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RCEP 開展區域合作新里程

RCEP: A NEW MILESTONE FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

“十四五”時期的香港機遇

Opportunities for Hong Kong during 14th Five-Year Period

善用 WeChat 拓內地市場無往而不利

WeChat the Best Pass to the Mainland Market

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社會穩定是 發展經濟的重要根基

SOCIAL STABILITY IS THE BACKBONE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

上月，新一份財政預算案推出多項穩經濟、紓民困措施，同時亦為推動產業長遠發展給予政策支援。此外，國務院港澳辦主任夏寶龍明確了“愛國者治港”原則和方向，為促進社會和諧穩定提供重要土壤。我們相信，有了穩定的社會環境，各項支援措施才能發揮功效，為本港經濟增添新動力，並協助工商各業在國家發展新格局下抓住新商機。

預算案措施助提振經濟

預算案因應當前疫情和經濟發展形勢，就各項支援措施作出了更精準的資源投放，包括提高中小企融資擔保最高貸款額並延長還款年期，有助穩定企業的資金流，新推出的百分百擔保個人特惠貸款計劃支援失業人士，可為受疫情嚴重影響的從業員緩解燃眉之急，派發電子消費券更有利刺激本地消費，減輕市民生活開支，帶動本地商戶業務，改善市面氣氛。

我們認同預算案聚焦恢復疫後經濟，為香港優勢產業提供政策支持，更就創科人才培育與基建投資等擴大支援，期望當局為企業增聘海內外科研人才給予資金補貼，提升中小企研發開支免稅上限，容許扣稅安排適用於企業在內地研發開支，並考慮提高“創科創投基金”出資比例、簡化申請審批程序，為本港創科產業提供更大發展空間。

強化香港與大灣區融合

預算案亦提及着力推動粵港澳大灣區建設的政策措施，協助港商及青年人把握大灣區機遇。中總一直致力協調會員及香港工商界融入大灣區發展，今年的中總政協提案亦就加快灣區跨境基建融合和人員往來、深化參與灣區創科發展等提出建議。

深圳是香港高鐵網絡連接大灣區的首站，惟港深兩地目前並未有合作建設鐵路樞紐，建議就連接深圳西麗站樞紐與香港鐵路網絡進行統一規劃，讓香港鐵路通過該站接駁大灣區所有高鐵線路，並全面實施“一地兩檢”和高鐵香港段車票電子化。在有效執行防疫措施前提下，粵港應探討推動經貿與民生往來盡快回復正常，並為長遠跨境互動建立高效便捷的互通機制。

今年是“十四五”規劃開局之年，科技創新將成為促進國家新格局發展的重要引擎，香港在配合大灣區建設國際科技創新中心尤其可發揮關鍵角色。我們期望中央進一步支持香港與大灣區其他城市深化科技產業合作，包括設立技術交易及科研人才對接平台，培育專業技術交易中介隊伍，促進科技成果轉化和國際高新技術成果的引進，以及擴大技術出口等。

香港與深圳更可推動在河套深港科技創新合作園區開展內地企業與香港科研人才配對，並透過強化產學研合作，全面提升大灣區創科產業配套及支援。香港亦可探討在現行“大灣區青年就業計劃”的基礎上，推動粵港政府設立長期的青年就業機制和特別稅務優惠等，為香港年輕人在大灣區就業創業和生活提供更多誘因與支援。

“愛國者治港”助穩定發展

要有效提振香港經濟，並推動全面融入大灣區發展，首要條件是重塑社會與營商環境穩定和諧，讓各項有利經濟發展的政策措施切實執行。夏寶龍主任為“愛國者治港”給予客觀標準和要求，並提出完善香港選舉制度，有助“一國兩制”行穩致遠、確保香港長治久安。香港國安法的實施，讓香港由亂轉治。特區政府開展公務員宣誓或簽署聲明相關工作，並提出修訂《宣誓及聲明條例》，為配合落實“愛國者治港”踏出重要一步。

我們相信，透過“愛國者治港”原則，並進一步完善相關的選舉制度，可確保真正為港人謀福祉、致力構建穩定和諧社會的愛國愛港人士進入管治架構，讓香港深層次問題得以切實解決，齊心對抗疫情，全力發展經濟，積極改善民生，帶領香港走出困境，讓香港重拾動力，全面推動香港融入國家“十四五”、“雙循環”和大灣區發展大局，抓緊龐大新機遇。

Last month, the HKSAR government announced the latest Budget, presenting a series of measures aimed at stabilizing the economy and relieving people's hardship, while affirming policy support for the long-term development of various industries. Around the same time, Xia Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, expanded on the

“有了穩定的社會環境，各項支援措施才能發揮功效，為本港經濟增添新動力，並協助工商各業在國家發展新格局下抓住新商機。”

A stable social environment is crucial to the effective implementation of the support measures proposed by the Budget, and to helping businesses to tap into new opportunities under the new circumstances.

principle of “patriots governing Hong Kong”. We are convinced that a stable social environment is crucial to the effective implementation of the support measures proposed by the *Budget*, and to helping businesses to tap into new opportunities under the new circumstances.

Measures proposed by the Budget conducive to economic revival

The *Budget* has concretely set out the areas to which resources will be allocated; for example, the loan ceiling and repayment period of the loan for SMEs are to be raised and extended respectively, and a special 100% loan guarantee for individuals is to be set up to help the unemployed. In addition, the issuing of electronic consumption vouchers is expected to stimulate consumption, thus helping local businesses and instilling optimism in the domestic market.

We endorse the *Budget's* focus on post-pandemic economic revival and extending policy support to Hong Kong's competitive industries. In particular, we agree that support for I&T development should be strengthened in areas like talent cultivation and infrastructure investment. To this end, we hope the authorities will consider providing subsidies for Hong Kong companies to hire scientific research experts from the Mainland and abroad, raising the tax exemption threshold for the R&D expenditure of SMEs, and applying tax deduction arrangements on the R&D expenditure incurred by Hong Kong businesses in the Mainland. We also hope the government can increase its investment for the “Innovation and Technology Venture Fund” and simplify the application procedure to provide more opportunities for Hong Kong's I&T industry.

Deepening Hong Kong's integration into the Greater Bay Area

The *Budget* also put forward policies and measures for promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) and helping Hong Kong businesses and young people to find opportunities in the region. In line with the government's policy direction, CGCC has been striving to assist its members and the Hong Kong business sector at large in integrating into the development of the Greater Bay Area. CGCC's submissions to the CPPCC session this year also included proposals to further align cross-border infrastructure and foster personnel circulation, and to intensify Hong Kong's participation in the I&T development in the Greater Bay Area.

Shenzhen is the first station through which the High Speed Rail - Hong Kong Section connects with the Greater Bay Area. We recommend that the Hong Kong's rail network be linked up with all the high-speed rail routes in the Greater Bay Area via the Shenzhen Xili Integrated Transport Hub through unified planning, and that

“Co-location Arrangement” and electronic tickets for the Hong Kong section be implemented. At the same time, the authorities of Guangdong and Hong Kong should explore on the resumption of economic and people exchange as soon as possible, and in the long run, develop an efficient and convenient intercommunication system to facilitate cross-border interaction.

Hong Kong is capable of assuming a key role in the development of the international I&T hub in the Greater Bay Area. We hope the Central government can increase support for I&T cooperation between Hong Kong and other Greater Bay Area cities, such as by establishing platforms for technological exchange and research talent matching, and training professional intermediaries for such exchange.

Hong Kong and Shenzhen can also promote the matching of Mainland enterprises with Hong Kong research talent in the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park at the Lok Ma Chau Loop, and enhance the facilities and support for the I&T industry in the Greater Bay Area in an all-round manner. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong authorities can liaise with their Guangdong counterparts on creating a long-term youth employment scheme and making tax benefits available to provide Hong Kong youths with greater incentive and the support they need to live, work and set up businesses in the Greater Bay Area.

“Patriots governing Hong Kong” principle fosters stable social development

Before Hong Kong can fully integrate into the Greater Bay Area, it is necessary to restore social stability and harmony and a stable business environment. Director Xia has expounded the objective standard and criteria regarding the “patriots governing Hong Kong” principle, and advised that Hong Kong's election system be enhanced to ensure long-term peace and order. Following the enactment of the National Security Law, social order has already been restored to a great extent. The HKSAR government's implementation of oath-taking/declaration requirement for civil servants and its proposal to revise the *Oaths and Declarations Ordinance* signal an important step toward realizing the “patriots governing Hong Kong” principle.

We believe that by upholding the “patriots governing Hong Kong” principle and improving the election system, genuine patriots will be allowed access to the governance structure, so that some of the deeply rooted issues existing in Hong Kong can be resolved. More broadly, it will allow Hong Kong to regain momentum in integrating into the country's development framework and to grasp the immense opportunities ahead. 🌀

RCEP 開展區域合作新里程

RCEP: A New Milestone for Regional Cooperation



隨着《區域全面經濟夥伴關係協定》(RCEP)正式簽署，標誌着世界上人口最多、經濟規模最大、最具發展潛力的自由貿易區誕生。香港與RCEP各成員國經貿往來頻繁，國家商務部亦表示，將根據協定規定和香港實際發展需要，支持香港盡早加入其中，藉此拓展新的供應鏈、擴大新的貿易金融版圖。

The official signing of the *Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership* (RCEP) marked the birth of the free-trade zone with the largest population, the most sizable economy, and the biggest growth potential in the world. Hong Kong has frequent connections with all RCEP signatories. The Ministry of Commerce has also expressed its support for Hong Kong's entrance to the partnership in accordance with the agreed requirements and based on the actual development needs of Hong Kong. It is hoped that new supply chains can be opened up and Hong Kong can further expand new trade and finance landscapes by being part of RCEP.

邱騰華：香港期盡早加入 RCEP

Edward Yau: Hong Kong Envisions Early Entry to RCEP

商 務及經濟發展局局長邱騰華表示，香港一直支持貿易及投資自由化，並積極尋求與海外經濟體簽訂自由貿易協定（自貿協定）及促進和保護投資協定（投資協定），以拓展香港的經貿網絡，讓貨物、服務及投資能以較優惠條件進入國際市場，亦協助港商分散投資，促進香港參與區域經濟融合。香港至今已與20個經濟體簽訂八份自貿協定，又與31個海外經濟體簽訂了22份投資協定，並會繼續致力與個別經濟體在區域層面締結更多相關協定。

“正如《行政長官2020年施政報告》中提到，香港是區內的主要的金融和貿易中心及交通樞紐，亦已先後與RCEP其中13個成員經濟體，包括中國內地、東盟、澳洲和新西蘭簽訂了高質素的自貿協定，我們已具備足夠條件參與RCEP。”邱騰華指出，香港在2019年與上述13個RCEP成員經濟體的貿易總額達7,655億美元，佔香港貿易總額的71%。

因此，他認為加入RCEP是香港進一步參與區域經濟合作的重要里程碑，不但有助香港進一步融入區域產業鏈，強化與區內成員經濟體的經貿與投資聯繫，帶動區內經濟增長，亦可讓香港貨物及企業受惠於協定下關稅減免、開放市場准入、取消貿易壁壘、簡化通關程序等措施，有助降低貿易成本，為香港貨物及企業拓展區內市場帶來新機遇，並為疫情後全球經濟復甦提供重要動力。

港積極爭取加入 回應正面

邱騰華表示，特區政府早於2018年已在不同層面和場合，向各成員經濟體表達加入RCEP的意願，他亦早於2019年11月協定完成文本談判時，已去信予各成員經濟體，重申香港加入的意願，並得到正面回應，表示香

港可在協定生效後循相關條款商討加入。及後，於去年年底RCEP協定正式簽署後，他再次去信各成員經濟體，重申香港加入的意願。“政府正積極與RCEP各成員經濟體聯絡，以期盡早就香港加入協定開展討論，積極爭取香港成為協定生效後第一批加入的經濟體。”

RCEP對全球經貿體系產生深遠影響，當中包括進一步推動人民幣國際化。邱騰華闡釋，內地是RCEP成員中最大的經濟體，RCEP有望為推動跨境人民幣貿易結算和投資提供有利環境，從而提升區內使用人民幣的水平。而香港作為區內首要國際金融中心，亦可充分發揮人民幣離岸結算中心的功能。

人民幣結算增 鞏固香港地位

“香港作為全球領先的人民幣貿易結算中心，一直支持不同類型的跨境和離岸人民幣交易活動，香港的離岸人民幣金融和外匯市場，以及各項互聯



邱騰華 Edward Yau

互通措施，亦為市場參與者進行人民幣風險管理和金融投資，提供多元化的選擇和便利的渠道。”邱騰華指出，2020年首11個月經香港處理的人民幣貿易結算交易額超過5.7萬億元人民幣，較2019年同期增長兩成，而香港的離岸人民幣資金池亦為全球最大，規模超過7,000億元人民幣。政府會繼續會密切留意RCEP的發展，並致力深化離岸人民幣市場發展，以鞏固香港作為全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐的地位。

A ccording to Edward Yau, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development, Hong Kong has always been a staunch supporter of trade and investment liberalization. So far, Hong Kong has signed eight free trade agreements with 20 economies as well as 22 investment treaties with 31 overseas economies. The SAR will continue to forge more relevant agreements and treaties with individual economies on the regional level.

“As a major financial and trade center as well as a transportation hub of the region, Hong Kong has already signed high-quality free-trade agreements with 13 of the RCEP participating economies. We are well placed to be part of RCEP.” Yau highlighted that the total trade between Hong Kong and the aforementioned 13

RCEP participating economies amounted to USD 765.5 billion in 2019, accounting for 71% of Hong Kong's total trade.

As such, he reckoned that joining RCEP is an important milestone for Hong Kong's further participation in regional economic cooperation. This will not only facilitate Hong Kong's further integration into the regional industry chain and strengthen the economic, trade, and investment ties between Hong Kong and RCEP participating economies in the region, but also bring benefits to Hong Kong's goods and enterprises under the relevant measures in RCEP. All these could help lower the costs of trade and bring about new opportunities for Hong Kong's goods and enterprises to expand their markets in the region.

Positive response to Hong Kong's keen interest in joining RCEP

Yau said that the HKSAR government has indicated to individual RCEP participating economies its keen interest in joining RCEP as early as in 2018. He had also written to various member economies in November 2019 to reiterate Hong Kong's interest in joining RCEP, which received positive responses. Yau wrote again to participating economies end of last year to reiterate the territory's interest in joining. "The government is actively engaging individual RCEP participating economies for early commencement of discussions on Hong Kong's accession with the aim to be among the first batch of economies joining RCEP after its entry into force."

RCEP has a profound impact on the global trade system. In particular, it would further propel the internationalization of RMB. Yau explained that the Mainland is the largest economy amongst RCEP participating members. It is expected that RCEP would forge a conducive environment to promote cross-boundary RMB trade settlement and investment, thereby elevating the level of RMB usage in the region, and Hong Kong could put its function as an offshore RMB clearing center to full play.

Hong Kong's position fortified by increased volume in RMB settlement

"Hong Kong has been supporting various types of cross-boundary and offshore RMB trading activities. In Hong Kong, our offshore RMB financial and foreign exchange markets as well as various mutual market access schemes would provide market participants with diversified options and convenient channels for their RMB risk management and financial investments." Yau pointed out that Hong Kong processed over RMB 5.7 trillion worth of RMB trade settlements in the first 11 months in 2020, which was an increase of 20% compared to the same period in 2019. Hong Kong also has the world's deepest offshore RMB liquidity pool of over RMB 700 billion. The government will closely monitor the development of RCEP and continue with our efforts to further promote market development with a view to consolidating Hong Kong's position as a global hub for offshore RMB business.



關家明：RCEP 勢加速區內貿易發展

Nicholas Kwan: RCEP is set to Accelerate Trade in the Region



關家明 Nicholas Kwan

RCEP 被視為覆蓋全球最多人口、經濟規模最大，而又最具發展潛力的自由貿易區。香港貿易發展局研究總監關家明指出，在疫情衝擊經濟，加上全球貿易政策引來不少爭論之際，有15個亞太區國家能共同簽署有利於促進區內貿易的協定，實屬難得，預期對非成員的香港亦可帶來一定裨益。

經歷長達八年談判的 RCEP，終於在去年 11 月正式簽署。關家明表示，RCEP 成員國合計的國內生產總值 (GDP) 與貿易數字，皆佔據全球近三分之一，此番達成自由貿易協定，其重要意義並不只在於經濟規模龐大，而是廣及區內已發展、發展中及相對落後的經濟體，並為後者提供彈性待遇。此外，雖然大部分成員國之間早已訂有自貿協定，惟 RCEP 的條文卻超越了相關協定。

互設關稅優惠 採單一原產地規則

“特別值得留意的是日本此前與中國及韓國這兩大貿易夥伴，皆未具任何自貿協定。而根據 RCEP 的協議，日本和中國之間的免關稅產品比率，預計將由目前的 8% 大幅上升至約 86%；而日本向韓國出口的貨物中，享有免關稅待遇的數量，也將由現時的 19% 激增至 92%。”關家明補充，RCEP 各成員國同時會按照本身承諾的關稅表，在未來 20 年逐步落實豁

免大部分工業產品的進口關稅，其比率約佔 92%，部分國家的關稅表劃一適用於其他成員國；中國、印尼、韓國、菲律賓及越南等國家，則會為不同成員國制訂獨立的關稅表。

此外，RCEP 的另一重意義是消除了成員國之間的貨物貿易非關稅壁壘，15 個國家皆同意採用單一原產地規則，將區域價值含量標準訂為 40%，即與各國原有協定的水平相同或更高。換言之，此後 RCEP 各成員國的企業在自貿區內進行貿易，只須遵守一套規則及程序，從而在原產地證明要求方面享有更多選擇和彈性，並有助減省清關時間及程序。

港力爭加入 RCEP

隨着 RCEP 的貿易承諾逐步推展，關家明預期將有助促進區內價值鏈轉型，其中如原產地規則料會令區內貨物運輸更趨簡便，從而推動區域供應鏈由中國延伸至其他國家。“現時中國從日本入口的汽車零部件，約佔兩國雙邊貿易的 27%。根據 RCEP，日本向中國出口的汽車零部件，約有九成可享免關稅待遇，而按日本就 RCEP 協議對中國及韓國作出的新承諾，料可惠及汽車業發展。”

香港雖然並非 RCEP 的成員，惟與各成員國之間的貿易往來頻繁，在 2019 年與 15 個國家的貿易總額達到 7,655 億美元，約佔香港貿易總額的 71%。關家明坦言，當局表明會盡快爭取香港成為 RCEP 生效後首批加入的經濟體之一，相信成功機率甚高，不過 RCEP 最快於今年下半年才正式生效，加上此前與東盟洽談合作協議的經驗所得，談判需時約一年時間，故香港加入 RCEP 仍難以在短期內成事。

供應鏈拓展至東盟

但關家明認為，現時香港企業開展及管理的大部分商品貿易，當中不少產

品皆來自 RCEP 成員國，尤其是內地，加上近年愈來愈多港商因應成本及環保等問題，而將供應鏈由內地拓展至東盟地區。隨着 RCEP 生效，料香港企業在區內生產，可望受惠於較低的關稅、更簡便的規則與程序，以至享有更優惠的市場准入待遇。

“如前所述，RCEP 會令區內的貨物流動更為簡便，使區域供應鏈加速從內地擴展至其他成員國，有助推動區內貿易發展。在過去 10 年，東盟地區已逐漸發展為區內製造業樞紐，而香港與內地及東盟之間的貿易增長亦相當強勁。由 2017 至 2019 年，香港與東盟的貿易增幅為 8.2%，遠較只錄得 3% 的本地國際貿易增長為高。”關家明預期，RCEP 將進一步加速內地及東盟的經貿發展步伐，令不少近年積極開拓當地市場的本港企業均能受惠。

The RCEP is regarded as the free trade zone that not only covers the world's largest population and largest economy, but also has the most potential for development. Nicholas Kwan, Director of Research of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDRC), said it is remarkable that, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, 15 countries in the Asia-Pacific region jointly signed an agreement that promotes intra-regional trade, and it is expected that this would bring benefits to non-member Hong Kong.

According to Kwan, RCEP member countries account for nearly one-third of the world's GDP and trade figures. The significance of the free trade agreement is that it covers the region's developed, developing and relatively backward economies, and provides the latter with flexible treatment. Moreover, although most member countries have long established free trade agreements, the provisions of the RCEP go beyond such agreements.

Mutual tariff concession and single rule of origin

“It is particularly noteworthy that Japan has not previously had any free trade

agreements with either China or South Korea, its major trading partners. According to the RCEP agreement, the percentage of duty-free products between Japan and China is set to rise from the current 8% to about 86%, and the percentage of Japan's exports to South Korea that enjoy tariff-free treatment will also surge from the current 19% to 92%." Kwan added that under the RCEP, import tariffs will be eliminated on around 92% of industrial products implemented progressively over the next 20 years, in accordance with each RCEP

regard to the requirements for certificate of origin, and helping to reduce the time and procedures for customs clearance.

Hong Kong strives to join the RCEP

With the gradual implementation of the RCEP's trade commitments, Kwan expects the agreement to contribute to the transformation of value chains in the region. For example, the rule of origin will make the transport of goods in the region easier,

still unlikely for Hong Kong to join the RCEP in a short period of time.

Extension of supply chains to ASEAN

However, Kwan believes that many of the products traded and managed by Hong Kong businesses come from RCEP member countries; also, an increasing number of Hong Kong companies have extended their supply chains from the Mainland to the ASEAN region in recent years. With



member's schedule of tariff commitments. Some countries' schedule of tariff commitments are uniformly applicable to other member countries. China, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and Vietnam will formulate independent tariff schedules for different member countries.

Another significance of the RCEP is in eliminating non-tariff barriers to trade in goods between member countries. All 15 countries have agreed to adopt a single rule of origin, setting the regional value content at 40%, i.e. the same as or higher than the original agreements of various countries. In other words, businesses in RCEP member countries will only need to comply with a set of rules and procedures to trade in the free trade zone, thereby enjoying more choices and flexibility with

thereby facilitating the extension of regional supply chains from China to other countries. "According to the RCEP, about 90% of Japan's automotive parts and components exported to China are entitled to tariff-free treatment. The development of the automotive industry will likely benefit from Japan's new commitments to China and South Korea under the RCEP agreement."

Hong Kong has frequent trade with RCEP member countries although it is not a RCEP member. In 2019, its trade with all 15 member countries amounted to USD 765.5 billion, accounting for approximately 71% of its total trade. Kwan is convinced that the chance of success is very high, but the RCEP will not come into effect until the second half of this year at the earliest. Negotiations will take about a year, so it is

the RCEP coming into effect, Hong Kong businesses engaging in production in the region are poised to benefit from lower tariffs, simpler rules and procedures, and more favourable market access treatment.

"Over the past decade, the ASEAN region has gradually developed into a regional manufacturing hub, and trade between Hong Kong and the Mainland and ASEAN has been growing very strongly. From 2017 to 2019, Hong Kong's trade with ASEAN grew by 8.2%, far higher than the 3% growth recorded in local international trade." Kwan expects that the RCEP will further accelerate the pace of economic and trade development in the Mainland and ASEAN, which will benefit many Hong Kong businesses that have been actively tapping into the local markets in recent years.

蔡冠深：RCEP 預示世界經濟重心東移

Jonathan Choi: RCEP Heralds Eastward Shift of World's Economic Centre of Gravity



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

開創新時代、新格局

RCEP 涵蓋 15 國共 36 億人口，佔全球總人口一半；而 GDP 更佔據全球三分之一，是人類有史以來最龐大的自貿協定。**本會永遠名譽會長蔡冠深**指出，RCEP 除規模宏大外，還具有另一重象徵意義。因過去國際上重要的多邊經濟體系，例如亞太經合組織 (APEC) 及二十國集團 (G20) 等，均以西方國家參與較多，但這次 RCEP 卻一改傳統，以亞洲國家為主導，這是一個歷史性的變化。

“RCEP 的簽署，可說是開創了新時代、新格局，象徵世界經濟重心由西方移到東方，而東方又以亞洲為重心。亞洲最大的經濟體就是中國，第二是日本，而韓國亦具相當經濟實力；而中日韓南面是東盟十國，兩者共同組成了亞洲核心 10+3；朋友圈當然越大越好，因此後來再加上澳洲、新西蘭、印度，成為 10+6，這就是 RCEP 的基礎成員。其後印度因故未能加入，便演變成今天的 RCEP 10+5。”

中國發揮引領作用

蔡冠深續指出，中國是 RCEP 中最大經濟體，擁有 14 億人口的龐大市場及強大經濟實力，可預期將於當中發揮引領作用。他形容，中國就如一塊磁鐵，讓其他國家自然地與中國對接，

不論貿易、進出口或投資，皆與中國密不可分。“RCEP 是一個亞洲多邊自貿區，未來關稅將逐步降低，雙邊的貿易、投資政策也會逐步放寬，這對推進中國與區內國家的貿易、雙向投資將大有幫助，並對國家推進‘一帶一路’、‘雙循環’國策，亦有裨益。”

近年中國先後簽署了東盟 10+1 自貿協定以及 RCEP，最近亦落實中歐投資協定，蔡冠深認為是一個良好勢頭，未來中國應積極加入更多自貿區，進一步融入世界發展格局，“例如跨太平洋戰略經濟夥伴關係協定 (TPP)，那是一個較高層次的自貿區，原本由美國主導，但其後退出談判，現變成由日本、加拿大等國主導的 CPTPP，如中國及香港能加入其中，定有助益。長遠而言，我們應推動亞太自由貿易區 (FTAAP)，那是亞太經合組織 (APEC) 成員國間的一個宏大自貿區構想，如最終能實現，必將舉世矚目。”

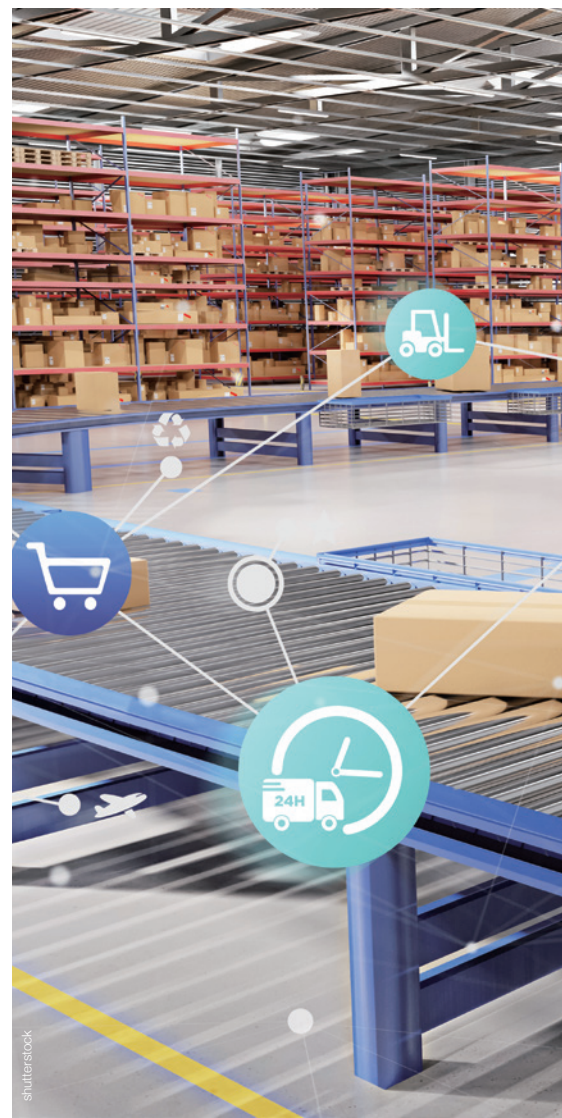
香港應爭取加入

過去多年來，蔡冠深一直為推動落實香港 - 東盟自貿協定積極奔走，而經歷近十年談判後，有關協定終在 2019 年簽署落實，對香港而言是一大突破。蔡冠深認為，香港下一步應為加入 RCEP 積極部署，因香港與內地早已簽署 CEPA，與日本、韓國的經貿往來亦非常密切，與澳洲也有雙邊貿易協定。因此，香港加入 RCEP，只是把現有的機制串聯起來，理應沒太大阻力，餘下的只是程序問題。

“香港加入 RCEP，對各方而言都是好事，因香港是自由港，向來歡迎各國投資和貿易。但談判過程中必定要有推手，而最強大的推手，則非我們國家莫屬。中國是亞洲最大經濟體，是全球經濟增長最快的國家之一，在國

際上有相當地位，她的說話自然有份量；此外，香港和國家的利益是一致的，香港好即國家好，因此國家支持香港加入 RCEP 是理所當然。”

蔡冠深認為，香港與 RCEP 十五國，地理上一衣帶水、緊密相連，傳統上經貿往來已十分密切，因此香港加入有關協定，不應只着眼降低關稅，“香港是全球最自由經濟體，任何國際組



織，我們皆應爭取參與，以便在不同國際組織中參與、發聲及提出意見，這樣才能強化自身的角色和地位。”他強調，香港進一步擴大朋友圈，鞏固提升自己的國際化功能，符合香港的長遠利益。🔄

Creating a new era and new landscape

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Permanent Honorary President, said that the RCEP marks a historic change in that it is led by Asian countries. This is because important multilateral economic systems in the past mostly involved Western countries.

“The signing of the RCEP symbolizes a shift in the world's economic center of gravity from the West to the East. To the south of China, Japan and South Korea are the 10 ASEAN countries. Together, they formed the Asian core of 10+3. Later, they became 10+6 with Australia, New Zealand and India. These are the founding members of the RCEP. They then became today's RCEP 10+5 as India subsequently decided to stay away from it.”

China to play a leading role

Choi added that China will likely play a leading role as the largest economy in the RCEP. He noted that other countries are inextricably linked to China, regardless of trade, import, export or investment. “The RCEP is an Asia-Pacific multilateral free

trade region where tariffs will be gradually lowered and bilateral trade and investment policies will be progressively relaxed, which will greatly help promote trade and two-way investment between China and other countries in the region.”

Choi believes that China should actively join more free trade regions to further integrate into the world's development landscape, “It will definitely help if China and Hong Kong can join the CPTPP that is led by Japan and Canada. In the long run, we should promote the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific (FTAAP), which will attract worldwide attention should it eventually come to fruition.”

Hong Kong should seek accession

Over the past few years, Choi has been actively pursuing the implementation of the ASEAN - Hong Kong Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA). The AHKFTA was finally signed in 2019, marking a major breakthrough for Hong Kong. Choi believes that Hong Kong's next step should be to actively prepare to join the RCEP, as it has long signed the CEPA with the Mainland, maintains very close economic and trade relations with Japan and South Korea, and has a bilateral trade agreement with Australia. Therefore, Hong Kong's accession to the RCEP is merely to connect the existing mechanisms.

“Hong Kong's accession is good for all parties, as it is a free port and has always welcomed investment and trade from all countries. Nevertheless, there must be an enabler in the negotiation process, and the most powerful enabler is none other than our country. Given China's international standing and the aligned interests between Hong Kong and the Mainland, it is only natural that the country should support Hong Kong's accession to the RCEP.”

Choi believes that as Hong Kong and the 15 RCEP countries are geographically linked and have traditionally enjoyed very close economic and trade relations, its accession to the RCEP should not be only for lowering tariffs, “Hong Kong is the world's freest economy and should seek to participate, speak out and put forward opinions in different international organizations in order to strengthen its role and status.” He stressed that it is in Hong Kong's long-term interest to further expand its circle of friends and enhance its international functions. 🔄



謝湧海：RCEP 是全球經濟新常态下產物

Tse Yung-hoi: RCEP is a Product of New Normal in the Global Economy

本會副會長謝湧海指出，RCEP 是全球經濟新常态下產物。所謂新常态，主要反映在三方面：第一是發達國家的經濟增長低迷；第二是新興國家增長較快，在2018年發展中國家的GDP總和，實際上已超越了發達國家；第三，由於全球經濟不景，貿易保護主義抬頭，令全球化受阻。“比方說，世界上已有東盟、歐盟、CPTPP、北美自貿區等眾多自貿區，而這些區域性組織本身，其實並不代表全球化，因它們之間具排他性。而RCEP就是在此背景下誕生的最新區域性自貿區。”

一如其他自貿協定，謝湧海認為，RCEP 將為區內國家帶來眾多好處。首先是“貿易創造效應”，因區內國家將逐步把90%關稅降到零，這將促使部分企業轉移到區域內成本更低的地方。生產成本下降，將創造區域內更多雙邊貿易和投資；還有“貿易轉移效應”，因RCEP自貿區本身的勞動成本下降，較區外國家更具競爭力，因此更多資金會流入自貿區，並帶動出口增加。

RCEP 對中國意義重大

中國經歷40年改革開放，已發展成世界第二大經濟體。謝湧海認為，中國下一步要從製造業大國，逐步走向“智造業”大國，而RCEP有助中國的產業升級。他指出，RCEP 成員中，如日本、韓國、澳洲等國家都具備一定的高科技實力，中國可以通過多方合作，推進科技產業的發展。同時，中國也可通過合理的安排，以“騰籠換鳥”方式令一些勞動密集型產業，轉移到區內成本更低的國家，這也有助產業的升級轉型。

此外，中國也可藉此強化在國際貿易領域的話語權。“此前中國在其他自貿區中，皆難言是主導角色。但在

RCEP，中國佔了當中65%的人口、60%的GDP，主導作用十分明顯。在製造業方面，中國有完整的產業鏈、技術工人和資金；而從消費角度看，中國已擁有全球最大的中等收入人口，現在更有了自身主導的大型自貿區，這對中國而言意義非凡。”

牽動中美關係

謝湧海指出，RCEP 的簽署對中美關係發展也有一定啟示。上一屆美國政府曾在貿易、科技、金融等各方面對中國施壓，而RCEP則有助中國突破美國的圍堵。謝湧海闡釋，中國去年簽署RCEP後，隨即與歐洲簽署了中歐投資協定，這對中國而言也十分重要。“投資和貿易不同，貿易量可能會隨着關稅的高低而變化，但投資更關注的是長遠發展，因此中歐投資協定是戰略性的，與RCEP形成一個以中國為中心的歐亞板塊經濟圈，這是美國最不願意看到的。”

他續分析，美國之所以能稱霸世界，除了美元和高科技外，最重要就是強大的海軍。但如果歐亞大陸連成一線，美國的海軍便無用武之地。“過去中國的對外貿易要依賴馬六甲海峽、印度洋等海運航道，但現在不同了，我們可以從新疆經巴基斯坦陸路直達中東，向西可以陸路直達歐洲，浙江義烏的火車，直接就可以開到巴黎。這歐亞板塊經濟圈佈局，其實從國家的‘一帶一路’策略已可見端倪。”

進一步發揮香港優勢

至於香港方面，謝湧海認為RCEP對香港經濟也有眾多利好因素。例如不少港商早年已把廠房搬到內地，但現時內地勞動成本也不算低廉，RCEP的出現，正好為港商提供更大靈活性，可選擇把生產基地留在內地或轉到其他RCEP國家。“因為關稅降



謝湧海 Tse Yung-hoi

低，港商在那邊生產，同樣可以把產品賣到內地，實際上有部分港商已把廠房搬到柬埔寨、越南等國家。”

在投資方面，謝湧海指出香港金融市場素來是內地的“超級聯繫人”，自內地改革開放以來，50%投資內地的資金都是通過香港；而反過來看，內地投資海外的資金，63%也是通過香港，由此可見香港的獨特地位。他認為有了RCEP以後，相信更多的國際資金將落戶香港，除了投資內地，還會投資RCEP內的其他國家，有助進一步發揮香港的獨特優勢。📍

Tse Yung-hoi, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman, noted that the RCEP is a product of the new normal in the global economy. The so-called new normal is mainly reflected in three aspects: The first is sluggish economic growth in developed countries; the second is faster growth in emerging countries, where the combined GDP of developing countries had actually surpassed that of developed countries in 2018; and the third is hindrance to globalization amid rising trade protectionism due to global economic downturn.

Tse believes that the RCEP will bring many benefits to countries in the region, just like other free trade agreements. The first is “trade creation effect”, as countries in the region will gradually bring 90% of tariffs down to zero, which will prompt some businesses to move to lower-cost locations



in the region. Lower production costs will create more bilateral trade and investment in the region. Next is “trade diversion effect”, as the RCEP free trade region’s labour costs will fall to become competitive than those of countries outside the region, resulting in more funds flowing to the free trade region and increase in exports.

RCEP is of great significance to China

China has developed into the world’s second largest economy. In Tse’s view, the next step for China is to gradually transform from a manufacturing powerhouse into

a “smart manufacturing” powerhouse, and the RCEP will help China’s industrial upgrading. He pointed out that China can advance the development of the technology industry through cooperation with countries such as Japan, South Korea and Australia. Meanwhile, China can move some labour-intensive industries to lower-cost countries in the region to make space for new ones, which will also help industries upgrade and transform.

In addition, China can use this to strengthen its voice in international trade. “China accounts for 65% of the population

and 60% of the GDP of the RCEP region, pointing to a very obvious leading role. In terms of manufacturing, China has complete industrial chains, skilled workers and capital, and from a consumption perspective, it already has the world’s largest middle-income population, which is remarkable.”

Impact on China-US relations

Tse added that the signing of the RCEP also has some implications for the development of China-US relations, as it helps China overcome US containment. Tse explained that after signing the RCEP last year, China immediately signed the EU-China Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI) with Europe, which is also important for China. “As investment is more concerned with long-term sustainability, the CAI is a strategic agreement forming a China-centric Asia-Europe economic circle with the RCEP, which is the last thing the US wants to see.”

He added that the most important thing for the US to dominate the world is a powerful navy. However, the US Navy will be useless if the Asia and Europe continents are aligned with each other.

Further harnessing Hong Kong’s strengths

As for Hong Kong, Tse believes that the RCEP has many positive factors for its economy. For example, many Hong Kong businesses have moved their factories to the Mainland in the early years, but labour costs in the Mainland are not low now. The emergence of the RCEP gives Hong Kong businesses the option to keep their production facilities in the Mainland or transfer them to other RCEP countries. “In fact, some Hong Kong businesses have moved their factories to countries such as Cambodia and Vietnam.”

With regard to investment, Tse noted that Hong Kong’s financial markets have always been the Mainland’s “super connector”. Since the Mainland’s reform and opening-up, 50% of the funds flowing into the Mainland for investment have been channelled through Hong Kong. On the other hand, 63% of the funds flowing from the Mainland for investment overseas have also been channelled through Hong Kong. This demonstrates Hong Kong’s unique status. He believes that with the RCEP, more international funds will move to Hong Kong for investment in the Mainland as well as other RCEP countries, which will help further harness Hong Kong’s unique strengths. 🔄



“一國兩制”下的立法會

LegCo under “One Country, Two Systems”

《基本法》本為香港的政治架構奠下了基石，行政、立法、司法各自分工，行使自身的職權。惟近年立法會在反對派干擾下，成為阻撓政府施政的戰場，嚴重偏離正常的立法職能，直至最近數月，方算是撥亂反正，回歸初心。

The *Basic Law* lays the foundation for Hong Kong's political framework under which the executive, legislative and judiciary branches have their division of work and exercise their respective powers. Nevertheless, troubled by the opposition's disturbances, LegCo became a battlefield for obstructing government administration in recent years. It was derailed from its legislative function. The situation remained unresolved until the recent months when we set things right to return to the original purpose.

三權分工 各司其職

本會會董、立法會議員李慧琼表示，在“一國兩制”和《基本法》框架下，香港的行政、立法、司法履行各自的職能，而當中的主導思想是行政主導，行政長官擁有廣泛的權力和資源；而立法機關最重要的職能是審批法例、財務申請及監察政府施政；至於司法機關，則負責香港司法的職能。

她續表示，具體而言，《基本法》第73條細列了立法會的基本職能，其中心思想仍是行政主導，“例如《基本法》訂明，對於政府的提案，尤其是財政相關的法案，立法會是負責審



李慧琼 Starry Lee

核、通過，而並不能自行修改法案，這與其他地區的議會有顯著分別。立法會如對政府的提案有意見，可要求修訂並再次向議會提交。過去在一些爭議性的政策上，政府也曾在聽取立法會意見後作修訂，但這並不常見。”

政黨參政 有其局限

現時香港立法會由分屬不同黨派的議員組成，在《基本法》框架下扮演參政議政的角色。但李慧琼指出，在現行香港政治體制中，政黨的角色其實受到一定局限，例如香港選舉法例列明行政長官不可由政黨人士出任，因此香港不會出現執政黨；而《基本法》74條亦規定，立法會議員提交的議員法案，不能涉及公共開支、政治體制或政府運作；涉及政府政策的法案，提出前必須得到行政長官的書面同意。由此可見，政黨的角色及權力在香港有別於其他議會。

惟她亦補充，本港政黨參與政治工作，仍有一定的途徑，除了最簡單參與區議會、立法會兩級議會選舉外，還可派員加入政府諮詢組織以及行政機關，“眾所周知，現時部分局長本身也有政黨背景，而行政會議也有政黨的成員參與，某程度參與政府的施政。惟一但參與政府工作，縱使有政黨背景，但政治立場上必須體現行政長官施政理念，因此政黨色彩亦必然淡化。”

撥亂反正 回歸初心

李慧琼續指出，立法會本有其正常職能，但過去多年，卻成為反對派阻撓政府施政的主要戰場，而最極端的情況出現在2019年反修例事件時，立

法會內務委員會被“拉布”行為癱瘓長達半年之久。“反對派更藉着立法會換屆選舉，提出“35+”計劃，企圖透過在立法會中佔據多數席位，而達到無差別否決財政預算案、癱瘓政府、奪取管治權的結果。

“可幸在中央全面管治權下，近期香港的政治秩序得以恢復，立法會職能逐步撥亂反正，《國歌法》亦順利通過。部分不擁護《基本法》、或尋求外國干預香港的議員，則被取消議員資格。”李慧琼預期，未來一年中央將再進行相關工作，確保未來的立法會和行政長官選舉，是由愛國者擔任。只有愛國者管治的政府，國家的主權安全發展利益及香港的繁榮穩定方得到保障。🔗

上述內容為本會婦女委員會主辦之線上講座“三權分工：‘一國兩制’下的立法會”之摘要。

Starry Lee, the Chamber's Committee Member and LegCo Member, indicated that under the framework of “One Country, Two Systems” and the Basic Law, Hong Kong's executive, legislative and judiciary branches have their division of work, and an executive-led approach is the guiding principle. The Chief Executive has comprehensive authorities and resources, while the legislature's most important duties are to review and approve legislation and funding applications, and to monitor government governance. The judiciary branch, on the other hand, is responsible for Hong Kong's judiciary.

She continued to say that LegCo's basic roles are specifically defined in Article 73 of the Basic Law. Again, the guiding principle is an executive-led approach. “For example, the Basic Law provides that LegCo's duty is to examine and approve government proposals without any power to make amendments. If LegCo has reservations about any government proposal, it may request amendment and re-submission. In the past, there had been cases where the Government adopted LegCo's opinion and amended certain controversial policies. However, such occasions were rare.”

Political parties face constraints in politics

Currently, the Legislative Council of Hong

Kong consists of members from different political parties who participate in politics under a framework of the Basic Law. However, Lee pointed out that political parties' role has many constraints in the existing political system of Hong Kong. For instance, it is prescribed in the Basic Law that the Chief Executive must not be a member of any political party, thus there is no such thing as a ruling party in Hong Kong. Article 74 of the Basic Law also provides that LegCo Councilors may not introduce any Members' Bills on public expenditure, political structure or the operation of the government.

Having said that, she did add that there are still viable paths for political parties to participate in political affairs in Hong Kong. For example, they can designate members to sit on government advisory and executive bodies. “Yet despite any political party background, anyone participating in government work must align himself with the government's political stance. Political party overtones will be played down as a result.”

Setting things right to return to the original purpose

Lee said that LegCo has its normal functions but for many years in the past it became a major battlefield for the opposition to obstruct government administration. The most extreme situation happened during the anti-extradition law amendment bill movement in 2019, in which the LegCo House Committee was crippled by filibusters for as long as six months. “The opposition even took advantage of the LegCo new term election and proposed the “35+” plan, attempting to gain majority in LegCo so they could reject the Financial Budget indiscriminately, paralyze the government and seize governance.

“Fortunately, the political discipline in Hong Kong has gone back to normal under the Central Government's comprehensive jurisdiction. Some LegCo members who do not uphold the Basic Law or seek foreign intervention in Hong Kong affairs were disqualified.” Lee expects the Central Government will continue to launch related efforts in the coming year to ensure future LegCo and Chief Executive elections are led by patriots. Only when the government is run by patriots can our country's sovereignty, security, development and interests, as well as Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, be safeguarded. 🔗

This is an abstract of the Chamber's Ladies Committee luncheon series “Division of Work between the Three Branches : LegCo under the ‘One Country, Two Systems’”.

簽署備忘錄 港深建合作

Signing of Memorandum for Cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen



本會與前海管理局日前在深圳簽署合作備忘錄，雙方將深化港深兩地優勢產業互利合作，並在前海共同打造港商企服務平台。

The Chamber and the Qianhai Authority recently signed a memorandum of cooperation in Shenzhen. The two parties will deepen mutually beneficial cooperation between the advantageous industries in Shenzhen and Hong Kong, and jointly build a service platform for Hong Kong businesses and companies in Qianhai.

本會永遠名譽會長、粵港澳企業家聯盟主席蔡冠深在儀式致辭時表示，前海是深港合作的重中之重，前海這次與香港主要商會、社團及專業界別簽署合作備忘錄，代表了與香港工商界、社團、專業服務界等建立起全方位合作。

本會副會長曾智明代表簽署合作備忘錄。他認為香港和前海各有優勢，香港作為國際化都市，能為內地搭建與

世界溝通的穩固橋樑。中總這次與前海簽約，就是要推動香港的金融、航運、貿易、科技、青年人才、專業人才加快進駐前海，實現與前海的優勢互補。

深圳市委常委、前海深港合作區黨工委書記黃敏表示，前海正以“依託香港、服務內地、面向世界”定位，加快規劃建設“兩地六區一園一場六鎮雙港”，歡迎國內外人才和企業，特

別是港澳青年到前海實習、實踐、交流、創業，與前海共同成長，共同在新發展中培育新優勢。

簽約儀式後，蔡冠深、曾智明與深圳市領導一起出席中總粵港澳大灣區聯誼中心、粵港澳大灣區企業家聯盟等揭牌儀式。當日出席前海深港合作重大項目簽約暨落戶儀式的嘉賓尚包括深圳市政府副秘書長黃強，以及前海管理局主要領導、香港工商社團代表等。(26/1)

Jonathan Choi, Permanent Honorary President of the Chamber and Chairman of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Entrepreneurs Union, in his speech during the ceremony, said that as Qianhai is the top priority for cooperation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, its signing of the memorandum of cooperation with Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce, associations and professional sectors represents the establishment of all-round



cooperation with Hong Kong's industrial and commercial sectors, associations and professional services.

Ricky Tsang, Vice-chairman of the Chamber, signed the memorandum of cooperation on behalf of others. He believes that Hong Kong and Qianhai each have their own strengths, and Hong Kong, as an international city, can build a solid bridge between the Mainland and the rest of the world. The purpose of the Chamber's memorandum with Qianhai is to fast-track Hong Kong's talents in finance, shipping, trade and technology, as well as its young talents and professionals in establishing their presence in Qianhai in order to realize complementarity of strengths with it.

Huang Min, Standing Committee Member of the CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee and Secretary of CPC Work Committee and Director General of the Authority of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, said that Qianhai is accelerating the planning and construction of strategic projects based on its strategic orientation of "relying on Hong Kong, serving the Mainland and facing the World". It welcomes domestic and foreign talents and businesses, especially young people from Hong Kong and Macao, to Qianhai for internship, hands-on practice, exchange and entrepreneurship to grow together and cultivate new advantages with Qianhai in new developments.

After the signing ceremony, Jonathan Choi, Ricky Tsang and the Shenzhen leaders attended the inauguration ceremonies of the CGCC Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Friendship Centre and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Entrepreneur Union. The guests who attended the signing and settling-in ceremonies of the major Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong cooperation projects in Qianhai on that day include **Huang Qiang, Deputy Secretary-General of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government**, as well as the main leaders of the Qianhai Authority and representatives of Hong Kong business associations. (26/1) 

“十四五”時期的香港機遇

Opportunities for Hong Kong during 14th Five-Year Period



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香港若能把握“十四五”發展機遇，準確尋找定位，順勢而為，以自身所長配合國家所需，料可擺脫當前經濟低迷狀態，提步“再出發”。

If Hong Kong can capture the development opportunities arising from the 14th Five-Year Plan, accurately finding its position and keeping pace with the trend, it will likely emerge from the current economic downturn and “get started again” more quickly by leveraging its own strengths to meet the country’s needs.

“十四五”規劃建議公佈後，國家進入新時代的發展藍圖亦正式展開。

一國兩制研究中心研究總監方舟強調，這將為香港帶來了多方面機遇。

“三個新”的意義

方舟闡釋，“十四五”規劃提出了“三個新”——新發展階段、新發展理念及新發展格局。他指出，國家主席習近平

平在全面實現小康的基礎上，已進入“兩步走”實現現代化的新階段。在此期間，國家提倡高質量發展，並首次明確提出堅持創新在國家現代化建設全域中的核心地位。而格局方面，則呈現以國內大循環為主體、國內國際雙循環相互促進的新形勢。

方舟認為構建新格局是與時俱進的做法，有助提升國家經濟發展水準。它使生產、分配、流通、消費更多依託國內市場，形成國民經濟良性循環，提升產業鏈、供應鏈的完整性，使國內市場成為最終需求的主要來源。他更指出，這種格局決不是封閉的國內循環，而是開放的國內國際雙循環，能更有效吸引全球資源要素，既滿足國內需求，又提升國家產業技術發展水準，形成參與國際經濟合作和競爭新優勢。

於香港而言，立足國內大循環，發揮比較優勢，更是具有極大啟示作用。因為協同推進強國內市場和貿易建設，以國內大循環吸引全球資源要素，充分利用國內國際兩個市場兩種資源，將有助香港未來發展。

把握多方面機遇

國家亦曾表示將全力支持香港鞏固提升競爭優勢，建設國際創新科技中心，發揮“一帶一路”功能，實現經濟多元可持續發展，並期望香港更融入國家發展大局，進一步建設粵港澳大灣區。方舟認為，在如此情況下，香港可在多方面把握大灣區機遇。

例如在創新科技方面，方舟認為香港可以參與建設粵港澳大灣區國際創科中心和參與國家重大科學平台的佈局。因為面對西方對中國科技封鎖的不利環境下，加快建設粵港澳大灣區國際創科中心更加必要。香港具有優良基礎研究能力和對國際人才的吸引力，而且香港科創產業起步較晚，通過參與國家重大科學平台的佈局和與大灣區其他城市的合作，有利加快本港創科產業發展。而在金融方面，香

港參與國家人民幣國際化，將可鞏固全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐地位。積極參與金融科技發展，特別是數字貨幣發展，更有助香港創造自身金融領域未來新經濟增長點。至於綠色金融，香港剛起步，有共同推動搭建大灣區碳交易平台的合作空間，共同實現國家碳排放承諾。

航運貿易 專業服務 社會民生

香港正面臨外部經濟環境轉變和區域內其他港口的競爭，香港航運業亦正由碼頭裝卸業務向高端高增值服務方向發展，故方舟亦建議香港可以提升包括船舶管理、融資租賃、保險和海事仲裁等方面的服務能力，不斷切合市場需要。而在航空方面，香港與大灣區各機場可以通過客、貨運輸的合理分工和空域管理的協調合作，共同建設區域門戶樞紐。

專業服務向來是香港傳統優勢，方舟指香港可在大灣區現代服務業的發展發揮力量。他說，國家新發展格局對現代服務業提出了更高的要求。香港的專業服務業水平位於國際前列，在多個領域擁有優秀人才和豐富國際經驗，為融入國家發展大局的積極及重要力量。例如可以前海為試點，實施無縫對接。在這區域內，直接互認專業資格，且沒有額外的執業限制，吸引更多人才。

社會民生方面，方舟認為粵港澳三地應在就業、醫療、教育、養老等社會民生領域的制度銜接。他更指出可借鑒內地經驗，比如“京津冀”區域局部取消長途漫遊費，又建議香港、澳門、廣東省三地政府也可以透過協商，鼓勵三地電訊商先從大灣區開始免除相關費用。他期望，一系列措施不但可以為港澳經濟尋找新增長點，促進產業多元發展，還可拓闊港澳居民的生活空間，使大灣區成為港澳廣闊的腹地。🌀

上述內容為本會粵港澳大灣區委員會主辦網上講座“十四五時期香港在大灣區發展的角色”之撮要。



方舟 Fang Zhou

The release of the 14th Five-Year Plan marks the official launch of a blueprint to propel the country's development into a new era. **Fang Zhou, Research Director of the One Country Two Systems Research Institute**, stressed that this will bring Hong Kong opportunities in many aspects.

The significance of the “three news”

Fang explained that the 14th Five-Year Plan highlighted “three news”, i.e. a new development stage, a new development philosophy and a new development paradigm. He noted that the country has entered a new stage of “two-step” modernization. The country advocates high-quality development during this period. Regarding paradigm, it manifests as a new situation where internal circulation is the mainstay, with internal and external circulations reinforcing each other.

Fang believes that the construction of a new paradigm will make production, distribution, circulation and consumption more dependent on the domestic market, forming a virtuous cycle of the national economy. He further noted that this paradigm is an open dual circulation that can more effectively attract global resource factors and form new advantages for participating in international economic cooperation and competition.

This also has huge implications for Hong Kong. This is because putting a concerted effort to build a strong domestic market and trade and fully leveraging the resources of both domestic and international markets will help Hong Kong's future development.

Capturing multifaceted opportunities

The country has expressed full support for Hong Kong's efforts to consolidate

its competitive advantages. It also hopes that Hong Kong will integrate more into its development landscape and further build the Greater Bay Area. Fang believes that under such circumstances, Hong Kong can capture opportunities in the Greater Bay Area in several aspects.

For example, in the area of innovation and technology (I&T), Fang believes that Hong Kong can participate in major national scientific platforms. This is because faced with the unfavorable environment of western countries' containment of China's technology, it is even more necessary to accelerate the development of the Greater Bay Area into an international I&T hub. As Hong Kong has excellent basic research capabilities and appeal to international talents, collaboration with other cities in the Greater Bay Area will help accelerate the development of its I&T industries. On the finance side, Hong Kong's involvement in the internationalization of the RMB will consolidate its status as a global offshore

RMB business hub. As for green finance, as Hong Kong has just started, there is room for collaboration to jointly promote the establishment of a Greater Bay Area carbon trading platform and jointly realize the country's carbon emission commitments.

Shipping, trade, professional services and social livelihood

Fang also suggested that Hong Kong should improve its service capabilities, including ship management, financial leasing, insurance and maritime arbitration, continuing to meet market needs. Regarding aviation, Hong Kong and airports in the Greater Bay Area can work together to build regional portal hubs through rational division between passenger and freight transport and coordinated airspace management.

Regarding professional services, Fang noted that Hong Kong can play a role in the development of modern services in the Greater Bay Area. He said that the

standard of Hong Kong's professional services is at the forefront of the world and it has outstanding talents and extensive international experience in many fields, which are a positive and important force for integrating into the country's overall development.

Regarding social livelihood, Fang believes that Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao should integrate their systems in the social livelihood fields of employment, medical care, education and elderly care. He hopes for a slew of measures to not only find new growth drivers for the Hong Kong and Macao economies and promote industrial diversification, but also expand the living space for Hong Kong and Macao residents, making the Greater Bay Area a vast hinterland for the two special administrative regions. 

This is an abstract of the Chamber's Greater Bay Area Committee webinar "Hong Kong's Role in the Greater Bay Area during the 14th Five-Year Period".

切實落實“一國兩制” 促進香港青年發展

Implementation of “One Country, Two Systems” for Youth Development in Hong Kong



立法會功能界別商界（第二）議員 廖長江

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“十年樹木，百年樹人”，青年發展離不開政府、學校、家庭和社會的關懷和引導。過去兩年香港發生的鼓吹“港獨”、“自決”、修例風波和黑暴，體現出回歸後“一國兩制”的落實在青年政策上出現了偏差。

As the saying goes, it takes 10 years to nurture a tree, but a lifetime to educate a person. Youth development cannot succeed without the care and guidance of the government, schools, families and society. The advocacy for “Hong Kong independence” and “self-determination”, the anti-extradition amendment protests and the violent confrontations in Hong Kong over the past two years have highlighted a shortcoming in Hong Kong’s youth policy.



正如《施政報告》中開宗明義所論述，《憲法》和《基本法》共同確立香港特別行政區憲制秩序。從政治理念上正本清源，相信能夠為香港的未來發展奠定好根基，並為香港的青年培養定清方向。

培養青年人國家安全意識

回顧過去一段日子，“攞炒派”為求達到政治目的，不但為違法行為冠上光環，更利用校園作為散播黑暴的溫床。我們都知道，教師對學生的全人發展影響深遠。一旦有教師別有用

心，把政治目的帶入校園，便很容易把一些失實言論、抹黑政權的思維，傳進學生的腦袋。我支持《施政報告》提出的強化教師及校長入職、在職及升職前培訓的工作，同時嚴肅跟進涉及不稱職和失德教師的案件。不過，除了等待他人舉報，政府應主動監察教師的言行和操守，抽出教育界的害群之馬。

在教育上落實“一國兩制”，政府須採用深入淺出的方法在港加強全民《憲法》和《基本法》教育，使不同年齡層的人都認識國家憲法和香港的

關係。回歸以來，香港中小學《基本法》教育的工作面臨挑戰，暫且不論教學質量，單是從教學時間上，就曾有調查顯示，三至四成學校在人文學科的《基本法》教育“零課時”；近八成學校於中史科的推行時數低於15課時，遠少於教育局《中學教育課程指引》所規定的相關課時；近六成受訪校長認同學校需要加強推行《基本法》教育成效。

此外，隨着香港國安法的施行，學校在防範危害國家安全行為方面發揮重要角色。教育局於二月向全港學校發出通函，就維護國家安全提供學校行政及教育指引，並公佈推行模式及學與教資源；改革亦包括對於高中四個核心科目的課程和評估，涵蓋一直備受爭議的通識課程。這開啟了香港在《基本法》、香港國安法教育，以及認識國家發展的正確方向，有利於培養學生基於客觀史實，明辨慎思的能力，亦有利於樹立起學生的國家觀念及國家安全意識，保障“一國兩制”在港確切落實和行穩致遠。

優化青年“三業三政”政策

除了從教育方面入手，政府亦應做好青年發展工作，優化青年“三業三政”的政策。事實上，本港失業率處於高位，青年人的工作經驗及閱歷較淺，更難找到工作。根據統計處最新數字，在去年10至12月期間，15至19歲青年失業率高達17.6%，20至29歲人士失業率約11%，可見年輕人求職已陷入“冰河期”。

隨着大灣區急速發展，鄰近的深圳更是全國的創科龍頭，不乏創科人才、資金和技術。政府推出“大灣區青年就業計劃”及“粵港澳大灣區青年創業資助計劃”，中總亦積極推動會員企業參與相關計劃。我認為這對青年人來說絕對是好消息，不過，坊間有人想把大灣區“污名化”，令到部分人對大灣區存有誤解，我希望當局多些與青年人接觸，加強大灣區的正面宣傳工作，讓他們認識這方面的機遇，參與並從中汲取寶貴經驗，擴闊青年人對國家發展的視野。

青年需耐心引導輔助

此外，在議政方面，政府除了透過“青年委員自薦計劃”，逐步提升青年人擔任諮詢委員會及法定組織成員的比例外，亦可以將與青年切身的政策特別進行諮詢，或與政黨合作舉辦實體及線上對話，擴闊他們發表政見的空間。

“少年強，則國強”。青年是我們的未來，須用心、耐心引導和輔助，以防青年誤入歧途。我期望政府一系列的政策能夠落實到位，並參考我的意見，培養學生正確的價值觀，同時鼓勵青年把握機遇，受惠於國家整體及大灣區的發展。🔄

The Constitution and the *Basic Law* jointly establish the constitutional order of the HKSAR, as stated clearly in the *Policy Address*. Getting to the root of the problem from the perspective of political ideals can lay a good foundation for Hong Kong's future development and set a clear direction for Hong Kong's youth development.

Fostering national security awareness among young people

Looking back at the past period of time, in order to achieve its political goals, the

“mutual destruction faction” had not only put a positive spin on illegal acts, but also used school campuses as a hotbed for perpetuating violent confrontations. We all know that teachers have a profound impact on the overall development of students. If teachers harboring ulterior motives infiltrate politics into school campuses, it is easy for them to instill the ideas of making false statements and discrediting the political regime into the minds of students. I support the efforts set out in the *Policy Address* to strengthen the pre-job, in-service and pre-promotion training of teachers and principals, while rigorously following up on cases involving incompetent and unethical teachers. However, besides waiting for others to make reports, the Government should proactively monitor the words, deeds and conduct of teachers and remove the black sheep from the field of education.

To implement “one country, two systems” through education, the Government must adopt an in-depth and easy-to-comprehend approach to strengthen education on the Constitution and the *Basic Law* in Hong Kong so that people of different ages are aware of the relationship between the country's constitution and Hong Kong. Since reunification, Hong Kong's primary and secondary schools have faced challenges in *Basic Law* education. Putting teaching quality aside, just teaching time alone, a survey has found that 30% to 40% of schools have “zero lesson hours” for *Basic Law* education in the Humanities subject; nearly 80% of schools have less than 15 lesson hours for Chinese History,

which is far fewer than the relevant lesson hours stipulated in the Education Bureau's Secondary Education Curriculum Guide; and nearly 60% of school principals interviewed recognized the need to strengthen the effectiveness of *Basic Law* education.

In addition, with the implementation of the Hong Kong National Security Law, schools play an important role in preventing acts that endanger national security. In February, the Education Bureau issued circulars to schools in Hong Kong to provide guidelines on school administration and education in relation to safeguarding national security, as well as details about the mode of implementation and learning and teaching resources for national security education in the school curriculum. The reform also includes the curriculum and assessment of four core subjects at the senior secondary level, covering the widely controversial subject of Liberal Studies. This has set out a correct direction for education on the *Basic Law* and the Hong Kong National Security Law as well as understanding the country's development, which will help cultivate students' ability to discern and think carefully based on objective historical facts and foster their consciousness of the state and awareness of national security to ensure the effective implementation and stable long-term development of “one country, two systems” in Hong Kong.

Improving government policies for young people

Besides education, the Government should


also do its best in youth development work by improving its policies for addressing young people's concerns about education, career pursuit and home ownership, and encouraging their participation in politics as well as public policy discussion and debate. In fact, as Hong Kong's unemployment rate is high, it is harder for young people who have little work experience and exposure to find a job. According to the latest figures from the Census and Statistics Department, between October and December last year, the unemployment rate was 17.6% among young people aged 15-19 years and about 11% among people aged 20-29 years, indicating that young people have entered a "job-search ice age".

With the rapid development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area), neighboring Shenzhen is now the country's leader in innovation and technology (I&T) and has no shortage of I&T talents, funds and technology. The Government has rolled out the Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme and the Funding Scheme for Youth Entrepreneurship in the Greater Bay Area,

and the Chamber also actively encourages member companies to participate in the relevant schemes. I believe this is definitely good news for young people. However, there are people who want to "stigmatize" the Greater Bay Area, causing some people to have misunderstandings about it. I hope that the Government will engage more with young people to strengthen positive publicity on the Greater Bay Area so that they are aware of the opportunities in this regard, and participate in and learn valuable experiences from it, thus broadening their vision of the country's development.

Young people need patient guidance and assistance

In addition, with regard to discussing politics, besides gradually increasing the proportion of young people on advisory boards and in statutory organizations through the Member Self-recommendation Scheme for Youth, the Government can also broaden the space for them to express their political opinions through consultations on policies that are relevant to them or work with political parties to organize physical and online dialogues.

"Strong youths make a strong country". As young people are our future, we must guide and assist them with care and patience to prevent them from going astray. I hope that the Government can put in place a slew of policies that, in my opinion, impart the right values to students while encouraging young people to take the opportunity to benefit from the development of the Greater Bay Area and the country as a whole. 

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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善用 WeChat 拓內地市場無往而不利

WeChat the Best Pass to the Mainland Market

WeChat 及微信（下統稱 WeChat）的合併月活躍用戶高達 12 億，在內地一線城市覆蓋核心用戶群 93%。內地用戶以 Wechat 作日常交流、搜索及接收不同信息，與生活息息相關，因此對進軍內地市場的企業來說，是非常重要的營銷渠道。

With 1.2 billion active accounts in aggregate, WeChat and Weixin (collectively called “WeChat”) cover 93% of core users in tier 1 Chinese cities. WeChat is the major communication platform for Mainland users to search for and receive all sorts of information. Highly correlated to everyday life, it is a very important channel for businesses planning to tap the Mainland market.



譚樂文 Norman Tam

WeChat 提供眾多不同功能，包括小程序、公眾號、朋友圈廣告等，並能結合各項由騰訊雲支援的智慧方案，向顧客發佈消息及銷售產品，助企業建構一站式的推廣及銷售方案。

小程序及公眾號拓 O2O 營銷

小程序及公眾號是 WeChat 獨有的功能，在騰訊生態圈的支援下，能做到多元化的市場營銷推廣。騰訊雲國際副總裁譚樂文表示，“企業可以在小程序或公眾號內設置網購平台，讓顧客直接使用微信支付（內地用戶）及 WeChat Pay HK（香港用戶）付費，由選購、付款到售後服務，均可以與消費者透過 WeChat 互動，提升公眾號及小程序的流量及進行 CRM。”

他以 YSL Beauté 在 2019 年推出的“YSL BEAUTY IN LOVE”購物活動為例，“這個 O2O 的購物體驗非常智慧化及個人化，顧客預先在 YSL Beauté 的小程序上載個人相片以登記面容 ID，並可利用‘AR 試妝’功能選定心儀的產品，以 WeChat Pay HK 或微信支付即時付款，預訂限量版

貨品及刻上獨特字句。顧客可在指定日期領取產品，或在購物活動現場，透過面容 ID 解開 Love Locker 鎖，提取貨品。”

助企業以低成本拓展

小程序適用於 iOS 及 Android 作業系統，透過騰訊雲技術支援，用戶毋須另外下載安裝即可在 WeChat 內使用，減低更新和維護成本，讓企業以最低成本觸及用戶。“小程序配合騰訊雲技術和騰訊完善的生態系統，為品牌及開發者提供表單、導航、地圖、媒體和位置等開發組件，他們可建立 HTML5 應用，製作兼備圖像、影像等設計的互動應用，亦能使用 WeChat 平台提供的免費功能，讓客戶與顧客服務員聯絡。”

譚樂文透露，截至 2020 年 8 月，小程序數量已超過百萬個，從業者達到 536 萬，除內地的開發者外，海外亦有不少開發者加入，

企業可利用公眾號定期向用戶發放最新的產品資訊和推廣優惠。
Companies can issue product updates and special promotions regularly with their public accounts.

當中有不少人發佈免費資源，供其他開發者免費使用和參考，形成一個開放生態圈。“小程序開放的生態圈不單能為開發者節省時間及金錢，更能讓開發者集思廣益，持續改善小程序的功能。”

大數據分析顧客喜好

在社交媒體上，要吸引客戶的目光，最重要是了解並掌握其喜好，發放他們感興趣的資訊及提供實際有用的功能。譚樂文指出，WeChat 能提供不同的資訊幫助企業了解顧客，從而制訂更具針對性的營銷策略，“企業管理公眾號及小程序時，可留意 WeChat 系統為管理者提供的數據分析。例如企業正在營運一個有網購功能的小程序，系統會顯示最多顧客進入小程序的方式及時間、瀏覽量最多的商品、瀏覽時間長度等資訊。”

他特別提醒，由於 WeChat 多年來已建立了一套文化，包括用戶



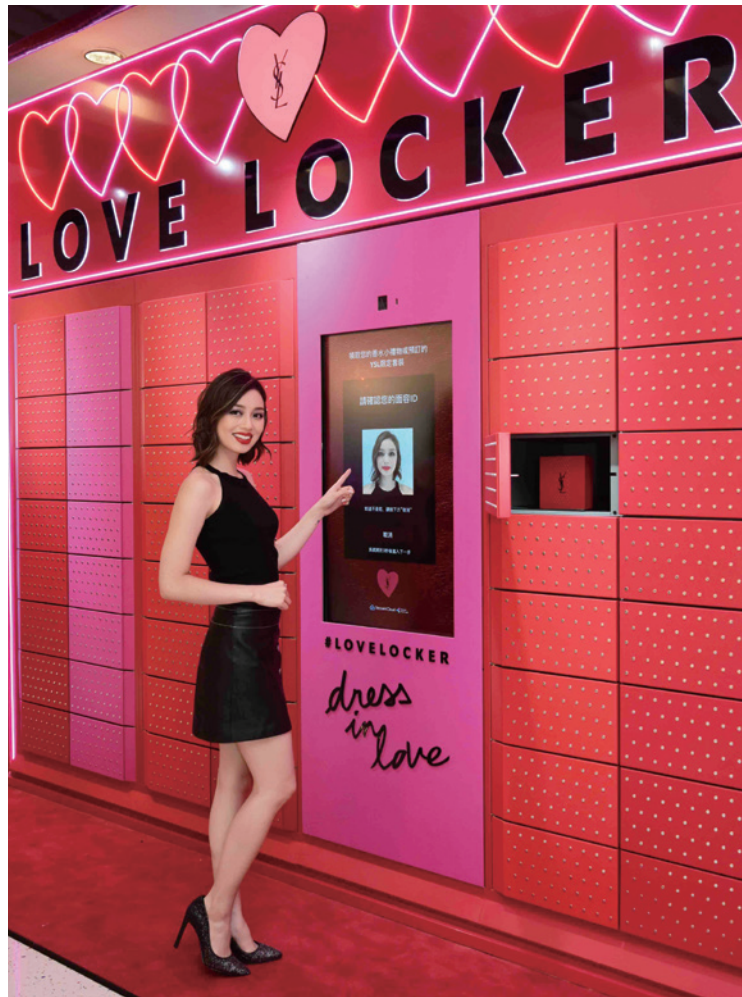
(主要是內地用戶)習慣的用字、文章排版的格式等，如果企業管理公眾號及小程序時，套用其他社交平台的營運方法及內容，用戶難免會感到不自然，令企業與客戶溝通和互動的效果事倍功半。如中小企有意利用 WeChat 進行電子營銷及廣告推廣，可留意香港貿易發展局“T-box 升級轉型計劃”與騰訊雲合作推出的“騰訊中小企電子營銷方案”以及“騰訊中小企電子廣告推廣方案”，令在內地推廣業務時更事半功倍。

WeChat boasts a host of functions as well as Tencent Cloud-based smart solutions. While providing customers with the latest market news and products, it also helps businesses to create one-stop marketing and sales solutions.

O2O marketing through WeChat applets and official accounts

Mini programs and public accounts are features unique to WeChat. Supported by the Tencent ecosystem, they are ideal tools to diversify sales and marketing efforts.

Norman Tam, Vice President of Tencent Cloud International,



2019年“YSL BEAUTY IN LOVE”購物活動中，顧客可利用在 WeChat 上登記的面容 ID 提取預訂的貨品。
During YSL Beauté’s 2019 shopping event “YSL BEAUTY IN LOVE”, customers could register face IDs on WeChat to claim ordered goods.



企業能利用 WeChat 為客戶提供產品選購、付款及售後服務。
Companies can offer product selections, payment and aftersales service to customers on WeChat.

explained, “Companies can set up online shopping platforms with our mini programs or public accounts where customers can make payment directly with WeChat Pay (Mainland users) and WeChat Pay HK (Hong Kong users). From shopping, payment to aftersales service, they can interact with consumers on WeChat throughout the process. Besides boosting the traffic of public accounts and mini programs, it facilitates CRM too.”

He cited the example of a YSL Beauté shopping event. “Customers uploaded photos on the company’s mini program to register their face IDs in advance. They could also select products with the AR makeup feature and make instant payment with WeChat Pay HK or WeChat Pay, or reserve limited editions and order personalized lettering.”

Low-cost marketing tool

Users can use all mini programs directly on WeChat without downloading and thus save on update and maintenance cost, reaching customers at minimum cost.

“Working in conjunction with Tencent Cloud technology and Tencent’s extensive ecosystem, WeChat mini programs provide brands and developers with development components to create HTML5 applications and produce interactive applications complete with images and videos. They can also take advantage of free features on the WeChat platform where customers can reach their customer service staff.”

According to Tam, there were more than one million mini programs and 5.36 million practitioners as of August 2020. In addition to Mainland developers, many overseas developers are joining the game. Some developers are sharing resources for free application or reference. An open ecosystem has now been formed.

Analyzing big data to identify preferences

Tam pointed out that WeChat can provide a wide range of information to help businesses learn more about their customers so as to formulate more focused sales strategies. “Administrators

of businesses’ public accounts and mini programs can study analytical data supplied by the WeChat system. The system will show the most common way of accessing their mini programs, peak visit times, products with the highest number of clicks, visit durations and other information.”

He reminded businesses that WeChat has developed a special culture over the years, such as commonly used words and phrases (mainly by Mainland users) and typesetting format. If administrators of businesses’ public accounts and mini programs use practices and contents of other social platforms, they may seem awkward to WeChat users and thus fail to get the expected results. SMEs wishing to launch e-marketing or e-advertising on WeChat can check out the T-box SME E-Marketing Solution and T-box SME E-Advertising Solution jointly offered by HKTDC’s T-box Transformation Sandbox and Tencent Cloud. These offerings can make business promotion on the Mainland much smoother. 🌀



人口老化 拓藥劑師行業發展

Population Ageing Propelled Development for the Pharmacists' Industry

預期香港人口持續老化，社會對醫療及安老服務的需求大增，當中藥劑師的角色亦愈見重要。究竟藥劑行業前景如何？有志入行者又需具備甚麼條件和技能？

As the Hong Kong population is expected to age continuously, public demand for healthcare and elderly care service is surging. In particular, the role of pharmacists is increasingly important. What are the prospects of the industry? How should aspiring pharmacists equip themselves with the necessary prerequisites and skills?



蔣秀珠 S C Chiang

“長者的共通點是：多病。”香港藥學服務基金主席蔣秀珠指出，長者身體機能漸漸衰退，罹患多種慢性疾病的比率較年青人高，一個長者要服用七至八種藥乃十分普遍。經常與各種藥物為伍的長者在處理藥物方面會遇到不少問題，“例如他們會將不該放雪櫃的藥放在雪櫃、不捨得扔掉不需要再服用的藥、未過期的藥跟過期的藥一起存放等。作為藥劑師，可透過教育長者正確用藥，為他們的健康把關。”

推多項計劃改善長者用藥問題

香港藥學服務基金（下稱基金）是由一群藥劑師成立的非牟利團體，為院舍長者提供藥療服務，並致力改善長者用藥問題。基金研發的“配安心”藥物管理系統，將人手藥物管理過程電腦化，以圖像、視覺和輕觸式的效果指導護理及藥物管理工作，能協助院舍更有系統綜合院友不同來源的藥物，繼而提高院友藥物治療的效率和安全性，系統更獲得2018年香港資訊及通訊科技銀獎。

蔣秀珠坦言，疫情令人心惶惶，如要出入醫院就更令人擔心，基金便推出全港首個“抗疫情期間免費送藥到戶”服務，運用“冷鏈技術”及物聯網，讓病情穩定的長期病患者能足不出戶即可獲短期藥物補充。此外，基金又

在社區推出“配安心藥盒”整合及包裝服務等，安排藥劑師為市民評估及整理藥盒內的藥物。

以人為本 與長者溝通重耐性

藥劑師一向予人屬後勤工作的印象，與病人接觸不多，蔣秀珠就表示，“雖然我們主要面對藥物，但並不是以藥物為中心，而是以人為中心。”她續指，藥劑師不是單單看一個病，還要看病人的所有病，以自己專業的藥物知識照顧病人。現時藥物日新月異，藥劑師亦需與時並進，而醫生都可能會開錯藥，藥劑師更要懂得分辨。

除了專業知識，愛心、耐性都是成為藥劑師不可或缺的條件。“既然藥劑師工作是以病人為中心，就要關心他們，與他們建立良好關係。特別是長者，他們往往重複發問，答過以後又會很快忘記，故與他們溝通必須具備耐性。”蔣秀珠表示，近月基金推出“社區外展藥物管理服務”，派出藥劑師上門為病人講解服藥須知、教導他們用藥，以至建立完整藥物紀錄。不少年輕藥劑師都表示很喜歡計劃，因接觸長者的機會多了，藉此真正與他們溝通、幫助他們。

提升藥劑師在基層醫療的角色

若有志成為藥劑師，難度有多高？蔣秀珠指出，藥劑學的收生分數相當

高，目前香港大學及香港中文大學均有提供藥劑學士學位課程，修畢課程後，更要進行實習及通過註冊考試才可成為註冊藥劑師。而在香港以外地方修讀藥劑學的畢業生，亦須通過考試才可註冊成為藥劑師。“大多數藥劑師都希望能在醫管局工作，因公立醫院是很好的培訓基地，加上福利好、收入高兼穩定。除了公立醫院外，私家醫院、社區藥房、藥廠、衛生署等機構亦會招聘藥劑師。”

不過，即使社會對藥劑師的需求增加，現時藥劑師仍是供過於求。要改善現況，蔣秀珠認為，政府應善用藥劑師的專業，分擔醫生的工作，令他們在社區基層醫療發揮作用，從而減輕公營醫療系統負擔。

2019年，全港首個地區康健中心於葵青區落成，藥劑師在基層醫療上的角色再次被提起。蔣秀珠認為，基層醫療服務可為市民提供連續性護理，而藥劑師可教導病人使用藥物的正確方法、了解藥物的療效和副作用、為病人提供全面的藥物輔導及評估等，蔣秀珠強調，“因此提升藥劑師在社區基層醫療的角色，是政府應努力發展的方向。”

S C Chiang, Director of Hong Kong Pharmaceutical Care Foundation, pointed out that our elders are facing many problems with handing their medication. “For example, they could have placed medicines that require no refrigeration in the fridge. They are not eager to dispose medicines that are no longer needed, and expired medicines may have been stored with those that are not yet expired. Pharmacists can safeguard elders’ health by teaching them how to use medicines correctly.”

Programs for improving elders’ medication

Hong Kong Pharmaceutical Care Foundation (“the Foundation”) is a non-profit organization established by a group of pharmacists. It has an objective to provide medication service for elders living in residential care homes, and it is also committed to improve the ways that

elders use their medications. The “SafeMed Medication Management System” (SMMS) developed by the Foundation, for example, can help residential care homes by more systematically consolidating the medicines of residents from different sources, as well as by improving the efficiency and safety of medication. The system was recognized with the 2018 Hong Kong ICT Silver Award.

Chiang candidly remarked that the pandemic has caused widespread anxieties, making people even more worried whenever they need to visit the hospital. As such, the Foundation rolled out the first free medication delivery service during the COVID-19 outbreak, such that stable chronic patients could receive short-term refill of their medicines without leaving home. Furthermore, the Foundation has arranged pharmacists to help evaluate and organize citizens’ medicines stored at home.

Patience is key to communicating with elders

The work of a pharmacist is often seen as backend support. Chiang said, “Our service is always about people.” She added that pharmacists take care of patients with their professional knowledge about medicines. With rapid pharmaceutical advancement, prescription errors are unavoidable. As such, it is more important for pharmacists to identify if anything is not right.

On top of professional knowledge, compassion and patience are also the requisites for a pharmacist. “Elders tend to repeat the same questions and forget our answers very soon afterwards. Therefore, patience is especially important in our communication with the elderly.” Chiang said that the Foundation has arranged home visits by pharmacists in recent months. During these visits, pharmacists could explain points to note and offer guidance about patients’ medications, as well as help them build a complete record of their medicines. Many young pharmacists said that they like the program very much because they get to really communicate with and help elders.

Raising the role of pharmacists in primary healthcare

How difficult is it to become a pharmacist? Chiang pointed out that currently, both the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong are offering Bachelor of Pharmacy programs. Graduates must undergo an internship and then pass a qualifying exam before they can practice as registered pharmacists.



基金研發的“配安心”藥物管理系統將人手藥物管理過程電腦化。The “SafeMed Medication Management System” (SMMS) developed by the Foundation digitized the process of manual medication management.

Pharmacy graduates who have obtained their qualifications outside of Hong Kong must also pass a qualifying exam to become registered pharmacists.

Although the society has a stronger demand for pharmacists, the profession is still over supplied at the moment. To improve the situation, Chiang thought that the Government should make good use of pharmacists to alleviate the burden of doctors, so that pharmacists can play their role in community primary healthcare and relieve the workload of the public healthcare system.

When the first District Health Centre was set up in Kwai Tsing district in 2019, the role of pharmacists in primary healthcare was once again brought up in discussions. Chiang thought that the public could receive continuous care through primary healthcare services, and pharmacists can teach patients the correct way of using medications, so that patients could understand the efficacy and side effects of medicines. Chiang emphasized that, “The government should put efforts in lifting the role of pharmacists in primary healthcare at the district level.”



微醺潮嗜威士忌 Savor the Magic of Whisky

威士忌品嚐漸見流行，術語滿腔的愛好者忽爾穿梭四周。知道閣下出國旅行，朋友可能不求手信，只求閣下代購好酒！見證威士忌旋風颳起，業界行尊自然感受殊深。

Whisky-tasting is certainly gaining popularity. All of a sudden, friendly conversations are now filled with whisky jargons. Your friends may now seek your help in acquiring a good bottle as soon as they find out you are travelling! Witnessing how whisky has taken its admirers by storm, connoisseurs of the industry, naturally, feel strongly about this latest trend.



林安泰 Daniel Lam

HONG KONG

幾年前有部日劇《阿政》，劇中主角在偶然嚐到正統蘇格蘭威士忌後就不能自拔，沉醉其中，決意遠赴蘇格蘭學習威士忌釀造之法之餘，甚至還娶了個蘇格蘭妻子！這位“阿政”，不是別人，正是有“日本威士忌之父”稱號的釀酒名家竹鶴政孝。

由 K 房到拍賣會

雖然沒有像阿政那般一頭栽進蘇格蘭文化，連血液都彷彿流淌着威士忌的香氣，但邦瀚斯葡萄酒及烈酒部亞洲區總監林安泰亦是與酒有緣，以酒為業。去年夏天，他的部門便以620萬港元拍賣出日本著名威士忌“山崎55年”，打破了單瓶日本威士忌拍賣成交價的世界紀錄。

林安泰在外地唸酒店管理出身，在90年代初已對品酒產生興趣，畢業後回港更以教授相關課程為業，後來更成為邦瀚斯拍賣行葡萄酒及烈酒部的開荒牛。據他憶述，起初香港較流行葡萄酒，威士忌則相對沒現時那麼流行。“以前香港較流行的是調和式威士忌。不少年輕人第一次接觸威士忌，就是來自 K 房內用 black label 混綠茶！”

文化潮流 愈見講究

後來，單一麥芽威士忌開始在港流行。消費者開始認識到這種來自獨特酒廠的出品，可以喝出酒廠獨特的個性，更具品嚐的深度。林安泰更指，港人熱衷旅遊，不少好酒之人更藉此走訪台灣及日本的酒廠，也使他們對威士忌的認識提升，促進了不同品種威士忌在港流行。

更沒料到的是，村上春樹原來也有份帶動這股潮流——這位日本作家是有名的威士忌愛好者，更曾出版過一本《如果我們的語言是威士

忌》，暢談他在蘇格蘭及愛爾蘭的品酒經歷。不少本地文青，就是因為這本精巧小書而走入威士忌世界。

百聞不如一喝

由酒標、酒桶到酒廠、水源、產地等，關於威士忌的知識確有不少。多得資訊發達，現在要認識威士忌，由充棟的書籍到海量的影片，要學習的材料只會多得看不完。但林安泰認為，與其千言萬語的描述，認識威士忌始終離不開親自去品嚐。

“初接觸者不妨到酒吧酌量品嚐不同威士忌，這種方式能比較經濟地廣泛嘗試。”他還說，有不少威士忌同好更會三五成群組織品酒約會，每人捎上幾瓶私人藏品，互通有無，一夜之間與會者就能豐富了各自的品酒經歷。

不過在疫情之下，這類威士忌聚會難免受影響。不過林安泰指出，這仍無阻一眾劉伶品酒的決心，“線上品酒會”漸漸應運而生。這種新興形式的聚會，就是靠酒友將藏品以小瓶包



以天價成交的日本威士忌“山崎55年”。“The Yamazaki 55 years” is the Japanese whisky sold at an astronomical figure in an auction.

54瓶羽生伊知郎全副撲克牌系列以逾1,100萬港元成交。54 bottles of the Hanyu Ichiro's Full Cards Series were sold at over HKD11 million.





麥卡倫30年威士忌原桶，是目前市場上最陳年的麥卡倫原桶之一。
The 30-year-old whisky cask of The Macallan is one of the oldest casks of the brand on the market.



已關門的輕井澤酒廠陳年出品稀少，此瓶“輕井澤1960”就以近百萬港元賣出。
“Karuizawa-1960-52 year old” sold for HKD 992,000.

裝，再運送到各人手上。通過視像會議，大家仍可在線上分享味蕾的細緻感動。

知己知彼 精明品酒

林安泰更透露，近五、六年內地的威士忌愛好者多了不少，發展可謂突飛猛進。他甚至認為在大城市如北京、上海等地方的大型活動已略嫌商業味過重。反而在其他城市如長沙、重慶等的威士忌博覽會更顯得具有地方個性，也邀請到不少威士忌名家出席，相當值得參與。他自言，在疫情前到內地出席相關活動的機會所在皆是。

至於威士忌收藏，林安泰建議有意者務必預先“做足功課”。皆因威士忌豐儉由人，限量珍藏所費不貲，難免會有不法之徒魚目混珠出售假酒。因此，中外威士忌拍賣的紀錄不妨多加留意，日久買家自然對價位心中有數。此外，買家亦宜多留意商戶、拍賣所的坊間評價，透過有信譽的機構入貨，自然不用為誤購贗品而憂。

In the Japanese drama *Massan*, the lead role decided to learn about whisky-making after he had incidentally tasted genuine Scottish whisky. He even married a Scotswoman! “Massan” was inspired by the true story of renowned whisky maker Taketsuru Masataka.

From karaokes to auctions

While he has not been as passionate as *Massan* about Scottish culture, **Daniel Lam, Bonhams' Director of Wine & Spirits, Asia**, has a strong connection with the liquor, and has established a career around wines and spirits. Last summer, his department set a new world record for a single bottle of Japanese whisky at an auction with the renowned “The Yamazaki 55 years”, which was sold at HKD 6.2 million.

Lam recalled that wines were more popular in Hong Kong at the beginning, and whisky was less widespread than how it is today. “Blended whisky was once more popular in Hong Kong. Many young people were first exposed to whisky in karaoke rooms, where black label was mixed with green tea!”

A pop culture with finesse

Subsequently, single malt whisky began gaining popularity in Hong Kong. Consumers came to know that the unique character of a distiller can be tasted from the beverage. Lam also said that as Hong Kong people love to travel, many spirits lovers visited distilleries in Taiwan and Japan. As they become more knowledgeable about whisky, various types of whisky became more popular in Hong Kong.

Japanese writer Haruki Murakami is a famous whisky lover, who had published a book entitled *If our language was whisky*. It was a collection of essays about his liquor tasting experiences in Scotland and Ireland. Many young local culture and literature lovers are exposed to the world of whisky because of this book.

An unmatched tasting experience

Although there is much to learn about whisky, the vast volumes of books and videos are always helpful. In fact, the materials available can be overwhelming.

Lam reckoned that instead of reading textual description, tasting is an inevitable step in learning about the liquor.

“Beginners could visit a bar to taste different types of whisky. This is a more economical way to expand one’s tasting profile.” He added that many whisky lovers would organize private gatherings, during when a few close friends could bring a few bottles from their personal collections and share with each other to enrich the whisky tasting experience of the whole company in an evening.

Under current pandemic circumstances, however, these whisky gatherings are unavoidably affected. Lam said that COVID has not stopped whisky lovers’ determination to taste good samples. “virtual whisky tasting sessions” are gradually becoming the answer to their urge. These sessions are made possible by whisky lovers, who pack their collected liquors into small bottles and have them delivered to other whisky buddies. Through video conferencing, they are still able to share what moved their tastebuds in the virtual space.

Be a smart and knowledgeable whisky taster

Lam also revealed that the whisky industry has grown at an accelerated rate, and a surging number of whisky lovers is recorded in the Mainland over the past five or six years. The whisky expos held in Changsha, Chongqing and other cities, for example, have demonstrated their unique local characters. Featuring the presence of many famous whisky personalities, these events are highly worthy of attending. Lam candidly shared that he had visited many such events before the COVID outbreak.

Speaking about collecting whisky, Lam suggests that those intending to do so should first “do their homework”. They should pay attention to the news about the records of whisky auctions, and in time, buyers would have a good grasp of the value of a certain collection. Furthermore, buyers should also take note of the public’s rating of merchants or auction houses. Purchasing through reputable organizations mean there is less to worry about acquiring counterfeits by mistake. 🌀

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新春線上團拜 Online Spring Reception

本會舉辦“辛丑年線上新春團拜”，並邀得全國政協副主席董建華，梁振英，行政長官林鄭月娥，中聯辦副主任譚鐵牛，外交部駐港特派員公署署理特派員楊義瑞，政務司司長張建宗，財政司司長陳茂波，律政司司長鄭若驊，立法會主席梁君彥及全國人大常委譚耀宗擔任主禮嘉賓，以線上、線下相結合形式，為中總成員及工商各界送上賀年祝福。

與此同時，本會亦舉行會印移交儀式，在一眾中總成員及各界嘉賓的見證下，現任會長袁武由前任會長蔡冠深手中接過會印。

本次團拜活動吸引逾400名嘉賓透過線上及線下參與，當中包括本會首長、常委、會董，中央駐港機構代表、特區政府官員、全國人大代表、全國政協委員、立法會議員、外國駐港領事及社會各界知名人士等，互相送上祝福，齊賀新春。
(22/2)



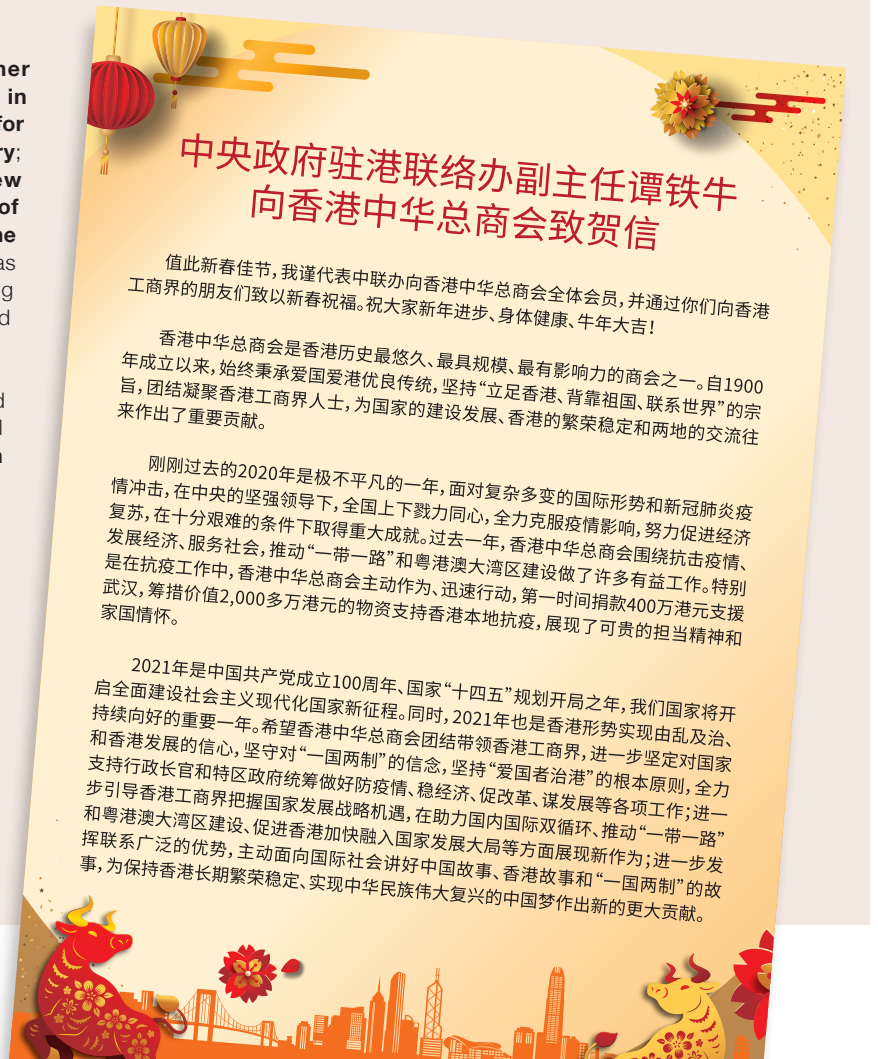
The Chamber organized an online Spring Reception, **Tung Chee-hwa, C Y Leung, Vice Chairmen of CPPCC; Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of the HKSAR; Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR; Yang Yirui, Acting**



Commissioner of Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in Hong Kong; Matthew Cheung, Chief Secretary for Administration; Paul Chan, Financial Secretary; Teresa Cheng, Secretary for Justice; Andrew Leung, President of the Legislative Council of the HKSAR and Tam Yiu-Chung, Member of the Standing Committee of the NPC were invited as officiating guests to presenting new year blessing online and offline to members of the Chamber and the business communities.

Under the witness of the Chamber's members and guests from different sectors, the Chamber's seal handover ceremony was held. **Yuen Mo, Chairman of the Chamber**, received the Chamber's seal from **Jonathan Choi, former Chairman of the Chamber**.

Including participants in the venue and online platform, over 400 guests have joined the celebration activity, which included Office-bearers and Committee Members of the Chamber, representatives of the institutions of the central government in Hong Kong, officers of the HKSAR government, members of the NPC and CPPCC, members of the Legislative Council, Foreign consuls in Hong Kong and celebrities from different sectors. 🍀






接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests

中 聯辦副主任譚鐵牛（前排中）到訪，為本會送上新年祝福之餘，雙方並就國家發展、香港經濟、防疫抗疫等議題交換意見。他表示2020年是極不平凡的一年，全球遭受新冠疫情考驗，但國家在中央領導下採取果斷措施，成功防控疫情，並實現經濟正增長，體現了國家的治理能力和制度優勢。

而對香港來說，2020年也將載入史冊。在關鍵時刻，中央果斷出手制定實施香港國安法，有效維護香港的安寧和營商環境。他指出2021年是中國共產黨成立一百周年，也是“十四五規劃”開局之年，國家將開啟全面建設社會主義現代化的新征程，並將繼續支持香港保持長期繁榮穩定。

他勉勵中總同仁進一步堅定對國家和香港發展的信心，堅定對“一國兩制”的信念，堅持“愛國者治港”的根本

原則。希望本會發揮自身影響力，支持特區政府穩控疫情，團結工商各界維護社會穩定，恢復經濟發展；利用自身國際網絡和聯繫，對外多方位宣介國家和香港；並加強商會自身建設，不斷為國家和香港發展作出新貢獻。(4/2) 

Tan Tieniu (middle, front row), Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR, visited the Chamber for New Year greetings.

He described 2020 was an extraordinary year. Fortunately enough, the central government has taken decisive measures to control the epidemic successfully and to achieve positive economic growth. These achievements reflected the country's governmental capabilities.

Tan also pointed out that Hong Kong's stability and business environment are protected by the timely introduction of National Security Law. He said 2021 is the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party as well as the beginning year of the 14th Five-Year Plan. In this moment, the country will start a new journey of socialist modernization and will support Hong Kong's long-term prosperity and stability continuously.

He encouraged members of Chamber to be confident in the development of the country and Hong Kong, in the belief of "One Country, Two Systems", and in the fundamental principle of "Patriots Governing Hong Kong". He hopes that the Chamber is able to influence the community to support the government controlling the epidemic, to unite different business sectors for maintaining social stability, to restore economic growth and to make further contributions to the development of the country and Hong Kong. 

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 菲律賓駐港商務副領事馬凱樂（左）（5/2）
Roberto B Mabalot Jr (left), Commercial Attache and Vice Consulate Attorney of the Philippine in the HKSAR
2. 澳洲駐港總領事 Elizabeth Ward（左二）（22/2）
Elizabeth Ward (second from left), Consul-General of Australia in the HKSAR
3. 歐盟駐港澳辦事處貿易與經濟部主管 Walter Van Hattum（左）（22/2）
Walter Van Hattum (left), Head of Trade Section EU Office to Hong Kong and Macao at European Commission