

# 商 叢

CGCC VISION

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## 第52屆會董就職典禮

### THE 52ND TERM BOARD INAUGURAL CEREMONY

“數碼黃金” 比特幣帶來投資交易新啟發  
“Digital Gold” Bitcoin Brings New Implications for  
Investment Transactions

衝上雲端  
Fly Me to the Cloud



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袁武  
YUEN Mo GBS, JP

# 深化推進香港融入大灣區建設

## ADVANCING DEEPER INTEGRATION OF HONG KONG INTO THE GREATER BAY AREA'S DEVELOPMENT

**或**務院副總理韓正上月主持粵港澳大灣區建設領導小組會議，強調要紮實推進粵港澳重大合作平台建設，透過發揮港澳獨特優勢，共同推動大灣區建設取得新的更大進展。事實上，香港的制度優勢和自身獨特性，使其在大灣區發展擔當重要角色，更有助與區內其他城市互補優勢、協同發展，攜手為推進大灣區深度合作尋求政策創新與突破。

### 設立市場資訊平台

中總在推動業界參與大灣區建設一直不遺餘力，就深化三地企業加強合作、拓闊大灣區發展空間提出不少建議。根據年初進行的會員意見調查顯示，一半受訪會員已有參與大灣區市場，近四成擬進一步擴充或拓展大灣區業務。然而，我們亦留意到有不少港商對大灣區的經營環境仍未有充分認識，期望特區政府設立一站式市場資訊平台，為企業提供大灣區市場發展資訊，整合區內各市的投資政策與支援措施，協助港商及海內外企業通過香港前赴大灣區投資。

### 加強金融領域合作

“十四五”規劃提出要深化並擴大內地與香港金融市場互聯互通，推動大灣區金融服務業對香港開放，逐步擴展大灣區人民幣跨境使用規模和範圍，並支持香港發展特色金融產業和打造大灣區綠色金融中心，這有利強化香港作為全球離岸人民幣業務的樞紐地位，讓香港在推動大灣區金融領域發展發揮更廣泛的引領作用。

特區政府可探討進一步簡化大灣區企業來港上市融資的審批手續，大灣區亦可考慮放寬香港金融機構的准入限制，授予香港合資格金融機構“單一通行證”，在灣區自由開展業務。隨着跨境理財通可望在今年下半年推出，有關當局可研究進一步放寬跨境開設投資戶口的限制，允許交叉銷售證券、保險、基金等業務，為粵港澳居民提供便捷的投資新渠道。

### 深化創科協同發展

國家發改委上月公佈，將從中央預算設立專項資金，直接投資大灣區九個內地城市的創科、基建、以及具重大意義

的項目，並優先支持港澳元素突出的創科、創業平台，包括河套深港科技創新合作區等。有關政策對促進香港和大灣區創科發展注入強心針，豐富區內的資金來源，拉動國際與民間投資，進一步完善和提升大灣區創科生態圈發展。香港和深圳兩地政府尤其可深化推進河套創新及科技園發展支援政策，促進兩地創科產業生態鏈深度融合，助力大灣區建設成為國際創科中心的重要引擎。

我們期望大灣區九市亦能拆牆鬆綁，讓香港企業也可申請當地的科研基金，鼓勵香港的大學及研究機構參與大灣區科研項目，並考慮開放區內互聯網和數據服務讓港商參與。特區政府亦可聯合大灣區各地政府設立專項基金，支援初創企業在大灣區開設業務，提供辦公室及其他配套設施，並加強吸引科研人才進駐，例如讓他們可享各項福利和便利快速通關等優惠措施。

### 促進跨境要素流動

隨着疫情漸見緩和，逐步有序地開放粵港澳通關，對恢復三地居民正常跨境往來、重啟大灣區經濟活動至關重要。中總歡迎特區政府宣佈將“回港易”計劃擴展至內地其他省市，以及即將推出“來港易”計劃，讓由廣東省和澳門來港的非香港居民無須接受強制檢疫，期待當局盡快公佈實施細節。此外，我們期望特區政府與內地商討建立“商務氣泡”，讓彼此跨境人員免隔離檢疫往返香港及內地，為恢復兩地人員和經貿往來做好準備。

總括而言，粵港澳大灣區建設是國家推進深化改革開放的重大策略，當中蘊含巨大發展潛力。港澳和大灣區內地城市關係密切，配合大灣區發展勢頭，銜接國家發展大局，工商各業定能在大灣區市場找到龐大發展商機。📍

**V**ice-Premier Han Zheng has recently called for earnest efforts to advance the building of a major cooperation platform for Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to jointly push for new and greater progress in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area). Hong Kong's institutional strengths and unique position allow it to complement and achieve synergy with other cities in

“配合大灣區發展勢頭，銜接國家發展大局，工商各業定能在大灣區市場找到龐大發展商機。”

*By acting in concert with Greater Bay Area's development direction and the country's development framework, Hong Kong businesses will be able to find immense opportunities in the Greater Bay Area market.* ”

the Greater Bay Area, and work hand in hand with them to seek policy innovation and breakthroughs for promoting deeper regional cooperation.

### Creating a market-information-sharing platform

CGCC has provided numerous recommendations on ways to deepen cooperation between businesses from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and to create more room for development in the Greater Bay Area. In a survey conducted early this year among our members, half of the respondents said they were already participating in the Greater Bay Area market, while nearly 40% are planning to expand their businesses there or venture into the market. We do, however, notice that many Hong Kong businesses do not have sufficient understanding of the business environment in the Greater Bay Area. In this regard, we hope the HKSAR government can make information on the market's development available to facilitate investments in the Greater Bay Area by Hong Kong businesses, and by overseas and Mainland businesses through Hong Kong.

### Strengthening cooperation in finance

The “14th Five-Year Plan” proposes to deepen and expand the mutual access between the Mainland and Hong Kong financial markets, to promote liberalization measures for Hong Kong with respect to the finance sector in the Greater Bay Area, and to support Hong Kong to develop special financial products and services and into a green finance center in the Greater Bay Area. These proposals are favorable to bolstering Hong Kong's position as the global hub for offshore RMB business.

The HKSAR government can study the possibility of further simplifying the procedures for reviewing and approving applications from businesses based in the Greater Bay Area for listing in Hong Kong for capital financing. Meanwhile, other governments in the Greater Bay Area can consider lifting some of the restrictions on Hong Kong's financial institutions to access their markets. As we expect the launch of the cross-boundary Wealth Management Connect in the second half of this year, the concerned authorities can explore the feasibility of further relaxing the restrictions on the opening of cross-boundary investment accounts to provide a convenient new investment channel for the residents of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

### Deepening coordinated development in innovation and technology

Last month, the National Development and Reform Commission announced that it is setting up a special fund from the central government's budget for direct investments in the nine Mainland

cities across the Greater Bay Area to back projects in areas like innovation and technology (I&T) and infrastructure, with priority given to those I&T and start-up platforms featuring prominent Hong Kong and Macao elements. In addition to enriching capital sources in the Greater Bay Area, the policy stimulates international and non-government investments and further enhances the development of the I&T ecosystem in the Greater Bay Area. In particular, the Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments can advance policies supporting the development of the Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop to promote deeper integration of the ecological chain of the I&T industry in the two cities.

Meanwhile, we hope the nine Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area can remove the barriers for Hong Kong enterprises to apply for their I&T funding, encourage universities and research institutions from Hong Kong to participate in scientific research projects in the area, and consider opening the Internet and data services market in the Greater Bay Area for the participation of Hong Kong businesses. The HKSAR government can also line up other governments in the Greater Bay Area to set up a dedicated fund to support start-ups to operate in the area, provide offices and other ancillary facilities, and strengthen efforts to attract scientific research talent to work in the area, such as by offering them benefits and preferential treatments like speedy immigration clearance.

### Facilitating essential cross-boundary movement

In light of the alleviation of the COVID-19 outbreak in Hong Kong, CGCC welcomes the government's move to extend the “Return2hk” Scheme to other Mainland provinces and municipalities, and to launch the “Come2hk” Scheme that will allow non-Hong Kong residents staying in Guangdong and Macao to come to Hong Kong without being subject to compulsory quarantine requirements. We hope the authorities will announce the implementation details as soon as possible, and that it will discuss with the Mainland authorities on creating “business travel bubbles” for people from both sides that have the need to cross the border to do so without having to undergo compulsory quarantine.

In summary, the building of the Greater Bay Area, which is an important strategy for the country in its endeavor to deepen reform and opening-up, promises tremendous potential. Hong Kong and Macao enjoy close ties with the Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area. By acting in concert with the region's development direction and the country's development framework, Hong Kong businesses will be able to find immense opportunities in the Greater Bay Area market. 🌀



第52屆全體會董合照。  
The 52nd Committee Members.

# 第52屆會董就職典禮

## The 52nd Term Committee Members Inaugurated



**本**會第52屆會董就職典禮假香港會議展覽中心舉行，邀請署理行政長官張建宗、中央政府駐港聯絡辦副主任譚鐵牛、外交部駐港特派員公署署理特派員楊義瑞、解放軍駐香港部隊副政治委員王兆兵、財政司司長陳茂波及行政會議召集人陳智思蒞臨主禮。本屆首長及全體會董在近400名來賓熱烈祝賀下，莊嚴就任。

是次典禮出席來尚包括中央駐港機構代表、特區政府官員，港區人大代表、政協委員，行政會議成員及立法會議員，本港工商社團領袖及駐港領事等。(22/4) 📍

**T**he Chamber's 52nd Term Board Inaugural Ceremony was staged at the Grand Hall of Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. Invited to be officiating guests were: **Matthew Cheung, Acting Chief Executive of the HKSAR; Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR (LOCPG); Yang Yirui, Acting Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HKSAR; Wang Zhaobing, Deputy Political Commissar of the PLA Hong Kong Garrison; Paul Chan, Financial Secretary of the HKSAR Government and Bernard Charnwut Chan, Convenor of the Executive Council.** The Chamber's Office-bearers and Committee Members were inaugurated in the presence of nearly 400 guests.

Also present at the event were guests including representatives of Mainland organizations in Hong Kong; government officials of the HKSAR; NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members from Hong Kong; Executive Council members and Legislative Council members of the HKSAR; leaders of business associations, as well as consuls of foreign countries in Hong Kong. (22/4) 📍

## 頒發首長證書

Presentation of Certificate to Office-bearers



張建宗（中）頒發證書予第52屆首長。  
Matthew Cheung (middle) presents certificates to the 52nd Office-bearers.

## 頒發會董證書

Presentation of Certificates to Committee Members



譚鐵牛（中）向常務會董代表廖長江（左）及黃士心（右）頒發證書。  
Tan Tieniu (middle) presents certificates to Martin Liao (left) and Jackie Wong (right), who represent the Standing Committee Members.



楊義瑞（中）向選任會董代表何超瓊（左）及李慧琼（右）頒發證書。  
Yang Yirui (middle) presents certificates to Pansy Ho (left) and Starry Lee (right), who represent the Committee Members.



王兆兵（中）向團體會董代表莊成鑫（左）及張夏令（右）頒發證書。  
Wang Zhaobing (middle) presents certificates to Chong Shing-hum (left) and Zhang Xialing (right), who represent the Association Committee Members.



## 頒發榮譽會長紀念座

Presentation of Trophy to Life Honorary Chairmen



陳茂波（右）向今屆新任永遠榮譽會長劉鐵成頒發紀念座，表揚他服務本會多年。  
Paul Chan (right) presents trophy to the new Life Honorary Chairman Brandon Liu in recognition of his long service to the Chamber.

## 頒發榮譽會董證書

Presentation of Certificates to Honorary Committee Members



陳茂波（中）向永遠榮譽會董黃定光（左）及蔡偉石（右）頒發證書。  
Paul Chan (middle) presents certificates to Wong Ting-kwong (left) and Raymond Choy (right), the Honorary Committee Members.

## 獎勵徵求新會員

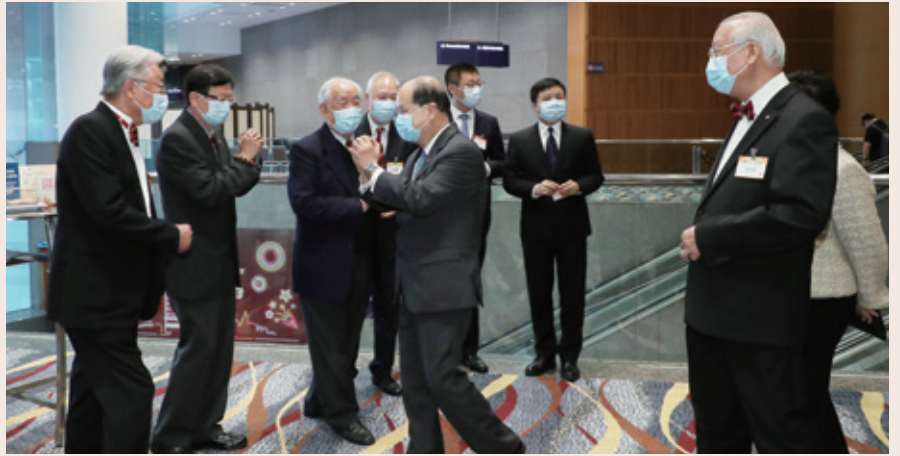
Awards of Membership Referral



袁武（右）向蔡關穎琴頒發“推薦新會員”獎座（金額最高獎季軍、人數最多獎冠軍）。  
Yuen Mo (right) presents trophies to Janice Choi Kwan for the membership referral award (Second runner-up of highest membership fee and champion of highest number of referral).



袁武（右）向廖永通頒發“推薦新會員”獎座（人數最多獎季軍）。  
Yuen Mo (right) presents trophies to Felix Lio for the membership referral award (Second runner-up of highest number of referrals).



## 嘉賓雲集 Guests





## 典禮花絮 Ceremony Highlights



# 談“兩會”精神 助香港前行

## How “Two Sessions” Can Help Hong Kong Move Forward



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在“2021全國人大政協交流分享會”上，中聯辦副主任譚鐵牛、全國人大常委譚耀宗及多位擔任全國人大代表、全國政協委員的本會成員出席，共同探討今年“兩會”重要精神和政策方向，以及對香港未來發展的啟示。

At the 2021 NPC & CPPCC Exchange and Sharing Meeting, **Tan Tieniu, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR, Tam Yiu-chung, Member of the Standing Committee of the NPC** and several of the Chamber's members who serve as NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members jointly discussed the key guiding principles and policy directions of this year's Two Sessions, as well as the implications for Hong Kong's future development.



譚鐵牛 Tan Tieniu



譚耀宗 Tam Yiu-chung



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi



## 譚鐵牛：以“兩會”精神把香港建設好

中 聯辦副主任譚鐵牛指出，今年是建設社會主義現代化國家新征程和“十四五”規劃開局之年。他認為今年“兩會”主要有三個特點：（一）堅持以人民為中心的發展思想；（二）堅持新發展理念，推動高品質發展；以及（三）堅持全面準確貫徹“一國兩制”方針。

“兩會”通過“十四五”規劃和2035年遠景目標綱要，國家將着力提升發展品質效益，保持經濟健康發展。“十四五”規劃更高度重視保持香港長期繁榮穩定，特別指出要支持香港提升國際金融、航運、貿易中心和國際創新科技中心，而粵港澳大灣區建設更是香港對接“十四五”規劃的最佳切入點。

譚鐵牛表示，中央主導完善香港選舉制度，是為彌補現行選舉制度漏洞，確保“一國兩制”行穩致遠，確保香港長治久安和長期繁榮穩定。他希望香港工商界以“兩會”精神為指引，同心把香港建設好。此外，工商界要積極就完善選舉制度配合本地立法，帶頭支持特區政府依法施政，帶頭推動香港融入國家發展大局，堅定對國家和香港未來發展的信心，確保“一國兩制”全面準確貫徹落實。

## 譚耀宗：全面落實“愛國者治港”

全國人大常委譚耀宗介紹全國人大通過完善香港選舉制度的具體內容。他指出，人大的決定擴大了選舉委員會規模和職能，其與立法會的組成及產生辦法、行政長官產生辦法、以及審查委員會的設立等多個方面也作出了優化和調



整。他舉例，新增的商界（第三）、全國人大和政協及有關全國性團體的界別，讓更多熟悉國家和香港事務的人士能夠參與其中，長遠有助落實“愛國者治港”原則，讓“一國兩制”行穩致遠，推動香港長治久安。

他續指，是次修訂增設候選人資格審查委員會，過去審查工作由各區民政事務專員擔任的選舉主任負責，現由國安委根據香港警務處國安處的審查情況，就候選人是否符合擁護《基本法》及符合法定要求和條件作出判斷，並向資格審查委員會提交審查意見書，而資格確認的決定不可提出訴訟。此外，選舉委員會設有召集人制度，由擔任國家領導職務的選舉委員出任總召集人，各個界別亦設召集人，一旦遇上突發事情或法例未能解決的問題，可即時啟動相關機制，足見是次修訂有未雨綢繆之準備。

## 蔡冠深：國家發展振奮人心

本會永遠名譽會長（全國政協常委）蔡冠深提到，今年參與全國政協會議，有三個方面感到十分振奮。第一，是國家的防疫工作可謂傲視全球，雖然疫症爆發初期，確實對社會造成較大衝擊，但只用了半年多時間，疫情已基本受控，部分地區生活已回復到疫情前的狀況；第二，是國家的扶貧工作卓有成效，成功令過去一窮二白的中國實現基本脫貧，堪稱創造了人類奇蹟；第三，是國家的疫後經濟復甦，也屬全球領先，去年在全球經濟衰退的形勢下，內地經濟仍可錄得正增長，可謂一枝獨秀。

蔡冠深認為，國家未來的經濟發展，將逐步進入高質量發展階段，當中蘊含大量機遇，香港應積極把握，加快融入國家發展大局，例如在現代服務業、創新科技和人民幣國際化方面，香港皆可扮演積極角色，為國家發展作出貢獻。



## 從“兩會”中感受國家進步

### Feeling the Country's Progress through the "Two Sessions"

本次交流分享會設有對談環節，多位擔任全國人大代表、全國政協委員的本會成員交流與會感受，眾人無不對國家的進步和取得的成就感受殊深。

本會副會長（全國政協委員）曾智明在對談環節中指出，今年“兩會”領導和官員在闡述各項發展規劃和工作報告均精簡扼要，令會議進度流暢明快，也讓與會者更清晰了解國家的政策思路和發展藍圖。他尤其對落實“十四五”規劃和2035年遠景目標綱要感到鼓舞，認為對國家長遠發展構建了明確方向，進一步強化民眾對國家未來發展的信心。

本會副會長（全國政協提案委員會副主任、全國政協委員）王惠貞則對政府工作報告致力推進現代化、高質量發展充滿信心。此外，她亦提到從去年落實香港國安法，到今年通過完善香港選舉制度的決定，均充份體現國家對香港的關心和重視，有助特區政府提升長遠管治能力，聚焦經濟與民生發展。

本會副會長（全國人大代表）李應生表示今次參與“兩會”，深深感受到作為中國人的自豪。國家無論在防疫、精準扶貧、創科發展、關顧香港等各方面的工作，都達到非常高的水平，可說世界第一。他期望香港市民堅定支持特

The Exchange and Sharing Meeting featured a dialogue session, during which everyone deeply felt the country's progress and achievements.

區政府依法施政，共同為“一國兩制”行穩致遠、國家和香港繁榮穩定作出貢獻。

本會副會長（全國人大代表）胡曉明對國家提出2035遠景目標感受尤深，認為全世界只有中國能做到15年的長遠規劃，讓人民和企業看到方向目標。他表示，中國已擔任世界工廠數十年了，未來經濟發展應重質而非量，預計人均國內生產總值於15年後將達中等發達國家水平，人均GDP翻一番，達到全體人民共同富裕，生活更加美好。

本會副會長（全國政協委員）陳仲尼則關注今年“兩會”的糧食安全議題，他指出國家要求保障糧食供應穩定、強化耕地保護、堅決遏制耕地“非農化，要守住數量和質量紅線，把14億中國人的飯碗牢牢端在自己手中，反映了國家在發展中亦不忘居安思危。

本會副會長（全國政協委員）張學修談到香港在國家發展中的角色，認為香港只要解決政治矛盾的問題，便可回復穩定，讓“一國兩制”行穩致遠，為國家發展作出貢

獻。國家預計2021年國內生產總值增長6%以上，而未來10年將會實現高質量發展，香港可為國家經濟發展發揮重要作用。

本會永遠榮譽會長（全國政協委員）方文雄則談到“十四五”規劃有別於過往追求硬指標，改為求質，也關注人民健康、持續發展等範疇，對國家建設有着重要啟示。而國家力爭二氧化碳排放於2030年前達到峰值，並至2060年前實現碳中和，凸顯了國家十分關注人民的健康，對國家建設有着重要啟示。

本會常董（全國人大代表）廖長江亦談及香港議題，他指出目前推動完善香港選舉制度已進入本地立法階段，若特區政府趕及四月中旬提交相關修訂草案建議，立法會將會加開特別會議進行討論，並可爭取於五月底前完成審議。

**Ricky Tsang, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, noted that leaders and officials at this year's Two Sessions were brief and concise in their presentations on various development plans and work reports, making the sessions a smooth and streamlined process. He was particularly encouraged by the implementation of the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan and the Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035 as it has set out clear directions for the country's long-term development.

**Connie Wong, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (Deputy Director of the Committee for Handling Proposals of the CPPCC National Committee and CPPCC National Committee Member)**, has full confidence in the government's work report on promoting modernization and high-quality development. In addition, she mentioned that last year's implementation of the National Security Law and this year's adoption of the decision to improve Hong Kong's electoral system fully embody the country's care for and the great importance it places on Hong Kong.

**Tommy Li, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy)**, said that he deeply felt the pride of being a Chinese during his participation in this year's Two Sessions. As the country has a very

high standard of work in all aspects, he hopes that the people of Hong Kong will firmly support the HKSAR Government in its governance according to the law.

**Herman Hu, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (NPC Deputy)**, is particularly impressed with the country's Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035 and believes that China is the only country in the world that can achieve a 15-year long-range plan. He said that China's future economic development should focus on quality rather than quantity and expected that the country's per capita GDP will reach the level of a moderately developed country in 15 years' time, leading to a better life for all.

**Rock Chen, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, noted that the country's mandate to ensure a stable food supply, strengthen the protection of cultivated land and firmly curb the "non-agriculturalization" of cultivated land, and uphold the red line of quantity and quality shows that it has not forgotten to be vigilant during its development.

**Charles Cheung, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, believes that Hong Kong can become stable again as long as the political conflicts are resolved. The country projects its GDP to grow by more than 6% in 2021, and high-quality development will be achieved in the next 10 years. Hong Kong can play an important role in the country's economic development.

**David Fong, the Chamber's Life Honorary Chairman (CPPCC National Committee Member)**, mentioned that the 14th Five-Year Plan has shifted focus to quality as well as people's health and sustainable development. In addition, the country's aim to hit peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and for carbon neutrality by 2060 underscores its great concern for people's health.

**Martin Liao, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member (NPC Deputy)**, pointed out that the promotion of the improvement of Hong Kong's electoral system had entered the local legislative stage. If the HKSAR government submits relevant amendment proposals in mid-April, the Legislative Council can strive to complete its deliberations by the end of May.







# 完善選舉制度 香港重回正軌

## Improving the Electoral System to Put Hong Kong Back on Track

“愛國者治港”原則事關香港長期繁榮穩定，全國人大常委會新修訂的法理基礎何在？它對香港未來又有哪些影響？

The principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong” is relevant to Hong Kong’s long-term prosperity and stability. What is the legal basis for the NPC Standing Committee’s new amendment? What implications will it have for Hong Kong’s future?

## 譚惠珠：完善選舉制度才是治本之道

Maria Tam: Improving the Electoral System is Tackling the Problem at its Root



譚惠珠 Maria Tam

**早** 前全國人大常委會表決通過了新修訂的《基本法》附件一和附件二，修訂了香港特區行政長官和立法會的產生辦法。其中，選舉委員會與立法會的重新組成備受關注，在全國人大常委會基本法委員會副主任譚惠珠看來，這次中央實在是不得不出手。

### 唯直選論無助善治

譚惠珠表示，回歸以後香港有人提倡“唯直選論”，認為直選可以解決管治問題。2012年起，香港立法會70席當中已有35席地區直選和五席區議會提名全港直選。結果這種做法並沒有為香港帶來良政善治，反使香港政治變得極端民粹化及泛政治化。有些政治素人，一無地區服務經驗，二無相關專長，只靠激進乾喊民主贏得選票繼而晉身立法會。隨後香港發生了2014至2020年的亂象，特區政府施政舉步維艱，蹉跎歲月，導致民怨益發深重。

由於亂象曠日持久，更明顯出現了外力干預跡象，中央有感已到了不得不出手的時候，遂在去年推行香港國安法。然而譚惠珠指，香港國安法重點在止暴制亂，始終未能迎來長治久安，所以完善選舉制度才是治本之道。

### “決定”具法制基礎

譚惠珠認為，全國人大常委會這次完善選舉制度有其法制基礎。她指出，憲法與《基本法》共同構成香港特區憲制秩序，其中憲法是《基本法》的來源和基礎，可說是“母法”與“子法”的關係，這也是香港選舉制度的最終憲法依據。同時由於政治體制是中央事權，而選舉制度是其重要的組成部分。今次決定是根據國家憲法，以及《基本法》和香港國安法的有關規定，因此完全屬於合憲、合法。她期待今次決定可以有助回復“愛國者治港”這個“一國兩制”的初衷，並使“一國兩制”能夠行穩致遠。

根據新的選舉制度，下一屆立法會的90個議席中，將有40席由選舉委員會選舉產生。譚惠珠表示，這是避免立法會及政府運作被輕易癱瘓，而且能在行政主導方面有所支持。至於功能組別的30席，則是希望為立法會帶來具質素、有歷練的成員，而20席直選議席則代表地區聲音。譚惠珠認為，無論哪一位立法會成員，都應憑藉個人經驗以及對大局整體利益的理解，來決定是否支持政府的政策、法案或財政申請。

### 反對派依然具制衡力量

在此基礎下，譚惠珠相信“溫和反對派”今後仍然有發展空間，甚至可以說“任何一位議員都可以是反對派”。她指出，中央強調“愛國者治港”並非在港搞“清一色”，任何參選人符合愛國條件均可以參選。她引述鄧小平的說法，指“尊重自己民族，誠心誠意擁護國家恢復行使對香港的主權，不損害香港的繁榮和穩

定”的人均已是“愛國者”，條件不可謂不寬鬆。

前瞻未來，選舉制度即使變得完善，譚惠珠仍然覺得前景不乏挑戰。她指出，目前尚有市民對新選舉制度抱觀望態度。故建制派成為主導之後，務必要選賢與能，並且在未來一屆任期解決香港在經濟、教育、發展等深層次問題，以證明自己能力，這樣才能使市民心悅誠服。

譚惠珠相信，經過新選舉制度選出的議員，將有能力可以為香港迎來更美好的發展。她期待無休止的政治爭拗終可擺脫，還香港人一個更理性、更健康、更進步的政治環境。

**E**arlier, the NPC Standing Committee voted to amend the methods for the selection of the Chief Executive and for the formation of the LegCo. Of which, the reconstruction of the Election Committee and the LegCo has attracted much attention. In the view of **Maria Tam, Deputy Director of the Basic Law Committee of the HKSAR of the NPC Standing Committee**, the Central Government has no choice but to act this time.

### Direct election does not help good governance

Tam said that some people in Hong Kong advocated “direct election” after reunification. In the end, this approach does not lead to good governance in Hong Kong. Instead, it makes politics in Hong Kong extremely populist and pan-politicized. Some political novices, armed with neither district service experience nor relevant expertise, became LegCo members just by abusing democracy to win votes. Subsequently, chaos erupted in Hong Kong from 2014 to 2020,



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hindering the effectiveness of the HKSAR to govern.

Due to the prolonged chaos, the Central Government felt that it had to take action, so after implementing the National Security Law last year, it went on to improve the electoral system to tackle the problem at its root.

### “Decision” has legal basis

Tam believes that the NPC Standing Committee has its legal basis for improving the electoral system. She pointed out that the Constitution and the *Basic Law* together constitute the HKSAR’s constitutional order, and the Constitution is the source and foundation of the *Basic Law*. At the same time, since the political system is the central authority, this decision is constitutional and legal. She hopes that this decision will help restore the original intent of “one country, two systems”, i.e. “patriots administering Hong Kong”.

Under the new electoral system, the Election Committee will elect 40 seats

in the next LegCo. Tam said that this is to prevent the operations of the LegCo and the Government from being easily paralyzed. As for the 30 seats elected by functional constituencies, she hopes that they will bring quality and experienced members to the LegCo. The 20 directly elected seats will represent the voices of the districts. Tam believes that any LegCo member should rely on his/her personal experience and understanding of the overall interests of the overall situation to decide whether to support the Government’s policies, bills or fiscal applications.

### The opposition still has power for checks and balances

On this basis, Tam believes that there is room for the “moderate opposition” to develop in the future, and it can even be said that “any LegCo member can be in the opposition”. She pointed out that the Central Government’s emphasis on “patriots administering Hong Kong” is not to drive out diversity in Hong Kong. She

quoted Deng Xiaoping as saying that “the criteria for a patriot are to respect one’s own nation, sincerely support the resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong by the country, and not to do any harm to Hong Kong’s prosperity and stability”. The criteria are quite relaxed.

Looking ahead, Tam feels that there is no lack of challenges even if the electoral system is improved. She noted that some people currently still hold a wait-and-see attitude towards the new electoral system. Therefore, the pro-establishment camp, after becoming dominant, must select virtuous and worthy people and solve Hong Kong’s deep-seated problems in the next term of office to prove their ability.

Tam is convinced that LegCo members elected through the new electoral system will be able to bring about better development for Hong Kong and provide Hong Kong people with a more rational, healthier and more progressive political environment.

## 梁愛詩：完善選舉制度 實踐“愛國者治港”

### Elsie Leung: Achieving “Patriots Administering Hong Kong” by Improving the Electoral System



梁愛詩 Elsie Leung

全國人大於3月11日作出《關於完善香港特別行政區選舉制度的決定》，為改進香港選舉制度踏出重要一步。原全國人大常委會基本法委員會副主任梁愛詩在早前舉行的香港工商界婦女紀念“三八”國際婦女節專題講座上指出，相關決定乃全國人大根據《中華人民共和國憲法》第31條及62條、《香港特別行政區基本法》以及《香港特別行政區維護國家安全法》作出，具堅實法律基礎，有助香港政制發展回到正軌。

#### 人大決定具迫切性

梁愛詩續指，這次全國人大的決定具有必要性和迫切性，原因有三。第一，不少國家利用香港作為攻擊中央政府的棋子；第二，外國勢力的介入越來越明顯，港獨分子企圖把香港分裂出去，在2019年的暴亂中，可以看到顏色革命的影子；最後，反中亂港分子越發猖獗，破壞公眾設施、攻佔立法會大樓、阻礙政府正常運作，甚至意圖“攬炒”奪權。

“雖然去年實施香港國安法以及全國人大通過《關於立法會議員資格問題的決定》後，社會表面

上回復平靜，但反中亂港分子和外國勢力並無放棄顛覆中央和特區政府以及分裂國家的野心，一旦疫情受控、限聚令撤銷，他們便會藉着遊行示威製造動亂。而推遲的選舉始終要舉行，難保到時不會再出“攬炒2.0”。她認為，香港必須從制度上令“愛國者治港”得以實踐，保證香港的行政、立法、司法權不會落入損害中央和香港利益的人手裏，否則特區將無法長治久安。

#### 選舉制度需因時制宜

梁愛詩強調，完善選舉制度的決定並不違反“一國兩制”、港人治港、高度自治原則，而全國人大有憲制權力為香港的政治制度作出決定，並不違反循序漸進推進民主的原則。“有關香港政制的设计，1990年3月基本法起草委員會主任姬鵬飛，向全國人大提交草案時，便曾作解釋：‘香港政制發展是根據《基本法》45條和68條，按香港的實際情況，以循序漸進的原則進行。’而今天香港的實際情況，就是國際形勢愈趨複雜，外國勢力的介入愈發明顯，反中亂港分子愈來愈猖獗，中央政府有責任採取必須的手段，維護“一國兩制”不受破壞，同時防止國家安全受到威脅。

#### 勿輕視選舉改革難度

堅持“愛國者治港”是這次人大決定的核心精神之一。梁愛詩指出，有人擔心愛國者的定義模糊不清，但她認為定義其實十分清晰，就是擁護《基本法》、效忠香港特區，這本是每個香港市民的應有之義。最近政府向立法會提交的《2021年公職（參選與任

職）（雜項修訂）條例草案》便開列了正面清單和負面清單，清楚說明了這兩方面的要求，或可作為未來參選立法會資格審查的條件。

而對於這次選舉改革，梁愛詩認為是非行不可，但亦不可低估其複雜性。“因選舉涉及二、三百萬有選舉權和被選舉權的市民；亦涉及20多條法例的修改；選舉委員會的功能、組成和選民基礎也有變更，當中會有一定爭議性；而資格審查委員會則是新設機構，工作具相當敏感性和專門性，其組成也有爭議；此外，還涉及《基本法》附件二中法案和議案的表決程序修改等。”凡此種種，皆有待特區政府進行本地立法時一一小心處理，務求達到有效管治、有廣泛代表性以及均衡參與的目的，進而確保“愛國者治港”可真正落實。

According to **Elsie Leung, former Deputy Director of the Basic Law Committee of the HKSAR and the NPC Standing Committee**, the decision of the the NPC Standing Committee to improve the electoral system of Hong Kong has been based on sound legal grounds, and it is conducive to returning the development of Hong Kong's political system onto the right track.

#### NPC's decision is a matter of urgency

Highlighting the imminent necessity of the NPC's decision, she also quoted three reasons behind so. Firstly, many countries are using Hong Kong as a pawn to attack the central government. Secondly, the intervention of foreign forces is increasingly evident. Lastly, anti-China

and troublemaking dissidents are more and more rampant in destroying public facilities and in hindering the normal operation of the government.

“Although the society seems to have regained its former peace after the National Security Law came into effect last year, it is difficult to ensure that anti-China and troublemaking dissidents and foreign forces will not create another round of chaos by way of rallies after the pandemic comes under control, and when the social gathering ban is lifted. As the postponed election must be held, making sure that ‘campaigns for total destruction 2.0’ will not take place again is also highly challenging”. Leung thought that Hong Kong must actualize “patriots administering Hong Kong” as part of its system. Otherwise, the SAR will not be able to enjoy long-term peace and stability.

### The electoral system must adapt to changes over time

Leung stressed that the decision on improving the electoral system is in no breach of the principles of “One Country, Two Systems”, Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong, and high degree of autonomy. The NPC has the constitutional authority to make decisions on Hong Kong’s political system. “Regarding

the design of the political system of Hong Kong, Ji Pengfei once explained, ‘the development of Hong Kong’s political system is based on Articles 45 and 68 of the *Basic Law*, and it is a progressive process rolled out according to the actual circumstances of Hong Kong.’ Today, Hong Kong is faced with an increasingly complicated international situation, in which foreign forces are more and more evident, and anti-China and troublemaking dissidents are increasingly rampant. The central government has the responsibility to take the necessary actions to stop any threat to national security.

### The difficulty of electoral reform shall not be neglected

One of the core spirits of the NPC’s decision is to insist on “patriots administering Hong Kong”. Leung underscored the very clear definition of a patriot, that is, someone who upholds the *Basic Law* and pledges allegiance to the HKSAR. Recently, the government has submitted the *Public Offices (Candidacy and Taking Up Offices) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021* to the Legislative Council, in which a positive and a negative list have been set up to clearly explain what are required in

both aspects. These may be used as the criteria for reviewing the eligibility of candidates intending to run in the upcoming Legislative Council election.

Leung believed that electoral reform is a must. Yet, its complexity should not be underestimated. “The election involves more than 2 million citizens who have the right to elect and to be elected. It also involves the amendment of some 20 laws. With changes to the function and the formation of the Election Committee, as well as the electorate base, controversy is inevitable. As a newly established body, the Candidate Eligibility Review Committee works on highly sensitive and specialized matters; its formation also stirs controversy. Furthermore, amendment to the voting procedures for bills and motions, as stipulated in Annex II of the *Basic Law*, is also involved.” All of the above awaits the meticulous handling by the HKSAR government when the local legislation is conducted, so as to achieve the purposes of effective governance, broad representation, as well as balanced participation to ensure the true implementation of “patriots administering Hong Kong”. 🌀





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# “數碼黃金”

## 比特幣帶來投資交易新啟發

### “Digital Gold” Bitcoin Brings New Implications for Investment Transactions

比特幣興起，帶旺虛擬貨幣的交易；而電動車企業 Tesla 創辦人馬斯克亦是比特幣的忠實支持者，繼早前公佈該企業購入 15 億美元比特幣後，最近又表示可以比特幣購買 Tesla 電動車，令比特幣再次成為投資市場的焦點。

The boom in Bitcoin leads to a sharp rise in virtual currency transactions. In addition, Tesla, an electric car company, announced that it had purchased USD1.5 billion worth of Bitcoin. It is followed by an indication recently that Tesla electric cars can be bought with Bitcoin, making Bitcoin once again the focus of the investment market.

## 趙嘉麗：建立清晰監管框架 推動虛擬資產交易平台健康發展

### Clara KL Chiu: Establishing a Clear Regulatory Framework for the Healthy Development of Virtual Asset Trading Platforms



趙嘉麗 Clara KL Chiu

虛擬貨幣“一哥”比特幣的價格，曾於今年四月中突破6.4萬美元關口，引來不少本地投資者躍躍欲試。惟比特幣波幅極大，近日亦見回落，加上現時本港只有一個為專業投資者提供服務的虛擬資產交易平台獲得發牌，作為發牌及監管機構的證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）提醒投資者，必須做足功課並全面評估風險，方作出相關投資決定。

短期升跌有如過山車般大起大跌的比特幣，一方面有Tesla行政總裁馬斯克Elon Musk等名人追捧；另一方面則被多國財經官員就其合法性與穩定性提出質疑，如美國財政部長耶倫及南韓央行行長李柱烈等，虛擬貨幣在投資市場可謂備受爭議。證監會中介機構部發牌科總監及金融科技組主管趙嘉麗指出，現時本港投資者可以透過本地或海外的加密貨幣交易所買賣比特幣或同類貨幣，但當中只有少數受監管，難免有良莠不齊的情況，欠缺投資經驗或風險承受能力不高的散戶投資者，更應格外小心。

#### 虛擬貨幣屬高風險投機產品

“虛擬貨幣是新興的另類資產，因其背後沒有中央發行機構監管及支持，故升跌易受外在因素影響，經常受市

場傳言、消息或政府行動而影響，令其價格在短期大幅波動，因此虛擬貨幣屬風險極高的投機產品。”趙嘉麗續指，近幾年才開始有國家及地區為虛擬資產交易平台擬定監管制度，投資者在不受監管的平台買賣比特幣固然風險極高，即使是有海外監管的交易平台，如紐約州金融服務部(NYSDFS)的BitLicense，甚或若干不知名小國等，一旦發生交易爭議，基於管轄權關係，身處香港的投資者若要按照法律途徑“隔山追討”，肯定困難重重，而證監會對此亦愛莫能助。

為加強監管本地的虛擬資產交易平台，以保障投資者，證監會於2019年11月推出為有關中央交易平台特設的監管框架，清晰展示各項發牌條件，進而在去年底正式向BC科技集團(00863)旗下全資附屬公司OSL Digital Securities發放首個牌照。趙嘉麗表示，現時尚有其他申請正在處理中，惟基於保密原則未能透露申請詳情。“根據現時的發牌條件規定，取得牌照的虛擬交易場所只能為專業投資者提供服務，當中不包括俗稱‘散戶’的零售投資者。”

#### 散戶資源不足遇事難追討

趙嘉麗坦言，有此規管要求並非香港監管機構過分緊張，而是作為負責任的監管者，證監會深信在實施涉及虛擬貨幣等新興資產的發牌制度初期，宜應較為謹慎。“以英國證監會為例，在今年一月曾警告零售投資者，指加密貨幣涉及很大風險，投資務必小心；而德國亦於今年三月特意向零售投資者提出風險警告。由此可見，不同國家及地區的監管機構皆特別關注對零售投資者的保障。”因為當遇有交易糾紛，散戶在財力物力上一般

比專業投資者少，向平台作出追討將困難重重。

趙嘉麗表示，投資者在尋求交易平台買賣比特幣時，應做足事前準備及資料搜集，以決定選擇哪個投資平台。“事實上，無論是散戶或專業投資者，皆要慎選有關交易平台，並詳加考慮這類投機性甚高的投資產品是否適合自己。”另在使用“儲存”虛擬貨幣的電子錢包方面，投資者亦要小心注重保護個人密碼等安全事務。

#### 加強發牌管制助行業有序發展

證監會密切注視及監管持牌交易平台的營運及發展，隨着全球市場最新趨勢，趙嘉麗表示，本港的監管方向及規則也會與時並進。“去年11月，財經事務及庫務局進一步發佈諮詢文件，就有意全面規管虛擬資產服務及設立發牌制度，以減低洗黑錢及恐怖分子募集資金的風險向公眾提出諮詢，諮詢期早前已經結束，當局將於適時公佈諮詢結果。”

在港建立清晰的監管框架及完善的發牌制度，趙嘉麗強調，此舉除保障投資者外，也有助業界釐清合規合法的營運模式及業務發展方向，長遠有利虛擬資產行業持續有序及健康發展。

**B**itcoin, with its prices hitting record highs, has attracted a lot of local investors. However, as Bitcoin prices are extremely volatile, the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC) cautioned that investors must do enough homework and fully assess the risks before making relevant investment decisions.

Due to its sharp short-term volatility, Bitcoin has been a subject of much debate in the investment market. **Clara KL Chiu, Director of Licensing Department and Head**



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**of Fintech Unit of the Intermediaries Division of the SFC**, noted that Hong Kong investors currently can buy and sell Bitcoin or similar currencies through local or overseas cryptocurrency trading venues, but only a few of them are regulated. It is inevitable that the standard of these trading venues varies from one to another, so retail investors should be extra careful.

### Virtual currencies are a high-risk speculative product

“Virtual currencies are an emerging alternative asset. Because they are neither regulated nor supported by a central issuing agency, their rise and fall are susceptible to external factors. Market rumours, news or governments’ action may also cause short term volatility in their prices, highlighting the fact that Bitcoin is a highly risky speculative product.” Chiu added that some countries and regions have only begun to prepare regulatory regimes for virtual asset trading platforms in the past one or two years. It is indeed extremely risky for investors to trade Bitcoin on unregulated platforms. Even on overseas regulated trading platforms, in the event of a transaction dispute, it will certainly be difficult for investors in Hong Kong to seek redress in a different jurisdiction, and the SFC will not be able to help due to its jurisdictional limits.

To strengthen the regulation of local virtual asset trading platforms, the SFC launched a regulatory framework in November 2019, clearly setting out the various licensing criteria. It then officially issued the first license at the end of last year. Chiu said that there are other applications currently being processed, but in compliance with confidentiality requirements the details of applications could not be disclosed. “According to the regulations, licensees can only provide services to professional investors and not retail investors.”

### Difficult for retail investors to seek redress due to insufficient resources

Chiu said that when implementing the licensing system that involves emerging assets such as virtual currencies, the SFC should initially be more cautious. “Take the UK’s Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) as an example. In January this year, it cautioned retail investors to be careful when investing in cryptocurrencies. Germany also deliberately issued a risk warning to retail investors in March this year.” Regulators usually put more effort on protecting retail investors. When there are disputes about transactions, professional investors generally have more financial

resources than retail investors to seek redress from platforms.

Chiu said that investors should conduct due diligence when choosing trading platforms to buy and sell Bitcoin. In addition, investors should also be cautious in properly “storing” their virtual currencies.

### Strengthen licensing control to help the industry develop in an orderly manner

Chiu said the SFC always follows closely the market trends and the operation of licensed platforms, the licence conditions set by the SFC would be reviewed and amended from time to time whenever appropriate. “Last November, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau further issued a consultation document. The consultation period has already ended and the authorities are expected to announce the results soon.”

With regard to establishing a clear regulatory framework and a sound licensing system in Hong Kong, Chiu stressed that it will protect investors and help the industry clarify the compliant and legal operating model and direction for business development, which is conducive to the continuous orderly and healthy development of the virtual asset industry in the long run.



## 楊凱文：宜以非營運資金投資 長綫持有升幅可期

Kelvin Yeung: Advisable to Invest with Non-operating Funds as Long-term Holding could See Value Gains



楊凱文 Kelvin Yeung

比特幣吸引不少投資者關注，美國電動車企業 Tesla 於今年一月購入價值 15 億美元的比特幣，市場估計買入時的價格約為 35,000 美元，若其升幅持續，帳面獲利將超越去年電動車業務淨利潤約 7.21 億美元。

根據既定機制，比特幣總數只有 2,100 萬枚，由於剩下可供“挖掘”的幣量已不多，加上估計最少數百萬枚早期比特幣因缺乏妥善管理而流失，故比特幣具稀有性質，因而被喻為“數碼黃金”。比特幣在兩年內升逾十倍，主因是機構投資者參與、名人效應、低利率貨幣政策、企業資產多元配置需求、比特幣流通性上升、稀有限量等多元化因素疊加而成。

### “數碼黃金”供應物以罕為貴

香港加密貨幣交易所 HKD.com 創辦人兼行政總裁楊凱文表示，行內人對比特幣曾經升破六萬美元關口並不感到意外，因為隨着各項基本因素相互配合，比特幣

的長遠價值只會愈來愈高，而他的看法是今年內有機會上到十萬美元。“不少人認為比特幣升至現水平已屬‘不可思議’，但相信潛在升幅更大。若以倍數計算，現水平要升至 30 萬

美元亦只是約五倍，相比以往數十倍的升幅，並不太過令人驚訝。”

### 短期波幅極高 投資宜量力而為

據行內統計，現時香港參與投資加密貨幣的人數在 10 萬至 20 萬，而近期的強勁升幅及名人效應，令相關交易所的成交氣氛不斷升溫，吸引不少新投資者進場。楊凱文坦言，有不少新手抱着投機心態入場便須加倍留意，雖然比特幣長綫看升，但上升軌的中間波幅亦可能十分之高，故無論是企業投資者或散戶，都不可忽視當中的風險。“做生意最重要是維持現金流，投資加密貨幣亦同此理，企業應以非營運用的資金進行適量投資，並有長期持有的心理準備。”

他強調，即使擁有豐富投資經驗的企業老闆，如有意參與這場“數碼黃金”熱潮，必須小心控制這筆投資在整體投資組合中的比重，以及會否對企業財務與經營風險產生影響，量力而為才能趨吉避凶。

### 全球貿易投資新啟發

除了作為一種投資工具外，楊凱文表示，比特幣並加速區塊鏈技術的發展，推動“統一貨幣”概念的實現。“比特幣是一種去中心化、去政府化的資產，價格取決於社會各群體的需要，完全由市場供求而定。隨着愈來愈多行業接納比特幣作交易，流通性愈來愈高，對全球貿易亦將帶來新的啟發，吸引更多企業將其作為現金儲備的新選擇。”

楊凱文指出，有不少企業早年已將閒置現金換成比特幣，一來儲存成本更低，二來可作為一種長綫投資，至今獲利相當豐厚，因現時一枚比特幣的價值，與數年前已不可同日而語。“2010 年，一萬個比特幣只能買到兩個薄餅；現在，一個幣已足夠購買一部 Model 3 或 Model Y Tesla 電動車有餘了。”

Bitcoin has attracted the public attention in recent months. In addition, Tesla bought USD1.5 billion worth of Bitcoin in January this year. The market estimated that the price at the time of purchase was around USD35,000. If the rise continues, the book profit will exceed last year's net profit in the electric car business by about USD721 million.

According to the established protocol, there are only 21 million bitcoins that can be mined in total. They are scarce and therefore referred to as “digital gold”. Bitcoin prices have risen more than tenfold in two years. This is the result of a combination of diverse factors such as institutional investor participation, celebrity effects, low-interest-rate monetary policy, corporate asset diversification needs, rising liquidity of Bitcoin, and scarcity.

### “Digital gold” is valuable as supply is scarce

**Kelvin Yeung, Founder and CEO of the Hong Kong Digital Asset Exchange (HKD.com)**, said that industry insiders are not surprised that Bitcoin had risen above the USD60,000 mark in a short period of time, as the long-term value of Bitcoin will inevitably increase given the support of a combination of fundamental factors. His view is that there is a chance that Bitcoin would reach USD100,000 this year. “In multiplier terms, it is only about five times for Bitcoin prices to increase from the current level to USD300,000, which it is not too surprising compared with the previous increase of several dozen times.”

### Investment should be based on available resources as short-term volatility is very high

According to industry statistics, Hong Kong currently has between 100,000

and 200,000 people involved in investing in cryptocurrencies, and the recent strong upturn and celebrity effects have attracted many new investors. Yeung said that since many newcomers entered the market with a speculative mentality, more caution is needed as the risks involved cannot be ignored, because there may be high volatility during the ascent. “The most important thing in doing business is to maintain cash flow. Businesses should invest appropriately with non-operating funds and be mentally prepared to hold on a long-term basis.”

He stressed that business owners who intend to participate in the “digital gold rush” must carefully control the proportion of such an investment in their overall portfolio even if they have extensive investment experience. They should act according to available resources in order to pursue good fortune and avoid calamity.

### New implications for global trade and investment

Yeung added that Bitcoin have accelerated the development of blockchain technology, driving the realization of the concept of “unified currency”. “Since Bitcoin is a decentralized asset and not regulated by governments, their prices depend on the need of all segments of society. As Bitcoin get accepted by more and more industries for transactions, their increasing liquidity will bring new implications for global trade and attract more businesses to use them as a new option for cash reserves.”

Yeung noted that many businesses had converted idle cash into Bitcoin in the early years because of the lower cost to keep them and their value as a long-term investment. Now, these businesses are making considerable profits as the value of a Bitcoin today is vastly different from that a few years ago. “In 2010, 10,000 bitcoins could only buy two pizzas. Now, one bitcoin is more than enough to buy a Tesla Model 3 or Model Y electric car.” 🚗



# 完善選舉制度為香港帶來希望 確保“一國兩制”行穩致遠

## Improved Electoral System Brings Hope to Hong Kong



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

完善選舉制度對香港有重大意義，只有在社會穩定的基礎上，香港才能有效解決深層次矛盾，並積極融入國家發展大局。

An improved electoral system has a significant bearing on Hong Kong. Social stability is a prerequisite for effectively resolving Hong Kong's deep-rooted conflicts and facilitating active engagement in the country's development.

**全** 國人民代表大會高票通過的《關於完善香港特別行政區選舉制度的決定》與全國人大常務委員會全票通過修訂的《基本法》附件一及附件二，是從國家層面完善香港選舉制度。這其中有兩個重要意義：(1) 落實“愛國者治港”的核心要義；和(2) 香港未來的政治改革由中央主導。

### 完善香港選舉制度合理合法 必要

一直以來，香港都陷入嚴重內耗、亂象叢生，沒有足夠的精力和時間去處

理多年困擾香港的深層次矛盾及問題。冰封三尺，非一日之寒。從2013年的“政改”社會動蕩、2014年的佔中運動、2016年的旺角暴亂、香港民族黨的成立和運作，猶抱琵琶半遮臉的本土主義運動，到2019年因《逃犯條例》風波而引致的港版“顏色革命”和黑暴，以至去年的“35+”初選，攬炒派結合外部勢力利用香港選舉制度的漏洞去爭奪香港的管治權。由於事關國家主權、安全、發展利益，以及香港長期的繁榮穩定，中央看到香港選舉制度已經到了一個必須改變的地步。

根據《國家憲法》第31條，“在特別行政區內實行的制度按照具體情況由全國人民代表大會以法律規定”。因此，香港的政治體制，包括選舉制度，是中央事權。需要特別指出的是，全國人大常委會對《基本法》附件一及附件二的修訂並非根據《基本法》第45條、第68條衍生的政改方案，可以討價還價，亦非部分人士所謂的民主倒退，而是針對香港近年的種種亂象，包括香港特區管治權之爭所作出的針對性回應。貫徹落實“愛國者治港”，中央對香港特別行政區的全面管治權才能得到有效落實，憲法和基本法確立的憲制秩序才能得到有效維護。在此基礎上，我相信“港人治港”、“高度自治”才能有更大發揮空間，“一國兩制”才能行穩致遠。

### 根據香港實際情況 擴闊政治 均衡參與

完善選舉制度的核心是對選舉委員會重新構建和增加賦權。不僅界別總數由四個增至五個，每個界別的具體劃分及產生方式亦有變化。改變的原則是根據香港實際狀況，促進均衡參與。舉例來說，區議會議員不再是選委會委員。根據《基本法》第97條，“香港特別行政區可設立非政權性的區域組織，接受香港特別行政區政府就有關地區管理和其他事務的諮詢。”區議會是地區性事務諮詢的區域組織，並無公權力。現在的區議會泛政治化、不務正業，不再能夠代表



地區，因此中央以長期扎根及服務地區的港九、新界分區委員會及地區撲滅罪行委員會、地區防火委員會代表取代區議會代表，納入地區聲音是正確舉措。在均衡參與方面，選委會第三界別納入基層社團60席位，中小企業界亦首次納入第一界別，擁有15個席位。

行政長官選舉方面，提高候選人須獲取提名的門檻至188名委員，並且在五個界別中每個界別參與提名的委員須不少於15名，令其更具廣泛的代表性。而立法會選舉採取“432方案”，90位議員40位由選委會選出，以香港整體利益出發，不牽涉地區選民和功能組別，會大大減少因顧念個人知名度，板塊、業界或選民利益而主導政治立場的局面，或忘卻參選為全港市民和整體社會服務的初心。為擴闊功能界別代表性，增設商界（第三）議席，以體現在港中資機構對香港的

貢獻，並有效反映其看法，有利於香港經濟政策更宏觀全面；在“一國兩制”下，全國性組織對香港政治生態舉足輕重，設界別議席十分合適。此外，地區直選席位由35席降至20席並不代表民主倒退，因今次不是源於《基本法》第68條的政改，而是為擴闊均衡參與，符合香港選舉制度設計初衷。

另一個關注焦點為資格審查委員會負責審查確認候選人的資格。以往由公務員不能夠處理涉及國家安全的問題，亦不適合做一些有政治考量的工作，如今問題終可解決。

完善選舉制度對香港有重大意義，有利於香港長治久安。只有在社會穩定的基礎上，香港才能真正聚焦經濟、民生，着手有效解決深層次矛盾，尤其是長期累積的房屋和貧富差距問題；並積極融入國家發展大局，包括



參與粵港澳大灣區建設，以促進本港經濟的多元化和青年的向上流動。毫無疑問，完善選舉制度為香港帶來希望，香港萬萬不能再沉淪在政治漩渦裡，蹉跎歲月。🌀

**P**assed with a high vote by the National People's Congress (NPC), the *Decision on Improving the Electoral System of the HKSAR*, together with Annex I and Annex II to the *Basic Law* of Hong Kong amended by the unanimous decision of the Standing Committee of the NPC, aims to improve the electoral system of Hong Kong from the national level. There are two significant bearings: (1) the core meaning of "patriots administering Hong Kong" will be materialized; and (2) political reform in Hong Kong will be spearheaded by the central government in the future.

### Reasonable, lawful, and necessary

Hong Kong has fallen into a serious situation of internal friction and chaos

for a very long time. The government simply does not have the energy and time to handle the deep-rooted conflicts and issues that have been disrupting the territory for years. "The tree falls not at the first stroke." From the social instability stemming from the "political reform" in 2013, Occupy Central in 2014, the Mong Kok riots in 2016, the founding and operation of the Hong Kong National Party, the disguised localist movement, the Hong Kong version of "color revolutions" and black mobs triggered by the amendment of the Extradition Bill in 2019, to the "35-plus" primaries last year, there have been an array of brazen plans that linked up with foreign forces to take advantage of the loopholes in Hong Kong's electoral system to compete for the power to govern Hong Kong. As sovereignty, safety, development interests, as well as the long-term stability and prosperity of Hong Kong are at stake, the central government saw that change had become inevitable in our electoral system.

According to Article 31 of the Constitution of the PRC, "The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of specific conditions." Therefore, the central government has the authority over and responsibility about the political system of Hong Kong, including its electoral system. It should be highlighted that the amendment to Annex I and Annex II of the *Basic Law* made by the Standing Committee of the NPC was not a political reform proposal based on Article 45 of the *Basic Law* or derived from Article 68, and no bargaining can be entertained. It is also not taking a few steps back in democracy as suggested by some people. Instead, the amendment is targeted to address the chaotic circumstances emerging in Hong Kong in the past few years, including the competition for the power to govern HKSAR. The central government would only be able to effectively exercise its full power to govern HKSAR, as well as to effectively safeguard the constitution and the constitutional order established by the *Basic Law* when "patriots administering Hong Kong" is materialized. I do believe this forms the basis for "Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong", and "high level of autonomy" would have more room for functioning, while "One Country, Two Systems" would achieve long-term peace and stability.

### Broadening balanced political participation pragmatically


The core to improving the electoral system is to reconstruct the membership of the Election Committee and to empower it further. In addition to increasing the total number of the Committee's sectors from four to five, changes are also made to the actual demarcation of each sector and the method for its constitution. The principle for change is to promote balanced participation according to the actual circumstances of Hong Kong. For example, District Council seats are scrapped from the Election Committee. Article 97 of the *Basic Law* provides that "District organizations which are not organs of political power may be established in the HKSAR, to be consulted by the government of the Region on district administration and other affairs." The District Council is a district-level consultative unit for district-level matters with no public authority. Currently, our District Councils are overly political and not doing their jobs. They can no longer represent their own districts. As such, the central government has replaced District Council seats with representatives who have been rooted in and serving the districts for a long time. These include the members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees and District Fire Safety Committees of the Hong Kong, Kowloon and the New Territories subsectors. Incorporating the voice of the districts is a right move. In terms of balanced participation, 60 new seats from grassroot associations have been added to the Third Sector, and 15 seats are allocated to the new small and medium enterprises in the First Sector.

Regarding the election of the Chief Executive, candidates for the office of the Chief Executive shall be nominated jointly by not less than 188 Members of the Election Committee, among whom the number of members of each sector should not be less than 15. With the entry threshold raised, the election would be even more broadly representative. The Legislative Council's election, on the other hand, will adopt the "432 proposal" – amongst the 90 legislators, 40 shall be returned by the Election Committee. Based on the general interest of Hong Kong and involving no district voters or functional constituencies, this could significantly minimize the possibility of a politically-led stance that only focuses on personal visibility, industry, sector, or voters' interests. It could also prevent candidates

from forgetting their initial intention to serve the general public and Hong Kong society as a whole when they stood for election. To broaden the representation of the functional constituencies, the Commercial (Third) seat is added to demonstrate the contribution made by Mainland-funded organizations based in Hong Kong, as well as to effectively reflect their views – which are conducive to inform the economic policies of Hong Kong with a more macroscopic perspective. Under “One Country, Two Systems”, country-wide organizations are instrumental to Hong Kong’s political ecology. Therefore, it is very appropriate to set up a seat for the sector. On the other hand, while the number of seats from geographical constituencies was reduced from 35 to 20, it does not mean taking a step back in democracy. This change has not come from the political reform under Article 68 of the *Basic Law*, but rather is a move to broaden balanced participation, which is in line with the initial intention for designing Hong Kong’s electoral system.

Another focus of concern come from the Candidate Eligibility Review Committee, which is responsible for determining whether a nominee is validly nominated. In the past, the task was conducted by civil servants, who could not handle matters that involve national security matters; they were also not suitable candidates to work on tasks with political considerations either. These problems are finally resolved now.

Improving the electoral system has a significant bearing on Hong Kong, and it will favor the territory’s long-term peace and stability. Without a fundamentally stable society, Hong Kong would not be able to truly focus on its economy and the public’s livelihood and to effectively resolve deep-rooted conflicts - in particular, the longstanding issues of housing and the disparity between the rich and the poor. A stable society is a prerequisite for Hong Kong to actively integrate into the wider country’s development, contributing to the construction of the Guangzhou-Hong

Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, so as to promote economic diversification and upward mobility of the youth in Hong Kong. Undoubtedly, an improved electoral system will bring hope to Hong Kong. We must never ever sink into another political vortex and let time go into waste again. 

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。  
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受疫情影響，各行各業紛紛推動數碼轉型，專攻網上平台，令雲端服務需求大幅飆升。而雲端技術也轉過來推動不少新興行業發展，例如智能物流、互聯網金融、網購、線上教育等。可以預期，即使疫情過後，雲端服務亦將持續迅速增長。

Demand for cloud services has significantly surged during the pandemic. Various emerging industries have also advanced during this time. Indeed, the growth momentum of cloud services is expected to continue in the post-pandemic era.

## 劉彬星：雲端改變生活 營商務必革新

Leo Liu: Operational Reform a Requisite for Business as Cloud Changes our Lives



劉彬星 Leo Liu



阿里雲舉辦面向零售業的網絡研討會，探討未來零售業的新趨勢。

Alibaba Cloud hosted a webinar for the retail sector to explore new trends of the industry.

疫情推動企業數碼轉型，令雲端服務的需求大幅增加。與此同時，大眾在衣食住行各方面的生活模式，亦受數碼化解決方案影響，成為一種“新常態”。阿里雲智能港澳及菲律賓區域總經理劉彬星認為，隨着商業活動陸續重啟，不少企業迫切地應用網絡科技，促成雲原生的概念日漸普及。所謂“雲原生”，是指從開發之始就建立在雲端環境中的軟件開發與部署模式，目的是使開發到持續運作的流程更加有效率及更容易調整。當它變得與大眾生活密不可分，將會支撐未來商業系統及世界的構建。

雲原生是雲端計算領域內最重要的技術理念之一，保障了所有前沿技術的穩定、快速和安全運作，並將重塑IT技術體系。劉彬星舉例：“阿里巴巴核心系統全面使用雲原生產品後，去年天貓雙11期間的資源效率成本較四年前下降80%、研發運維效率平均增加超過10%、規模化應用交付效率提升一倍，實現了更佳彈性和調度能力。”

### 企業“上雲”勢在必行

在新常態下，劉彬星認為“上雲”對企業而言是勢在必行：“雲端產品能提供速度、靈活性及穩定性，並能對業務發展及業績增長帶來益處，企業應該要意識到‘上雲’的迫切性。”

現時經濟前景、業務需求變化等仍充滿變數，因此劉彬星建議企業的IT部門主管和管理層，要提前對包括雲原生等產品全面佈局，全力提升服務穩定性，準備好釋放技術生產能力，以迎接隨時到來的市場需求反彈及其他機遇。

本地海鮮選購平台“鮮直送”(FreshGo)正是其中一個在疫情中能捕捉市場需求的例子。“鮮直送”早在2019年便在阿里雲的支持下，將平台的業務託管予雲端伺服器，節省成本，以彈性應對最大流量及閒置容量。而疫情期間，“鮮直送”更打通了物流、訂單、付款等服務，大幅提升企業管理效率。公司亦嘗試透過線上直播介紹海鮮產品，並成功實現銷售額近十倍的增長。

劉彬星更補充，在阿里雲為中小企客戶搭建自家購物網站的過程中，經常收到緊急上線新產品和新功能、公眾假期應對流量峰值等需求。“阿里雲的雲原生方案能支持不同規模的企業，按照需求配置資源，靈活調整容量。”

### O2O 乃新零售發展方向

據政府統計處資料顯示，2020年香港全年零售業總銷貨量跌幅超過25%，為有紀錄以來最大跌幅。面對疫情帶來的危機，本地零售商一直積極尋找

解決方案，而線上線下(O2O)融合正是新零售的發展方向。

在今年三月，阿里雲舉辦了面向零售業的網絡研討會。周大福及卓悅等本地零售商在會上表示，疫情令消費者適應了以線上購物為主的新消費模式，對電子商務體驗的要求亦日益提高。面對這個趨勢，周大福整合實體店及電商的工作流程，融合線上線下銷售，令消費者可以多渠道無縫購物，以提升業績及營運效率；卓悅則建立聯通付款、物流和數據三大業務基建的統一平台(“三通一平”)，克服了本地及跨境電商業務的固有難題，大幅降低管理成本。

劉彬星指雲端服務供應商會協助零售商改善及解決經營上遇到的痛點，例如阿里雲最近在本港推出的新零售物聯網解決方案“雲價簽”，支持零售商以幾乎同步的速度更改數以億計商品的價格，還可展示實時庫存、訂貨狀態、陳列詳情等多種資訊，大大提升門市營運效率。

而除了零售商外，劉彬星認為金融業對雲端的需求亦愈來愈大。他透露，阿里雲將在這方面全力投入，希望透過更完善的技術和服務為香港金融業的數碼化轉型賦能，協助金融客戶更好制定服務。



The pandemic has not only propelled digital transformation in companies, but also digitalized the public's way of living. According to **Leo Liu, General Manager of Hong Kong, Macau and Philippines, Alibaba Cloud Intelligence**, the concept of cloud native is gaining popularity as companies urgently adopt internet technologies in response to the resumption of business activities. When cloud native solutions become inseparable from the public's everyday lives, they will be underpinning the construction of future business systems and the commercial world.

Cloud native solutions form one of the most important technical concepts in the domain of cloud computing. Liu quoted an example: "After fully adopting cloud native products, the core system of Alibaba was able to improve the cost-effectiveness of its resources; the efficiency of development, operation and maintenance; as well as the delivery effectiveness of scaled application during last year's Alibaba 11.11 Global Shopping Festival."

### “Cloud migration” inevitable for companies

Liu reckons that “cloud migration” is inevitable for companies under the new normal. “The speed, agility and stability provided by cloud products can generate very positive benefits for business development and revenue growth.”

As the economic outlook remain uncertain and changes in business requirements evolve, Liu suggests that companies' IT departments set up an IT infrastructure that

includes cloud native and other products well in advance, so that companies are ready to embrace any rebound in demand or market opportunities that could happen at any time.

Local seafood shopping platform “FreshGo” is a notable example that captured market demand amidst the pandemic. As early as in 2019, “FreshGo” has been saving on costs by engaging Alibaba Cloud's support to manage its platform's business. During COVID times, “FreshGo” integrated its logistics, ordering and payment services. The company has also attempted to introduce its seafood offering through live broadcasting online, and successfully achieved close to 10-fold growth in sales.

Liu also shared that, over the course of building own-brand shopping sites for small to medium enterprises, Alibaba Cloud often receives urgent requests for putting new products and new functions online; the company is also asked to respond to traffic spikes during public holidays. “The cloud native solutions of Alibaba Cloud are able to allocate resources based on demand, and then flexibly adjust the capacity accordingly.”

### O2O is a new development strategy for retailers

Figures from the Census and Statistics Department reveal that Hong Kong's annual retail sales plummeted by more than 25% in volume in 2020 – the biggest yearly drop on record. In the face of the pandemic-induced crisis, local retailers have been actively seeking a way out. The integration of online and offline (O2O) is indeed a new development direction for the industry.

In March 2021, Alibaba Cloud hosted a webinar for the retail sector. Chow Tai Fook, Bonjour and other local retailers spoke at the event, noting that since consumers have become accustomed to online shopping during COVID-19, they are now more demanding in terms of the e-commerce experience. Under such a trend, Chow Tai Fook has streamlined the workflow of its brick-and-mortar stores and e-commerce platform. Bonjour, on the other hand, has built a unified platform that connects its three business infrastructures namely payments, logistics and data to overcome the prevailing problem for many local and cross-border e-commerce businesses.

Liu pointed out that cloud service providers could help retailers resolve the pain points they encounter in their operations. For example, Alibaba Cloud has recently launched a new retail IoT solution known as “Cloud Electronic Shelf Label” (Cloud ESL) in Hong Kong. It supports retailers to change the price of hundreds of millions of items instantly. It can also display a range of information, thus significantly improving the operational efficiency of branch stores.

Liu believes that retailers are not the only group that has increasing demands for cloud; the same is happening in the financial sector. He said that Alibaba Cloud will be fully engaged in this direction and it envisions empowering the digital transformation of Hong Kong's financial industry with more comprehensive technologies and services, so as to help customize better service for financial clients.



阿里巴巴數據中心。  
A data center of Alibaba.



阿里雲最近推出新零售物聯網解決方案“雲價籤”  
Alibaba Cloud has recently launched a new retail IoT solution known as Cloud ESL.

## 陳俊偉：數碼轉型事在必行 雲端服務勢持續增長

### Dave Chen: Continual Growth Expected for Cloud Services Amidst Inevitable Digital Transformation

疫情加快工作、生活各個層面的數碼轉型，從學生上網課到上班族“在家工作”，再如日常生活包括外賣、網購等，統統都是雲端服務的應用例子。香港電腦學會新興數碼技術總監陳俊偉表示，“近年雲端發展非常迅速，我們的生活已經跟雲端形影不離，手機上大大小小的 Apps 背後，其實也是利用雲端供應商所提供的服務。”

他認為，數碼轉型事在必行，無論是中小企或大型企業也需要轉型，而雲端則提供了一個快捷、可靠、彈性、伸延性高的平台，讓企業發展新的數碼服務和應用。同時，數碼轉型的應用需要大量雲端服務支援，令相關服務的需求飆升。

#### 雲端服務前景明朗

“在未有雲端技術之前，一般只有大型公司才有能力購置大量的伺服器或建構大型的網站或數碼服務。”陳俊偉指出，現時情況則大有不同，“如今你只要有一張信用卡，就能夠即時享用和大型公司相同的在基礎建設和雲端服務的伸延性；加上 pay-as-you-go，大大降低了起步門檻，加強了創科的營商環境。”

而雲端技術的優勝之處在於“全球性”，服務可以涵蓋世界各地，不受地域限制。至於哪些行業對雲端技術的需求較大？陳俊偉表示，基本上所有行業都對雲端需求龐大，其中金融、保險、零售等界別的需求更加是急速增長，“因為雲端服務發展成熟，在保安方面也要求嚴格，符合這些行業合規的要求。”

陳俊偉認為，雲端服務的發展前景非常明朗，並指有不少雲端服務商同時提供大數據分析、人工智慧、機器學習、協作通訊軟件、手機程式開發、物聯網等服務，以至區塊鏈，這些都是雲端服務商未來的重要發展。“雲端服務將會百花齊放，讓用家可選取更適合自己業務需要的服務。”

#### 從客戶角度設計服務

陳俊偉又建議，雲端服務供應商在追求推出新服務時，要多留意用戶體驗，從客戶的角度設計合適服務，盡量善用雲端所提供的快捷好處，例如以人工智能建構更人性化的服務；數據的運用也是重要一環，這些數據將對企業來說是有用的寶庫，為未來大數據分析和人工智能應用帶來無限的商機和可能；此外，可多利用一些現有的雲服務去建構企業的數碼架構，加快開發和減低成本。

在急於推行數碼轉型的同時，陳俊偉提醒企業不要忽略資訊保安的基本工作，也要好好計算雲端服務的營運開支，企業是否真的能從中受益。

#### 雲端保安不可鬆懈

雲端服務能助企業拓展商機，但過去不少企業對雲端平台的安全性存有疑慮，對此陳俊偉回應：“依我觀察，近年企業對雲端的信心較過往有所提升，原因是一般大型的雲端供應商都投放極大量的資源在資訊保安上，無論在國際認證或行業合規方面，都能符合要求。”

然而，陳俊偉仍不時聽聞一些資訊保安的漏洞在雲端上發生，而



陳俊偉 Dave Chen

很多人都存有謬誤，以為將伺服器搬上雲端就能加強保安。他強調，在網絡和軟件設計上的保安工作跟以往沒有雲端的時候分別不大，這些工作都需要繼續進行。

雲端提供一個良好的平台，但陳俊偉指出，保安工作仍需由企業自行負責。他建議企業加強雲端和資訊保安的訓練，提高員工對資訊保安的意識，“在使用公共雲服務時，須注意敏感資訊是否妥當儲存、有否加密儲存、會否和第三方分享等。”他又提醒企業，有不少國際標準須符合，歐盟資訊保安要求亦甚高，觸犯這些法例會為企帶來相當高的罰款和嚴重刑罰，宜多加留意。

The pandemic has been speeding up digital transformation in every aspect of our work and day-to-day life. According to **Dave Chen, Director of Emerging Technologies of the Hong Kong Computer Society**, “We have become inseparable from cloud solutions. In fact, all the apps on our mobile phones involve services supplied by cloud providers.”

Chen reckons that digital transformation is inevitable, and the cloud has

provided us with a quick, reliable, flexible, and highly scalable platform, on which new digital services and applications can be developed by companies. At the same time, the application of digital transformation requires support from massive cloud services, which is driving a surge in the demand of relevant services.

### Bright future ahead

“Before the advent of cloud technology, only sizeable companies had the capacity to acquire many servers or to construct sizeable websites or digital services.” Chen pointed out that circumstances have changed much. “A credit card is all you need to enjoy the same infrastructure and cloud service scalability of large companies instantly. In other words, the access requirements are much lowered.”

Since cloud technology is not bounded by geography, every industry has their vast demand for cloud solutions, and accelerated growth in demand is particularly evident in the sectors of finance, insurance, and retail, etc. “The mature development and strict security requirements of cloud services are a good match to the compliance needs of these sectors,” said Chen.

According to Chen, the future for cloud service is luminous. He also pointed out that many cloud service providers are also providing big data analytics, artificial intelligence, machine learning, collaborative communication software, mobile app development, IoT, and blockchain, etc. All these will prove to be key growth areas for cloud service providers.

### Designing services from the customer perspective

Chen suggested that cloud service providers should pay more attention to the customer experience and design suitable services from the customer perspective. For example, they should construct more personalized services based on artificial intelligence, as well as make good use of big data analytics and AI applications. Furthermore, companies can consider developing their digital architecture from existing cloud services, which



could speed up development and reduce costs.

Chen reminded companies not to overlook essential efforts into information security. They should also carefully consider the operating costs of cloud service to assess whether cloud adoption is beneficial.

### Cloud security not to be relaxed

In the past, many companies were skeptical about the security of cloud platforms. Chen commented, “Major cloud service providers often invest massive resources on information security to ensure compliance with international certification and industry standards.”

It is a common misunderstanding that security can be enhanced simply

by moving the server to the cloud. He stressed that security efforts in network and software design are not much different from the pre-cloud era, thus relevant work must continue.

Chen reminded companies that security will remain a corporate responsibility and suggested improving staff awareness on information security by strengthening training in cloud and information security. “When we use public cloud services, make sure sensitive information has been appropriately stored and encrypted, and take note if there is any sharing with third parties.” He also highlighted that companies must comply with various international standards. For example, the European Union has set out very high information security standards and violation of relevant laws will incur enormous penalty for companies. 🔄



## 電動車產業 蓄勢待發

### Electric Vehicle Industry Poised for Take-off

只有地球健康，身在地球村一員的人類才能擁有平安。隨着環境保護意識的加強，不少國家或地區紛紛加入打造未來綠色宜居城市行列，其中電動車成為一大搶灘之地。

The safety of mankind hinges on the wellbeing of planet Earth. As environmental awareness increases, many countries and regions are joining the green force to build livable green cities. In this backdrop, everyone is fighting for a share in the electric vehicle (EV) market.



李耀培 Ringo Lee



黃遠輝 Stanley Wong

## 李耀培：電動車發展勢在必行

**美**國最大汽車公司通用汽車早前宣佈計劃於2040年在業務和產品實現“碳中和”，於2035年停止生產所有以柴油和汽油為動力的汽車。近年中國、歐洲多國積極發展電動車產業，旨在令電動車成為主流車輛類型，取代傳統汽油、柴油及混能車輛。迎來這股全球綠色革命潮流，早前公佈的《財政預算案》指出將發表本港首份電動車普及化路線圖，措施包括在2035年或以前停止新登記燃油私家車。

電動車產業漸成大勢所趨，香港汽車會會長李耀培認為配合現時無人駕駛等現代科技，電動車發展勢在必行，“在傳統燃油車加裝需要電力的科技元素，其實是一種成本及研發負擔，所以發展電動車輛是配合未來車輛科技及供電技術的趨勢”。他續指，與地廣路長的外國相比，香港不論是地理條件、道路設施等方面，均較適宜補充電力的電動車，對負責任的車主而言，選用電動車亦是貢獻環保的應有消費選擇。

### 加大基建 發展電動車配套

惟香港高樓林立，人煙稠密，不利私人或住宅樓宇增設電動車的充電裝置等基礎設施，“皆因持分者眾，缺乏自主權，要耗時與各方協商及討論，不難想像當中難度甚大”。李耀培強調，政府推行相關措施或政策時，應了解車主面對的實際問題或困難，盡量做到“貼地”些，平衡各持分團體利益及協調政府部門，令政策推行能夠事半功倍。

李耀培透露，政府未來將會要求所有新建樓宇，包括私人樓宇或住宅、商用樓宇、公共設施均需設置電動車充電設施，亦已與兩電商討可行性。惟李耀培批評計劃忽略舊式樓宇的需求，若單靠車主、業主立案法團、電動車代理商解決問題，估計會成效不彰，“不希望政府做 deadline fighter，要拿出決心並作牽頭，帶領香港電動車產業與國際接軌。”

## 配合國家產業發展

近年內地積極投入發展電動車，包括電池生產和回收等供應鏈發展，以及電動車優惠政策等，加速相關產業普及化。李耀培形容現時香港電動車發展較為落後於國際步伐，宜應緊貼國家現時發展電動車產業的藍圖，隨着大灣區9+2城市的協同效應，作為國際大都會的香港應把握機會，急起追上國際電動車發展步伐，為國家電動車產業發展出一分力，同時打造智慧新能源城市，締結商機。

## 黃遠輝：香港電動車發展與國外同步

有意見指相比其他國家或地區，香港推動電動車的步伐已見落後。環境諮詢委員會主席黃遠輝認為，香港電動車發展與不少西方國家基本上是同步，均有意在2035年或以前停止新登記燃油私家車。

他羅列數字指出，香港電動車登記數字由2010年的不足700輛，激增至去年的1.6萬輛，相當於所有燃油私家車的1.7%，加上早在2014年，政府透過提供商業及住宅樓宇等新建私人樓宇樓面面積的寬免，鼓勵發展商在新建樓宇的私人停車場配備可供電動車充電的裝置設施，包括充足的電力供應、為所有泊位預設電纜及管道等。

根據屋宇署資料，至2019年3月，超過八成新獲批發展計劃的停車位會具備可為電動車提供充電裝置的基礎條件，涉及約490個停車場及約5.7萬個車位。去年，政府推行20億元“EV屋苑充電易資助計劃”，資助現有私人住宅樓宇停車場安裝電動車充電設施，黃遠輝預計可創造6.5萬個電動車充電位。除了針對電動私家車，他表示，電動巴士及電動專線小巴發展亦在試行階段，研究電池續航力、電力補充、充電位置等技術可行性層面。

## 勢成市場產業發展趨勢

作為推動電動車普及化的領先國家，挪威去年電動車銷售量超前傳統的汽油、柴油及混能車輛，創下全球首例，志在於2025年底前成為全球首個中止發售汽油及柴油車的國

家。黃遠輝直言挪威成績斐然，國家與國民均一致擁抱環保，當中確有學習之處，並預示電動車發展及應用將是市場產業發展趨勢，隨着車廠傾斜研發電動車款，未來車款選擇多，行業競爭下價錢相信會更平民化，增加市民選用電動車的誘因。

黃遠輝認為，政府在推動電動車的普及應發揮牽頭作用，如政府的用車可率先採用電動車，從上而下帶動電動車以至新能源產業的發展。為進一步推動本地電動車產業更全面發展，他透露政府未來將與職業訓練局合作，開辦有關電動車維修的培訓職位，增加未來相關產業的本地發展，創造就業。

### 加強環保教育有利推動電動車

新一份《財政預算案》公佈電動車“一換一”計劃下的首次登記稅免稅額最高寬免將由25萬元上調至28.75萬元。黃遠輝坦言，政府從稅務優惠、配套發展、法例規管等多方面多管齊下，推廣電動車發展，加上對消費者而言，駕駛電動車明顯可節省大量駕駛傳統燃油車的燃油成本，定提高消費者購買意欲，“香港未來推動電動車產業發展誘因是足夠的”，惟承認比較其他電動車推廣較好的國家或地區，香港在環保意識等教育方面確存在落後情況。

他指出，推動電動車旨在保護環境，珍惜“地球村”，此挑戰歸根究底在於持久、深入的宣傳及教育，長遠需提高全民長久的環保意識，“並要接受及平衡為環保而付出的經濟代價”。🔗

## Ringo Lee: EV is the Future

**T**he biggest US auto company has just announced a plan of having “carbon neutral” operations and products by 2040, and production of all diesel and gas automobiles will cease in 2035. China and many European countries have been actively developing their EV industries in recent years. The goal is to make EVs the mainstream so they can replace traditional gas, diesel, and hybrid vehicles. In the wake of this global green revolution, Hong Kong’s first EV popularization roadmap was presented in the *Budget* published earlier. Proposed measures include ceasing the new registration of fuel-propelled private cars by 2035.

Prospects of the EV industry are indeed promising. **Ringo Lee, President of the Hong Kong Automobile Association**, said that driven by the latest self-driving technology, EV development will go full throttle in the future. “Retrofitting traditional fuel-engined vehicles with high-tech elements that require electricity is actually a burden in terms of cost and R&D. That’s why developing EVs is following the trends of future automobile technology and power supply.” He also pointed out that, comparing with overseas countries of vast areas and long driving distances, Hong Kong’s geographical condition and road infrastructure make the territory more suitable for EVs that require power top-up. Buying an EV is also the right consumer choice for every environmentally responsible car owner.



### Expanding infrastructure and developing EV facilities

Nevertheless, Hong Kong is a densely populated city with many highrises. This local setting is far from ideal for retrofitting charging facilities and other EV infrastructure in private or residential buildings. “Given the concerns of different stakeholders and the lack of autonomy, it takes time to negotiate and discuss with various parties. You can imagine the difficulties involved.” Lee emphasized the importance to understand the practical issues and problems faced by car owners when implementing measures and policies. The government should take a more down-to-earth approach to balance the interests of all stakeholder groups and coordinate the efforts of various government departments to make execution more productive.

According to Lee, the government will require all new buildings, including private developments, residential and commercial buildings, and public facilities, to have EV charging facilities installed. Discussions have been held with the two power companies to look into the feasibility of this initiative. However, Lee criticized the plan for overlooking the need of old buildings and it would not be successful if car owners, owners’ corporations or EV dealers were left to their own devices. “I hope the government will not be a deadline fighter but instead shows its commitment by taking a leading role to help Hong Kong’s EV industry to get on track with the international community.”

## Aligning with development of the national EV industry

The Mainland has been actively promoting EVs in recent years, driving the entire supply chain that includes battery production and recovery facilities. EV incentives and preferential policies have also been introduced to accelerate industry popularization. Lee said currently Hong Kong's EV industry is lagging behind on a global basis. We should closely align with the national EV industry roadmap. On the strength of the 9+2 Greater Bay Area synergy, Hong Kong as an international metropolis should seize the chance to catch up with the pace of global EV development. It would be our contribution to the country's EV industry as a whole and a means to build a smart city of new energy where business opportunities thrive.

## Stanley Wong: Hong Kong's EV Development is in Pace with Global Peers

It has been said that Hong Kong is falling behind other countries and regions in promoting EVs. **Stanley Wong, Chairman of the Advisory Council on the Environment**, believes that EV development in Hong Kong is essentially in pace with western countries, which are also planning to stop registration of new fuel-engined private cars by 2035.

Citing figures, he pointed out that EV registrations in Hong Kong swelled from less than 700 in 2010 to 16,000 last year, equivalent to 1.7% of all fuel-engined private cars. Moreover, the government began offering gross floor area exemption for new private

commercial and residential buildings in 2014 to encourage property developers to equip private carparks in new residential buildings with EV charging facilities, including provisions for adequate power supply as well as preinstalling cables and ducts for all parking spaces.

Buildings Department data show that, as of March 2019, carparks in more than 80% of approved new developments — totaling about 490 carparks and 57,000 parking spaces — would meet basic requirements for EV charging. Last year, the government rolled out the HKD2 billion EV-charging at Home Subsidy Scheme to sponsor private residential buildings to retrofit EV charging facilities in existing carparks. Wong expects the scheme to create 65,000 EV charging spaces. Besides catering to electric private cars, Wong revealed that trials of electric buses and electric green minibuses are also underway to evaluate battery range, electricity top-up, charging location and other technical feasibilities.

## A prevailing trend of industry development

Norway is a leader in EV popularization. Last year, it was the first country in the world where EVs overtook traditional gas, diesel, and hybrid vehicles in sales. The current plan is to become the first country to discontinue selling gas and diesel cars by the end of 2025. Wong said that Norway's achievement is undoubtedly outstanding, and both the state and its people embrace a green vision. Hong Kong should learn from this fine model. Wong predicts that going forward EV development and application will be a prevailing trend of the industry and the market. As automakers tilt the balance towards developing EV models, there will be a wider choice for buyers in the future and competition will bring prices down to a more consumer-friendly level. It would be an incentive for the public to choose EVs.

Wong believes that the government should take a leading role in EV popularization. If EVs are selected as government vehicles, it would have a knock-on effect that drives the development of EVs and the new energy sector. To promote more extensive development of EVs in Hong Kong, he revealed that the government will work with the Vocational Training Council to offer EV maintenance and repair training posts. This scheme will support the development of related sectors in Hong Kong and create employment.

## Environmental education constructive to promoting EVs

The latest *Budget* has introduced a higher first registration tax concession under the "One-for-One Replacement" Scheme, increasing to HKD287,500 from HKD250,000. Wong said the government is taking a multi-pronged approach that includes tax concession, supporting facilities and legislation to fuel the development of EVs in Hong Kong. Moreover, EVs have an obvious cost advantage over traditional fuel-engined vehicles. It will certainly breed purchasing desire among car buyers. "We have sufficient incentives to drive the future development of EVs in Hong Kong." Nevertheless, he admitted that relative to other countries and regions which have done better in promoting EVs, Hong Kong is lagging behind in environmental awareness and related education.

He pointed out that EVs are being promoted for the green cause of protecting the environment and treasure our "global village". To meet this challenge, sustainable and intensive promotion and education are vital. In the long run, we need to raise Hong Kong's general environmental awareness. "We should come to terms with and balance the economic cost for environmental protection." 🔄





楊孫西書法作品。  
Yu's works of calligraphy.

## 亦商亦藝 兩者兼得

### Enjoying the Best of Both Worlds: Business and Art

商人眼中就是唯利是尚？其實亦不盡然。至少在香港有位成功商家，曾經每逢周六與書法老師約定相會，品嚐好茶，研究書法。揮毫消得潑茶香，當時只道是尋常。如今回看，這確是香江商界值得一提的韻事。

A successful Hong Kong businessman once had a standing appointment with a calligraphy teacher to enjoy tea and explore calligraphy every Saturday. Looking back, this is indeed a charming pursuit worth mentioning in the Hong Kong business community.





楊孫西 Jose Yu



岑文濤（右一）於南京舉辦書畫展，楊孫西專程前赴為老師捧場。  
Cen (first from right) held a calligraphy and painting exhibition in Nanjing and Yu made a trip there to support his teacher.

**早**前香港藝術館與意大利烏菲茲美術館合辦專題展覽，展出早期文藝復興畫家波提切利作品。說到烏菲茲美術館，其實大有來頭，這是意大利佛羅倫斯最有歷史及最有名的一座藝術博物館。此館之建成，全賴16世紀美迪奇家族的財力支持。這個名門望族財雄勢大，最後卻以“文藝復興教父”的雅稱而流傳後世。從此可見，商家與藝術其實可以和衷共濟，而非水火難容。

商人錙銖必較，本屬無可厚非。偶有收藏雅興，工餘支持藝術，已屬難能可貴。若然親身創作，鑽研學習經年，更是萬中無一。**本會永遠名譽會長楊孫西**本為企業家，卻長年浸淫於書法及攝影藝術，甚至於去年舉辦個人藝術展，可算是香港商界中的一株奇葩。

### 幼承庭訓 字如其人

昔日美迪奇家族以羊毛加工生意起家，而楊孫西恰巧也是以針織製衣創建事業王國。他所出生的福建石獅市，以服裝產業飲譽全國，有“東方米蘭”之稱。楊孫西成長於此，彷彿已註定與服裝結下不解之緣。而在這個臨海之城，長年的幼承庭訓，也埋下了楊孫西日後藝術創作的幼苗。

有別於今天的“十項全能”，成長於上世紀40年代的中國，讀書人對後輩畢竟強調琴棋書畫的藝術修養。故楊

孫西無論孩提時期在家族私塾，及後在學堂上課，老師均非常着重寫字基礎教學。如此下來，由家裏的春聯，到日後祖宅牌匾上的題字，都是出自楊孫西的筆下。

### 耳順之年 書法結緣

歲月匆匆，楊孫西日後投身商海，時裝紡織生意佔去了青壯年的大半光陰，業餘藝術愛好，難免暫且擱下。及至2003年遇上非典肺炎，楊孫西60多歲，卻機緣巧合下與香港著名書畫家岑文濤喜相逢。岑之行書造詣，使楊孫西心悅誠服，於是毅然決定隨其學習。一度以為寂滅了的書法

熱情，沒料到在耳順之年再度熊熊燃燒。那時每逢周六，楊孫西都會帶上好酒好茶到岑老師的“三齊堂”相聚。茶酒翰墨，酣暢淋漓，時光美何如之。

楊孫西認為，學者、政客、詩人各有其寫字風格。而他，則笑指自己是“商家佬”，能將商場上的靈活手腕應用於筆墨之間，所以有朋友說他懂“偷師”。事實上點撇相襯，筆墨調和，從局部到整體的考慮，寫好一幅字與打理好一盤生意，道理原是殊途同歸。

### 攝影愛好 公幹造就

營商的靈活，其實更體現在楊孫西的攝影上。80年代，他因為時裝生意經常須走訪漢堡、米蘭、巴黎等歐洲名城。在當地，他不時與設計師討論未來的時裝款式。喜歡攝影的他，總喜歡就地取材，凝住動人時刻，冀求將之成為服裝設計的素材積累。及後於90年代，他又因為在北京、重慶、福建、西安等地發展房地產業務而踏遍了祖國不少勝景。一部相機在手，許多傳統建築與民族風情，都定格於一卷卷菲林之中。

如果說家鄉的傳統氛圍育成了楊孫西的書法造詣，那麼他的攝影興趣，則



西班牙巴塞羅那加泰羅尼亞廣場（楊孫西攝）。  
Catalonia Square, Barcelona, Spain (photographed by Yu).

可說是來自香港的華洋薈萃。據他回憶，他在13、14歲時離鄉赴港，其時香港文化風貌自然與石獅家鄉大異其趣。當時他接觸到若干時尚雅士，耳濡目染之下，攝影愛好就是這樣悄然滋生。

就如張愛玲拿了第一筆稿費去買口紅，楊孫西自言人生第一份薪金也是用來買了心頭好，就是一部東德出產的單眼相機。從此以後，他培養了外出必定捎上相機的習慣。無論走到世界哪個角落，都要借攝影留住回憶。日子有功，他的攝影作品隨着營商步伐而慢慢積累。從年輕時的歐美風情，到壯年時的祖國河山，攝影一直為楊孫西記下無數感動瞬間。

### 醉心藝術 致力弘揚

楊孫西自言，自65歲後便逐步將生意工作都交給接班人，自己專心享受退休人生。半生與書法及攝影結緣，在這兩門同屬二維空間的視覺藝術中，他發現當中同樣講究構圖、佈局，同樣都是透過光影色、點線面等造型方式去塑造美好。

一花一世界，一葉一如來。人生腳步匆匆，楊孫西深感藝術提供了停歇時刻，容許人可以忙裏偷閒。尤其像他這樣處身商海經年的企業家，藝術使他沒有忘記人世尚有許多美善值得嚮



楊孫西在旗下物業設立書畫展覽場地。  
Yu set up a venue for calligraphy and painting exhibitions on his property.

往。因此，他也身體力行將自己公司旗下的香江國際工商大廈其中一層設為書畫展覽場地，展示香港本土書畫傑作，期望香港的優秀藝術可以發揚光大。這種心懷，恰如訪問時他背後牆上所懸起的“厚德載物”四字足以涵括——大地廣厚，承載萬物。楊孫西亦商亦藝的獨特取向，亦料應如是。👉

**E**arlier, the Hong Kong Museum of Art and the Uffizi Gallery of Italy jointly held a thematic exhibition featuring the latter's exhibits. The Uffizi Gallery owes its creation entirely to the funding support from the House of Medici

in the 16th century. From this we can see that business and art can actually work very well together.

A business person having an interest in art collection is hard to come by. It is even rarer to find one who personally has a hand in creative works. **Jose Yu, Permanent Honorary President of the Chamber**, is primarily an entrepreneur, but he has been immersed in calligraphy and photography for many years, and even held a solo art exhibition last year. He is indeed a rare find in the Hong Kong business community.

### Family teachings during childhood; calligraphy mirrors the calligrapher

Yu built his business empire with knitwear. Shishi City, Fujian Province, where he was born, is well-known throughout the country for its clothing industry. Since Yu grew up in this city, it was as if he was destined to forge an indissoluble bond with clothing. Years of family teachings during childhood also helped prepare him for his future in artistic creation.

In the 1940s when Yu was growing up, the educated class in China inevitably emphasized cultivation in the four arts (zither, Go, calligraphy, and painting) to the younger generation. Thus, Yu's teachers put great emphasis on the basic teaching of handwriting. Because of this, Yu assumed the task of writing all the Spring Festival couplets and then the inscriptions on the plaques of his ancestral home.

### Getting acquainted with calligraphy at the age of 60s

Yu later joined the business world, and



安徽黃山宏村（楊孫西攝）。  
Hongcun, Huangshan, Anhui Province (photographed by Yu).

the fashion and textile business took up most of his time during his prime years, so inevitably his art hobby had to be put aside. Later, in 2003, when SARS broke out and Yu was in his 60s, he had a chance encounter with Cen Wentao, a renowned Hong Kong calligrapher and painter. Delighted and impressed with Cen's mastery in calligraphy, Yu decided without hesitation to learn from the accomplished artist. At that time, Yu would bring good wine and tea to Cen's art gallery for a get-together every Saturday.

Yu said that as a businessman, he is able to apply the flexibility of doing business to handling brush and ink. Indeed, from the small parts to the big picture, creating a good piece of calligraphy and managing a business well share the same principle, although they differ in application.

### **Business trips led to photography hobby**

The flexibility of doing business is actually more present in Yu's photography. In the 1980s, he often had to visit well-known


European cities because of his fashion business. As a photography enthusiast, he always liked to take pictures on the spot to capture the precious moments. Later, in the 1990s, because of the development of his real estate business, he travelled to many places in Mainland China where took many photos at various scenic spots across the country.

Yu's interest in photography stemmed from Hong Kong's amalgamation of the best of China and the West. He recalled that after he left his home town for Hong Kong at the age of 13 or 14, he came into contact with several fashionistas and their influence ignited a passion in him for photography as a hobby.

Yu said that he spent his very first paycheck on an East Germany-made monocular camera. Since then, he had cultivated the habit of always bringing a camera along when going out. His efforts paid off over time, as he slowly accumulated a wealth of photographic works alongside the development of his business.

### **Committed to helping art flourish as art is his passion**

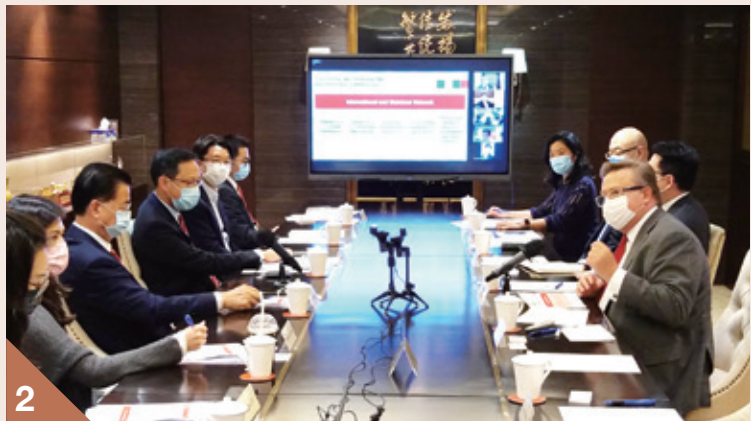
Yu said that he has been enjoying full retirement since the age of 65. Having spent half a lifetime engaging in calligraphy and photography, both of which are a form of two-dimensional visual art, he found that they both not only similarly pay particular attention to composition and layout, but also create beauty through lights, shadows, colours, dots, lines and shapes.

Yu feels deeply that art provides moments of respite from the hustle and bustle of life. Especially for an entrepreneur like him who has been in the business world for years, art reminds him of the many wonderful things that still exist in the world. Therefore, putting what he preached into practice, he devoted one floor of his company's HKI Building as an exhibition venue showcasing local calligraphy and painting masterpieces, with the aim to help Hong Kong's outstanding art flourish. 



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## 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



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1. 中聯辦副主任尹宗華（前排左五）到訪，與本會首長及會董就香港經濟發展、融入國家發展大局及參與粵港澳大灣區建設等交換意見。尹宗華表示，香港過去、現在以至未來在內地與世界經貿聯繫中發揮獨特作用，在國家對外開放、構建雙循環新格局中扮演重要角色。他鼓勵中總在未來國家和香港發展中繼續發揮作用，將自身放在國家發展的大格局中，抓住國家發展機遇，實現自身發展，幫助會員企業發展。（28/4）

Yin Zonghua (fifth from left, front row), Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR visited the Chamber and exchange views with its Office-bearers and Committee Members on Hong Kong's

economic development, integration into the development of the country and participation in the construction of the Greater Bay Area. Yin said that Hong Kong has played a unique role in the economic and trade connection between the Mainland and the world in the past, present and future, and has played an important role in the country's opening-up and the construction of "dual circulation" strategy. He encouraged the Chamber to continue to play a role in the development of the country and Hong Kong, seize the opportunities of national development, strengthen itself and assist member enterprises. (28/4)

2. 投資推廣署署長傅仲森（右一）(31/3)  
Stephen Phillips (first from right), Director-General of Investment Promotion of InvestHK (31/3)



香港澳洲商會署理行政總裁 Josephine Orgill (中) (12/4)  
Josephine Orgill (middle), Interim Chief Executive of The Australian Chamber of Commerce Hong Kong

## 與外國商會交流 Meeting with Foreign Chambers' Representatives

**對** 外事務委員會主席葉少明續連同副主席高敏堅、李惟宏、凌俊傑及楊凱榮與多間本地外國商會代表會面，希望疫情過後，商會間交流活動可重回正軌，回復實體活動，加強商界合作與溝通。葉少明期望通關後，可聯合組團視察大灣區投資機會，與內地商家建立聯繫，並為雙方會員提供商貿配對和產品推廣會等活動。🌀

**D**errick Yip, Chairman of the External Affairs Committee of the Chamber together with Mickey Ko, Robert Lee, Clarence Ling and Kevin Yeung, Vice-Chairmen of the Committee, have continued to meet with representatives of foreign chambers in Hong Kong. It is hoped that activities among chambers could be back on track after the epidemic. After restoration of customs clearance, Yip hopes to arrange Greater Bay Area investment study trips and to establish connection with mainland enterprises for the sake of organizing business matching and product promotion meetings for mutual members. 🌀



香港法國商會會長 Pierre-Eric Saint-André (左三)(27/4)  
Pierre-Eric Saint-André (third from left), President of The French Chamber in Hong Kong



港澳馬來西亞商會會長拿督顏溪俊 (右三)(28/4)  
Dato' Gan Kai Choon (third from right), Chairman of The Malaysian Chamber of Commerce (Hong Kong and Macau)



## 千個福袋贈基層 Donation of Lucky Bags to Grassroots




“中總愛心行動”捐贈1,000個健康福袋予基層人士，總值逾30萬元，並通過民建聯、單親家庭協會、長沙灣街坊福利會、新家園協會、大南社會服務團及大角咀之友等機構，送贈予劏房居民、單親家庭、新來港人士等基層社群，為他們抗疫打氣。本會會長袁武，副會長李應生、胡曉明，公益事務委員會主席陳智文、一眾委員及合作機構代表出席了捐贈儀式。(4/5) 🔄

The “We Care · We Share” Campaign has donated 1,000 lucky bags to the grassroots with total value over HKD 300,000. Those bags were distributed to sub-divided flats residents, single-parent families, new arrivals and other grassroots citizens through the DAB, Hong Kong Single Parents Association, Cheung Sha Wan Kai Fong Welfare Association, New Home Association, Tai Nam Social Service Association, Friends of Tai Kok Tsui and other organizations. **Yuen Mo, Chairman of the Chamber; Tommy Li and Herman Hu, Vice-chairmen of the Chamber; Stephen Tan, Chairman of the Community Affairs Committee;** Members of the Committee and representatives of the cooperating organizations have attended the donation ceremony. (4/5) 🔄



# 疫苗接種 知多點

## Understanding How Vaccines Work

**會** 員服務委員會與香港中國企業協會及醫護誠信同行合辦“新冠疫苗接種知多點”線上講座，邀請醫生高永文、林哲玄、王子婷及符迪為會員深入講解科興及復必泰兩種疫苗特點及接種疫苗需知，並解答會員相關問題。本會副會長張學修、會員服務委員會主席黃士心及中國企業協會副總裁金萍參與講座，線上逾140人參與。(13/4) 



**W**ith Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association and Medical Conscience, the Members' Services Committee co-organized a vaccine webinar. **Dr. Ko Wing-man, David Lam, Charas Ong and Dean Fu** were invited to introduce characteristics of CoronaVac and BioNTech and key things to know before getting the shot. **Charles Cheung, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman; Wong See-sum, Chairman of the Members' Services Committee and Jin Ping, Vice-President of HKCEA** have participated in the event with more than 140 attendees. (13/4) 



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1. 婦女委員會舉辦“兩會精神分享會”，由委員會主席蔡關穎琴致歡迎辭，並邀得中聯辦協調部副部長張強擔任主講嘉賓。(26/4)  
With **Janice Choi Kwan, Chairman of the Ladies' Committee**, delivering welcome speech, **Zhang Qiang, Deputy Director of the Co-ordination Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR** was invited to be the keynote speaker in the seminar organized by the Ladies' Committee about the key principles of the "Two Sessions". (26/4)

2. 皇都戲院是香港碩果僅存的文化古蹟，50年代時更一度成為國際文化表演地標。戲院復修活化在即，青年委員會特意前往參觀，體驗探索當中的珍貴文化歷史。(28/4)

As an international cultural performance landmark in 1950s, the State Theater was a precious monument in Hong Kong. The Young Executives' Committee has organized a study trip to the theater before its rehabilitation. (28/4)

## 會員活動 Members' Activities



2