

疫後中醫新出路

A NEW PATHWAY
FOR TCM AFTER
EPIDEMIC

海峽兩岸暨港澳經貿論壇 綠色經濟 迎新時代

Cross-Strait cum Hong Kong and Macao Economic Forum: Green Economy Embraces a New Era

在香港創科生態圈尋寶

Treasure Hunting in Hong Kong's Innovation Ecosystem







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香港辦事處 Hong Kong Office

香港中環干諾道中24至25號4字樓 (港鐵中環站 A 出口或香港站 C 出口) 4/F, 24-25 Connaught Road

Central, Hong Kong

(MTR Central Station Exit A / Hong Kong Station Exit C)

Tel: (852) 2525-6385 Fax: (852) 2845-2610 E-mail: cgcc@cgcc.org.hk Website: www.cgcc.org.hk

廣州代表處 Guangzhou Office

廣州南沙區港前大道南 162 號中總大廈 801 室 Room 801, 162 South Gangqian Road

Nansha, Guangzhou Tel: (8620) 3991-2168 Fax: (8620) 3468-3839 E-mail: info@gzo.cgc.org.hk

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地址 Address

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平衡勞資權益促進和諧發展

BALANCING THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES AND EMPLOYERS TO PROMOTE HEALTHY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

冠疫情嚴重打擊本港經濟,各行各業面對 沉重的經營壓力,就業市場亦受到顯著影響。月前,最低工資已開展了新一輪檢討 程序,取消強積金對沖安排亦預期快將落實,加上 逐步增加法定勞工假期等,將無可避免進一步加重 企業經營負擔。我們期望,特區政府在保障僱員權 益的同時,也要考慮僱主的負擔能力和經營需要, 積極平衡勞資雙方權益,促進社會和諧穩定發展, 攜手應對後疫情和環球局勢帶來的挑戰。

經營前景充滿挑戰

受第五波疫情衝擊和全球經濟不明朗因素影響,今年首季本港經濟亦明顯惡化,本地生產總值按年收縮4%。隨着疫情漸趨緩和,近期本港營商氣氛已見改善,惟整體經濟前景仍然充滿挑戰。俄烏局勢、地緣政治、通脹以至利率等風險持續上升,增加企業經營成本,加上香港與內地免檢疫通關還未落實,令本港企業的經營部署變得更為審慎。

香港以中小企業為主,其邊際利潤本已微薄,不少企業已幾近無利可圖,甚至虧損。近年,特區政府相繼落實侍產假和延長法定產假,並逐步增加法定勞工假期,加上即將推動落實取消強積金對沖安排,無疑會進一步推高企業的勞工成本,加重營商壓力,甚至會削弱部份僱主的招聘意欲,長遠對本港整體就業市場構成影響。

兼顧企業承擔能力

本港最新失業率已上升至5.4%,創10個月新高, 失業人數已接近21萬人。大部分主要行業的失業率均見上升,其中更以從事工藝、服務及銷售等較低 技術階層的失業率尤為明顯。

面對新冠疫情和環球政經局勢等不明朗因素困擾,營商環境受到前所未有壓力,企業經營愈見困難。

特區政府如能考慮凍結明年的最低工資水平,將可 紓緩企業的勞工成本開支負擔。只有讓企業維持正 常經營運作,才能為市場提供足夠的就業職位。

事實上,法定最低工資自2011年5月實施以來,已由初期時薪28元增至目前37.5元,累計升幅達33.9%,高於同期通脹。此外,根據政府數據顯示,去年中本港最低的四個行業時薪中位數均已超過45元,即使低薪行業如物業管理、保安及清潔服務的時薪中位數亦有47.1元,飲食業及零售業的時薪中位數更分別達53.0元及53.7元,遠高於現時法例所規定的最低水平,現階段並沒有大幅調整法定最低工資的急切需要。

畢竟,現時僱員賺取最低工資只佔全港勞動人口約 0.5%,凍結現有最低工資水平相信不會對基層僱員 權益造成重大影響,反而可為僱主帶來喘息空間。

至於取消強積金對沖安排方面,即使特區政府會為企業提供一定年期的資助補貼,但長遠仍是由僱主全數承擔,對中小企帶來的額外負擔尤為沉重。我們期望當局密切留意取消對沖後的企業營運狀況,適時為中小企提供協助及支援,包括就資助金額和資助年期作出檢討和調整。當局可考慮為取消對沖涉及的額外開支向企業提供稅務優惠,並就具體安排進行詳細講解説明,推動企業及早做好準備。

總括而言,面對經濟與社會大環境的各種挑戰,當局在推行各項勞資政策的過程中,既要保障僱員權益,也要考慮僱主的承擔能力,全盤探討政策改變對營商環境、人力資源結構等因素帶來的影響,為優化勞工保障制度和促進工商經濟發展取得適當平衡。

4 我們期望,特區政府在保障僱員權益的同時, 也要考慮僱主的負擔能力和經營需要, 攜手應對後疫情和環球局勢帶來的挑戰。

It is our wish to see all parties working hand in hand to overcome the challenges that are arising in the post-epidemic era and from shifting global situations.

he severe blow dealt to the Hong Kong economy by the COVID-19 epidemic is evident. The local employment market has inevitably suffered as a result. Recent policy developments, including the commencement of a new round of the review of the statutory minimum wage rate, and the imminent passing of the bill to abolish the "offsetting" arrangement under the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) System, are only going to add to the burden on businesses. As the HKSAR government refines its policies to better protect the rights of employees, we hope that it is also giving due consideration to the financial capacity and operational needs of employers. Ultimately, it is our wish to see all parties working hand in hand to overcome the challenges that are arising in the post-epidemic era and from shifting global situations.

A challenging outlook for businesses

The Hong Kong economy saw a marked deterioration in the first quarter of this year because of the fifth wave of the epidemic. Business sentiment has improved following the gradual stabilization of the epidemic situation, but the economic outlook is still challenging. Risks including the Russian-Ukrainian war, volatile geopolitical situation, inflation and interest rates have continued to increase. On top of all these, quarantine-free travel between Hong Kong and the Mainland is yet to be implemented. Hong Kong businesses are thus forced to adopt an extra prudent approach when making future plans.

In recent years, the HKSAR government has implemented statutory paternity leave and extended statutory maternity leave, and has been progressively increasing statutory holidays. Many Hong Kong SMEs are only enjoying meager profit margins. The upcoming abolition of the "offsetting" arrangement under the MPF system is going to further increase the labor costs for businesses. In the long run, it will have an impact on Hong Kong's employment market.

Assessing the capacity of businesses at the same time

The local unemployment rate has risen to a 10-month high of 5.4%, with the number of unemployed nearing 210,000. The unemployment rates of most major sectors have gone up, especially among the lower-skilled.

With so many uncertainties ahead, particularly due to the epidemic and global political and economic situations, unprecedented pressure is weighing on the business environment, and business operations are becoming increasingly difficult. If the HKSAR government can freeze the minimum wage in the coming year, it will ease the burden on businesses brought by labor costs, so that sufficient jobs can be offered to meet the needs of the employment market.

In fact, since the implementation of the statutory minimum wage in May 2011, the hourly wage has increased from the initial HKD28 to the current HKD37.5, a cumulative increase of 33.9%, which is higher than the inflation rate in the same period. In addition, government data shows that for the four industries with the lowest median hourly wages, the figures were all above HKD45. At this stage, there is no urgency of drastically adjusting the statutory minimum wage.

Currently, workers earning the minimum wage only account for about 0.5% of the city's workforce. Freezing the minimum wage will unlikely have a major impact on the rights and interests of grassroots employees, but it will certainly ease the burden on employers.

As for the abolition of the "offsetting" arrangement under the MPF system, even though the government has promised to provide businesses with subsidies for a certain period of time, employers will still be the ones to bear the cost in the long run. For SMEs, this additional burden will be particularly heavy. We hope that the authorities will closely monitor the operating conditions of businesses after the "offsetting" arrangement is abolished, and provide support to SMEs whenever necessary. The authorities may consider providing tax incentives, and explain the specific arrangements in detail to encourage businesses to get prepared.

In summary, when devising labor policies, the authorities need to not just safeguard the rights of employees, but also ensure employers have the capacity to bear new costs. By gauging the impact of policy changes in a comprehensive manner, it should strive for a balance between a better labor protection system and economic and business development.



本會聯同中國工業經濟聯合會、 台灣工商協進會及澳門中華總商 會舉辦第8屆海峽兩岸暨港澳經貿 論壇,以"新時代新經濟共建產 業新模式"為主題,邀請兩岸四 地工商領導和業界精英,共同探 討大中華地區在推動低碳和綠色 金融、數字經濟、健康醫療等產 業經營新模式和合作機遇。 The Chamber, together with China Federation of Industrial Economics, Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan and Macao Chamber of Commerce, hosted the 8th edition of the Cross-Strait cum Hong Kong and Macao Economic Forum to discuss the new business models and cooperation opportunities in promoting low-carbon and green finance industries in Greater China under the theme of "New Era, New Economy, Co-building New Industrial Model".







李毅中 Li Yizhong



陳茂波 Paul Chan

壇首屆於2012年在香港舉行,之後每年在兩岸四 地輪流舉行。疫情關係,論壇在過去數年未能安排 實體交流。今年,論壇首次透過線上線下連線方式 舉行,來自兩岸四地工商界友好以視像方式進行交流互動。

各主辦機構首長分別在會上致歡迎辭,大家均認同兩岸四地工商協會是促進區內綠色經濟和產業合作的重要力量。本會會長袁武指出,香港在大中華地區擁有多方面獨特優勢,可在推進兩岸四地新經濟建設發揮聯繫平台的功能角色。中國工業經濟聯合會會長李毅中則認為,加強科技研發、強化工業基礎、推動數字經濟和低碳發展,將成為兩岸四地構建新發展格局的重要方向。台灣工商協進會理事長林伯豐指出,淨零減排已成為全球各地追求的目標,企業必須改變傳統思維模式,培養快速的應變能力,加速全面性、產業結構轉型。澳門中華總商會會長崔世昌亦表示,澳門把科技創新作為促進經濟多元發展的重要切入點,澳門中總將積極發揮引領和凝聚作用,助力工商界融合科技創新與數字經濟發展。

陳茂波:推動綠色經濟靠政府與業界協力

財政司司長陳茂波在主題演講中指出,"十四五"規劃明確 推動深化改革開放,並朝高質量、高效率和可持續模式發展,當中內需、科技和開放將是新發展格局的三大支柱, 為兩岸及港澳開拓綠色經濟提供合作機遇。

他透露,為配合綠色經濟的轉型發展,香港特區政府多年來已為實現低碳轉型,近十年撥款超過470億港元推行各項減碳措施。未來,更將投放約2,400億港元,推行各項減緩和適應氣候變化的措施,包括可再生能源、節能綠建、綠色運輸、廢物管理、斜坡鞏固和排水系統改善工程等。減碳轉型過程可為香港帶來新機遇,香港在綠色和可持續金融方面的優勢尤為突出。國家一直十分支持香港發展綠色和可持續金融,支持香港發展成為大灣區綠色金融中心。

陳茂波續指,過去幾年香港特區政府與金融監管機構和業界同心協力,以多管齊下的策略推動香港綠色和可持續金融的發展,包括成功發行總值接近100億美元的綠色債券。早前更發行了首批總值200億港元的綠色零售債券,是全球至今發行額最大的綠色零售債券。此外,特區政府也致力推動為全球各地政府和企業提供綠色籌融資平台,並鼓勵更多金融及專業服務提供者和外部評審機構在香港這個區內樞紐建立據點。

他強調,特區政府將致力強化綠色和可持續金融發展的統一標準,進一步統籌和提升金融界別在綠色經濟的參與,對接內地和海外市場發展,推動香港成為綠色企業和綠色項目的首選投融資平台,引導國際資金配對優質的綠色項目,也助力推動內地投資向綠色經濟轉型發展。

he Forum was first held in 2012 in Hong Kong, and has since been held annually on a rotating basis among the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. Physical interactions had not been possible at the Forum over the past few years due to the COVID-19 epidemic. At this year's Forum, which was held online and offline for the first time, friends from the business communities of the four places interacted and exchanged views via videos.

The heads of the hosting organizations delivered welcome speeches at the Forum. Yuen Mo, Chairman of the Chamber, said that Hong Kong's unique, multi-faceted strengths in the Greater China region will enable it to play a functional role as a connecting platform to facilitate the development of the new economy in the four places. Li Yizhong, Chairman of the China Federation of Industrial Economics, believes that strengthening scientific and technological R&D, reinforcing the industrial sector, and driving the digital economy and low-carbon development will be an important direction for the four places in building a new development paradigm. Lin Por-fong, Chairman of the Association of Industry and Commerce in Taiwan, said that reducing carbon footprint to achieve net-zero emissions is now a target pursued around the world, so businesses must change their traditional mindset and cultivate rapid adaptability to accelerate comprehensive industrial restructuring. Chui Sai-cheong, President of the Macao Chamber of Commerce, said that as



Macao regards technological innovation as an important starting point to boost economic diversification, the Macao Chamber of Commerce will actively play a leading and unifying role to help the business community integrate technological innovation with digital economic development.

Paul Chan: Driving a green economy depends on the government and industry working together

In his keynote speech, Paul Chan, Financial Secretary of the **HKSAR**, said that the "14th Five-Year" Plan clearly stated to deepen

reform and opening-up, where domestic demand, technology and openness will be the three pillars of the new development paradigm, which presents opportunities for cooperation among the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao to develop a green economy.

He revealed that to support the shift towards a green economy, the HKSAR Government has earmarked over HKD47 billion in carbon abatement measures over the past 10 years to achieve a low-carbon transition. The decarbonization transition can lead to new opportunities for Hong Kong, which is particularly strong in green and sustainable finance. The country has been very supportive of Hong Kong in developing green and sustainable finance.

Chan added that over the past few years, the HKSAR Government, together with the financial regulators and the financial sector, has adopted a multi-pronged strategy to propel the development of green and sustainable finance in Hong Kong. In addition, the HKSAR Government is working towards offering a green financing platform for governments and businesses around the world, and encourages more financial and professional service providers and external assessment agencies to establish a foothold in Hong Kong, which is a regional hub.

He stressed that the HKSAR Government will work to strengthen the unified standards for the development of green and sustainable finance, further coordinate and elevate the participation of the financial sector in the green economy, align with development of the Mainland and overseas markets, and push for Hong Kong to become the preferred investment and financing platform for green enterprises and green projects.





開拓低碳經濟發展商機

Tap into Business Opportunities from Low-Carbon Economic Development

論壇另設兩個專題演講環節。第一部份邀請了中國光大環境(集團)有限公司董事會主席王天義、遠大科技集團有限公司副總裁丁元剛、台玻集團獨立董事林聖忠及美高梅中國總裁暨首席戰略及財務官馮小峰,就兩岸四地企業推動低碳經濟和產業合作分享經驗和看法。國泰君安國際控股有限公司董事會主席閻峰擔任此環節主持人。

王天義:碳中和對香港意義深遠

王天義認為,碳中和在香港有兩重意義。其一,是同步西方並為內地作示範。他說,香港在實現碳中和過程應與西方同步,並向內地城市作示範,成為中西方協同共贏的樞紐,進一步鞏固香港在國際國內,特別是粵港澳大灣區的地位。

其二是借勢發揮重塑香港。王天義説,借助碳中和目標,香港可以複利傳統產業,賦能新興產業。傳統產業如金融、地產、城市交通、物流及會展業等可實現綠色零碳的

目標。至於新興產業方面可聚焦高端綠色製造業、綠色低 碳科技創新,並着力發展碳中和教育,為中國和世界培養 綠色低碳人才。

王天義指,香港實現碳中和是機遇與挑戰並存,亦為兩岸四 地經貿合作創造商機,推動人流、物流、資金流、資訊流、 科技流於兩岸四地流動。碳中和促進各個行業進行前所未有 深度創新,兩岸四地抓住這個機遇,聚焦綠色金融、綠色投 資、綠色科創、綠色製造、綠色一帶一路,促進大中華區綠 色投融資發展,為全世界提供一個東方國際綠色平台。

丁元剛:改革建築方式實現低碳經濟

實現低碳經濟,丁元剛指建築行業必須減碳。全球的建築業消耗了全社會50%的能耗,如低碳經濟要把建築行業降碳,全社會的降碳量將達到40%。作為全球工廠化建築引領者,遠大發明不銹鋼工廠化建築,品質、工期、造價、碳排放可控,符合綠色建造要求。







丁元剛 Ding Yuangang

閻峰 Yim Fung

丁元剛闡釋,遠大的綠色建造全由工廠製造、工期快。 全世界建築設計壽命只有100年,遠大樓宇主體結構則享 1,000年壽命。而且其造價及碳排放可控,由於所有的材 料都是清潔、工廠化生產,並以模組化搭積木方式建設。 他們的建築不需要鋼筋、混凝土和水泥,全面採用不銹 鋼,在建築過程中可以減排95%,相當於傳統建築5%的 碳排放。

兩岸四地應共同推動工廠化建築,讓更多人受益低碳產品 帶來的低碳新時代。丁元剛更指,兩岸四地各具優勢,如 果結合起來,資源分享,可以在新時代獲得更多市場。

林聖忠:科技商業結合啟動淨零碳排 新經濟

要全面啟動淨零碳排新經濟發展,林聖忠認為必須促進科 技與商業結合,着力推動低碳能源開發、產品研發、製造 和使用,並在循環經濟下改變生活形態、商業模式和供應 鏈的創新與轉型,當中蘊含無限商機。

他指出,在推動全球邁向節能減碳發展過程中,政府可扮 演相當重要角色。去年台灣也就推動2050年達成淨零碳排 目標發佈一系列相關措施。今年3月底,台灣再提出減碳 長遠規劃,包括建立能源轉型、產業轉型、生活轉型、社 會轉型四大策略,在推動科技研發、氣候法制化兩項基礎 上,制訂多項促進綠色金融、淨碳生活、擴大再生能源、 節能減碳等短中長期戰略計劃,結合民間力量,共同朝着 節能淨零碳排方向發展。

林聖忠續指,台灣是製造業外銷導向型經濟體,供應端必 須重視產品設計,採用循環經濟新商業模式,減少碳排 放,延伸企業社會責任。推動淨零碳目標亦必須依賴有效





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林聖忠 Lin Sheng-chung

的資本市場運作,透過利用綠色金融政策,引導資金流向 綠色經濟。

馮小峰:特殊經濟環境造就澳門酒店 綠色出路

澳門經濟環境特殊,傳統以來以旅遊渡假產業為主導。故 澳門政府推行環保措施,也每每從相關產業着手,例如成 立工作小組協調酒店如何實踐環保。馮小峰透露,身為澳 門大型企業,美高梅近年積極在各個運作環節注入綠色元 素,包括太陽能熱水系統、有自助採光及 LED 照明的全球 最大無柱中庭、2023年前實現100% 電動穿梭巴士車隊、 多種技術處理廚餘、餐飲零售的"走塑"計劃等,目標是 建立負責任的供應鏈管理體系。

馮小峰指,澳門主要六家大型渡假、娛樂性企業,於去年 成立低碳綠色酒店發展聯盟,旨在團結行業推動和分享綠 色的技術和經驗,共同探索酒店業的綠色出路。澳門一年 有4,000多萬遊客,他們到訪的地方相對集中,故他認為, 結合澳門本身的行業、地理的特點,如拍攝一些相關的宣 傳片在這些渡假企業的大型螢幕播放,將能發揮有效的推 廣和宣傳作用。

The Forum also featured two thematic speech sessions. For the first session, Wang Tianyi, Chairman of the Board of China Everbright Environment Group Limited; Ding Yuangang, Vice President of BROAD Group; Lin Sheng-chung, Independent Director of Taiwan Glass Group and Feng Xiaofeng, President and Chief Strategic & Financial Officer of MGM China shared their experiences and views on promoting low-carbon economic and industrial cooperation among businesses in the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. Yim Fung, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Guotai Junan International Holdings Limited served as the moderator for this session.

Wang Tianyi: Carbon neutrality has far-reaching significance for Hong Kong

In Wang's view, carbon neutrality has a dual significance in Hong Kong. One is keeping pace with the West and setting an example for the Mainland. He said that Hong Kong should keep pace with the West in the course of achieving carbon neutrality and set an example for Mainland cities to further consolidate Hong Kong's position, especially in the Greater Bay Area.

The other is seizing the opportunity to reshape Hong Kong. Wang said that Hong Kong can improve the traditional industries and energise the emerging ones through achieving the carbon neutrality goal. Traditional industries can achieve the green and zero-carbon targets. As for emerging industries, they can focus on highend green manufacturing, green and low-carbon technological innovation, and cultivate talents in the green and low-carbon fields for China and the rest of the world.

Wang said that Hong Kong's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality not only present both challenges and opportunities, but also create business opportunities for economic and trade cooperation among the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao. As the push towards carbon neutrality encourages unprecedented in-depth innovation in various industries, the four places can seize the opportunity to boost the development of green investment and financing in Greater China, providing the world with an international green platform that originates from the East.

Ding Yuangang: Reform building method to achieve a low-carbon economy

Ding said that for the low-carbon economy to become a reality, the construction industry must reduce carbon emissions. This is because the global construction industry accounted for 50% of total energy consumption. As a global leader in factory-made buildings, Broad Group has invented factory-made stainless steel structural buildings, which meet the needs for green construction.

Ding explained that Broad Group's green construction is all factory-made and has a short construction period. While the design life of buildings around the world is only 100 years, the main structures of BROAD Group's buildings have a lifespan of 1,000 years. Moreover, as they use stainless steel entirely, emissions can be reduced by 95% during the construction process, i.e., carbon emissions are equivalent to 5% of those of traditional buildings.

The Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao should jointly push for the adoption of factory-made buildings so that more people can benefit from the new low-carbon era brought about by low-carbon products. Ding further said that the four places can gain more markets in the new era if they combine their respective strengths and share resources.

Lin Sheng-chung: Combine technology and business to kickstart new economy with net zero carbon emissions

To fully kickstart the development of a new economy with net zero carbon emissions, Lin believes that it is necessary to facilitate the integration of technology and business, and change the innovation and transformation of lifestyles, business models and supply chains in the circular economy, which offers infinite business opportunities.

He pointed out that governments have a significant role to play in driving the global trend towards energy conservation and carbon reduction. Last year, Taiwan rolled out a slew of measures to drive towards the goal of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050. In late March this year, it further put forward a long-term plan for carbon reduction, with the objective of combining with the strengths of the private sector to jointly move towards energy-saving and net zero-carbon emissions.

Lin added that as Taiwan is a manufacturing and export-oriented economy, on the supply side, it must pay attention to product design to reduce carbon emissions. To move towards achieving net zero carbon emissions, it is necessary to rely on efficient capital market operations to channel the flow of funds to the green economy through the use of green financial policies.

Feng Xiaofeng: Special economic environment leads to green pathway for Macao's hotels

Macao has a special economic environment where it has traditionally been dominated by the resort and tourism industries. Therefore, the Macao Government often starts with these industries when implementing environmental protection measures. Feng revealed that as a large-scale company in Macao, MGM has been actively injecting green elements into all aspects of its operations in recent years, with the goal of establishing a responsible supply chain management system.

He said that the six major resort and entertainment companies in Macao established the Low Carbon Green Hotel Development Alliance (LCGHDA) last year, aiming to unite the industries to promote and share green technologies and experiences to jointly explore a green pathway for the hotel industry. In his view, shooting some relevant promotional videos to play on the large-scale screens of these resort companies will effectively promote and publicize Macao's characteristics.



促進醫療產業數字化發展

Promote Digitalization in the Healthcare Industry

另一專題演講由招商局資本投資有限責任公司董事李引泉 主持。啟明創投主管合伙人梁頴宇、海爾生物醫療股份有 限公司副總經理鞏燚、新保生活關懷股份有限公司總經理 鄭澤芳、普強公司創始人及 CEO 何國濤分別就促進醫療產 業數字化發展新模式分享意見。

梁頴宇:內地醫療行業發展迅速

梁頴宇分享對內地醫療行業的看法。她指現時中國已是全球第二大醫療消費國,在各大醫療領域均發展迅速。"15年前,我剛從美國回來,當時中國最大的醫療展覽會上,99.9%基本上還是黑白'B超'(B型超聲波檢查),然後甚麼都沒有。但現在參加同一展覽會,全球最領先的醫療產品,我們全都有。"

與此同時,內地移動互聯網用戶已突破11億,加上5G逐漸普及,大大促進了互聯網醫療發展。例如內地的數字醫療問診量,從2018年800多萬人次,增到2020年1,800萬人次,各省市的互聯網醫院數目亦迅速增長。

梁頴宇認為,內地醫療人工智能市場正處於快速增長期,在醫學影像、藥物研發、健康管理、疾病風險、檢測、輔助

診斷等領域,已有數千家公司建立起來並在快速增長中, 前景相當廣闊。

鞏燚:數字化醫療保障疫苗安全

"我們還建立了疫苗接種預約平台,實現疫苗全流程資料可 追溯;並建有智慧疫苗城市網,在十多個省市投入使用,每 一次接種疫苗後,所有資料會即時上傳雲端,大大提升資料 採集的效率。"

而與疫苗相關項目的經驗,亦可應用在其他場景。例如海爾的"數位化公共衛生管理解決方案",便可應用在基層公衛體檢工作站、常規移動體檢車及家庭醫生簽約隨訪等場景, 大大提升基層醫療機構服務效率,並擴大服務覆蓋率。







梁頴宇 Nisa Leung



鞏燚 Gong Yi

鄭澤芳:醫療科技應對高齡少子化

鄭澤芳表示,根據美國2021年資料,台灣的生育率在全球227個地區中倒數第一;在2020年更出現生死交叉,即死亡人數多於出生人數,人口有負增長之虞。

"預期從2018年到2030年,台灣的工作人口將越來越少, 高齡人口越來越多,未來情勢相當嚴峻,將出現老人照顧 老人、年輕世代不敢生育,甚或年輕世代被迫離職在家照 顧家人的情況。"

鄭澤芳指出,高齡少子化短期內難以逆轉,但可透過醫療科技,讓長者能夠自力支援、在宅安居,緩和社會負擔。例如新保生活關懷的居家照護平台,通過雲端傳送訊息,讓長者有需要時可隨時通知救護車和保全車;同時提供測量設備,讓亞健康的長者每天把數據上傳,隨時監測健康情況,達成在家安心養老。

何國濤:智能語音技術助長者康養

內地人口老齡化嚴重,預計到2035年60歲以上長者將突破四億人,即每三個人中就有一個老年人。但反過來看,也造就了可觀的銀髮市場。何國濤表示,其公司專注網絡人機交互技術、語音識別、語音理解等技術,這些皆可應用於長者康養行業。

"不少長者住進老人院後,行動不太方便,但可通過語音控制,協助他們遙控房間裏的電子設備,或進行緊急聯繫,讓長者住得更安全舒適。"此外,不少長者會思念家中兒女,但又未必能時刻相見,此時普強的語音系統便可通過複製兒女的聲音,再通過故事機唸故事或陪聊,聽着十分有親切感。



鄭澤芳 Cheng Tse-fang



何國濤 Ho Kuok-tou

何國濤續指,老人家病痛較多,但據統計他們向醫生詢問的問題十分相似,故專門開發一套虛擬問診系統,讓醫院可為病人分流;不少"熱門"問題甚至可透過醫生的複製聲音來回答,讓老人家獲得心理安慰。他認為,長遠來説應多利用人工智能技術,協助安老機構解決長者照顧問題,提高家居設備的效能,為長者打造安全舒適的居所。

The other thematic speech session was moderated by Li Yin quan, Director of China Merchants Capital Investment; Nisa Leung, Managing Partner of Qiming Venture Partners; Gong Yi, Deputy General Manager of Haier Biomedical; Cheng Tsefang, General Manager of Shin-Po Life Care, and Ho Kuoktou, Founder and CEO of Pachira shared their views on the new models for digitalization in the healthcare industry.

Nisa Leung: The Mainland's healthcare industry is growing rapidly

Leung said that China, currently the world's second largest consumer of healthcare, is developing rapidly in various medical fields.

Meanwhile, the number of mobile internet users in the Mainland has exceeded 1.1 billion which, coupled with the gradual adoption of 5G, has greatly boosted the development of internet-based healthcare, with the number of internet-based hospitals growing rapidly in various provinces and cities.

In Leung's view, the Mainland's Al healthcare market is in a period of rapid growth. In the fields of medical imaging and drug R&D alone, thousands of companies have been set up in the Mainland and are growing rapidly, pointing to very broad prospects.

Gong Yi: Digital healthcare ensures vaccine safety

The inoculation, transportation and management of huge amounts of vaccines have become pressing problems since the outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic. Gong said that his company offers solutions to the aforesaid problems with its focus on digital healthcare technology.

"We have also set up a vaccination appointment platform to achieve data traceability of the entire vaccination process. We also have a smart vaccination city network which is in use in over 10 provinces and cities. After each vaccination, all the data will be uploaded to the cloud in real time, thus greatly improving the efficiency of data collection."

Their experience in vaccine-related projects can also be applied to other scenarios. For example, Haier's Digital Public Health Management Solutions can be applied to scenarios such as grassroots public health examination workstations to greatly improve the service efficiency of grassroots medical institutions.

Cheng Tse-fang: Use healthcare technology to cope with population ageing and fertility decline

Cheng said that according to US data for 2021, Taiwan's fertility rate was the lowest among 227 regions in the world, with it being at risk of negative population growth.

"It is expected that Taiwan's working population would get smaller while its elderly population would get bigger from 2018 to 2030, so the situation could be quite severe in the future."

Cheng said that the ageing of population and decline in fertility rate are unlikely to reverse in the near future, but healthcare technology can be used to enable the elderly to live in peace at home and ease the social burden. For example, Shin-Po Life Care's home care platform enables the elderly to call for an ambulance whenever they need it. It also offers testing devices to enable suboptimal healthy elderly people to upload data daily and monitor their health conditions at any time so that they can enjoy their life in retirement with peace of mind at home.

Ho Kuok-tou: Smart voice technology helps elderly healthcare

The Mainland's population is ageing severely, with the number of people over the age of 60 expected to surpass 400 million by 2035, i.e., one in every three people would be an elderly. However, on the other hand, it has also created a considerable silver market. Ho said that his company's technology can be used in the elderly healthcare industry.

"With voice control, the elderly can remotely control electronic devices in the room, or make emergency contact." In addition, as many elderly people would miss their children, Pachira's voice system can replicate their children's voice and use it to read stories or chat with them so that the elderly people can listen to the familiar voices of their children.

Ho further said that according to statistics, many elderly people have very similar questions for the doctor, so Pachira has specially developed a virtual consultation system to allow hospitals to divert patients. Many "populars" questions can even be answered by a doctor's duplicated voice. In his view, in the long run, Al technology should be used more widely to improve the efficiency of home devices and create a safe and comfortable home for the elderly.



A New Pathway for TCM After Epidemic

第五波疫情期間,不少中成藥成為市民居家 必備的抗疫靈藥;不少不幸染疫的市民,亦 仰賴中醫來緩和後遺症。一場疫情,令博大 精深的傳統中醫智慧大展異彩。不少專家均 預料,經此一役,往後中醫勢將在本港醫療 體系中扮演更重要角色。

Many proprietary Chinese medicines became a household essential item for members of the public in the battle against COVID-19 amid the fifth wave of the epidemic. Several experts anticipated that Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) will play a more important role in Hong Kong's medical system after this battle.

卞兆祥:中西醫協作治療效果顯著

Bian Zhaoxiang: ICWM Treatment Produces Remarkable Results



五波疫情爆發之初,公立醫院床位一度異常緊張。為舒院床位一度異常緊張。為舒 緩床位壓力,政府於各區迅速建立了數間暫托中心,以接收輕症和康復中的新冠病人,其中啟德暫托中心更破天荒試行中西醫協作治療。香港浸會大學協理副校長(中醫藥發展)兼中醫藥學院臨床部主任卞兆祥當時在啟德的第一線參與抗疫工作,至今記憶猶新。

"整個中心只花了約十天時間籌備, 團隊之間事前亦未曾合作,故供各方 磨合的時間不多,可見挑戰之大。中 心共有1,200個床位,由浸會大學、 東華三院和基督教靈實協會分別負 責營運,浸會大學負責經營400張床 位,是香港史上首次由有中醫參與一 理如此多的床位,也是首度試行中西 醫結合治療,可説是中醫發展一大里 程碑。"

中西醫聯手 一加一大於三

當時中心同時有中西醫團隊駐場,雙方又是如何合作?下兆祥闡釋,在接收病人後,會由中醫或西醫先看診,並就病情作詳細記錄;其後中西醫生之間會見意交流,就每位病人的獨特情況,磋商最適切的治療方案,務基做到一加一大於三的治療效果。而最初中西醫之間,對彼此的診症方法並未十分了解,但透過持續溝通,以及

互相"上堂"講課等形式,雙方了解 日漸加深,合作亦漸趨順暢。

下兆祥續指出,另一大挑戰是當時中心接收的大多是65歲以上長者,不少本身患有長期病,因此在治療新冠病情時,也需顧及其他疾病,並了解其正在服用何種藥物,以免藥物相沖。"中醫講究整體治療,再加上與西醫協作,不少病人出院後,發現其他疾病也有所好轉。這次啟德的經驗非常實貴,相信對本港未來醫療發展也將帶來啟發。"

親歷中醫發展20載

這次浸會大學獲邀參與抗疫工作,其 實並非偶然。浸會大學在本港中醫發 展上,是名副其實的先行者,早在 1998年已推出全港首個中醫學士學位 課程,其後更成為本港的中醫科研重 鎮。卞兆祥則於2001年加入浸大,20 多年來可説見證了本港中醫發展之路。

下兆祥回憶,當初加入浸大後,首項 工作便是帶領中醫學生到廣州實習。 皆因當時本港中醫教育尚於草創階 段,回歸前更全無政府資助的中醫教 育。其後浸會大學開創先河後,本 高等院校才陸續開辦中醫、中藥學士 甚至碩士課程,逐漸形成較完整的對 學體系。回歸後政府亦陸續增加中 醫研究的撥款,大大促進中醫、中藥 科研發展。

下兆祥強調,中醫的長遠發展,首重 人才培訓,因今天的學生就是明天的 醫生。"據統計,現時註冊中醫師約 有10,553人,與西醫14,000多人相 比,並不顯得遜色,側面反映了中醫 的日益普及。我記得初來香港時,看 中醫的大多是公公婆婆,但近年看中 醫者,中青年人佔了一大半,這是十 分顯著的變化。"

中醫角色備受重視

談到本港中醫發展的前景, 卞兆祥坦 言十分樂觀,相信中醫在香港醫療體 系中的角色,將日益重要,其中原因 有三。首先,本港對中醫有一定需 求,因部分病人接受西醫治療後,效 果未必最佳,會想轉看中醫。據早 前政府統計,中醫門診大概處理了 16%的門診病人;其次,實際上部分 疾病,中西醫治療有互補作用。例如 中風患者,在復康過程中,利用中醫 的針灸,比起單純物理治療或西醫藥 物,效果可能更佳;第三,近年政府 逐漸把中醫加入公營醫療體系中,目 前已在各區設立了18家中醫診所,而 首家中醫院也將在2025年成立。"政 府對中醫日益重視,透過政策和經費 上的支持,中醫的發展必將愈發蓬 勃;隨着中醫普及,不但中醫中藥業 界受惠,我深信也是廣大市民之福。"

aced with the onset of the fifth wave of the epidemic, the Government quickly set up several respite centres in various districts to ease the pressure on public hospital beds. Among them, the Kai Tak Holding Centre (KTHC) has begun an unprecedented trial of integrated Chinese-Western medicine (ICWM) treatment. Bian Zhaoxiang, Associate Vice-President (Chinese Medicine Development) of the Hong Kong Baptist University (HKBU) and Director of the Clinical Division of the School of Chinese Medicine of the HKBU, was involved in the work against COVID-19 on the frontline at the KTHC at that time, which is still fresh in his memory.

"The KTHC has 1,200 beds. It is the first time in Hong Kong's history that TCM participates in the management of so many beds, and the trial of ICWM treatment is also its first-ever such trial."

TCM and Western medicine join forces for better results than from sum of their parts

How do TCM and Western medicine work together? Bian explained that a TCM



行政長官林鄭月娥(右三)聽取卞兆祥(右)介紹啟德暫託中心設施 Bian (right) briefed Chief Executive Carrie Lam (third from right) on the facilities at the KTHC

or Western medicine physician will first examine the patient after admission and make a detailed record of the condition. Afterwards, the TCM and Western medicine physicians will exchange opinions and discuss the most appropriate treatment plan. They deepen their understanding through continuous communication and mutual exchange of knowledge, which leads to increasingly fruitful collaboration.

Bian added that another major challenge at that time was that many elderly patients admitted to the KTHC were also suffering from chronic illness, so such illness must be taken into account when treating COVID-19 infection in order to avoid drug conflict. "After having been discharged from the KTHC, many patients found that their other illness had also improved. The KTHC's experience is invaluable and I am confident that it will inspire the future development of medical care in Hong Kong."

Witness to two decades of TCM development

It was no coincidence that the HKBU was invited to participate in the fight

against COVID-19. The HKBU launched Hong Kong's first-ever bachelor's degree programme in Chinese medicine in 1998. Since then, it has become a major institution of Hong Kong for TCM research. Bian has witnessed the development of TCM in Hong Kong over the course of 20+ years.

He recalled that his first task after joining the HKBU was to lead TCM students to Guangzhou for internship. TCM education in Hong Kong was still in its infancy at that time. Later on, it was only after the HKBU broke new ground that Hong Kong's higher education institutions began to offer bachelor's and even master's degree programmes in TCM and Chinese medicines. Since reunification, the Government has gradually increased funding for TCM research, greatly boosting the R&D of TCM and Chinese medicines.

Bian stressed that for the long-term development of TCM, what counts above all is talent training as the students of today are the doctors of tomorrow. "According to statistics, there are currently about 10,553 registered TCM practitioners. This

figure is not too far behind the 14,000+ Western medicine doctors, which reflects the growing popularity of TCM. In recent years, young and middle-aged people have accounted for over half of the people who consulted TCM practitioners. This is a very significant change."

Role of TCM is highly valued

Bian is convinced that TCM will play an increasingly important role in Hong Kong's medical system for three reasons. Firstly, there is a demand for TCM in Hong Kong. According to previous government statistics, TCM outpatient clinics handled about 16% of outpatients. Secondly, for some diseases, treatment with TCM and Western medicine in fact has complementary effects. For example, for stroke patients, it may be more effective to use TCM acupuncture in combination with Western medicine. Thirdly, the Government has gradually incorporated TCM into the public medical system in recent years. "The development of TCM is bound to flourish on the strength of policy and funding support as the Government pays increasing attention to TCM."

李應生:大灣區整合 中醫藥發展新契機

Tommy Li: Integration of Greater Bay Area Presents New Opportunities for TCM Development

中藥中醫深受市民歡迎

疫情期間,不少香港市民選擇服用中藥作為預防及治療的藥品,國家衛健委早前亦發佈了相關推薦的治療方劑和藥品"三方三藥",其中三藥即指"連花清瘟膠囊"、"金花清感顆粒"及"血必清注射液",前兩者均有引進銷售,廣受市民的歡迎。

本會副會長、香港中醫中藥界聯合總會會長李應生指出,第五法 疫情以 Omicron 病毒為主,輕症 患者較多,根據中醫師的治治經 驗,除上述兩款中成藥外,包括 發用治療外感的其他中藥,,包括 銀翹散、藿香正氣片/丸,體 銀用合適的中成藥,並留意相關 產品的說明書。

中醫藥未來擔當更重要角色

香港疫情嚴峻,政府首度試行中 西醫結合治療計劃,兩者互補優 勢,效果十分理想。李應生認為 中西醫各擅勝場,例如重症患為 需要呼吸機等儀器輔助,又以 些長期病患者,需要定時服用 些長期病情;再者一些緊急情況 下需要進行手術,西醫皆俱有優 勢。 他認為中西醫二者可作綜合性治療,以西藥舒緩症狀、中藥根治病源;病人危怠可由西醫急救,情況穩定後,中西醫可進行協作治療。"中醫和西醫雖分屬不同體系,但目標都是治好病人,減輕患者的不適,大家可分工協作,以達至最佳的效果。"

中醫藥在華人社會備受重視,但由於宣傳未有普及,市民有時對中醫中藥應用不甚了解。但經歷疫情後,政府對中醫藥的重視程度增加,市民對中藥的信心亦大增;加上本港第一間中醫醫院將在2025年落成,中醫藥在香港日後的醫療體系中應擔當更重要的角色。



而隨著大灣區加速整合,香港中醫中藥界亦將迎來新的發展契機。李應生指出,他作為港區人大代表,由2018年起每年兩會之人大建議書中,均有提及讓香港已經註冊的中成藥產品,透過可進已經註冊的中成藥產品,便可進入大灣區先行先試銷售,以及醫療不養的註冊中醫可於國內的醫療系統執業。

去年李應生的建議獲得國家回應,公佈了大灣區內地城市公立 醫療機構招聘香港中醫師、以及 簡化香港傳統外用中成藥在內地 註冊審批程序,實在為本港中醫 藥界帶來很大鼓舞。

李應生認為政府應趁此時機,為中醫中藥多作宣傳,並在十八 區增設中醫藥基層服務,同時應 盡快把中醫藥納入公營醫療體



系。"中醫藥富含哲學智慧,透 過加強和普及宣傳教育,從小培 養及認識中醫藥文化,加強中醫 藥傳統文化的傳承,我深信將有 效發揮香港中西文化匯聚的重要 角色。"

Many Hong Kong residents chose to take proprietary Chinese medicines during the epidemic. The National Health Commission has recommended several Chinese medicines for the treatment of COVID-19 infection, including "Lianhua Qingwen Jiaonang" and "Jinhua Qinggan Keli", which are well received by the public.

Chinese medicines and TCM are popular among the public

Tommy Li, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber and Chairman of the Federation of the Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Chinese Medicine Traders Association, said that the fifth wave of the epidemic has more patients with mild symptoms. Chinese medicines for external infection can be used for treatment of such cases. Members of the public should choose appropriate proprietary Chinese medicines according to their physical constitution and pay attention to the instructions for the relevant products.



Li added that they can also choose to consult a TCM practitioner directly. "During the epidemic, many groups offered TCM diagnosis and treatment services for home quarantine COVID-19 patients, eg, the Federation of the Hong Kong Chinese Medicine Practitioners and Chinese Medicine Traders Association offered video telephone diagnosis services and special delivery of four days' dosage of Chinese medicine granules."

TCM plays a more important role

During the fifth wave of the epidemic, the Government piloted the first-ever ICWM treatment programme, which delivered very satisfying results. In Li's view, TCM and Western medicine each have their own strengths, eg, Western medicine has an edge in cases where severely ill patients need ventilators or other instruments to assist them, or in some emergency situations where surgery has to be performed.

He believes that TCM and Western medicine can be used for integrated treatment, with Western drugs being used to relieve the symptoms and Chinese medicines being used to cure the disease at the source. Patients in critical condition can be treated with Western medicine, and both TCM and Western medicine can be used for integrated treatment after the condition has stabilised.

Members of the public sometimes do not know much about the application of TCM and Chinese medicines due to the lack of publicity. However, having undergone the epidemic ordeal, the Government is placing stronger emphasis on TCM, while public confidence in Chinese medicines has greatly increased. In addition, Hong Kong's first-ever TCM hospital will be ready by 2025. Therefore, TCM is set to play a more important role in Hong Kong's future medical system.

Integration of Greater Bay Area boosts development of TCM industry

The accelerated integration of the Greater Bay Area will herald new opportunities for the development of Hong Kong's TCM industry. Li said that as Hong Kong's NPC deputy, in his proposals to the NPC at the "Two Sessions" every year since 2018, he has been suggesting to simplify the registration process to allow piloting the sales of Hong Kong-registered proprietary Chinese medicines in the Greater Bay Area and to enable Hong Kong's listed Chinese medicine practitioners to practice in the Mainland's medical system.

Li's suggestions received a response from the country last year when it announced the recruitment of Hong Kong's TCM practitioners for public medical institutions in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, as well as the simplification of the Mainland's registration and approval procedures for Hong Kong's traditional Chinese medicines for external use. This is indeed a great encouragement for Hong Kong's TCM industry.

Li believes that the Government should take this opportunity to give more publicity to TCM and Chinese medicines and set up more grassroots TCM services in the 18 districts, while incorporating TCM into the public medical system as soon as possible.





外圍因素雖未明朗 香港經濟仍可期盼

Economic Positivity for Hong Kong Amidst External Uncertainties

目前香港通脹水平誠然甚低,但另一邊廂美國通脹超標備受關注。加上俄烏戰事、新冠疫情,環球經濟大勢對香港將有何影響?

While inflation has remained low in Hong Kong, the US inflation is now a global concern for breaking out or target range. How is Hong Kong going to fare under the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, COVID-19 and the global economic trend?

港 GDP 結束連續四季錄增長走勢,第一季度同比下跌4%。這一跌幅,遠超此前機構預測的下跌1.3%至1.9%。第五波新冠肺炎疫情對香港經濟帶來之衝擊,可謂彰彰明甚。恒生銀行首席經濟師薛俊昇認為除疫情外,環球政經局勢如息率上調、俄烏局勢等均對香港經濟前景有所影響。

留意息率走勢影響

美國聯儲局於五月宣佈加息 0.5 厘,把聯邦基金利率目標區間上調至 0.75%至 1%,為 20 多年來最大加幅。過去兩年美國受疫情影響之下屢次減息,如今終步入新一輪加息周期。

薛俊昇指,比對上一輪2016至2018 年的加息周期,今次聯儲局擔心通 脹,並宣佈六月開始縮減資產組 表,故今次加息周期勢頭更為迅猛, 短期持續增加的通脹壓力。他灣 短期而言美國是次加息並不影響 運價穩定,而銀行體系資金充裕力 匯價穩短期亦未有國息率上 然而,若下半年美國息率上升,本 然而,本港利率風險或會上升,經 是增加 上增加 是增加 於

俄烏局勢添不確定性

薛俊昇續指,俄烏戰事導致全球能源 價格大幅波動,隨着美、英、歐盟陸 續宣佈將限制俄羅斯石油和天然氣進 口,能源價格隨之水漲船高,國際油 價至今已飆升近四成。這不僅影響全 球燃料價格,也涉及運輸、製造等層 面,導致全球物價將繼續攀升。

此外,由於俄烏是小麥的主要生產國,兩者衝突令全球食品和商品價格顯著上漲,對包括香港在內亞洲各地區的影響漸見浮現,環球經濟出現滯脹風險逐漸增加。商品價格持續上升亦壓抑經濟活動和商品需求,對本港貿易往來構成影響。今年以來,香港進出口貿易額增長持續放緩,進出口貨量增長更為疲弱。

零售銷售漸見回穩

薛俊昇提及,新冠疫情爆發以來,嚴 重衝擊本港零售業務,過去數年的累 計跌幅達三成。勞動市場亦面對不少 壓力,第五波疫情更令本港失業率再 度回升。隨着本港疫情漸趨緩和,社 交距離限制措施陸續放寬,市民生活 和消費逐漸恢復正常,估計可帶動本 港零售銷售有不錯反彈,相信零售業 最壞情況已過。

總括而言,薛俊昇有信心下半年香港 經濟可維持穩步增長,惟須留意息率 走勢帶來的變數。內地經濟相對其他 經濟體有不俗增長,將為香港持續發 展提供重要支持。

ong Kong's Q1 GDP dropped 4% year-on-year, evidently reflecting the strong hit from the fifth wave of COVID-19 to the economy. Thomas Shik, Chief Economist of Hang Seng Bank believed the pandemic was not the only factor. In fact, the world's political and economic circumstances such as rate hikes, the Russia-Ukraine war and so forth, are all having their effect on Hong Kong's economic outlook.

Rate trends and their consequences

Following the 0.5% of interest rate raised by the US Federal Reserve in May, the federal funds rate is pushed to the range of 0.75%-1%. The US rates had been lowered multiple times over the past two years, but a new rate hike cycle has finally begun.

Shik pointed out that the current rate hike cycle - comparing with the last rate hike cycle in 2016-2018 - comes rapidly with much strength as a means to respond to the continuing inflationary pressure. According to Shik, the pressure on upward rate adjustment for Hong Kong should not be too strong. However, if US rates go up faster in the second half, there may be bigger interest rate risk for Hong Kong, which will add further burden to mortgages and business operating costs.

Economic uncertainties worsened amidst Russia-Ukraine war

Shik added that global energy prices have



become extremely volatile as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war. Internationally, oil prices have soared nearly 40%. This does not only affect the price of global fuels, but has also imposed impacts on transportation and manufacturing, leading to continued increase in commodity prices around the world.

Furthermore, as Russia and Ukraine are major wheat producers, their conflict has triggered significant jumps in global food and commodity prices. The risk of stagflation is becoming imminent for the global economy. The continued rise in commodity prices is also suppressing economic activities and demand for goods, which would have implications on Hong Kong's trade. Since the beginning of 2022, the import and export trade of Hong Kong has experienced continued slowdown with sluggish volumes.

Sales in retail regaining steady growth

Shik opined that Hong Kong's retail business has been severely hit since the COVID outbreak. The fifth wave once pushed up the local unemployment rate. With the number of confirmed cases gradually falling, Hong Kong is expected to welcome a decent rebound in retail sales and the worst times for the industry should be over.

All in all, Shik is confident that the Hong Kong economy could maintain steady growth in the second half of the year. Yet, the variables brought about by the interest rate trends should be noted. Comparing to other economies, China has recorded decent growth, which will provide crucial support to the sustainable development of 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

政府應事不避難,兼顧公平,精準回應市民住宅需求及經濟發展用地需要。

Tackling the challenges head on, the Government should accurately address the housing needs of the people and the need for land for economic development, with due consideration to fairness.

據去年十月發佈的《香港 2030+》,到2048年,香港 將欠缺約3,000公頃土地。 雖然報告書中政府表明計算上明日大 嶼的交椅洲人工島、北部都會區以及 其他可供地項目,有信心滿足香港中 長期土地發展需要,但在實際操作 中,仍可能面臨兩個問題:一、3,000 公頃的土地短缺,估得是否準確、保 守?二、已納入的可供地項目有機會 因可行性或其他原因而未能落實。為 了香港社會經濟、民生的整體發展, 政府應拿出政治勇氣和決心解決土地



供應問題,這也是切實解決這個香港 深層次矛盾的最大單一因素。

建立土地儲備制度 善用市場 實現雙贏

《財政預算案》回應《施政報告》提 出北部都會區的願景和明日大嶼計 劃,預留1,000億元成立專款,以加 快推動北部都會區內土地、房屋和交 通基建項目進程,並表明會探討不同 模式及融資方案推動明日大嶼。兩項 土地規劃歷時長久,規模宏大,在加 快政府主導的大型項目之外,政府應 善用市場的力量,"兩條腿走路"實 現雙贏,並將土地發展與產業配套相 結合,作好職住平衡的工作。此外, 香港須以長遠、宏觀的目光與思維建 立土地儲備制度,允許土地用途因應 社會需求變化而彈性調節。此方面可 參考新加坡的"白色地段"規劃工 具,把未有長遠用途的政府土地,包 括填海新地、新發展區土地和閑置土 地等,先進行平整並統一劃定為"白 色地段",作為土地儲備而毋須預先 設定用途,以配合未來不可預見的發 展需要。

採取多管齊下策略 加快土地 房屋供應

政府已覓得約350公頃土地,可興建 約33萬個公營房屋單位,滿足未來 十年的需要,但當中只有約三分一單 位預計在首五年落成,供應"頭輕尾 重",並且北部都會區要花上20年時 間構建,對於殷切期待"上樓"的 基層劏房戶而言,遠水救不了近火。 就此,政府應盡快完成預算案中涵蓋 的精簡與發展相關法定程序的修例工 作,並督促房委會在政府進行"造 地"程序時,率先進行部分前期籌建 工作,打破制度僵化,真正做到急市 民所急。另外,政府亦應探討加快舊 區重建步伐、發展農地及棕地,並在 可行的情況下增加地積比率倍數,作 為短期措施,多管齊下紓解房屋供求 失衡的死結,破解社會深層次矛盾。

制定住宅物業政策必須 兼顧公平原則

預算案亦提出了多項與住宅物業有關的新措施,例如改革差餉制度、住宅租金扣税、放寬按揭保險等。事實上,去年預算案已提出要檢討差餉制度,具體的改革方案今年終於出台,主要有兩大重點:一是限制業主只可申請一個住宅物業的差餉寬減;二是改變劃一住宅差餉稅率為租值5%,引入三級累進制,以體現"能者多付"的原則。

税務是再分配公共財政的其中一項工具,我認為上述改革方向正確,能令制度更切合公平的理念。雖然妨問有人批評,差餉累進的劃線定於應課差餉租值超過55萬元,而這些被協歸業2%,門檻似乎有過高之嫌,但經整人經濟,如果引入更大幅度額樂業會的措施,或對中產帶來額外理會,能者多付"的理念是要讓收入愈高、愈能負擔的人付出

更多,冀紓解貧富差距懸殊,但如何 定義"能者"、累進劃線是否需要調 整,日後仍值得政府和社會各界探討。

另一方面,政府現有為業主提供"居所貸款利息扣税",但沒有為租樓人士提供扣稅優惠。預算案首度推出住宅租金扣稅,並打算長期推行這項政策,相信對不少租樓人士而言是一大喜訊。不過,我必須提醒政府做要好監管工作,以防有人"鑽空子"。

政策是否能落地關鍵在於執行力。我 希望政府能夠事不避難,兼顧公平原 則,以開放性思維精準回應市民住宅 需求和經濟發展用地需要,真正令市 民安居樂業,攜手共創未來。◆

ccording to the Hong Kong 2030+ released in October last year, Hong Kong will be short of about 3,000 hectares of land by 2048. The Government indicated in the report that taking into account the Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands under the Lantau Tomorrow Vision plan, the Northern Metropolis and other possible solution spaces, it is confident to meet Hong Kong's land development needs in the medium to long term. However, two issues may still need to be addressed in practice: 1. Is the land shortfall of around 3,000 hectares an accurate and conservative estimate? 2. There is a chance that the included possible solution spaces will fail to materialize due to feasibility or other reasons. For the overall development of Hong Kong's economy and people's livelihood, the Government should show political courage and determination to solve the land supply problem, which is also the single biggest factor in effectively resolving this deep-seated imbalance in Hong Kong.

Establish land banking system and leverage market forces for win-win outcomes

In response to the Northern Metropolis vision and the Lantau Tomorrow Vision plan presented in the Policy Address, the Budget has earmarked HKD100 billion to establish a dedicated fund to speed up the implementation of infrastructure works related to land, housing and transportation within the Northern Metropolis, and indicated that different approaches and financing options will be explored to take forward the Lantau Tomorrow Vision plan. The two land plans are long-lasting and large-scale. Besides speeding up the Government-led large-scale projects, the Government should leverage market forces for a two-legged approach to achieve win-win outcomes, and combine land development with industry support for a good balance of jobs and housing. In addition, Hong Kong has to establish a land banking system with a longterm, macro vision and mindset that allows for flexible regulation of land use in response to changes in social needs. In this regard, it can draw reference from Singapore's "white site" planning tool, first leveling and designating government land that has no long-term use, including reclaimed new land, land in new development areas and idle land, as "white sites" and, without having to pre-define their use, add them to the land bank to meet unforeseen future development needs.

Adopt multi-pronged strategy to speed up land and housing supply

The Government has identified about 350 hectares of land to produce some 330,000 public housing units for the coming 10-year period, but only about one-third of them are expected to be completed in the first five years, so the supply would be back-loaded during the period. Moreover, the Northern Metropolis will take 20 years to complete. Therefore, the supply will not come soon enough to address the immediate needs of grassroots residents living in subdivided flats and eagerly looking forward to buying their own home. For this, the Government should complete the review of the land development legislation to streamline development processes and statutory procedures as soon as possible. This review was covered in the Budget. It should also push the Housing Authority to first perform part of the preliminary construction work when the Government carries out the "land creation" process in order to truly meet the pressing needs of the people. In addition, the Government should explore ways to accelerate the redevelopment of old districts and the development of agricultural land and brownfield sites and, where feasible, increase the plot ratio (multiplier) as a shortterm measure, taking a multi-pronged approach to alleviate the deadlock over the imbalance between housing supply and demand in order to resolve the deep-seated social issue plaguing Hong Kong.

Domestic property policy must give due consideration to fairness

The Budget also introduced several new measures related to domestic properties, such as reforming the rating system, providing a tax deduction for domestic rental expenses, and relaxing the mortgage insurance programme. Actually, last year's Budget had already mentioned to review the rating system. The specific reform plan was finally put forward this year, with two main points. The first is to restrict eligible owners to apply for rates concession for only one domestic property under their name, and the second is to change from the flat rate of 5% of the rateable value and introduce a three-tier progressive rating system to better reflect the "affordable users pay" principle.

As taxation is one of the tools for redistributing public finances, I believe that the aforesaid reform is in the right direction and can make the system more equitable. There are criticisms from the public about the progressive rating scale being set on a property's annual rental value of over

HKD550,000, which seems to be an overly high threshold as these properties, being luxury properties, represent only 2% of the total number of private domestic properties. However, as the epidemic has hit the economy hard, introducing more drastic adjustments to the rating system may bring additional burdens to the middle class. Undoubtedly, the idea of the "affordable users pay" principle is to make those with higher income and higher housing affordability pay more, with the aim to alleviate the disparity between the rich and the poor. However, how to define "affordable users" and whether the progressive rating scale should be adjusted is still worthy of discussion by the Government and the public in the future.

In addition, the Government now allows "home loan interest deduction" for homeowners, but no tax deduction for renters. For the first time, the *Budget* introduced a "residential rental tax deduction", which is intended to be a long-term policy. This is certainly great news for many renters. Nevertheless, I must remind the Government to ensure proper regulation

to prevent people from taking advantage of any loopholes.

Enforcement is key to whether or not the policy can be implemented. I hope that the Government can tackle the challenges head on and with due consideration to fairness, accurately address the housing needs of the people and the need for land for economic development with an open mindset in order to truly enable people to live and work in peace and contentment, working together for a bright future.

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.

地址 Address:

香港中區立法會道 1 號立法會綜合大樓 703室 Rm 703, Legislative Council Complex, 1 Legislative Council Road, Central, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: 2576-7121 傳真 Fax: 2798-8802

電郵 Email: legco.office.liao@gmail.com



香港初創發展欣欣向榮,除了初創本身的發展潛力外,亦有賴投資者的慧眼和支持。華潤資本旗下成立潤維創坊,開啟長達十年之久的創新投資項目,尋找初創"獨角獸",長遠冀能成立創投基金,恒常扶持本地有發展潛力的初創企業和產業創新。

Powered by CR Capital Management, Runnovation was founded to look for "unicorns" amongst start-ups. It envisions to establish a venture capital fund in the long run to constantly support high potential local start-ups and industrial innovation.





學辦論壇 A forum organized by Runnovation

資推廣署公佈"2021年初 創企業統計調查"結果顯 示,香港初創企業持續蓬 勃發展,數目較2017年增加68.5% 至3,755間,僱用人數則多達13,804 人,較2017年倍增118%,遍佈金融 科技、電子商貿、供應鏈管理和物流 科技等各行各業。

擔加速器加快兩地銜接

初創企業發展向好,華潤資本去年十月成立潤維創坊,配合其深厚的資源人脈及進入內地市場的快速渠道,協助相關企業在更高的起點實現飛躍。華潤資本董事總經理(投資)、潤維創坊執行合夥人蔡達盟形容潤維創坊是一個長達十年的產業創新及投資項目,早在2017年已有意在港啟動該項目。

"去年明顯感到政府以至社會各界對 創新科技、產業創新的大力扶持,而 疫情爆發亦加速相關行業的發展步 伐,行業生態逐步形成。因此,我們 希望一盡企業社會責任,在通過社會 因素及疫情等風險評估後,潤維創坊 於去年十月正式啟動。"

蔡達盟表示,現時在灣仔租用6,000 呎建築面積的會場,一方面作為與內 外部合作夥伴的交流之用,亦為缺乏 場地的初創者提供展示他們高科技產 品與創業理念的展示及交流平台,"初 創創業往往缺乏資訊行情及資源,發 展如九死一生,除了政府持續支持扶 助孵化,潤維創坊可接力並擔當加速 器角色,加快有潛力的初創與香港、 大灣區等市場的銜接及落地。"

蔡達盟透露,目前團隊已接觸數十間 初創公司,強調項目尚在發展階段, 短期難預計回報,但對未來長遠發展 持樂觀看好態度。

冀成立創投基金

蔡達盟闡釋,潤維創坊發展藍圖共有 三大目標:一、聯同政府、金融界、 商界企業、大學等多方舉辦各行業計 座及展覽,培訓人才,參與並建設行 業生態;二、擔任香港及內地市場場 銜接者,透過內外資源,協助香港 初創企業走入內地市場,內地企業打 進香港或海外市場;三、成立創投基 金,恆常扶持本地有發展潛力的初創 企業。

他續指,潤維創坊亦會致力與內外部 合作夥伴合作,提供適切的投資和業 務合作、專家建議、創投資金對接、 商務合作、團隊培訓等,協助初創企 業發展到更高水平。



"我們有意投資的項目主要追隨集團 六大核心業務方向,包括大消費、綜 合能源、城市建設運營、大健康、產 業金融、科技及新興產業,不排除入 股有潛質的初創,初創與集團是否理 念一致也是考慮之列。"

內地市場龐大看好發展

香港具有國際化優勢和核心競爭力, 蔡達盟認為,透過香港較易打入日本、東南亞等市場,但始終香港市場 規模有限,難免局限了初創的發展型 創業投資者回報,亦難以吸引大口 創業投資者回報,亦難以吸引大口是 業機構的投資。內地14億人口創場 業機構的投資,他鼓勵香港初創戶 解內地市場,相信如在內地市場 穩陣腳,後往亦能吸引更多投資者 的注意。

ccording to InvestHK's 2021 statistics, there are now 3,755 more start-ups in Hong Kong than there were in 2017, marking a 68.5% jump. These companies are also hiring 118% more employees across various sectors.

An accelerator to facilitate Hong Kong-China integration

Runnovation was founded by CR Capital Management in October 2021. Riding on its extensive networks and accelerated channels to access the Mainland market, the company is committed to helping start-ups make the leap from a higher ground. According to **Dennis Choi**, **CR Capital Management General**

Manager (Investment) and Runnovation Managing Partner, Runnovation is a 10-year long industrial innovation and investment project. The intention to set it up in Hong Kong dates back to 2017.

"We sensed very strong government support on innovation and technology last year. COVID has also sped up the sector's growth and we are witnessing the gradual formation of an ecology. We want to uphold our corporate social responsibilities and Runnovation was launched officially in October 2021."

Choi said that the current rental venue in Wanchai has a dual function. On one hand, it is used for meeting internal and external partners. On the other, it offers a platform, where start-ups lacking the space to showcase their high-tech products and entrepreneurial philosophy can make good use of the space here to be seen and to discuss with others. "Industrial intelligence and resources are always the missing link for start-ups. On top of continuous government support, Runnovation is here to carry on the task as an accelerator."

Choi revealed that their team has now approached a few dozen start-ups. He stressed that the project is still in its early stage and investment return is difficult to estimate in the short term. Yet, they are highly optimistic about future growth.

Keen to set up venture capital fund

Choi explained the three main objectives of Runnovation: to join up with the government, the financial sector, the commercial sector and universities to host various seminars and exhibitions.

to groom talents and to contribute to the construction of the industrial ecology; to act as a connector between the Hong Kong and Mainland markets; and, through internal and external resources, to help Hong Kong start-ups to launch in the Mainland market, and Mainland companies to set foot in Hong Kong or overseas markets; to establish a venture capital fund to offer constant support to local start-ups with outstanding potentials.

He added that Runnovation would also strive to collaborate with internal and external partners and provide appropriate investment and business cooperation, advice, training, and so forth to help start-ups grow further.

"Projects that we intend to invest are mostly in line with the six core businesses of the Group, namely big consumption, integrated energy, urban construction and operation, big health, industrial financing, technology and emerging industries. We are open to the possibility of becoming a shareholder of high potential start-ups. In doing so, we would consider how the philosophy of these start-ups align with that of the Group."

Ample market possibilities in the Mainland

Choi reckons that while it may be easier for Hong Kong to tap into the markets of Japan and Southeast Asia, the local market is still quite small and has limited the growth of start-ups and the investment return of venture capitals. It is also not easy to generate an interest to invest from sizeable companies. He encourages Hong Kong start-ups to learn more about the Mainland market, and believes that a strong foothold there will subsequently help catch the attention of more investors.



潤維創科開幕式 The opening ceremony of Runnovation



BUD 專項基金 營商助攻手

The BUD Fund Can Help You Take Your Business Plans Forward

相信商界朋友對 BUD 專項基金這名字絕不陌生,曾申請資助及受資助者也應為數不少。轉眼間,BUD 專項基金原來已迎來第十個年頭,十年人事幾番新,BUD 專項基金也與時俱進,加入了嶄新元素,繼續為香港企業擔當助攻手的角色。

The Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales (the "BUD Fund") is now in its tenth year. Keeping abreast of the times, new elements are being introduced to optimize its role to help Hong Kong companies explore regional markets.

UD 專項基金的全稱為"發展品牌、升級轉型及拓展內銷市場的專項基金",顧名思義,BUD 專項基金於2012年成立時,原意是協助港商提升競爭力,但進軍內地市場。香港生產力促進局科技資助計劃部BUD主管葉沃建表示,BUD 專項基金成立以來業界反應正面,而因應經濟環境的轉變和業別的訴求,BUD 專項基金本身也不斷在優化,不但令資助金額大增,其適用範圍也不再限於香港和內地市場。



因應時勢 靈活優化

"2018年起,BUD 專項基金的適用範圍陸續拓展至東盟成員國,以及與香港簽署自貿協定或促進和保護投資協定的經濟體,至今數目已達到35個,包括新加坡、泰國、日本、韓國、澳洲、加拿大、法國、英國等與香港貿易關係密切的國家,遍佈全球五大洲。"葉沃建亦透露,今年第二季還將增加科威特和阿聯酋兩國,詳情可參考BUD專項基金網頁。

至於每家企業的累計資助上限,亦由最初50萬元增至600萬元,首期撥款比率則由核准政府資助總額的25%提升至高達75%,務求為本港企業提供足夠"彈藥"支援。"BUD專項基金的初心其實一直不變,就是協助香港公司提升業務競爭力及'走出去',不論是內地還是海外市場。"

助港企提升競爭力

葉沃建續指出,BUD 專項基金的最大優點,是不限申請公司的業務,不論製造業、服務業還是科技行業皆可申請。例如過去有於內地設廠的港商,利用 BUD 專項基金添置設備或聘請請求利用 BUD 專項基金強化網站,拓展電子商貿。"還有印象較深的是一些在香港已有一定知名度的本地品牌,他們希望將品牌推廣至內地或海外時 BUD 專項基金便可幫上忙。"



近兩年受疫情影響,不少公司均有意 為公司轉型,卻苦無足夠資金,這時 BUD 專項基金便有如及時雨。"香港 企業家其實十分精明,會審時度勢為 業務作靈活發展,我們其實只是助攻 的角色。例如疫情前 BUD 專項基金收 到很多內地展覽會的推廣申請,現時 則大多轉為虛擬展覽申請,無論形勢 如何,港商總會找到生存之道。"

一對一諮詢"唔識教到識"

至於企業最關心的申請流程,葉沃建 坦言企業若是首次申請,或感到不知 從何入手,因此 BUD 專項基金官方 網站也特意加入了"申請錦囊",透 過幾條簡單問題,讓公司即時得知是 否符合申請資格;並附有一些實用建 議,了解哪些業務優化措施較適合 公司;同時還有不少過去成功案例 供參考。

"在填寫網上申請表格時若有疑問, 可致電技術支援熱線,我們的專責團 隊會手把手 '唔識教到識';若是有營商策略上的疑問,例如已有初步計劃和構想,但不知如何善用 BUD 專項基金作支援,我們也提供免費的一對一諮詢服務。"

葉沃建表示,未來將繼續與不同商會及大型機構如貿發局、數碼港、科學園等合作,讓更多中小企認識 BUD 專項基金,並重點加強網上資訊,再透過不同渠道推廣宣傳,令更多企業能善用 BUD 專項基金並從中受惠。

he Bud Fund was first set up in 2012 to support local businesses tap the Mainland market through upgrading and boosting competitiveness. According to Valentine Ip, Head, BUD, Technology Funding Division of HKPC, the BUD Fund has been enhanced over the years as the economic landscape and industry requirements evolved. The funding ceiling has been raised and the geographical coverage is now extended to regions outside Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Responding to new trends with flexible enhancements

"Since 2018, the applicable geographical range of the BUD Fund has been extended to ASEAN countries as well as economies with which Hong Kong has signed Free Trade Agreements ("FTAs") and Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements ("IPPAs"), making a total of 35 countries across five continents." Ip added that Kuwait and the UAE will be added to the long list of BUD markets in the second quarter of 2022. Details can be found at the BUD Fund website.

In addition, the cumulative funding ceiling per enterprise has gone up from the initial HKD500,000 to HKD6 million, while the ratio of initial payment has increased from 25% to up to 75% of the approved government ceiling. "The BUD Fund remains faithful to its founding purpose of helping Hong Kong companies to enhance business competitiveness and go global."

Helping local enterprises to build competitive edge

Ip says the BUD Fund's biggest advantage is that it is open to companies of any business nature. For example, a number of Hong Kong companies with production facilities on the Mainland purchased equipment or hired professional personnel with BUD funding in the past, whereas IT companies used funding to upgrade their websites. "Also notable is that well-known local brands aiming to launch in the mainland and overseas markets will find the BUD Fund very useful."

Having braved the adversities of COVID in the past two years, many businesses are ready to turn a new leaf. However, lack of funds is a major stumbling block. The BUD Fund can offer timely aid. "Hong Kong entrepreneurs know how to maneuver their business flexibly to suit the times. We are only playing a supporting role. For example, we received many funding applications for trade fairs on the Mainland before the pandemic. By contrast, recent applications are mainly for virtual fairs and exhibitions."

Fail-proof one-on-one consultation

As for the application procedure that many companies find challenging, Ip admits that first-time applicants may not know where to start. To make things easier, the official BUD Fund website features "Application Tips" as well as useful suggestions and guidance on finding the right enhancements. There are also successful cases for reference.

"Don't hesitate to contact our dedicated team if you have any questions about the application. We are happy to arrange a free one-on-one consultation session to help you plan your business strategy."

Ip indicates the BUD Fund will continue to work with trade associations and major corporations to reach out to more SMEs. Online communication will be stepped up to provide more information and multiple promotion channels will be used to engage and benefit more companies in the future.

建立家族辦公室 財富承傳自有方

Facilitating Wealth Succession Through Family Offices



為鞏固香港作為家族辦公室樞紐的地位, 本年度財政預算案提出就單一家族辦公室 所管理的合資格家族投資管理實體提供稅 務寬免,並諮詢業界意見。其中最新稅務 寬免有哪些安排?擁高淨值資產的家族是 否值得考慮? In this year's *Budget*, tax concessions were proposed for qualifying family investment management entities managed by single-family offices. What are the latest arrangements under the latest tax concessions? Are they worth considering for ultra high net worth families?







梁愛麗 Alice Leung



楊嘉燕 Kamen Yeung

着投資推廣署近年推動以 及財政預算案所提及, 族辦公室的概念逐漸為港 人所知。但其實家族辦公室絕非新鮮 事一早於逾百年前,美國洛克菲勒 家族第一代已建立世上首個家族辦公 室。在專業人員管理下,辦公室為疾 族成員提供包括法律、投資、財務、 慈善等一系列家族事務服務的功能。 從此,使用家族辦公室服務便成為富 豪管理家族財富的途徑。

今日家族辦公室之性質與功能

時至今天,家族辦公室服務已是包括 管理家族生意、投資、慈善事業,以 至籌劃奢享生活等項目的一系列綜合 服務。本會會董、凱銀環球信託有限 公司執行董事兼總經理梁穎雯指,家 族辦公室有 "單一家族辦公室"與 "聯合家族辦公室"之分。顧名思義, 前者專注於一個高淨值家族的投資, 後者由多個資源共享。

梁頴雯續説,這兩種家族辦公室服務 均以家族信託、設立基金及多元化投資等形式有系統地多元化配置家族財富,實現家族企業及財富的管理與傳承。她指成立家族辦公室有效釐清家族財富的治理方式,在保護家族財富之餘,也增強家族凝聚力和保障世代承傳。

至於具中英雙語優勢、向為區域金融中心的香港,梁頴雯則認為是設立家族辦公室的理想地點。配合粵港澳大灣區發展及"一帶一路"國策,香港更是蘊藏無盡機遇。

香港政府推行免稅優惠

另一方面,為進一步推動香港成為全

球資產管理中心,香港特區政府擬推 出免税優惠,以吸引高淨值人士在香 港設立家族辦公室。畢馬威中國企業 稅務諮詢合夥人梁愛麗指,必須以私 人公司形式在香港設立一個單一家 辦公室,管理家族所擁有的投資控別 公司,所涉資產總值必須至少有2.4 億港元。單一家族辦公室在香港必至 有經營實質,每間投資控股工具不 經費有至少兩名全職員工及不過 200萬港元營運開支(可以透過符之 家族辦公室僱傭和支付)。倘符交易 收益可以獲得稅務豁免。

梁愛麗表示,合資格資產涵蓋廣泛,包括常見的金融投資產品如股票、債券及金融衍生產品等。至於不動產貸款、加密貨幣及某些私營公司投資為非合資格資產。她闡釋,來源自自資格交易所產生的資本和得利等稅豁免,無需證明是否資本性收益。至於來源自附帶交易總收入的5%。

畢馬威中國私人和家族企業服務主管 合夥人楊嘉蕪則指,個人以不同架構投資有各種考量。例如離岸投資控股工具可能被認為在香港經營生意並且有需在香港繳稅的收入,同時英屬維京群島或開曼群島當地的經濟實質要求可能在未來收緊。至於香港投資控股工具,稅務局對於資本性資產沒有清晰指引,而且需根據具體情況判斷長期或短期資產。

她並指出,稅收制度往往是設立家族 辦公室地點的重要考慮因素,有關政 策將為投資收益提供明確的稅務豁 免,相信會吸引更多家族落戶香港。 她建議,家族宜預先做好全面分析, 審視現有投資架構、考慮由投資控股 工具持有資產,評估架構重組所需成 本,安排人員和其他所需資源等,才 確保可以有效享受有關優惠。◆

上述內容為本會青年委員會及工商及社會事務委員會合辦的"香港家族辦公室行業發展與税務寬免"網上講座之攝要。

ollowing the promotion of InvestHK and as mentioned in the *Budget*, the concept of family office is now more widely known by Hong Kong people. However, family offices are not something new. A professionally managed family office could provide families with legal, investment, finance, philanthropy, and other services related to the family's affairs.

Nature and function of today's family offices

According to Connie Leung, Committee Member of the Chamber and Executive Director and General Manager of the Kylin Global Trust Limited, family offices can be categorized as "single-family offices" and "joint-family offices". As their names suggest, the former focuses on the investments of one ultra-high net worth family, and the resources of the latter are shared by multiple families.

Connie Leung added that these two types of family office services adopt systematic and diversified allocation of a family's wealth by family trusts, establishment of funds and diversified investments. She pointed out that setting up a family office could effectively clarify how to manage a family's wealth, which in turn strengthens the family's bond and ensures wealth succession across generations.

Connie Leung reckoned that Hong Kong enjoys a Chinese and English bilingual advantage from its status as a regional financial hub. Thus, it is an ideal place for establishing family offices. Supported by the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and the national policy of "Belt and Road", Hong Kong is a place with abundant opportunities.

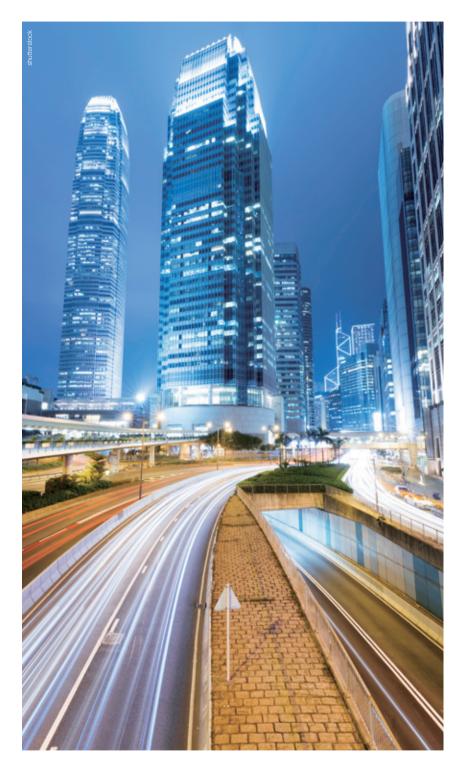
Hong Kong government incentivizes with tax exemption

On the other hand, the HKSAR government is proposing to roll out tax exemption incentives to attract ultra-high-networthindividuals to set up their family offices in Hong Kong. Alice Leung, Partner and Corporate Tax Advisory of KPMG in China said that a qualifying single-family office must be founded in Hong Kong as a private company and manage all the family-owned investment holding vehicles. The aggregate value of the assets under management must be at least HKD240 million. The said single-family office must have substantial activities in Hong Kong. Each investment-holding vehicle should employ at least two full-time qualifying employees in Hong Kong and incur at least HKD2 million operating expenditure in Hong Kong (the aforementioned can be hired and paid through the single-family office). Upon meeting these requirements, the eligible yields from transactions made by the investment-holding companies can enjoy tax concessions.

According to Alice Leung, the qualifying assets are wide-ranging, including common investment products such as stocks, bonds and financial derivatives, etc. She elaborated that the profits from qualifying transactions originating from Hong Kong can enjoy profit tax exemption without needing to prove capital gain. Revenue originating from associated transactions (such as interest) can also enjoy tax exemption, with the upper limit as 5% of the aggregate revenue originating from qualifying transactions and associated transactions.

Kamen Yeung, National Head of Private Enterprise of KPMG in China said that individuals could have different considerations on different structural investments. For example, offshore investment-holding vehicles could be considered as a business operation in Hong Kong and should be paying tax in Hong Kong. As for Hong Kong investment-holding vehicles, the Inland Revenue Department does not have clear guidelines on capital assets; moreover, one must decide on long-term or short-term assets based on actual circumstances.

She also pointed out that the relevant policy would provide clear tax exemption for investment gains, and believed this should attract more families to set up their family offices in Hong Kong. She suggested



that families could conduct a comprehensive analysis in advance and review their existing investment structures, and then consider to hold assets through investment-holding vehicles, assess the costs for restructuring, and to arrange personnel and other required resources, to ensure eligibility for the relevant incentives.

This is an abstract of the webinar "Development of Hong Kong Family Offices and Tax Concessions" co-organized by the Chamber's Young Executives' Committee and Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee.



叫骨質疏鬆症 別找上門 Take Early Action to Prevent Osteoporosis

傳統以來,中國民間相信人體骨骼與五臟六腑及其 他器官之間有着微妙關連,不少疾病的病根都在骨 骼。故只要將骨骼調理健康,很多疑難雜症都會不 治而癒。難怪"養骨就是養命"之説,一直口耳 相傳。 Traditionally, Chinese believe that bones are the origin of many illnesses. Therefore, good bone health is key to curing complications without involving medication.



認清骨骼之重要

女性患症機會相對高

 失,這就是骨質疏鬆症更常見於 女性的原因。

他指出,原本正常的骨骼有能力 抵禦站立高度下的跌倒,萬一在 床上翻身、劇烈打噴嚏甚至提起 物件都引起了骨折,這有可能就 是"脆性骨折"發生,也就是骨 質疏鬆警號響起之時。

竊走健康 小偷無聲

他形容,骨質疏鬆症是"無聲的小偷",因為初期的骨質流失寬 狀並不明顯,但及至徵狀出現 往往就造成了骨折,小則引起 背痛,大則可能導致行動不便 至殘疾。加上如果身體發生過 折,未來再次骨折的風險將動 提高。出現骨折而減少活惡性循 電加劇骨質流失,形成惡性循 環。

陳漢威闡釋,最常見的骨折有三 大類,分別為:腕骨、腰椎及 髖骨骨折。其中以髖骨骨折後果 最為嚴重,除即時造成殘疾,高 達兩成的髖骨骨折個案更會在骨 折後一年,因感染心血管疾病死 亡。因此預防骨折,實在刻不容 緩。

他說,女性可通過簡單公式見檢 自我評估骨質疏鬆風險了 人。65歲以上女性或70歲 上男性,都應接受骨密度測更準確判斷骨骼的健康與 前,"超聲波骨密度則定"是最常 能X光骨密度測試方。 前者對別之。 最場合用作篩查,後 者則以、目雙的 社公 等提供。即使確定 場方 等提供可從營養補充。 以至手術等途徑治療。

30歲前打好根基

所謂 "預防勝於治療",陳漢 威坦言最好是從幼開始 "打好 根基",提升顛峰骨質量。據統 計,香港人骨骼大概會在30歲左右達到顛峰骨質量,因此他建議大眾最好能在30歲前攝取足夠營養、勤做運動及培養良好生活習慣以提升"骨質貯備"。

陳漢威建議,大眾可注意攝取鈣 和維他命 D,多進食可連骨食用 的魚類或海產、板豆腐、果仁、 深綠色蔬菜等。戒煙、少飲酒, 多做阻力訓練運動(例如掌上 壓、舉啞鈴等)。及時糾正視力 障礙、改裝住所設施,也能預防 長者跌倒,減低骨折風險。◆

上述內容為本會婦女委員會主辦的"正視骨骼健康預防勝於治療"網上講座之場要。

Understanding the importance of bones

rom the perspective of modern western medicine, bones make the biggest system of the human body in terms of volume and weight. Therefore, bones are in fact more important than one could imagine. Felix Chan, Specialist in Geriatric Medicine, appeals to the public to keep their bones healthy with the motto "prevention is better than cure" in mind

Chan reckons there are certain urban myths about "osteoporosis". For example, ostealgia is often mistaken as osteoporosis, while osteoporosis is often misunderstood as to affect only women. He noted that generally, there is no obvious clinical symptoms for osteoporosis, until pain is caused by bone fracture. The condition can also happen to men, but prevalence is lower than that for women. He emphasized that osteoporosis is not something inevitable with aging. It is not an uncurable condition and is absolutely treatable.

Relatively higher prevalence in women

According to Chan, osteoporosis is one of the most common bone conditions amongst the elders. He commented that bone mass loss does worsen with age. Inherently, women



have less bone mass than men. A change in hormonal levels during menopause results in additional bone loss. This is why osteoporosis is more common in women.

He pointed out that if bone fracture occurs after simple daily tasks such as rolling over in bed, a strong sneeze, or lifting objects, then "brittle fracture" is taking place, signaling the risk for osteoporosis.

A silent thief of health

Chan describes osteoporosis as a "silent thief", because initial bone loss is not noticeable. Yet, when symptoms begin to show, bone fracture could happen. When bone fracture has taken place once, there is also higher risk for it to happen again in the future. Reduced activity as a result of bone fracture, on the other hand, would exacerbate bone loss, forming a vicious circle.

Chan further explained that there are three most common bone fractures, namely wrist bone, lumbar spine and hip bone fractures. Hip bone fracture comes with the most serious consequences because it could cause immediate disability. 20% of people will die within one year following a hip fracture as a result of infection or cardiovascular diseases. Therefore, it is never too early to prevent bone fracture.

He added that women could use a simple equation for a self-assessment of osteoporosis risks (see table below). Women over the age of 65 or men over the age of 70 should have a bone mass measurement to more accurately assess bone health. Even when one is diagnosed of osteoporosis, current medical interventions could be done to treat the conditions with nutrition supplement, prescription medicine, and surgery.

Build a good reserve before turning 30

Statistically, bone mass of Hong Kong people peaks around the age of 30. As such, he suggests keeping a healthy regimen before 30: make sure there is adequate nutrition, exercise regularly, and maintain good life habits to improve the "bone mass reserve".

Chan suggests paying special attention to the absorption of calcium and vitamin D, which are richly available in fish (with bones) and seafood, hard tofu, nuts, dark green vegetables, etc. Do not smoke. Alcohol should only be consumed sparingly. Take up resistance training (such as pushups or weights). Take remedial actions for vision. Home re-modelling is also one way to prevent accidental falls for elders, which could in turn reduce the risks of bone fracture.

This is an abstract of the Chamber's webinar "Prevention is better than cure: Bone health" organized by the Ladies' Committee









中國貿促會會長任鴻斌 CCPIT Chairman Ren Hongbin

慶祝中國貿促會 建會70周年 In Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of CCPIT

arlier, Yuen Mo, Chairman of the Chamber, was invited to be the speaker in the Conference on the 70th Anniversary of CCPIT & Global Trade and Investment Promotion Summit for introducing the edge of Hong Kong in the development of green economy. Representatives from main Chambers and trade promotion organizations were invited to share their ideas in this hybrid conference held in Beijing. (19/5)



向歐盟介紹 大灣區機遇

Introduce GBA
Opportunities to EU

會永遠名譽會長蔡冠深早前應歐盟 駐港澳辦事處之邀請,向歐盟駐港 官方代表介紹香港最新情況及粵港 澳大灣區發展。

歐盟駐港辦事處貿易部主管、各國歐盟駐港官方代表,包括奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、匈牙利、愛爾蘭、意大利、荷蘭、波蘭、瑞典等地總領事及商務專員出席會議,與本會成員交流意見。(19/5)

onathan Choi, Permanent Honorary President of the Chamber, was invited by the European Union (EU) Office to Hong Kong and Macao to introduce the latest situation of Hong Kong and the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Among others, Head of the Trade Department of EU Office to Hong Kong and Macao, Consul Generals and business executives from Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Poland and Sweden have exchanged ideas with Members of the Chamber in the meeting. (19/5)



香港青年工商界 走入進博會 Introduce CIIE to Youth Business Community in Hong Kong



會青年委員會聯同16間青年工商界團體、中國銀行(香港)、中國銀行上海市分行、香港貿易發展局合辦線上交流會,邀請中銀香港工商金融部副總經理莊芳毅、香港貿易發展局服務業拓展副總監廖倩儀、中銀上海市分行代表及香港貿易發展局代表介紹第五屆進博會最新資訊及參展詳情。交流會並邀請企業分享參加進博會的成功經驗,協助與會者拓展內地市場。(16/5)

ith 16 youth business organizations, BOCHK, Shanghai branch of BOC and HK Trade Development Council, Young Executives' Committee of the Chamber co-organized a webinar for introducing China International Import Expo (CIIE).

Johnson Chong, Deputy General Manager of Commercial Banking Department at BOCHK; Peggie Liu, Associate Director of the Service Promotion of HKTDC, representatives from Shanghai branch of BOC and HKTDC were invited to introduce the 5th edition of CIIE. Some representatives from enterprises have also shared their successful experiences in joining CIIE. (16/5)

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests







- 1. "一帶一路"專員鄭偉源(下 排右二)(4/5)
 - Rex Chang (second from right, lower row), Commissioner for Belt & Road (4/5)
- 2. 孟加拉駐港總領事 Israt Ara (左)(11/5)
 - Israt Ara (left), Consul-General of Bangladesh in HKSAR
- 3. 香港英商會主席 Peter Burnett (左)(13/5)

Peter Burnett (left), Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong



中總獻關懷 萬粽顯愛心 Rice Dumpling Sharing for the Community





會於端午節前夕舉辦"中總獻關懷 萬粽顯愛心"活動,透過五個分區聯絡處於港島、九龍及新界送贈逾22,000隻愛心粽與各區坊眾,與民同樂,共賀佳節,亦藉此慶祝香港回歸祖國25周年。(25/5-1/6) ◆

n celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR and the Dragon Boat Festival, the Chamber has distributed over 22,000 rice dumplings to the Hong Kong citizens for sharing love and care. (25/5-1/6)

會員活動

Members' Activities



"加密貨幣:你要知道的5個話題"線上講座



看於中華提高今 CGCC





















1. 青年委員會邀請**香港故宮文化博物館館長吳志華**擔任專題午餐會嘉賓,分享博物館的籌建歷程和挑戰,並簡介館藏文物的特色。 (6/6)

> Louis Ng, Museum Director of the Hong Kong Palace Museum, was invited by the Young Executives' Committee to share the experiences and challenges in establishing the Museum. He has also introduced some of the valuable collections. (6/6)

2. 創科及創意文化委員會、工商及 社會事務委員會和青年委員會合 辦"加密貨幣:你要知道的5個話 題"線上講座,邀請 Binance 首 席法務官及監管和公共政策主管伍 翰章分析加密貨幣的發展及未來挑 戰。(2/6)

3

Hon Ng, Chief Officer and Head of Regulatory and Public Policy of Binance was invited to share his view on the development and prospect of cryptocurrency in a webinar coorganized by InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee; Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee and Young Executives' Committee. (2/6)

3. 婦女委員會舉辦線上專題講座,邀 得老人科專科醫生陳漢威擔任主講 嘉賓,簡述骨質疏鬆的成因、預防 及治理方法等。(12/5)

Felix Chan, Specialist in Geriatric Medicine, was invited by the Ladies' Committee as the webinar speaker to explain the causes, prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. (12/5)