革開放40年來，馮氏集團主席馮國經認為，珠三角概念已成為全國、全球其中一個參考發展模式，不少跨國公司熟知珠三角，當前大灣區發展正是珠三角下一輪的革新。他指出，全球供應鏈已走向數碼化，大灣區正是目前推動數碼化新經濟最具潛力的地方，預計廣州、深圳、東莞將成為全球數碼化供應鏈的起點，並衍生與香港的嶄新合作機遇，可望與整個大灣區功能結合，效益拓展及至全球。

基於中美貿易戰等眾多外在因素，世界各國都在發掘供應鏈的原產地。馮國經表示，大量內地的中小企沿“一帶一路”走出去，香港作為全球供應鏈的協調者角色在此過程中可繼續發揮重要作用。此外，近年香港銳意發展創科產業，馮國經指出，香港的科研水平達世界級，惟產業化未如理想，關鍵在於欠缺本地市場，而大灣區正好為

香港提供一個龐大的市場，若彼此配合得宜，香港科研產業可望更上一層樓，對有志於科技、創新發展的香港年青人來說，跨境發展能為他們提供上流機會，亦促進社會經濟進步。

曹達華：大灣區建設突破發展瓶頸

廣東是國家經濟發展的重要引擎，經濟總量連續30年位居全國首位，但廣東省推進粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組辦公室常務副主任曹達華指出，廣東發展存在不平衡、不協調，區域發展差距較大，期望透過大灣區建設實現高品質發展，如港澳強於科研，可與廣東的完備產業體系結合，構建現代化科技產業體系。

目前基於制度差異，大灣區內人流、物流、資金流、資訊流等要素流動有欠暢通，曹達華認為未來應逐步打破壁壘屏障，推動三地規則、制度、機制的聯通、貫通、融通。他表示，港澳服務業發達，珠三角城市已初步形成以戰略性新興產業為先導，形成錯位發展、優勢互補，兩者結合可為大灣區打造完備的產業體系。

龔永德：內地減稅利投入大灣區發展

相對港澳，不少人以為內地稅務成本較高。畢馬威會計師事務所高級顧問龔永德提到，近日國家推出達兩萬億元的減稅措施，當中涉及企業所得稅、利得稅、個人所得稅等多個範疇，惠及多個階層，更令進入大灣區城市經營的稅務成本降低。針對青年創業者，若每月收入不足10萬人民幣，更可免去增值稅，大大減少初創企業家的負擔。鼓勵人才方面，港澳的高端人才前往大灣區九個內地城市工作，則可獲政府補貼，只需繳交來源地的稅額。

龔永德指出，整個大灣區的專業服務業較內地以至其他亞洲城市都具備優勢，目前香港、深圳、廣州等多個城市都在爭取更多“一帶一路”項目，雖然彼此可以並行出海，但如雙方合作，則可讓自身優勢更明顯。他期望未來大灣區可攜手合作，做大“經濟餅”，達至共贏。

霍啟剛：商界助年青人融入大灣區發展

大灣區發展對年青人而言屬難得機遇，但霍英東集團副總裁霍啟剛認為，年青人畢竟不如商界般緊貼國家發展形勢，因此在推動年青人融入大灣區機遇首要是向他們明確闡述、解其疑問。他續指，大部分年青人對大灣區抱持正面觀念，卻依然欠缺前往就業、創業、居住的動力，原因正在於他們不理解。

霍啟剛強調，切忌令大灣區發展淪為口號式宣傳，而應讓年青人從中感受到參與感與獲得感。他鼓勵商界為年青人搭台搭梯，提供機會，讓彼此共同享受國家給予香港的機遇。舉例說，年青人創業需要人脈網路和市場認知，因此他正策劃組織更多以創業為主題的交流團。他強調，只要大家改變心態，共用優厚資源，營造一種“家”的歸屬感，香港青年在大灣區的發展大有可為。

侯鋒：香港水環境治理大有可為

大灣區各城市在高度發展的同時，污染亦與日俱增，環保成為亟待解決之問題。中國水環境集團董事長兼總裁侯鋒表示，2017年大灣區的總污水排放量便高達100億立方，這些污水必須治理得宜，否則將衍生食品安全等多重問題。恰如國家主席習近平所言，“綠水青山就是金山銀山”，水的問題就是綠色發展和大灣區高品質發展相結合。侯鋒指出，水污染的源頭來自岸上，而且是跨流域造成，故此污水處理必須統籌進行。他強調，水是重大資源，污水處理不應視為簡單解決黑臭，而是如何把污水轉換成資源。他認為香港在此方面甚具優勢，水環境治理除了需要



技術、頂層設計和綠色金融，尚需要大量資金，香港可善用自身金融優勢，與水環境、綠色發展結合起來。

劉濤：大灣區仲裁爭議需求增

廣東省律師協會副會長劉濤分享大灣區內法律仲裁與爭議解決的前景。他認為，大灣區發展是與“一帶一路”相輔相成，法律服務的需求面向世界，比之以往更見廣闊，預期相關業務將呈現井噴式增長。更重要的是，大灣區發展亦促使法律服務合作從個案基礎昇華至規則、機制的層面，如未來規則對接，機制完善，產生的法律服務需求將同樣大幅增加。

劉濤建議香港法律界對促成大灣區內的法律服務合作採取更開放的態度，未來可探討能否讓港澳律師經過考核後，申請特別的內地律師執業證，以期達到真正的雙向而行。他又補充，港澳地區的法律機構、仲裁機構則應更多聘請



內地的律師、會計師等專業人士作為仲裁員，讓他們成為這些機構的宣傳員，相信有助香港、澳門的仲裁機構吸納更多的爭議解決個案。

杜蘭：大灣區融合助吸納創科人才

今年是“人工智慧”這個詞彙第三次寫進《政府工作報告》，科大訊飛股份有限公司高級副總裁杜蘭認為，隨着大數據的積累、行業專家的出現，目前已衍生出更好的應用，預計今年更是高科技規模化應用的落地年，特別是在人工智慧方面。她認為，人工智慧時代將成為供給側創新的引擎，為未來行業發展提供各種助力，令行業發展出現眾多變化。

杜蘭舉例，智慧庭審系統可自動記錄庭審過程，節約書記時間；早前亦有機械人於國家醫科筆試中成績名列前茅，今後有望成為醫生的助力，提升醫療水平及節約醫生時

間。她並指，大灣區規劃出台正好成為“人工智慧+應用”的最佳示範點。目前創科發展的關鍵在於人才，核心源頭技術突破、開發應用等多方面都需要人才方可進步，大灣區融合正好成為一個吸納人才的平台。

盧德華：大灣區會展業發揮協同優勢

派意市場推廣服務有限公司董事總經理盧德華表示，澳門特區政府正致力推動“一個中心、兩個平台、一個基地”的建設，實現澳門經濟適度多元發展。在此過程中，她認為澳門可發揮聯繫作用，特別是聯繫內地與葡語系國家、東盟國家的優勢，為大灣區構建對外交流平台。

此外，澳門具備悠久歷史文化的優勢，盧德華認為，澳門可與大灣區共同拓展對外文化交流和合作。她又相信，澳門會議展覽業可在過往基礎上進一步加強與大灣區城市群的合作，發揮協同效應，包括推動“一展一會”，結合展覽與峰會，同期舉行。由於大灣區內不少發達城市的地價正逐步上升，窒礙會展業發展，她建議今後應在區內其他城市設立後勤基地，準備展覽前期工作，橫琴、珠海都是理想選擇。

The forum featured a dialogue session, where business elites, experts and scholars from different sectors of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao were brought together for in-depth discussions on the Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area.

Victor Fung: Hong Kong as an active global supply chain coordinator

Victor Fung, Group Chairman of Fung Group, believes that after 40 years of reform and opening-up, the Pearl River Delta concept has become one of the reference development models for the country and the rest of the world and many multinational companies are familiar with it. The current development of the Greater Bay Area is precisely the next phase of the Pearl River Delta's innovation. He pointed out that global supply chains have moved towards digitization and the Greater Bay Area is most well-placed to drive the digital new economy. Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Dongguan are set to become the starting points of global digital supply chains, which will generate new opportunities for cooperation with Hong Kong, integrating with the functions of the entire Greater Bay Area and extending the benefits to the world.

In view of Hong Kong's focus on developing innovation and technology (I&T) industries in recent years, Fung noted that Hong Kong's scientific research has reached world-class standards, but commercialization of research results is not as good as it should be. The key is the lack of a local market, and the Greater Bay Area provides Hong Kong with a huge market. Hong Kong's research industry is set to have better development if they work well together. For Hong Kong's young people who are interested in engaging in I&T, cross-border development can provide them with opportunity for upward mobility.

Cao Dahua: Greater Bay Area can help overcome development bottlenecks

Guangdong is an important engine for the country's economic development. However, **Cao Dahua, Executive Deputy Director-General of the Office of the Leading Group on Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area of Guangdong**, pointed out that Guangdong's development is unbalanced, uncoordinated, and characterized by wide regional development gaps. He hopes that high-quality development can be achieved through the development of the Greater Bay Area. For example, Hong Kong and Macao can combine their strengths in scientific research with Guangdong's complete industrial systems.

At present, the flow of people, materials, capital and information in the Greater Bay Area is hindered by institutional differences. Cao believes that the barriers should be gradually broken down to facilitate interconnection, linkage and integration of the rules, systems and mechanisms of the three places. He said that the service industries of Hong Kong and Macao are well-developed while the Pearl River Delta cities have preliminarily developed an industrial structure driven by strategic emerging industries. In this regard, coordinated development and complementarity of strengths will help them combine to create a complete industrial system for the Greater Bay Area.

Peter Kung: Mainland tax cuts will boost engagement in Greater Bay Area development

Many people think that tax costs in the Mainland are higher than those in Hong Kong and Macao. **Peter Kung, Senior Advisor of KPMG**, said that China's recently introduced tax cuts of RMB2 trillion cover various areas such as corporate income tax, profits tax and personal income tax, and will benefit many segments of the population and reduce the tax costs for operations in the Greater Bay Area cities. For young entrepreneurs, start-ups earning less than RMB100,000 per month are exempt from VAT, which greatly reduces the burden on them. To encourage talents, high-end talents from Hong Kong and Macao working in the nine cities of the Greater Bay Area are eligible for government subsidies and they only need to pay taxes in the place of origin.

Kung pointed out that the professional service industries in the entire Greater Bay Area have advantages over the Mainland and other Asian cities. Currently, many cities such as Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou are striving for more "Belt and Road Initiative" (B&R) projects. Although they can proceed in parallel with each other, they can make their advantages stronger if they work together. He looks forward to the Greater Bay Area cities working hand in hand to make the "economic pie" bigger and achieve mutual benefits.

Kenneth Fok: Business community can help young people integrate into Greater Bay Area development

The development of the Greater Bay Area presents a rare opportunity for young people, but **Kenneth Fok, Vice President of Fok Ying Tung Group**, believes that young people are, after all, not as able to keep abreast of the country's development as the business community, so it is first and foremost important to clearly explain to them and dispel their doubts. He added that while

most young people have a positive attitude towards the Greater Bay Area, they still lack the motivation to go there for employment, entrepreneurship and residence. The reason is precisely that they do not understand the situation.

Fok stressed that it is important not to let the development of the Greater Bay Area become merely a slogan-based propaganda, but rather to give young people a sense of participation and gain. He encouraged the business community to pave the way to share with our young people the opportunities offered by the country to Hong Kong. A case in point is that young people need a network of contacts and market awareness to start a business. Hence, he is planning to organize more networking groups with entrepreneurship as the theme. He also stressed that Hong Kong's young people have much to offer in the Greater Bay Area's development as long as they change their mindsets, share the abundant resources and create a sense of belonging as members of a family.

Hou Feng: Hong Kong has much to offer in water environment governance

Alongside the Greater Bay Area cities' high-level development, pollution is increasing day by day. Consequently, environmental protection has become an urgent issue. **Hou Feng, Chairman and CEO of China Water Environment Group Ltd**, said that the Greater Bay Area's total sewage discharge reached 10 billion cubic metres in 2017 and must be properly managed, otherwise multiple issues such as food safety will arise. Just as President Xi Jinping said, "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets". The issue with water is the combination of green development and the Greater Bay Area's high-quality development.

Hou stressed that water is a significant resource and sewage treatment should not be seen as simple treatment of black and odorous water, but rather as a way to convert sewage into resources. In his view, Hong Kong has a strong edge in this regard. Besides the need for technology, top-level design and green finance, water environment governance needs significant funding. Hong Kong can leverage its financial strength and combine with water environment and green development.

Liu Tao: Greater Bay Area has increasing demand for legal arbitration and dispute resolution

Liu Tao, Vice President of Guangdong Lawyers Association, shared his views on the prospects for legal arbitration and dispute resolution in the Greater Bay Area. He believes that the Greater Bay Area's development is complementary to the B&R, with demand for legal services geared towards the world. He expected relevant services to show exponential growth. More importantly, the Greater Bay Area's development has also prompted upgrade of legal service cooperation from the level of case basis to that of rules and mechanisms. For example, in the future when the rules are aligned and the mechanisms are sound, the demand for legal services will similarly increase significantly.

Liu suggested that the Hong Kong legal profession should be more open to cooperation in legal services in the Greater Bay Area. In the future, they could explore the possibility of letting lawyers from Hong Kong and Macao to apply for a special license to practice in the Mainland after undergoing an assessment, with a view to achieving a true two-way approach. He added that the legal and arbitral institutions in Hong Kong and Macao should employ more Mainland

professionals such as lawyers and accountants as arbitrators so that they can become promoters for these institutions, which will help the arbitral institutions in Hong Kong and Macao attract more dispute resolution cases.

Doranda Doo: Greater Bay Area integration helps attract talents

This year marks the third time that the term “artificial intelligence” has been included in the *Government Work Report*. **Doranda Doo, Senior Vice President of iFLYTEK Co Ltd**, believes that with the accumulation of big data and the emergence of industry experts, better applications have been created. She expected that this year will see the beginning of large-scale, high-tech applications, especially in artificial intelligence. In her view, the era of artificial intelligence will become an engine for supply-side innovation, providing various support for the future development of the industry.

As an example, Doo said that an intelligent court system can automatically record court proceedings, which will save clerical time. In addition, some robots were ranked among the best in a national medical written test and could be helpful to doctors in the future. She added that the Greater Bay Area plan is precisely an excellent demonstration point for “AI + applications”. At present, the key to I&T development is talents. It includes different aspects such as the core sources, technological breakthroughs, development and applications, which require talents to make progress. The

integration of the Greater Bay Area has become a platform for attracting talents.

Eva Lou: MICE industry can produce synergies in Greater Bay Area

Eva Lou, Director and General Manager of Prime Marketing & Promotional Services Co Ltd, said that the Macao SAR Government is committed to promoting the construction of “one centre, two platforms and one base” to achieve moderate diversification of Macao’s economy. She believes that in this process, Macao can play a connector role, especially in linking the strengths of the Mainland with those of Portuguese-speaking countries and ASEAN countries and build an external interaction platform for the Greater Bay Area.

As Macao has the advantage of a long history and culture, Lou believes that it can join hands with the Greater Bay Area for external cultural exchanges and cooperation. She also believes that Macao’s meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions (MICE) industry can build on the past to further strengthen cooperation with the Greater Bay Area’s city cluster and create synergies, including facilitating concurrent holding of both exhibition and summit. As rising land prices in many developed cities in the Greater Bay Area are hampering the development of the MICE industry, she suggested setting up support bases in other cities in the area for pre-MICE preparation; Hengqin and Zhuhai are ideal choices. 🌀



程永華（左三）、林鄭月娥（中）、馬興瑞（左四）、陳海帆（右四）、關芳弘（右三）及蔡冠深（左一）。
Cheng Yonghua (third from left), Carrie Lam (middle), Ma Xingrui (fourth from left), Chan Hoi-fan (fourth from right), Yoshihiro Seki (third from right) and Jonathan Choi (first from left).

粵港澳聯袂在日本推廣灣區機遇 Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao Join Hands to Promote Greater Bay Area's Opportunities in Japan

中日經貿合作由來已久，為進一步向日本企業推廣粵港澳大灣區的機遇，在本會會長蔡冠深的倡議下，廣東省政府、香港特區政府及澳門特區政府於4月9日在東京聯合舉辦“粵港澳大灣區推介會”，本會擔任推介會支持機構之一，並組織代表團赴東京出席。

China and Japan have been in economic and trade cooperation for a long time. Under the advocacy of **the Chamber's Chairman Jonathan Choi** to further promote the Greater Bay Area's opportunities to Japanese businesses, the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao jointly held the “Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” in Tokyo on 9 April. CGCC, as one of the supporting organizations, sent a delegation to attend the Symposium.

是次推介會為中央政府公佈《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》後，首個由粵港澳三地政府合辦的海外推廣宣傳活動。中國駐日本特命全權大使程永華、香港特區行政長官林鄭月娥、廣東省省長馬興瑞、澳門特區行政法務司司長陳海帆和日本經濟產業省副大臣關芳弘擔任推介會的主禮嘉賓。

程永華：藉灣區擴大 中日經貿交流

程永華表示，中日關係多年來“你中有我，我中有你”，相互利益密切聯繫，粵港澳大灣區建設已升級為國

家級戰略，蘊含龐大商機，期望雙方能抓緊大灣區建設的機遇，增進戰略互信，推動經濟合作升級，擴大人文交流。

林鄭月娥：港優勢推動灣區協同發展

林鄭月娥指出，粵港澳大灣區發展具備前所未有的條件，香港在大灣區建設中可發揮積極作用，特別是憑藉香港高度開放和國際化的優勢、便利的營商環境及優質的專業服務，與大灣區城市群廣闊市場、產業體系和科技實力等優勢結合，有助推動大灣區協同發展，並進一步提升香港國際金融、航運、貿易中心和國際航空樞紐的地位。

馬興瑞：加強四個方面的合作互動

馬興瑞認為，廣東是中國對外開放程度最高的省份，粵港澳大灣區建設不僅對粵港澳來說是重大發展機遇，對日本企業而言也帶來更多、更大的商機，雙方可於先進製造業、科技創新、交通規劃領域、社會民生等四個方面加強合作交流，爭取地區經濟獲得更大騰飛。

陳海帆：澳門打造多元文化交流平台

陳海帆指出，在粵港澳大灣區建設下，澳門的發展定位是世界旅遊休閒中心，並擔當中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台、多元文化共存的交流合作基地，期望未來與日本在科技、中醫藥、旅遊和教育文化方面開拓更廣闊的合作空間。

關芳弘：加深日企業對灣區了解

關芳弘認為，粵港澳大灣區對來自日本的产品、服務接納程度較高，大灣區亦是日本重要的投資地，現時有逾1,000間日本企業與大灣區內企業在不同領域建立合作關係。他期望透過是次推介會，讓更多日本企業加深對大灣區政策、營商環境的了解，以便及時把握大灣區建設的商機。

蔡冠深：對標世界一流灣區

粵港澳大灣區建設作為國家的重大發展策略，蔡冠深認為必須對標世界一流灣區。東京灣區的經濟排名位列世界首位，無論在人工智能、機械人、

環保、健康產業等都處於領導地位，期望雙方透過大灣區促成更多合作和發展，以至攜手走向東盟及其他國家，為中日經貿合作開闢新天地。

推介會當日並安排三場論壇，粵港澳三地及日本的工商界精英分別就“粵港澳大灣區發展機遇”、“創新科技”和“智慧健康”進行互動討論，共同探討大灣區帶來的種種機遇，與會者反應熱烈。

蔡冠深為是次推介會的倡議者和發起人，他特別感謝粵港澳政府全力支持並共同主辦，使推介會更高規格、更具影響力。推介會吸引逾1,200位粵港澳及日本的政商界人士出席，蔡冠深對此深感鼓舞，並形容是次在日本推介大灣區的成果非常理想。

The Symposium was the first overseas promotional campaign jointly held by the three governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao after the release of the *Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area* (GBA). **Cheng Yonghua, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PRC in Japan; Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR; Ma Xingrui, Governor of Guangdong Province; Chan Hoi-fan, Secretary for Administration and Justice of the Macao SAR Government and Yoshihiro Seki, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan** were the guests of honour.



Cheng Yonghua: Expanding China-Japan economic and trade ties via the Greater Bay Area

Cheng said that closely linked to each other's interests, Sino-Japanese relations have been highly interdependent of each other for many years. As the Greater Bay Area's development has been upgraded to a national initiative, he hopes that both countries can capture the huge businesses opportunities arising from it to enhance strategic mutual trust, upgrade economic cooperation and expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Carrie Lam: Hong Kong's strengths can drive co-development in the Greater Bay Area

Lam pointed out that Hong Kong's strengths of high degree of openness and internationalization, open and convenient business environment and high-quality professional services can be combined with the Greater Bay Area city cluster's broad market, industrial system and technological strengths to drive co-development in the Greater Bay Area, and further boost Hong Kong's status as an international finance, shipping and trade centre as well as an international aviation hub.

Ma Xingrui: Strengthening collaborative interaction in four areas

In Ma's view, Guangdong is the most open province in China and the Greater Bay Area's development is not only a major

development opportunity for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, but also brings more business opportunities for Japanese businesses. To achieve a greater economic growth in the region, the two sides can step up collaborative interaction in four areas, i.e. advanced manufacturing, scientific and technological innovation, transportation planning and social livelihood.

Chan Hoi-fan: Macao to develop a multicultural exchange platform

Chan said that in the Greater Bay Area's development, Macao is positioned as a global tourism and leisure centre, and serves as a service platform for business and trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries and a base for exchange and cooperation where diverse cultures coexist. He looks forward to opening up broader space for cooperation with Japan in the fields of science and technology, Chinese medicine, tourism, education and culture in the future.

Yoshihiro Seki: Deepening Japanese businesses' understanding of the Greater Bay Area


Seki believes that the Greater Bay Area not only has a high degree of acceptance of Japanese products and services, but also is an important investment destination for Japan. At present, over 1,000 Japanese companies have established partnerships with businesses in the Greater Bay Area in various fields. He hopes that the Symposium will enable more Japanese businesses to deepen their understanding of the Greater Bay Area's policies and

business environment to capture the business opportunities arising from its development in a timely manner.

Jonathan Choi: Benchmarking against world-class bay areas

Choi believes that as the country's key development initiative, the Greater Bay Area's development must be benchmarked against the world-class bay areas. The Tokyo Bay Area ranks top in the world in economic ranking in the areas of artificial intelligence, robotics, environmental protection and health industries. Through the Greater Bay Area, he hopes that both sides will have more cooperation and development as well as join hands to gear towards ASEAN and other countries to open up new horizons for China-Japan economic and trade cooperation.

The Symposium featured three forums where the business elites of Japan, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao responded with enthusiasm and vigour about the "Opportunities of the Greater Bay Area", "Innovation and Technology" and "Smart Health" and jointly explored the various opportunities presented by the Greater Bay Area.

As the advocator and initiator of the Symposium, Choi is especially grateful to the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao for fully supporting and co-hosting the Symposium to give it a higher profile and make it more influential. Choi is very encouraged that the Symposium attracted over 1,200 participants from the political and business circles of Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and Japan. He said that the Symposium, which was held in Japan, has achieved very good results. 



與在日中企協簽署合作備忘錄 Signing memorandum of cooperation with China Enterprises Association in Japan

在東京期間，本會與在日中國企業協會於4月8日在東京簽署戰略合作備忘錄。香港特區行政長官林鄭月娥，中國駐日本特命全權大使程永華、公使宋耀明等出席見證，對兩大商會攜手合作表示熱烈祝賀。

簽署儀式在中國駐日本大使館舉行，蔡冠深與在日中企協會會長王家馴代表兩商會簽署戰略合作備忘錄。蔡冠深表示，此舉充分體現兩個商會對推動中日友好及經貿發展的決心，並有助結合各自的優勢和資源，為中日企業搭建商貿交流平台，攜手把握粵港澳大灣區和“一帶一路”建設的龐大商機。

While in Tokyo, the Chamber and the China Enterprises Association in Japan signed a memorandum of strategic cooperation on 8 April. Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR; Cheng Yonghua, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the PRC in Japan and **Song Yaoming, Minister for economic and Commercial Affairs of the Embassy of the PRC in Japan** were present to



witness the signing ceremony and warmly congratulated the two chambers of commerce on their partnership.

The signing ceremony was held at the Chinese Embassy in Japan, with Choi and **Wang Jiaxun, President of the China Enterprises Association in Japan** signing the memorandum on behalf of their respective chamber of commerce. Choi said that this move fully reflects the determination of the two chambers to promote Sino-Japanese friendship and economic and trade development by building a platform for business and trade interactions between Chinese and Japanese businesses to jointly capture the huge business opportunities arising from the Greater Bay Area and B&R.

舉辦晚餐會與日本企業增進聯繫

Hosting networking reception to enhance ties with Japanese businesses



福田康夫 (左四)、宋耀明 (右五)。
Yasuo Fukuda (fourth from left) and Song Yaoming (fifth from right).

推介會當晚，本會與粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟合辦“粵港澳大灣區東京交流晚餐會”，前日本首相福田康夫及宋耀明分別致辭。逾200位來自內地、香港、澳門及日本的嘉賓

聚首一堂，就共同參與粵港澳大灣區建設及進一步深化中日經貿合作共同交流。

In the evening of the Symposium, the Chamber and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union jointly hosted a networking reception, where, **Yasuo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan** and Song Yaoming respectively delivered their speeches. Over 200 guests from Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macao and Japan attended the reception and

shared their views on jointly participating in the Greater Bay Area's development and further deepening Sino-Japanese economic and trade cooperation.



灣區新動向 港人新機遇

New Opportunities for Hong Kong in the Latest Development of the Greater Bay Area

粵港澳大灣區是香港的腹地，香港各界應該思考如何利用周邊的關係，既鞏固香港的位置，同時對國家有所貢獻。

With the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area as Hong Kong's hinterland, local sectors should consider how to ride on the relationships with surrounding cities to cement Hong Kong's position and contribute to the country.

長遠規劃 着重溝通

粵 港澳大灣區建設為香港社會各界帶來前所未有的發展機遇。《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》的諸多政策措施均與香港未來發展息息相關。政制及內地事務局局長聶德權指出，融入大灣區建設長遠而言有助促進香港經濟多元發展，進一步提升香港競爭力及改善港人生活質量。

眾所周知，大灣區是香港未來發展的重中之重。聶德權透露，有關大灣區的規劃遍及所有決策局。至於規劃如何落實，則是長遠的過程。他亦提到，所有關於大灣區的資料均可在專題網站中查閱。在社交網絡方面，局方亦已在 facebook 開設“拾壹城話”，又在微信開設公眾號，以期透過較親民的方式與大眾溝通。

超越過往粵港合作層面

聶德權表示，大灣區建設是國家層面的重大發展策略，也是港澳“一國兩制”的實踐，對推進新時代改革開放具有重大意義。他提及《綱要》清晰規劃香港、澳門與珠三角九個城市的分工及定位，亦肯定香港作為區內高度開放和國際化的城市，享有“一國兩制”的獨特優勢，充分凸顯本港在金融商貿、航運物流、專業服務、創新科技、法律仲裁等範疇的重要角色。

坊間有指大灣區規劃僅屬舊酒新瓶，並無新意。聶德權解釋，此刻大灣區的發展對香港未來有重要影響，並有清晰的《綱要》條文。他又指，國家主席習近平早前在會見港澳代表時發表講話，提到“四點希望”與“六個作用”，反映國家對大灣區發展非常重視，已非舊時“粵港合作”或“珠三角合作”所能比擬。

優良基建助創科發展

聶德權強調，《綱要》有利區內創新科技建設和合作，促進大灣區成為具全球影響力的國際科技創新中心，構建“廣深港澳科技創新走廊”。隨着去年

本港多項大型基建的落成及啟用，大灣區為港人提供多一個學業、就業或創業的選擇。

他透露，蓮塘/香園圍口岸料於今年內落成啟用，屆時港深兩地交流更加頻繁，港人由該新口岸到內地其他城市的時間亦會大大縮短。他以香港科技大學為例，該校將於廣州南沙慶盛開設分校。校舍鄰近高鐵站，在香港乘搭高鐵到校園，若不停站只需25分鐘車程。由此可見，有賴基建高效配合，將進一步打破大灣區的地域藩籬。

盼工商界青年為港獻計

所謂“綠水青山就是金山銀山”，大灣區其中一個目標是建成一個“宜居、宜業、宜遊優質生活圈”。聶德權指，政府在大灣區建設中也有制訂一系列環保政策，減緩環境污染，支持環保技術和綠色建築，節能減廢，加強環保教育，以締造可持續發展的未來。

總括而言，聶德權認為香港的國際經驗堪成借鏡，一眾大灣區城市其實是與香港一起走向“國際化”。因此，若有人擔憂大灣區發展是將香港“中國化”，則屬過慮。他勉勵本港青年，除了各自在不同專業領域繼續發揮所長外，亦可多留意國家政策及了解內地發展動向，同時歡迎社會各界提出具體的建議方案，攜手推動大灣區發展。

Communication is the key in the long-term plan

The many policies and measures laid out in the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* are inseparable from the future of Hong Kong. According to **Patrick Nip, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs**, Hong Kong can benefit from enhanced economic diversification in the long term by being part of the construction of the Greater Bay Area. This could further lift the

Hong Kong's competitiveness and improve the quality of living for its residents.

Nip revealed that the planning of the Greater Bay Area involves all policy bureau and its implementation is a long-term process. He also mentioned that all the information related to the Greater Bay Area can be accessed from its topical website. The authorities have also made use of the social media and set up an official page on facebook and an official WeChat account, so that communication with the public can be conducted in a more friendly, relatable way.

Exceeding previous cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong

Nip commented that the Plan clearly defined the division of labor and position for Hong Kong, Macao and the nine cities in the Pearl River Delta area. It also acknowledged Hong Kong's position as a highly open cosmopolitan that enjoys the unique advantage of “one country, two systems”, underscoring Hong Kong's important role in the scopes of finance, trade, shipping, logistics, professional services, innovative technology, law and arbitration, etc.

The planning of the Greater Bay Area is sometimes considered old wine in a new bottle with a lack of new ideas. Nip explained that the current development of the Greater Bay Area will be profoundly influential on Hong Kong's future, with terms clearly laid-out in the Outline Plan. He also pointed out that at a meeting with Hong

聶德權
Patrick Nip



Kong and Macao delegates, President Xi Jinping spoke of “four hopes” and “six functions”, which reflected the very high importance that China attaches to the development of the Greater Bay Area. “Guangdong and Hong Kong cooperation” or “PRD cooperation” of the past can hardly compare to the current status of the Greater Bay Area.

Excellent infrastructures conducive to development of creative technologies

Nip stressed that the Plan is favorable for the construction and cooperation of innovative technologies in the region, which would propel the Greater Bay Area to become an international technological innovation hub with a global impact. The Plan is also critical for constructing the “Guangdong-Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Macao Technological Innovation Corridor”. With the commissioning of a number of mega infrastructures in Hong Kong last year, the Greater Bay Area now offers Hong Kong


people another choice for studying, working or starting a business.

He mentioned that with the expected commissioning of the boundary control point (BCP) at Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai taking place within this year, the travelling time from the new BCP to other Mainland cities will be significantly shortened. Nip quoted the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology as an example. The university will set up a new campus at Qingsheng, Nansha of Guangzhou. As the campus is close to a highspeed rail station, it only takes 25 minutes on a direct ride to reach the campus from Hong Kong. Such highly-effective infrastructures can further take down geographical barriers within the Greater Bay Area.

Strategizing for Hong Kong

Some people believe that coastal green cities form the basis for prosperity, which echoes with one of the objectives of the Greater Bay Area, i.e. to build a premium

living circle that is suitable for living, working and travelling. Nip pointed out that the Government has established a series of environmental policies for the construction of the Greater Bay Area, which would be applied on mitigating environmental pollution, supporting green technology and green buildings, reducing energy consumption and wastes, as well as strengthening environmental education to create a sustainable future.

To summarize, Nip thought that as cities in the Greater Bay Area are in fact going global with Hong Kong, one should not worry too much that its development would make Hong Kong more localized and less international. He encouraged young people in Hong Kong to excel beyond their own professional scopes by paying more attention to the country's policies and to learn more about the latest development of the Mainland. Different sectors are also welcome to make concrete proposals and join hands to promote the development of the Greater Bay Area. 



共建“一帶一路”美好未來

Belt and Road Cooperation for a Brighter Shared Future

第二屆“一帶一路”國際合作高峰論壇月前在北京盛大召開。論壇期間，透過領導人圓桌峰會、高級別會議、分論壇及企業家大會等，各國領導、工商翹楚及專家學者，共同推動“一帶一路”沿着高質量發展方向不斷前進。

The Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation was held in Beijing a month ago. The Forum featured a leaders' roundtable, high-level meetings, sub-forums and entrepreneurs' conference for state leaders, industry leaders, experts and scholars from all over the world to propel the “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R) to continuously progress along the direction of high-quality development.

是屆論壇主題是“共建‘一帶一路’，開創美好未來”，匯聚包括中國在內共38個國家的元首及國際組織的領導人出席，逾6,000位海內外嘉賓與會。論壇期間，國家主席習近平於開幕式發表主旨演講，並主持領導人圓桌峰會，與各方共建“一帶一路”深入交換意見，當中的共識和成果亦體現於領導人圓桌峰會一致通過的聯合公報。

在今年論壇的企業家大會上，本會會長蔡冠深代表香港發表演講，探討香港在“一帶一路”建設的角色和作



用。他指出，香港在“一國兩制”下日漸融入國家發展大局，按照國家所需，發揮香港所長。隨着粵港澳大灣區建設和“一帶一路”倡議，香港早已不僅擔當“超級連絡人”，同時是積極、進取的“參與者和建設者”。

自國家主席習近平提出“一帶一路”倡議以來，蔡冠深認為互利多贏的理念得到越來越多的理解和認同，互聯互通網絡逐步成型，沿線地區的基建專案和經貿也獲得長足發展。當前環球經濟充滿不確定性，國家領導人維護多邊主義和自由貿易體制，並積極推動“一帶一路”建設，有助工商界在動盪形勢，更好地把握和拓展海內外市場。

蔡冠深談及香港優勢時稱，香港在金融和專業服務方面的優勢，能為“一帶一路”沿線國家的大型基建提供資金和專業服務。香港是亞洲排名第一、全球第三的國際金融中心，也是全球最大的離岸人民幣市場，在發債融資、上市集資、財務管理等方面具有豐富經驗和能力。同時，香港擁有

完善的法律制度、簡單稅制、資金和資訊自由流動，加上法律、仲裁、會計、工程管理等專業人才，不僅是外資進入內地的主要跳板，也為內地企業“走出去”提供全面支援。香港在大型交通基建領域的營運和管理經驗，也可以跟“一帶一路”市場分享，對接中歐班列、南向通道等主要貿易網路。

與此同時，香港企業家透過商會等平台，在各種國際場合和區域合作方面亦發揮積極作用。蔡冠深表示，作為中總會長和粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟創會主席，他倡議並協助粵港澳三地政府，剛於4月9日在東京舉辦粵港澳大灣區推介會，1,200名中日政商界高層與會，成果豐碩；中總並先後在埃及、法國、印尼、越南等地舉辦“一帶一路”和粵港澳大灣區工商論壇，也在香港成功舉辦“中總世界華商高峰論壇”，邀請內地和香港政府官員、世界各地華商和專業精英，共同探索“一帶一路”和粵港澳大灣區的發展機遇。

隨着中國與世界經貿合作的不斷深化，蔡冠深相信，香港企業家及工商團體所能發揮的功能正在迅速增強，為國家及區域內的合作，以至為企業和個人的發展，開拓全新機遇。他強調，民心相通是世界和平與發展最重要的基石，企業家就此可發揮重要作用，這也是企業家回饋社會、促進區域和平合作，造福人類的廣闊天地。

連續兩年參加論壇的蔡冠深指出，今屆的規模、規格較上屆高，國家給予香港的名額亦較上屆多，在開幕式、分論壇更針對香港作出特別安排，“這次論壇上，中央給予香港代表很多展示的機會，讓香港的優勢得以向世界各地來賓充分展現，也是國家對香港的特別關愛。”

With the theme of “Belt and Road Cooperation: Shaping a Brighter Shared Future”, this year’s Forum brought together leaders from 38 countries, including heads of state and international organizations, with over 6,000

guests from home and abroad. During the Forum, President Xi Jinping presided over the Leaders' Roundtable, the consensus and results of which are shown in the unanimously adopted joint communiqué.

At the Entrepreneur Conference of the Forum, **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman**, delivered a speech on behalf of Hong Kong on the role of Hong Kong in the B&R. He pointed out that Hong Kong is increasingly integrated into the country's development landscape under "One Country, Two Systems" principle. Along with the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) and the B&R, Hong Kong has already been serving not only as a super connector but also an active and progressive participant and builder.

In Choi's view, since its launch by President Xi Jinping, the B&R's concept of mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation has gained increasingly more understanding and recognition, and infrastructure projects and trade in the regions involved in the initiative have also achieved rapid development. Amid the current global economic uncertainties, the B&R will help the business community better grasp and tap into the domestic and international markets in a volatile situation.

Referring to Hong Kong's strengths, Choi said that Hong Kong can provide funding and professional services for large-scale infrastructure projects in the countries participating in the B&R. As Asia's top-ranked and the world's third-ranked

international financial centre as well as the world's largest offshore RMB market, Hong Kong has extensive experience and capabilities in debt financing, IPO financing and financial management. Meanwhile, Hong Kong has a sound legal system, a simple tax system, and free flow of funds and information. Coupled with its professionals such as those in law, arbitration, accounting and project management, it not only is the main springboard for foreign investments to enter the Mainland, but also provides comprehensive support for Mainland enterprises to go global. Hong Kong's can also share its experience in the operation and management of large-scale transport infrastructure with the B&R market, connecting with major trade networks such as the China-European trains and the trains on the southbound channel.

At the same time, Hong Kong entrepreneurs can play an increasingly active role in various international occasions and regional cooperation through platforms such as chambers of commerce. Choi said that as the Chairman of CGCC and the Founding Chairman of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union, he advocated and assisted the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to hold the "Symposium on the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" in Tokyo on 9 April, which attracted over 1,200 participants from the political and business circles of China and Japan and achieved much success. The Chamber also hosted several business forums on the B&R and the Greater Bay Area in Egypt,

France, Indonesia and Vietnam, as well as the "CGCC World Chinese Entrepreneurs Summit" in Hong Kong, to explore development opportunities arising from the two initiatives.

Along with the continuous deepening of China's economic and trade cooperation with the rest of the world, Choi believes that the functions of Hong Kong's entrepreneurs and business groups are rapidly strengthening, opening up new opportunities for cooperation within the country and the region, as well as for the development of businesses and individuals. He stressed that close people-to-people ties are the most important cornerstone of world peace and development. In this regard, entrepreneurs can play an important role and it also offers a great scope for entrepreneurs to give back to society and promote regional peaceful cooperation to benefit people.

Choi, who participated in the Forum for the second consecutive year, said that this year's Forum has a bigger scale and higher profile than that of last year. The country also gave Hong Kong more seats than the previous session and made special arrangements for Hong Kong at the opening ceremony and sub-forums, "At this year's Forum, the Central Government gave Hong Kong representatives a lot of opportunities to showcase Hong Kong's strengths to the guests from all over the world, which also demonstrates the country's special care and attention for Hong Kong." 



印度大選左右時局

Indian General Election has Influence on Current Political Situation

印度第17屆國會下院大選於4月至5月展開七個階段的投票，將決定人民院（下議院）新一屆議員，至少取得272席的政黨才可組閣推選總理，是次選舉被視為對印度總理莫迪的公投，莫迪未來能否連任，對印度的社會和經濟發展，以至印度與亞太區，特別是與中國的外交關係，均影響深遠。

India's general election is currently being held in seven phases from April to May 2019 to constitute the 17th Lok Sabha. It is widely considered a referendum on Indian Prime Minister Modi, whose success or failure in being re-elected would have far-reaching implications for India's social and economic development, as well as for India's diplomatic relations with the Asia-Pacific region, particularly with China.



沈旭暉 Simon Shen



馬穎德 Wenda Ma

沈旭暉：印度政局不礙中印經貿合作

莫迪執政四年多以來，宗教衝突與私刑濫用大幅增加。穆斯林、賤民與農民積累對莫迪的不滿情緒，加上今年1月，印度23個地方黨派在加爾各答宣佈結成“反莫迪聯盟”，莫迪的連任似乎正面對着各方挑戰，而印度國民大會黨（Indian National Congress，簡稱INC）現任主席拉胡爾·甘地，更被視為本屆選舉中莫迪的主要對手。

“莫迪經濟學”失效

事實上，印度總理莫迪的政績確實差強人意。香港中文大學香港亞太研究所國際事務研究中心聯席主席沈旭暉指出，成效不如宣傳般理想的“莫迪經濟學”，當中有兩項重點政策，甚至產生了不少反效果。“莫迪政府在2016年11月突然宣佈在一夜之間廢除500及1,000盧比面值的舊鈔，這措施一出，旋即觸發民眾爭相到銀行兌換新鈔，引發群眾混亂及衝突，而且新鈔發行不久，市面上已出現假新鈔。”直至今年3月，英國廣播公司的事實查證小組的調查報道發現，上述政策目標幾乎全部失敗或不足以證明廢鈔措施可帶來成效。

另一項自2017年7月生效的稅制改革，同樣成為擾民政策。沈旭暉指出，這項以國家商品服務稅統一取代地方多種稅項的改革，不但未為企業帶來便利，反而當中繁瑣的行政程序、經常延誤的退稅計劃，更招來更多企業不滿。

然而，政績欠佳似乎未能動搖莫迪的聲望。沈旭暉認為，經濟表現對於莫迪連任影響有限，因為莫迪是民粹型領袖，宣傳會比政績更具影響力，而根據他過往在印度的人氣，勝算始終看高一籌。

反對聯盟團結成疑

另一邊廂的“反莫迪聯盟”聲勢雖頗為浩大，但沈旭暉指出，聯盟是否足夠團結值得商榷，特別是在選戰期間各黨派利益出現矛盾，當中的協調將更為困難。“莫迪的主要對手拉胡爾·甘地未有出席聯盟的‘誓師大會’，而各反對黨也似乎不大願意過分宣傳這位領袖。”

事實上，拉胡爾·甘地出選由同屬聯盟的“印度共產黨（馬克思主義）”（印馬共）執政的喀拉拉邦瓦亞納德縣，就惹起印馬共不滿。“隸屬印馬共的喀拉拉邦首長直指，新自由主義政策並非在印度人民黨（Bharatiya Janata Party，簡稱BJP）、而是在INC早年主政時引入印度，又重提INC政府於2011年嘗試落實一份生態顧問報告、企圖驅逐居於偏遠叢林地區的農民。”INC作為中間偏左政黨，雖有本錢自我包裝成勞工階級、貧困階層的代表，沈旭暉卻指出，INC似乎未能充分發揮這項優勢。

印中具共同經濟利益考慮

莫迪連任，或拉胡爾·甘地上任，又會為國際政治格局帶來甚麼影響？沈旭暉指出，從莫迪任內的政績可見，他對內是奉行國族主義，對外則採用多邊主義。近年，莫迪與美國、日本、澳洲聯手推動“印太戰略”，被視為抗衡中國倡議的“一帶一路”，但印度並不願意參與“印太”的戰略、軍事部分，這也是保留迴旋空間。印度一直沒有正式加入“一帶一路”，除了站隊美國外，更大考慮還是守住主權底線，確保對印度右翼國族主義者有所交代。

其實在“一帶一路”之外，印、中兩國就其他貿易合作並沒有太大分歧，沈旭暉指出，兩國有不少共同或相近的經濟利益考慮，亦早在“金磚五國”、亞投行（AIIB）等平台緊密合作。“印度向中國出口農產品，或許是解決農產品供過於求，從而疏導農民不滿的方法：去年6月，印中簽署協

議，容許印度非巴斯馬蒂大米出口至中國；去年11月，印度商務部也確認印中簽署了首份原糖貿易合約。中印雙邊經濟關係的緊密，其實遠超雙方民族主義者的想像。”

民粹成印度外交定調

至於拉胡爾·甘地的外交取向，沈旭暉認為不外乎打擊恐怖主義，為區內穩定作出貢獻，但拉胡爾·甘地與中國的關係，近月卻在印度輿論引起不少爭議。“拉胡爾·甘地今年初自爆外訪西藏時，曾與多名中國官員會面，談及創造就業問題；他在2017年洞朗對峙期間，更被 BJP 抨擊秘密與中國駐印度外交官員會面，凡此種種都惹來 BJP 狙擊。”

沈旭暉表示，拉胡爾·甘地立場是否親華尚待觀察，但 BJP 藉此發動攻擊、將拉胡爾·甘地標籤為“中國宣傳者”，足見印中議題在印度相當敏感。事實上，拉胡爾·甘地即使當選，也不可能改變 INC 的傳統外交立場，而莫迪近年的民粹作風，加上印度國內媒體的民族主義傾向，早已為印度外交定調。

沈旭暉預料，若莫迪連任，他極可能繼續國族主義外交路線，經濟增長總體數字應能持續，即使利益分佈不均，也能以外交手段轉移經濟問題。然而，即使拉胡爾·甘地當選，相信他亦難以偏離國族主義路線，目前拉胡爾·甘地正承諾大規模福利主義爭取選票，卻不為商界所喜，沈旭暉相信莫迪連任機會較高。

在國際格局方面，沈旭暉認為印度會進一步利用“一帶一路”和“印太戰略”，因兩者皆需要印度關鍵位置的地緣角力，進一步拓展自身區域的影響力，對斯里蘭卡、馬爾代夫等鄰國的掌控或會加強，而這無可避免會和中國構成衝突。“然而中國要回應美國貿易戰，會盡力和其他大國打好經濟關係，預期無論誰人上台，民族情緒都會停留在表層，中印經濟合作則相對順暢。”

Simon Shen: India's Political Situation does not Hinder China-India Economic and Trade Cooperation

Religious conflicts and lynching have increased dramatically since Modi took office more than four years ago. The growing discontent among Muslims, Dalits and peasants against Modi, coupled with the announcement of the “anti-Modi alliance” in Kolkata by 23 local parties in India this January, suggest that Modi's re-election seems to be facing the challenges of all parties. In addition, Rahul Gandhi, the current chairman of the Indian National Congress (INC), is seen as Modi's main opponent in this election.

Modinomics is a failure

Indian Prime Minister Modi's political track record has indeed been disappointing. **Simon Shen, Co-Director International Affairs**



Research Centre of the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, pointed out that two key policies of Modinomics, which has not worked as well as publicized, even backfired. “In November 2016, the Modi administration suddenly announced the abolition of old banknotes with a face value of 500 and 1,000 rupees overnight, immediately triggering a rush by the public to the banks to exchange for new banknotes, thus causing mass chaos and clashes. Furthermore, fake banknotes appeared on the market shortly after the new banknotes were issued.”

The tax reform that came into effect in July 2017 was another policy that caused disruption to the public. Shen noted that this reform of replacing multiple local taxes with a unified national Goods and Services Tax (GST) not only did not bring convenience to businesses, but also caused frustration among businesses due to cumbersome administrative procedures and frequently delayed tax refund schemes.

Nevertheless, in Shen's view, economic performance has a limited impact on Modi's re-election. Because Modi is a populist leader, publicity has more influence than political record, and based on his past popularity in India, his odds of success are always high.



Unity of anti-Modi alliance is questionable

Shen said that it is debatable whether the anti-Modi alliance is adequately united, particularly coordination among them will be difficult when they are faced with conflicts of interests during the election battle. “Modi’s main rival, Gandhi of the INC, did not attend the alliance’s pep rally, while the opposition parties appeared reluctant to over-hype him as the leader.”

In fact, Gandhi’s candidature in the Wayanad Lok Sabha constituency in northeast Kerala, which is governed by the Communist Party of India (Marxist) (abbreviated CPI(M)) of the same coalition, has caused unhappiness among the CPI(M). “The head of Kerala, a member of the CPI(M), pointed out that neoliberal policies were not introduced to India by the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), but by the INC when it was previously in power. He also mentioned that the INC government had attempted to implement an ecological consultant’s report in 2011 to evict farmers living in remote jungle areas. “Although INC, as a centre-left party, is able to package itself as a representative of the working class and the poor, Shen pointed out that it does not seem to fully exploit this advantage.

India and China have common economic interests

How will Modi’s re-election or Gandhi’s assumption of office impact the international political landscape? Shen said that as evidenced

by Modi’s political record during his tenure, he pursued nationalism internally and multilateralism externally. In recent years, Modi has joined forces with the US, Japan and Australia to promote the Indo-Pacific Strategy (IPS), which is seen as a countermeasure to China’s “Belt and Road Initiative” (B&R). However, India is unwilling to participate in the IPS’s strategic and military components, which also leaves some room for manoeuvring. India has not joined the B&R. Besides giving support to the US, it has taken a greater interest in upholding its sovereignty in order to live up to its commitment to India’s right-wing nationalists.

In fact, excepting the B&R, India and China do not have much disagreement on other trade cooperation. Shen said that the two countries share many common or similar economic interests, and have worked closely on platforms such as the BRICS and AIIB. “India’s export of agricultural products to China may be a solution to the oversupply of agricultural products, thus alleviating its farmers’ discontent: Last June, India and China signed an agreement to allow India to export non-basmati rice to China and last November, the Indian Ministry of Commerce confirmed that the two countries signed their first raw sugar trade contract. The strength of bilateral economic relations between China and India actually far exceeds the imagination of nationalists on both sides.”

Populism setting the tone for Indian diplomacy

As for Gandhi’s diplomatic orientation, Shen believed that it is nothing but a fight against terrorism to contribute to regional stability. However, his relationship with China had caused much controversy in Indian public opinion in recent months. “Earlier this year, Gandhi revealed that he met with several Chinese officials during his visit to Tibet and in 2017, during the Donglang confrontation, he was slammed by the BJP for meeting with Chinese diplomats stationed in India, all of which were the targets of the BJP’s attacks.”

Shen said that it remains to be seen whether Gandhi’s stance is pro-China, but the BJP used this to attack and labelled Gandhi as China’s propagandist, which shows that India-China issues are very sensitive in India. In fact, even if Gandhi is elected, it is still impossible to change the INC’s traditional diplomatic stance of the past, while Modi’s populist style in recent years and the nationalist tendencies of India’s domestic media have long set the tone for India’s diplomacy.

Shen predicts that if Modi is re-elected, he will most likely continue his nationalist diplomacy, and overall economic growth figures should be sustainable. Even if the benefits are unevenly distributed, economic problems can be shifted by diplomatic means. On the other hand, if Gandhi is elected, it would be difficult for him to deviate from the nationalist route. At present, Gandhi is committing to large-scale welfarism to win votes, which does not please the business community. Shen believes that Modi’s chances of re-election are high.

With regard to the international landscape, Shen believes that India will make further use of the B&R and the IPS, because both will require India as a key location to compete with each other, to further expand its influence in the region and may strengthen control over its neighbours such as Sri Lanka and Maldives, which will inevitably conflict with China. “However, China will do its best to establish economic relations with other major countries in response to the US trade war. Regardless of who comes to power, nationalistic sentiments will likely remain at the surface, but economic cooperation will be relatively smooth.”



馬穎德：延續現有政策 落實 Made in India

大力推動“Made in India”（“印度製造”）的現任總理莫迪執政四年來，開展如“廢鈔令”及稅制改革等翻天覆地的變革，惹來不少反響。早前赴印度考察的香港貿易發展局亞洲及新興市場助理首席經濟師馬穎德指出，她所接觸的當地商界普遍預期莫迪可以連任，並延續具成效的經濟政策，助印度成為亞洲區內一大製造中心，全面提升競爭力。

印度人口超過 13 億，馬穎德表示，自莫迪上任後，銳意推動印度的工業發展，特別着眼於電器及電子產品範疇，冀逐步將經濟重心由農村轉移至工廠，使國內中產階級數目持續上升，為經濟前景注入新動力。如果莫迪連任並延續具成效的經濟政策，預期印度未來一段時間將可繼續吸引外資，仿照亞洲四小龍以至中國過去的發展模式，享受“人口紅利”帶來的經濟成果。

稅務優惠 鼓勵外資

“莫迪在這四年間推行不少改革，部分惹來抨擊，也有較正面的迴響。當中以稅務項目最受關注，如近年一方面將製成品的進口關稅提高；另一方面則為半製成品提供稅務優惠，旨在鼓勵更多國際企業在印度設廠，將部分工序乃至整個製造過程遷到當地進行，令‘Made in India’的目標得

以穩步落實。”馬穎德續指出，莫迪更大刀闊斧革新稅制，在 2017 年推出統一的商品及服務稅，力求整合全國雜亂的稅制，以進一步提升海外投資者的信心。

作為一個由 29 個邦及 7 個聯邦屬地組成的聯邦立憲共和國，以往印度由中央以至各邦均設有繁雜不一的稅收，對商貿往來構成極大不便，海外投資者尤其感到混亂和無所適從，影響他們的投資意欲。馬穎德指莫迪正期望透過商品及服務稅，將多達十多項聯邦和地方稅收由單一稅制取代。

實施稅改 漸見成效

“這項大規模的稅制改革曾一度引起混亂，也有反對聲音指改革後仍有不同稅率是過於複雜。”但馬穎德指出，有關稅改實施至今已漸見正面效應，除政府稅收有所增加外，更顯著的效果是各地政府取消了所有收取地方關稅與消費稅的關卡，大大減省商家的行政成本，對整體企業的營運效率帶來甚大幫助。

印度過往以農業為主要經濟命脈，常受氣候因素影響，馬穎德直言，莫迪藉開展“Made in India”的政策，大舉推動工業發展，希望扭轉農業總是“聽天由命”的局面，令經濟更見多元化。“我們接觸的當地商界人士對選舉的意見大致相同，均贊同若莫迪連任，保持上述政策，可達致一定延續性，對印度整個經濟發展會較為正面。”

印度製造 香港受惠

提到印度與香港的貿易往來方面，馬穎德引述，多年來兩地建立了緊密的貿易關係。在2018年，印度是香港第七大貿易夥伴，也是第三大出口市場，雙方錄得近290億美元的貿易額；而香港至印度的出口總額亦接近172億美元，主要出口產品為電訊設備及零件以及未加工的鑽石等。“隨着‘在印度製造’持續推展，當地對相關原材料、半製成品及機器的需求料會繼續上升，相信印度與亞洲其他國家的經貿往來將更頻繁，香港作為亞洲的貿易及分銷中心的角色將越見明顯。另一方面，香港去年已跟印度簽署全面性避免雙重課稅協定，對促進兩地投資有積極作用。”

Wenda Ma: Continuation of Existing Policies for Made in India

Since taking office four years ago, Narendra Modi, India's incumbent prime minister and the driving force behind the "Made in India" initiative, has introduced several revolutionary changes, such as banknote demonetization and tax reform, which aroused widespread repercussions. **Wenda Ma, Assistant Principal Economist (Asian and Emerging Markets) of the HKTDC**, who visited India earlier, noted that the local business community she met generally expected Modi will be re-elected and continue his effective economic policies to help India improve its overall competitiveness and become a major Asian manufacturing hub.

India has a population of over 1.3 billion. Ma said that Modi had been actively promoting India's industrial development since taking office, with special attention on electrical appliances and electronic products. He wants to gradually shift the economic focus from rural areas to factories to continuously expand the country's middle class. If Modi is re-elected and continue his effective economic policies, India is expected to retain its attraction for foreign investment and enjoy the economic fruits brought about by demographic dividend.

Tax incentives to encourage foreign investments

"Modi has introduced several reforms over the past four years, with some provoking criticism while others receiving positive responses. Of these, tax reform has received the most attention. For example, he raised the import custom duties on finished goods and put in place tax incentives for semi-finished goods in recent years, with the aim of encouraging more international companies to set up factories in India and relocate some of their production processes or even their entire manufacturing process to the country, so that the objectives of the 'Made in India' initiative can be steadily achieved." Ma added that Modi has revolutionized and consolidated the country's chaotic tax system and introduced a unified Goods and Services Tax in 2017 to further boost overseas investors' confidence.

As a federal constitutional republic consisting of 29 states and 7 union territories, India had a wide variety of taxes imposed by the central and lower-level governments, which was extremely inconvenient for business dealings and particularly confusing for foreign investors. According to Ma, Modi hopes to replace the dozen or so federal and local taxes with a single tax system through the GST.

Tax reform starting to bear fruit

"This massive tax reform had caused much mayhem, and some opposition said that there are still different tax rates after the reform, which is still too complicated." Nevertheless, Ma pointed out that the tax reform has gradually produced positive effects. Besides an increase in government tax revenues, a more significant effect is that all local governments have stopped collecting local custom duties and consumption taxes, which has significantly reduced the administrative costs of businesses and greatly boosted the operational efficiency of enterprises as a whole.

India, which previously relied on agriculture as its main economic lifeline, was often affected by climatic factors. Ma pointed out that Modi's "Made in India" initiative to give a huge boost to industrial development will undoubtedly shift focus away from climate-influenced agriculture, making the Indian economy more diversified. "The local business community that we met share roughly the same views on India's elections. They agree that if Modi is re-elected and the aforesaid policies continue, there will be a certain degree of continuity, which will be more positive for India's overall economic development."

Made in India and beneficial to Hong Kong

Referring to India's trade dealings with Hong Kong, Ma cited that the two sides have established close trade relations over the years. In 2018, India was Hong Kong's seventh largest trading partner and third largest export market, recording nearly USD29 billion in trade, while Hong Kong's total exports to India were close to USD17.2 billion. "With the ongoing 'Made in India' initiative, it is expected that local demands for related raw materials, semi-finished goods and machinery will continue to increase. I believe that trade between India and other Asian countries will grow, and Hong Kong's role as Asia's trade and distribution hub will become more obvious. On the other hand, Hong Kong signed the Comprehensive Avoidance of Double Taxation Agreement with India last year, which will actively help promote investment between the two places."



賀錫輝 HKTDC



應中美形勢 拓及時商機

Coping with China-US Situation Seeking Timely Business Opportunities

中美貿易形勢對香港經濟影響深遠，本地商家應如何應對環球貿易環境、開拓國際市場發展空間？

As the China-US trade situation has far-reaching implications for Hong Kong's economy, how should local businesses cope with the global trade environment and open up space for international market development?

密切關注中美貿易發展

中 美貿易爭議對本港經濟及企業營運造成的影響，一直備受香港工商界關注。**商務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華**指出，政府一直密切關注事態發展及其對香港經濟的影響，並與業界保持緊密溝通。

他表示，在中美貿易陰霾下，全球各大機構不斷調低未來一、兩年的經濟預測。他指出，特區政府在過去一段時間推出多項企業應急支援措施，協助企業拓展新市場、提升競爭力。當局亦不時與多家主要商會聯繫，了解業界訴求，應對當前市場變化。對於中美貿易糾紛為香港帶來的影響，他認為可從政策調整、結構轉變及未來發展趨勢三方面作觀察和應對。

局勢有變 審慎應對

邱騰華指出，美國在政策方面確是有所改變。他闡釋，美國遇上對華貿易逆差擴大，再加上選舉因素，導致今次美國認真處理，對鋼材、鋁材徵收關稅以建立貿易壁壘，結果必然引致貿易成本增加，對生意勢將帶來影響。在結構方面，邱騰華也認為美國對外經貿政策有別於以往。他留意到美國目標不只中國，它對北美、歐盟及日本等均有意重新訂定經貿關係。他特別指出，美國曾揚言退出世貿，可見以往美國作為領導推動組織的做法已有別於往日。

至於未來發展趨勢，邱騰華認為美國雖然對中國實施關稅，但除此以外不見廣泛實施於其他地方，故暫時情況仍未至於太悲觀。在此情況下，他相信香港仍可盡其努力面對，特區政府亦已及時為香港商界提供應對方案。

籲香港擴闊新市場商機

邱騰華表示，特區政府自去年推出多項中小企支援計劃優化措施後，各個計劃的申請數字均有明顯增加，在出口信用保險方面已超過1,200多個項目受惠，“發展品牌、升級轉型及拓展內銷市場的專項基金”（“BUD專項基金”）在過去三季的申請更增加了一倍，而“中小企業市場推廣基金”的申請亦增長42%，以上措施可說是企業的“及時雨”，能發揮固本培元功效之餘，亦有助增強工商企業的競爭能力。

面對貿易壁壘和保護主義抬頭，邱騰華認為香港更加需要主動擴闊國際市



邱騰華 Edward Yau

場版圖，尋找新商機；本港在短短兩年間已簽訂了四份《自由貿易協議》，去年獲注資的兩個中小企支援基金，亦有助企業拓展新興市場和升級轉型，而國家的“一帶一路”倡議和粵港澳大灣區建設將為香港經濟發展帶來新機遇，既有利香港“走出去”，並可應對當前複雜多變的國際經貿環境。

國家全力推動“一帶一路”發展，《粵港澳大灣區規劃綱要》亦已正式出台，相信對推動香港發展多元經濟、抓緊國家新時代發展帶來嶄新機遇。他提到，《綱要》清晰規劃香港、澳門與珠三角九個城市的分工及定位，亦肯定香港作為區內高度開放和國際化的城市，享有“一國兩制”的獨特優勢，充分凸顯本港在金融商貿、航運物流、專業服務、創新科技、法律仲裁等範疇的重要角色。

Keeping an eye on China-US trade developments

The impact of China-US trade disputes on Hong Kong's economy and business operations has always been a great concern of the Hong Kong business community. **Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development**, said that the HKSAR Government has been closely

monitoring the developments and their impact on the Hong Kong economy, while maintaining close communication with the business community.

He said that given the China-US trade uncertainties, the world's major institutions are constantly lowering their economic forecasts for the next one or two years. He said that the HKSAR Government in the past had introduced several emergency support measures for businesses to help them tap new markets and improve their competitiveness. From time to time, the government also liaised with leading chambers of commerce to understand the business community's views and respond to current market changes. He believes that the impact of China-US trade disputes on Hong Kong could be observed and responded to in terms of policy adjustments, structural changes and future development trends.

Coping with changing situation prudently

Yau pointed out that the US has indeed changed its policies. He explained that its widening trade deficit with China and election factors have led to the US taking a serious stance and imposed tariffs on steel and aluminium materials to build trade barriers. Inevitably, this will result in higher trade costs, thus affecting businesses. In terms of structure, Yau believes that the US's foreign trade policy is now different from the past. He noted that the US is interested in redefining its trade relations not only with China, but also with Japan, North America and the EU. In particular, he

pointed out that the US has threatened to withdraw from the WTO, which shows that its past practice of assuming leadership to promote the organization is different from that of today.

As for future trends, Yau believes that although the US imposes tariffs on China, they are not widely implemented elsewhere, so the situation is not too pessimistic for the time being. Under such circumstances, he believes that Hong Kong can still do its utmost to cope with the situation, and the HKSAR Government has introduced timely solutions for the Hong Kong business community.

Hong Kong needs to expand new market opportunities

Yau said that the HKSAR has rolled out several support schemes and improvement measures for SMEs since last year, and the number of applications for these schemes and measures have increased significantly. Over 1,200 projects have benefited from

export credit insurance; applications for the Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales (BUD Fund) have doubled in the past three quarters; and applications for the SME Export Marketing Fund have also increased by 42%. As timely assistance for businesses, the above schemes and measures can not only help solidify and strengthen their resources, but also enhance the competitiveness of industrial and commercial enterprises.

In Yau's view, faced with the rise of trade barriers and protectionism, Hong Kong needs to proactively expand its international market territory and look for new business opportunities. In just two years, Hong Kong has signed four Free Trade Agreements. The two SME support funds, which had the injection of fund last year, are helping businesses in developing emerging markets, upgrading and transformation. In addition, the country's "Belt and Road Initiative" (B&R) and development of the Greater Bay Area will bring new

opportunities for Hong Kong's economic development, both enabling Hong Kong to "go out" and cope with the current complex and ever-changing international economic and trade environments.

The country is fully driving the B&R forward and the Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (the Plan) has also been unveiled. These will bring new opportunities for Hong Kong's diversified economic development and alignment with the country's development in the new era. Yau mentioned that the Plan has clearly set out the division of labour and positioning for Hong Kong, Macao and the nine Pearl River Delta municipalities. It also affirmed that Hong Kong is a highly open and international city in the region enjoying the unique advantages of "One Country, Two Systems", fully highlighting Hong Kong's important role in areas such as finance, commerce, shipping, logistics, professional services, innovation, technology, law and arbitration. 

國家與特區法制：憲法與基本法

The Legal Systems of China and the SAR: Constitution and Basic Law



近年社會上出現《基本法》與憲法何者為先之討論，本會教育及培訓委員會、會員服務委員會合辦專題講座，邀請中國人民大學法學院教授莫于川，香港基本法委員會委員、資深大律師莫樹聯，從不同角度剖析國家憲法和《基本法》的內容，釐清關係。

In recent years, there have been discussions about whether the *Basic Law* or the Constitution should be more important. At the seminar jointly organized by the Chamber's Education and Training Committee and the Members' Services Committee, **Mo Yuchuan, Professor of Law School of Renmin University of China** and **Johnny Mok, Senior Counsel and member of the Basic Law Committee of Hong Kong** were invited to analyze the contents of the two legal systems from different perspectives and to clarify their relationship.

莫于川表示，對於憲法與《基本法》兩者之關係，精準的說法應該是：中國憲法是透過《基本法》施行於香港。故此，憲法並非如部分人所言不適用於香港，而是特殊地適用於香港。他又指出，立法永遠存有灰色地帶，因此每有不清晰之處，則需要依據母法之立法原意。《基本法》的解釋權在人大常委會，而過去案例亦早已顯示，當有不清晰時便由人大常委會依據立法原意予以釐清，而憲法正是參考之一。

國家憲法具包容性

莫樹聯補充，部分港人之所以有憲法不適用於香港之想法，實源於內地與本港之制度差異。但他解釋，中國特色社會主義本身就同時包容多種經濟

發展制度，而憲法於政治制度具有同樣廣闊的包容性，《基本法》正正是此方面的體現，〈第五條〉言明香港實行與內地完全相反的社會制度。他又指出，部分人在憲法討論上沒有考慮其整體設計，尤其是〈第三十一條〉與〈六十二條〉明言，國家在有需要時可彈性地作出例外的安排，特別行政區的設立與制度正是如此。由於此例外安排早已寫於憲法之中，因此《基本法》與憲法之間雖有不同，卻不存在任何衝突，《基本法》內的所有條文實際上是處於憲法框架之中的例外安排。

依據本港實際情況，莫樹聯復指出，最少有三類的憲法適用於香港。第一是《基本法》內提到的許多國家機構，例如國務院、全國人大、全國政協等，這些機構於《基本法》內有所提到，卻未有提及具具體組成與職權，而只能訴諸憲法查明；第二是憲法內有原則性條文是表達整個國家的精神，例如台灣是中國領土的一部分，過往本地法官於審訊時亦曾應用上述觀點，由此可見適用於本港；第三，部分《基本法》條文與相關憲法關係密切，若不把兩者一併考慮應用，根本難以明瞭。但莫樹聯也強調，即使憲法部分條文適用於香港，卻絲毫不影響香港的高度自治，因為在執行上仍需思考如何引用本地法律或案例，包括普通法或相關的《基本法》條款。

《基本法》〈二十三條〉宜分段立法

除了憲法於港地位問題以外，社會上亦對本地行政、立法、司法三者如何分權意見分歧。莫于川表示，世界很多國家的憲法奉行立法、行政、司法三權分立，其中把立法放在首位；內地而言，則一向屬三權分工，居首的則為行政。至於本港的情況，《基本法》只言香港獲授“行政管理權、立法權、獨立的司法權和終審權”。莫于川認為，三者有其先後，而且在機構排序上，亦是以行政長官先行，確立行政主導之理念。他認為，誰者先行各有優劣，並沒有既定標準，全看國家如何選擇，而香港情況則為《中英聯合聲明》後，兩國共同選擇之結果。

多年來，《基本法》〈二十三條〉立法一直是本港社會議題。莫于川解釋，〈二十三條〉涵蓋三部分，分別是國家安全、來港政治活動及出港政治活動。他表示，三者內容其實有所分別，對於後兩者可能存在爭論，但在國家安全上，全球各國的取態應該沒有分別。然而，礙於三者寫於同一條例，甚至沒有分段，因此立法須同時進行。2003年，特區政府曾推動〈二十三條〉立法，惟最終受阻，莫于川認為問題正出於三者“捆綁銷售”，若可分段立法，便可減少難度，同時亦可先執行條例的根本——國家安全。

“一國兩制”成功屬世界性貢獻

“一國兩制”乃香港之本。莫于川指出，中央政府真心推動“一國兩制”，而非部分人所言的“一國一制”。他強調，“一國兩制”之重要性在於社會主義與資本主義在一國之內同時良好發展。此例將成為對於全世界的重大貢獻，甚至參考對象，例如南北韓便可參考中國經驗，兩種制度並行發展，從而免卻戰爭。

According to Mo, the precise relationship between the Constitution and the *Basic Law* can be described as: the Constitution of China is implemented in Hong Kong through the *Basic Law*. As such, the Constitution is not inapplicable to Hong Kong as suggested by some. Rather, the Constitution is applicable to Hong Kong in a special way. He also pointed out that there are always grey areas in legislation. Therefore, anything unclear should be interpreted based on the original intent of the parent law. As the NPCSC has the power to interpret the *Basic Law*, clarity is provided by the NPCSC based on the original intent of the legislation, and the Constitution serves as one of the references.

The Constitution is inclusive

Mok explained, socialism with Chinese characteristics is itself inclusive of multiple economic development systems. Similarly, the Constitution, which is manifested by the *Basic Law*, shares the same breadth under the political system. Article 5 of the *Basic Law* stipulates that Hong Kong

莫于川
Mo Yuchuan



莫樹聯
Johnny Mok





operates under a social system that is the completely opposite of the Mainland's. He also pointed out that some people may not have considered the overall design of the Constitution in their discussion about it. Especially when *Article 31* of the Constitution and *Article 62* of the Basic Law have both provided that flexible and exceptional arrangements can be made when needed; the establishment and the system of the special administrative regions belong to such. As the exception arrangements were written into the Constitution long ago, there are no conflicts between the *Basic Law* and the Constitution despite their differences.

Referring to the actual circumstances of Hong Kong, Mok pointed out that at least three types of articles under the Constitution are applicable to Hong Kong. The first one concerns the many State authorities mentioned in the *Basic Law*, such as the State Council, the NPCSC, the CPPCC, etc. These authorities are mentioned in the *Basic Law*, but their specific composition and terms of

references are not listed. In other words, the details of such can only be sought in the Constitution. The second type are articles written as general principles to illustrate the ethos of the country. For example, Taiwan is a part of the Chinese territory. Some of these points were applied by local judges at court hearings, showing that they are applicable to Hong Kong. Thirdly, some of the clauses of the *Basic Law* are closely related to relevant ones of the Constitution. Without considering these side by side, it would be difficult to understand. However, Mok also stressed that even though some of the clauses under the Constitution are applicable to Hong Kong, they do not affect the high level of autonomy of the SAR.

Legislation of *Article 23* may be better conducted in phases

Mo noted that the constitutions of many countries pursue the separation of powers, under which, the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the government are kept separate, and legislation is regarded as the most important. For China, the three powers have always been operating

as division of labor, with the executive branch taking the lead. As for the situation of Hong Kong, it was only mentioned in the *Basic Law* that Hong Kong is to “enjoy executive, legislative and independent judicial power”. Mo commented that the three powers are arranged in order. As for the ranking of the authorities, the Chief Executive also comes first, which confirms the ideal of an executive-led administration. He commented that each model comes with its own pros and cons, and there are not established standards. All depends on the choices made by the country. For Hong Kong, its situation is the consequences of the Joint Declaration, as chosen by China and Britain.

The legislation of *Article 23* of the *Basic Law* has been a social issue of Hong Kong for years. Mo explained that there are three parts covered by *Article 23*, namely national security, inbound political activities, and outbound political activities. He noted that the contents of these three are different. While there may be controversy for the latter two, approaches on national security taken by countries around the world should be no different from one another. However, as the three elements were written under the same Article, without even being broken up into separate paragraphs, legislation on them must be conducted at the same time. In 2003, the SAR government had attempted to drive the legislation of *Article 23* but faced hindrance in the end. Mo reckoned that the problem has arisen from the “bundled sale” of the three situations. The level of difficulty can be lessened if legislation can be done in phases. At the same time, national security - the essence of the ordinance - can be first implemented.

The success of “One Country, Two Systems” makes global contribution

“One Country, Two Systems” is the basis of Hong Kong. Mo pointed out that the Central government is sincere in implementing “One Country, Two Systems”, instead of “One Country, Two Systems” as argued by some. He emphasized that the importance of “One country, Two systems” lies in the simultaneous, good development of both socialism and capitalism in the same country. The example will become a major contribution to the whole world or even serve as a good reference. For example, South Korean and North Korea can take reference from China's experience and allow two systems or run in parallel to prevent a war. 🌀

香港準備好對接大灣區規劃了嗎？

Is Hong Kong Ready to Align with the Plan?

今年初公佈的《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》標誌着大灣區的發展踏入新的里程碑，並已進入關鍵全速起動階段。這份重要文件勾劃了一幅宏偉的區域發展藍圖，力爭在四年之內基本形成國際一流灣區和世界級城市群的框架。今天大灣區的發展正是分秒必爭，但令人較為心焦的是，無論是躍躍欲試的港人，或是身負“區域發展核心引擎”重任的香港，似乎仍然準備未足。

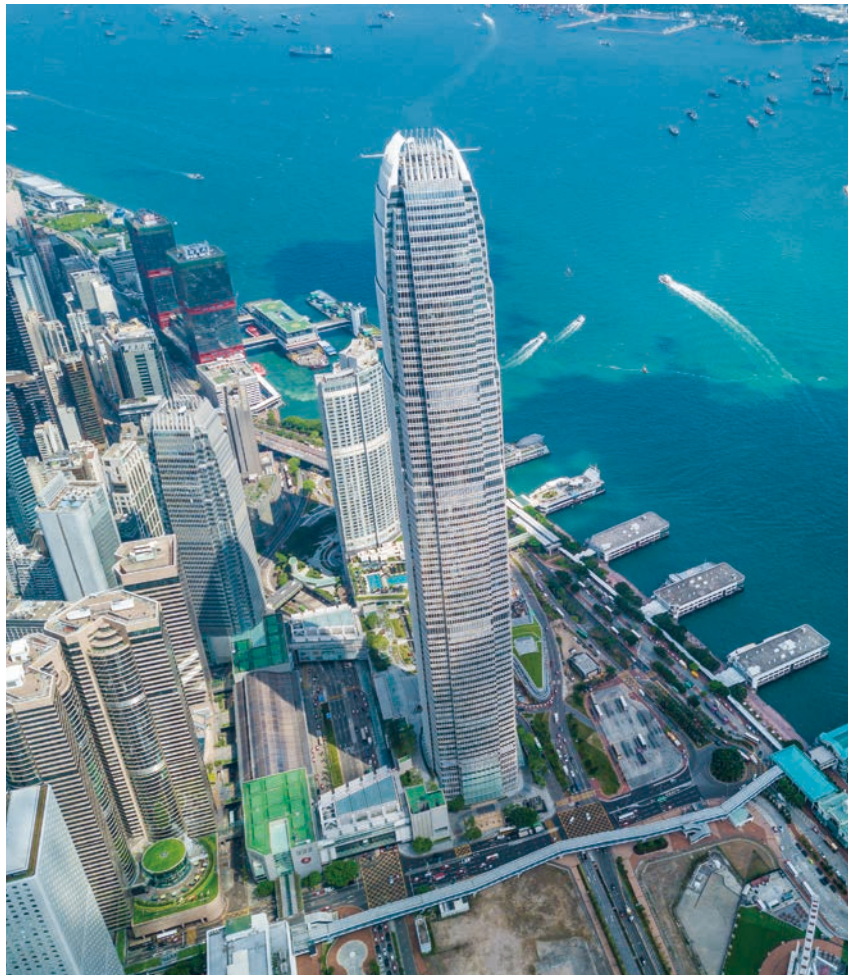
全速起動爭分奪秒

對於大眾來說，一般對大灣區仍認知不足，無論是對《綱要》提出眾多創新的體制機制，或是近期內地接踵推出多項便利港人到灣區內城市發展的措施，都未能全面掌握。港府應該有全盤策略，帶領香港對接大局發展，並設立機制與香港各界特別是年青人緊密互動，聆聽他們的訴求和意見。故此，近月我就立法會大會上的《積極拓展粵港澳大灣區的發展機遇》議案提出修正案時，就特別提出這兩點，這亦是我對由行政長官領導的粵港澳大灣區建設督導委員會和新成立的粵港澳大灣區發展辦公室的殷切期望；該修正案亦在不同黨派的支持下獲得通過。

其實當局的大灣區網頁已把《綱要》中與香港有直接關係的內容按政策範疇羅列出來，惟大灣區是一個有機整體，其他城市的舉措和發展與香港互為影響。即使政府網頁已附有內地政府相關文件的連結，但這種電腦程式可以輕易做到的撮要或網上可得的資料，遠遠未能滿足大眾所需。

應予港人大局眼界

因此，政府應從香港的角度整合大灣區的最新發展和機遇，特別是對當中的新思維、新體制及新概念多加解讀和宣傳，並且分門別類一站式讓港



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

今天大灣區的發展正是分秒必爭，但令人較為心焦的是，香港似乎仍然準備未足。

Today, development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) is a race against time, but more worryingly, Hong Kong still seems ill-prepared.

人、港企輕易掌握。上述的香港角度絕不只是關心直接有關香港的部分，而是要融會貫通，為公眾解讀這些新發展對香港的影響及意義，給港人一個全局的眼界。例如公眾知道粵港澳協力發展創科是大灣區的核心，但有多少人聽過大灣區的新支柱產業是甚麼呢？就是《綱要》提到的新一代信息技術、生物技術、高端裝備製造和新材料等發展。大灣區亦會圍繞信息消費、新型健康技術、海洋工程裝備、高技術服務業等重點領域實施一批“戰略性新興產業重大工程”，以及有序發展“飛地經濟”。不過，這一類有關全局的新發展和新概念均未見宣傳講解。

此外，《綱要》支持港澳青年和中小微企在內地發展，並提出多個青年創新創業的合作基地和計劃，涉及前海、南沙、中山、江門、惠州和東莞等地。然而花多眼亂，能否綜合平台詳細介紹它們的特點和進展，讓香港的年青人知所選擇？在營商創業方面，除了主打的創科和金融，在文創、旅遊、飲食、醫療、安老和社會服務等方面亦有數之不盡的商機，有待港府為市民導讀最新的發展和機遇。

要有對接全盤策略

經過多方推動，港人對大灣區的認識已有所加深，去年亦有調查顯示，有五成半受訪的香港青年聽過大灣區，較前年增加約一成，亦有更多青年人考慮把大灣區視作未來尋夢的舞台，卻受到不熟悉內地創業環境和法律法規、缺乏家人照應等問題困擾。港府是否應該更積極聆聽他們的心聲，適切為年青人掃除到內地發展的障礙？

在政府層面而言，香港需要與大灣區的整體規劃及其他城市的發展對接，涉及的政策範疇橫跨產業、基建、司法法律、保安、人力、教育、社會福利、城市管理和環保等，它們之間更互為關連。例如在創科方面，香港要參與不同的科技創新合作園區、合作發展計劃、聯合創新資助計劃、共建大數據中心，亦要參與加快建設粵港

澳人才合作示範區，並在金融方面將香港發展成為大灣區高新技術產業融資中心。

港府對接大灣區的策略既牽動全局，亦對香港的升級轉型至為重要。例如當廣州、深圳等機場擴建，以及研究建設一批支線機場和通用機場時，香港如何與區內機場錯位發展和良性互動，以鞏固及提升香港國際航空樞紐的地位？當大灣區建立緊缺人才清單制度，並定期發佈、拓寬國際人才招攬渠道時，香港又有否全面檢視本港發展所需，吸納充足的科研和醫療等短缺人才？總的來說，港方實需更主動進取，盡快制訂對接大灣區發展的全盤計劃及策略，並適時、適切擬訂相應的政策措施。🔗

The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (the Plan) unveiled earlier this year symbolizes that the Greater Bay Area's development has reached a new milestone and entered a critical full-speed, start-up phase. This important document outlines an ambitious regional development blueprint that will essentially form a framework of a first-rate international bay area and world-class city cluster within four years. The Greater Bay Area's development today is a race against time, but more worryingly, whether it is the Hong Kong people who are eager to participate in it or the city of Hong Kong, which has the great responsibility to serve as the core engine for regional development, they still seem inadequately prepared.

Get started at full speed to race against time

The general public still has insufficient knowledge of the Greater Bay Area and is unable to fully understand the numerous innovative institutional mechanisms mentioned in the Plan as well as the slew of measures recently rolled out by the Mainland to facilitate Hong Kong people's development in the Greater Bay Area cities. The HKSAR Government should have a holistic strategy to align Hong Kong's development with the overall situation and set up mechanisms to interact closely with all sectors of Hong Kong, especially young people, to listen to their views and opinions. Therefore, when I put forward my proposals on the amendments to



the motion on *Proactively expanding development opportunities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* at the Legislative Council recently, I particularly raised these two points. These are also my ardent expectations for the Steering Committee for the Development of the Greater Bay Area headed by the Chief Executive and the newly-established Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Office. The amendments were adopted with the support of various parties.

Indeed, on its webpages, the government has listed the contents of the Plan that are directly related to Hong Kong by policy areas. However, the Greater Bay Area is an organic whole, so the initiatives and developments of other cities also have impact on Hong Kong and vice versa. Even though the government's webpages have links to the relevant Mainland government documents, such summaries which can be easily done by a computer program and such information which are available on the Internet are far from meeting the needs of the general public.

Hong Kong people should be given a broad perspective

Therefore, the HKSAR Government should consolidate the Greater Bay Area's latest developments and opportunities from the perspective of Hong Kong, especially publicize and elaborate on the new thinking, new institutions and new concepts, sorting them into different categories and putting them in one place



to make it easy for Hong Kong people and businesses to understand. The above-mentioned Hong Kong perspective is not only about dealing with the parts directly concerning Hong Kong, but also about integrating and explaining the impact and significance of these new developments on Hong Kong, giving Hong Kong people a broad perspective. For example, the public knows that co-development of I&T among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao is at the heart of the Greater Bay Area, but how many people have heard of the Greater Bay Area's new pillar industries? As mentioned in the Plan, they include new-generation information technology, biotechnology, high-end equipment manufacturing and new materials. The Greater Bay Area will also launch a number of major projects involving strategic emerging industries that are centred on key areas such as information consumption, new healthcare technologies, marine engineering equipment and hi-tech service industry, as well progressively develop "enclave economies". However, there is neither publicity nor explanation for such new developments and new concepts related to the overall situation.

In addition, the Plan provides support for the young people as well as micro, small and medium enterprises of Hong Kong and Macao to develop in the Mainland. It also mentions several cooperation bases and plans for these young people to innovate and set up businesses, including Qianhai, Nansha, Zhongshan, Jiangmen, Huizhou

and Dongguan. As all these measures are numerous and can be very confusing, how about setting up an integrated platform to describe their features and progress in detail so that Hong Kong's young people can make informed choices? For business start-ups, besides in I&T and finance, there are also numerous business opportunities in areas such as culture, creativity, tourism, food and beverages, health care, elderly care and social services waiting for the HKSAR Government to explain the latest developments and opportunities for the public.

Holistic strategy is needed for alignment

As a result of various efforts, Hong Kong people have deepened their understanding of the Greater Bay Area. A survey conducted last year revealed that 55% of Hong Kong's young people interviewed have heard of the Greater Bay Area, about 10% more than the previous year, and more young people are considering to use the Greater Bay Area as a stage to pursue their dreams in the future. However, they are hampered by issues such as unfamiliarity with the Mainland's entrepreneurship environment, laws and regulations, as well as a lack of family support. Shouldn't the HKSAR Government listen more actively to their voices and appropriately remove the obstacles for them to develop in the Mainland?

At the governmental level, Hong Kong needs to align with the Greater Bay Area's

overall plan and the development of other cities across a broad range of policies ranging from industries, infrastructure, judicial law, security, manpower, education, social welfare, urban management and environmental protection, all of which are interconnected. For example, in the area of I&T, Hong Kong should participate in different cooperation parks, co-development programmes, joint innovation funding schemes, joint construction of big data centers, as well as in speeding up the construction of demonstration zones for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao talent cooperation. Also, in the area of finance, it needs to develop into a financing center for the GBA's high-tech industries.

The HKSAR Government's strategy for alignment with the Greater Bay Area not only affects the overall situation, but also plays a critical role in Hong Kong's upgrading and transformation. For example, when airports such as those in Guangzhou and Shenzhen are expanding and researching on constructing branch line airports and general airports, how can Hong Kong have coordinated development and beneficial interaction with the regional airports in order to strengthen and enhance Hong Kong's status as an international aviation hub? When the Greater Bay Area establishes a system for identifying talents in short supply, regularly publishes information on talents in demand and broadens channels of international talent recruitment, does Hong Kong comprehensively review its development needs to attract sufficient talents in scientific research and health care? In summary, Hong Kong needs to be more proactive in developing a holistic plan and strategy for alignment with the Greater Bay Area's development as soon as possible, and formulate corresponding policy measures in a timely and appropriate manner. 🔄

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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建築新法 蔚然成風

New Construction Methods Gaining Prevalence

對於現代建築大師路德維希·密斯·凡德羅而言，“建築簡單如兩塊磚頭的小心堆砌”。時至今天，新一代建築師依然醉心於鑽研不同材質的配搭與組合，混和嶄新理念，開創出劃時代的建築風尚。

According to modernist architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, “architecture starts when you carefully put two bricks together”. Today, the new generation of architects are still keen on studying how to mix and match different materials when they incorporate novel ideas to create timeless architectures.

黃天祥：綠色建築與環境共融

Conrad Wong: Green Construction Fuses with the Environment

古羅馬建築先賢維特魯威曾言：一棟好的建築物須具備實用、堅固、美觀三大要素。斗轉星移，現代建築於這基礎上又增添可持續性此一重要考慮，以應對全球暖化危機。作為建築師對環保訴求之回應，綠色建築遂應運而生。

科學家預計，本世紀末海水水位可能上升逾一米，部分城市可能被淹沒，導致數以千萬計人口流離失所。觀乎本港近年風季，不少地區遭遇海水倒灌，本會會董、有利集團副主席黃天祥認為，此非偶發現象，如對氣候問題置之不理，承受苦果的還是大眾。

歸根究柢，暖化問題之肇因還是人類活動。黃天祥表示，由於本港製造業式微，故九成用電量與六成碳排放量均來自建築，比一般城市多近一倍。故此，他認為要緩解氣候問題，推動綠色建築刻不容緩。

綠色酒店節能六成

何謂綠色建築？雖然各地定義標準有異，惟一般而言，綠色建築意指在建築物的整個生命週期中，盡量減少對環境影響，同時促進用戶的身心健康。據香港綠色建築議會之評估準則，涉及的範疇涵蓋六方面：用地與室外環境、用材、能源使用、用水、室內環境質素、創新。黃天祥表示，即使是相同範疇，因應不同城市的實際狀況，着眼點亦有所分別。例如如何減少駕駛私家車是選址的一個重要考慮，但外國着眼於附近有否單車泊位，而香港則偏重有否公共交通工具接駁。

有利集團是業界應用綠色建築技術的表表者，旗下香港蘇豪智選假日酒店就因節能高達60%，而榮獲美國綠色建築議會的LEED、香港綠色建築議會的BEAM Plus等四個本地及國際最高環保認證。該酒店旨在以最少電量為住客提供舒適住宿體驗，例如酒店住客於洗澡時往往需要大量熱水，考

慮到燒水耗能不少，該酒店便善用冷氣機在製冷過程中產生的餘熱，透過熱泵裝置收集後用於熱水裝置，再加上酒店設有全港最大的太陽能熱水收集器，差不多在毋須額外電力的情況下，滿足住客的熱水需求。此外，酒店房內設有大量動態感應器，透過人工智能辨識住戶的位置，控制冷氣與燈光；同時又利用軟件每15分鐘量度大廈周邊的溫度與濕度，調節大廈水溫與室內溫度，減少耗用非必要的能源。

回報可觀 投資未來

節能以外，有利集團亦逐步推行無木建築。傳統上，建築牆柱前須先行紮鐵，釘合木板圍繞再注入水泥，因此耗用木材甚多。黃天祥表示，集團於1990年代便開始發展預製組件技術，委託工廠預先生產出所需組件，再運至工地組裝。由於模具以鐵製取代木製，達成無木建築的目標，亦減少建築廢料。他又透露，目前與市建局合作發展的橡樹街項目，更進一步考慮住戶的健康生活，故在平台上設計約400平方米的緩跑徑，周邊翠綠環繞，讓住戶於鬧市中仍能體驗綠色生活。

環保物料與裝置難免衍生額外成本，不少企業為之卻步。黃天祥卻不以為然，因為即使在商言商，綠色設計的回報仍相當可觀。以蘇豪智選假日酒店為例，他起初期望用於節能上的額外成本能於四年內回本，結果只比預期多一個月便達成目標，長遠更帶來多達20%的回報率。“綠色環境並非成本，而是一種投資。除了商業上的投資以外，亦是對下一代將來、企業ESG（環境、社會、企業管治）佈局的上佳投資。”

發展綠色社區

目前香港綠色建築面積已超過1,860萬平方米，黃天祥預期，今後綠色建築之發展將不僅限於個別大廈，而是構建整個綠色社區，例如規劃中的東



黃天祥 Conrad Wong

大嶼都會便值得思考如何建立綠色社區。他認為，未來需進一步推廣至私人市場，但推動上的最大難處在於既有建築物太多，業主未必有改變建築現狀的誘因。但他肯定政府為合資格節能建築提供稅務優惠，讓業主在減稅的同時享有節能帶來的回報，有助鼓勵大廈翻新時採納綠色建築技術。

此外，兩電亦津貼大廈安裝光伏板，有助業主縮短回本期。他又留意到，大眾對節能成效的認知普遍未見透徹，長遠而言，他建議參考外國經驗，立法要求大廈公開電費，一經比較，綠色建築在節能上的優勢則彰明較著，成為發展商改變的誘因。他相信，有賴各界參與，本港方有望成為人與環境和諧共融的綠色都市。

According to the predictions of scientists, the sea level may increase by more than one meter by the end of this century. In other words, some cities may be drowned under water. Hong Kong has its own share of a similar experience during recent typhoon seasons, when landward seawater intrusion took place in many districts. **Conrad Wong, the Chamber's Committee Member and Vice Chairman of Yau Lee Group.** warned that the phenomenon was not episodic. It will be the public who would suffer if climate issues are ignored.

In the final analysis, global warming is a result of human activities. Wong noted that with the decline of Hong Kong's manufacturing industry, 90% of electricity consumption and 60% of carbon emissions



environmental accreditations of the highest standard at home and abroad for its outstanding performance in saving as much as 60% of energy. These accolades include the LEED recognition from US Green Building Council, BEAM Plus from Hong Kong Green Building Council, etc. The hotel aims at providing its guests with a comfortable experience using as little electricity as possible. Noting that hotel guests often use much hot water for their showers, the hotel understands energy can be hardly reduced for water heating. Therefore, it makes good use of the residual heat generated from the cooling process of air conditioners. The heat is collected with a heat pump device before it is used on the water heater. Complemented by the largest solar water heater in Hong Kong, hot water requirement of hotel guests is almost fully met without using additional electricity. Besides, motion sensors are installed in hotel rooms to identify the location of guests, such that air conditioning and lighting are adjusted with the help of artificial intelligence.

The temperature and humidity around the building are also measured every 15 minutes using a software solution. The data is referenced for adjusting the water and indoor temperature of the building to reduce non-essential energy consumption.

Lucrative return for investing in the future

In addition to conserving energy, Yau Lee Group is also gradually rolling out woodless construction. Traditionally, walls and columns are built by pouring cement into molds formed by steel fixing and wooden planks. Wong shared that Yau Lee Group began developing prefabricated components in the 1990s to reduce the use of wood by using metal molds. The process does not only actualize the goal of woodless construction, but also reduce much construction wastes. Wong added that the healthy living of residents is also more thoroughly considered in the Oak Street project co-developing with the Urban Renewal Authority. A 400 sqm jogging

track is introduced into the design of the podium, so that residents can experience green living amidst the hustle and bustle of the city.

Despite the inevitable additional costs from environmentally friendly materials and installations, Wong still considered the return of green designs quite lucrative. He quoted the Holiday Inn Express Hong Kong SoHo as an example. Wong initially foresaw that the additional costs used on energy saving could reach breakeven in 4 years' time. Eventually, it only took one additional month than expected. In the long run, the investment on energy efficiency will yield a return rate of 20%. "The green environment is not a cost but an investment. It delivers more than commercial gains because the investment will generate benefits for the future, and for the company's corporate ESG (environment, society, and governance) initiatives."

Developing green communities

At present, green buildings in Hong Kong span across more than 18.60 million sqm. Wong expected that green construction will expand from individual buildings to green communities. The East Lantau Metropolis that is currently under planning, for example, is a window of opportunity in which a green community can be considered. He reckoned the need to further promote green construction to the private market. Yet, the biggest difficulty faced by the effort would come from the excessive number of existing buildings. Owners may not have the incentive to change the status quo of their property. However, he is quite certain that tax incentives for eligible energy-efficient buildings can help encourage buildings adopt green construction technology when they renovate.

Furthermore, the two electricity companies are subsidizing buildings in the installation of photovoltaic panels, which could help owners achieve breakeven sooner. In the long run, he suggested that references should be taken from overseas experience, and a law that requires disclosure of the public electricity consumption should be enacted. The comparison will highlight the significance of green construction in terms of energy conservation, which will become the incentive for developers to take action and change. Wong believed that it is through the participation of every sector that Hong Kong can become a green city where humans and the environment harmoniously complement each other. 🔄

have come from construction. As such, promoting green construction should be an immediate action for mitigating climate issues.

Green hotels can reduce energy consumption by 60%

What exactly is a green building? Generally speaking, a green building involves processes that minimize environmental impact throughout its life cycle and aims at promoting users' well-being. A green building is assessed in six aspects by the Hong Kong Green Building Council: the site and materials aspects; energy use; water use; indoor environmental quality; and innovations. Wong explained that the same aspect is assessed with a different focus based on the actual circumstances of different cities.

Yau Lee Group is an exemplary adopter of green building technologies. The Holiday Inn Express Hong Kong SoHo built by the group, for instance, received four



鄺辰道 Eric Kwong



今年春節期間開幕的梅州興寧客天下商業街採用顏色繽紛的鋁合金組屋設置而成。
The Hakka Park commercial street in Xingning, Meizhou, opened during Lunar New Year, was built with a colorful array of aluminum alloy modular houses.

鄺辰道：鋁材預製屋成建築新潮流

Eric Kwong: Prefabricated Aluminum Buildings is New Construction Trend

近年香港積極引入組裝合成建築 (MIC, 即 Modular Integrated Construction), 其“先裝後嵌”的概念, 可大幅減少人手密集和需時的工序、工地廢料, 符合綠色經濟的原則, 去年《施政報告》亦提倡此建築新模式。“AluHouse 鋁遊家”是香港唯一的合法組裝合成建築的本地建造商, 其創辦人暨董事總經理鄺辰道積極倡議鋁材預製式房屋, 有助解決香港房屋短缺的問題。

組裝合成建築是指在廠房中預先製造獨立的“組裝合成”組件, 再將製成品送到地盤組裝的建築方案。由於組件所有製造工序都在工廠進行, 遂大幅減少地盤建築廢料, 剩餘的鋁材亦可即時交回工廠回收, 減低對環境造成的污染和破壞。

建材配角變主角

“MIC 技術在外國流行已久, 只是用鋁材的 MIC 我們是全球唯一的建造商。要令鋁材華麗轉身, 由配角變成主角的過程絕不簡單, 我們看中了鋁合金的特性, 其強度和耐用度非常適合用於建築物上。”鄺辰道獨具慧眼, 因應鋁材的特質, 將其優點發揮出來。

鄺辰道採用鋁材作為建築材料原來不足十年, 他憶述: “2012年, 我們開始研發鋁材的組裝合成房屋, 當時我的想法是先由茶居開始轉型。傳統上, MIC 採用木製的組件佔大多數, 但我們身處華南地區, 天氣比較潮濕, 木構建築物容易發霉和被蟲蛀, 增加了維修成本, 故想到先用鋁合金來試做茶居。”結果, 不僅工廠員工對製成品感到滿意, 亦獲得很多人的讚賞和鼓勵, 鄺辰道從此便認真研究鋁材建屋。

具備“快、好、省”優點

事實上, 鋁材廣泛應用於不少行業, 包括運輸業的交通工具、建造業的門窗及玻璃幕牆、工業的散熱器、電子零件、太陽能發電板, 甚至飲品的鋁罐等。但鋁材較其他金屬輕, 或許大家疑問鋁製的房屋能否經得起香港風季的考驗? 鄺辰道坦言, 這無疑是技術上一大挑戰, “當鋁經過加工後, 會變成鋁合金, 其密度和強度便會增加, 而鋁合金的軟硬度還可調校, 適合各項建材的要求, 而且香港政府對 MIC 的要求比傳統建築嚴格三倍, 我們又是唯一通過政府屋宇署認證的香港公司, 大家可以放心入住。”

雖然鄺辰道的家族經營鋁材多年, 但在研發用鋁材建屋過程中遇上不少挑戰, “我從小便接觸鋁工業, 對鋁的特質有一定了解, 但用鋁來建屋的先例卻少之又少, 何況建築業對使用鋁的要求比工業用途嚴格得多, 創新應用, 殊非易事。”他表示, 鋁合金組屋由第一代研發至現在的第七代、由低層到高層, 過程中屢有困難, 如鋁合金有不同的軟硬度, 要根據不同建築結構, 選用鋁材, 十分講究。

鄺辰道強調, 鋁製的組裝合成房屋具備“快、好、省”的優點, 研發初期需時一個月, 製成品方可完工, 由於技術不斷改進, 現在只需七天便能完成, 大大降低時間和人力成本。“利用 MIC 建屋能節省建築時間達四成。香港人工高, 而且建築業人手不足, 改用 MIC 正符合業界的需求, 還可解決現時對房屋的逼切需要。”

生產規格更精準

雖然建造時間縮短, 但安全度卻提高了。鄺辰道指出, 由於組裝合成房屋在工廠生產, 有較嚴格的品質管理, 在防火、防水和防風等設備方面, 都較傳統建築方法更為精準, 而且鋁合金是非常堅固的材料, 也甚少出現漏水、火警的情況。有人認為鋁合金的變化單一, 但他表示, 只要在鋁材表面加工處理, 亦能營造各種顏色和效果, 如木紋、噴圖、石紋等, 都可增加鋁材的質感。

鄭辰道在香港土生土長，他希望能以自己所長迎合香港人的需要，並認為鋁製的組合屋可作為過渡性房屋，以解香港房屋短缺的燃眉之急。隨着鋁合金 MIC 在香港愈趨普及，“鋁遊家”是香港唯一的 MIC 建造商，他有意將技術輸出外國，以期立足香港，走向國際。🌀

Modular integrated construction (MIC) has been actively introduced in Hong Kong in recent years. As the prefabrication concept of the novel construction method matches the principles of a green economy, it was advocated in last year's *Policy Address*. Established in Hong Kong, AluHouse is the only legal local MIC constructor. **Eric Kwong, Founder & Managing Director at AluHouse**, is keen to promote aluminum MIC housing units as a helpful solution to the housing shortage in Hong Kong.

MIC is a construction solution that makes use of individual prefabricated modules, which are transferred to the work site for final assembly. As all the fabrication processes are completed in the factory, construction wastes at the work site are significantly reduced. Residual aluminum materials can be immediately recycled at the factory, which can minimize the pollution and damage to the environment.

Construction materials taking center stage

“Although the technology of MIC has long been popular overseas, we are the world's only constructor that uses aluminum in MIC. We noted the features of aluminum alloy, particularly its strength and durability, which make it very suitable for built structures.” Kwong's discerning eyes bring out the best of aluminum materials.

It has only been less than 10 years since Kwong started using aluminum as a construction material. He recalled, “We began our research and development of aluminum modular houses in 2012. Traditionally, wooden modules were mostly used in MIC. The high humidity in southern China, however, means that mold and insect infestations can easily occur in wooden structures. This would involve increased maintenance costs.” Eventually, not only are the staff at the factory satisfied with the finished products, the process received much praise and encouragement from many other people. Kwong has

since focused even more on developing aluminum modular houses.

Fast, good and thrifty

As a matter of fact, aluminum is widely used in different industries. Given that aluminum is lighter than other metals, one may wonder if aluminum modular houses can withstand the typhoon season in Hong Kong. Kwong candidly commented that this undoubtedly posed a huge challenge. “After processing, aluminum became aluminum alloy, which is denser and stronger. The hardness of aluminum alloy can also be adjusted to suit the requirements of various construction materials. The Hong Kong government is three times stricter on MIC comparing to traditional construction, and we are the only Hong Kong company that is approved by the Buildings Department of the government. Safe living is therefore assured.”

While aluminum has been the family business of Kwong, he did face many challenges in studying the use of aluminum in housing construction. “There were very few precedents of using aluminum in housing construction. Not to mention that the construction sector is much more stringent with the use of aluminum than the material's industrial use. Innovative application is never easy.” He recalled the difficulties he met during the seven generations of aluminum alloy modular houses that he developed from ground up. For example, as aluminum alloy can be formed with different levels of hardness, specific options must be meticulously chosen according to their structural use.

Kwong stressed that building quality aluminum modular houses has the advantages of being fast, good and thrifty. In the early stage of development, it took about one month to complete the build.

Construction time is now reduced to seven days, making it more efficient in terms of time and manpower costs. “The MIC technology used on housing construction can reduce construction time by as much as 40%. With high labor costs in Hong Kong and insufficient manpower supply in the construction sector, adopting MIC would be the right direction to meet the sector's needs and also solve the urgent housing demands of society.”

Higher precision in manufacturing

Although the construction time is shortened, safety is improved. Kwong pointed out that since the modular houses are produced in the factory, higher precision can be achieved, thanks to better quality control in terms of fire safety, water-proofing and wind-proofing equipment. Furthermore, as aluminum alloy is a very sturdy material, water-leaking and fire rarely happens in structures made of it. Some people may think that aluminum alloy does not offer much variety, but Kwong said that colors and patterns are possible with additional surface processing on aluminum. For example, wood grains, sprayed graphics and stone patterns can all create textured looks for aluminum.

Born and bred in Hong Kong, Kwong hopes that he can serve Hong Kong people with what he is good at. He thinks that aluminum modular houses can be used for transitional accommodation to help mitigate the imminent housing shortage in Hong Kong. As aluminum alloy MIC becomes increasingly popular in Hong Kong, and with AluHouse the only local MIC constructor, he intends to export the skills and expand internationally while this business is rooted in Hong Kong. 🌀

位於佛山南海的鋁合金組合屋是旅遊度假房屋，由三個組合屋組裝而成，懸空離地而建，不會破壞土地。
This aluminum alloy modular house in Nanhai, Foshan is a holiday home. It is built above the ground with three modules. The land is not damaged by its construction.





香港藝術館的外牆利用了立體纖維水泥板覆面模仿維港波浪的元素。
Façades of HKMoA with three-dimensional fibre cement board cladding simulate undulating waves of Victoria Harbor.

全新香港藝術館：多元·對比

The New Hong Kong Museum of Art : Diversity x Contrast

座落於尖沙咀海旁的香港藝術館自2015年8月進行翻新及修繕工程，歷時三年多，即將於今年11月底正式重新開放。翻新後的香港藝術館，其展覽面積增加了40%，展覽廳數目由7個增至12個，加上新增的珍貴藏品，令藝術館由內至外以煥然一新的形象示人。

Closed for renovation and extension since August 2015, the Hong Kong Museum of Art (HKMoA) is scheduled for re-opening in late November. HKMoA has 40% extra exhibition space after the facelift, and the number of galleries has increased from 7 to 12. There will also be new collections of priceless art pieces. When it opens its doors later this year, visitors will be delighted by a museum that is re-engineered inside out.



譚美兒 Eve Tam

自 1962年成立以來，香港藝術館已與港人共同走過逾半個世紀。應時而動，在香港藝術館總館長譚美兒眼中，藝術館亦需配合時代而革新，由外觀、定位以至如何與世界接軌，藝術館的團隊都有新看法、新構想。

這次變身工程由外觀開始打造，藝術館及建築署早於2011年已開始籌劃是次翻新工程，建築署的設計團隊從五大方針着手，包括暢通易達、加建展館、凸顯藝術館個性、增加藝術走廊和藝術廣場的聯繫、海旁整體活化，工程於2018年底基本完工。

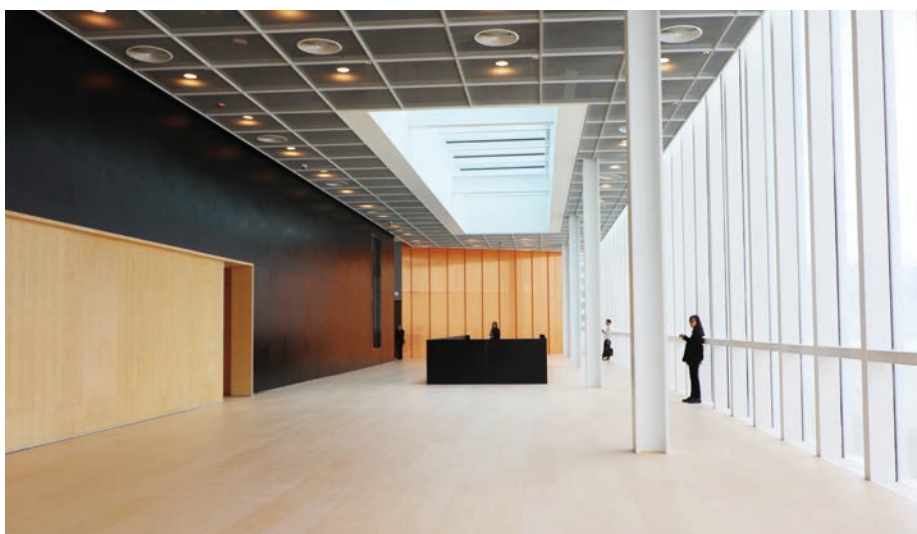
展品體現多元與對比

內在打造方面，譚美兒形容，香港藝術館充滿對比元素，如同香港一樣。“香港是一個多元化的城市，簡言之就是‘City of Contrast’：我們有中西文化、新舊元素、有本地和國際的元素，也有精緻文化和流行文化，這些多元對比元素之間的碰撞，迸發出很多力量，令香港充滿活力。”

在此背景下，香港藝術館藏品及展覽亦豐富多元，體現香港文化的獨特性。主要藏品包括了中國文物、中國書畫、外銷藝術、現代及香港藝術四大主要類別。此外，館方也引入不同海外展覽，為參觀者帶來國際化的藝



加建的五樓設兩個展覽廳，其中佔地約800平方米的展覽廳採用三面落地玻璃，提供270度景觀。
One of the two newly-built exhibition galleries on the fifth floor is 800m² in size and features full-height curtain walls on three sides for 270° city view.



五樓面對電梯大堂的牆壁採用暖色的銅，像歡迎參觀者到訪。左側採用鏽斑鐵為建築物帶來現代風格。
The wall opposite the fifth floor lift lobby is clad in warm-toned copper that greets every visitor. Patina steel on the left side adds contemporary charm to the architecture.

術作品。藝術館多元化的藏品以及展覽活動，正展現了香港文化的獨特性。

值得注意的是，重開的藝術館會增設三個“專廳”，包括吳冠中捐贈、至樂樓捐贈及香港藝術專廳。譚美兒補充：“香港藝術館作為香港首個公營的博物館，需要重視本身的歷史。因

此，藝術館會以梳理香港藝術史為定位，香港藝術專廳以回顧過去百年藝術發展史作為策展角度，以建立香港藝術史論述為目標。”

為了切合藝術館這種對比、多元的特性，建築署在構思設計時，也引入多種材質的建築物料，如銅、竹薄片、



香港藝術館的特別藏品包括“吳冠中捐贈作品”，將會設專廳展出。圖為吳冠中1996年所畫的《憶江南》。
HKMoA's special collections include donation of Wu Guanzhong, which will be on display in a special gallery. Pictured here is *Reminiscence of Jiangnan* by Wu Guanzhong (1996).

鏽斑鐵、水磨石、工程木地板等。建築物料之間的質感和視覺效果充滿強烈對比，與藝術館的個性互相呼應。

與城市景觀連繫

從前的藝術館是一座封閉式建築，內裏看不透外面，外面也看不透內裏，譚美兒希望新的藝術館能夠 open up。此外，藝術館原來的粉紅色磚牆與鄰近的香港文化中心非常相似，藝術館的外觀今後也需改變，以凸顯其多元、具對比的獨特個性。

今天走到尖沙咀海旁，煥然一新的香港藝術館已聳立眼前。灰色的立體纖維水泥板覆面賦予藝術館時代感，其設計概念來自維多利亞港的波浪，建築署設計團隊希望讓藝術館的外觀能夠與尖沙咀海旁連結起來，成為維港風景綫上具特色的建築。水泥板覆面加入立體的設計，稜角能隨日照而產生不同投影，營造多變的層次感，宛如粼粼波光，正好與維港互相輝映。

同時，藝術館的不同位置設置落地幕牆，包括扶手電梯大堂走廊及新建的五樓和新翼別館。“藝術館的位置得天獨厚。在翻新後的扶手電梯大堂走

廊可觀賞維港景色，這正是一幅天然的藝術品。”譚美兒補充，五樓增設的其中一個展覽廳，利用落地玻璃幕牆，引進了270度的景觀，讓未來的策展人能夠將展覽與城市面貌結合，增加了展覽的可能性，而該展覽場地將以展出當代藝術為主。建築署設計團隊指，該展覽廳的天花採用鋁網格天花，鋁網格之間的凹槽，讓策展人有更大的自由度來安裝燈軌及其他保安設備。

此外，藝術館的部分樓底亦由3.5米增至5至9米高，為大型展品提供更廣闊的展示空間。除了室內的展覽廳外，藝術館外的藝術走廊及藝術廣場亦會與尖沙咀海旁連結起來，為藝術館至星光大道一帶的文化區帶來新氣象。

通達便利引人到訪

藝術館原先的入口設置在一樓平台，新的藝術館加設四個方位入口，包括面向藝術走廊的主要入口、面向藝術廣場的入口、從海濱長廊通往一樓多用途展廳的入口，以及新翼別館的入口，方便來自四方八面的遊人到訪，拉近藝術館與參觀者的距離。藝術館

亦設有一個沿海的餐廳及一個咖啡廳，供遊人享用餐點。

譚美兒深信，市民對藝術館重開抱有期待。她預計，年底全新的藝術館開幕時將有11個展覽，未來除了海外展覽需要收費外，藝術館館藏可供市民免費參觀，讓市民大眾可以隨時隨地親近藝術。

Since its inception in 1962, HKMoA has been with us for more than half a century. Embracing an approach to move with the times, **Eve Tam, Museum Director of the Hong Kong Museum of Art**, sees the need for change to stay in tune with the new age. From HKMoA's exterior and positioning to how it connects with the world, the museum team has come up with many novel views and ideas.

This major facelift began with the exterior of the museum building. In as early as 2011, HKMoA and the Architectural Services Department (ArchSD) started to plan the project. The ArchSD design team based its creative concept on five objectives: high accessibility, additional new galleries, highlighting HKMoA's individuality, enhancing connectivity of the Art Corridor and the Art Square, and extensive

revitalization of the promenade area. Project works were substantially completed at the end of 2018.

Exhibits celebrating diversity and contrast

Commenting on its interior transformation, Tam describes the Museum as a wonderful showcase of contrasts. “Hong Kong is a city of great diversity. Put simply, it is a ‘City of Contrast’. We juxtapose East and West, new and old, local and global, refined and pop. Coming together, these diverse and contrasting elements generate a huge momentum.”

Given this backdrop, HKMoA's collections and exhibitions are also rich and varied. They exemplify the uniqueness of Hong Kong's culture. The HKMoA collections are classified under four major categories, namely, Chinese antiquities, Chinese painting and calligraphy, China trade art, and modern and Hong Kong art. The Museum also stages exhibitions from overseas to present works of international art circles.

Notably, the new HKMoA will feature three thematic galleries for special collections, including the Donation of Wu Guanzhong, the Chih Lo Lou Collection, and a gallery dedicated to Hong Kong art. Tam added, “As the first public museum in Hong Kong, HKMoA must value its own heritage. The Museum will therefore position itself as an institution that collates the art development history of Hong Kong. The special gallery on Hong Kong art takes a retrospective look at art development over the past century. It provides a curation perspective for establishing historical discourse on art in Hong Kong.”

Fostering this special attribute of diversity and contrast, ArchSD introduced many different building materials in its design, such as copper, bamboo veneer, patina steel, terrazzo, and engineering wood floor. Their textures and visual effects strike strong contrasts that echo with HKMoA's character.

Connecting with Hong Kong's cityscape

The former HKMoA building was an enclosed architecture where the exterior and interior were segregated. Tam hopes the new HKMoA can open up. The former pink façades drew a very vague line between HKMoA and the neighboring Hong Kong Cultural Centre. It was thus necessary to change the building's exterior appearance to underscore its unique character that highlights diversity and contrast.

The refreshing new face of HKMoA features gray three-dimensional fibre cement board

cladding that projects a contemporary image. The design concept was inspired by the waves of Victoria Harbor. The ArchSD design team aimed to connect HKMoA's exterior with the Tsim Sha Tsui waterfront, making it a landmark architecture on the harbourfront skyline. In an unusual three-dimensional design with edges and corners, the cement board cladding presents a wonderful play of light and shadow. The result is richer depths and layers that change with sunlight.

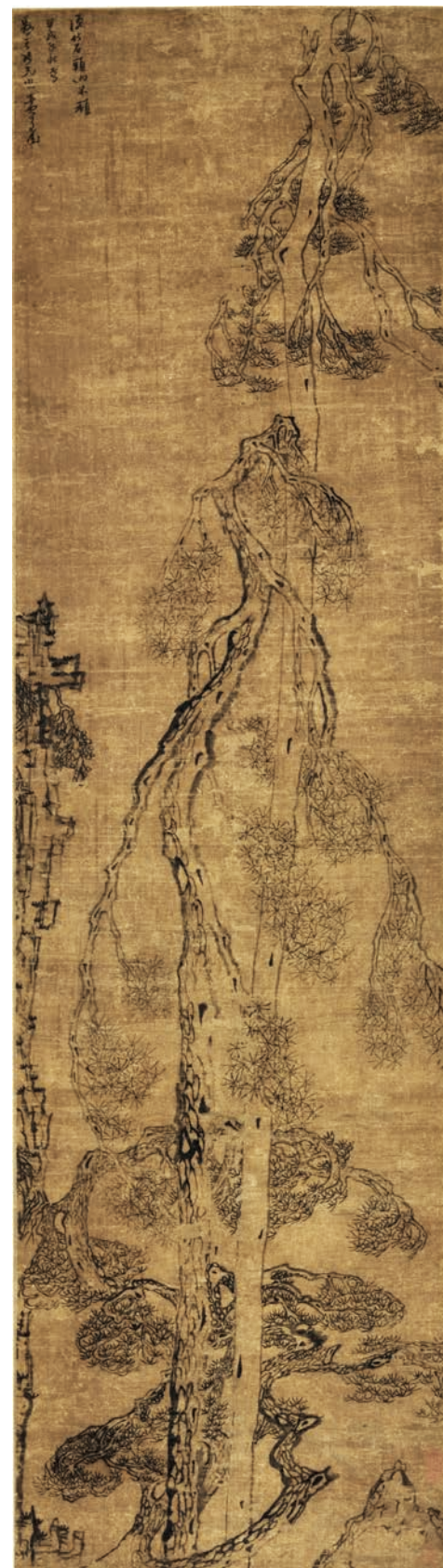
Full height curtain walls are installed at various parts of the Museum. “HKMoA is optimally placed with unrivaled sea view. After the renovation, the escalator lobby will offer a panoramic view of Victoria Harbor, which is a piece of art in its own right.” Tam added that one of the new galleries on the fifth floor overlooks the harbor through a full height curtain wall. Aided by this 270° sea view, curators can bring exhibitions and cityscape together seamlessly in the future. It will open up endless possibilities. That gallery will feature mainly contemporary art. According to the ArchSD design team, this special exhibition space features an aluminum mesh grid ceiling with grooves in between the grids. Curators will have much greater flexibility in positioning lighting tracks and other security equipment.

The original ceiling height of 3.5m has been raised to 5m to 9m in some areas, providing more room for large exhibits. In addition to indoor exhibition galleries, the Art Corridor and the Art Square outside HKMoA will also blend harmoniously with the Tsim Sha Tsui waterfront to create a new scene in the cultural district from HKMoA to the Avenue of Stars.

Maximize accessibility for visitors

In the past, HKMoA was accessed through the main entrance on the first floor podium. The new HKMoA now offers additional entrances for visitors arriving from four different directions. These include the main entrance facing the Art Corridor, an entrance facing the Art Square, an entrance leading from the promenade to the Multi-function Hall on the first floor, and the entrance at the new wing. Enhanced connectivity will draw the audience closer to the Museum. There will also be a seafood restaurant and a café where visitors can relax and enjoy a good meal.

Tam is certain that the public has expectations for the new HKMoA. As she estimates, the new Museum will re-open with 11 exhibitions. In the future, except for overseas exhibitions, visitors can enjoy free admission to see all other collections of HKMoA. People can appreciate and connect with art any time they want. 🌀



去年香港藝術館獲至樂樓捐贈中國書畫藏品。圖為明代黃道周《松石圖》(1634年)。
HKMoA received a generous donation of Chinese painting and calligraphy collection from Chih Lo Lou last year. Pictured here is *Pines and Rock* by Huang Daozhou of the Ming dynasty (1634).



2019 互聯網經濟峰會 Internet Economy Summit 2019



本會早前與其他香港幾家商會合辦“數字未來機遇”商會論壇，此為互聯網經濟峰會下的其中一個專題論壇，行業領袖分享從商業角度審視粵港澳大灣區以至亞洲有關創新科技的龐大發展機遇。


主是次論壇邀請近 20 位專家及業界翹楚作演講及對談分享，從開放數據、數字供應鏈、電子貿易、智慧生活等範疇，探討包括大灣區和數字絲路上的創新動力及科技趨勢，並凸顯香港作為全球創新樞紐所扮演的角色與相關機遇。本會副會長胡曉明出席開幕式，本會會董、創科及創意文化委員會主席霍啟山及本會會董邱達根更分別代表本會擔任對談環節主持人。(15/4) 📍

(演講內容將於《商薈》6月號報導，敬請留意。)



Earlier, the Chamber co-organized a forum entitled “The Future Digital Opportunities” with some other industrial and business organizations in Hong Kong. The forum is one of the forums of Internet Economy Summit. Leaders from different industries shared their views in the development of information technology in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Asia.

About 20 popular speakers and guests were invited to the forum. In the areas including open data, digital supply chain, e-commerce and intelligent living, they talked about innovation power and technological

trend in Greater Bay Area and Digital Belt and Road. As a hub of global innovation, the role of Hong Kong was also a main focus in the discussions. **Herman Hu, the Chamber’s Vice-Chairman**, was invited to participate in the opening ceremony. **Eric Fok, Committee Member** and **Chairman of InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee** and **Duncan Chiu, Committee Member**, were invited to be the moderator in the panel discussions. (15/4) 

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





馬興瑞（中）、任鴻斌（右四）、歐陽衛民（左四）及溫國輝（左二）。
Ma Xingrui (middle), Ren Hongbin (fourth from right), Ouyang Weimin (fourth from left) and Wen Guohui (second from left).

廣交會 推動大灣區合作 Canton Fair Promotes Greater Bay Area Cooperation



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

本會會長蔡冠深率領代表團出席“第125屆中國進出口商品交易會”開幕式，期間會晤廣東省省長馬興瑞、商務部部長助理任鴻斌、廣東省副省長歐陽衛民及張虎、廣州市市長溫國輝等領導。馬興瑞充分肯定蔡冠深及本會在推動粵港澳大灣區建設所作的努力，任鴻斌感謝港澳工商界對推動廣交會的發展所做的貢獻，並探討粵港企業新一輪合作。及後，蔡冠深於中國對外貿易中心和廣東省商務廳合辦的“廣交會進口展國際合作交流會”上演講，介紹香港在大灣區建設中發揮的作用，以及與其他灣區城市的合作機遇。

在廣州期間，代表團應邀出席由廣州市工商聯舉辦的“慶祝第125屆中國進出口商品交易會開幕酒會”，副會長曾智明代表致辭。(14-16/4) 📍

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman, led a delegation to join the opening reception of "the 125th Session of China Import and Export Fair" and met with **Ma Xingrui, Governor of Guangdong; Ren Hongbin, Assistant Minister of Commerce of PRC; Ouyang Weimin and Zhang Hu, Vice-Governors of Guangdong and Wen Guohui, Mayor of Guangzhou** respectively. Ma highly appreciated the work of Choi and the Chamber in promoting Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). Ren paid tribute to the business sector of Hong Kong and Macao for fostering the Canton Fair. He also mentioned about the new cooperation between the enterprises of Guangdong and Hong Kong. Later, Choi was invited to introduce the role of Hong Kong in the establishment of Greater Bay Area and the cooperation opportunities among other bay area cities in "Global Cooperation Meeting of Canton Fair".

The delegation also attends a celebrating activity organized by Guangzhou Federation of Industry and Commerce. **Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman**, was invited to deliver speech. (14-16/4) 📍



婦委訪 廣州及佛山

Ladies' Committee Visits Guangzhou and Foshan

本會婦女委員會、香港天津工商專業婦女委員會及華人女企業家協會組團考察廣州及佛山。團長由主席蔡關穎琴擔任，並獲原全國人大基本法委員會副主席梁愛詩擔任榮譽團長，中聯辦協調部處長牛華擔任榮譽顧問，香港天津工商專業婦女委員會榮譽顧問李樂詩擔任顧問，本會婦委會副主席吳時擔任副團長，香港天津工商專業婦女委員會副主席謝勤及華人女企業家協會創會主席石蕙茵擔任友好團體召集人。

考察團先後拜訪廣東省、廣州市及佛山市婦女聯合會，與各會領導進行座談，並參觀旗下單位。團員





亦拜訪香港特區政府駐粵辦事處，並參觀南風古灶、佛山市女文藝家創業創作基地、廣東溢達紡織有限公司及西樵山國藝影視城。(22-24/4) 📍

The Chamber's Ladies' Committee, Hong Kong Tianjin Women Association and Miss Entrepreneurs Club co-organized a delegation to Guangzhou and Foshan. The delegation was led by **Janice Choi, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee**. **Elsie Leung, former Deputy Director of the Hong Kong Basic Law Committee of the Standing Committee of the NPC**, was appointed as the honorary leader, while **Niu Hwa, Director of the Coordination Department of the LOCPG** and **Rebecca Lee, Honorary Advisor of Hong Kong Tianjin Women**

Association, were appointed as the honorary advisor and advisor respectively. Other appointments include: **Wu Se, Vice-chairman of the Chamber's Ladies' Committee**, as deputy leader; **Xie Qin, Vice-chairman of Ladies' Committee of Hong Kong Tianjin Women Association**, and **Joyce Shek, Founding Chairman of Miss Entrepreneurs Club**, as convenors of friendly organizations.

The delegation visited Women's Federation of Guangdong Province, Guangzhou and Foshan, met the leaders and conducted site visit. They also visited Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong, an entrepreneurship and creative industry base in Nanfeng Kiln, Guangdong Esquel Textiles Co and National Arts Studio at Xiqiaoshan. (22-24/4) 📍



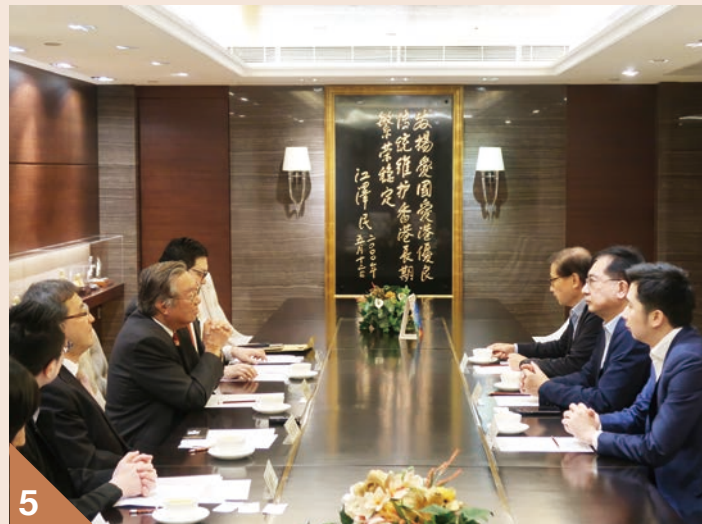


接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 浙江省商務廳副廳長徐高春（中）
（25/4）
Xu Gaochun (middle), Vice Director of Zhejiang Provincial Bureau of Commerce
2. 北京市東城區委統戰部常務副部長張瑋（中）（26/4）
Zhang Wei (middle), Executive Deputy Director of United Front Work Department of CPC Dongcheng District Committee of Beijing
3. 東莞市松山湖政策研究室主任黎高明（前排右五）（14/6）
Li Gaoming (fifth from right, first row), Director of Songshan Lake Policy Research Office of Dongguan City





4. 工業貿易署副處長曾愛蓮（右六）（15/4）
Ophelia Tsang (sixth from right), Deputy Director-General of Trade and Industry

5. 香港建造商會會長陳修杰（右二）（8/4）
Allan Chan (second from right), President of Hong Kong Construction Association

6. 匈牙利貿易專員及領事 Péter Garai（右二）（18/4）
Péter Garai (second from right), Trade Commissioner and Consul of Hungary

7. CCI Paris Île-de-France 總幹事及駐中國代表 Xing You（右）（25/4）
Xing You (right), General Director and Representative in China of CCI Paris Île-de-France



會員活動 Members' Activities



1. 對外事務委員會與比利時領事館合辦比利時投資專題午餐會，由當地貿易專員介紹最新發展及商機。(23/4)
External Affairs Committee and Belgian Consulate co-organized a luncheon for introducing the investment environment of Belgium.
2. 港島西區聯絡處與港島東區聯絡處合辦午餐會，邀請中聯辦港島工作部部長劉林、副部長范克勝及陳旭斌蒞臨交流，加強認識。(15/4)
Liu Lin, Director General; Fan Kesheng and Chen Xubin, Deputy Directors, the Hong Kong Island Sub-office of LOCPG, were invited to a networking luncheon organized by Western and Island East District Liaison Committee.

3. 九龍西區聯絡處與九龍東區聯絡處合辦地區交流會，邀請中聯辦九龍工作部部長郭亨斌、副部長劉國強，社團領導及多位區議員蒞臨交流，加強溝通。(17/4)
Guo Hengbin and Liu Guoqiang, Director General and Deputy Director of the Kowloon Sub-office of LOCPG, together with leaders of local associations and District Council Members, were invited to a networking meeting organized by Kowloon East and Kowloon West District Liaison Committees.
4. 港島東區聯絡處舉辦本港文化體驗一天遊，參觀金庸館、南豐紗廠及西九文化區，體驗本港文化。(27/4)
Island East District Liaison Committee organized a local tour to Jin Yong Gallery, the Mills and West Kowloon Cultural District.

