

商 睿

CGCC VISION

www.cgcc.org.hk

香港發展航天科技不是夢

AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY
NOT A WILD DREAM FOR HONG KONG



目錄 CONTENTS

DEC 2022



會長的話 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

- 4** 工商界可擔當區域合作橋樑
The Business Sector As a Bridge for Regional Cooperation

政經縱橫 SPOTLIGHT



- 7** 香港發展航天科技不是夢
Aerospace Technology Not A Wild Dream for Hong Kong



- 14** 與港區全國人大代表選舉候選人交流
Exchange Session with Candidates for Election of Hong Kong's NPC Deputies

- 12** 本會聯同工商界悼念前國家主席江澤民
The Chamber and Business Community Mourn Former Chinese President Jiang Zemin

- 16** 與立會補選候選人交流
Exchange Session with Legislative Council By-election Candidates

- 19** 認識香港國安法乃市民應有之義
Understanding the Hong Kong National Security Law Is a Civil Obligation

- 22** 全面了解“一國兩制”來龍去脈
Fully Understand the Context of “One Country, Two Systems”

- 27** 科教興國 教育新方向
A New Direction: Invigorating the Country Through Science and Education

- 30** 香港土地發展政策前瞻
A Peek at Hong Kong's Land Development Policy

立會匯報 VOICE IN LEGCO

- 35** 學習二十大精神 推動香港發展
Embracing Spirit of 20th National Congress to Further Develop Hong Kong

商海導航 TALKING BUSINESS



39 邊玩邊賺 元宇宙娛樂新模式
Play-to-Earn: New Form of Entertainment in Metaverse

42 “香港認可經濟營運商計劃” 國際建信譽
推行十載利通商
10th Anniversary of the HKAEOP Programme -
Be our Trusted Partner, Expand Business in New Markets

閒情逸致 LEISURE



44 沐浴於森林 遠離壓力煩囂
Cast Away Stress and Hubbub with Forest Bathing

商會快拍 CGCC SNAPSHOT

49 接待嘉賓
Reception of Guests

50 普天同慶賀聖誕
Christmas Celebrations

52 會員活動
Members' Activities

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)

會長 Chairman

蔡冠深 Jonathan CHOI

副會長 Vice-Chairmen

曾智明 Ricky TSANG 王惠貞 Connie WONG 楊華勇 Johnny YU 胡曉明 Herman HU
謝湧海 TSE Yung-hoi 張學修 Charles CHEUNG 李引泉 Li Yinquan 姚祖輝 Andrew YAO

傳訊及出版委員會 Communication and Publications Committee

主席 Chairman

李德剛 Alfred LEE

副主席 Vice-Chairmen

李濟平 Li Jiping 黃楚基 Bonnie WONG 梁香盈 Sabrina LEUNG

委員 Members

葉成慶 Simon IP 黃楚恒 Stanley WONG 林智彬 Lawrence LAM 陳 耘 Cora CHAN
胡劍江 Michael WOO 趙式浩 Howard CHAO 周雯玲 Irene CHOW 陳建年 Kenneth CHAN
廖永通 Felix LIO 吳旭洋 Paul NG 李令德 Maggie LEE 陳楚冠 Daniel CHAN
吳 江 NG Kwong 李耀新 LEE Yiu-sun 張嘉裕 CHEUNG Ka-yue 葉常春 YIP Sheung-chun

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@gz.cgcc.org.hk

承印人 Printed by

奧華印刷設計公司 Ora Printing & Design Centre

地址 Address

香港柴灣利眾街40號富誠工業大廈15字樓A1-A2室
Flat A1-A2, Block A, 15/F., Fortune Factory Building
40 Lee Chung Street, Chai Wan, Hong Kong

售價 Price

HKD20

香港中華總商會(“本會”)保留本刊一切內容之版權。如欲轉載本刊文章，須經本會允准。本刊所載之廣告內容及外界文章所發表之言論及意見並不一定反映本會的立場。而來稿一切內容及聲明所涉及之責任概由客戶及作者負責。本會雖竭力確保本刊所載的資料準確可靠，惟不對使用該等資料所引起的任何損失或損害承擔責任。

Copyright in all material in this publication is retained by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce (“the Chamber”). Reproduction of articles in this publication is subject to the permission of the Chamber. The content of advertisement and the views expressed by outside parties in the articles of this publication do not necessarily represent the positions of the Chamber. All responsibilities and liabilities relating to the contents and statements in the contributed articles shall be held by the clients and authors. The Chamber endeavors to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information provided in this publication, but accepts no liability for any loss or damage arising from the use of the information.



蔡冠深
Jonathan CHOI GBM, GBS, BBS, JP

工商界可擔當 區域合作橋樑

THE BUSINESS SECTOR AS A BRIDGE FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

上月，行政長官李家超出席在曼谷舉行的亞太經合組織會議，並率領香港商貿代表團與當地商界交流，我榮幸獲邀隨團參與。行政長官此行積極向外宣傳推廣“香港回來了”的重要信息，並爭取東盟國家支持香港盡早加入區域全面經濟夥伴協定(RCEP)。中總亦要用好與海外聯繫的網絡優勢，致力發揮“超級聯繫人”功能，與香港工商界攜手推進區域經貿合作，說好香港故事。

積極爭取加入自貿協定

RCEP 正式生效實施，是推進東亞區域經濟深化合作的重要里程碑，為區內經濟發展注入新動力。香港位處整個 RCEP 區域的中心點，與各成員國一直保持緊密經貿聯繫。香港更是內地企業“引進來、走出去”的重要雙向平台，在國家推進“雙循環”發展擔當關鍵節點。香港應趕快爭取加入 RCEP，既助內地及港商進一步開拓周邊市場，有效融入區域產業鏈發展，亦協助 RCEP 成員國探索內地龐大市場商機，全面提升東亞區域商貿合作與發展，並進一步拓展“一帶一路”龐大發展新機遇。

事實上，內地大型國企、央企在參與“一帶一路”的能源、礦產、基建等大型建設投資有相當經驗，而香港強項是提供金融及專業服務支援，內地與香港企業的合作，將是“一硬一軟”強強聯合，為整個東亞區域經濟以至“一帶一路”長遠發展扮演關鍵角色。

香港下一步亦要探討加入數字經濟夥伴關係協定(DEPA)、全面與進步跨太平洋夥伴關係協定(CPTPP)等高質量自貿協定，積極配合國家發展戰略，進一步提高香港國際化水平，尤其借力粵港澳大灣區建設，深化推動香港金融、專業服務、創科

人才和資源北上南下，助力整個大灣區發展，共同探索東盟、RCEP 以至“一帶一路”市場巨大商機。

配合高水平對外開放

中共“二十大”報告支持香港深化與各國更密切交往合作，國家主席習近平七一重要講話亦強調，中央完全支持香港維護自由開放規範的營商環境，拓展暢通便捷的國際聯繫。國家的助力對鞏固香港作為“東西交匯”的橋樑功能、全面提升香港發展動能和競爭力有着重大意義。

香港工商界應主動協助內地實現高標準規則與管理制度開放發展，香港高端服務業可積極為國家引入海外企業和資金，亦為內地企業、產能、人員走向世界鋪橋搭路。香港更要優化國際金融中心的佈局，強化連接內地與國際金融市場的紐帶作用。作為全球最大人民幣離岸中心，香港應提供更多以人民幣計價的創新產品，進一步提升離岸人民幣市場效率和規模，助力人民幣國際化發展。香港金融業還可配合大灣區產業轉型升級，支援高新產業和科技創新園區項目，助力先進製造業、高科技產業、數字經濟等發展。

香港工商界可肩負起促進內地與世界經貿聯繫的橋樑功能，以民間外交的方式在新時代推進區域更緊密合作。中總也將通過與內地和海外的聯繫網絡，積極配合中央和特區政府促進區域經濟發展的相關工作，包括通過舉辦不同類型的論壇和研討座談會、組織考察交流、雙向投資等，用工商界的語言，對外宣傳推介香港。明年初，我們將組織商務考察團出訪越南，增進雙方貿易和商務合作。我們也會進一步通過與“內地－香港‘一帶一路’工商

“香港工商界可以民間外交的方式在新時代推進區域更緊密合作。中總也將通過聯繫網絡，用工商界的語言，對外宣傳推介香港。”

In the new era, the Hong Kong business has the ability to take forward closer regional cooperation by means of citizen diplomacy. Leveraging its strong network, CGCC will promote Hong Kong to the world through the business language.”

專業委員會”和其他相關的雙邊及多邊合作委員會加強協作，與各國工商團體、駐港領事館和商會建立緊密聯繫，共同探索合作共贏新機遇。🔗

Last month, John Lee, Chief Executive of the HKSAR, attended the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting in Bangkok, with the goal of seeking early accession to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) for Hong Kong. I had the pleasure to join the Hong Kong business delegation he led to meet and exchange views with Thai business leaders. I believe that CGCC should capitalize on its extensive overseas network and work with the Hong Kong business sector to promote regional economic cooperation.

Actively seeking to join free trade agreements

The implementation of the RCEP is a significant milestone in the development of deeper economic cooperation in East Asia. Located in the heart of the RCEP network, and as a vital two-way platform for Chinese enterprises to go global and attract foreign investment, Hong Kong should seek to join the RCEP as soon as possible so that Mainland and Hong Kong businesses can further tap into the regional market. Hong Kong's participation will also provide RCEP members with a springboard to explore the tremendous opportunities in the Mainland market, and those arising from the “Belt and Road” Initiative (B&R).

Given the rich experience of major Chinese state-owned enterprises and central state-owned enterprises in large-scale infrastructure investments under the B&R, and Hong Kong's strengths in financial and professional services, Mainland and Hong Kong businesses will make invincible partners, with crucial roles to play in the overall economic development of East Asia.

Coming up, Hong Kong should look into joining other important free trade agreements, such as the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA) and the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), to ensure topmost international standards. Meanwhile, leveraging the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area, Hong Kong should further promote the movement of its financial

and professional services, I&T talents, and other resources within the Mainland, and tap the immense business opportunities in the ASEAN, RCEP and B&R markets.

Supporting the country's high-level opening-up

The report to the 20th National Congress of the CPC offers support for Hong Kong to deepen cooperation with various countries and regions. In his important July 1 speech, President Xi Jinping also emphasized the full support of the Central government for Hong Kong to keep its business environment free, open, and regulated. The country's support is essential for Hong Kong to consolidate its role as a bridge, create strong growth impetus, and enhance its competitiveness in an all-round manner.

The Hong Kong business sector at large should help facilitate the implementation of high standard rules and the open development of management system in the Mainland, while the high-end service sector can actively introduce overseas enterprises and capital into the country. Hong Kong should also enhance its role as an international financial center, and strengthen links between the Mainland and international financial markets. As the world's largest offshore RMB hub, Hong Kong can help promote the internationalization of the RMB by creating more innovative products denominated in the currency. In light of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area's industrial transformation and upgrading, the Hong Kong financial sector can also provide support to high-tech industries and I&T cooperation projects, so as to foster the development of advanced manufacturing industries.

In the new era, the Hong Kong business has the ability to take forward closer regional cooperation by means of citizen diplomacy. Leveraging its strong network, CGCC will support the efforts of the Central and HKSAR governments in pursuing regional economic development, and promote Hong Kong to the world through the business language. For instance, we will be organizing a delegation to Vietnam early next year to strengthen trade and business cooperation with the country. We will also step up our coordination efforts, and maintain close ties with business organizations in different countries and regions, as well as consulates and other chambers of commerce in Hong Kong, to jointly explore new win-win situations and opportunities. 🔗



香港發展航天科技 不是夢

Aerospace Technology Not A Wild Dream for Hong Kong

航天科技在香港並非主流行業，然而中央“十四五”規劃支持香港發展成為國際創新科技中心，並鼓勵商業航天工業的發展，本港大學亦一直有參與國家航天實戰經驗及培養相關人才。早前國家宣佈展開第四批預備航天員的選拔工作，並首次在香港選拔當中的載荷專家，讓香港市民有機會親身在太空進行科研工作，對未來香港航天科技發展着實是一大鼓舞。

Aerospace technology is not a mainstream industry in Hong Kong. However, the Central Government has stated in the “14th Five-year” Plan to support the SAR in her quest to become an international innovation and technology (I&T) hub. Local universities have also been engaged in the country’s practical aerospace operations to gain experience and trained aerospace talents over the years. The recent announcement of recruiting payload specialists in Hong Kong was also fantastic news for our future development of aerospace technology.

林家禮：發展航天科技 港具先天優勢

Lam Lee G: Hong Kong Has an Inherent Advantage in Developing Aerospace Technology



林家禮 Lam Lee G

十噸以下航天器及1,500顆衛星的規模化生產，並構建年產200種超精密衛星零部件或元器件生態鏈。

國家在航天領域的發展一日千里，已成為一張亮麗國際名片。香港正可借助這股東風，利用自身優勢，打造立足香港的航天科技產業，從另一層面為國家發展作出貢獻。本會會董、香港航天科技集團有限公司聯席主席及執行董事林家禮指出，即使香港現時已建立了相當好的服務業發展根基，仍需積極推動再工業化。事實上，香港是全球發展航天科技產業最具優勢的地區之一，“香港兼具零關稅、法制健全、法治基礎穩固及企業管治優良等有利條件。此外，特區政府在過去幾年亦大力推動創新及科技發展，當中已投放逾1,000億港元，為航天科技產業帶來強而有力的支持。”

作為國際大都會及自由港，亦兼具“一國兩制”這個獨特的治理系統，香港對頂尖的航天人才具備一定吸引力。林家禮續指，英語是香港的工作語言之一，海外人才來港固然較易適應；加上香港逐步融入大灣區，面向龐大

市場，人才可發揮的空間大大增加；再者，有志發展航天產業的企業可透過香港，一方面連繫整個“一帶一路”市場，亦可與本地及內地大學合作，推動產學研的聯動，進一步推動業務發展。

“香港製造”衛星不是夢

林家禮強調，國家“十四五”規劃明確支持香港發展成為國際創新科技中心，確為航天科技產業發展注入強心針，並深信香港可在推動國家航天工業這個板塊上作出重大貢獻。

香港航天科技集團已於2021年5月啟動香港衛星製造中心、香港測運控中心、香港衛星應用和數據中心、香港總裝測試中心的總體建設規劃，致力構建以香港為基礎的商業航天產業生態鏈。2022年內將投產製造第一批業務衛星，為“香港製造”衛星邁出重要的一步。該集團並計劃於2023至2027年分期建設全球大型衛星總裝集成與超精密製造中心，佔地250萬平方英尺，以實踐衛星製造二期，預期年產製造

該集團現時有兩大戰略合作夥伴，包括長城工業及中科院的雲計算團隊，彼此建立互信的合作關係。“以航天數據為例，除了確保數據安全外，也必須確保合法合規，建基於與中科院的合作，其團隊在大數據及雲計算方面已達到世界級水平；在數據管理範疇更具備強大實力，讓我們能放心開展國際合作，以至推出商業平台及各項服務，也有信心可成為航天數據的國際中心。”

播下航天產業種子

要長遠推動產業發展，吸引年輕人加入是關鍵之一。林家禮認為，年青人普遍喜歡創新，若要求他們參與一些傳統的經濟項目，吸引力可能不大。相對而言，航天產業兼具創新與挑戰，也甚具發展前景，相信是不少年青人感興趣的領域。“香港現時約有3,000多家上市公司，卻沒有航天板塊，也欠缺相關範疇的龍頭股，下一步我期望看到更多年青人投身這個行業一展所長，壯大航天產業的發展。”

香港的資本市場已非常成熟，資金相當充足，林家禮坦言，投資者也相當精明，銳意在市場上尋找一些兼具亮點、前景優厚及有潛能的產業，務求獲得豐厚的投資回報，相信航天產業是他們的首選。他期望，香港航天科技集團在推動相關領域的發展方面，可盡一分力播下一粒種子，致力打造航天科技的產業鏈。

Hong Kong can turn rapid advance of the space industry in China to its advantage and uses this strength to develop related industries to contribute to the country. **Lam Lee G, the Chamber's Committee Member and Co-Chairman and Executive Director of Hong Kong Aerospace Technology Group Limited (HKATG)**, points out that Hong Kong needs to continue promoting re-industrialization actively. In terms of industry, Hong Kong is among the best-positioned regions in the world for developing the aerospace technology industry. "Hong Kong's advantages include zero tariff and a sound legal system. Moreover, the SAR Government has been promoting I&T development ardently in the past few years."

As an international metropolis and a free port, Hong Kong is certainly attractive to top aerospace talent. Lam continues to say that given English is one of the working languages in Hong Kong, overseas talents will find it easier to adapt to a career in Hong Kong.

In addition, Hong Kong's gradual integration into the Greater Bay Area means that they can have a bigger room for development. Moreover, businesses aspiring to get engaged in the aerospace industry can connect with the greater "Belt and Road" market through Hong Kong.

"Made in Hong Kong" satellite is not a dream

Lam stresses that the "14th Five-Year" Plan explicitly supports Hong Kong's endeavor to become an international center for innovation and technology, which would give a big boost to the development of the aerospace industry. He is confident that Hong Kong can make a significant contribution.

In May 2021, HKATG launched a series of master plans to build a Hong Kong-based commercial space industry eco-chain, with the first batch of business satellites to be launched in 2022. The Group also plans to build a global large-scale satellite assembly and integration com ultra-precision manufacturing center in phases from 2023 to 2027 to implement Phase II of the satellite manufacturing program. That phase alone is expected to produce up to 10 tons of spacecraft and 1,500 satellites per year on a large scale, as well as an eco-chain of 200 ultra-precision satellite parts or components annually.

HKATG currently has two strategic partners: Great Wall Industry and the cloud computing team of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS); they have established mutual trust and good cooperation relations. "In the case of aerospace data, for example, it is important to ensure

legal compliance. With the strong groundwork we have built through working with CAS whose team is world-class in big data as well as cloud computing and has a strong capability in data management, we are able to engage in international cooperation projects confidently."

Sowing the seeds for the aerospace industry

Attracting young people to join the aerospace industry is one of the keys to its long-term development. Lam believes that young people generally like to be innovative and the aerospace industry has very promise prospects. He believes many of them are interested. "There are currently over 3,000 listed companies in Hong Kong, but there is no aerospace sector and no leading stocks in this area."

Hong Kong's capital market is very mature. Lam says investors are keen to identify industries with good potential in the market which can generate lucrative return. He believes the aerospace industry is one of their top choices. He hopes that HKATG can play its part in promoting the development of related fields.



容啟亮：促港融入國家深空探測領域 加強人才培育拓研發空間

Yung Kai-leung: Promote Hong Kong's Role in the Country's Deep Space Exploration Endeavors, Bolster Talent Development & Maximize R&D Possibilities



容啟亮 Yung Kai-leung

航天科技的入門門檻十分高，因此在香港並未流行，惟一直有一批深具熱誠與實力的科研學者，醉心研究相關範疇，對國家以至全球的航天領域發展貢獻良多。香港理工大學鍾士元爵士精密工程教授、深空探測研究中心主任兼精密工程講座教授容啟亮及其團隊，多年來參與多個航天科研項目，成果豐碩，展望中央支持香港發展成為國際創新科技中心，他認為重點是培育更多相關的跨領域人才，以便在國家的航天歷程擔當重要角色。

過去30多年，在容啟亮團隊的深耕及推展下，理大一直是本港航天科研領域的中流砥柱。由早於90年代與牙醫合作活用牙醫抓鉗的概念，開發獲太空人於前“和平號”太空站作精密焊接之用的“太空持坭鉗”、2010年獲中國空間技術研究院邀請參與“嫦娥三號”探月任務，共同研製出“相機指向系統”；至去年為國家“天問一號”任務研發出“落火狀態監視相機”，用以監測火星車着陸後的打開運作情況，並利用地形測量及地貌分析技術識別可能的着陸點等，皆交出極其亮麗的成績表。

容啟亮表示，航天儀器的研發屬高標準、高要求，十分感激國家的信任，尤感高興是“嫦娥三號”是他正式參與的第一項國家深空探測工程，也是國家探月工程開展以來，首次使用香

港研發和製造的精密太空儀器，參與其中務必全力以赴，更視之為研發團隊的使命。

港具創科熱情 內地提供發展空間

提及香港在國家航天科技進程可發揮甚麼作用，先後參與“嫦娥三號”、“嫦娥四號”、“嫦娥五號”及“天問一號”工程的容啟亮稱，香港不乏具有創科熱情的學者及研究人員，他們的思維普遍較開放，對投身科研大有幫助；但相對上在實際應用範疇卻有多方面的限制，而這方面正是內地能給予的發揮空間。因此，他認為香港拓展創科的出路在於融入國家發展大局，互相配合，他與團隊的成功就是最佳印證。

“國家的航天科技發展迅速，現今在全球更近於領先地位，香港在這方面要取得突破，務必得到內地相關資源配合，才可掌握箇中機遇。”容啟亮進一步闡釋，創科需要一個強大的本地市場作支持，如此專責發明的研究團隊及機構，以至後續的生產商才能壯大，並可與外國的產品和技術競爭匹敵，例如探月工程，若沒有國家的支持，香港的科研團隊再有能力也難以達成。

持續培訓人才 增設不同課程

培育人才亦是香港發展為國際創新科技中心的另一關鍵元素。容啟亮表示，留意到本地不只年輕一代對航天科技領域感興趣，很多已投身社會多年的在職人士，同樣期望投入或重返這個廣闊無垠又前景優厚的科研崗位，只待找到合適的培訓機會。

容啟亮補充，現時香港鮮有關於結合多領域以支撐航天科技及深空探測的課程，這不利於培養人才。“針對人才建設，不只在航天科技領域，也適用所有創科領域，搶人才在全球相當普遍。”因此，他建議香港在搶人才之餘，也要實施有效的方案、創造優良的條件，藉此培訓及“再培訓”本地人才，以應對人才的殷切需求。

參與探索工程 加強與內地合作

理大早年成立深空探測研究中心，除開展研發項目外，對加強培訓人才同樣不遺餘力。容啟亮強調，研究中心在招納研究生方面，首要是學生必須對航天科技感興趣，其次是他們在擅長的領域內，亦要具備個人獨到見解，以至有能力進行較深入的研究。“誠如我一直所說，航天科技並非單一領域，而是不同領域的結合，故專



擅於各個領域的人才達致優勢互補特別重要。”

展望未來，容啟亮深信，中國對航天科技發展早已具備一套宏圖大計，未來料有更多探測任務，除了探月方面將走向月球基地外，也會繼續開展探索火星與小行星的工作，甚或將探索領域擴展至土星等。香港的科研團隊正可從更多不同方向及領域參與其中，與內地加強合作，為國家作出貢獻。🌀

Given its high entry threshold, aerospace technology is not a popular industry in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, a group of passionate technology research experts with strong credentials have been dedicating themselves to aerospace research. According to **Yung Kai-leung, Sir Sze-yuen Chung Professor in Precision Engineering, DoRCDSE Director and Chair Professor of Precision Engineering at PolyU**, it is important to train more interdisciplinary talents for the industry so that they can take up key roles in the country's aerospace pursuits.

For more than three decades, as a result of Yung and his team's dedicated efforts and active promotion, PolyU has been a tower of strength in aerospace research here in Hong Kong. In as early as the 1990s, PolyU invented the Space Holinser Forceps, which were used by astronauts for precision welding at the former MIR space station. In 2010, it took part in the Chang'e 3 lunar exploration mission and jointly developed the Camera Pointing System. More recently in the past year, PolyU invented the Mars Landing Surveillance Camera for China's Tianwen-1 Mars mission to monitor the unfolding and operation status of the rover after landing. All these speak volumes about the university's stellar performance.

Yung said there are very high standards and requirements for developing aerospace instruments. He is grateful for the country's trust in him. Notably, Chang'e 3 was the first national deep space exploration mission in which he had taken part. It was also China's first lunar exploration mission in history equipped with precision space instruments developed and manufactured by Hong Kong.

The Mainland offers huge development possibilities to let Hong Kong excel in I&T

As to what part Hong Kong can play



as China makes inroads into aerospace technology, Yung said Hong Kong has a rich pool of scholars and researchers who are passionate I&T professionals, but there are relatively greater constraints in practical application. That is an area where the Mainland can provide space for development. For this reason, he thinks Hong Kong should integrate herself into the country's overall development and create synergy as a way forward for I&T development.

“Hong Kong can capture this opportunity only if necessary resources are made available by the Mainland.” Yung explained further that I&T requires the support of a robust local market, such as dedicated invention research teams and organizations, as well as downstream manufacturers. These are prerequisites for vibrant development and competitiveness against overseas products and technologies.

Continue to train new blood and introduce more diverse training programs

Talent building is another key element for Hong Kong's ambition to become an international I&T hub. Yung notices that aerospace technology attracts not only young people in Hong Kong, but also those who have already started their working lives. The latter wish to join or rejoin the I&T sector that offers vast development space and promising prospects. They are only waiting for suitable training opportunities.

Yung added that multi-disciplinary training courses for aerospace and deep space exploration are scarce in Hong Kong. This is not conducive to talent building. He suggested Hong Kong should mull effective plans and create favorable conditions while competing for talents. It is an effective approach for training and “retraining” local workers to satisfy the acute demand for aerospace professionals.

Take part in aerospace exploration engineering and strengthen Hong Kong-Mainland cooperation

PolyU established the Research Centre for Deep Space Explorations (RCDSE) years ago. The university is actively engaged in research projects and spares no effort in training talents. Yung stressed that RCDSE prioritizes interest in aerospace technology when recruiting new post-graduate students, followed by their areas of expertise, original observations and ability to conduct in-depth research.

Looking ahead, Yung firmly believes that China will launch many more exploration missions in the future, possibly putting Saturn and other planets in its exploration chart. Hong Kong research teams can participate in many aspects and areas. We should work closely with the mainland and make contributions to the country. 🌀



本會聯同工商界 悼念前國家主席江澤民

The Chamber and Business Community Mourn Former Chinese President Jiang Zemin

本會於12月6日聯同多家商會於本會禮堂安排直播前國家主席江澤民追悼大會。會上全體出席人士收看在北京人民大會堂舉行的追悼大會直播，並跟隨大會默哀三分鐘，以表對江澤民前主席的深切哀悼。

出席追悼大會直播的本會代表包括會長蔡冠深，副會長曾智明、王惠貞、楊華勇、胡曉明、張學修、李引泉及姚祖輝，永遠榮譽會長袁武、陳斌、馬忠禮及李應生。蔡冠深指出，江主席為香港長遠發展奠定穩固基礎，也十分重視香港工商界，多次接見訪京的香港商會及工商社團。而他提出的“三個代表”重要思想，更成功推動內地經濟邁向更開放發展，為香港工商界帶來龐大商機。

12月2日，本會代表亦前赴設於中聯辦的靈堂弔唁，遙寄哀思。出席者包括蔡冠深、副會長謝湧海、張學修、永遠榮譽會長劉鐵成、以及一眾常、會董。📍

On 6 December, the Chamber, together with several chambers of commerce, organized a live broadcast of the memorial service for former Chinese President Jiang Zemin at the Hall of the CGCC. All the attendees, watching the live broadcast of the memorial service held at Beijing's Great Hall of the People, observed three minutes of silence during the service to express their deep condolences for the passing of former President Jiang.

Representatives of the Chamber who attended the live broadcast of the memorial service included its **Jonathan Choi, Chairman; Ricky Tsang, Connie Wong, Johnny Yu, Herman Hu, Charles Cheung, Li Yinquan and Andrew Yao, Vice-chairmen; Yuen Mo, David Chan, Lawrence Ma and Tommy Li, Life Honorary Chairmen**. Choi pointed out that President Jiang, who attached great importance to the Hong Kong business community, had on many occasions met with Hong Kong's chambers of commerce and business associations visiting Beijing. His "Three Representatives" theory had also brought huge business opportunities to the Hong Kong business community.

On 2 December, representatives of the Chamber went to the mourning hall set up by the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR to express their condolences. Attendees included Choi, **Tse Yung-hoi and Cheung, Vice-chairmen; Brandon Liu, Life Honorary Chairmen**, as well as Standing Committee Members and Committee Members. 📍

與港區全國人大代表選舉候選人交流

Exchange Session with Candidates for Election of Hong Kong's NPC Deputies



港區全國人大代表選舉是“一國兩制”方針在香港的具體實踐。本會早前邀請港區第14屆全國人大代表選舉候選人，與本會選委會成員見面交流，介紹參選政綱及理念。

The election of Hong Kong's deputies to the NPC is a concrete realization of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle in Hong Kong. Earlier, the Chamber invited the candidates for the election of Hong Kong's deputies to the 14th NPC to meet with the Chamber's Election Committee members and present their political platforms and philosophies.

全國政協常委、本會會長蔡冠深致辭時表示，中總成員一直致力參與人大政協相關工作。中總有16位成員參與今次人大換屆選舉，更有超過250位成員擔任選舉會議成員，充分顯示中總成員對國家事務與香港長遠發展的重視和承擔。他期望新一屆港區全國人大代表能積極發揮聯繫國家與香港的重要橋樑角色，在新時代新形勢下為推進香港與內地邁向更高質量發展、構建多元經濟及深化區域合作貢獻力量。

出席交流會的候選人逐一介紹參選政綱，並就工商界關心的議題，包括擴大內地與香港金融市場互聯互通、推動人民幣國際化、建設國際創科中心、推廣中外文化藝術交流、加強與內地、東盟及“一帶一路”區域合作、以及提升青年國民身份認同並推動青年融入國家發展等多個範疇提出建議。

出席交流會的候選人包括：胡曉明、李引泉、姚祖輝、李應生、陳仲尼、黃英豪、沈慧林、李慧琮、雷添良、馬逢國、蔡毅、徐莉、范駿華、陳正欣、沈豪傑、樓家強、陳曉峰、陳曼琪、葉玉如、陳振彬、陳勇、吳秋北、鄺美雲、林順潮、陳振英、梁美芬、吳永嘉、霍啟剛、陳帆、謝愛紅、林天行、黃錦良、黃冰芬、凌友詩、李聖潑、冼漢迪、朱立威、楊德斌、林至穎、文穎怡及孫偉勇。

Jonathan Choi, CPPCC National Committee Standing Committee Member and the Chamber's Chairman, said in his speech that the Chamber's members are always committed to participating in work related to the NPC and the CPPCC. The Chamber has 16 members standing in the coming election for new deputies to the NPC and over 250 members serving in the Election Committee, which fully highlights the importance and commitment that the Chamber's members accord to national affairs and Hong Kong's long-term development. He looks to Hong Kong's new-term NPC deputies for their active role as an important bridge linking Hong Kong with the country and contribute to pushing Hong Kong and the Mainland towards higher-

quality development, building a diversified economy, and deepening regional cooperation in the new paradigm and new era.

Candidates at the exchange session took turns to present their political platforms, and put forward their suggestions on issues of concern to the business community, including expanding financial market connectivity between the Mainland and Hong Kong, promoting RMB internationalization, building an international innovation and technology hub, promoting Chinese and foreign cultural and arts exchanges, strengthening regional cooperation with the Mainland, ASEAN and the "Belt and Road" Initiative, and boosting young people's national identity and their integration into national development.

Candidates in attendance at the exchange session included: Herman Hu, Li Yinquan, Andrew Yao, Tommy Li, Rock Chen, Kennedy Wong, William Shum, Starry Lee, Tim Lui, Ma Fung-kwok, Henry Cai, Eileen Tsui, Andrew Fan, Daniel Chan, Wilson Shum, George Lau, Nicholas Chan, Maggie Chan, Nancy Ip, Bunny Chan, Chan Yung, Stanley Ng, Cally Kwong, Dennis Lam, Ronick Chan, Priscilla Leung, Jimmy Ng, Kenneth Fok, Frank Chan, Tse Oi-hung, Lam Tin-hang, Wong Kam-leung, Wong Ping-fan, Ling Yu-shih, Lee Shing-put, Hendrick Sin, Chu Lap-wai, Allen Yeung, Gordon Lam, Ginny Man, and Sun Wei-yung.





蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

與立會補選候選人交流 Exchange Session with Legislative Council By-election Candidates

本會早前聯同香港中華廠商聯合會、香港總商會、香港工業總會、香港地產建設商會、香港中華出入口商會，以及選委會第一界別部份分組舉辦交流會，邀請參加立法會選舉委員會界別補選的六位候選人介紹參選政綱，並就業界關注的議題分享意見。

本會會長蔡冠深致歡迎辭時指出，“二十大”報告強調要堅持和完善“一國兩制”制度體系，落實中央全面管治權和“愛國者治港”原則，支持香港發

展經濟、改善民生、壯大愛國愛港力量。國家主席習近平七一重要講話亦對參與治港的愛國者提出更具體要求。

蔡冠深指出，立法會議員是落實“愛國者治港”重要一分子，肩負重要使命和擔當。六位候選人來自不同專業界別，充分體現廣泛代表性同均衡參與的特質。他期望今次立法會議員能在議會內多關注工商界訴求，為構建更優質營商環境、推動多元經濟、增強發展動能和競爭力出謀獻策。

六位候選人於交流會上逐一介紹參選政綱，並就業界關心的課題，包括推動創新科技發展、支援再工業化、促進文化、體育、旅遊及中醫藥業發展、完善輸入外勞政策、推動香港與粵港澳大灣區協同發展、以及香港在人民幣數碼化角色等多個不同範疇分享意見。

出席交流會的六位候選人包括（按參選編號排列）：**黃錦輝、陳永光、何敬康、黃梓謙、尚海龍及李廣宇**。

Earlier, the Chamber, in conjunction with the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, the Real Estate Developers Association of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Chinese Importers' and Exporters' Association, and several subsectors of the First Sector of the Election Committee held an exchange session, where the six candidates running in the Legislative Council Election Committee constituency by-election were invited to present their political platforms and share their views on the issues of concern to the business community.

Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman, said in his welcome speech that the 20th CPC National Congress report stressed the need to uphold and improve the system of "One Country, Two Systems" and implement the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong". President Xi Jinping's important speech on 1 July also laid down the specific criteria for patriots involved in Hong Kong's governance.

Choi pointed out that as an important part of realizing "patriots administering Hong Kong", members of the Legislative Council carry an important mission. The six candidates, who hail from different professional sectors, are a broadly representative group. Choi looks to members of the Legislative Council for more attention within the Council to the needs of the business community and suggestions to build a better business environment.

At the exchange session, the six candidates took turns to present their political platforms, and shared their views on issues of concern to the business community, including promotion of the development of innovation and technology, support for re-industrialization, and promotion of the development of culture, sports, tourism and traditional Chinese medicine.

The six candidates in attendance included (ordered by candidate number): **William Wong, Chan Wing-kwong, Adrian Ho, Wong Chi-him, Shang Hailong and Lee Kwong-yu**.





認識香港國安法 乃市民應有之義

Understanding the Hong Kong National Security Law Is a Civil Obligation

香港國安法雖已實施兩年多，但市民對其認識仍難言足夠。律政司司長、資深大律師林定國認為，加深市民對香港國安法認識，不但有利維護整體國家安全，對“一國兩制”行穩致遠具重要意義。

Paul Lam, Secretary for Justice, believes that enhancing public awareness of the National Security Law is not only conducive to safeguarding national security as a whole, but also important for the stability of “One Country, Two Systems”.



林定國 Paul Lam

國家安全 香港有責

“《基本法》列明，國防與外交不屬香港的自治範圍。其實國安與國防密不可分，國家安全問題，其實亦非香港自治範圍內可處理好。”林定國強調，國家安全茲事體大，乃屬國家事務，並非香港自身事情，市民必須清晰了解這個基本概念。

他續指出，已故鄧小平先生對回歸後香港與中央的關係，早已作出高瞻遠矚的論斷：“香港回歸後，中央不會干預香港的具體管治，但當香港發生危害國家根本利益的事情時，該如何是好？是故中央必須保留一定權力，有備無患。”林定國表示，鄧小平先

生擔心的事情不幸地在2019年確實發生，其後人大常委制定香港國安法，才重新穩定香港局勢。

國安立法 兼顧香港情況

事實上，內地早已具備完整的國家安全法，但人大常委草擬香港國安法時，並沒有照搬過來，而是特別設計一套照顧香港實際情況的法律。林定國闡釋，香港實行與內地不同的法律制度，這是歷史現實，而人大常委充分考慮這種差異，着力處理好與特區其他法律的兼容互補。

“有人批評香港國安法不符合香港法治，那便看看幾項基本法律原則。第一，此法律是否公開？香港法律都有

刊憲過程，目的正是開誠佈公，所有人都可知悉其條文；第二，罪刑法定原則。某人是否違反國安法，需視乎其行為是否抵觸具體條文，而非莫須有的罪名。國安法對犯罪行為皆有詳細說明，如要問國安法的紅線在哪裏？我常答道：法律條文就是紅線，十分簡單。”

第三，要看條文是否合理地清晰。林定國認為，法律條文不可能絕對清晰，但合理性是重要的，即此法律需一般人皆能理解。國安法禁止的四類行為：分裂國家、顛覆國家政權、恐怖活動、勾結外國勢力，條文中已有詳細清晰的說明，例如何謂分裂國家，法庭也已有幾宗判決案例，市民如要理解何謂“分裂”行為，應非難事。

助“一國兩制”行穩致遠

國家主席習近平在七一講話中提到：“一國兩制”的最高原則，是維護國家主權、安全、發展利益。如要準確貫徹“一國兩制”，維護好國家安全是無法繞過的課題。林定國深信，香港國安法的立法將有助“一國兩制”能走得遠、走得穩。

“常理而言，如香港的發展會造成國家安全問題，中央是否放心香港人可管理好香港？根基不穩，則‘一國兩制’恐亦難以長久。”林定國重申，自覺維護國家安全、理解國家情況、尊重國家制度，是香港市民應有之義，這樣“一國兩制”方能行穩致遠。🌀

上述內容為本會教育及培訓委員會舉辦之國情研習班：“認識香港國安法”之撮要。

“**T**he *Basic Law* states that national defense and foreign affairs do not fall within the scope of Hong Kong’s autonomy. Indeed, national security and national defense are inextricable.” Lam stresses that national security is a national affair that the public must have a clear understanding.

He adds that Deng Xiaoping once said, “After Hong Kong’s reunification, the Central Government must retain certain powers to be prepared for perils.” Lam said that unfortunately what Deng feared happened in 2019, and it was only after the NPC Standing Committee enacted the National Security Law that the situation in Hong Kong was re-stabilized.

National security legislation takes Hong Kong’s situation into account

In drafting Hong Kong’s national security legislation, the Standing Committee has designed a set of laws that identifies with the actual situation in Hong Kong. Lam explains that the NPC Standing Committee

has taken into count the difference in the legal systems of Hong Kong and the Mainland, and it has made every effort to ensure compatibility and complementarity with other laws of the SAR.


“Whether the National Security Law is in line with the rule of law in Hong Kong rests on several basic legal principles. The first one being whether this law is open to the public. All laws in Hong Kong are gazetted and their provisions are available to all. The second point is the principle of criminality. Whether a person has breached the National Security Law depends on whether his or her conduct contravenes the specific provisions. The National Security Law has detailed descriptions of such offences.”

The third consideration is whether the provisions are reasonably clear. Lam feels it is impossible for the provisions to be absolutely clear, but it ought to be rational. The four types of acts prohibited by the National Security Law – secession, subversion, terrorist activities and collusion with a foreign country or with external

elements to endanger national security – are clearly stated in the provisions.

Promoting the stability of “One Country, Two Systems”

Fully and accurately implementing the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” and safeguarding national security are issues that cannot be bypassed. Lam is convinced that the enactment of legislation on national security will help “One Country, Two Systems” go far and stable.

“The long-term success of ‘One Country, Two Systems’ is not possible without a stable foundation.” Lam reiterates that it is the obligation of Hong Kong people to protect national security, understand the national situation and respect the national system. It is the only way to ensure steady and steadfast implementation of “One Country, Two Systems”. 

The above is an abstract of “Understanding of the National Security Law” a National Studied Class Organized by the Chamber’s Education and Training Committee.



shutterstock

全面了解 “一國兩制”來龍去脈 Fully Understand the Context of “One Country, Two Systems”

“一國兩制”是香港最大優勢，未來將繼續推動香港步入由治及興的新局面。準確認識“一國兩制”，既有助香港自身發展，也令貢獻國家的舞台更形寬廣。

“One Country, Two Systems”, being Hong Kong’s greatest strength, will continue to drive it into a new phase of progress towards stability and prosperity. Getting an accurate understanding of “One Country, Two Systems” will not only help Hong Kong’s own development, but also broaden the stage for contributing to the country.



劉兆佳 Lau Siu-kai

誠 如國家主席習近平在慶祝香港回歸祖國 25 周年大會的重要講話中提到，“一國兩制”在香港取得舉世公認的成功，實屬優良制度，必須長期堅持。全國港澳研究會副會長劉兆佳認為，“一國兩制”方針強化香港市民和國際社會對香港未來的信心，維護香港繁榮穩定，促進香港發展。雖然它在香港的實踐過程並不容易，但如果香港普羅大眾能清楚它的來龍去脈，將有助香港在國家崛起和民族復興的過程中，繼續發揮獨特且不可替代的作用。

台灣經驗 證諸香港

劉兆佳指，原本在國家統一計劃中，兩岸的統一是優先考慮之項目。1981 年，時任全國人大常委會委員長葉劍英發表了關於國家與台灣實現和平統一的九條方針政策（“葉九條”），卻未得到台灣方面正面回應。由於性質相近，未竟全功的“葉九條”，後來為中央以“一國兩制”處理香港前途問題奠定了基礎。

事實上，中央政府在 80 年代初已通過不同渠道表明有意於 1997 年收回香港。劉兆佳指，國家在有了這個決定之後，決意制定一套能保持香港在回歸後繁榮穩定的政策，用以維繫香港人和投資者對香港前景的信心。同時，國家冀望此制度可以讓英國人體面而和平地把香港交還中國。後來，在中央政府提出“一國兩制”方針得到不少港人認可後，英國政府才意識到必須在 1997 年結束在香港的殖民管治。



互相尊重 謹守原則

當年中央領導人知道香港人對共產黨難免有恐懼和疑惑。為處理恐共情緒，中央決意讓香港保留資本主義制度及原有的生活方式。劉兆佳認為，這種做法令港人享有比內地人更多的權利，但他強調，這一切並非無條件。中央期望香港不能損害國家的體制，兩種體制須“互相尊重，互不侵犯”。更重要的是，“一國兩制”中的“高度自治”，是指中央原則上不干預特區具體事務，但保留了一定權力，以便在有必要時有足夠能力處理香港的問題，維護國家的安全和利益。劉兆佳認為，這一點足證中央在設計“一國兩制”政策方針時，相當高瞻遠矚。

劉兆佳續指，在“一國兩制”下，香港人必須負起維護國家安全的責任，否則中央一定會出手干預。因此，中央堅決強化“愛國者治港”原則，落實新選舉制度，排除反中亂港勢力透過選舉進入管治架構干擾特區施政。因為若香港成為危害國家安全之地，將使“一國兩制”就此失敗，故中央政府絕不會容忍香港繼續成為國家安全的隱患。

國家安全 絕不妥協

劉兆佳坦言，中央一直對“一國兩

制”在港實施情況未算滿意。尤其香港近年接連發生嚴重動亂，港獨及分離主義相繼抬頭，反映國家安全迫切性前所未見，故中央只能修補法制漏洞，以壓制分裂國家、動搖香港管治或試圖奪取管治權等行為。他闡釋，這是中央對港政策不同階段的體現：由 1997 年至 2003 年的“被動”，至 2003 年到習近平上任前的“主動”，一直過渡到現在的“主導”。

在劉兆佳眼中，“一國兩制”是既有利於國家統一，又對國家發展有利的睿智戰略，其中的變化與趨勢實屬有跡可尋。在思考“一國兩制”的未來時，清楚認識這些變化與趨勢，有助洞悉香港定位與未來發展。📍

上述內容為教育及培訓委員會舉辦之國情研習班：“全面透視香港‘一國兩制’”的摘要。

Lau Siu-kai, Vice-President of the Chinese Association of Hong Kong & Macau Studies, believes that the “One Country, Two Systems” policy strengthens the confidence of the Hong Kong people and the international community in Hong Kong’s future. Although it is not easy putting the policy into practice, it will help Hong Kong continue to play a unique and irreplaceable role if the people of Hong Kong can clearly understand its context.

Taiwan experience proven in Hong Kong

According to Lau, the nine-point proposal offered by Ye Jianying in 1981 on the return of Taiwan to the motherland for the realisation of China's peaceful reunification did not receive a positive response from Taiwan, but it later laid the foundation for the Central Government to use the "One Country, Two Systems" policy for Hong Kong's future.

In fact, in the early 1980s, the Central Government indicated through different channels its intention to take back Hong Kong in 1997. Lau said that the country was determined to formulate a set of policies that would keep Hong Kong prosperous and stable after reunification in order to maintain confidence and enable the British to return Hong Kong to China in a dignified and peaceful manner.

Respect each other and abide by principles


At that time, the leaders of the Central Government knew that the people of

Hong Kong would inevitably be fearful and doubtful of communism, so they decided to allow Hong Kong to retain its capitalist system and existing way of life. Lau stressed that all these are not unconditional. Not wanting Hong Kong to undermine the country's system, the Central Government, in principle, does not interfere in the specific affairs of the HKSAR, but retains certain powers in order to have sufficient capacity to deal with Hong Kong's problems when necessary. In Lau's view, this is a testament to the Central Government's great far-sightedness.

Lau further said that under the "One Country, Two Systems" policy, the people of Hong Kong must shoulder the responsibility of safeguarding national security, otherwise the Central Government will intervene. Therefore, the Central Government has resolutely reinforced the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong" and implemented the new electoral system. This is because the "One Country, Two Systems" policy will fail if Hong Kong becomes a place that endangers national security.

No compromise on national security

Lau said that the Central Government has not been satisfied with the implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy in Hong Kong, so it can only fix the loopholes in the legal system. He explained that the following is an embodiment of the different stages of the Central Government's policy towards Hong Kong: From "passive" between 1997 and 2003 to "active" during the period between 2003 and prior to President Xi Jinping taking office, and to "dominant" since then to the present.

In the view of Lau, the "One Country, Two Systems" policy is a wise strategy that is conducive to both national unification and national development. When thinking about the future of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy, a clear understanding of these changes and trends will help gain an insight into Hong Kong's positioning and future development. 

The above is an abstract of "A Full Insight into 'One Country, Two Systems' in Hong Kong", a National Studies Class Organized by the Chamber's Education and Training Committee.

科教興國 教育新方向

A New Direction: Invigorating the Country Through Science and Education



國家主席習近平在七一重要講話中言及：“青年興，則香港興”，一語道出青年教育對香港未來發展之重要性。新一份《施政報告》於青年教育範疇著墨甚多，並提出科教興國教育新方向，對新時代下香港教育發展具里程碑作用。

Youth education was one of the highlights in the new *Policy Address*, which proposed a new education direction to invigorate the country through science and education. This marks a new milestone for the development of Hong Kong's education in the new era.

科 教興國是習主席在“二十大”報告中提出的全新發展戰略，強調教育、科技、人才是國家未來發展的關鍵所在。**教育局局長蔡若蓮**指出，香港要提升自身競爭力、融入國家發展大局，此戰略正好符合香港教育所需。“科教興國四字可解讀作‘創科、教師專業、興青年和國民教育’，只有將此四者辦好，方能成就新一代德才兼備、有承擔有視野、具國家觀念的香港青年，為香港，為國家發展作出貢獻。”



蔡若蓮 Christine Choi

須秉持專業操守，保障學生福祉，不辜負家長和社會期望；政府將推出新的“教師專業操守指引”，清晰說明教師應有的操守，便利學校處理一些教師失德個案；下學年開始，也會將《基本法》和香港國安法測試的要求，擴展至直資學校及參加幼稚園教育計劃的幼稚園，教師入職或晉升前，均需通過測試。

培育青年 完善國民教育

青年興則香港興，“興”則指人才培養方向。“習主席說，這一代年輕人是生逢其時，年青人的舞台日益廣闊。”在“十四五”規劃下，香港將發展成八大中心，為青年提供眾多機遇。蔡若蓮認為香港將需要大量各類型專才，政府會鼓勵年輕人按興趣選擇升學、就業出路，以職學聯通、以多元發展的策略推廣職業專才教育；亦將增加學生接受高等教育的機會，期望逐步把專上教育的比率提高至八成。

最後是“國”。蔡若蓮強調，政府將不斷完善國民教育體系、優化憲法和《基本法》教育，提升同學的國家安全意識，鼓勵學校在課程中增添國家歷史、地理元素；要求所有公帑資助的學校需委派統籌人員，領導學校有

計劃地推進國民和國安教育，期望學生在中小學階段，最少參與一次內地交流計劃，半數的大專院校學生可擁有內地或外地的學習經歷。

習主席曾多次強調香港需維持獨特地位和優勢，在“一國兩制”下，《基本法》確保香港教育制度的獨特地位，保障了發展空間。蔡若蓮強調，香港應善用此優勢，培養具主人翁意識、願意為國家而努力的優秀年輕一代，成為未來“一國兩制”的接班人。

上述內容為婦女委員會舉辦的“優化教育 裝備未來”專題講座之撮要。

Invigorating the country through science and education is an all new development strategy put forward by Chairman Xi in his Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. **Christine Choi, Secretary for Education**, said that as Hong Kong is improving its competitiveness, this policy fits what is needed in the local education. “The new generation of Hong Kong youths could only be cultivated with virtues and talents if we do well in innovation and technology, teachers’ professionalism, fostering youth development and national education.”

引入 STEAM 教育 強化教師操守

其中“科”是指創科，此乃香港未來經濟發展重要引擎，當中需要大量創科人才予以配合。蔡若蓮認為，香港引入 STEAM 教育將有助達成此目標。“STEAM 是指科學 (Science)、科技 (Technology)、工程 (Engineering)、藝術 (Art) 及數學 (Mathematics)，是一門跨學科教學方法，着重知識的靈活運用，以普及、趣味、多元化的方式，培養學生的創科思維，啟發創意潛能；亦會加入編程、人工智能等元素，對發掘未來的創科精英大有幫助。

至於“教”，蔡若蓮指出，這是教師言傳身教對學生的深遠影響，因此必



Introducing STEAM and strengthening teachers' professional conduct

Innovation and technology form the critical engine to propel the future development of Hong Kong's economy, and they require the collaboration of a large pool of talents. Choi reckoned that introducing STEAM education to Hong Kong would help achieve this goal. "STEAM is an acronym for Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematics. It refers to a cross-disciplinary pedagogy that emphasizes the flexible application of knowledge. It is very helpful to develop innovation and technology elites for the future."

Choi pointed out that teachers must uphold their professional conduct and protect the wellbeing of their students, so that they would not disappoint the expectations of parents and our society. The government will issue a new set of professional ethics for teachers, clearly illustrating the desired behaviors of the teaching role. Beginning from the next school year, the requirement to pass the *Basic Law* and National Security


Law Test would also extend to direct subsidy scheme schools and kindergartens taking part in the Kindergarten Education Scheme. Teachers must pass the said test before they are employed or promoted.

Nurturing youths by perfecting national education

Under the "14th Five Year" Plan, Hong Kong will develop in eight key areas and provide more opportunities for its youths. Choi believed that Hong Kong will require large number of specialists across different areas. The government encourages young people to choose to pursue further studies or make career decisions based on their interests. Vocational and professional education and training will be promoted through the strategy of fostering industry-institution collaboration and diversified development. More opportunities for tertiary education will be made available for students, in hopes that the ratio of higher education could be raised to 80%.

Choi stressed that the government will continue to perfect the national education

system, optimize the teaching of the Constitution and the *Basic Law*, and encourage schools to incorporate elements of national history and geography in their curricula. All schools funded with public money must appoint a coordinator to guide in the plans for rolling out national and national security education. Students are expected to take part in at least one visit to the Mainland during their primary and secondary school years. More than half of tertiary students are expected to gain learning experiences in the Mainland or overseas.

Under "One Country, Two Systems", the *Basic Law* ensures the unique status of Hong Kong's education system and protects its room for development. Choi emphasized that Hong Kong should ride on this competitive advantage and nurture a fine young generation to pass on the torch of "One Country, Two Systems" in the future. 

This is an abstract of the Chamber's Ladies' Committee's Seminar "Future-proofing our Education".



香港土地發展政策前瞻

A Peek at Hong Kong's Land Development Policy

增加土地供應是本屆政府重要目標之一，發展局期望能通個四個“提”：提量、提速、提效、提質，以求增進效率，早日達標。

Increasing land supply is a top priority for the current-term Government, and the Development Bureau (DEVB) aims to enhance land development work in terms of quantity, speed, efficiency and quality, so as to meet the target early with greater effectiveness.

發展局局長甯漢豪表示，推進土地和房屋供應，是本屆政府優先處理的課題之一。她透露，過去數年，發展局已透過多管齊下的政策及措施增加土地供應，未來要更加努力將已經推展的政策及計劃早日完成，以及開拓更多土地來源及推展舊區更新。她期望，“提量”、“提速”、“提效”和“提質”將會是達成目標的四大途徑。

紓緩土地緊絀 精簡各項流程

所謂“提量”，是政府希望在大規模並持續不斷的造地工作下，扭轉過去土地緊絀的情況。甯漢豪透露，未來十年（即2023-24至2032-33年度），“熟地”（政府已出售，可隨時動工的住宅土地）將達3,280公頃，而且整體呈上升趨勢。她指出，這十年間的供應來源主要是新區的開發，初期



甯漢豪 Bernadette Linn

將於明年就業界和部門應用此技術製作及審批建築圖則訂立路線圖。

而“提質”則主要涉及市區重建、樓宇更新，以及解決樓宇老化問題等。甯漢豪透露，發展局將擬透過放寬申請強拍門檻、精簡強拍法律程序等措施促進老舊社區重建。期望這些舉措在“提質”之餘，同時亦能“提速”與“提效”。此外，發展局亦會全力支持市區重建局的工作，提升該局借款上限，以增強其財務能力以進行更多重建項目。至於《施政報告》提及要增設更多休閒設施，甯漢豪指政府正擬連接港島北岸及南區多條現有海濱和郊野步行徑，建造全長約60公里的環島長廊，工程料於明年起展開。

甯漢豪期待，透過以上種種措施，土地發展工作不只解決市民居住問題，更有助香港增強發展動能，提升市民生活質素。🌀

Bernadette Linn, Secretary for Development, revealed that the DEVB will make greater efforts to expedite the established policies and plans, as well as to tap more land sources and push ahead with the renewal of old districts. She hopes to reach the goals by enhancing land development work in terms of quantity, speed, efficiency and quality.

Easing tight land supply and streamlining processes

For “enhancing quantity”, the Government wants to reverse the situation of stringent land supply of the past through large-scale and continuous land creation. According to Linn, the supply of developable land will reach 3,280 hectares in the coming

集中於東涌新市鎮擴展，之後北部都會區的古洞北、粉嶺北、洪水橋／廈村、元朗南及新田／落馬洲等新發展區會接力成為供應重鎮。在中後期，交椅洲人工島填海及將軍澳第137區亦有“熟地”出現。為展示政府造地的力度，發展局已制訂未來十年“熟地”的供應預測，於其網站公開予公眾閱覽，有關資料更會按年更新。甯漢豪形容，這是前所未有地向公眾“揭開肚皮”。

至於“提速”，甯漢豪指其重點在於“精簡”。她指目前發展局正檢視個別法例所訂明的發展程序，早前並已諮詢各持分者以集思廣益，目標是今年年底前向立法會提出條例修訂草案。其次是要進一步精簡行政程序，檢視重點課題，目標是明年年中起陸續提出具體建議。此外，她亦指屋宇

署將成立“專責審批組”以加快審批建築圖則，又會在2023年中前提出標準金額補地價的具體擴展方案。另外隨着2025年起至2047年香港將有大量地契到期，甯漢豪指續期手續將更精簡，透過法例之下刊憲該年到期的地契，一次過進行續期50年的安排。

採新法振效率 建長廊創美景

新一份《施政報告》提出要善用“組裝合成”建築法以加快建屋進度，這也是“提效”方面的舉措。甯漢豪說，“組裝合成”建築法可有效減低建築時間、人手、廢料及噪音。未來政府將會成立跨部門督導委員會，而發展局亦會成立專責團隊，以推行更廣泛採用此建築法。長遠而言，她更希望香港能發展成為“組裝合成”的產業基地。此外，她又透露發展局擬進一步推動採用“建築信息模擬技術”，

decade. She said that new development areas (NDAs) are the key sources of supply for the decade, with Tung Chung New Town Extension being the chief source in the early years, and to be succeeded by Kwu Tung North, Fanling North, Hung Shui Kiu/Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long South and San Tin/Lok Ma Chau NDAs in the Northern Metropolis. In the medium to longer term, there will also be supply of developable land from reclamation for the Kau Yi Chau artificial islands and Tseung Kwan O Area 137. To illustrate the Government's efforts in land creation, the DEVB has formulated a forecast for 10-year supply of developable land, which the public can view on its website. Such information will be updated annually.

As for “enhancing speed”, Linn said that the DEVB is currently reviewing the development-related procedures set out in individual legislation, with the goal of introducing relevant draft amendment bills by the end of this year. This will be followed by further streamlining the administrative procedures, with the goal of presenting specific proposals from the middle of next year onwards. In addition, she said that

the Buildings Department will establish “dedicated processing units” to expedite the approval of building plans and put forward an implementation plan on the extension of standard rates for charging land premium by mid-2023. Separately, with a lot of land leases expiring from 2025 onwards to 2047, the arrangement for land lease extension will be more streamlined, according to Linn.

New method for higher efficiency and new trail for beautiful scenery

Adopting the Modular Integrated Construction (MiC) method is an initiative for “enhancing efficiency”. Linn said that the MiC method can effectively reduce construction time, manpower, waste and noise. Going forward, the Government will establish a cross-departmental steering committee and the DEVB will set up a dedicated team to promote wider adoption of this construction method. In addition, she said that the DEVB intends to further promote the use of Building Information Modelling (BIM) and will devise a roadmap next year on the use of BIM by the industry and departments in preparing and approving building plans.

“Enhancing quality” mainly involves urban renewal and renovation of buildings, as well as addressing the problem of ageing buildings. Linn said that the DEVB intends to facilitate renewal of urban districts through measures such as lowering the compulsory sale application thresholds and streamlining the legal procedures for compulsory sale. In addition, the DEVB will fully support the work of the Urban Renewal Authority (URA) by raising the borrowing limit of the latter. As for leisure facilities, Linn said that the Government is planning to connect the waterfront promenades on the northern shore of Hong Kong Island with a number of existing waterfront and countryside walking trails in the Southern District, building a Round-the-Island Trail with a length of about 60 kilometres. Works are set to commence from next year onwards.

Linn hopes that through the above measures, the land development work will not only solve the housing problem for the public, but will also strengthen the impetus for growth for Hong Kong and improve the quality of life for the public. 🔄

學習二十大精神 推動香港發展

Embracing Spirit of 20th National Congress to Further Develop 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

上個月，立法會通過“學習‘二十大’精神 推動香港發展”議案。這是在國際局勢急劇變化，中國邁向全面建設社會主義現代化國家新征程的關鍵時刻，令立法機關和政府通過學習“二十大”精神，把握國家對香港的定位，以真正開啟香港“由治及興”的新時代。

Last month, the Legislative Council passed a motion on “Embracing the spirit of the 20th National Congress to further develop Hong Kong”. This is a critical juncture when China embarks on a new journey to build itself into a modern socialist country in all respects while the international situation is changing rapidly, prompting the legislature and the government to embrace the spirit of the 20th National Congress in order to leverage the positioning that the country has set for Hong Kong to truly kickstart a new era where the SAR shifts to stability and prosperity.

“—— 二十大”報告全面總結過去五年發展成果，並為未來十年中國發展現代化建設提出重要方針路線圖。對香港而言，我們不僅要從第13章“堅持和完善‘一國兩制’，推進祖國統一”中學習並落實國家專門為香港“一國兩制”事業制訂的根本遵循和行動指南，更要從“二十大”報告的全文梳理中國式現代化的內涵，從而明確香港在國家現代化建設中可發揮的角色。

全面準確 堅定不移貫徹 “一國兩制”

一直以來，中央高度重視和支持香港發展。“二十大”報告列明“一國兩制”是香港回歸後保持長期穩定繁榮的最佳制度安排，必須長期支持。這是繼國家主席習近平7月1日於香港發佈重要講話後，對香港再派定心丸。然而，值得注意的是，“二十大”一致通過的黨章修正案中就“一國兩制”方針，對比五年前，增加了



“全面準確、堅定不移貫徹”這十個字，直接回應香港過去的亂局，並提綱挈領在黨章中規定香港應該如何發展“一國兩制”事業。未來，香港必須完善“一國兩制”制度體系建設，包括落實維護國家安全的法律制度和執行機制，並進一步落實“愛國者治港”，將宣誓安排擴展至行使公權力，由公帑資助的法定團體和擔任公共事務要職的人士。與此同時，“一國兩制”作為中國特色社會主義的偉大創舉，亦要遵從國家現代化事業的重大原則，以人民為中心，“發展經濟、改善民生，破解經濟社會發展中的深層次矛盾”。當局須把有為政府同高效市場更好結合起來，提升管治水平，不斷增強經濟發展動能，並聚焦解決市民最關心的住屋、養老、醫療等難題。

以香港所長 貢獻國家現代化建設

從報告全文來看，“二十大”確立“新時代新征程中國共產黨的中心任務是全面建成社會主義現代化強國、實現第二個百年奮鬥目標，以中國式現代化全面推進中華民族偉大復興”。而“中國式現代化的本質，是堅持中國共產黨領導，堅持中國特色社會主義，實現高質發展，實現全體人民共同富裕，促進人與自然和諧共生，推動構建人類命運共同體，以及創造人類文明新形態。”在新征程上，香港有能力、有專長、更應有擔當。我認

為香港應該做好三方面工作。一是積極融入國家發展大局，對接科教興國戰略，落實國家“十四五”規劃中對香港八大中心的定位，並深化粵港澳大灣區發展；第二是在國家建設更高水平的對外開放方面，香港應充分發揮特長，推動“雙循環”和“一帶一路”進程；三是做好香港實踐“一國兩制”的示範作用，講好香港故事、中國故事，以促進實現兩岸和平統一，達成全體中華兒女的共同願望。

國家現代化關乎香港發展前景和全體中國人民，包括香港市民的生活。而作為中華兒女，中華民族的偉大復興，香港絕不能缺席。📍

The 20th CPC National Congress report comprehensively summarized the development achievements of the past five years and presented key policy roadmaps for China's modernization over the next decade. For Hong Kong, we must not only follow Section 13 on “upholding and improving the ‘One Country, Two Systems’ policy and promoting national reunification” to learn and implement the fundamental guidelines and actions specially formulated by the country for the cause of ‘One Country, Two Systems’ in Hong Kong, but also identify the role that Hong Kong can play in the country's modernization drive by analyzing the connotation of Chinese modernization contained in the full text of the 20th CPC National Congress report.

Fully, faithfully and resolutely implement “One Country, Two Systems”

The Central Government has always attached great importance to and supported Hong Kong's development. The 20th CPC National Congress report stated that the ‘One Country, Two Systems’ policy, which is the best institutional arrangement for ensuring sustained prosperity and stability in Hong Kong after its return to the motherland, must be adhered to over the long term. This is another assurance for Hong Kong after President Xi Jinping's important speech delivered in Hong Kong on 1 July. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that, in the CPC constitutional amendments unanimously passed at the 20th National Congress, it is added that the “One Country, Two Systems” policy should be “implemented fully, faithfully and resolutely”. This addition, which was not included five years ago, is a direct response to the turmoil in Hong Kong in the past. The amendments also outlined in the CPC constitution how Hong Kong should advance the cause of “One Country, Two Systems”. Going forward, Hong Kong must improve the systems for implementing the “One Country, Two Systems” policy, including implementing the laws and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security, and further ensure that it is governed by patriots by extending the oath-taking arrangement to publicly-funded statutory bodies and persons holding key positions in public affairs that exercise public power. At the same time, as the “One Country, Two Systems” principle is a great innovation of socialism with Chinese characteristics, it must abide by the major principles of the


country's modernization to implement a people-centered philosophy of development in "growing its economy and improving its people's lives to resolve deep-seated issues and problems in economic and social development". The Administration must better combine the effective government and efficient market to improve the standard of governance and continuously strengthen the momentum of economic development, and focus on addressing housing, elderly care and healthcare issues that are of most concern to the public.

Leverage Hong Kong's strengths to contribute to national modernization

Judging from its full text, the 20th CPC National Congress report has defined "the CPC's central task in the new journey of the new era, which is to build China into a modern socialist country in all respects and advance toward the second centenary goal to take forward the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts with Chinese modernization". And

"the essential requirements of Chinese modernization are as follows: upholding the leadership of the CPC and socialism with Chinese characteristics, pursuing high-quality development, achieving common prosperity for all, promoting harmony between humanity and nature, building a human community with a shared future, and creating a new form of human advancement." Hong Kong not only has the required ability and expertise, but should also show commitment for the new journey. In my view, Hong Kong should focus on three fronts. The first is to actively integrate into the overall national development, align with the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education, realize Hong Kong's "eight centers" positioning as set out in the "14th Five-Year" Plan, and deepen the development of the Greater Bay Area; the second is to fully leverage its strengths to help drive the progress of dual circulation and the "Belt and Road" Initiative in the country's higher-level opening-up to the rest of the world; and the third is to fulfil its exemplary role in practicing "One Country, Two Systems", telling the story of

both Hong Kong and China well to promote the peaceful reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in order to achieve the common aspiration of all Chinese people.

The country's modernization concerns the prospects for Hong Kong's development and the lives of all Chinese people, including those in Hong Kong. And as part of China, Hong Kong must participate in the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. 

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.

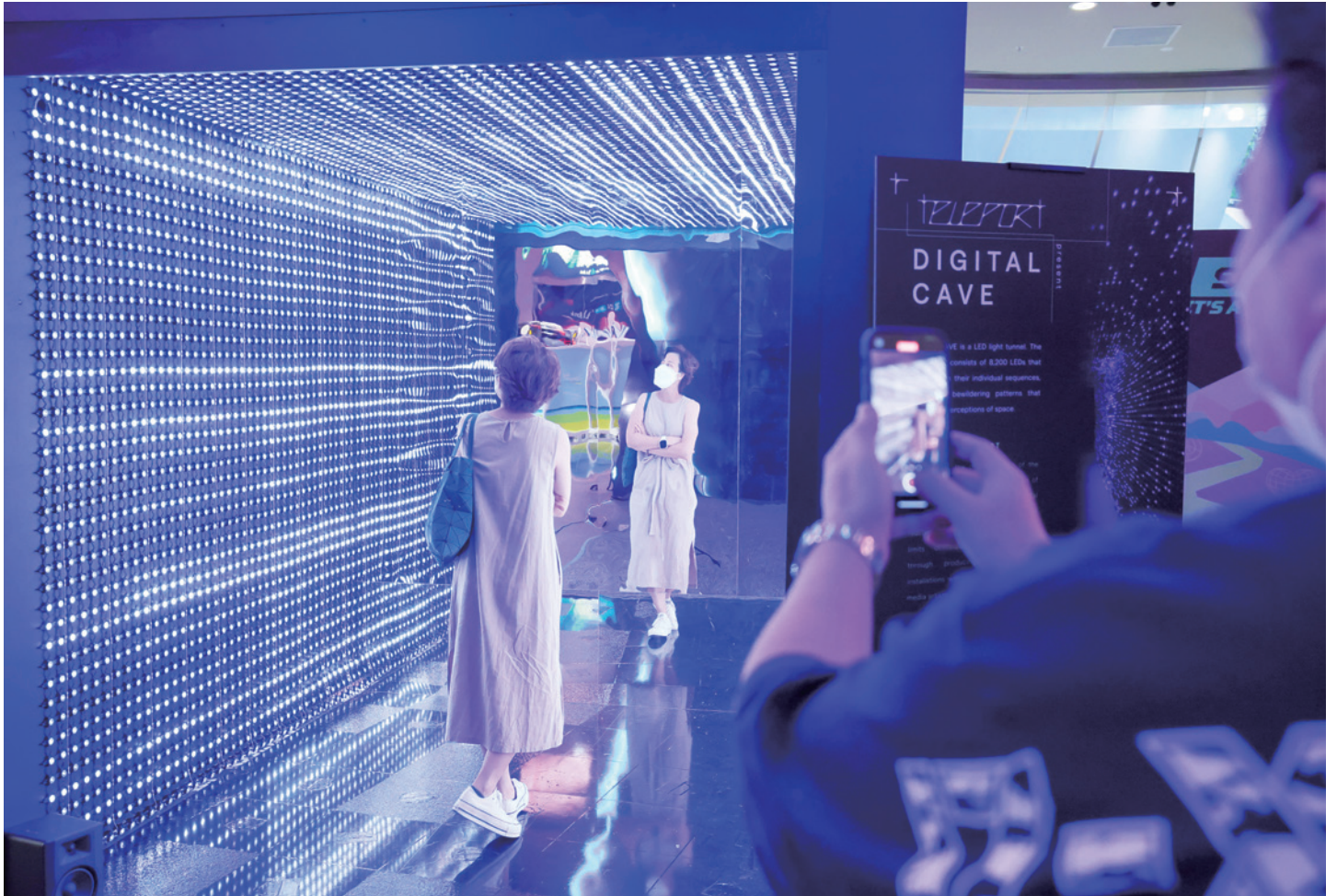
地址 Address:

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



邊玩邊賺 元宇宙娛樂新模式

Play-to-Earn: New Form of Entertainment in Metaverse

元宇宙浪潮興起，由科技巨頭到初創企業，紛紛爭相參與。其中，娛樂新模式是其中備受關注的一環。坐擁世界級金融基建，法律和監管制度完善的香港，將如何在新領域中分一杯羹？

New entertainment models are catching public attention following the rise of the metaverse. How can Hong Kong gain its share in this new arena?



任景信 Peter Yan

根 據國際市場研究分析，2021年的“全球元宇宙市場”市場價值為約350億美元，預計到2030年將超過6,000億美元，足見商機巨大。事實上，元宇宙發展可滲透至工作以至娛樂等日常生活。故金融業、醫療、教育、健康等發展已久的產業和市場，將因而出現變化。

數碼港行政總裁任景信指出，元宇宙應用廣泛，可因應行業個別需要與獨特性而百變，跨越虛擬世界與現實社會之界限。“園區已有初創公司通過跑步、散步等日常運動，一邊完成每日任務一邊賺取非同質化代幣（NFT）。累積至指定代幣，即可賺取限量商品，或收藏，或轉賣，變現成為實際資產，市場對此甚是受落。”他相信，這種運用區塊鏈技術的“運動獲利、邊玩邊賺”（Move-



to-Earn、Play-to-Earn) 消費模式，未來將成主流。

新舊交融 開拓客源

時下不少品牌，面臨主要消費者群眾逐漸成熟的問題。他們漸覺缺乏相關社群接觸的渠道，與年輕消費者有着斷層。對此，Move-to-Earn、Play-to-Earn 的娛樂消費模式，有助品牌宣傳及推廣。“為吸引不同的群眾，不少品牌嘗試發展子品牌。然而此舉成本高，效果難料。透過 Move-to-Earn、

Play-to-Earn 模式開發 NFT，創立限量品牌商品，可以藉原有銷售網絡吸引年輕消費者，成本相對較低。”

任景信指，這種娛樂消費模式，相信可適用於所有消費產品。就連沒有具體產品的商場，亦可以建造虛擬場景，以線上遊戲、瀏覽做任務的打卡模式，提供獎品回饋，促進場內店舖生意之餘，也提高商場吸引力。“目前園區內有一家研發‘智慧鏡’的初創公司，使用者可在此播放美妝、運





動影片，完成指定生活任務，即可賺取 NFT。”任景信認為，若能找到切入點，恰當地連結虛實，即可令消費者對產品更為滿意。

政府推動 有助發展

政府早前發佈《有關虛擬資產發展的政策宣言》，表明正研究推出試驗計劃，以測試虛擬資產帶來的技術效益，並嘗試把有關技術進一步應用於

金融市場，致力與全球虛擬資產業界攜手合作，探索金融創新之路。同時，政府亦開始着手研究訂立虛擬資產服務提供者發牌制度。任景信形容，這是對行業發展的強心針。明確開放的政策立場，有助吸納更多創新人才，激發更多可能。他直言未來衍生的新交易模式及科技應用，各行業可以加以利用，發揮協同效應，創造企業品牌的無限可能。

“元宇宙的行業應用已成大勢所趨，影響力足以顛覆各個範疇。香港背靠大灣區，且有國家政策加持，商機可想而知。”任景信透露，數碼港園區主要發展智慧生活的創科公司約有700多家，而數碼娛樂則有超過150家，當中不少涉及元宇宙科技應用。他建議有意向這方面發展的企業，可透過數碼港與合適的初創公司合作，開拓更廣商機。

Globally, the metaverse market boasts ample business opportunities. In fact, its development can permeate work, entertainment and other aspects of our everyday life. No wonder mature industries and markets such as finance and medicine are all initiating changes because of the metaverse.

Commenting on the wide application of the metaverse, **Peter Yan, CEO of Cyberport**, pointed out that it is capable of “shape-shifting” to fit the specific needs and unique features of different industries, breaking all the frontiers between the virtual space and reality. He believes that the consumption model of “Move-to-Earn, Play-to-Earn”, as

powered by blockchain technologies, will go mainstream in the future.

Widening the customer base

Lacking social channels to stay connected with different communities, many brands have become increasingly aware of a disengaged young consumers segment. As such, the entertainment and consumption models of “Move-to-Earn, Play-to-Earn” would be very helpful for promotion and brand-building. “As limited-edition branded products, NFTs developed from the ‘Move-to-Earn, Play-to-Earn’ concept work very well on existing sales channels. They are low-cost options that can attract young consumers.”

Yan believes that this entertainment and consumption model can be applied to all consumer products. Even a shopping mall without any physical merchandise can be set up as a virtual scene to offer gifts and rebates. This can enhance the appeal of the mall, drive foot traffic and bring business to the mall’s tenants. Yan reckoned consumers can be more satisfied with products when a suitable entry point is identified to link up the virtual space with reality.

Development fostered by government support

Earlier on, the Government indicated that a pilot scheme to test the technical benefits of virtual assets was being studied. The scheme would also attempt to apply the relevant technologies to the financial market. On the other hand, research on a licensing system for virtual asset service providers is under consideration by the government. Yan described these actions as a confidence booster for the industry’s development. He frankly commented that different industries will be able to ride on the new trading models and technology applications generated in the future to create endless possibilities for corporate brands.

“The metaverse can bring about radical impact to every aspect. Hong Kong can expect countless opportunities with the continuing support of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and national policies.” As recommended by Yan, companies intending to develop toward this direction and explore more business opportunities could consider working with suitable start-ups through Cyberport.



“香港認可經濟營運商計劃” 國際建信譽 推行十載利通商

10th Anniversary of the HKAEO Programme - Be our Trusted Partner, Expand Business in New Markets



優先清關設施
AEO priority clearance facilities

“香港認可經濟營運商計劃”（下稱“香港 AEO 計劃”）於2012年推行，是香港海關根據世界海關組織倡議所創立，旨在保障國際供應鏈安全的同時，方便合法貨物在全球各地無縫流通。今年是“香港 AEO 計劃”成立十周年，香港海關從零開始，積極擴展 AEO 計劃，努力為香港打造更理想的營商環境。

The Hong Kong Authorized Economic Operator (HKAEO) Programme, was formally launched by the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) in 2012. In full compliance with the World Customs Organization's SAFE Framework of Standards to Secure and Facilitate Global Trade, the HKAEO Programme aims to enhance international supply chain security as well as facilitate the seamless flow of legitimate goods globally. This year marks the 10th anniversary of HKAEO Programme. C&ED started from scratch to expand the Programme hoping to boost the economic vibrancy in Hong Kong.

十年積極拓展 “香港 AEO 計劃”規模



經過十載的發展，現時共有 77 間公司取得“香港 AEO 計劃”的認證，當中

包括來自不同界別的跨國公司及中小企。本地企業除可透過計劃提升內部管理及物流鏈安全外，更可獲得減少海關查驗及優先清關等優惠。計劃亦不斷發掘更多優惠予獲認證公司，包括與其他機構合作，為業界帶來更多商貿便利措施。

善用科技邁向“智慧海關”

為讓有意加入“香港 AEO 計劃”的公司更容易及快捷了解是否具備成為 AEO 的條件，香港海關近年推出了一項網上自我評估工具——“AEO iPASS”，有興趣參與計劃的公司只需花數十分鐘完成簡單選擇題，便可即時了解其公司供應鏈安全水平及認證準備程度的概括等級。此外，香港海關去年推出 AEO 數據交換平台（APEX）。透過 APEX，香港海關可以和已達成“互認安排”的海關組織進行 AEO 電子數據交換，於今年四月更率先與內地海關總署實現無縫傳輸，提升海關海陸空各口岸辨認兩地 AEO 公司的效率。

“引進來 走出去”增強香港 經濟動能

香港海關致力擴展全球 AEO 網絡，



“Bringing in and Going global” - Impetus for HK’s economy

C&ED always endeavours to extend its global AEO network. In August 2022, Hong Kong-Indonesia AEO MRA was finally concluded despite the impact of the pandemic. It brings the number of MRAs signed by Hong Kong to 13, with 8 of them from the “Belt and Road” Region. HKAEOs are able to enjoy reciprocal clearance facilitation provided by the relevant economies which helps them enhance their competitiveness and trap into overseas markets. Also, in line with the development strategy of our country, C&ED has maintained close contact with the Mainland Customs to promote the AEO programmes. The two authorities agreed to strengthen the cooperation in the Greater Bay Area further so that more enterprises with trading business in the area can benefit from the AEO programmes of both sides. With all the efforts, C&ED aims to help local traders capitalize on the opportunities arising from the country’s economic strategy of “bringing in” and “going global”.

於今年八月排除疫情的阻延與印尼海關達成了 AEO 互認安排，使香港與其他經濟體簽訂的互認安排總數增至 13 份，當中八個更為“一帶一路”沿線經濟體。香港 AEO 可藉“互認安排”享有這些經濟體提供的通關便利，有助提升在海外市場的競爭力。另外，為配合國家的發展策略，香港海關繼續與內地海關總署緊密合作，落實“粵港澳大灣區”的 AEO 合作內容，期望協助更多從事內港貿易並以大灣區為基地的企業在兩地 AEO 計劃中同時受益，讓業界把握國家“引進來、走出去”的經濟發展策略所帶來的種種機遇。

recent years. It allows companies with interest to participate in the HK AEO Programme to conduct a simple and quick assessment to recognize their readiness to apply for HK AEO status. By spending 15-20 minutes to complete the assessment, company will receive a general grading on its level of supply chain security. On the other hand, C&ED launched the AEO Platform for Data Exchange (APEX) last year. APEX enables the automated exchange of AEO information between C&ED and its mutual recognition arrangement (MRA) signatories. In April 2022, C&ED materialized the first automated transmission of AEO data with the Mainland Customs through APEX, making the data exchange between the two places more efficient, secure and timely.

資料來源：香港海關貿易關係及公共傳訊科
Source: Office of Trade Relations and Public Communication of the C&ED

電話 Tel: 3759-2153
電郵 Email: aeo@customs.gov.hk
網址 Website: https://www.customs.gov.hk/tc/trade_facilitation/aeo/index.html

Expanding scale of the programme through a decade development

The HK AEO Programme has gone through a decade of development. To date, 77 local companies including multinational corporates and SMEs from different sectors, are accredited as HKAEOs. Accredited companies can enhance their internal control and supply chain security level by participating in the Programme and at the same time, enjoy trade facilitation benefits including reduced Customs inspection and prioritized clearance. In an attempt to strive for more benefits for HKAEOs, C&ED has worked with different organizations to enable HKAEOs to leverage their competitive edge even more.

Use of technology under “Smart Customs” blueprint

An online self-assessment tool, namely, AEO iPASS, was developed by C&ED in



香港海關已與 13 個經濟體簽署互認安排
C&ED concluded the MRAs with 13 different economies



沐浴於森林 遠離壓力煩囂

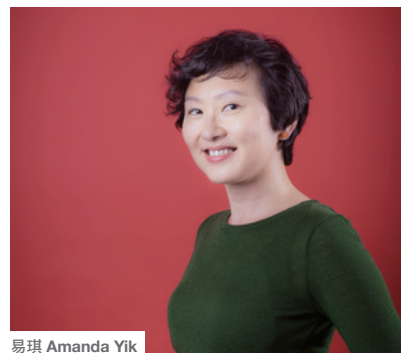
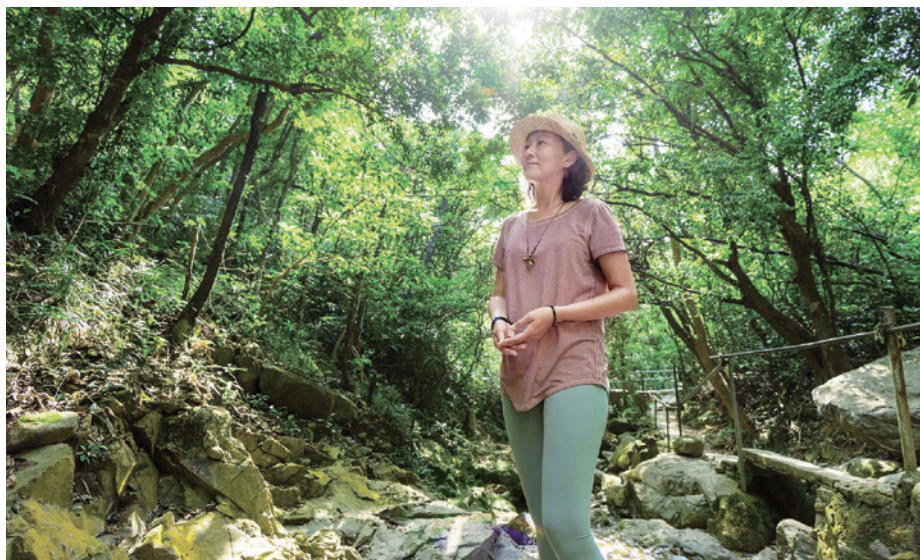
Cast Away Stress and Hubbub with Forest Bathing

慢步於森林，遊走於清新，足教身心體驗一趟與別不同的釋放之旅。機緣巧合下，一位律師打開了森林自然療癒的大門。助己後，她決意助人，遂創辦“香港森林浴”，成為森林治療嚮導，帶領緊繃的都市人重回大自然的懷抱，找回心中隱藏已久的“好奇小朋友”。

By serendipity, a lawyer opened up the door to forest nature therapy. She founded “Shinrin Yoku Hong Kong” and led stressed-out city folk to re-connect with nature as a forest therapy guide and transformational coach.

“**香**港森林浴”創辦人易琪性格外向好動，惟工作繁重，須透過行山、跑馬拉松、龍舟等戶外活動釋放壓力，探索世界。生活本順遂，詎料2014年迎來人生拐點——卵巢癌：“一直以來的戶外活動，應付得漸感吃力。所以唯有改變心態，悠閑一點面對。”

本性愛自然，易琪逐漸找到另一種方式與大自然親近：“一連串的治療，



易琪 Amanda Yik

自我探索 回歸自然

時至今日，森林浴漸見普及，香港森林治療嚮導人數亦激增，但易琪坦言：“仍有不少人會把行山與森林浴混為一談，但兩者實屬截然不同的戶外活動。透過偏靜態的森林浴，參加者可以探索周遭花草樹木，發揮好奇心，自在地與自然共處，從而發掘自己在日常生活中鮮為表露的一面，探索掩埋心中已久的本性。”

森林浴的重點在於過程。“不躁不急，毋須設特定目標，就是單純在樹下找個安靜位置，放鬆身體，自在呼吸，見證風吹樹動，聆聽自然的講課，明白生命無常。”易琪期望，參加者透過森林浴終可領悟人生最基本的道理：人本是大自然一部分，學會謙虛對待人事以至環境，繼而懂得愛護大自然這位人類“母親”。🌀

逼使我放緩步伐。”體力變得不繼，反而使她不帶任何目的地在大自然呼吸及自處，觀察身邊一切自然事物，見證身體所有變化。過程中，她慢慢與周遭環境產生共鳴，感知周遭，愉快釋壓，得益良多。

放慢腳步 感受自然

好奇心引領下，易琪在網上讀到一篇有關森林療癒的文章，方知道日本稱這種自然的身心釋放為森林浴。自此，她與森林浴即結下不解之緣。2017年，她負笈澳洲完成半年專業培訓課程，成為美國自然及森林治療嚮導及計劃協會認證的自然與森林療癒嚮導。翌年，更創辦“香港森林浴”。

香港雖是國際大都會，但在1,108平方公里的土地中，郊野竟佔約四分之一。“香港雖是彈丸之地，但風景無限。四通八達的交通，容許市民可在短時間內見識淺灘偉岸及草坡茂林。這些硬配套，絕對有利孕育森林浴發展。”

享受大自然盛宴

置身森林，沒有太多時間限制。森林浴大致流程包括由導師帶領參加者感受周遭，讓他們留意身心與感官，建立與當下環境的關係。隨後，導師會鼓勵參加者以文字分享當下感覺，藉

經驗分享豐富自身閱歷，彼此啟發。最後參加者會獲邀與自然交流互動。易琪強調“療癒內容富有彈性，會因應大自然的實際環境及時節而變化。感覺如同享用一場大自然的‘廚師發辦’。”

然而，近年市民外遊受限，郊外活動成為熱門消閒活動，郊野環境漸見人聲鼎沸。“所以自然療癒過程難免嘈雜，或有旁觀者好奇發問。但隨着我擔任森林療癒嚮導日久，社會對此有所認識，面對類此情況也不難處理。”



Amanda Yik, Founder of Shinrin Yoku Hong Kong, had everything going for her until she met an unexpected turning point in her life in 2014 - ovarian cancer. "I had always been an outdoor person, and it was getting hard to cope. I had to change my mindset and take it easy."

Gradually, Yik found another way to get close to nature. As she began to lose stamina, she found herself breathing freely and enjoying nature without any intended purpose. She had the space and time to witness all the changes in her body. During that process, she slowly developed a resonance with her surroundings, which benefited her tremendously.

Slowing down and feeling nature

Yik found an online article on forest therapy and came across "shinrin-yoku", a Japanese term for unwinding body and mind by forest therapy. In 2017, she completed a six-month professional training course in Australia and became a Certified Forest Therapy Guide with the Association of Nature and Forest Therapy Guides &

Programs. She founded "Shinrin Yoku Hong Kong" in the following year.

"Hong Kong may be a small place, but it beams with scenic beauty and grandeur. We have excellent transport links so people can be with nature in a heartbeat. This hardware is conducive to the development of 'forest bathing'."

Enjoying a feast of nature

Forest bathing is essentially a process where participants are led by an instructor to feel their surroundings, allowing them to pay attention to their body, mind and senses. Participants are encouraged to put their feelings down in words. The session ends with an interactive exchange with nature. Yik emphasizes that "the content of the therapy is defined flexibly. Changes are made to adapt to different natural environments and seasons."

However, with COVID travel restrictions in place over the past few years, local outdoor activities are gaining popularity and the countryside is becoming increasingly crowded. "Therefore, noise is something we

have to accept in our nature healing process. I have been a forest healing guide for a long time though, so this kind of situation is not difficult to deal with."

Self-discovery and reunion with nature

Forest bathing is becoming more and more popular today, but Yik admits, "Many people still confuse hiking with forest bathing, but the two are very different activities. Through quiet forest bathing, participants can explore the flowers and trees around them, feel at ease with nature and discover a side of themselves that is rarely revealed in everyday life."

The focus of forest bathing is on the process. "There is no rush, no need to set a specific goal. Just relax, let nature be your teacher and appreciate the impermanence of life." Yik hopes that through forest bathing, participants will eventually understand the most basic truths of life: people are part of nature. They will learn to be humble towards people and the environment, and then learn to love and care for nature, the "mother" of all mankind. 🌿

接待嘉賓 Reception of Guests



1. 創新科技署署長潘婷婷（前排右三）（7/12）
Rebecca Pun (third from right, front row), Commissioner for Innovation and Technology

2. 海南省海口市委常委、副市長陸敏（右三）（13/12）
Lu Min (third from right), Vice Mayor and Standing Committee Member of the Hai Kou Municipal Committee of the CCP

3. 柬埔寨文化藝術部部長 Hab Touch（左）（15/12）
Hab Touch (left), Secretary of State for Culture and Fine Arts of Cambodia



普天同慶
賀聖誕
Christmas
Celebrations

婦女委員會舉辦“2022 夢幻珠光聖誕夜”，席間設“估歌仔”遊戲、交換禮物等環節，場面熱鬧愉快。(10/12)

Ladies' Committee hosted a Christmas Party, group games and gifts exchange were the highlights of the party. (10/12)





青年委員會舉辦聖誕聯歡晚會，席間設 Bingo 遊戲、大抽獎等環節，氣氛熱鬧。(13/12)

The Young Executives' Committee organized a Christmas party, featuring entertainments such as Bingo game and lucky draw. (13/12)



地區事務委員會五個分區聯絡處亦舉辦會員聖誕聯歡晚宴，由“聖誕老人派禮物”環節揭開序幕，席間還有互動遊戲及幸運大抽獎等助慶。(20/12)



Five District Liaison Groups of the District Affairs Committee also hosted a Christmas Dinner Party for their members with interactive game and grand lucky draw. (20/12)





1



2



3

會員活動 Members' Activities

1. 婦女委員會參觀香港故宮文化博物館，欣賞來自世界各地的藝術珍品，**主席蔡關穎琴**即場介紹部份藏品的精彩歷史和故事，團員皆感興趣盎然。(19/11)

Ladies' committee has visited the Hong Kong Palace Museum. The historical background of some of the collection items were introduced to the participants by **Janice Choi, Chairman of the Committee**. (19/11)

2. 九龍西區聯絡處舉辦“中學生生涯規劃分享會”，邀得**本地數碼藝術科技領先人物李嘉俊**作主題演講，亦邀請12個行業翹楚分享各行業的特點及前景，近1,300位來自油尖旺、深水埗及九龍城區高中生線上線下參加。(25/11)

Kowloon West District Liaison Committee has organized the "Career Planning Sharing Session", **Kevin Lee, leading person of local Digital Art Tech** was invited to deliver a keynote speech. Representatives from 12 industries have also shared their professional experiences with over 1,300 secondary school students. (25/11)

3. 教育及培訓委員會舉辦第八堂“國情研習班”，由**原港區全國人大代表劉佩瓊**主講“中國二十大對國家發展前瞻與啟示”；其後舉行“國情研習班”結業禮並頒發出席證書。(3/12)

Education and Training Committee has organized another lesson of "National Studies Class", **Priscilla Lau, former NPC Deputy**, has expounded key concepts of the 20th National Congress of the CCP. After the lesson, certificates of attendance have been distributed to the participants in the graduation ceremony. (3/12)