

# 商 峯

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## 香港高峰論壇 2022 探討新格局下區域合作新機遇

HONG KONG SUMMIT 2022  
EXPLORING EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES IN A  
NEW PARADIGM OF REGIONAL COOPERATION



加密貨幣何去何從  
What's Next for Crypto?

凝聚企業力量 應對氣候變化  
Forging A Shared Business Vision to  
Combat Climate Change



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出版人 Publisher

香港中華總商會 (於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司)  
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated in Hong Kong and limited by guarantee)

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承印人 Printed by

奧華印刷設計公司 Ora Printing & Design Centre

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Flat A1-A2, Block A, 15/F., Fortune Factory Building  
40 Lee Chung Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong

售價 Price

HKD20

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袁武  
YUEN Mo GBS, JP

# 制訂具體藍圖 應對發展新局

## FORMULATING A SOLID BLUEPRINT TO COPE WITH NEW CIRCUMSTANCES FOR DEVELOPMENT

**行**政長官將於下月發表上任後首份施政報告，中總早前亦向特區政府提交意見書。我們認為，新一份施政報告應聚焦如何貫徹國家主席習近平對香港發展的“四點希望”，制訂務實有為的施政目標，強化香港整體競爭力，解決社會深層次問題，透過提升政府管治效能，促進各項政策有效執行，並爭取與內地盡快恢復通關，抓緊國家新時代發展帶來的龐大機遇。

### 管治體制要與時俱進

習主席七一重要講話強調，特區政府要着力提高治理水平，當中提到完善治理體系、提高治理能力、增強治理效能，是把香港建設好、發展好的迫切需要。行政長官李家超在競選時提出的四大政策綱要，亦把“強化政府治理能力、團結一致為民解困”放在第一位。

新一屆特區政府必須擺脫過往積極不干預的觀念，全面確立積極有為的施政方針，透過進一步吸納政府以外擁有豐富經驗的專業人才，就重大的跨部門政策加強協調，並精簡政策執行的相關流程。當局亦要優化諮詢架構，準確掌握民情，並與社會各個專業範疇加強合作，積極協調社會資源，讓政策措施真正落到實處。

### 全面對接大灣區發展

新一份施政報告亦要制訂長遠政策規劃，致力鞏固本港產業發展優勢、全面提升競爭力，應對環球政經局勢變化帶來的挑戰。香港尤其要用好作為粵港澳大灣區發展核心引擎的重要功能，既擔當國內大循環參與者角色，也發揮國內國際雙循環促成者作用。施政報告可在現有 CEPA 框架下，提供更多協助港商在內地投資經營的政策支持，通過加強灣區設施聯通和規則銜接，促進本港專業服務進一步拓展大灣區以至內地其他市場。

香港應積極強化與深圳在創科領域的合作，加快河套創新及科技園建設，包括制訂土地批租政策及提供稅務優惠，吸引內地和國際科技企業設立研發中心，並針對“十四五”規劃對戰略性新興產業的需求，吸引龍頭企業落戶北部都

會區。特區政府亦要制訂開放便利的境外人才引進制度，給予特別簽證，吸引全球科技人才來港發展。

此外，施政報告應提出更進取策略，全面鞏固和提升香港國際金融中心地位，例如與內地探討建立“新股通”，允許購買彼此首次融資股份，增強兩地市場融資能力，吸引東盟及周邊企業來港上市。香港亦要配合國家低碳和綠色金融發展，推動更多綠色證券、信貸保險和節能減排投融資業務，與內地共同開發綠色跨境金融產品。

### 改善民生加快通關

習主席重要講話亦要求切實排解民生憂難。施政報告須着力解決社會深層次問題，推出具針對性的政策措施。例如在處理土地房屋問題上，必須多管齊下增加供應，並重新檢視相關政策和程序，做到“提速、提效、提量”。當局亦要主動加強青年培育，解決學業、就業、創業和置業遇到的困難，協助青年重拾信心和向上流動。施政報告亦要落實周詳的扶貧安老政策，加強支援商界和社福機構推出切合社會需要的扶貧安老服務。

要推動香港經濟回復增長，前提是要穩控疫情，與內地恢復正常通關。我們建議特區政府與內地商討在河套區實施“一地兩檢疫”，研究制訂大灣區跨境免檢疫安排，統一核酸檢測標準和防疫措施，並設立高中低風險地區，容許在低風險地區往來只須提供陰性核酸檢測，全程閉環管理。

總括而言，新一份施政報告要聚焦如何用好中央給予的支持，透過積極有為的政策措施，推動實現更好發展，共同為香港良政善治譜出新篇章。

In about a month, the Chief Executive will be delivering his first Policy Address after he took office. In our opinion, the focus of the new Policy Address should be on implementing President Xi's "four expectations" for Hong Kong's development. To this end, it should set pragmatic objectives, and target to strengthen Hong Kong's overall competitiveness, to resolve deep-seated

“ 新一份施政報告要聚焦如何用好中央給予的支持，推動實現更好發展，共同為香港良政善治譜出新篇章。

*The new Policy Address should aim at achieving good governance and guiding Hong Kong to better development by leveraging the central government's support.* ”

social problems, and to enhance governance for more effective policy implementation. It is equally important to continue lobbying for the resumption of normal travel between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and capturing the immense opportunities presented by the country's development in the new era.

### A governance system should keep pace with the times

In his important speech delivered on July 1, President Xi stressed that the HKSAR government should further improve its governance. In the four tenets of vision outlined in his election manifesto, current Chief Executive John Lee also gave priority to “strengthen our governance capability and tackle pressing livelihood issues together”.

The new administration should rid itself of the passé mindset of “positive non-interventionism”, draw in professional talents from outside the government, improve coordination, and streamline policy implementation procedures. It should also improve the consultation framework to better gauge public sentiments, and work more closely with professional sectors to ensure policies are targeting the right spots.

### All-round alignment with the development of the Greater Bay Area

To cope with changes in the global political and economic landscape, the new *Policy Address* must lay down long-term policy plans aimed at consolidating the development of industries in which Hong Kong enjoys a competitive edge. The city should capitalize on its role as a core engine for the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) to actively participate in domestic circulation and facilitate international circulation. Under the existing Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) framework, the *Policy Address* can offer greater policy support to help Hong Kong businesses invest and operate in the Mainland, and promote the further expansion of Hong Kong's professional services in the Greater Bay Area and other markets in the Mainland.

Hong Kong should actively strengthen cooperation with Shenzhen in the field of innovation and technology, speed up the construction of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, and attract leading companies to set up in the Northern Metropolis to address the “14th Five-Year” Plan's demand for strategic emerging industries. The HKSAR government should also develop a more open talent admission system to attract

technological talents from around the world to work and settle in Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, we hope to see the *Policy Address* introduce a more aggressive strategy to consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as an international financial center comprehensively. For instance, the Hong Kong authorities can liaise with the Mainland on the possible establishment of a “Primary Connect” to attract companies registered in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries and surrounding regions to list in Hong Kong. Hong Kong should also follow the direction of low-carbon and green finance in China by promoting more green securities, credit insurance, and energy-saving and emission-reduction investment and financing businesses.

### Improving people's livelihood and accelerating the resumption of quarantine-free travel with the Mainland

It is beyond question that the *Policy Address* should make strenuous efforts to resolve deep-seated problems in society through targeted measures. For example, a multi-pronged approach is necessary to increase the supply of land and housing; support and training for young people should be strengthened to help them overcome challenges in getting education and employment, starting businesses, and buying their own homes; and a comprehensive policy is needed to address poverty alleviation and elderly care, with more aid required for the business sector and social welfare organizations to run related services.

To put Hong Kong's economy back on a positive growth trend, the authorities will need to keep the epidemic under control and resume normal customs clearance with the Mainland as soon as possible. We recommend that the HKSAR government explore with the Mainland the possibility of implementing a “one place, two epidemic control measures” arrangement in the Lok Ma Chau Loop and cross-border quarantine exemption arrangements within the Greater Bay Area, aligning nucleic acid testing standards and epidemic prevention measures, and differentiating between high, medium and low risk areas to allow travel in low risk areas with only a negative nucleic acid test result under closed loop management.

In summary, the new *Policy Address* should aim at achieving good governance and guiding Hong Kong to better development by leveraging the central government's support and coming up with proactive and pragmatic policy measures. 🌀

# 香港高峰論壇 2022

## 探討新格局下區域合作新機遇

**Hong Kong Summit 2022**  
**Exploring Emerging Opportunities in a**  
**New Paradigm of Regional Cooperation**



在國家“雙循環”策略下，作為國際都會的香港連通內地和全球各地，在參與國內大循環外，亦積極強化與周邊地區如東盟國家等合作，促成國際大循環，共同拓展粵港澳大灣區和“一帶一路”市場新商機。早前本會再度舉辦香港高峰論壇，匯聚多國部長及商界領袖，共同剖析疫後新常態下的區域經貿合作與香港角色，並探討如何透過產業創新推動區域深度合作。

Besides participating in the domestic circulation, Hong Kong is also actively strengthening cooperation with neighbouring regions such as ASEAN to facilitate the international circulation. The Chamber again hosted the Hong Kong Summit earlier, where minister-level government officials and business leaders from several countries jointly analyzed regional economic and trade cooperation and Hong Kong's role in the post-pandemic new normal, as well as discussed how to promote in-depth regional cooperation through industrial innovation.



李家超 John Lee



金立群 Jin Liqun



袁武 Yuen Mo

隨着國家致力推進“雙循環”新發展格局，積極深化粵港澳大灣區、“一帶一路”等區域合作，本會會長袁武認為，將為深化香港、內地和周邊經濟體互動提供重要支持。他指出，中央全力支持香港貫徹落實“一國兩制”、維護自由開放營商環境、拓展暢通便捷的國際聯繫，進一步鞏固和深化香港連接內地與國際的“超級聯繫人”角色。中國貿易促進委員會會長任鴻斌表示，香港可發揮其獨特作用，用好中央的政策及措施，並結合香港北部都會區、深港創新及科技園等建設，促進各個領域創新合作，推動香港更好融入國家發展大局，為香港經濟轉型提供動能。

## 香港可擔當重要橋樑角色

本會永遠名譽會長、論壇主席蔡冠深強調，香港應積極發揮金融、專業服務和創新科技的獨特優勢，在推動區域合作過程中強化“C.I.O. 2.0”功能，即進一步提升作為區內聯繫者(Connector)、投資者(Investor)和營運者(Operator)角色，帶動產業合作發展。香港尤其可擔當大灣區與東盟和周邊經濟體的貿易和投資橋樑，期待香港能盡快加入RCEP，推動區域產業鏈進一步融合。

## 李家超：為香港經濟開展新篇章

在環球經濟前景、地緣政治風險複雜多變的情況下，香港特別行政區行政長官李家超表示，香港將加強區域合作，為經濟開展新篇章。他闡釋，自香港與東盟達成自由貿易協定，雙方的經濟聯繫更加緊密；同時，香港已申請加入RCEP，並與協定的13個成員簽訂自由貿易協定，相信加入協定後將為區內各成員國帶來更多機遇。香港亦將繼續積極參與“一帶一路”建設，包括項目融資、基礎設施、創新科技等項目，推動香港長遠經濟發展。

國家主席習近平強調“一國兩制”是個好制度，沒有任何理由要改變，國家將支持香港與世界各地展開更廣泛、更緊密交流合作。李家超強調，特區政府會用好中央的支持，尤其是優先做好抗疫工作，既要確保香港在國際上的競爭力，也要保障市民生命健康和安安全，既要加強國際聯繫，也要加快與內地對接，推動香港經濟持續穩定發展，為經濟開展新篇章。

## 金立群：多邊主義仍然十分重要

面對疫情、糧食的挑戰，亞洲基礎設施投資銀行行長兼董事會主席金立群認為，新格局下的區域合作新機遇尚涉及制定財務、社會和環境的可持續方案，開拓嶄新的發展模式，在確保一般老百姓透過投資發展獲得好處之餘，弱勢社群亦可得到照顧。近來地緣政治持續緊張，經歷逾兩年的疫情亦嚴重干擾全球供應鏈，有些國家因而提倡自給自足，他認為此舉違反基本的經濟理論，絕非可行方案，並強調多邊主義在新時代發展仍然十分重要。

在國際合作和區域連接方面，金立群認為香港是一個很好的典型例子，特別是香港作為國際金融中心，擁有富經驗的財經人才，善於解決商業糾紛，能提供全方位的金融及銀行服務。他特別指出，亞投行與香港合作關係一直深厚，未來期望香港繼續發揮聯繫者的角色，推動區內不同國家、不同領域的合作項目，而亞投行則致力提供資金予有需要的國家解困及開展公共基建項目，共同為世界各國人民建設更美好生活。





任鴻斌 Ren Hongbin



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

**Yuen Mo, the Chamber's Chairman**, believes that China's advancement of the new "dual circulation" development paradigm will give important support for Hong Kong, the Mainland and the neighbouring regions to deepen economic interaction. He noted that the Central Government's policies such as those to fully support Hong Kong in its efforts to thoroughly implement "One Country, Two Systems" will further consolidate and deepen the HKSAR's role as a "super connector" between the Mainland and the rest of the world. **Ren Hongbin, Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade**, said that Hong Kong can leverage the Central Government's policies and measures, alongside projects such as Hong Kong's Northern Metropolis, to facilitate innovative cooperation in various fields, thus injecting impetus into Hong Kong's economic transformation.

### Hong Kong can play an important bridging role

**Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Permanent Honorary President and the Summit's Chairman**, stressed that Hong Kong should actively leverage its unique strengths to enhance the "C.I.O. 2.0" function in promoting regional cooperation, that is, to further enhance its role as a connector, investor and operator in the region to drive industrial cooperation. In particular, Hong Kong can serve as a bridge for trade and investment. He looks forward to Hong Kong joining the RCEP as soon as possible to promote the further integration of regional industrial chains.

### John Lee: Start a new chapter for Hong Kong's economy

**John Lee, Chief Executive of the HKSAR**, said that Hong Kong will strengthen regional cooperation. He explained that the conclusion of the ASEAN-Hong Kong, China Free Trade Agreement (AHKFTA) has taken mutual economic ties to another level, and

with Hong Kong already applied to join the RCEP and signed free trade agreements, member economies in the region will certainly enjoy more opportunities. Hong Kong will also continue to participate actively in the "Belt and Road" Initiative (B&R) to drive its long-term economic development.

The country will support Hong Kong in its effort to expand and facilitate closer exchanges with the rest of the world. Lee stressed that the HKSAR Government will accord top priority to fighting the epidemic, ensuring Hong Kong's international competitiveness

while safeguarding the health and safety of the public, and enhancing international connectivity while speeding up efforts to connect with the Mainland, thereby promoting the sustainable and steady development of Hong Kong's economy.

### Jin Liqun: Multilateralism remains very important

To cope with the COVID-19 and food challenges, **Jin Liqun, President and Chair of the Board of Directors of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)**, believes that emerging opportunities in a new paradigm of regional cooperation also involve formulating sustainable financial, social and environmental solutions and innovating new development models so that vulnerable communities can also be cared for while ensuring that the general public benefit from investments and developments. Severe global supply chain disruptions due to the pandemic have led some countries to advocate self-sufficiency, but Jin does not think this is a viable solution. He stressed that multilateralism remains very important for development in the new era.

Regarding international cooperation and regional connectivity, Jin believes that Hong Kong, which boasts a pool of experienced financial and economic talents who are good at resolving commercial disputes, can offer a full range of financial and banking services. He especially noted that the AIIB and Hong Kong have always had a strong cooperative relationship. He looks forward to Hong Kong continuing to drive cooperation projects in different countries and different fields in the region, while the AIIB focuses on providing funds to countries in need to alleviate difficulties and carry out public infrastructure projects.







## RCEP 有助促進 區域深度合作 RCEP Helps Foster In-depth Regional Cooperation

### 丘應樺：香港一直擁抱自由貿易

香港特別行政區政府商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺表示，香港一直擁抱自由貿易，憑藉其獨有的位置和優勢，致力推廣區域經貿合作。在中央政府全力支持下，香港應好好利用“一國兩制”，配合“十四五”規劃，積極開拓粵港澳大灣區和“一帶一路”的新商機。

一直以來，香港致力尋求與其他經濟體商討自由貿易協定，促進香港對外貿易和經濟聯繫。其中 RCEP 是區域

合作的重大里程碑，丘應樺表示，香港已正式申請加入 RCEP，亦樂見大部份成員國都支持香港加入，此舉不僅有利拓展香港的經貿發展空間，亦可進一步區域經貿合作。

### 杰里·桑布阿加：歡迎更多成員加入 RCEP

印尼貿易部副部長杰里·桑布阿加指出，東盟國家正積極利用《香港與東南亞國家聯盟的自由貿易協定》，加強與香港的經貿聯繫。2021年，香港是東盟第五大外來直接投資來源地，佔總外來投資的3.1%，尚有廣闊的發展空間有待發掘。

印尼將於2022年完成 RCEP 核准進程，桑布阿加相信有關協定有助擴大成員國之間的貿易及投資往來。他強調，RCEP 體現開放的區域合作精神，印尼歡迎更多新成員的加入，當中包括香港加入 RCEP，預計能進一步推動區域合作，並有助強化區域供應鏈。



丘應樺 Algernon Yau



杰里·桑布阿加 Jerry Sambuaga



林萬鋒 Lim Ban Hong



杜勝海 Do Thang Hai



韋里斯·阿姆拉帕爾 Veeris Ammarapala



若松勇 Isamu Wakamatsu

## 林萬鋒：RCEP 與大灣區相輔相成

中國推出“雙循環”發展政策，致力朝向高端、高增值方向發展，**馬來西亞國際貿易與工業部副部長林萬鋒**認為，當中所鼓勵的新興產業正正與馬來西亞投資政策推動下的行業不謀而合，而香港與馬來西亞兩地企業合作發展的先進製造技術及自動生產將迎來無限商機。

林萬鋒提到，粵港澳大灣區致力促進創新科技，配合 RCEP 的發展，將可降低交易成本、提高效率。他期望透過香港與世界的商貿聯繫，善用馬來西亞商業生態系統的優勢，加上 RCEP 及大灣區提供的戰略合作平台，推動區域在新世代進一步合作。

## 杜勝海：冀強化東亞經濟體經貿關係

越南和香港是彼此重要的貿易夥伴，**越南工貿部副部長杜勝海**強調，若兩地能夠相輔相成，定可進一步促進東盟及東亞經濟體的跨境經貿關係。

杜勝海並就如何強化區域合作，提出以下建議：一、確保區域供應鏈運作暢順，並重啟旅遊和商業活動；二、合作推廣貿易及投資、展開投資及營商經驗交流；三、加強對區內中小企在財務和技術上的支援；四、建議香港特區政府可考慮為赴港投資的越南公司提供支援，特別是優化簽證安排。

## 韋里斯·阿姆拉帕爾：RCEP 開拓港泰廣闊合作空間

香港企業在泰國的投資逾十億美元，**泰國工業區管理局署長韋里斯·阿姆拉帕爾**預計在“一帶一路”及 RCEP 的政策帶動下，能為港泰帶來更廣闊合作空間。

阿姆拉帕爾表示，現時泰國在 16 個省設有 66 個工業村，配合距離曼谷 150 公里的東部經濟走廊 (EEC)，將建設港口、高鐵和全新的機場，當中更建有智慧工業村，專注航天、醫療設備及電動車等高端產業。談及大灣區和泰國的合作前景，他認為透過 RCEP 可強化製造、建造、服務等不同行業的投資機遇，十分歡迎大灣區企業到泰國投資興業。

## 若松勇：日本十分重視區域合作

**日本貿易振興機構海外調查部長若松勇**指出，六成日本企業都在 RCEP 成員國內經營，此協議更是日本首個與內地及韓國簽訂的自由貿易協定，所以 RCEP 對日本的經貿發展可謂意義重大。

若松勇強調，日本十分重視區域合作，RCEP 以外，亦致力推動印太經濟框架及跨太平洋夥伴全面進步協定，為企業締造穩定的營商環境。在後疫情時代，他表示，日本企業期望香港及內地能取消或放寬與日本的旅遊限制；內地調整動態清零的防疫政策；恢復香港與內地跨境物流操作正常運作；香港繼續推出刺激經濟的措施。

## Algernon Yau: Hong Kong has always embraced free trade

**Algernon Yau, Secretary for the Commerce and Economic Development of the HKSAR**, said that Hong Kong, which has always embraced free trade, is committed to promoting regional economic and trade cooperation. Given the Central Government's full support, Hong Kong should leverage the "One Country, Two Systems" policy and the "14th Five-Year" Plan to actively tap into new business opportunities.

Yau said that Hong Kong has officially applied to join the RCEP which is a major milestone in regional cooperation. He is pleased to see that most RCEP member countries support Hong Kong's accession, which will not only help expand the space for Hong Kong's economic and trade development, but also further regional economic and trade cooperation.

## Jerry Sambuaga: Welcome more members to the RCEP

**Jerry Sambuaga, Vice Minister of Trade of Indonesia**, noted that ASEAN countries are actively using the Free Trade Agreement between Hong Kong, China and the ASEAN to strengthen economic and trade ties with Hong Kong. Hong Kong was ASEAN's 5th largest source of foreign direct investment in 2021, and there is still plenty of room for development to be explored.

Indonesia will finish ratifying the RCEP in 2022, and Sambuaga believes that the agreement will help expand trade and investment among member countries. He stressed that Indonesia welcomes more new members, including Hong Kong's accession to the RCEP, which is set to further promote regional cooperation.

## Lim Ban Hong: RCEP and Greater Bay Area reinforce each other

Referring to China's "dual circulation" development paradigm, **Lim Ban Hong, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry of Malaysia**, believes that the emerging industries it encourages coincide with those promoted by Malaysia's investment policy, and business cooperation between Hong Kong and Malaysia will usher in unlimited business opportunities.

Lim noted that as the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) strives to promote innovation and technology (I&T), along with the development of the RCEP, there will be reduction in transaction costs and improvement in efficiency. He hopes that through Hong Kong's business connections with the rest of the world, the strengths of Malaysia's business ecosystem can be used to drive further cooperation in the region in the new era.

## Do Thang Hai: Aim to strengthen economic and trade relations with East Asian economies

**Do Thang Hai, Vice Minister of Industry and Trade of the S. R. Vietnam**, stressed that Vietnam and Hong Kong could further facilitate cross-border economic and trade relations between ASEAN and East Asian economies if they can complement each other.

Do also put forward the following suggestions on how to strengthen regional cooperation: First, ensure the smooth operation of regional supply chains and resume tourism and business activities; second, collaborate to promote regional trade and investment, and exchange investment and business experiences; third, provide stronger financial and technical support to SMEs in the region; and fourth, the HKSAR Government may consider offering support to Vietnamese companies investing in Hong Kong, especially by improving visa arrangements.

## Veeris Ammarapala: RCEP opens up broad space for Hong Kong-Thailand cooperation

**Veeris Ammarapala, Governor of the Industrial Estate Authority of Thailand**, expects wider space for cooperation between Hong Kong and Thailand driven by the B&R and the RCEP.

According to Ammarapala, Thailand currently has 66 industrial villages in 16 provinces. In addition, there will be a port, a high-speed rail and a new airport as part of the plan for Thailand's Eastern Economic Corridor (EEC), which is 150 km from Bangkok. Referring to the prospects for cooperation between the Greater Bay Area and Thailand, he believes that investment opportunities in different industries such as manufacturing, construction and services can be strengthened through the RCEP, and he very much welcomes companies from the Greater Bay Area to invest in Thailand.

## Isamu Wakamatsu: Japan attaches great importance to regional cooperation

**Isamu Wakamatsu, Director-General of the Overseas Research Department of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)**, said that the RCEP is of great significance for Japan's economic and trade development as it is its first free trade agreement with the Mainland and South Korea, and 60% of Japanese companies have operations in RCEP member countries.

He stressed that besides the RCEP, Japan is also committed to promoting the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership to create a stable business environment for businesses. He said that Japanese companies look to Hong Kong and the Mainland lifting or easing restrictions on travel with Japan, the Mainland adjusting its dynamic zero-infection policy against COVID-19 and resuming normal cross-boundary logistics operations with Hong Kong, and Hong Kong continuing to roll out measures to stimulate economic growth.



## 產業創新 推動區域深度合作 Industrial Innovation Forges In-Depth Regional Cooperation

### 孫東：着力構建科技創新高地

“十四五”規劃明確支持香港建設國際創新科技中心，早前國家主席習近平訪港亦親自視察香港科學園，身體力行支持香港創科發展。香港特別行政區政府創新科技及工業局局長孫東強調，本屆政府將會突破傳統思維，與大灣區域

市珠聯璧合，強化研發和產業創新，透過不同資助計劃，培育及挽留人才留港發展，積極延攬海內外科研人才、研發團體來港發展，多管齊下豐富創科人才庫，着力建設全球科技創新高地。

創科不僅帶動新經濟產業發展，亦推動傳統產業升級轉型，孫東指出，近期流行的 NFT 藝術創作和元宇宙演唱會就是成功例子。他重申，政府推動再工業化不會走傳統舊路，而是發展高端製造業，加快產業多元化，拉動香港經濟增長。

### 馬駿：轉型金融成未來關注點

香港綠色金融協會主席兼會長馬駿表示，在國際層面上，中國一直深度參與 G20 的綠色金融國際合作。2016 年，中國主動發起成立 G20 綠色金融研究組，即後來的 G20 可持續金融工作組，今年的重大共識是成立 G20 轉型金融框架。他續指，轉型金融是新的業務領域，主要透過先進綠色技術，將高碳行業向低碳轉型，這是非常重要的國際合作新領域，未來香港也應關注。



孫東 Sun Dong



馬駿 Ma Jun



劉晶 Jing Liu



梁穎宇 Nisa Leung



蘇嘉威 Don So



梁智邦 Tim Leung



Don Lam

香港已成為亞洲最大的綠色金融市場之一，馬駿歸功於政府就此做了大量的推動工作，包括發行綠色債券、提供大量激勵機制，未來可強化披露、綠色金融和金融產品創新。

## 劉晶：數字化是未來經濟增長推動力

滙豐環球研究大中華首席經濟師劉晶表示，數字經濟的定義近年變得更寬，當中包含數字經濟的工業化與工業的數字化。不少國家正致力推動經濟數字化，反映這在未來是非常重要的經濟增長推動力。

內地過去十年數字經濟亦急速增長，劉晶指出，若把科技有效運用在傳統行業上，可望令數字經濟有突破發展。香港以至大灣區可致力推動工業4.0發展，並積極完善相關配套，進一步推進相關發展。

## 梁穎宇：內地醫療科技成世界前列

內地健康醫療市場龐大，醫療科技是“十四五”規劃其中一個主要內容，目前不少中國城市都盼望成為生物藥品龍頭。啟明創投主管合夥人梁穎宇表示，內地在醫療科技研發方面不斷進步，從20年前一片空白，到今天已足與美國看齊。她續指，近年內地創新藥品受到國際大藥廠認可，中國在新醫療科技如治療科技、基因編輯等已是世界前列，而且內地醫藥科技開發成本較低，大大降低療費費用，惠及全球更多病者。

健康醫療是粵港澳大灣區的重要產業之一。梁穎宇認為，香港是連接國際市場的門戶，亦是優良的金融中心，擁有一流的醫學研究中心和醫院，配合政府各種支援措施，料可吸引更多生物科技公司在港上市，壯大相關產業發展。

## 蘇嘉威：大灣區醫療保健市場龐大

新世界發展有限公司新興業務負責人、仁山優社行政總裁蘇嘉威分享他對粵港澳大灣區醫療保健市場的一些觀察。他闡釋，基於疫情，大灣區的市民普遍對自身及家人的健康關注越來越高，因此他們對醫療保健的需求越來越大，在醫療保健的開支中，接近七成用於疾病預防。

但蘇嘉威指出，醫療保健產業缺乏互相協調、服務供應零碎令市民感到不便，大眾亦普遍選擇信譽良好、著名品牌的服務提供者。他強調，大灣區市民逐漸要求醫療保健服務提供更多價值，故行業必須走向創新，透過數碼化提高效率，並側重疾病預防以降低醫療支出。

## 梁智邦：運用 AI 推動行業升級轉型

人工智能已廣泛應用於日常生活，如電動車、智慧購物等，許多行業的工序亦已採用人工智能科技完成。卓佳集團科技總裁梁智邦認為，人工智能正在改變人類的生活模式。

目前內地許多工序和服務如處理客戶資料、物流數據等，已大幅實行無紙化、數字化。梁智邦表示，香港亦要充分運用成熟的 AI 及雲端科技包括檔案儲存、分類、語音辨識等，進一步提供服務價值，逐步推動升轉型。他續指，香港應投放更多資源開發金融資料分析，從而達到自動化發展目標，提升操作效率。

## Don Lam：越南將迎來人口黃金時代

越南 VinaCapital 集團首席執行官及創始合夥人 Don Lam 指出，越南是東南亞經濟增長最快的國家之一，科技行業是帶動經濟增長的主要來源。越南即將迎來人口的黃金時代，半數人口在 35 歲以下，識字率達 95%，三分之一的人口是中產階級，並正積極朝向數碼化發展，特別是透過科技解決傳統產業如農業、服務業或金融業的一些痛點。

隨着東南亞經濟騰飛，越南的風險投資業將迅速發展。Don Lam 表示，東南亞的投資生態系統已產生群聚效應，預計相關交易在未來五年將達 700 億美元，六成投資集中在科技相關產業。

## Sun Dong: Strive to develop into a technological innovation hub

The “14th Five-Year” Plan indicates clear support for Hong Kong’s development into an international I&T hub. **Sun Dong, Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry of the HKSAR Government** stressed that the Government will work with other Greater Bay Area cities to strengthen R&D and industrial innovation, and through various funding schemes, nurture and retain talents in Hong Kong, as well as actively attract domestic and overseas scientific research talents and R&D groups to Hong Kong, striving to develop Hong Kong into a global hub for technological innovation.

As I&T not only drives the development of new economic sectors, but also promotes the upgrading and transformation of traditional industries, Sun reiterated that the Government will not follow the traditional path in driving re-industrialization. Instead, it will support the development of high-end manufacturing and accelerate industrial diversification to boost Hong Kong’s economic growth.

## Ma Jun: Transition finance is a future focus

**Ma Jun, Chairman and President of the Hong Kong Green Finance Association**, said that China has always been deeply involved in G20’s international cooperation in green finance. China initiated the formation of the G20 Green Finance Study Group in 2016, and a major consensus has been reached this year to set up

the G20 Transition Finance Framework. He added that transition finance, a new business domain, transitions high-carbon industries into low-carbon ones mainly through advanced green technologies, and is a very important new field of international cooperation.

Hong Kong is now one of the largest green financial markets in Asia. Ma credits the Government for doing much to stimulate this area, including issuing green bonds and offering a lot of incentives. Going forward, it should strengthen disclosure and drive product innovation in green finance and transition finance.

## Jing Liu: Digitization is a future economic growth driver

**Jing Liu, Chief Economist, Greater China, Global Research, HSBC**, said that the definition of digital economy has become broader in recent years and many countries are pushing for economic digitization, which is a reflection that this will be a very important driving force for economic growth in the future.

The Mainland’s digital economy has also grown rapidly in the past decade. Liu pointed out that digital economic development will break new grounds if technologies are effectively applied to traditional industries. Hong Kong and the rest of the Greater Bay Area can strive to boost Industry 4.0 development and further drive related development.

## Nisa Leung: Mainland is at the forefront globally in healthcare technology

The Mainland has a huge healthcare market, with many Chinese cities currently looking to becoming leaders in biopharmaceuticals. **Nisa Leung, Managing Partner of Qiming Venture Partners**, said that the Mainland has made continuous progress in healthcare technology R&D, and today it is already on par with the US in this area. She said further that the Mainland’s innovative drugs have received recognition from major international pharmaceutical companies, and coupled with the Mainland’s low costs of healthcare technology development, treatment costs are greatly reduced to benefit more patients across the world.

Healthcare is one of the key industries in the Greater Bay Area. In Leung’s view, Hong Kong’s first-class medical research centres and hospitals, along with the Government’s various support measures, are well-placed to attract more biotechnology companies to get listed in Hong Kong, thus boosting the development of related industries.

## Don So: Greater Bay Area has a huge healthcare market

**Don So, Head of Business Incubation of New World Development Company Limited and CEO of Humansa**, noticed that Greater Bay Area residents are generally paying increasing

attention to the health of themselves and their families due to the pandemic. As a result, they have a growing demand for healthcare, and nearly 70% of their healthcare spending is used for disease prevention.

However, So noted that the lack of mutual coordination and the fragmented provision of services in the healthcare industry are making it inconvenient for the residents, and the public generally chooses reputable service providers. He stressed that the healthcare service industry must move towards innovation to raise efficiency through digitization, and focus on disease prevention to reduce medical expenditures.

### Tim Leung: Leverage AI for industrial upgrading and transformation

As AI is widely used in daily life, **Tim Leung, Group Chief Technology Officer of Tricor Group**, believes that AI is changing people's way of life.

Many processes and services in the Mainland are now substantially paperless and digitized. Leung said that Hong Kong should also

make full use of mature AI and cloud technologies to further provide service value and gradually drive upgrading and transformation. He added that Hong Kong should devote more resources to the development of financial data analysis, thus achieving the goal of automation to improve operational efficiency.

### Don Lam: Vietnam will herald a golden era of population

**Don Lam, CEO and Founding Partner of VinaCapital Group of Vietnam**, said that Vietnam is about to herald a golden era of population, with half of its population under 35 years of age, a third of its population in the middle class, and a literacy rate of 95%. It is also actively moving towards digitization, especially to address several pain points of some traditional industries through technology.

Vietnam's venture capital industry will grow rapidly. Lam said that the investment ecosystem in Southeast Asia has produced a cluster effect, with transactions expected to reach USD70 billion and 60% of investments concentrated in technology-related industries over the next five years. 



# 工商界在增強香港發展動能 扮演關鍵角色

## The Business Community's Pivotal Role in Building Hong Kong's Impetus for Growth

“一帶一路”倡議提出以來，有效促進國際間的經貿、資金、基建及民心的互聯互通，未來香港應如何進一步增強發展動能，主動對接“一帶一路”的建設。早前本會與香港貿易發展局及多家商會聯合舉辦“工商界增強香港發展動能 參與共建‘一帶一路’座談會”，匯聚工商界翹楚互動交流，為香港未來發展出謀獻策。

How will Hong Kong strengthen its impetus for growth and actively dovetail with the “Belt and Road” (B&R) development in the future? The Chamber co-hosted the Seminar on Enhancing the Momentum of Hong Kong's Development and Participation in the Belt and Road Initiative with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) and several business chambers earlier. This exchange forum aimed to contribute inspiring ideas to drive growth momentum for Hong Kong.





**行** 政長官李家超於會上發言時指出，習近平主席發表七一重要講話，為香港指路引航，無疑為香港經濟發展及本港工商界打了一支強心針。香港是共建“一帶一路”的積極參與者、貢獻者，也是受益者。特區政府將主動推進相關工作，積極構建企業和專業服務交流對接平台、企業交流會、項目對接會、營商研討會，組織經貿及專業海外考察團等，促進香港企業和專業服務界別參與共建“一帶一路”。

中央政府駐港聯絡辦主任駱惠寧亦強調，中央高度重視香港發展，並落實多項支持香港發展的新政策，未來五年是香港開創新局面的關鍵時期，呼籲工商界必須把握歷史新機遇。他指出，香港工商專業界匯聚世界各地商業英才，素來具有敏銳的市場判斷力和行動力，相信大家會主動把握香港發展方向，鞏固國際金融、航運、貿易中心地位，建設國際創科中心，不斷增強香港經濟的競爭力；會主動融入國家發展大局，緊密對接“十四五”規劃，全面參與粵港澳大灣區建設，在融合發展中培育新的增長動力；會主動順應世界經濟發展潮流，促進經濟全球化發展，深度參與“一帶一路”建設，在共商共建中實現共贏發展。

本會會長袁武在出席座談會後指出，香港作為粵港澳大灣區發展核心引擎，既擔當國內大循環參與者角色，也發揮國內國際雙循環促成者功能。香港可強化與內地金融互聯互通，促進離岸人民幣業務發展，並推動創新科技發展，對接國家科技戰略佈局，尤其加強與深圳合作加快河套創新及科技園建設，構建創新科技樞紐。早前，副總理韓正亦就香港進一步參與“一帶一路”建設提出“四點希望”。袁武認為，香港是“一帶一路”建設的重要“節點”，香港在專業服務、資金融通等方面尤其可廣泛參與，爭取成為“一帶一路”項目投資和評級中心、保險中心、商業爭議仲裁和解決中心。

In his address to participants of the seminar, **John Lee, Chief Executive of the HKSAR**, points out that President Xi Jinping's important speech delivered on July 1 provides guidance for Hong Kong's journey ahead. It is undoubtedly a shot in the arm for Hong Kong's economic development and the local business community. The SAR Government will take a proactive approach to drive efforts towards this goal. A platform will be built for exchange and interfacing between Hong Kong businesses and professional service providers so these sectors can take part in promoting the B&R.

**Luo Huining, Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR**, emphasizes that the Central Government attaches great importance to Hong Kong's development and new policies have been mulled to promote growth. He calls on the business sector to grasp the new historical opportunities before them. He points out that Hong Kong's business sector is a diverse pool of international business talents. He is confident that they will make positive efforts on their own accord to strengthen Hong Kong's status as an international center for finance, shipping and trade, while securing new ascendancy as an international innovation and technology hub. He anticipates the business community to enhance Hong Kong's economic competitiveness and integrate into the overall development of the country by closely aligning with the "14th Five-Year" Plan and engaging deeply in B&R development.

**Yuen Mo, Chairman of the Chamber**, comments after the seminar that Hong Kong is playing a dual role. On one hand, it participates in China's domestic economic cycle. On the other hand, it facilitates the dual circulation development pattern supported by domestic and international economic cycles. Hong Kong is well-positioned to strengthen its connectivity with the Mainland financial markets, drive CNH business growth and promote innovation and technology development to transform Hong Kong into an innovation and technology hub. Han Zheng, Vice Premier, also raised "four expectations" for Hong Kong to further engagement in B&R development earlier. Yuen sees Hong Kong as a critical juncture of the B&R. In particular, Hong Kong can engage extensively in the professional services and financing sectors to establish itself as the investment and rating center, insurance hub as well as business dispute arbitration and resolution center for B&R projects.



# 加密貨幣何去何從

## What's Next for Crypto?

隨着由比特幣 (Bitcoin) 等帶動的加密貨幣蓬勃發展，素被市場視為價格波動較小的穩定幣 (Stablecoin) 亦乘勢興起，惟近期屬於全球第三大穩定幣的 TerraUSD (UST) 與美元嚴重脫鉤，加上加密貨幣 LUNA 的幣值更近乎歸零，令市場人士大表關注。到底是次穩定幣風波有何來龍去脈？是否反映穩定幣以至加密貨幣的進一步監管已勢在必行？

TerraUSD (UST), the world's third biggest stablecoin, veered wildly from its USD peg. The value of its sister cryptocurrency LUNA is now worth close to nothing. What exactly happened in this stablecoin meltdown? Does it show that strengthened regulation for stablecoins and cryptocurrencies must be in place?

## 王俊文：穩定幣價格暴瀉現信心危機 市場促請加強監管加密貨幣

Rex Wong: Market Urges to Strengthen Crypto Regulation Amidst Confidence Crisis Following Stablecoin Collapse



王俊文 Rex Wong

由 區塊鏈平台 Terra 推出的穩定幣主要有兩類，包括 UST 和加密貨幣 LUNA。前者長期維持 1UST 約 1 美元的價格，曾是全球第三大穩定幣；後者價格則不太固定，並與 UST 互相依存。其演算法機制在設計上是每鑄造一枚新的 UST，就會將等值 1 美元的 LUNA 銷毀 (burn)，反之亦然。從投資者的角度來看，當 1UST 價格大於 1 美元，便可購買 1 美元的 LUNA，以鑄造新的 UST，藉此賺取差價；相對而言，當 1UST 價格低於 1 美元，投資者便會以較低價格買入 1UST，換取價值 1 美元的 1LUNA。

### 美貨幣緊縮引發危機

有別於將實際資產存放銀行作擔保的加密貨幣，香港區塊鏈產業協會會長王俊文表示，UST 及 LUNA 主要藉由吹捧而互相提高幣值，未有穩固根基。而 Terra 創辦人因應 LUNA 幣值攀升而乘勢推出名為 Anchor 的協議，規定只要投資者在 Anchor 存入 UST，即可獲得 20% 的年化收益，更引來眾多支持者熱烈追捧，在 UST 價格大幅下滑前，其發行總數中約有七成半是存放於

Anchor，甚至有不少投資者藉大舉借貸購入 UST 存放，以賺取收益。

惟美國早前實施貨幣緊縮政策，王俊文指出，此舉導致股市和加密貨幣同步下跌；加上 LUNA 基金會 (LFG) 撤走了 1.5 億美元的 UST，以籌集更多資金，更大大減低了 UST 的流通性，正是引發 LUNA 貨幣危機的主因。“隨着有投資者於今年五月初拋售了價值約 8,400 萬美元的 UST，使其價格開始與美元脫鉤，市場亦出現恐慌情緒，引來眾多大戶拋售 UST，令其價格不斷貶值。與此同時，一向與 UST 互相依賴的 LUNA，更從 1 個幣值 80 美元，暴跌至僅值 0.0002718 美元，短短三天已狂瀉 99.9%，幾近歸零。”

### 監管加密貨幣勢在必行

王俊文續指，現時大部分穩定幣皆使用美金或債券等實體資產，作為儲備資產，LUNA 卻是以比特幣作儲備。“當 LUNA 價格下跌後，LFG 開始大量出售比特幣，冀能穩定 UST 的價格，惟適逢美股大跌，近期與美股走勢相近的比特幣，面臨大幅出售，價格亦再度下挫，使整體加密貨幣市場情況更趨惡化。”

經此慘烈一役，王俊文坦言，投資者對整個加密貨幣市場的信心難免受到打擊，可預見未來若穩定幣的投資模式沒有翻天覆地的改變，或難以吸引投資者再注入大量資金。“穩定幣價格暴跌帶來的加密貨幣風波，將再度引來市場對加強政策監管的關注和要

求，早前美國財政部長耶倫提及事件時亦稱，Terra 的崩盤體現了穩定幣的風險，當局將進一步就加強監管穩定幣盡快進行立法。”王俊文提醒投資者，進行任何投資前首要的是做好風險管理，切勿胡亂跟風，特別是面對高風險的加密貨幣投資。

**B**lockchain platform Terra has rolled out two stablecoins, namely UST and its associated LUNA token. The value of one UST was pegged at approximately USD1 for a long time, making it the world's third biggest stablecoin. While UST and LUNA are symbiotic, the price of LUNA is never stable. The algorithmic stablecoin is designed to work such that when one new UST is minted, LUNA that is worth USD1 is burned, and vice versa. From the investors' perspective, when the price of UST1 is higher than USD1, then USD worth of LUNA can be bought to mint a new UST, and they could profit from arbitrage. Contrarily, when the price of UST1 falls below USD1, investors would purchase UST1 at a lower rate in exchange for USD1 worth of LUNA.

### US monetary tightening resulted in crisis

According to **Rex Wong, Chairman of Hong Kong Blockchain Industry Association Chairman**, the values of UST and LUNA lack a solid foundation as their previous price hikes were a result of pumping. The founder of Terra rolled out the Anchor protocol when the price of LUNA soared. Under the protocol, investors who deposit UST will receive 20% annualized yield. The scheme was sought after by many supporters. Right before the crash of UST, about 75% of all issued UST was deposited into Anchor. Many investors even borrowed to purchase and deposit UST to earn that yield.



Wong pointed out both the stock market and the crypto market slumped simultaneously following the recent monetary tightening in the US. Added that the LUNA Foundation Guard (LFG) drained USD150 million worth of UST to raise more capital, the circulation of UST was significantly reduced. All these are the main causes of the LUNA currency crisis. "As certain investors dumped USD84 million worth of UST in May, the price of UST began to 'depeg' from the USD, resulting in a sell-off of UST by large positions and a constant fall in its price. At the same time, the price of the stablecoin's symbiotic token LUNA fell from USD80 to only USD0.0002718 – or 99.9% - within three days, leaving LUNA to worth close to nothing."

### Cryptocurrencies must be regulated

Wong added that at present, most stablecoins are backed by physical assets such as the USD or bonds as reserve assets. Yet, the reserve for LUNA is bitcoin. "When the price of LUNA dropped, LFG began selling bitcoins massively, hoping it could stabilize the price of UST. However, as this coincided with the fall of the US stock market, bitcoin – whose recent trend was more or less similar to that of US stocks – is being sold in large quantities, leading to further price dip and worsened circumstances for the crypto market in general."

Wong frankly commented that after such a heavy blow, investors' general confidence on the crypto market would undoubtedly be smashed. One could foresee that unless there is a radical change in the investment pattern of stablecoins, investors can hardly be attracted to invest large sums in this segment again. "The crypto turmoil triggered by the collapse of stablecoins will once again draw concerns and demands for strengthening policy and regulation from the market." Wong reminded investors that risk management is crucial for making any investment decision, and that no one should blindly follow suit, especially when the investment concerned is the high-risk cryptocurrency.

## 伍翰章：加密貨幣危中藏機 了解背景知所進退

Hon Ng: The Risks and Opportunities of Crypto



伍翰章 Hon Ng

加密貨幣出現以來，對金融科技、投資、以及貿易買賣等不同領域帶來前所未有的轉變。至今可公開交易和流通使用的加密貨幣已達數千種以上，由於貨幣價格波幅驚人，令不少投資者對此躍躍欲試，同時亦有不少人充滿疑惑、保持觀望。**幣安 Binance 首席法務官及監管和公共政策主管伍翰章**認為，及早認識加密貨幣，有助投資者於風浪中處變不驚。

### 價值暴升 舉世關注

目前最著名、最被廣泛使用的加密貨幣，說是比特幣相信無可爭議。伍翰章指，比特幣在2009年因次貸危機風暴而誕生，由名為“中本聰”的神秘人士（或團體）所發明。2010年時，有電腦工程師以一萬個比特幣換取了兩個總值25美元的大薄餅。經歷多次起落，比特幣價值已是今非昔比，一萬個比特幣已等同數億美元之譜。加上元宇宙概念看俏，以比特幣為首的加密貨幣有着元宇宙所需的去中心化特性，故伍翰章預計加密貨幣仍會大有發展。

至於比特幣去中心化、建立數位稀缺性的概念，漸造就了非同質化代幣（NFT）冒起。目前坊間經常提及、不少名人明星也涉足發售的加密收藏品，正是將相關概念發揚光大。伍翰章指，未來 NFT 除了在藝術品之外，

預計將會在更多場景如遊戲、數位身分、許可權、證書等用上。發行 NFT 門檻漸低，越來越多的新資產類型將隨之建立。

### 風潮所在 挑戰不乏

然而，隨着加密貨幣應用層面變得寬廣，亦開始有不法分子將於運用於洗黑錢或支持恐怖主義，故全球有不少國家禁止加密貨幣交易。為防止成為犯罪活動中心，加密貨幣交易所會強制執行 KYC (Know Your Customer，了解你的顧客) 程序，停止為可疑帳戶或受制裁地區提供服務。然而這些舉措，亦會令交易所流失龐大客戶及損失收入。伍翰章說，這正是加密貨幣目前面臨的挑戰所在，投資者宜對此有所了解。

伍翰章認為，目前加密貨幣更大的挑戰，乃在於它背後沒有中央發行機構監管及支持，容易受市場傳言、消息或政府行動影響，令其價格在短期內大幅波動。海外平台一旦出現倒閉、停止運作等情況，投資者可能難以提出申索，亦可能無法循法律途徑獲取賠償。

### 完善監管 大勢所趨

早前加密貨幣市場出現跳水式下挫，即使連相對較低波動的穩定幣 UST 和 LUNA 亦難倖免，相關概念股亦見大幅滑落，投資者損失慘重，不禁令他們懷疑加密貨幣的前景會否一蹶不振。伍翰章指出，加密貨幣市場呈現的動盪態勢，愈加引起美歐等各監管機構的警惕，紛紛加速推動建立或完善相關的監管法規。

伍翰章認為，香港在發展加密貨幣方面前景樂觀。香港是國際金融中心，金融市場發展成熟，資金充裕而流通，令香港在加密貨幣發展方面也處

理領先地位。預料在2023年，任何未獲香港政府發牌的大型加密貨幣交易所，將不被容許在香港提供服務。他強調，幣安是全球交易量最大的加密貨幣交易所，將繼續致力於透過嚴格的協定以及領先業界的技術措施來保護使用者。

上述內容為本會創科及創意文化委員會、工商及社會事務委員會、青年委員會主辦線上講座“加密貨幣：你要知道的5個話題”之撮要。

Thousands of cryptos are now openly traded and circulated. Some investors are eager to invest in cryptos in view of their surprising volatility. According to **Hon Ng, Binance General Counsel and Head of Regulatory and Public Policies**, investors may stay unruffled in unstable circumstances if they have learned more about crypto while it is still early.

### Rocketing prices caught world attention

Bitcoin is undeniably the most well-known and the most widely used crypto at present. According to Ng, the value of Bitcoins has changed so much from its humble past after rounds of ups and downs. Once worth just enough for two pizzas, 10,000 Bitcoins can now convert to hundreds of millions of US dollars. Ng expects cryptos to grow even further with the rise of the metaverse because cryptos represented by Bitcoin share the same decentralized feature.

Some argue that Bitcoin is somehow associated with the emergence of non-fungible tokens (NFTs). With many celebrities now involved in the sale of encrypted collectibles, the relevant idea is being made more well-known. Ng pointed out that NFTs of the future will do much more than being art collectibles. They are expected to be used in many scenarios. More new asset types will be established going forward as the threshold for issuing NFTs lowers.

### Challenges from the megatrend

On the other hand, outlaws are beginning

to use cryptos for money laundering or to support terrorism. Therefore, many countries have banned crypto trading altogether. To prevent cryptos from becoming the core of criminal activities, crypto exchanges would conduct mandatory KYC processes and stop serving suspicious accounts or sanctioned locations. However, crypto exchanges may also suffer from losing large accounts and revenue when they roll out these measures. Ng regarded this as a real challenge faced by cryptos.

Ng believed that an even bigger challenge for crypto comes from the lack of regulation or backing by a centralized issuer. As a result, the market is highly susceptible

to rumors, news or government actions. Crypto prices can rise or drop sharply within a short time. When an overseas platform closes down or stops running, investors may find it next to impossible to file a claim; they may also fail to receive any compensation through legal means.

### **Comprehensive regulation must come next**

The recent crash of the crypto market has shattered investors with substantial loss. Investors cannot help but question whether cryptos can make a comeback. Ng pointed out that the situation has alerted the regulators of the US and European markets, who have now picked up their

pace to establish or perfect relevant regulations.

Ng is optimistic about the prospects of cryptos in Hong Kong. As an international financial hub, Hong Kong is holding a leading position in crypto development. He stressed that Binance is the world's largest crypto exchange in terms of trading volume, and it is committed to protect its users by continually upholding stringent agreements and through industry-leading technologies. 🔄

The above is an abstract of the online seminar "Five things you need to know about cryptocurrencies" co-organized by the InnoTech, Creativity and Culture Committee; the Commerce, Industry and Social Affairs Committee and the Young Executives' Committee of the Chamber.

## 無法忽視的加密貨幣 Cryptos Cannot Be Ignored

加密貨幣是一種新世代的交易媒介。它透過應用區塊鏈技術，以確保其交易的安全性，並控制交易單位的建立。首個出現的加密貨幣是在2009年面世的比特幣，由最初400比特幣兌1美元，短短十多年價值已一度暴升至1比特幣兌60,000多美元。近十年，不同的加密貨幣有若雨後春筍般出現，至今已足數以千計，包括以太幣、瑞波幣、萊特幣等。

加密貨幣並非以實物方式存在，沒有實物，也沒有任何銀行、政府、發行人等的支持。在香港，比特幣及其他加密貨幣被視作虛擬商品，不是法定貨幣，不能在日常生活中普遍使用。

Cryptos is a medium for exchange in the new era. Riding on blockchain technologies, the security of crypto transactions is ensured and minting of new units is controlled. The first crypto, Bitcoin, came into existence in 2009. From the initial conversion rate of 400 Bitcoins to one US dollar, the value of one Bitcoin once soared to one Bitcoin to more than USD60,000 within 10 years' time. Different cryptos mushroomed in the market over the past decade, with thousands of them already available in the market. There are Ether, Ripple, and Litecoin, to name just a few.

Cryptos do not exist in the form of physical objects. You cannot hold them in your hand, nor are they backed by any bank, government or issuer. In Hong Kong, Bitcoin and other cryptos are regarded as virtual commodities rather than legal tender, meaning they are not for everyday use.



# 國家安全 香港有責

## Hong Kong Has Responsibility for National Security



國家安全為國之根基，香港作為國家的一分子，自當承擔維護國安之責任。香港國安法順利立法，配以“完善選舉制度”落實，不但為國家安全築起一道堅實防線，也為香港長治久安打下穩固基礎。

As part of China, Hong Kong naturally should assume the responsibility of safeguarding the security of the country. The enactment of the National Security Law and the implementation of the improved electoral system have laid a solid foundation for Hong Kong's long-term stability.



梁愛詩 Elsie Leung

## 國家安全 國之根本

**中** 國《國家安全法》第二條列明：“國家安全是指國家政權、主權，統一和領土完整、人民福祉、經濟社會可持續發展和國家其他重大利益相對處於沒有危險和不受內外威脅的狀態，以及保障持續安全狀態的能力。”原全國人大常委會基本法委員會副主任梁愛詩認為，國家安全受到威脅，人民則無法安居樂業，是顯而易見的道理。

“清末以來，國家經歷百年恥辱、割地賠款；戰事連年、生靈塗炭。第一次鴉片戰爭以後，中國被迫簽訂不平等條約740項，庚子賠款逾十億兩白銀，喪失領土約330萬平方公里，非正常死亡近三億人，經歷不可謂不慘痛。因此1949年新中國成立後，國家重歸統一，領土完整、民族獨立及發展利益必須受到保障。”

## 國安立法 止暴制亂

梁愛詩續指出，香港於1997年回歸祖國後實行“一國兩制”，其目的之一是維護國家統一和領土完整，《基本法》第一條已清楚列明：“香港是中華人民共和國不可分離的部分，直轄於中央人民政府。”但她指出，2019年香港藉“反修例”為名爆發了動亂，不法分子企圖分裂國家、顛覆政權、進行恐怖活動，還有外部勢力的干預。因此，中央政府有迫切需要作出決定，維護國家的安全。

2020年6月30日，全國人大常委會通過香港國安法，並納入《基本法》附件三直接在特區實施，主要針對分裂國家、顛覆國家政權、組織實施恐怖活動和勾結外國或境外勢力四種罪行。梁愛詩認為，香港國安法充分顧及香港的實際情況，落實全面管治的同時，也給予特區足夠的空間。反映中央堅持貫徹和完善“一國兩制”，把中央和特區維護國家安全的憲制責任，以法律方式置於正確的層面。

## 完善選舉 長治久安

此外，全國人大常委於2021年亦通過《關於完善香港特別行政區選舉制度的決定》，修改香港立法會的產生方式，並設立資格審查委員會，負責審查和確認選舉委員會委員候選人、行政長官候選人和立法會議員候選人的

資格。梁愛詩闡釋，上述立法的背景是自2016年起，反中亂港分子不斷在立法會演出鬧劇，2019年以來更變本加厲，嚴重阻礙特區政府施政，不符合香港政治體制的最初設計，即行政主導，行政、立法相互配合、相互制衡。

“《決定》通過後，可有效落實‘愛國者治港’的原則，確保行政、立法權不會落在損害國家安全的人手中，確保國家和特區的政權安全；而有了理念相同的愛國者治港，行政和立法機關團結在同一旗幟下，自然能各司其職，各盡所長，管治將更為順暢，香港市民帶來更大的幸福。”梁愛詩總結，上述兩項兩法通過後，香港為國家安全、政權安全築起一道防線，為長治久安建立健全的政治、法律和執





法機制；也從根本上消除暴亂和施政困難的起因，為發展經濟、改善民生創造良好環境。從此香港定可昂然再出發，創建美好明天。🌀

上述內容為教育及培訓委員會舉辦之國情研習班：“香港與國家安全背景及香港相關立法”之撮要。

### National security is fundamental to our country

**E**lsie Leung, former Deputy Director of the Hong Kong Basic Law Committee under the National People's Congress Standing Committee, believes it is all plain and obvious that people cannot live and work in peace and contentment if the security of the country is being threatened.

“China had suffered a century of humiliation since the end of the Qing Dynasty, which

was a period of shame and pain for the country. Therefore, with the country reunified after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, its territorial integrity, national independence and development interests must be safeguarded.”

### Enactment of National Security Law stops riots and disorder

Leung pointed out that one of the purposes of implementing “One Country, Two Systems” after Hong Kong's return to the motherland in 1997 is to uphold national unity and territorial integrity. However, she noted that unrest broke out in Hong Kong in 2019 under the guise of protests against the amendment of the extradition law, with lawbreakers attempting to split the country, subvert political power and carry out terrorist activities, alongside intervention by external forces. Hence, there was an urgent need for the Central Government to act to safeguard national security.

On 30 June 2020, the National People's Congress Standing Committee passed the National Security Law and listed it under Annex III of the *Basic Law* for direct implementation in the HKSAR. In Leung's view, the National Security Law takes full account of Hong Kong's reality and gives enough space to the HKSAR. It reflects the Central Government's insistence on thoroughly implementing and improving “One Country, Two Systems”, placing the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government and the HKSAR for safeguarding national security on the right level through legal means.

### Improved electoral system ensures Hong Kong's long-term stability

In addition, the National People's Congress Standing Committee in 2021 adopted a decision on improving the electoral system of the HKSAR (the “Decision”), including amending the method for the formation of the Legislative Council and setting up a candidate qualification review committee. Leung explained that the context of the aforesaid legislation is the political farce at the Legislative Council constantly staged by those who opposed to China and attempted to destabilize Hong Kong since 2016, which began to intensify from 2019 onwards, severely hampering the governance of the HKSAR Government.

“After the approval of the Decision, it enabled the effective implementation of the ‘patriots administering Hong Kong’ principle to ensure that the executive and legislative powers do not fall into the hands of those who undermine national security and safeguard the political power security of the country and the HKSAR. Moreover, having patriots of the same philosophy governing Hong Kong means that they will naturally be able to perform their respective duties and play to their own strengths, thus enabling smoother governance.” Leung summed up that after the adoption of the National Security Law and the improved electoral system, Hong Kong built a line of defence for upholding national security and political power security, putting in place sound political, legal and law enforcement mechanisms for long-term stability. It also fundamentally eliminated the causes of riots/disorder and difficulties in governance, creating a favourable environment for developing the economy and improving people's livelihood. 🌀

This is an abstract of “The Context of Hong Kong and National Security and Relevant Legislation in Hong Kong”, the National Studies Class held by the Chamber's Education and Training Committee.





# 發掘南沙潛力 加強粵港合作

## Tap into Nansha's Potential for Stronger Guangdong-Hong Kong Cooperation

《廣州南沙深化面向世界的粵港澳全面合作總體方案》（下稱《南沙方案》）明確面向港澳及國際，並將成為港澳更好融入國家發展大局的重要載體和有力支撐。及早了解方案細節，有助商家更快把握箇中機遇。

*The Overall Plan for Deepening Globally Oriented Comprehensive Co-operation amongst Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in Nansha of Guangzhou (Nansha Plan), which has a clear perspective on Hong Kong, Macao and the wider world, will become a key medium and provide strong support for better integration of Hong Kong and Macao into overall national development. Knowing the details of the Nansha Plan early will help businesses more quickly secure opportunities it presents.*





梁振英 CY Leung



方舟 Fang Zhou



張玥寧 Zhang Yuening



霍啟文 Fok Kai-man



蔡展思 Jason Choi



黃佳 Elton Huang

## 梁振英：粵港合作拓闊香港新一代發展空間

**或** 家幅員廣潤，機遇處處。全國政協副主席、廣州南沙粵港合作諮詢委員會顧問梁振英指香港囿於土地面積，傳統經濟結構亦偏向單一，欲進一步發展必須尋找面積更大、形式更新、經濟結構更多元化的發展平台。故《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》中指明的深圳前海、珠海橫琴及廣州南沙均是香港的重要前路所在。

梁振英認為，國家非常重視香港發展，他本人這段時間亦致力於上述三個新區間奔走。他說，去年成立的廣州南沙粵港合作諮詢委員會正是推動粵港合作的一例，以 G2B (Government to Business) 諮詢為工作方式，邀請香港和內地專家學者為委員，並設立服務中心。他喜見本會成為服務中心其中一家進駐的非牟利工作機構，期望一眾組織可以協助港企融入大灣區。他對粵港合作前景充滿信心，期望它能拓寬香港經濟結構，為香港青年提供更廣闊事業發展空間。

## 方舟：香港應善用優勢實現“強強聯合”

傳統以來，香港具有聯繫國際市場的優勢。一國兩制研究中心研究總監方舟認為隨着《南沙方案》公佈，香港應善用既有優勢，與南沙等重大粵港澳合作平台實現“強強聯合”。

方舟指出，與其他重大粵港合作平台相比，803平方公里的南沙面積更為廣闊，而且位於粵港澳大灣區的地理中心，

位置優越。隨着廣深港高鐵開通，大灣區一小時生活圈形成，由香港到南沙只需約40分鐘，對港人而言交通極為便捷。他認為，香港與南沙的互補性相當明顯，合作空間龐大。

《南沙方案》有幾大重點，方舟首先指出南沙的個人入息課稅和企業利得稅將實際對標香港。該方案將稅收優惠擴闊到覆蓋所有在南沙工作的港澳居民，此外稅收流程將更形便利，免除“先徵後返”的行政程序。另外，《南沙方案》又推動產業對港澳開放，特別在金融及專業服務業方面，這些安排對港人而言實在吸引。

創科乃全球未來發展焦點，《南沙方案》將加快建設南沙（粵港澳）數據服務試驗區，促進醫療、財務、商業、科研數據跨境流通。此外，《南沙方案》亦將強化粵港在技術研發和科創產業方面的合作，並重點培育高新技術產業。方舟認為，這些都是粵港合作的重要突破。

方舟續指，《南沙方案》亦着墨於廣州港和香港在國際航運物流方面的合作，加上提出了不少對民生和港澳居民社會服務保障方面的措施，可見中央十分重視港澳居民在內地安居樂業。加上《南沙方案》對港澳青年創業就業也有不少新措施，方舟認為國務院於香港回歸25週年前夕公佈《南沙方案》，無疑是中央對港回歸的一份獻禮，香港人應積極把握今次機遇，迎流而上。

## 張玥寧：南沙是“灣區之心”

南沙是“千年商都”廣州的南大門，早於清代時期便設有海關稅所“官廳”，足見其重要性。廣州南沙港澳合作促進

中心主任張玥寧表示，自《粵港澳大灣區規劃綱要》出台後，南沙的發展潛力可說更上一層樓，因其地處大灣區地理中心，距香港38海里、澳門41海里，方圓100公里範圍內匯聚了大灣區11座主要城市，是名副其實的“灣區之心”。

而南沙憑藉其優越位置，正加速構建大灣區“半小時交通圈”：已建成全球最快的廣州地鐵18號線，30分鐘即可直達廣州中心城區；由廣深港高鐵慶盛站出發，35分鐘可抵達香港西九龍；而廣中珠澳高鐵建成後，將成為內地唯一可直達港澳的高鐵樞紐。

而從國家層面，也可看出中央對南沙的重視。從2012年起，國家陸續在南沙建立一系列戰略平台，包括南沙新區(2012)、廣東自貿試驗區(2015)、粵港澳全面合作示範區(2019)、國家進口貿易促進創新示範區(2020)、中國首個國際化人才特區(2021)以及今年六月國務院公佈的《南沙方案》，令南沙成為全國開放程度最高的地區之一。

張玥寧認為，地理之便再配合國家政策支持，南沙有望成為大灣區首屈一指的機遇之城。“國家銳意在南沙營造國際一流的營商環境，並開展國際科技產業深度合作；同時透過一系列支持政策，期望把南沙建設成高水平的對外開放門戶，以及全國高質量城市發展的標桿。”

## 霍啟文：潛力荒地到初綻光芒 南沙新區迎無限前景

本會先賢霍英東有“南沙開發之父”美譽，說明了霍氏集團是最早進駐南沙投資的港企。本會會董、霍英東集團副總裁霍啟文指出，在集團與當地政府數十年的努力下，南沙規模目前已有進展。

霍啟文透露，其祖父霍英東在80年代已看中南沙潛力，遂在當地投資建設。萬事起頭難，南沙曾有“番禺西伯利亞”之稱，其杳無人煙亦可想而知。經過一系列開發，南沙輾轉間躋身國家級新區。霍啟文指，霍氏集團將全力配合國家政策，支持南沙的新發展。

隨着交通不斷改善，企業發展亦變得大有可為。霍啟文舉例，礙於虎門大橋擠塞問題，以往南沙高爾夫球會只能服務附近客戶。但在南沙大橋通車後，交通情況徹底改善，球會可以服務來自深圳等消費力更強的客戶，促使生意改善。他認為，南沙變得更為宜居之後，已吸引到更多人才落戶南沙，形成促進發展的良性循環。

## 蔡展思：助力青年融入灣區發展

《南沙方案》中對青年發展着墨甚多，更強調需促進港澳國際青年融入大灣區，無疑令一眾港澳青年大為振奮。在此背景下，新華港澳國際青創中心於2021正式成立，並迅速獲得各界關注。新華集團董事、新華集團粵港澳大灣區總裁及新華港澳國際青創中心主席蔡展思表示，中心以服務港澳有志創業青年為宗旨，以立足南沙、連接全球為目標，銳意助力有夢想、有遠見青年融入大灣區的發展洪流中。

成立不足一年，中心已有30多家港澳創業團隊、商協會入駐，成功推動不少港澳國際創業項目在南沙落地轉化；中心也積極搭建溝通橋樑，為入駐團隊尋找商機和夥伴；未來會繼續從國際和區域合作的高度，促進上、下游資源對接，全方位推進大灣區建設，協助港澳青年在南沙創業。

## 黃佳：南沙全面對接港澳

《南沙方案》是粵港澳大灣區發展另一里程碑，按照國家的戰略佈局，南沙將以“立足灣區、協同港澳、面向世界”為發展戰略方針。普華永道中國稅務部主管合夥人黃佳認為，“協同港澳”一詞是方案中最濃墨重彩的一筆。

“綜觀方案的精神，是希望營造一個讓港澳居民在南沙工作、生活、就業、醫療、養老的大環境。例如工作方面，香港居民只需繳納與香港同等水平的稅款，而南沙的生活成本更低，環境更優；交通方面，從南沙慶盛站坐高鐵到香港只需35分鐘，讓‘週一至五在南沙工作，週末回港與家人團聚’的生活方式成為可能。”黃佳認為，總括而言《南沙方案》為粵港澳的深度融合提供了廣闊空間，令大灣區發展提升到新的台階，值得各界深入研讀。

上述內容為本會舉辦之“面向世界，大灣區合作新高度”線上交流會之撮要。

## CY Leung: Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation expands development space for Hong Kong's new generation

CY Leung, Vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and Advisor of the Consultative Committee on Guangdong-Hong Kong Co-operation (Guangzhou Nansha) (CCGHKC), pointed out that Hong Kong must look for a development platform with a larger area, a newer format and a more diversified economic structure if it is to develop further. Therefore, the important paths for Hong Kong to continue progressing lie in Qianhai of Shenzhen, Hengqin of Zhuhai and Nansha of Guangzhou.



Leung believes that the country attaches great importance to Hong Kong's development, and the CCGHKC, which was established last year, is an example of its support to drive Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation. The CCGHKC, whose committee members include experts and scholars from Hong Kong and the Mainland, has a service centre. He is pleased that the Chamber is one of the non-profit-making organizations operating in the service centre and looks to these organizations helping Hong Kong companies integrate into the Greater Bay Area. He has full confidence in the prospects for Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation and looks forward to it providing Hong Kong's young people with a broader space for career development.

### Fang Zhou: Hong Kong should leverage its strengths for “union of strong partners”

**Fang Zhou, Research Director of the One Country Two Systems Research Institute**, believes that following the announcement of the *Nansha Plan*, Hong Kong should leverage its existing strengths to realize a “union of strong partners” with major Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation platforms such as Nansha.

He noted that Nansha is superbly located as it lies at the geographical centre of the Greater Bay Area. The opening of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong high-speed rail has made it very convenient for Hong Kongers to travel since it takes only about 40 minutes from Hong Kong to Nansha. In his view, it is very clear that Hong Kong and Nansha can reinforce each other, so there is a huge scope for mutual cooperation.

The *Nansha Plan* has several key points. First of all, Fang noted that Nansha's personal income tax assessment and corporate profits tax will actually be benchmarked against those of Hong Kong. The plan will extend the relevant tax incentives to cover all Hong Kong and Macao residents working in Nansha, while the tax process will become more convenient. Furthermore, the *Nansha Plan* will enable the opening up of financial and professional service industries to Hong Kong and Macao. These arrangements are really appealing to Hong Kongers.

With innovation and technology (I&T) being a global focus for future development, the *Nansha Plan* will accelerate the construction of the Nansha (Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao) data service pilot area to facilitate cross-boundary data flow. In addition, the *Nansha Plan* will strengthen Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation in technology R&D and technological innovation industries, which Fang believes are important breakthroughs in cooperation between the two places.

Fang further noted that the *Nansha Plan* has also mentioned the cooperation between Guangzhou Port and Hong Kong in international shipping and logistics, and put forward several measures for people's livelihood and social service security for Hong Kong and Macao residents. It has also included many new measures for Hong Kong and Macao youth entrepreneurship and employment. Therefore, Hong Kongers should actively make use of this opportunity.

## Zhang Yuening: Nansha is the “heart of the Greater Bay Area”

**Zhang Yuening, Director of the Centre for the Promotion of Guangzhou Nansha-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation**, said that since the release of the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, Nansha's development potential has been elevated to a higher level, with it being the “heart of the Greater Bay Area” as it lies in the geographical centre of the area.

Building on its advantageous location, Nansha is accelerating the construction of a “half-hour traffic circle” in the Greater Bay Area: It has completed the Guangzhou Metro Line 18, the world's fastest metro line, where travelling from Nansha to downtown Guangzhou takes around 30 minutes only. In addition, the upcoming Guangzhou-Zhongshan-Zhuhai-Macao high-speed rail will become the only high-speed rail link in the Mainland that connects directly to Hong Kong and Macao when completed.

At the national level, it can also be seen that the Central Government attaches great importance to Nansha. Since 2012, China has successively established several “strategic platforms” in Nansha, making it one of the most open areas in the country.

Zhang believes that Nansha is poised to become the Greater Bay Area's premier city of opportunities. “The country aims to create a world-class business environment and carry out in-depth international science and technology industry cooperation in Nansha. Through a series of support policies, it also wants to develop Nansha into a high-level gateway for opening up to the wider world, as well as into a benchmark for high-quality urban development across the country.”

## Fok Kai-man: Infinite prospects for Nansha after transition from barren to blooming land

**Fok Kai-man, Committee Member of the Chamber and Vice-president of Fok Ying Tung Group**, said that Nansha has made great progress in scale after decades of efforts by the Group and the local government.

Fok revealed that his grandfather, Henry Fok, had an eye on Nansha's potential back in the 1980s. As the saying goes, great difficulties would very often be encountered at the beginning, and it had been no different for Nansha which was once uninhabited. It has become a state-level new area after a series of developments. Fok said that Fok Ying Tung Group will give full support to Nansha's new developments in line with national policies.

As transportation continues to improve, so do the prospects for business development in Nansha. Giving an example, Fok said that Nansha Golf Club could only serve nearby customers in the past due to traffic congestion at the Humen Bridge. However, after the opening of the Nansha Bridge, the club can now serve customers with stronger spending power, such as those from Shenzhen, which will help improve its business.



## Jason Choi: Help young people integrate into development of Greater Bay Area

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Officially inaugurated in 2021, the Sunwah Global Youth Innovation Center quickly gained attention from all walks of life. **Jason Choi, Director of Sunwah Group, President of the Greater Bay Area China of Sunwah Group and Chairman of the Sunwah Global Youth Innovation Center**, said that the centre, whose objective is to serve young aspiring entrepreneurs from Hong Kong and Macao, aims to help them integrate into the Greater Bay Area's development.

Established less than a year ago, the centre now houses 30+ entrepreneurial teams and business associations from Hong Kong and Macao, and has successfully driven the commercialization of many of Hong Kong's and Macao's international entrepreneurial projects in Nansha. The centre also actively looks for business opportunities and partners for the teams it houses. Going forward, it will continue to facilitate the connection of upstream and downstream resources, push forward the construction of the Greater Bay Area holistically, and assist young people from Hong Kong and Macao to start businesses in Nansha.

## Elton Huang: Nansha fully aligns with Hong Kong and Macao

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Nansha's development strategy is to "connect to the world with roots in the Greater Bay Area and in collaboration with Hong Kong and Macao". **Elton Huang, Tax Managing Partner of PricewaterhouseCoopers China**, is of the view that "in collaboration with Hong Kong and Macao" is the most important part of the Nansha Plan.

"From a broad perspective, the essence of the Nansha Plan is to create a general environment for Hong Kong and Macao residents to work and live in Nansha. For example, Hong Kong residents working in Nansha only need to pay the same level of taxes as in Hong Kong, while Nansha has a lower cost of living and a better environment. In addition, the improvement of transportation has made it possible for them to work in Nansha from Monday to Friday, and return to Hong Kong to spend the weekend with their families." In summary, Huang believes that the Nansha Plan is worthy of thorough study by all sectors as it provides a vast space for in-depth Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao integration. 

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This is an abstract of the webinar on "New Level of Greater Bay Area Cooperation with a Global Perspective" held by the Chamber.

# 推動職業專才教育發展 培養人才構建多元出路

## Promote VPET Development to Nurture Talents and Build Diverse Paths



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

期望香港能夠建立起優質的職業專才教育，讓學生的特長得到充分發展，長遠促進香港經濟的多元化和競爭力。

I look forward to Hong Kong establishing high-quality vocational and professional education and training (VPET) to help students fully develop their unique abilities, and boost the diversification and competitiveness of Hong Kong's economy in the long run.





**眾**所周知，人才是競爭的根本。傳統學術教育未必適合所有學生，而職業專才教育能夠照顧不同興趣和能力的人士學習及發展的需要，豐富人才類型、促進經濟多元化發展。正如國家主席習近平七一講話所強調，我們要特別關心關愛青年人，幫助廣大青年解決學業、就業、置業面臨的實際困難，為他們的成長成才創造更多機會。香港應探討如何通過職業專才教育提升青年人的能力、協助他們向上流動，並長遠地維持香港的競爭力。

### 制訂產業政策和職業教育藍圖

長期以來，特區政府確實投入不少資源加強本地職業專才教育的發展，包括成立推廣職業教育專才專責小組、撥款將“職業教育和就業支援計劃”轉為恆常計劃，並公佈四個學位課程參加應用學位課程先導計劃等。

然而，投入資源固然重要，但更重要的是教育局必須前瞻性地因應香港人力發展的需求，制訂職業教育及培訓的全方位發展藍圖。例如，為落實創科、再工業化政策，以及面對人口老

齡化及新型疫症，大量護理人才的缺口，政府是否應考慮針對性增加職業教育和培訓的課程並提高資助限額？未來，隨着人工智能等新興技術的發展，可能導致產業轉變和人力轉型，香港是否應參考新加坡 Future Economy Council 的做法，檢視、優化產業政策並制訂相關新興職業所需技能的培訓？

### 促進企業參與並完善資歷架構

職業專才教育能否成功的關鍵在於應用。德國職業教育認受性高的原因正源於商會和專業組織積極與職訓機構共同設計教育課程和培訓考試，提供切實可靠的生涯規劃建議。反之在香港，僱主在職業教育中的參與度有限。政府應該鼓勵院校與業界合辦雙軌教育課程，並透過誘因促進企業積極參與，為學生提供更多的實習機會或學徒培訓，以及與大灣區城市探討跨境實習的機會。

接受職業專才教育的學員，通過不斷進修提高技術水平，相應的需要考取不同學歷級別的資歷。我曾擔任香港學術及職業資歷評審局主席，見證了評審局的職權範圍由評審香港高等教

育機構的學位課程，擴展至職業培訓界別；亦見證了資歷架構及資歷名冊在保證質素的情況下建立起來。未來，因應不同職業的發展需要，政府必須與時俱進，完善資歷架構，並與國家探討進一步擴大職業資格互認的範圍。

### 提升職業專才教育的專業形象

國際上部分先進國家，例如德國、瑞士均非常注重職業教育，中國今年更是修訂《中華人民共和國職業教育法》，強調“職業教育與普通教育是具有同等重要地位”，“支持高水平職業學校、專業建設”。在香港，雖然特區政府成立的人口政策督導委員會早於2013年發表題為“集思港益”的諮詢文件時已表示，應重新確立職業教育的價值，不應被視作為次等選擇。但是，多年來成效不彰，社會對職業專才教育的接受程度和其形象未有大幅提高。要增加社會對職業教育的認同，改變“萬般皆下品，惟有讀書高”的傳統觀念，政府必須擔起主導角色，進一步做好宣傳工作，豐富職業專才教育網站資料，並撥增資源支持院校舉辦技能比賽和實用性研究，提升職業教育的專業形象。更

重要的是，通過切實搞好職業專才教育，完善出路配套，讓廣大青年人和社會看到職業專才教育的價值，而這是提升其形象的根本之路。

《論語》中孔子便點明教育應因材施教。我期望香港能夠建立起優質的職業專才教育，促使學生的特長得到充分發展，真正獲得職業滿足感和個人成就感，並長遠促進香港經濟的多元化和競爭力。🔄

**I**t is well known that talent is the fundamental factor of competition. Conventional academic education may not be suitable for all students, while VPET can meet the learning and development needs of people with different interests and abilities, thus enriching the types of talents and facilitating economic diversification. As President Xi Jinping stressed in his speech on 1 July, we must give special care to young people, helping them with their difficulties in studies, employment and home purchase so that more opportunities will be created for their development and accomplishment. Hong Kong should explore how VPET can be used to enhance young people's capabilities and assist them in upward mobility, as well as to sustain Hong Kong's competitiveness in the long run.

### Formulate industrial policies and blueprint for vocational education

For a long time, the HKSAR Government has indeed allocated a lot of resources to strengthen the development of local VPET, including setting up the Task Force on promotion of VPET and setting aside funds to convert the Pilot Training and Support Scheme into a regular scheme. It has also announced four degree programmes for the Pilot Project on the Development of Applied Degree Programmes.

Nevertheless, while it is important to allocate resources, it is more important that the Education Bureau proactively address the needs of Hong Kong for manpower development and formulate a comprehensive blueprint for the development of vocational education and training. For example, to implement the innovation and technology (I&T) and re-industrialization policies and to cope with the huge shortage in nursing talents amid population ageing and new types of

epidemics, should the Government consider targeted increases in vocational education and training courses and an increase in the funding cap? Going forward, with the development of emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), which may lead to industrial and manpower transformation, should Hong Kong draw reference from the approach of Singapore's Future Economy Council to review and optimize industrial policies and tailor training on the skills required for relevant emerging occupations?

### Encourage business participation and improve the Qualifications Framework

The key to the success of VPET lies in application. The reason for the high level of recognition and acceptance of vocational education in Germany is that chambers of commerce and professional organizations actively work with vocational training institutions to design educational courses and training examinations, and offer practical and reliable career planning advice. In contrast, employers' involvement in vocational education is limited in Hong Kong. The Government should encourage educational institutions and industries to collaborate on offering dual-track education programmes, give incentives to encourage active participation from the business community to provide students with more internship opportunities or apprenticeship training, and explore opportunities for cross-border internships with other Greater Bay Area cities.

VPET students will be able to improve their technical level through continuous education, and correspondingly need to obtain qualifications at different educational levels. When I was serving as the Chairman of the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications (HKCAAVQ), I witnessed the remit of the HKCAAVQ being extended from the degree programmes offered by Hong Kong's higher education institutions to vocational training. I also witnessed the establishment of the Qualifications Framework and the Qualifications Register with quality assurance being undertaken. In the future, to meet the development needs of different occupations, the Government must keep pace with the times to improve the Qualifications Framework and discuss with the country to further expand the scope of mutual recognition of vocational qualifications.

### Improve the professional image of VPET

Internationally, some advanced countries

such as Germany and Switzerland attach great importance to vocational education, while China has amended the Vocational Education Law of the People's Republic of China this year, stressing that "vocational education is an education type with the same important status as general education" and to "support the construction of high-level vocational schools and programs of study". In Hong Kong, the HKSAR Government's Steering Committee on Population Policy stated in its consultation document entitled "Thoughts for Hong Kong" in 2013 that we should revive the value of vocational education, which should not be seen as a second-class choice. However, the results have not been satisfactory, with no significant improvement in the public's acceptance and the image of VPET over the years. To increase the public's acceptance of vocational education and change the traditional notion that "all trades and occupations are inferior compared to academic pursuits", the Government must play a leading role to further step up publicity and enrich the information on the VPET website. It must also allocate more resources to support educational institutions in holding skill competitions and practical research to enhance the professional image of vocational education. More importantly, it must ensure that there is an effective VPET system in place to give people a clear career path so that young people and the public can see the value of VPET, which is the fundamental way to enhance its image.

As noted in the *Analects of Confucius*, students should be taught in accordance with their aptitude. I look forward to Hong Kong establishing high-quality VPET to help students fully develop their unique abilities and truly gain a sense of career satisfaction and personal achievement, and facilitate the diversification and competitiveness of Hong Kong's economy in the long run. 🔄

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

如對上文內容有任何意見，歡迎向廖長江議員反映。  
Should you have any comments on the article, please feel free to contact Mr Martin Liao.

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# 凝聚企業力量 應對氣候變化

## Forging A Shared Business Vision to Combat Climate Change



氣候變化帶來極端天氣，對世界各地造成不同程度的影響以至社會經濟損失。各國對此日益關注，並致力尋求應對措施及政策。企業亦愈發投入資源應對氣候變化，以配合相應的政策規管及上市要求，惟當中涉及龐大的數據收集及分析。

Climate change and associated extreme weather events across the globe are sparking increased public concern. As measures and policies are put in place by all governments to come to grips with the issue, businesses are committing more resources and efforts towards this end as regulatory policies and listing rules require. However, it involves collecting and analyzing huge amounts of data.



左起：莊宏曦、余遠騁、張立君  
From left: Bruce Chong, William Yu and Cyrus Cheung

**為**實現各國於《巴黎協定》所承諾及提交的國家自主貢獻及相關脫碳計劃，越來越多國家推出法案以加強企業對氣候相關披露的強制性報告，展示可持續企業過渡到低碳或淨零碳經濟、適應氣候變化，以及披露氣候相關風險。

美國證券交易委員會早前發佈了新企業氣候信息披露提議，擬強制要求上市公司披露氣候相關信息。惟相關信息披露及指標可能會隨地方或國家政策指標而改變，背後更需要大量信息收集，處理工作比較複雜。

### 打造具氣候韌性的 亞洲商業平台

近日，由世界綠色組織倡導，奧雅納及羅兵咸永道擔任技術顧問的非牟利環境保護聯盟－亞洲應對氣候變化企業聯盟（A4CR）成立，旨在推動和支持氣候行動發展，打造並成為具備氣候韌性的亞洲商業聯盟平台。

A4CR的目標包括在亞洲主要企業之間形式戰略聯盟，協助企業將氣候行動納入公司治理、戰略、營運及融資等環節；促進與氣候相關的轉型、適應、披露及綠色融資的知識和經驗分享；制定全面的基準計劃，以評估聯



盟成員在氣候相關準備方面的進展；開展建立標準化路線和報告指標的討論，以實現持續性氣候行動和信息披露，並易於傳達給包括機構投資者在內的潛在利益相關者。

### 余遠騁：助企業建立韌性 應對氣候變化

**A4CR 倡導機構、世界綠色組織**創始人兼行政總裁余遠騁透露，早年已發現應對氣候變化逐漸成為不少國家的上市公司要求之一，不難看見應對氣候變化已成世界共識，惟了解到相關議題的數據收集存有難度，故萌起設立一個凝聚企業力量、群策群力共同應對氣候變化的聯盟的念頭，並獲具相關技術與經驗的機構加入支持，耗時兩年籌備終成立A4CR。

聯盟現獲不少企業撐場支持，會員包括恒基兆業地產、嘉里建設、香港地鐵、太古地產及港電等，“未來將繼續在粵港澳大灣區和亞洲各地招募企業會員，冀望聯盟的設立能塑造美好世界、帶來正面影響。”

### 張立君：氣候變化數據 廣泛且繁多

**羅兵咸永道首要環境、社會及治理報告技術顧問張立君**認為企業採取措施應對氣候變化已成國際趨勢，惟氣候變化數據廣泛且繁多，影響因素眾多，難單靠企業一己之力疏理及綜合處理，“我們具國際企業背景，數據庫可為企業提供全面的制定及實行 ESG 總體策略及訂立碳排放目標方面的服務，助企業將氣候信息披露



轉化為機會，以創造可持續的優勢和價值。”他並指出，企業跨國經營，往往要應對各地不同的氣候變化指標及項目，透過聯盟資源可凝聚力量、靈活配對，為各企業提供適切的解決方案及數據，節省企業自身大量的分析及收集數據的工作。

### 莊宏曦：為企業身體檢查

**A4CR 首要氣候技術顧問、奧雅納氣候與可持續發展董事莊宏曦**指出，企業不乏海外物業等資產，存在相當的管理及數據收集困難，且要兼顧個別資產在對應地區及國家的政策需要，難全盤作出面面俱到的環境及氣候變化的方案。“我們的工作如同協助企業身體檢查，全面審查企業業務與資產，再進行專科檢查，對

症下藥地提供具體解決方案，為企業度身訂造建立一套適切的調整及經營方案。”

他強調，氣候變化議題影響廣泛，沒有一個國家或地區可獨善其身，與亞洲其他主要企業互動，分享應對氣候變化的經驗，再配合科學實證基準分析，對比並實踐應對氣候變化的方案方為長遠之計。🔄

In response to the *Paris Agreement*, more and more countries are introducing laws that make climate-related disclosures mandatory. Companies are also required to demonstrate business sustainability to ensure transition to a low-carbon or net-zero economy and adapt to climate change, as well as disclose their climate-related risks.

The US Securities and Exchange Commission proposed earlier a new rule for listed companies to require mandatory disclosure of climate-related information, but the specific data and benchmarks may vary across different local or national policy indicators. In any event, this entails collecting large amounts of information and complex processing.

### Building a climate-resilient business platform for Asia

A non-profit environment protection alliance was formed recently. The Asian Corporate Coalition for Climate Change Resilience (A4CR) aims to drive and support climate action and build a climate-resilient coalition business platform in Asia.

A4CR's aims include forming a strategic coalition of major Asian business organizations to support the integration of climate action into corporate governance, strategies, operations and financing; facilitating

climate-related knowledge and experience sharing; generating a comprehensive benchmarking scheme to assess member companies' progress in climate-related preparation; promoting discussion on setting up standardized roadmaps and reporting metrics for consistent climate actions and disclosure that are readily communicable to prospective stakeholders.

### **William Yu: Help businesses build resilience to climate change**

**William Yu, A4CR initiator and founder and CEO of World Green Organization,** indicates that he has long noted an obvious trend in many countries to make climate change action a key listing requirement. Recognizing the challenges involved in collecting data of related issues, he came up with an idea to form a business coalition. The A4CR project got off the ground after two years of preparation.

The coalition has received warm support from the business sector. "In the future, we


will continue to recruit corporate members in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and other Asian cities, hoping to make positive and beneficial impacts."

### **Cyrus Cheung: Climate change data are wide-ranging and numerous**

**Cyrus Cheung, PwC Primary ESG Reporting Technical Advisor,** feels that it is difficult for a company to sort, consolidate and process climate change data on its own. "Our international business background and database capacity enable us to offer comprehensive services to companies. We can help them draw up and implement a master ESG strategy and set carbon reduction targets." He added that the coalition is a synergy of many strengths which can be applied flexibly to support the right candidates. By providing adequate solutions and data, A4CR can spare business organizations from heavy workloads of data analysis and collection.

### **Bruce Chong: A corporate health check**

**Bruce Chong, A4CR Primary Climate Technical Advisor and ARUP Director of Climate and Urban Sustainability,** pointed out that many businesses have overseas properties and other assets which pose considerable challenge both in management and data collection. It is hard for them to formulate an all-encompassing environmental and climate change solution. "What we do is like giving businesses a health check. We audit all their operations and assets to identify the most appropriate solution."

He stressed that impacts of climate change are extensive. In the long run, companies should interact with other major Asian business organizations and share experience in mitigating climate change adversities. A climate change response plan should also be implemented based on scientific evidence benchmarking. 



## 紙品收藏家 見證滄海桑田

### Vicissitudes of Time in the Eyes of a Paper Collector

喜於收藏舊物，除了滿足個人情懷，亦是保存歷史的一份尊重和重視。核子醫學顧問醫生、香港收藏家協會會長唐卓敏自幼喜愛收藏具歷史價值的紙類舊物，對一張又一張收藏品的珍而重之，除了見證世代的滄海桑田，亦成為歷史守護者，為下一代留存歷史的點滴。

Collecting old objects is an expression of personal feelings. It is also an effort to preserve history that we respect and value. **William Tong**, nuclear medicine consultant and **President of Hong Kong Collectors Society**, has been collecting old papers for their historical significance since childhood. He treasures every piece in his private collection because these instruments are witnesses of vicissitudes and guardians of history. Preserved within them are slices of heritage for our future generations.

**唐**卓敏日常在尖沙咀的診所，為病人提供專業診症服務，但脫下醫生袍即變身為收藏家，遍尋一切覺得具意義及收藏價值的紙類舊物，印花類更是他的心頭好，“郵票其實是由印花稅票演變而來，各地在固有官方規範下印行各自的印花稅票及金額，極富地方特色。”

#### 六歲結緣 喜紙類收藏

有“印花王”收藏美譽的唐卓敏，六歲時已莫名對印有不同資訊的日常紙類品極感興趣，包括作業簿、明信片、郵票、各票據等，笑言“這類收藏品易收藏且不佔空間位置，估計



唐卓敏（左）與香港歷史專家鄭寶鴻  
William Tong (left) and Cheng Po-hung, expert on  
Hong Kong history

現在藏品已超過幾萬了，大小不一，與瓷器等較大型收藏品比較，慳位極了。”

年少時期，開始涉獵到鴉片戰爭等與國家相關的戰爭歷史，隨後遠赴英國求學期間，偶經跳蚤市場，居然發現一張與鴉片戰爭後割讓香港有關的憲報，實在有如獲至寶之感，“當時沒想過會尋到寶，更料不到遠在他鄉找到一張與切身有實際關係的歷史刊物，那種尋寶的滿足感不足以用筆墨形容。”

### 文字紙張是歷史見證人

收藏品種類繁多，唐卓敏獨鍾情於印花稅票，曾為競投限量印製的“心頭好”豪擲十萬元。“隨着時間飛逝，記憶亦漸模糊飄散，而實實在在印有各地官方發行的印花稅票，不但記錄當時的物價，更刻劃不同地方標誌，“每一張都是真實的文物與憑證，黑白分明地記載了歷史，是留給後人的見證。”

2015年，適逢中國抗日戰爭勝利70周年之際，受出版社編輯邀請，唐卓敏耗時整理浩瀚的收藏品，合輯成書《淒風苦雨—從文物看日佔香港》，公開多年珍藏的三百多件日佔時期文物，如生活日常照片、軍票、證件、各票據等，輔以簡潔文字，重新述說香港日佔時的寶貴歷史，呈現當時的社會民生實況。“幼時閱讀歷史，對比今天份外感到現在的幸福和富足，更希望透過我的藏品及著作，令年輕一代鑑古知今，珍惜現在擁有的一切。”

### 志在推廣收藏風氣

唐卓敏正職是核子醫學科專科醫生，日常工作忙碌又壓力大，惟仍堅持定

期整理藏品，以免珍藏損壞，“香港春夏濕氣重，紙張最怕濕氣，故最緊要防濕、防蟲，抽濕機和空調就少不了。”隨着時間累積，藏品愈來愈多，他閒時選出部分藏品，並透過拍賣行為他印刷的拍賣行圖錄進行拍賣，曾有一位上海人以14萬元拍下唐卓敏收藏的一張上海外灘照片，亦是其最高拍賣紀錄。

唐卓敏亦是香港收藏家協會會長，與志同道合的收藏家彼此交流和切磋。“香港收藏家協會成立多年，會員各有收藏的喜好和形式，大家的收藏成果拼湊一段段歷史和記憶。近年香港的收藏行列愈益壯大，由衷希望未來收藏風氣更加盛行，並可獲得廣大市民的關注和認識。”

**T**ong spends his days giving professional consultation to patients at his clinic in Tsim Sha Tsui. In his spare time, he is a keen collector who searches for old papers of special significance and collection value. Stamps are his favorite category. “Postage stamps evolved from tax stamps. Local governments used to print their own tax stamps of different amounts according to



唐卓敏的藏品與著作  
Tong's collections and his work





印花稅票  
Tax stamps

official specifications. These coupons are full of local flavor.”

### Collecting papers since the age of six

Crowned the “King of Stamps”, Tong developed a keen interest in everyday papers printed with various information when he was six years old. He collected exercise books, postcards, postage stamps and vouchers. He said, “These items were easy to collect and did not take up too much space. It is estimated that there must be well over ten thousand such items. They vary in size but compared with porcelain and other larger collectables, they are really space saving.”

In his teenage years, Tong read about the Opium War and China’s other war histories. Later when he studied in the UK, he visited a flea market by chance where he came across a gazette detailing the cession of Hong Kong to Britain after the Opium War. It was like stumbling on treasure. “I didn’t expect I would get any valuable finds and never had I imagined finding a historical publication of immediate concern to

me. That sense of accomplishment from treasure hunting is beyond description.”

### Words and papers are testimonies to history

There are numerous types of collectables but Tong had eyes only for tax stamps. He has bid HKD100,000 for a limited edition coupon that was top on his wish list. “Time flies and memories fade with it. Tax stamps are tangible documentation of history printed by local authorities. They record not only consumer price levels of past eras, but also marks and icons of different places. Every piece is an authentic cultural relic and evidence that clearly records history for our future generations.”

In 2015 that marked the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Anti-Japanese War, Tong was invited by a publishing editor to sort and organize his huge collection to compile an album. Titled *Years of Hardship: Japanese-occupied Hong Kong through the Lens of Antiquities*, the book showcases more than 300 pieces of antiquities from the Japanese Occupation period in Tong’s private collection. They

include everyday snapshots, Japanese military banknotes, certificates and various vouchers accompanied by simple text to recount the valuable history of Hong Kong under Japanese Occupation. Readers can have a glimpse of life in those years. “Reading history as a child, I felt particularly blessed and contented when I compared social conditions then and now. I hope my collection and book can help young people to learn from the past and cherish what they possess today.”

### Aspiring to promote the collecting hobby

Tong is a nuclear medicine specialist by profession, working very hard under considerable stress. Nevertheless, he insists on taking time off his busy schedule to organize his collection regularly to avoid damage. “Hong Kong is very humid in spring and summer. Damp and vermin proofing is very important because humidity and insects have very damaging effect on paper. Dehumidifiers and air-conditioners

are must-haves.” As his collection gains size over the years, Tong sometimes puts selected pieces on the market through auction catalogs printed by auctioneers. A buyer from Shanghai once acquired a photograph of the Bund in Shanghai with a record bid of HKD140,000, which is also Tong’s highest record.

As the Chairman of Hong Kong Collectors Society, Tong enjoys engaging and exchanging with fellow collectors. “Hong Kong Collectors Society has been operating for many years. Our members’ collecting preferences and approaches vary widely. Our achievements in this hobby culminate into a great legacy and piece together precious memories. Collecting is attracting more and more people in Hong Kong in recent years. I sincerely hope it will catch on in a big way in the future and attract public interest and awareness.”



鴉片戰爭後，刊載有關割讓香港內容的憲報。  
A gazette detailing the cession of Hong Kong to Britain after the Opium War.



## 新會員介紹 Introduction of New Members

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按英文姓氏排序  
 In alphabetical order of family names

# 香港工商界 慶賀73周年國慶

## Commercial and Industrial Circles of Hong Kong Celebrates PRC's 73rd Anniversary



李家超 John Lee



袁武 Yuen Mo



香港工商界同胞慶祝國慶籌委會舉行“慶祝中華人民共和國成立73周年國慶酒會”。全國政協副主席梁振英、香港特別行政區行政長官李家超、駐港國安公署副署長李江舟、外交部駐港特派員公署署理特派員楊義瑞、政務司司長陳國基、財政司司長陳茂波、律政司司長林定國以及立法會主席梁君彥應邀擔任主禮嘉賓，聯同籌備委員會主席團成員、工商及社會各界友好逾350位嘉賓共賀國慶。籌委會主席團成員包括本會會長袁武及副會長王惠貞、香港中國企業協會名譽會長孫煜及副會長閻峰、香港中華廠商聯合會會長史立德及常務副會長盧金榮、香港工業總會副主席丁煒章及馮陳嘉賢、香港總商會主席阮蘇少涓及常務副主席陳瑞娟、以及香港地產建設商會秘書長龍漢標等。(13/9) 📍



**香港工商界同胞慶祝大會**  
**中華人民共和國成立73周年暨香港特別行政區成立25周年**  
 The Reception by the Compatriots of Commercial & Industrial Circles of Hong Kong  
 of the 73rd National Day of the People's Republic of China and 25th Anniversary of the Establishment of the HKSAR



**A** celebratory reception was hosted by the preparatory committee of compatriots of commercial and industrial circles in Hong Kong. Officiating at the reception were **CY Leung, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC; John Lee, Chief Executive of HKSAR; Li Jiangzhou, Deputy Director of the Office for Safeguarding National Security in Hong Kong; Yang Yirui, Acting Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the HKSAR; Eric Chan, Chief Secretary for Administration; Paul Chan, Financial Secretary; Paul Lam, Secretary for Justice and Andrew Leung, President of LegCo.** Accompanied by the preparatory committee's presidium, namely **Yuen Mo, the Chamber's Chairman and Connie Wong, Vice-Chairman; Sun Yu, HKCEA's Honorary President and Yan Feng, Vice-Chairman; Allen Shi, President of CMAHK and Lo Kam-wing, Executive Vice President; Bernie Ting and Karen Chan, Deputy Chairmen of FKHI; Betty Yuen, HKGCC's Chairman and Agnes Chan, Deputy Chairman; Louis Loong, Secretary General of Executive Committee of REDA** and over 350 guests, they wished the motherland prosperity. (13/9) 🇨🇳





## 愛心月餅獻關懷

### Mid-Autumn Festival Mooncake Giveaway



公益事務委員會與地區事務委員會合辦“賀國慶·迎中秋 愛心月餅獻關懷”公益活動，透過五個分區聯絡處送贈5,200盒愛心月餅予各區市民，共賀中秋。並祝願國家富強，疫情早日平息。受惠對象包括長者、基層家庭及特殊教育學校學生等。(30/8 - 8/9) 🔄

For celebrating the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival, the Community Affairs Committee and District Affairs Committee have co-organized a charitable activity for distributing 5,200 boxes of mooncake to the community through five District Liaison Groups. Beneficiaries included senior citizens, grassroots families and students with special educational needs. (30/8 - 8/9) 🔄



1

# 接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



2



3

1. 印尼經濟事務專員 Slamet Noegroho (右三) (29/8)  
Slamet Noegroho (third from right), Consul of Economic Affairs of Indonesia in HKSAR
2. 馬來西亞商務專員 Yazrin Syakhairi (左) (30/8)  
Yazrin Syakhairi (left), Trade Commissioner of Malaysia in HKSAR
3. 香港付貨人委員會主席林宣武 (左二) (1/9)  
Willy Lin (second from left), Chairman of The Hong Kong Shippers' Council





## 會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 教育及培訓委員會續舉辦“國情研習班”，第三堂請來全國人大常委譚耀宗主講“香港新選舉制度的實踐”；第四堂則邀得外交部駐港特派員公署署理特派員楊義瑞主講“當前國際形勢和中國外交”。(6/8及27/8)

Education and Training Committee has organized two more lessons of “National Affairs Class”, **Tam Yiu-chung, Member of the Standing Committee of the NPC**, has expounded the practice of new election system of Hong Kong in the third lesson; For the fourth lesson, **Yang Yirui, Acting Commissioner of the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in HKSAR**, has explained the current international situation and China's foreign policy. (6/8 & 27/8)

2. 青年委員會參觀西九文化區 M+ 博物館，由西九文化區管理局行政總裁馮程淑儀及 M+ 博物館館長華安雅介紹西九文化區最新發展、M+ 展館特點等，其後團員參觀多個不同主題的展廳、多媒體中心等設施。(26/8)

Young Executives' Committee has visited the M+ Museum. **Betty Fung, Chief Executive Officer of West Kowloon Cultural District Authority** and **Suhanya Raffel, Museum Director of M+**, have introduced the latest development of the West Kowloon Cultural District and M+ Museum. Participants have also visited different showrooms and multi-media centers. (26/8)