

商 峯

CGCC VISION



中總論壇展望 2025 經濟

CGCC FORUM: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2025

春節酒會 齊賀新禧
Spring Cocktail Reception

蒸籠技藝織出竹藝新天地
Steamer Craftsmanship Weaves A
Bold New World of Bamboo Art



香港中華總商會
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目錄

CONTENTS

2025·2



8

會長的話 CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

- 4** 冀預算案妥善應對財赤 提升綜合競爭力
New Budget Hoped to Address Deficit and Enhance Hong Kong's Comprehensive Competitiveness

立會匯報 VOICE IN LEGCO

- 6** 完善房屋階梯 助力市民上流
Enhance Housing Ladder to Help People Move Upward

中總焦點 CGCC HIGHLIGHTS

- 8** 中總論壇展望 2025 經濟
CGCC Forum: Economic Outlook for 2025
- 22** 春節酒會 齊賀新禧
Spring Cocktail Reception
- 25** 捐款百萬 援助西藏地震救災工作
HKD 1 Million Donation for Supporting Earthquake Relief

政經縱橫 SPOTLIGHT

- 27** 國策助力 補足動能 經濟持續復甦
Economic Recovery Continues to Gain Momentum with Support of State Policies

談文說藝 ARTS

- 30** 蒸籠技藝織出竹藝新天地
Steamer Craftsmanship Weaves A Bold New World of Bamboo Art



22



27



30

閒情逸致 LEISURE

- 35** 2025 挑戰仍存 預視吉凶洞悉機遇
Foretell Future for Insight into Opportunities in Challenging 2025

商會快拍 CGCC SNAPSHOT

- 39** 接待嘉賓
Reception of Guests
- 42** 廣邀長者賞粵劇 度新歲 賀會慶
Celebrate New Year and 125th Anniversary with Cantonese Opera
- 45** 鼎力支持公益金百萬行
Full support for the Walk for Millions
- 46** 與內地生聯誼 贈勉言送鼓勵
Enhance Connection with Mainland Students
- 48** 會員活動
Members' Activities

35



42



46



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香港辦事處 Hong Kong Office

香港中環干諾道中24至25號4字樓
(港鐵中環站A出口或香港站C出口)
4/F, 24-25 Connaught Road Central, Hong Kong
(MTR Central Station Exit A / Hong Kong Station Exit C)
Tel: (852) 2525-6385
Fax: (852) 2845-2610
E-mail: cgcc@cgcc.org.hk
Website: www.cgcc.org.hk

廣州代表處 Guangzhou Office

廣州南沙區港前大道南162號中總大廈801室
Room 801, 162 South Gangqian Road
Nansha, Guangzhou
Tel: (8620) 3991-2168
Fax: (8620) 3468-3839
E-mail: info@gz.cgcc.org.hk

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蔡冠深
Jonathan CHOI GBM, GBS, BBS, JP

冀預算案妥善應對財赤 提升綜合競爭力

NEW BUDGET HOPED TO ADDRESS DEFICIT AND ENHANCE HONG KONG'S COMPREHENSIVE COMPETITIVENESS



蛇喜迎春，我謹代表香港中華總商會祝願各位身體健康、萬事勝意！

財政司司長於本月公佈新一份《財政預算案》。當前國際形勢瞬息萬變，地緣政經環境眾多不穩定因素疊加，對本港經濟以至營商前景帶來相當挑戰。新一份預算案要致力維持財政穩健，並引領社會各界積極應對，主動求變，深化推進“八大中心”發展、進一步促進區域經貿合作，尤其在招商引資、引才育才等多方面提出針對性部署，全面提升香港綜合競爭力。

開源節流雙軌並行

財政司司長早前指出，2024/25 年度將錄得約 1,000 億元以下赤字。我們認為，特區政府必須積極開源節流，雙軌並行應對財赤，探討精簡公務員編制，善用科技節省人手開支，並加快數字政府建設，提升效率。當局亦要優化基建工程項目流程，推動公私營合作，並加強打擊各類濫用公共資源行為，減輕政府財政負擔。

隨着經濟結構改變，特區政府可研究長遠拓寬收入來源，例如以現有的隧道、收費公路為試點，發行基礎設施不動產投資信托基金 (REITs)，促進經濟建設和社會持續發展。當局亦可善用發債空間，增加政府現金流，並探討與大灣區內地城市合作建設及投資先進製造業產業園區，為香港創造長遠投資回報。

提升綜合競爭力

新一份預算案要用好北部都會區的發展契機，推動香港發展成為國際教育樞紐，促進教育產業化發展。當局可資助香港的大學在北部建設第二校區，並爭取海外知名院校在港設立亞洲校區，吸引內地及其他國家的留學生來港就讀。特區政府亦宜適度

開放中小學學額予內地及海外學生，同時在北部建設寄宿制中小學，吸引國際人才留港。

香港作為國際金融中心，在配合國家金融強國建設應可發揮積極作用。香港可探討與內地合作促進企業跨境融資，並透過加強金融市場互聯互通、豐富人民幣計價的金融產品與服務選擇，助力人民幣國際化發展。香港也要積極與大灣區其他城市攜手拓展各類綠色投融資業務，發展綠色金融認證產業，研究設立港版 ESG 認證制度，推動建立高效透明的碳交易市場。

創新科技是驅動經濟發展的重要動力源，也是引領社會進步的重要引擎。香港必須提升在全球創新生態系統中的競爭力，為國家科技發展作出更大貢獻。新一份預算案可探討推動香港加強與深圳在創科領域合作，實現科研成果產業化、商品化發展。河套深港科技創新合作區更可成為探索科技要素便利流動的先行先試示範區，通過實現“跨境同區”管理，吸引各地創科企業和人才彙聚，積極對接國家科技戰略佈局。香港也要提供土地批租及稅務優惠，吸引龍頭企業落戶北部設立研發中心。

我們亦建議預算案設立新的“人才來港工作計劃”，按企業需求引進人才，並取消現行聘用外勞薪酬需要不少於行業中位數的規定，優化外勞及技術工種專才引進政策。此外，特區政府可加大力度推動文化藝術產業發展，以及促進與大灣區文化合作，提升香港在國際文化交流的影響力。

總括而言，香港只要積極推進改革，加速融入國家發展大局、主動對接國家發展戰略，定能為本港經濟和產業發掘新增長點，續寫香港新篇章、再創新輝煌。🌀

“ 特區政府必須積極開源節流，雙軌並行應對財赤。當局亦要優化基建工程項目流程，並加強打擊各類濫用公共資源行為，減輕政府財政負擔。

The HKSAR Government must do better in finding new sources of income and reducing expenditures. To further lessen the financial burden on the government, the authorities should also improve the workflow and processes of infrastructure projects and combat abuses of public resources. ”

Happy Year of the Snake! On behalf of CGCC, I would like to wish our readers a healthy and prosperous new year.

Within this month, the Financial Secretary will be announcing the new *Budget*. As the global environment continues to shift, we believe the upcoming *Budget* should not only seek to maintain Hong Kong's financial stability but also lead society to actively cope with changes and pursue reforms, consolidate Hong Kong's "eight centers" positioning, and further promote regional trade cooperation, with the goal of enhancing our city's comprehensive competitiveness.

Concurrent efforts to find new income sources and cut costs

Last month, the Financial Secretary said that Hong Kong's deficit will reach almost HKD100 billion in the 2024/25 financial year. To address the fiscal situation, the HKSAR Government must do better in finding new sources of income and reducing expenditures, such as by streamlining the civil service establishment and replacing unnecessary manpower with technology. To further lessen the financial burden on the government, the authorities should also improve the workflow and processes of infrastructure projects and combat abuses of public resources.

With the economy undergoing structural changes, the HKSAR Government can explore the ways of increasing government income in the long term. The authorities can also make good use of the room for bond issuance to increase the government's cash flow and consider cooperating with the Mainland cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) in developing an advanced manufacturing industrial park to generate investment return for Hong Kong in the long run.

Opportunities to raise comprehensive competitiveness

The Northern Metropolis offers abundant opportunities to Hong Kong's development, which the new *Budget* should capitalize on, particularly in turning Hong Kong into an international education hub. To this end, the authorities can consider offering subsidies to local universities for them to build secondary campuses in the Northern Metropolis and lobbying renowned educational institutions from overseas to set up their Asian campuses in Hong Kong. It may also be wise for the government to allocate certain

secondary and primary school places to Mainland and foreign students and set up boarding schools in the Northern Metropolis to attract and retain talents.

Hong Kong can certainly play an instrumental role in building the country's strength in finance. One thing it can do is to work with the Mainland to facilitate corporates' cross-boundary financing, and enrich its offers of RMB-denominated financial products and services by strengthening the interconnectivity of Hong Kong's and the Mainland's financial markets. Hong Kong should also actively collaborate with other cities in the Greater Bay Area on expanding green investment and financing businesses, growing the green finance certification sector, setting up Hong Kong's ESG certification scheme in the Greater Bay Area, and promoting a highly efficient and transparent carbon market.

In today's world, innovation and technology (I&T) is an important driver propelling social progress. In view of this, the new *Budget* should look at how to advance cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in the I&T domain to realize the commercialization and commodification of research and development (R&D) results. The Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Cooperation Zone can become a demonstration zone for facilitating the convenient flow of crucial scientific and technological elements; and cross-boundary management within the demonstration zone can be implemented to draw I&T corporations and talents. Hong Kong will also need to provide land grants and tax incentives if it wants to attract the world's top I&T firms to establish research centers in the Northern Metropolis.

Meanwhile, we recommend that the *Budget* should come up with a new scheme on the employment of imported talent, recruiting talent based on the needs of businesses. We also recommend the removal of the requirement that wages of imported workers should be at least the median wages, and the enhancement of the policy on importing workers and technical professionals in specific skilled trades. Furthermore, the HKSAR Government can step up effort in fostering the growth of art and cultural industries and cultural cooperation with the Greater Bay Area.

To conclude, as long as Hong Kong actively implements reforms, speeds up its integration into the national development framework and supports the country's development strategy, it will be able to find new growth points for the city's economy and various industries. 🌀



廖長江 Martin LIAO GBM, GBS, SBS, JP
立法會功能界別商界（第二）議員
Legislative Council Member, Commercial (Second) Functional Constituency

完善房屋階梯 助力市民上流

ENHANCE HOUSING LADDER TO HELP PEOPLE MOVE UPWARD

“住得貴、住得細”是大多數香港市民的寫照。香港人均居住面積只有大約172呎，而“劏房”的人均面積更僅有6.6平方米，遠遠落後於其他發達國家及地區；同時，市民置業負擔沉重，雖然樓市最近有所下降，但今年最新的調查報告指出，香港連續14年成為全球樓價最難負擔的城市，令不少市民，特別是年青一代都望樓興嘆。有銀行最近發表的一份調查顯示，超過七成的Z世代，即18至27歲的青年，認為旅行是他們重要的工作動力，比“上車”置業和結婚生子還要高，同時六成受訪者更覺得置業遙不可及。

建立土地儲備 善用市場加快房屋供應

“有瓦遮頭”是基本的生活條件，大多數市民都希望有個獨立的安樂窩，但礙於過往未有建立土地儲備，形成現今的房屋問題。近年政府積極覓地建屋，紓解土地供應緊絀的情況。至2033/34年度已覓得足夠土地，滿足30.8萬個公營房屋單位的供應目標；私營單位方面，未來五年亦會準備好可興建不少於八萬個私營房屋單位土地。有了土地儲備，才能切實回應市民“住大啲，住好啲”的需求。北部都會區作為未來房屋供應的重鎮，可提供超過50萬個新住宅單位，我希望政府善用市場力量，讓房屋單位提速落成。至於交椅洲人工島，可以提供約20萬個住宅單位。在現時財赤的情況下，政府表示會放緩計劃，但不會擱置。我認為計劃應該在合適的時機繼續推行，並盡快研究以發債及公私營合作的方式集資，提質提效增加土地及房屋供應。

調整居屋供應比例 搭建市民置業階梯

現時房屋階梯的斷層，在於資助出售房屋的短缺。據統計處數據，香港市民月入中位數為21,800元，以一人計算，薪酬一方面難以負擔私樓，另一方面又超出公屋每月12,940元的入息

限額，結果成為了房屋階梯內進退兩難的夾心階層，而這些夾心階層家庭數目多達近100萬個，相對較便宜的資助出售房屋正正符合他們的需求。

近年居屋超額認購回落至18倍，2019年的一期居屋更是超額認購60倍。我高興見到新一份《施政報告》提出調整公屋和資助出售單位的比例，由現時7:3逐步調整至6:4，但見到超額認購的數字，資助出售房屋的供應無疑是杯水車薪。房屋階梯缺乏，公屋居民難以向上流動，導致輪候公屋的市民也難“上樓”。我期望政府未來可以興建更多資助出售房屋，回應市民置業的期望，並因應情況適時將公屋和資助出售房屋的比例調整至5:5，以促進公屋的流轉。

告別劏房任重道遠 有序落實簡樸房政策

在增加房屋供應外，政府亦提出“簡樸房”的政策，以改善劣質劏房的環境。政策措施公佈後不足一個月，便有傳媒報道劏房業主因為劏房不符規格，需要收回單位改建，租客被迫搬離單位，頓失居所。我期望政府可以靈活調配資源，包括過渡性房屋、中轉屋，向租客提供安身之所，同時加強宣傳登記制度及“簡樸房”認證申請；在寬限期後，主動對不合規出租分間單位採取執法行動。另外，積極調查及檢控不合理要求租戶搬遷的情況，保障《業主與租客（綜合）條例》下，劏房租客的合法權益。

雖然“簡樸房”的環境將有改善，但本質上仍是分間房間。新規定下的最少八平方米面積，只是比赤柱監獄俗稱“水飯房”的七平方米囚室略大。我相信基層人士是迫不得已才入住“簡樸房”，有其實際需要，期望“簡樸房”不是政府“告別劏房”的終點，仍需努力完善房屋階梯，讓更多市民向上流動。

“房屋問題一直是香港的深層次矛盾，政府必須進一步完善房屋階梯，以回應社會對置業的期望。”

Housing has always been a deep-seated conflict in Hong Kong. The Government must further enhance the housing ladder to meet society's expectations for homeownership. ”

“Living in small and expensive dwellings” is a portrayal of most Hong Kong people. At the same time, the burden of homeownership is heavy for the people. Despite the recent decline in the property market, a recent survey this year pointed out that Hong Kong has been the world's least affordable city for homebuyers for 14 consecutive years. Another survey found that over 70% of young people aged 18 to 27 consider traveling as an important motivation for them to work, even more important than buying a home and starting a family. Moreover, 60% of the respondents feel that homeownership is unattainable.

Build up land reserves and leverage market forces to expedite housing supply

Most people would like to have an independent cosy home, but the failure to build up land reserves in the past has led to the present housing issue. In recent years, the Government has been actively identifying land for housing construction to alleviate the tight land supply. The Government has identified sufficient land to meet the public housing supply target of 308,000 units by 2033/34. As for private housing, land will be ready for the construction of no less than 80,000 units over the next five years. The Northern Metropolis, as the main source of housing supply in the future, can provide over 500,000 new housing units. I hope the Government can leverage market forces to expedite the completion of these housing units. Regarding the Kau Yi Chau Artificial Islands, it can provide around 200,000 housing units. Given the current fiscal deficit, the Government has stated that it will slow down the plan but not shelve it. I believe that the Government should continue the plan at an appropriate time, and expedite the study of financing through bond issuance and public-private partnerships to enhance the quality and efficiency of increasing land and housing supply.

Adjust housing supply ratio and build a ladder for people to buy homes

The current gap in the housing ladder lies in the shortage of subsidised sale flats (“SSFs”). According to the statistics of the Census and Statistics Department, the median monthly income of Hong Kong people is HKD21,800. For a single person, this income can hardly afford private housing and exceeds the monthly income limit of HKD12,940 for public housing. As a result, these people become members of the sandwich class caught in a dilemma on the housing ladder. There are nearly a million such sandwich-class families, and SSFs at relatively cheaper prices would perfectly meet their needs.

In recent years, the number of oversubscriptions of Home Ownership Scheme (“HOS”) units has dropped to 18 times, and there were even 60 times oversubscriptions in HOS 2019. I am glad to find that the recent *Policy Address* stated to gradually adjust the ratio between public rental housing (“PRH”) units and SSFs from the current 7:3 to 6:4. However, given the number of oversubscriptions, the supply of SSFs is undoubtedly just a drop in the ocean. I hope that the Government will build more SSFs in the future to satisfy the public's homeownership expectations.

Ditching SDUs needs long-term commitment and orderly BHU policy implementation

The Government has also put forward a policy on Basic Housing Units (“BHUs”). However, within less than a month since the announcement of the policy initiative, there had been media reports that owners of subdivided units (SDUs) had to recover their units for conversion. I hope that the Government can flexibly deploy resources, while strengthening the publicity of the registration system and the application for the certification of BHUs. After the grace period, it should take proactive enforcement actions against non-compliant rentals of SDUs. Additionally, it should actively investigate and prosecute cases of unreasonable tenant eviction requests to protect the legal rights of tenants of SDUs.

Although the environment of BHUs will be improved, they are still essentially subdivided rooms. I believe that the grass roots have no alternative but to move into BHUs. I hope that BHUs will not be the finishing point of the Government's bidding farewell to SDUs. Efforts should still be made to enhance the housing ladder to allow more people to move upward. 🌀

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

如對文章內容有任何意見，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
Room 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



中總論壇： 展望2025經濟

CGCC FORUM: ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 2025

國際形勢瞬息萬變，地緣政局不穩定因素疊加，對本港經濟前景帶來考驗；而國家推進全面深化改革和高質量發展，同時為香港提供嶄新機遇。香港工商界要擔當經濟發展主力軍，積極創新，發掘經濟新增長點。本會年度盛事中總論壇今年邀請政府官員、專家學者及外國商會代表深入剖析香港、內地以至環球新形勢，為新一年經濟與營商發展做好部署。

This year's annual CGCC Forum, the Chamber's major event, brought together government officials, experts, scholars, and representatives from foreign chambers of commerce for an in-depth analysis of the latest situations in Hong Kong, the Mainland and the global landscape. The forum aimed to help prepare for economic and business development in the year ahead.



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highlights of the CGCC Forum



本會舉辦今年首項重點活動“中總論壇”，從宏觀角度展望經濟發展。今年財政司司長陳茂波應邀擔任主旨演講嘉賓，中國社會科學院學部委員余永定擔任專題演講嘉賓，分享國家經濟形勢與政策最新發展方向。

論壇亦設有兩場對談環節，第一節邀請香港歐洲商務協會主席亞瑪特、新加坡商會（香港）主席（替任）傅光榮、香港加拿大商會主席譚建中擔任分享嘉賓，共同探討香港優勢及對海外投資者的吸引力。

第二節邀請香港特別行政區立法會議員霍啟剛、商湯科技香港公司戰略顧問尚海龍、香港國際法律人才培訓辦公室主任楊玲、智慧城市聯盟會長楊文銳及廣州億航智能有限公司副總裁兼總裁特助許偉東擔任嘉賓，共同就產業創新與CEPA新動力如何在大灣區拓展新機遇交流分享。

論壇假香港會議展覽中心舉行，本會會長蔡冠深代表致歡迎辭，本會副會長楊華勇為主旨演講及第一節對談擔任主持，副會長李引泉及李惟宏則分別為專題演講和第二節對談擔任主持。





The CGCC Forum, the Chamber's first major event of the year, discussed the economic outlook from a macro perspective. This year's keynote speaker was **Paul Chan, Financial Secretary**, with **Yu Yongding, Academician at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**, delivering the thematic address on the latest trends in national economic conditions and policies.

The forum featured two dialogue sessions. In the first session, **Iñaki Amate, Chair of the European Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong; Jacky Foo, Chairman (Alt) of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong**, and **Alex Tam, Chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong (CanChamHK)** discussed Hong Kong's strengths and its appeal to foreign investors. In the second session, **Kenneth Fok, Member of the HKSAR Legislative Council; Jesse Shang, Strategic Consultant of**

SenseTime; Ling Yang, Director of the Hong Kong International Legal Talents Training Office; Gary Yeung, President of the Smart City Consortium, and **Xu Weidong, Vice President and Special Assistant to the President of Guangzhou EHang Intelligent Technology** discussed and shared insights on how the new impetus of industrial innovation and CEPA can help tap into the new opportunities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area).

The forum was held at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman** delivered a welcome speech, **Johnny Yu, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman**, hosted both the keynote speech session and the second dialogue session. In addition, **Li Yinquan and Robert Lee, Vice-Chairmen of the Chamber**, hosted the thematic address session and the first dialogue session, respectively.



中總論壇： 創新求變 共建未來

CGCC FORUM:
INNOVATION FOR CHANGE
TO BUILD THE FUTURE

蔡冠深： 識變求變 捉緊機遇

蔡冠深指，環球局勢複雜多變，香港各界必須識變、求變，展現“一國兩制”獨特優勢，捉緊中央政策“組合拳”帶來的機遇，配合國家及特區政府主動出擊，全面提升香港綜合競爭力。香港尤其要注重提升國際化特色，強化“內聯外通”獨特功能。

香港作為粵港澳大灣區核心發展引擎之一，蔡冠深認為工商界要積極發揮“超級聯繫人”及“超級增值人”作用，協助內地與國際規則標準制度體系接軌，攜手打造大灣區國際級品牌中心，形成超級品牌產業集群，並加強灣區跨境電商合作，落實產品統一認證與檢測標準，促進產業鏈與供應鏈創新管理，並逐步輻射到周邊地區。

陳茂波： 新一年機遇大於挑戰

陳茂波指出，去年香港經濟穩中有進，經濟增長預計為2.5%，金融市場、招商引資、創新科技等領域的發展較為亮眼，內地和海外企業對香港依舊抱有相當信心。展望2025年，陳茂波認為香港經濟仍然處於結構調整過程，加上全球政經環境複雜多變，地緣政治將為內地與香港帶來更大的不確定性，預期今年是市場波動較大、挑戰與機遇並存的一年，惟機遇是大於挑戰。

要把握好機遇，陳茂波指，香港需用好“一國兩制”下內聯外通的獨特優勢，發揮好“超級聯繫人”、“超級增值人”角色與功能。當前，百年未有之大變局正加速演進，在保護主義和單邊主義抬頭的大背景下，國家正進一步全面深化改革，推進高水平雙向對外開放，內外循環相輔相成、相互促進的戰略，推動經濟持續穩健增長。

此外，在國家的大力支持下，特區政府也將積極識變、求變，聚焦於鞏固提升傳統優勢，不斷促進金融產業改革創新，為深度參與國際產業分工和合作提供資金、專業及高增值服務支持，並以創科為經濟注入新動能，開闢新賽道。各界需一同保持樂觀、全力以赴，香港將能變中求成。



蔡冠深 Jonathan Choi

陳茂波 Paul Chan

余永定 Yu Yongding

余永定： 國家經濟可穩步增長

余永定指出，儘管全球經濟面臨諸多挑戰，中國經濟表現依然優於其他主要經濟體。他特別強調，中國在2035年實現經濟總量或人均收入翻一番的長期增長目標是完全可以實現。數據顯示，過去十年間，內地製造業產值已經達到歐美之和的規模，充分展現了中國製造業的強大實力。

余永定指，即使面對美國的技術遏制政策，中國在多個領域仍然取得重大突破。特別是在芯片、新能源和人工智能等重點領域，中國企業展現出強大的創新能力和韌性。以華為為例，在遭受嚴格制裁的情況下，仍然成功推出採用國產芯片的新一代智能手機，充分證明中國科技創新能力的持續提升。

展望2025年，余永定認為中央政府需要採取多項關鍵措施。首先，在債務管理方面，建議適度提高國債規模，同時降低地方政府法定債務水平。他強調，必須嚴格執行地方政府專項債券禁止類項目清單，建立更為完善的債務風險預警機制，確保地方政府債務風險可控。

在房地產領域，余永定指出中央政府已推出一系列穩定政策，包括“保交樓”措施和優化房地產企業融資環境等，這些政策效果逐漸顯現，房地產市場正在趨於穩定。他特別強調，要防範房地產領域可能引發的系統性金融風險，建議設立專門機構處理房企債務問題。

為促進經濟增長，余永定建議內地進一步研究直接刺激消費的政策措施，包括發放消費券、降低個人所得稅等。同時，他強調要加大基礎設施投資力度，特別是在新型基礎設施、民生工程等領域。通過採取更積極的財政政策，擴大社會整體需求，提振市場信心。

綜合各方面因素，余永定相信，在中央政府的正確領導和各項政策措施的推動下，內地在2025年實現5%以上的經濟增速目標可期，這將為香港經濟發展注入強勁動力，有助促進粵港澳大灣區的深度融合發展。

Jonathan Choi: Embrace change to seize opportunities

Choi said that the global landscape is intricate and continuously evolving. All sectors of Hong Kong must be adept at identifying and steering changes, capitalizing on the opportunities presented by the Central Government's policy combinations to comprehensively enhance Hong Kong's overall competitiveness. Specifically, Hong Kong needs to focus on enhancing its international character to strengthen its unique connections with the Mainland and the rest of the world.

Choi believes that the business community should actively function as a “super connector” and “super value-adder” to help the Mainland align with international rules, standards and institutional systems. He stressed the need to collaboratively establish an international branding hub in the Greater Bay Area. Furthermore, Choi advocated

for enhancing cross-border e-commerce cooperation, standardizing product certification and testing, and fostering innovative management in both the industrial and supply chains. These efforts, he believes, should progressively be extended to neighbouring areas.

Paul Chan: **Opportunities outweigh challenges in the year ahead**

Chan highlighted that Hong Kong's economy achieved steady growth last year, with a projected growth rate of 2.5%. Key sectors such as financial markets, investment attraction, and I&T performed notably well. Both Mainland and overseas businesses remain highly confident in Hong Kong's prospects. Looking ahead to the remainder of 2025, Chan noted that Hong Kong's economy is still in a phase of structural adjustment. Given the complex and ever-changing global political and economic landscape, geopolitical tensions are likely to introduce greater uncertainty for both the Mainland and Hong Kong. He predicts that this year will be characterised by heightened market volatility, presenting a mix of challenges and opportunities. Nevertheless, the opportunities are expected to surpass the challenges.

Chan said that to grasp the opportunity, Hong Kong needs to leverage its unique strength in connecting the Mainland and the rest of the world under the "One Country, Two Systems" framework, effectively fulfilling its role as a "super connector" and "super value-adder". Currently, we are witnessing accelerating unprecedented changes. Amid the rise of protectionism and unilateralism, our country is further advancing comprehensive reforms and high-level two-way opening-up. The dual circulation strategy, which combines internal and external elements, is designed to mutually complement and reinforce economic growth, ensuring sustained stability.

In addition, with the robust support from the country, the HKSAR Government will actively embrace changes. This includes focusing on reinforcing traditional strengths, continually driving financial sector reform and innovation, providing the necessary financial, professional and high value-added services to deeply engage in international industrial collaboration and division of labour, and fostering new economic momentum through I&T to explore new avenues. All sectors need to stay optimistic and make every effort so that Hong Kong can thrive amid these changes.

Yu Yongding: **China's economy can grow steadily**

Yu highlighted that China's economic performance continues to outshine other major economies. He particularly stressed that China's long-term growth target of doubling its economic size or per capita income by 2035

is entirely achievable. According to data, over the past decade, the Mainland's manufacturing output has reached the combined scale of Europe and the US.

Yu noted that despite the US technology containment policies, China has achieved remarkable progress across various sectors. Notably, in critical domains such as semiconductors, renewable energy, and artificial intelligence, Chinese companies have exhibited exceptional innovation capabilities and resilience. For instance, Huawei, despite stringent sanctions, has managed to introduce a new generation of smartphones powered by domestically developed chips.

Looking ahead to the remainder of 2025, Yu believes that the Central Government must implement several critical measures. Firstly, regarding debt management, he suggested moderately expanding the scale of national debt while lowering the statutory debt limits for local governments. He underscored the importance of strictly adhering to the list of projects ineligible for funding through local government special-purpose bonds and establishing a more robust debt risk early-warning mechanism. This, he argued, is essential to ensuring that local government debt risks remain manageable.

Regarding the real estate sector, Yu noted that the Central Government has implemented a series of stabilizing policies, which are gradually taking effect and steering the real estate market toward stability. He particularly stressed the importance of preventing systemic financial risks that could arise from the real estate sector. To address this, he suggested the creation of a specialized agency tasked with managing the debt issues of real estate companies.

To boost economic growth, Yu suggested that the Mainland explore additional policy measures aimed at directly stimulating consumption. Simultaneously, he stressed the importance of increasing infrastructure investment. By implementing a more proactive fiscal policy, overall societal demand can be expanded, and market confidence can be bolstered.

Taking all factors into account, Yu believes that with the Central Government's effective leadership and the implementation of various policy measures, achieving an economic growth rate of at least 5% in 2025 is well within the Mainland's grasp.



(左起) 傅光榮、亞瑪特、譚建中、李惟宏
(From left) Jacky Foo, Iñaki Amate, Alex Tam and Robert Lee

外國商會： 藉港國際優勢 拓內地商機

**Foreign Chambers of Commerce:
Leveraging Hong Kong's International
Advantages to Explore Mainland
Business Opportunities**

亞瑪特： 香港創科金融優勢顯著

亞瑪特對香港發展持謹慎樂觀態度，他特別看好金融服務領域前景。他指出，儘管疫情期間餐飲、旅遊等行業承受巨大壓力，但預期2025年將會出現復甦。政府推出的多項振興措施已初見成效，但仍需密切關注上半年的經濟表現，以決定後續政策方向。

在地緣政治方面，他強調大灣區和香港必須在創新科技領域保持領先地位。他以太空航天產業為例，指出傳統上由美國NASA和歐洲航空機構主導的產業格局正在改變，新興國家和地區也有機會參與其中。同樣地，在人工智能領域，雖然目前仍以矽谷企業為主導，但中國的工程技術水平已可與之比肩，並能為全球工業化、產業化提供創新解決方案。

作為國際金融中心，亞瑪特認為香港可充分發揮平台優勢，連接中國內地與全球市場。他特別提到中國電動車產業的成功案例，顯示知識和技術的流動已從過去單向的西方到東方，轉變為雙向互動。香港擁有成熟的資本市場，可作為連接西方投資、製造和就業機會的重要渠道，有助於釋放創新潛力，推動真正的全球化。

然而，亞瑪特也指出香港和大灣區面臨的挑戰。在國際知名度方面，大灣區的概念在歐洲仍然較為陌生。面對來自沙特等中東地區的競爭，香港需要加強推廣和建設。他特別強調了語言能力的重要，並建議香港在重新定位和品牌打造過程中，仍宜看重英語。為了維持國際商業中心的地位，香港必須在服務業和教育領域加強英語應用，才可進一步提升競爭力。

傅光燊： 港新兩地合作可成東亞增長引擎

傅光燊表示，儘管過去幾年環境變化，新加坡政府及商界對香港前景仍然保持樂觀，並指出在港新加坡企業有增長趨勢。

他指出，中國近期移除多項營商障礙，令香港在商貿方面更具吸引力。他強調香港作為連接內地市場的橋樑角色依然重要，特別是在促進大灣區業務發展方面。目前香港約有1.5萬至二萬名新加坡人，反映香港仍然是新加坡人青睞的城市。

對於香港的優勢，傅光燊特別提到香港的國際化特質，包括多元文化環境及語言使用。他表示，銀行業特別看重香港在大灣區業務發展中的角色，而香港的專業服務，如法律服務等，可輻射至大灣區，蘊含龐大發展機遇。在人才發展方面，他強調提升培訓及英語能力的重要性，同時指出目前企業在香港招聘人才面臨一定困難。

傅光燊認為，新加坡企業普遍認為香港是進入大灣區市場的理想平台，對香港未來發展持樂觀態度，相信兩地可以在多個領域開展更深入的合作。他認為新加坡與香港並非競爭對手，而是孿生兄弟，若能加強合作，將可成為東亞地區重要的經濟增長引擎。

譚建中： 香港基石穩固 優勢顯著

譚建中表示，香港加拿大商會自1977年在港成立以來，現已擁有2,500名會員，並與30萬在港加拿大人及18萬加拿大學校畢業生保持聯繫。他指出這些人選擇在香港工作生活，正反映香港作為中西交流橋樑的獨特魅力。

譚建中強調，香港能發揮強大橋樑作用，關鍵在於其穩固的基石，包括普通法制度、工業基礎、企業家精神及完善的基礎設施。他特別提到香港國際機場近期發行的70億美元債券在24小時內獲得全額認購，充分展現國際投資者對香港的信心。

對於近年地緣政治事件對香港帶來的挑戰，譚建中認為香港採取了積極措施提振信心。他指出香港在數據流動、資金進出的自由度，以及貨幣制度等方面依然保持優勢，這些都是香港作為橋樑的重要基礎。

在金融領域，譚建中表示香港擁有140家國際銀行，在融資、債券等方面實力雄厚，特別是在推動大灣區發展方面發揮重要作用。他同時強調香港的教育優勢，指出香港有五所大學位列世界百強，為創新發展提供人才支持。

最後，譚建中呼籲政府繼續加強香港的市場推廣工作，提升本地及國際社會對香港的信心。他認為香港優質的生活方式、便捷的交通運輸等優勢，都應該持續向世界推廣，以鞏固香港作為進入更大市場門戶的地位。

Iñaki Amate: Hong Kong has significant advantages in I&T and finance

Amate holds a cautiously optimistic attitude towards Hong Kong's development. He is particularly optimistic about the prospects of its financial services sector. He anticipates a recovery in 2025, noting that several revitalization measures introduced by the Government have already begun to yield initial results. However, he stressed the need to closely monitor economic performance in the first half of the year.

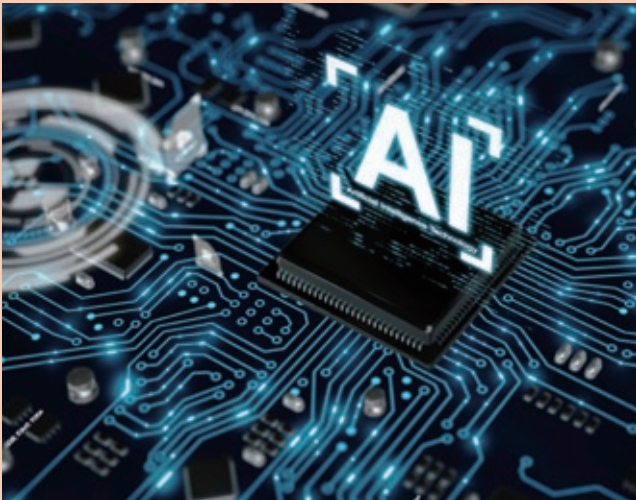
On the geopolitical front, he underscored the importance of the Greater Bay Area and Hong Kong maintaining a leading role in innovation and technology (I&T). In the realm of artificial intelligence, while Silicon Valley companies currently hold a dominant position, he pointed out that China's engineering and technical capabilities are already on par. It is well-positioned to deliver innovative solutions for global industrialization and commercialization.

In Amate's view, as an international financial centre, Hong Kong can fully leverage its platform advantages to connect the Mainland with global markets. With its well-developed capital market, Hong Kong can serve as a crucial conduit for linking Western investment, manufacturing, and employment opportunities, thereby unlocking innovation potential and fostering genuine globalization.

Nevertheless, Amate also pointed out the challenges confronting Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area. In terms of international recognition, the Greater Bay Area concept is still relatively unfamiliar in Europe. Facing competition from the Middle East regions such as Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong needs to strengthen its promotion and construction efforts. He particularly stressed the importance of language skills, suggesting that Hong Kong should continue to prioritise English as it repositions and rebrands itself.

Jacky Foo: Hong Kong-Singapore cooperation can be a growth engine for East Asia

Foo said that despite the environmental changes in recent years, Singapore's government and business community remain optimistic about Hong Kong's prospects. He highlighted the increasing presence of Singapore companies in Hong Kong.



He pointed out that China has recently removed several business barriers, enhancing Hong Kong's appeal for commerce and trade. Furthermore, he stressed that Hong Kong's role as a bridge connecting the Mainland market remains important, especially in fostering business development in the Greater Bay Area.

Regarding Hong Kong's advantages, Foo highlighted its international character. He mentioned that the banking sector particularly values Hong Kong's role in business development in the Greater Bay Area. Furthermore, he said that Hong Kong's professional services have significant potential for expansion into the Greater Bay Area, presenting vast development opportunities. Foo also expressed that strengthened cooperation between Singapore and Hong Kong could transform them into a major economic growth engine in East Asia.

Foo believes that Singapore companies generally consider Hong Kong an ideal gateway to the Greater Bay Area market and remain optimistic about its prospects.

Alex Tam: **Hong Kong has solid foundation and significant advantages**

Tam said that CanChamHK has always maintained close ties with Canadians and graduates of Canadian schools in Hong Kong. He noted that their decision to live and work in Hong Kong underscores its unique appeal as a bridge between the East and the West.

Tam stressed that Hong Kong's effectiveness as a robust bridge relies on its solid foundations. He cited the recent oversubscription of the Hong Kong International Airport's USD7 billion bond issuance within 24 hours as a clear testament to the confidence international investors have in Hong Kong.

Addressing the challenges posed by recent geopolitical developments, Tam expressed confidence that Hong Kong has taken proactive measures to boost confidence. He pointed out that it continues to hold significant advantages in data flow and capital mobility, which remain crucial pillars for its role as a global bridge.

Tam noted that Hong Kong excels in the financial sector, particularly in financing and bond markets, and plays an important role in driving the development of the Greater Bay Area. He also highlighted Hong Kong's strengths in education, pointing out that five of its universities rank among the world's top 100, providing a strong talent pool to support innovative development.

In closing, Tam urged the Government to further strengthen Hong Kong's marketing and promotional efforts to reinforce confidence in the city among both local and international communities.



(左起) 楊文銳、尚海龍、霍啟剛、楊玲、許偉東、楊華勇
(From left) Gary Yeung, Jesse Shang, Kenneth Fok, Ling Yang, Xu Weidong and Johnny Yu

業界精英： 促進產業多元創新 開闢發展新動力

**Industry Elites:
Promote Diversified Industrial
Innovation to Create New Drivers for
Development**

霍啟剛： 倡推動文體旅產業創新與協作

對文化、演藝、體育界而言，“產業創新”是一個熱點。霍啟剛表示，國家主席習近平多次提到“以文塑旅、以旅彰文，推動文化旅遊融合發展”的理念。特區政府對此積極響應，近年在體育及文化方面有相當大的投入，除了做好文化體育事業，還研究開拓一條新路、一個新方向，發展文化體育產業。

當中，成立文化體育及旅遊局和推出《文藝創意產業發展藍圖》是很好的基礎，發展方向亦由精英化、盛事化、普及化，加深至專業化和產業化，而盛事經濟亦是未來一個重要的趨勢。他建議特區政府在政策落實層面上可更進一步，亦可更大幅度批出撥款，推動文體旅產業與社會不同界別協作、進行升級轉型，以推動香港經濟更多元發展。

尚海龍： 匯聚創科人才 提高創科效益

尚海龍表示，特區政府須參考外地經驗如新加坡政府投資公司的做法，提高創科投資效益，並把握三中全會支持香港打造國際高端人才集聚高地的契機，透過推動人工智能等嶄新科技，匯聚全球創科人才促進創科產業發展。香港亦要優化CEPA的安排，加強與大灣區創新科技合作，並完善雙方的“輕聯通”，如在各通關口岸實施無感通關，促進創新要素自由流通。

特區政府推出高端人才通行證計劃，效果理想。要進一步優化有關計劃，當局須持續提供優質的教育學額以挽留人才，並逐步放寬內地匯款來港限制，推動內地高端人才來港投資。中總更可吸引這些優秀的企業家加入該會，為他們帶來人脈及在港創業的機遇。



楊玲： 法律服務業在灣區拓新機遇

談到 CEPA 為香港法律服務業和爭議解決業在大灣區乃至內地帶來的機遇，楊玲認為主要體現在三方面，包括：香港本地的律師事務所可以非常小的出資，在內地全境及內地律師事務所設置聯營律師事務所，從中可聘請香港及內地律師，在中國內地提供與中國內地事務所幾乎無差別的服務；允許更多符合條件的香港本地執業律師可參加大灣區資格考試，從而在灣區內地九市進行特定民商事案件的法律活動；並透過港資港法和港資港仲裁，為外國投資者經過香港進入大灣區提供全新機遇。



楊文銳： 數字基建助力發展 香港具備跨境優勢

楊文銳指出，香港應把握數字基建發展機遇，深化與大灣區的互聯互通。他認為，過去 CEPA 中“小門未開”的主要原因是數字基建不足，但近年相關工作已取得重大進展。

楊文銳強調，發展智慧城市需要三個關鍵要素：一是政府與企業共同投資，二是政策放寬以應對新科技帶來的衝擊，三是重新定義工作流程。他以監管體制為例指出，目前對新科技的管理較為分散，需要更系統性的規劃。

在大灣區發展方面，楊文銳認為“四流”，即人流、物流、錢流、訊息流的互聯互通十分重要。他特別強調香港在低空經濟領域的優勢，認為香港可將相關管理工具、辦法和標準打包輸出至“一帶一路”沿線國家。針對跨境業務，他表示，香港在電子簽名互認等領域已建立良好基礎。他以 eBRAM（一邦網上仲裁服務）為例，指出該平台可促進跨境合約的線上簽署，為企業提供法律保障。



對於香港的角色定位，楊文銳認為香港應協助內地中小型科技企業對接國際標準，同時把握大灣區統一營銷資源帶來的機遇。他建議香港加強與大灣區的互聯互通，發揮橋樑作用，協助內地企業拓展海外市場。他更提出對數據徵稅等創新建議，認為這將為香港在大灣區發展中開創新機遇。



許偉東： 香港應發展具特色低空經濟

許偉東分享了其公司在創新發展方面的經驗，並就香港發展低空經濟提出建議。他表示，香港應結合“文化體育 + 科技 + 低空經濟”的發展模式，發展具有本地特色的低空經濟產業。

許偉東以其公司技術為例，指出該技術已從最初的36架無人機表演發展至今，並在全球各大盛事中得到應用。他強調，香港應突破傳統表演模式，將技術與文化藝術相結合，創造更具感染力的表演效果。他認為香港可發揮內聯外通優勢，既可為內地產品提供認證平台，也可協助國際品牌進入中國市場。

針對香港人口密集是否適合發展低空經濟的問題，許偉東強調安全始終是首要考慮。他表示，公司的飛行器已獲得多項認證，符合全球最嚴格的中國民航標準。他指出，低空經濟並非要取代現有交通工具，而是作為補充，為數碼港、地質公園等景點提供新的觀賞視角。

許偉東認為，憑藉八大高校的人才優勢和大疆等成功案例，香港完全有能力開發具有本地特色的低空經濟飛行器。他呼籲香港應把握機遇，為科創企業提供良好的發展環境，推動低空經濟產業的創新發展。🚀

Kenneth Fok: Encourage innovation and collaboration in cultural, sports and tourism sectors

“Industrial innovation” is a hot topic for the cultural, performing arts and sports sectors. Fok said that President Xi Jinping has repeatedly mentioned the idea of “shaping tourism with culture, and highlighting culture through tourism, promoting the integrated development of cultural tourism.” The HKSAR Government has been actively responding to this vision by making substantial investments in the

sports and cultural sectors in recent years. Besides advancing cultural and sports initiatives, it is also working on forging a new path and a direction to further develop the cultural and sports industries.

The establishment of the Culture, Sports and Tourism Bureau, along with the launch of the *Blueprint for Arts and Culture and Creative Industries Development*, has laid a solid foundation in this regard. The development trajectory has transitioned from elitism, event-centricity, and widespread appeal to deeper professionalization and industrialization. The event economy is also anticipated to be a significant future trend. He suggested that the HKSAR Government further enhance policy implementation and substantially increase funding allocations to boost collaboration between the cultural, sports and tourism sectors and the various social sectors, as well as to support upgrades and transformations, thus aiding in the diversification of Hong Kong's economy.

Jesse Shang: Draw pool of I&T talents to improve I&T efficiency

Shang said that the HKSAR Government should look to international experiences, like the practices of Singapore's Government Investment Corporation, to enhance the effectiveness of I&T investments. It should also capitalize on the opportunity from the Third Plenary Session's support for Hong Kong to establish itself as a hub for international high-caliber talents. This can be achieved by advancing new technologies such as artificial intelligence and attracting global talents to drive the development of the I&T sector. Furthermore, Hong Kong should refine the CEPA arrangements to bolster I&T cooperation with the Greater Bay Area, and improve mutual “light connectivity” mechanisms. This includes implementing seamless customs clearance at various boundary control points to facilitate the free flow of innovation elements.

The Top Talent Pass Scheme launched by the HKSAR Government has achieved desirable results. To enhance the scheme further, the authorities should consistently offer high-quality educational opportunities to retain talents and gradually ease the restrictions on remittances from the Mainland to Hong Kong. This would encourage top talents from the Mainland to invest in Hong Kong. In addition, the Chamber can attract these exceptional entrepreneurs to join it, offering them valuable connections and opportunities to establish businesses in Hong Kong.



Ling Yang:
New opportunities for legal services in Greater Bay Area

Yang discussed the opportunities brought by CEPA for Hong Kong’s legal services and dispute resolution services in the Greater Bay Area and the Mainland. She stated three key aspects. These include: First, Hong Kong’s local law firms can invest minimal capital to establish joint-venture law firms across the Mainland with the Mainland’s law firms, hiring both Hong Kong and Mainland lawyers to offer services that are almost identical to those provided by the Mainland’s law firms. Second, allow more of Hong Kong’s eligible local practicing lawyers to take the Greater Bay Area’s qualification examination, thereby enabling them to engage in legal activities for specific civil and commercial cases in the nine Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. Lastly, offer new opportunities for foreign investors to enter the Greater Bay Area via Hong Kong by allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law and allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to choose for arbitration to be seated in Hong Kong.

Gary Yeung:
Digital infrastructure boosts development and Hong Kong has cross-border advantages

Yeung said that Hong Kong should leverage the potential of digital infrastructure development to strengthen its connectivity with the Greater Bay Area.

Yeung stressed that developing smart cities hinges on three crucial factors: first, joint investments by both the Government and businesses; second, policy relaxation to accommodate the impact of new technologies; and third, redefinition of work processes. By citing the regulatory system as an example, he noted that the current administration of new technologies is rather fragmented and necessitates more systematic planning.

Regarding the development of the Greater Bay Area, Yeung asserted that the “four flows”—people, materials, money, and information—are essential for connectivity. He particularly highlighted Hong Kong’s strengths in the low-altitude economy, suggesting that Hong Kong could bundle and export relevant management tools, methods, and

standards to countries participating in the “Belt and Road” Initiative. On the topic of cross-border business, he noted that Hong Kong has laid a robust foundation in areas like the mutual recognition of electronic signatures.

Regarding Hong Kong’s role and positioning, Yeung believes that it should support Mainland small and medium-sized tech enterprises in achieving international standards, while capitalizing on the unified marketing resources of the Greater Bay Area. He suggested that Hong Kong should enhance its connectivity with the Greater Bay Area to assist Mainland enterprises in expanding into international markets. Additionally, he put forward innovative ideas such as taxing data, believing that this could generate new opportunities for Hong Kong’s development in the Greater Bay Area.

Xu Weidong:
Hong Kong should develop a unique low-altitude economy

Xu shared insights from his company’s innovative development journey and offered suggestions for Hong Kong’s advancement of its low-altitude economy. He suggested that Hong Kong adopt a development model that integrates “Culture and Sports + Technology + Low-Altitude Economy” to establish a distinctive local low-altitude economic industry.

Xu stressed the necessity for Hong Kong to innovate traditional performance models by blending technology with cultural arts to create more captivating performances. He also highlighted Hong Kong’s potential to function as a certification platform for Mainland products and to support international brands in entering the Chinese market by leveraging its connections with the Mainland and the rest of the world.

Addressing concerns about the suitability of Hong Kong’s dense population for the development of the low-altitude economy, Xu stressed that safety is always the top priority. He clarified that the low-altitude economy is not intended to replace existing transportation options, but rather to complement them by providing new perspectives for viewing attractions like Cyberport and geological parks.

Xu believes that Hong Kong, with the talent pool from its eight major higher education institutions and successful examples such as DJI, is well-equipped to develop low-altitude aircrafts with local characteristics. He urged Hong Kong to seize this opportunity and create a supportive environment for the growth of tech innovation companies. 🚀



乙巳年春節酒會

Spring Cocktail Reception 2025



春節酒會 齊賀新禧

SPRING COCKTAIL RECEPTION

本會假香港君悅酒店舉行“乙巳年春節酒會”。全國政協副主席梁振英、署理行政長官陳國基、中聯辦副主任尹宗華、外交部駐港特派員公署特派員崔建春及律政司司長林定國應邀擔任主禮嘉賓，聯同本會各首長向場內逾500位來賓祝酒，共慶新歲。

本會會長蔡冠深代表本會全人向來賓送上新年祝賀。他表示，今年是本會成立125周年，將繼續充分發揮“香港中總、國家中總、世界中總”的功能角色。陳國基則讚揚本會一直大力支持政府工作，致力推介香港優勢及大灣區發展機遇，與政府一起說好香港故事，對香港經濟發展作出貢獻。(7/2) 📺



掃描二維碼
觀看春節酒會花絮片段



Scan the QR code to watch
highlights of the Spring Reception





The Chamber's Spring Cocktail Reception was held at Grand Ballroom of Grand Hyatt Hong Kong this year. Officiating at the event were **CY Leung, Vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Eric Chan, Acting Chief Executive; Yin Zonghua, Deputy Director of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR; Cui Jianchun, Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC in the HKSAR; and Paul Lam, Secretary for Justice.** They joined the Chamber's Chairmen to propose a toast to over 500 guests to wish everyone a happy new year.

Jonathan Choi, Chairman of the Chamber, extended New Year greetings to the guests on behalf of the Chamber. He said that this year marks the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the Chamber, and the Chamber will continue to serve as a bridge of communication between the business community and the government, as well as strengthen the connections with its motherland. Eric Chan recognized the Chamber's efforts in promoting Hong Kong's advantages and the development opportunities of the Greater Bay Area, and for working with the government to support Hong Kong's economic development. (7/2) 📱





捐款百萬 援助西藏地震救災工作

HKD 1 MILLION DONATION FOR SUPPORTING EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

本會通過中央政府駐港聯絡辦（中聯辦）捐款 100 萬港元，以支援西藏地震災區的救災與重建工作。本會會長蔡冠深聯同副會長楊華勇、張學修、李引泉、姚祖輝及樊敏華，向中聯辦副主任尹宗華遞交善款支票轉送災區，表達對受災同胞的深切慰問。

尹宗華代表災區同胞感謝本會的關懷與協助。他表示，國家每有自然災害發生，本會均迅速捐款賑濟，充分展現中總愛國愛港的傳統精神。中聯辦將盡快把捐款轉交受災地區，支援救災及重建工作。(16/1) 📍

The Chamber, through the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government (LOCPG), donated HKD1 million to support earthquake relief efforts in Tibet. **Jonathan Choi, the Chamber's Chairman**, along with **Johnny Yu, Charles Cheung, Li Yinquan, Andrew Yao** and **Kevin Fan, Vice-Chairmen**, presented the donation cheque to **Yin Zonghua, Deputy Director of LOCPG**, who will forward it to the disaster-stricken areas, expressing heartfelt condolences to the affected compatriots.

He expressed gratitude on behalf of the affected compatriots for the Chamber's care and assistance. He stated that whenever natural disasters occur in the country, the Chamber promptly provides donations and relief, demonstrating the Chamber's traditional spirit of patriotism and love for Hong Kong. LOCPG will expedite the transfer of the donation to the affected areas to support disaster relief and reconstruction efforts. (16/1) 📍

國策助力 補足動能 經濟持續復甦



ECONOMIC RECOVERY CONTINUES TO GAIN MOMENTUM WITH SUPPORT OF STATE POLICIES

世界政經格局正醞釀新變化，加上外部需求減弱等，使香港經濟前景充滿不確定性；惟利率呈現走低趨勢，香港亦進一步融入國家發展大局，這些因素為經濟發展添上新動能。2025年，香港經濟可望克服挑戰、把握機遇、維持增長。

With new changes brewing in the global economic landscape and external demand dwindles, Hong Kong's economic outlook is fraught with uncertainties. Interest rates are trending down nonetheless and Hong Kong is integrating further into the overall national development. These supporting factors are fueling new momentum for economic development. 2025 will be a year for Hong Kong to overcome challenges, seize opportunities and maintain growth.



陳蔣輝 Chen Jianghui

顧2024年，中銀香港高級經濟研究員陳蔣輝指出，香港經濟穩步復甦，全年增速約為2.5%，當中商品貿易增速較為強勁，是經濟增長的主要動力。年內就業市場緊俏，經季節性調整的失業率維持在3%，就業不足率則為1.2%，兩者均已回到疫情前的低位。

樓市方面，房地產價格總體下行，商業樓宇售價和租金同樣整體下跌。而股市則有好轉跡象，2024年首11個月，恒生指數累計上漲13.9%，IPO集資額累計790億港元，同比增長109.7%，已重返全球IPO集資額排名前四位。同時，疫情後訪港旅客快速反彈，但其消費模式由以往比較注重“吃、買、玩”，轉變成較多進行文化深度遊，導致整體消費額的回升進程慢於預期。

預估今年經濟增速可達2.5%

展望2025年，陳蔣輝預計在挑戰與機遇並存下，香港經濟將在去年的基礎上繼續復甦，並維持正增長。他表示，在後疫情時代，全球進入百年未有之大變局、政經局勢不明朗因素增加，同時，供應鏈區域化、經濟去中介化持續推進、全球貿易保護主義有抬頭趨勢、加上美元持續強勢，對新興市場經濟金融系統的穩定帶來挑戰，香港作為小型且開放度極高的經濟體，亦會受到影響。



然而，陳蔣輝強調，利好香港經濟的因素也相當給力，預測今年香港經濟可望錄得2.5%增幅，經濟總量將超過2018年的峰值。首先，受惠於中央政府一系列挺港惠港措施，香港正進一步融入國家發展大局，其“超級聯繫人”角色將更為重要。今年，香港開始籌劃建立國際黃金交易市場、建設大宗商品交易圈、建立國際認可金屬倉庫、大力推動航運高增值部分的海運服務業發展，以及發展低空經濟等，新的經濟增長動能在當中不斷積聚。

Looking back on 2024, **Chen Jianghui, Senior Economist of BOCHK**, points out that Hong Kong's economy has been recovering steadily at an annual growth rate of approximately 2.5%, and commodity trading, a major economic driver, saw relatively strong growth. The employment market remained tight. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 3% and underemployment rate at 1.2%, both returning to pre-COVID lows.

料總人口保持增長 投資活動增

第二，香港自恢復與外界通關後，總人口已重回上升軌道，疊加特區政府一直優化一般就業政策和輸入內地人才計劃，致力於將香港打造成國際高端人才集聚高地，香港總人口有望繼續保持正增長，利於做大經濟總量。

此外，隨着歐美地區通脹水平趨勢性降溫，各主要經濟體的貨幣政策開始轉向，步入寬鬆貨幣政策周期。由於香港採用港元與美元掛鈎的聯繫匯率制度，香港利率將受益於美國減息，有望在年內持續下行，利好消費、投資等經濟活動。

As for the property market, prices are generally dropping. Both sale prices and rents of commercial properties are turning south. However, the stock market is showing recovery signs. In the first 11 months of 2024, the Hang Seng Index saw 13.9% rise cumulatively, total IPO fundraising was HKD79 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 109.7%. Hong Kong regained its top four position in the global IPO fundraising market. Post-pandemic recovery was already evident in tourism. Visitors to Hong Kong

rebounded rapidly, but their consumption patterns shifted from dining, shopping and entertainment to more in-depth cultural discovery. Recovery of overall consumption was slower than expected as a result.

2.5% economic growth projected for this year

Looking ahead to 2025 when risks and opportunities coexist, Chen expects the local economy to continue recovering on the basis of last year's growth and maintain positive growth. He says the world is facing profound changes not seen in a century after the pandemic, and political and economic uncertainties have increased. Inflaming the situation are the regionalization of supply chains, continuous advancement of economic disintermediation, increasingly prohibitive trade protectionism and the long-running US dollar strength. All these developments are challenging the stability of economic and financial systems in emerging markets. Hong Kong as a small and highly open economy is inevitably affected.

Chen emphasizes, however, that Hong Kong also has very supportive economic factors. He predicts 2.5% economic growth for the current year and expects the total economic output to exceed the 2018 peak. Firstly, Hong Kong is benefiting from a series of support and preferential measures launched by the Central Government. The SAR is further integrating into the overall national development which underscores its increasingly important role as a super-connector. In 2025, Hong Kong will begin establishing an international gold trading market, build a bulk commodity trading network, establish globally recognized metal warehouses, vigorously promote shipping services in the high value-added sector of international freight, and develop low-altitude economy. All these efforts will lead to an accretion of new economic growth momentum.

Population growth continues and investment activities picking up

Secondly, the local population has resumed its growing trend since the resumption of

normal travel between Hong Kong and the rest of the world. At the same time, the Government has been enhancing general employment policies and the Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme to develop Hong Kong into an international high-caliber talent hub. The total population of Hong Kong is expected to maintain normal growth, which will help scale up the economic aggregate.

In addition, as inflation trends down in Europe and the United States, monetary policies of major economies are shifting. A cycle of loose monetary policies is upon us. Given that Hong Kong dollar is pegged to US dollar, rate cuts in the US will have positive impact on local interest rates, which is expected to continue declining during the year. This is good news for economic activities like consumption and investment. 🌀

蒸籠技藝

織出竹藝新天地

■ 在西貢海藝術節於潛西洲展出的作品“帆”
Sails showcased at the Sai Kung Hoi Arts Festival in Kau Sai Chau



STEAMER CRAFTSMANSHIP WEAVES A BOLD NEW WORLD OF BAMBOO ART

竹乃花中四君子之一，自古以來深受文人雅士的喜愛，蘇軾言道：“寧可食無肉，不可居無竹。無肉令人瘦，無竹令人俗。”古往今來，脫俗高雅的“竹志情懷”成為藝術文化的重要載體。在香港，有一位年青竹藝藝術家運用其巧手創意，創造出一系列動人竹藝術品，將具中國傳統特色的當代藝術品由竹林深處人家帶進國際視野。

A young bamboo artist in Hong Kong has created compelling bamboo art series with skillful hands and great originality, enriching contemporary artwork with traditional Chinese characteristics and bringing the audience from rural homes in the depths of the bamboo forest to the global stage.

自幼熱愛藝術文化的林嘉裕，長大後於香港中文大學修讀藝術系，並全情投入藝術創作行列。後來因緣際會下，林嘉裕參加了賽馬會的“傳·創”非遺教育計劃，跟隨已列入非遺項目的傳統工藝大師習藝，而在眾多香港非遺項目中，她對蒸籠的技藝情有獨鍾，師承已屆90歲的香港蒸籠大師呂明，從此啟發她的精彩竹藝之路。



呂明（左）到場支持林嘉裕首個個人展
Lui Ming (left) at Inkgo Lam's first solo exhibition

折服於竹藝匠人情懷

跟隨呂明師傅學藝只有約一年的光景，但林嘉裕已被其匠人情懷所折服。“呂師傅對蒸籠手藝的專心致志，‘一生專注一件事’的專業精神令我佩服不已。”而當大多數的當代藝術品只能放於畫廊或藝術館，竹於日常生活的應用比比皆是，其在於藝術層面同樣可以變化多端，林嘉裕笑言竹藝稱得上是“入得廚房，出得廳堂”，激發她對竹藝創作的熱情和興趣。

在藝術路上，林嘉裕曾經迷茫，隨着她越熟悉竹這種物料的特性，越能發掘當中的可塑性，並毅然選擇以竹開創自己的藝術之路，成為竹藝藝術家。2021至2023年期間，林嘉裕帶着她的竹藝術品走遍香港巴塞爾藝術展、加拿大的“超越界限：尋持香港故事”展覽、倫敦工藝周及西貢海藝術節等多個本地及海外展出，令竹藝走上國際藝術舞台。

新舊工藝意念共融

談及有何得意之作，林嘉裕認為“蒸籠系列”最具意義。“系列作品包括尖沙咀的鐘樓、三層六邊形的聚星樓、大嶼山的天壇大佛、倫敦的大笨鐘、溫哥華的蒸汽鐘，當中應用了蒸籠製作技術，一層一層疊加而上，以大自然素材展現著名的地標建築物，充分體現新意念、舊工藝的共融之意。”

“竹一早植根地球，人類對其應用亦歷史悠久，當中包含深厚的文化底

蘊。我榮幸與竹結緣，並學習到蒸籠這門技藝，為這種古而用之的自然物料賦予創新的藝術生命。”

探索多元創意合作

去年底林嘉裕舉行首個個人展覽“油街在地——五臟”，呂明師傅親到現場為徒弟“打氣”，令她深感高興。“我感到十分榮幸能夠成為呂師傅的學生，雖然他年紀老邁，但思想開明，對我創作出不拘一格的竹藝術品感到鼓舞，亦喜見傳統工藝走進當代藝術領域，不但傳承了技藝，更帶來新力量。”

放眼未來，除了探索更多海外展出的機會，林嘉裕抱着當初“勇敢踏出第一步”的初心，積極尋求多元創意的合作，例如結合木工的傢俱製作等，為竹藝術品再添新意。🔄



■ 師徒一同觀賞“蒸籠系列——尖沙咀鐘樓”
Master and student viewing the Steamer Series —
Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower

Inkgo Lam who has developed a passion for art and culture as a child is studying art at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. By sheer coincidence, Lam joined the Jockey Club ICH+ Innovative Heritage Education Programme, where she received guidance from a master of traditional crafts listed as Intangible Cultural Heritage. Studying under the 90-year-old Hong Kong steamer master Lui Ming, she was inspired to embark on a wonderful journey of bamboo art.

Admiring the devotion of bamboo artisans

She has only been a student of Master Lui Ming for about a year, but Lam is greatly impressed by his craftsmanship. “Master Lui is so devoted to steamer artisanship. I admire his professionalism in focusing on one thing in his whole life.” While most contemporary art creations



■ “蒸籠系列——聚星樓”
Steamer Series —
Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda



■ “油街在地——五臟”的當代竹藝雕塑及互動裝置作品
Contemporary bamboo sculptures and interactive installations at “Oil OnSite: ORGANS”

can only be showcased in galleries or art museums, bamboo is used in so many ways in everyday life. It is also a very dynamic medium on an artistic level.

Lam was once confused on her artistic journey and later chose to use bamboo to open up her own creative path. From 2021 to 2023, Lam took her bamboo artwork to many local and international exhibitions, including Art Basel Hong Kong, the Canadian National Exhibition, London Craft Week and Sai Kung Hoi Arts Festival, bringing bamboo art to the international art scene.


Perfect blend of modern and traditional artisan concepts

When asked to choose her proudest work, Lam thinks the “Steamer Series” is the most meaningful. “The series includes the Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower, the three-storey hexagonal Tsui Sing Lau Pagoda, the Big Buddha on Lantau Island, Big Ben in London and the Steam Clock in Vancouver. I used the steamer technique which fully reflects the harmony of new ideas and old processes.”

“Bamboo has been on this planet for long ages and we have a long history of using it. It is a profound cultural heritage. I am honoured to give an innovative artistic life to this ancient natural material.”

Exploring diversity with creative partnerships

Lam staged her first solo exhibition “Oil OnSite: ORGANS” late last year. Master Lui Ming came to the event especially to give support his student who was absolutely thrilled. “I was very honored to be a student of Master Lui. He is a senior with an open mind. He is inspired by my eclectic bamboo artwork.”

Looking ahead, while exploring more opportunities for overseas exhibitions, Lam will also seek collaborations that promote artistic diversity, such as combining wood furniture craftsmanship with bamboo to add new ideas to her creations. 

2025挑戰仍存 預視吉凶洞悉機遇



FORETELL FUTURE FOR INSIGHT INTO OPPORTUNITIES IN CHALLENGING 2025

風水術數大師蔣匡文引用春牛圖、星象變化等，從玄學角度深入分析2025年世界形勢及經濟前景。他預測今年動盪仍存，全球多個地區將面臨重大變局。能及早部署者，自可趨吉避凶。

Michael Chiang, Feng Shui and Chinese divination master, gave an in-depth analysis of the global situation and economic outlook for 2025 from an occult perspective. He predicted that turmoil will persist this year, with major upheavals expected in numerous regions worldwide.

針對個人趨吉避凶，蔣匡文提供了多項具體建議：

Chiang offered several specific suggestions for individuals seeking good fortune and avoiding misfortune:



投資方面應保持謹慎，特別是商品期貨市場，包括石油、穀物、鋼材等，預計今年將呈現下跌趨勢。

Regarding investments, a cautious approach should be maintained, especially in the commodity futures market, which is expected to show a downward trend in 2025.



就業市場將較為理想，“四牛耕地”預示人力資源充足，但企業可能面臨招聘困難。

The job market is expected to be favorable, but companies might face difficulties in hiring.



房屋風水可在中間位置擺放黃色地毯及掛上葫蘆，以化解不利氣場。

Regarding Feng Shui for the home, placing a yellow carpet and hanging a gourd in the center of the house can help neutralize unfavorable energy.



需特別注意東南（太歲位）、東（三煞位）及東北（五黃位）等方位。

Particular attention should be paid to the southeast, east and northeast parts of the house.



家中如有多層，則每層都要做好相應的風水佈局。

If the house has multiple floors, each floor should have appropriate Feng Shui arrangements.



蔣匡文 Michael Chiang

地產市場將維持平穩。雖然樓價可能不會大幅上升，但市場仍會有合理的交投量。然而，他對股市則持審慎態度，認為環球政經局勢的動盪必然影響港股表現。

春牛圖中的“四日得辛”現象，則預示年內銀行業將面臨挑戰。蔣匡文解釋：“‘辛’在五行中屬陰金，在古代代表銅錢，現代則可理解為流通貨幣。‘四日得辛’表示只有三分之一的資金流動性，這意味着銀行將會收緊銀根。”他特別提醒經營借貸相關業務的人士要做好風險管理。

術數可供參考 理性管理風險

對於坊間關注的疫情問題，蔣匡文指出，由於年內“二黑病符”位於中宮，確實存在疫情反覆的風險。他以2006年的禽流感為例，指出當年死亡人數達400人，比沙士更多，但由於醫護人員已有充分準備，情況較易控制。他提醒市民不要被聳動新聞影響，應以平常心面對。

蔣匡文最後強調，玄學雖然可以預測大勢，指引方向，但不應盲目迷信。他說：“毋須迷信宗教、科學、術數，最重要是以理性態度看待萬事。”他建議港人應把握香港相對平穩的機遇，同時密切關注國際局勢發展，在動盪的環境中做好風險管理，自能安然渡過充滿挑戰的2025年。

蔣匡文強調，占星術在東西方文化中都佔有重要地位，但現代人往往過分簡化其意義。他指出，中國傳統玄學對天象的解讀，注重分析其對人間大事的影響，而非僅止於個人運程。

天象解讀析世事 年中遊日宜三思

根據蔣匡文的分析，2025年8月將是全球局勢的重要轉捩點。屆時冥王星、海王星和土星三顆行星將在同一時間進入“初道”，這種天象在歷史上從未出現過。他解釋說：“冥王星是一顆帶來巨大變革的星體，它245年才走一個圈，走到哪裡，哪裡就會發生重大變化。過去幾十年，冥王星走過香港的位

置，帶來了九七回歸後至2019年的巨大社會變遷。”

蔣匡文特別提到日本漫畫家龍樹諒的預言。該位曾準確預言日本311大地震的作家在其新書《我所看見的未來》中指出，2025年7月5日日本可能發生大地震、火山爆發和海嘯。蔣匡文認為，這個預言與今年八月的特殊星象相互呼應，不容忽視。他建議，在五月至八月期間避免前往日本，宜改往東南亞等較安全的地區旅遊。

股市樓市 審慎投資

經濟前景方面，蔣匡文通過解讀2025年春牛圖以詳細分析。他指出，今年“木生火，火生土”的五行關係，預示

以上內容為本會會員服務及地區事務委員會舉辦之專題講座“2025乙巳蛇年運程”之撮要。

Chiang stressed that astrology holds an important position in both Eastern and Western cultures. He pointed out that the interpretation of astronomical phenomena in traditional Chinese occultism focuses on analyzing their impact on major worldly events, rather than just individual fortunes.

Interpretation of astronomical phenomenon sounds caution on travel to Japan

According to Chiang's analysis, August 2025 will mark an important turning point in the global situation. At that time, Pluto, Neptune and Saturn will simultaneously enter the "initial path," an astronomical phenomenon that has never occurred in recorded history.

Chiang specifically mentioned a prediction made by Japanese manga artist Tatsuki Ryo. The author accurately predicted the great earthquake that hit Japan in March 2011. In her new book, *The Future I Saw*, she stated that Japan may experience a major earthquake, volcanic eruption and

tsunami on July 5, 2025. In Chiang's view, this prediction matches with the special celestial phenomenon expected in August of this year and should not be overlooked. He suggested avoiding travel to Japan between May and August.

Prudence needed for investments in stock and property markets


Regarding the economic outlook, Chiang gave a detailed analysis by interpreting the 2025 Spring Ox Diagram. He said that the property market would remain stable in 2025. Although property prices might not see significant increases, there would still be a reasonable transaction volume in the market. However, he holds a cautious attitude towards the stock market, believing that the volatility in the global political and economic situation will inevitably impact the performance of Hong Kong stocks.

The 2025 Spring Ox Diagram depicts a "longer period before harvest" phenomenon, indicating potential challenges facing the banking sector this year. He specifically

reminds those engaged in lending-related businesses to be vigilant in risk management.

Divination can be used as a reference while managing risks rationally

Regarding the public's concern about epidemics, Chiang said that there is indeed a risk of the epidemic rebounding this year. He reminded the public not to be swayed by sensational news and to face the situation with a calm mind.

Chiang stressed in conclusion that while occultism can predict general trends and offer guidance, blind superstition should be avoided. He suggested Hong Kongers should seize the opportunity from Hong Kong's relative stability, while closely monitoring international developments. By managing risks effectively in a volatile environment, they should be able to successfully navigate the challenges of 2025. 

The above is an abstract of the subject talk "Fortune Predictions for the 2025 Year of the Wood Snake" held by the Members' Services and District Affairs Committee of the Chamber.

接待嘉賓

RECEPTION OF GUESTS



1



2



3

1. 商務及經濟發展局一帶一路辦公室專員何力治（左）（9/1）
Nicholas Ho (left), Commissioner for Belt and Road, Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (9/1)
2. 上海市委統戰部常務副部長董依雯（前排中）（22/1）
Dong Yiwen (middle, front row), Executive Deputy Director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal Committee (22/1)
3. 湖南省商務廳黨組成員、副廳長劉素月（前排左四）（10/1）
Liu Suyue (fourth from left, front row), Member of the Party Leadership Group and Deputy Director of the Hunan Provincial Department of Commerce (10/1)

接待嘉賓 RECEPTION OF GUESTS



4



5



6



7

4. 深圳前海管理局副局長文婷（前排左五）（16/1）
Wen Ping (fifth from left, front row), Deputy Director of Shenzhen Qianhai Authority (16/1)
5. 伊朗署理總領事 Hassan Doutaghi（右二）（7/1）
Hassan Doutaghi (second from right), Acting Consul General of Iran (7/1)
6. 柬埔寨工業、科學、技術與創新部國務秘書 Nhim Khemara（左）（10/1）
Nhim Khemara (left), Permanent Secretary of State of the Ministry of Industry, Science, Technology and Innovation of the Kingdom of Cambodia (10/1)
7. 菲律賓菲華商聯總會理事長施東方（左）（15/1）
Cecilio K Pedro (left), President of the Federation of Filipino Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Inc. (15/1)



廣邀長者賞粵劇
度新歲賀會慶



CELEBRATE NEW YEAR AND 125TH ANNIVERSARY WITH CANTONESE OPERA

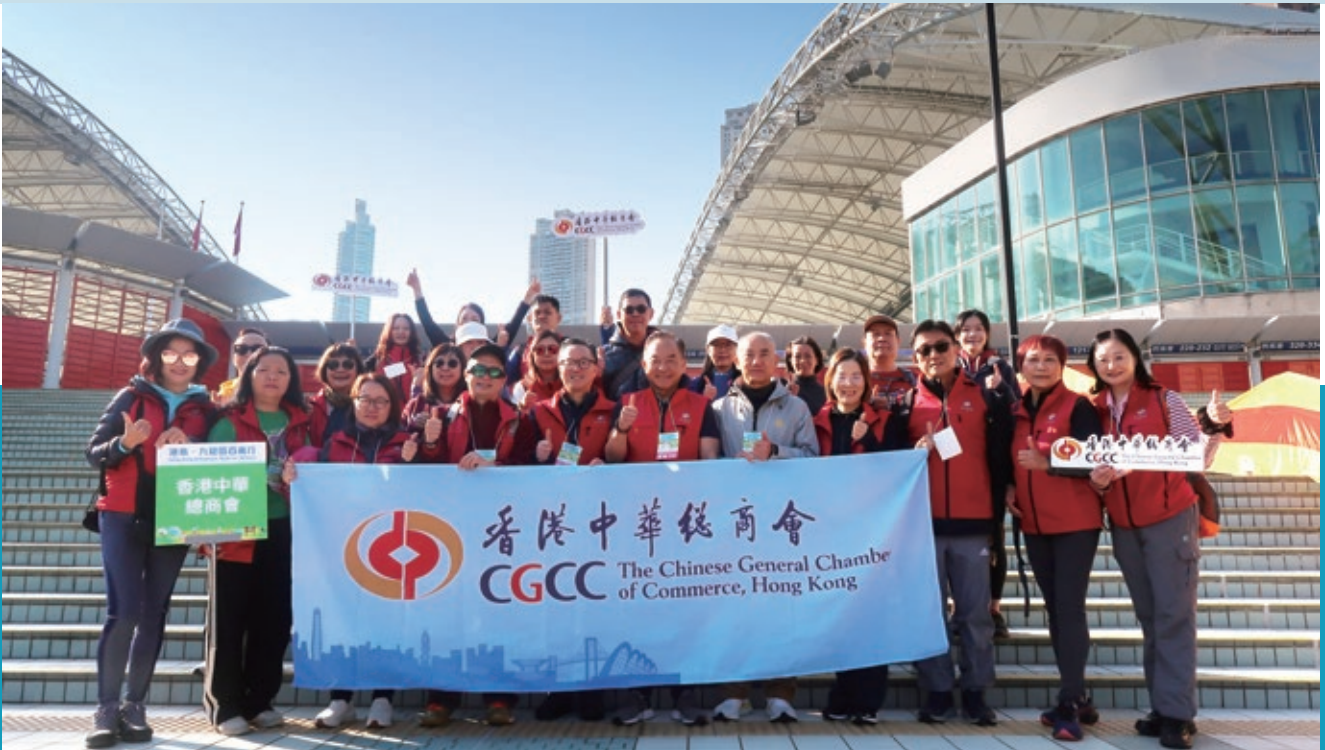
本會假北角新光戲院舉辦“125周年會慶愛心敬老粵劇慈善晚會”，招待逾千位長者欣賞“鳴芝聲劇團”精彩粵劇演出，並為“中總愛心行動”籌募經費。勞工及福利局副局長何啟明應邀擔任主禮嘉賓，與本會公益事務委員會專責會長張學修、主席李德剛及長者一同欣賞演出、共賀新春。

何啟明致詞時讚揚本會一直關心社會民生，是特區政府的重要夥伴，冀望中總繼續與特區政府攜手合作，推動經濟發展，並為改善社會民生而共同努力。張學修致詞時表示，本會一直致力推動商界實踐企業社會責任，並通過“中總愛心行動”傳遞商界關愛之心。今年欣逢125周年會慶，本會將舉辦連串慶賀活動，遍及公益慈善、工商論壇、青年培育、文化藝術等不同層面。(7/2)




The Chamber held a Cantonese Opera Gala at the Sunbeam Theatre to celebrate its 125th anniversary and the Chinese New Year. It entertained more than a thousand elderly people and raised funds for the “We Care · We Share” Campaign. **HO Kai-ming, Under Secretary for Labour and Welfare**, was treated as the guest of honour and enjoyed the performance together with **Charles Cheung** and **Alfred Lee, Supervisory Chair and Chairman of the Community Affairs Committee** respectively, and the elderly.

In his speech, Ho recognized the Chamber as a very important partner of the HKSAR government and has been committed to promoting Hong Kong’s economic development. He also expressed his hope to continue working together with the Chamber to provide more support to the society. Cheung stated that the Chamber has always been committed to promoting social responsibility in the business community and conveying the caring spirit of the business sector through the “We Care · We Share” Campaign. This year marks the CGCC’s 125th anniversary, and the Chamber will hold a series of celebratory activities covering various aspects such as welfare and charity, business forums, youth development and cultural arts. (7/2) [🔗](#)




鼎力支持公益金百萬行

FULL SUPPORT FOR THE WALK FOR MILLIONS

會員服務及地區事務委員會、婦女委員會與青年委員會聯合組織嘉賓隊，參加“公益金港島、九龍區百萬行”，為公益金資助之“家庭及兒童福利服務”籌款。本會副會長**樊敏華**代表本會參與台上儀式合照，會員服務及地區事務委員會主席**陳建年**接受隊伍檢閱並與15位隊伍代表出席開步儀式。參加者尚包括本會副會長**李引泉**，以及一眾常董、會董、委員會成員及會員近50人。(19/1) 

The Members' Services and District Affairs Committee, Ladies' Committee, and Young Executives' Committee organized a team to take place in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Walk for Millions to raise funds for the family and child welfare service sponsored by the Community Chest.

Kevin Fan, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman, participated in the group photo at the ceremony on stage on behalf of the Chamber, and **Kenneth Chan, Chairman of the Members' Services and District Affairs Committee**, attended the opening ceremony with 15 team representatives. **Li Yinquan, the Chamber's Vice-Chairman**, also joined the event. (19/1) 





與內地生聯誼 贈勉言送鼓勵

ENHANCE CONNECTION WITH MAINLAND STUDENTS



本會舉辦“香港高校內地學生聯誼聚會”，邀請於本港十間大學就讀的內地學生、院校代表出席，促進內地學生與香港工商界人士的互動。同學們更於席間獻上精彩表演，為活動增添歡樂氣氛。

教育及培訓委員會主席王紹基致歡迎辭表示，內地學生不論在學術成績、個人能力發展等範疇表現優異，部分同學畢業後選擇留港發展，為香港的經濟和社會等各方面作出貢獻。本會常董、立法會議員廖長江亦以自身經歷，勉勵同學懷揣夢想、敢於拼搏，為日後的成長發展做好準備。(10/1) [🔗](#)

In order to promote interaction between Mainland students and Hong Kong business people, the Chamber held a networking event and invited Mainland students and representatives from ten universities in Hong Kong to attend. The students gave wonderful performances during the banquet, adding joy to the event.

In his welcome speech, **Ivan Wong, Chairman of the Education and Training Committee**, said that Mainland students have performed well in academics and personal ability development. **Martin Liao, the Chamber's Standing Committee Member and Legislative Council Member**, encouraged the students to work hard and prepare for their future growth and development. (10/1) [🔗](#)

會員活動

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES



1

1. 青年委員會舉辦專題講座，邀請全國政協常委、本會會長蔡冠深闡述在當前的政經形勢下，本會及和青委會的角色，並勉勵青年工商界做好一帶一路及大灣區的建設者及接班人。(9/1)

A special lecture held by the Young Executives' Committee invited **Jonathan Choi, Standing Committee Member of the National Committee of the CPPCC and the Chamber's Chairman**, to explain the role of the Chamber and the Committee under the current political and economic situation. (9/1)

2. 會員服務及地區事務委員會舉行“乙巳年風水運程”講座，由著名建築師及風水術數大師蔣匡文主講，分析蛇年流年運程。(14/1)

The Members' Services and District Affairs Committee organized a talk on “Feng Shui Fortune in the Year of the Snake”. **Michael Chiang, Architect and Feng Shui and Chinese divination master**, gave a speech to analyze the fortune in this year. (14/1)



2