



OUR HONG KONG
FOUNDATION
團結香港基金

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

FORWARD 前瞻

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

Our Hong Kong Foundation 團結香港基金

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

主席寄語

This year marked the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland, a significant moment in time underlined by President Xi Jinping's historic visit. President Xi affirmed the successful implementation of "One Country, Two Systems" and pledged that the Central Government would provide continued support for Hong Kong's development. He also charted out a vision for the future, advising Hong Kong to uphold the principles of "One Country" while capitalising on the advantages of "Two Systems".

Within three short months after the new-term Government took office, a new atmosphere is already emerging. We have been encouraged by the new-term Government's strengthened communication and co-operation with various sectors, urging Hong Kong to move forward in a united front. The Government has also taken prompt community actions by boosting new resources for quality education, setting up a land supply task force and visiting neighbouring regions with close ties to the city to improve Hong Kong's quality of life. It is gratifying to note that the Government has adopted a broad, forward-thinking approach with positive signs that the new cabinet is capable of accomplishing its goals.

Established in late 2014, Our Hong Kong Foundation has partnered with top-level experts to drive citywide progress in several major areas. We have conducted extensive public policy research and drafted proposals that benefit the long-term interests of Hong Kong. We have organised forums and serialised events to amplify mutual understanding between Hong Kong and the Mainland. We have also, in keeping with world trends, organised events and programmes that actively promoting innovation and technology development in Hong Kong. Beyond our fundamental role as a think tank, we strive to make the Foundation a Think and Do Tank.

Up to mid-2017, Our Hong Kong Foundation has published 10 reports that positively impact Hong Kong including research on land supply and housing, economic development and recommendations on social planning. Through organising serialised forums such as the "China Today Forum" and the "China Master Series", we have enjoyed privileged access to heavyweight speakers such as Mr. Mo Yan, Nobel Prize Laureate in literature, Professor Jin Yanan of PLA National Defence University, Mr. Yang Weimin, Deputy Director of Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs, and Mr. He Yafei, Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. These great minds were able to share their insights on Chinese culture and the current state of affairs in China to provide greater understanding for the people of Hong Kong.

By organising the Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship and Technology, we facilitated the exchange of ideas between local and Mainland talents. With support from the Ministry of Science and Technology, we staged the InnoTech Expo for the second year running. Both events attracted elite participation from different sectors and greatly succeeded in attracting the public's attention.

今年是香港回歸祖國二十周年。國家主席習近平對香港進行了具有重要歷史意義的訪問。習主席充分肯定了“一國兩制”在香港的成功落實，表示中央將一如既往地堅定支持香港的發展，同時也指出了香港未來的發展方向，建議香港要堅守“一國”之本，善用“兩制”之利。

新一屆特區政府在這個時候上任，一個新氣象，新景況，順勢而生。短短三個月，我們感受到和看到政府與社會各界，正在加強溝通合作，帶領香港放下歧見，攜手往前行。令人非常欣喜的是，新政府致力團結社會各界人士，溝通之餘亦迅速展開民生工作，推出優質教育新資源措施，成立土地供應專責小組；對外則拜訪多個與香港有密切關係的鄰近地區。我們樂見新政府展示廣闊的前瞻思維，亦從多方面顯示出，新班子是個有為政府。

團結香港基金成立於2014年年底，匯聚精英，從事三大領域工作，包括政策研究，為香港長遠整體利益出謀獻策；舉辦論壇與系列活動，推動內地與香港交流，促進兩地相互瞭解；以及順應環球創科大潮，全力倡議推動香港創科發展，配合連場活動，將基金會構成一個 Think and Do Tank 的嶄新智庫模式。

截至今年中，基金會發表10個關乎香港經濟民生的政策研究報告，包括土地房屋建設、經濟發展，以至各類社會規劃建議；基金會亦藉舉辦《今日中國》論壇等，包括「中華大講堂」等系列講座，邀請國家重量級名人親臨演講，例如諾貝爾文學獎得主莫言、中國人民解放軍國防大學金一南教授、中央財經領導小組辦公室副主任楊偉民、中國外交部前副部長何亞非等，分享中華文化及當代國情，令港人進一步瞭解國家現況。

基金會亦致力推動香港創科發展，除了發佈研究報告，說明發展創科有逼切性外，亦透過舉辦香港創業青年內地行等活動，促進兩地人才交流。此外，基金會更獲得國家科技部與多個部委支持，連續兩年舉辦「創科博覽」，活動

Our Hong Kong Foundation is growing stronger. The number of fraternity members has grown to 171 with numerous social leaders, academics and experts from the heights of their respective fields. Their invaluable expertise and participation have further boosted our confidence in achieving future goals. I would like to extend my gratitude and appreciation to these contributors, whose efforts are filled with enthusiasm and love for Hong Kong.

As China continues to flourish in its new age of economic power, the country is implementing cross-generation plans including mass entrepreneurship and innovation, the Belt and Road Initiative and further developments in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay area. With support from the Mainland, Hong Kong can benefit from the advantages and unlimited business opportunities created by China's rapid economic growth. At the same time, Hong Kong is also facing challenges from neighbouring regions and the city is now at a critical point where opportunities and challenges exist in the same arena. I firmly believe that as long as our sectors unite with a common goal, Hong Kong will scale unprecedented new heights.

得到來自社會各階層的團體機構參與，成為全城盛會，掀起創科熱潮。

基金會的組織亦日益壯大，顧問團成員增加至171位社會領袖、學者和專家，有賴他們深入給予意見，與親身參與，更令我們充滿信心，繼續前行。我亦藉這個機會向這群充滿熱誠，深愛香港的顧問成員，對他們的付出，表示感謝。

當前，國家正在步入經濟新常態的歷史階梯，全國正推行「大眾創業、萬眾創新」、「一帶一路」、粵港澳大灣區等跨世代規劃。我們背靠著祖國急速發展的優勢，有無限機遇，亦面對來自鄰近地區的挑戰，香港正處身於機遇與挑戰並存的關鍵時刻，我深信，只要香港各界團結一致，定可再次令香港，乘勢而起，再創輝煌！

Chairman, Our Hong Kong Foundation
團結香港基金主席

C.H. Tung
董建華



RETHINKING PUBLIC HOUSING POLICY BUILDING SUSTAINABLE LAND RESERVE

重塑公共房策 力建土地儲備



- Professor Richard Wong
Professor of Economics and Philip Wong Kennedy Wong
Professor in Political Economy of The University of Hong Kong
- Date of release : 4 October 2016
- 王于漸教授
香港大學經濟學講座教授及黃乾亨黃英豪政治經濟學教授
- 報告發表日期：2016年10月4日

Key Recommendations :

- Implement a housing policy that focuses on homeownership and build new public housing with units available for sale / rent / rent-to-buy.
- Fix the amount of unpaid land premium of subsidised housing at the time of occupation.
- Increase land supply through a multipronged approach and build a land reserve.
- Urge the Government to remove the red tapes and speed up land development and approval process.

主要建議：

- 房屋政策以置業為目標，新建公營房屋可租可買。
- 優化補價機制，補價金額鎖定於入住水平。
- 多管齊下增加土地供應，並建立土地儲備。
- 政府拆牆鬆綁，加快土地開發及審批程序。

Rebuild the housing ladder by the Subsidised Homeownership Scheme

Hong Kong's public housing policy has long featured a housing ladder where public rental housing (PRH) tenants, when they have the ability, can first purchase subsidised flats through the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), and finally private housing units. Nonetheless, currently a massive number of households are unable to achieve bona-fide homeownership, leaving the society to be divided into those haves and have-nots.

The key problem lies with the existing premium determination and repayment mechanism, where HOS owners are required to pay back the "unpaid land premium" to the Government before they can sell their units in the private market. This premium, however, is linked with the prevailing market prices and, with the significant rise in property prices, becomes unaffordable by the HOS owners. Therefore these HOS owners have no way to move onto the private market, rendering the housing ladder to virtually become obsolete.

In this regard, we advocate the Government to implement our proposed Subsidised Homeownership Scheme (SHS), where all newly-constructed public housing units should focus on home ownership. Those who can afford can purchase the subsidised units, and for those who cannot afford to purchase, they should be allowed to rent-to-buy, rent first and buy later. With the Government acting as a guarantor, buyers of the SHS units can obtain a 90%-95% mortgage. Also, the Government has to rationalise the premium determination and repayment mechanism so that the amount of unpaid land premium would no longer be linked with the prevailing market prices.

「補貼置業」重修「房屋階梯」

香港公營房屋政策原本設計了一條「房屋階梯」，讓市民從公屋到居屋、再到私人住宅，逐步達成目標。惟現行政策下，大量公營房屋住戶無法擁有單位的業權，令社會分成「有樓」與「無樓」兩大群組。

問題首先是「補價」機制。出售居屋前，須先繳付政府資助部分——即所謂的「補價」。此「補價」不以單位入住時的市價估值，而是按出售時的市價決定。隨着樓價暴升，「補價」成為天價，「房屋階梯」已名存實亡。

另外，按現時公屋編配標準，離婚父母，如有受供養孩子或選擇再婚時，再次申請公屋多獲優先，此安排隱含鼓勵離婚的誘因，促使家庭破碎，造成跨代貧窮。是次由團結香港基金倡導的「土地及房屋」研究，倡議政府推行「補貼置業計劃」，提議新建成的公共房屋以「置業」為目標，有能力置業者可購買「補貼出售」單位，否則可「先租後買」。政府一方面提供擔保，讓公屋戶獲得90%-95%按揭，減低首期負擔，另一方面，優化「補價」機制，不與浮動的市值掛鉤，公屋業主更易清付補價，晉身私人房屋市場。

Increase land supply using a multipronged approach

The second part of the report is on "increasing land supply". We forecasted that in the next four years the annual average completion of new private housing will be approximately 18,000 units, representing a 60% increase comparing to the corresponding figure in 2006 to 2015. Yet, in terms of gross floor area (GFA), the increase is only 30%, which means that the average unit size will continue to shrink. Besides, we expected less than 100,000 public housing unit completions in the next five years, falling 30% short of the supply target. Moreover, we also saw a serious shortage in Grade A offices, commercial properties and industrial buildings.

The root cause is a lack of major land development projects in the last decade. We suggest that the Government should increase land supply and build a land reserve through a multipronged approach. These include rezoning; increasing development density; developing brownfields and country parks; and reclamation. We also urge the Government to remove the red tapes and speed up land development and approval process.

We have to join our hands in building a better living environment for our old and young generation. Together we can build our new "Rose Garden".



多管齊下 增加土地供應

本報告第二部分是「增加土地供應」。香港人愈住愈細，愈住愈貴。事實上，未來四年的年均私人住宅落成量約1.8萬個單位，雖較2006至2015年高出60%，但樓面面積增幅不足30%，預計未來單位只會日趨縮小。

公營房屋供應亦嚴重不足，預計五年間只有不足10萬個單位落成，與目標落差逾三成。此外，甲級寫字樓、商用物業及工廈亦供需失衡，情況更有所惡化，主要歸咎於香港過去十多年來欠缺大型土地發展項目。

考慮到土地短缺的嚴重性和迫切性，基金會建議政府多管齊下增加土地供應，包括改劃土地用途、增加發展密度、發展棕地、郊野公園及填海，建立土地儲備。另亦希望政府能拆牆鬆綁，以加快土地開發及審批程序。

今天，我們急需改善香港居住環境，為年輕人和老齡人爭取更好生活，香港人必須團結，攜手建設另一個「玫瑰園」。



FROM LARGE-SCALE RECLAMATION TO AN IDEAL HOME

重啟大型填海 共建美好家園

- Date of release : 27 April 2017
- 報告發表日期：2017年4月27日



From a city of tiny dwellings to an ideal home

Hong Kong is not renowned for its livability as tiny dwellings are the norm in the city. The city's per capita living space, at only 170 square feet, is even smaller than a car parking space. The severe shortage of land not only negatively impacts our quality of life but also affects Hong Kong's competitiveness vis-a-vis other fast-growing cities in the region.

We believe that increasing land supply is the best solution to tackle land shortages. Specifically, in response to the "Hong Kong 2030+" consultation paper, we suggested that the Government should implement large-scale reclamation projects, and facilitate the release of private land reserve so that more homes can be built through public-private partnerships.

At present, Hong Kong is facing a serious shortage in supply of both public and private housing. Not only does this cause a deterioration of living standards but also contribute to social conflicts. To make Hong Kong more livable, we should increase the per capita living space to 270 square feet (Singapore's level). This translates into more than 9,000 hectares of land, which is roughly equivalent to the size of 3 Shatin new towns, in the long run.

Additionally, restarting large-scale reclamations would help build a sustainable land reserve in the long run. For example, a large-scale artificial island can be built at Cheung Chau South, and reclamation can be carried out in areas like Lamma West, Tuen Mun and Tseung Kwan O. Furthermore, existing government facilities,

Key Recommendations :

- Hong Kong needs to develop an additional 9,000 hectares of land in the next 30 years.
- Restart large-scale reclamation and build a land reserve.
- Remove red-tapes to speed up the approval process within the Government and promote public-private partnership to release development potential of private land.

主要建議：

- 未來30年，香港需要開發9,000多公頃土地。
- 儘快重啟大型填海，增加土地供應，並建立土地儲備。
- 政府拆牆鬆綁，加快審批程序，推動公私營合作發展私人土地。

such as prisons, can be relocated to Po Toi Island. Also, we can take reference from Singapore's experience and carefully consider the position of the container ports to our society and economy, so as to devise a long-term development strategy.

In the short to medium-term, a mechanism can be set up to facilitate the development of private lands. We envisage that the Government would provide policy support and collaborate with private land owners to release the development potential of private land reserve. In return, these private land owners would be required to set aside a portion of the land for the development of subsidised housing.

Many Hong Kong's new towns were built on reclaimed land. Since 2000, however, there has been no new town being developed after Tung Chung. Restarting large-scale land development projects would promote economic growth, improve peoples' lives and provide better homes in the future.

從蝸居城市到美好家園

香港蝸居情況一直為人詬病，目前人均居住面積只有170平方呎，大小比不上一個車位，更尤甚者，面對區內其他城市的高速發展，香港因土地嚴重短缺，導致競爭力下滑。

要解決以上問題，必須增加土地供應，團結香港基金就政府的《香港2030+》諮詢文件提出兩項建議：一、推動大規模填海計劃；二、釋放私人土地儲備，建議公私營合作模式，增加房屋供應。

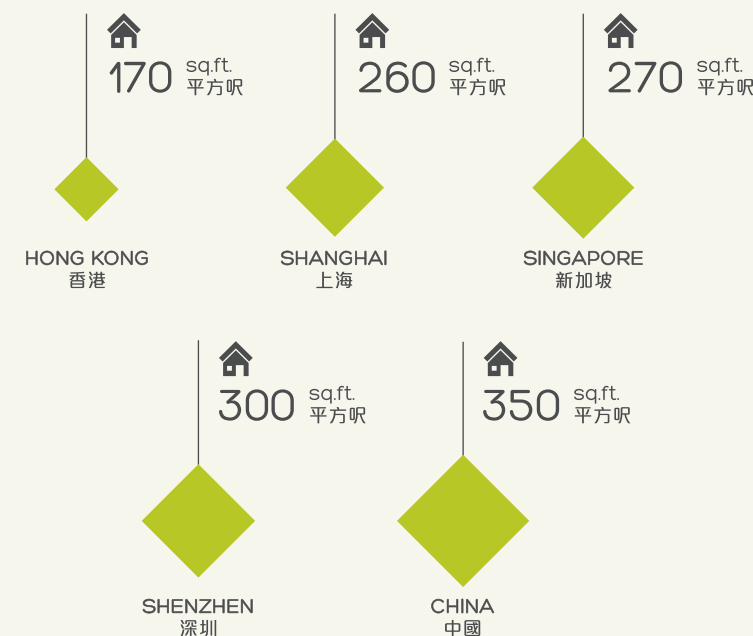
目前，香港公營與私人房屋供應不足，令生活水平下降，甚至觸發社會矛盾。決心改善香港成為宜居城市，需大幅提高人均居住面積。長遠而言，若把香港的人均居住面積提升至新加坡的水平（270平方呎），再加上相關配套，估計需要逾9,000公頃土地，面積等於3個沙田新市鎮。

為確保長遠能建立土地儲備，建議政府重啟大型填海計劃，並提出多個填海選址及擴展方案，包括在長洲南建設大型人工島；現有監獄及政府設施亦可搬遷至蒲台島；以及在南丫島西、屯門、將軍澳區進行填海擴建等。另外，參考新加坡經驗，香港值得認真研究貨櫃碼頭對香港社會經濟的重要性，考慮其長遠發展方向及選址。

至於中短期，政府可建立機制，試行與私人土地擁有者合作，提供政策配套，促成私人土地擁有者在選定的發展範圍內，興建住宅項目，而私人土地擁有者則須撥出某個百分比的土地，給予政府發展資助出售房屋。

過去香港新市鎮發展都有賴大型填海工程，不過自2000年以來，東涌新市鎮以後就無以為繼。香港要解決經濟民生困局，必需重啟大型土地開發計劃，建設美好家園，迎來另一個黃金時代。

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA AREA OF URBAN LIVING IN ASIA
亞洲城市居住人均面積比較





YES, HONG KONG CAN! 發揮香港潛力 再創經濟奇蹟

Key Recommendations :

- Develop multi-currency-denominated securities, including the adoption of weighted voting rights for listing.
- Revitalise Hong Kong's public bond market, such as issuing mortgage-related Hong Kong dollar denominated long-term fixed-rate bonds.
- Provide tax concessions to encourage the private sector's investment in research and development, especially to encourage the development of creative industries.
- Increase the number of places in public and private universities to attract more local and overseas students and provide tuition fee subsidy for local associate degree students.
- Turn Hong Kong into a professional services hub in fields of education, medical and legal services.

主要建議：

- 香港應豐富多元貨幣定價的證券，包括推行同股不同權的上市架構。
- 活化公債市場，如發行與按揭相關的港元計價長年期定息債券。
- 提供科研稅務寬減以鼓勵私人企業增加研發開支，並鼓勵創意工業。
- 香港應增加公、私營大學學額，並為就讀副學士課程的香港學生提供學費津貼。
- 讓香港成為專業服務的樞紐，例如發展教育、醫療及法律服務等。

- Professor Lawrence J. Lau
Ralph and Claire Landau Professor of
Economics of The Chinese University of
Hong Kong
- Date of release : 8 September 2016
- 劉遵義教授
香港中文大學藍饒富暨藍凱麗
經濟學講座教授
- 報告發表日期：2016年9月8日

Five Opportunities for Hong Kong under "new normal"

After experiencing rapid expansion in the past 50 years, Hong Kong's economic growth is facing a downward pressure in recent years. At the same time, Mainland China's economy, which is closely linked to Hong Kong's prosperity, is also experiencing structural changes. As such, Hong Kong needs to adjust to the so-called "new normal" for growth.

To maintain economic vitality, the report identified five opportunities that Hong Kong can take advantage of. They are : becoming an international centre for finance; innovation and venture capital; and creative arts and professional services. Also, Hong Kong can become an economic cooperation centre for the "One Belt One Road" initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area (Greater Bay Area).

As a gateway city to the Mainland and an interaction point between China and ASEAN countries, the Government can consider issuing the relevant sovereign bonds. The revitalisation of Hong Kong's public bond market could lead to the issuance of Renminbi bonds in Hong Kong by Mainland companies, which would induce further development of Hong Kong's bond market.



To strengthen Hong Kong's role in the international innovation and venture capital marketplace, and to encourage the increase in innovation expenditure by private enterprises, the Government can provide tax incentives so that in the long run, the total public and private innovation expenditure would be increased from 0.7% to 4% of Hong Kong's GDP.

China's box office revenue has seen impressive growth in recent years, and Hong Kong would become the ideal gateway for studios to gain access to the Mainland market. Moreover, the future looks rosy for educational, medical and legal services, and Hong Kong should increase public and private university places so to attract local and overseas talents.

Under the "One Belt One Road" initiative, Hong Kong can provide a wide variety of professional services, such as finance, accountancy, consultancy and arbitration, to 66 nations across Asia, Africa and Europe. Besides, Hong Kong should strive to lead Macao and 9 Guangdong cities in the development of a metropolitan zone in the Pearl River Delta area. Such an idea also coincides with the Greater Bay Area concept, first floated at China's "Two Sessions" in March 2016.

香港「新常態」下五大機遇

香港經歷過逾50年的高速增長，經濟近年出現下行壓力，而與香港發展密不可分的內地經濟，亦展開結構性轉型，進入所謂「新常態」，香港需相對應地作出調整配合。

本報告指出，香港當前有五項機遇，包括發展成為國際金融中心、創投中心、創意藝術中心、專業服務中心，以及面向「一帶一路」和「大灣區」的經濟合作中心。

香港面向中國內地，同時又是中國與東盟地區的中轉站，政府可考慮發行政府相關的主權評級債券。活化公債市場將有助吸引內地機構來港發行人民幣債券，令香港債市進一步發展。

為加強香港在國際創投的角色，政府應提供科研稅務寬減以鼓勵私人企業增加研發開支，長遠把香港的公、私營研發支出總和由現時佔本地生產總值的0.7%提升至4%。

中國內地的電影票房近年快速增長，香港將成為進軍國內最佳跳板。此外，教育、醫療及法律服務是三大極具潛力的專業服務，發展前景不俗。香港應增加公、私營大學學額，容納更多本地及海外人才。

在國家的「一帶一路」戰略規劃下，作為國際樞紐的香港可為橫跨歐、亞、非的66個國家提供服務，包括金融、會計、諮詢、法律仲裁等。香港亦應爭取成為珠三角經濟區的領頭羊，帶領廣東省9個城市：東莞、佛山、廣州、惠州、江門、深圳、肇慶、中山及珠海，再加上香港及澳門兩個特別行政區，發展成一個大都會。這個概念與今年3月「兩會」首次提出「粵港澳大灣區」不謀而合。



RIDING ON MAINLAND'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN A NEW ERA

迎接時代變遷 與內地經濟並進



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• Date of release : 31 October 2016

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• 報告發表日期：2016年10月31日

Forging a closer relationship with the Mainland

As China's economic prowess continues to grow, Hong Kong's importance in the Mainland economy will see a corresponding decrease. Therefore, it is important for Hong Kong to adjust and reposition itself as Mainland's close economic partner so that it can continue to play an indispensable role in China's next new wave of economic expansion.

Against this background, a series of policy recommendations was made in the report in terms of the flows of trade, capital, and people. In trade, Hong Kong needs to recognise the Mainland's demand for high value-added services. For example, opportunities exist in high-end tourism, for example, medical and beauty care tourism, cruise tourism, and MICE tourism. Apart from these, we can take advantage of the expansion of the movie industry in the Mainland, as Hong Kong has a wealth of professional experience in producing Chinese-language movies. Therefore, the Government should continue to support the development and investment of Hong Kong's movie industry to strengthen its competitiveness.

Key Recommendations :

- Review immigration policy to increase the number of young and highly educated immigrants to relieve the stress created by population aging and labour shortage.
- Develop high value-added services, which include high-end tourism, film and audiovisual services as well as financial services.
- Hong Kong can become a two-way gateway for China's capital flow by positioning itself as an offshore Renminbi "supermarket".

主要建議：

- 政府應重新檢視輸入移民的政策，移民應是受高教育程度的年輕人，以紓緩香港人口老化、勞動力不足的問題。
- 發展高增值服務，包括發展高端旅遊、電影及視聽服務及金融服務。
- 建議香港作為中國資金雙向流動的門戶，並把香港定位為人民幣離岸「超市」。

In terms of capital flow, Hong Kong can become a two-way gateway for China's capital flow by positioning itself as an offshore Renminbi "supermarket". In this "supermarket", Hong Kong can provide multiple Renminbi securities products to international investors. Also, Hong Kong can become a financial hub for the countries along the "One Belt One Road", and provide a dual U.S. Dollar and Renminbi financing platform.

Hong Kong remains an attractive place for Mainland's professionals. As such, we need a more effective scheme to attract highly-skilled immigrants to increase Hong Kong's human capital and relieve the stress created by population aging and labour shortage. The Government has to review its immigration policy and implement a long-term population planning programme that incorporates the ancillary infrastructure support, so to increase the number of young and highly educated immigrants coming to Hong Kong through different channels. The Government can also adjust migrant quotas in stages so that the infrastructure can meet the needs of a rising population and lessen the impact of new immigrants on society.

與內地建更緊密關係

隨着中國的經濟實力不斷上升，香港對內地的重要性逐漸下降，因此香港必須重新作出調整，定位為內地緊密的合作夥伴，爭取在中國新一輪經濟增長中繼續成為不可或缺的角色。

本報告對本港與內地在物流、資金流及人才流三大範疇，提出一系列政策建議。在物流方面，內地對高價值服務的需求日增，香港應該把握當前機遇，提供高增值服務，其中包括發展高端旅遊，如醫療及美容旅遊、郵輪旅遊、會議及展覽旅遊等。另外，中國內地的電影市場不斷擴展。香港製作華語電影經驗豐富，並具備專業知識，面對內地龐大電影市場機會，政府應持續支持電影發展和投資，加強香港的電影產業競爭力。

資金流方面，香港可作為中國資金雙向流動的門戶，定位香港的人民幣離岸市場為離岸「超市」，為國際投資者提供多元化人民幣計價證券。香港更可成為「一帶一路」沿線國家的金融樞紐，同時提供美元及人民幣融資平台。

在人才流方面，香港對內地專業技術人才依然具吸引力。我們應以更有效的方法輸入更多高技術移民，增加香港人力資本，並紓緩人口老化、勞動力不足等問題。政府應妥善地制訂長遠的人口規劃及基建配套，重新檢視移民政策，透過更多途徑輸入年輕及高教育水平的移民，亦可以分階段逐步調升移民名額，讓基建發展跟得上需求增長，減輕外來人口對社會構成的壓力。



UNLEASHING OUR MUSEUMS : REFORMS TOWARD A NEW GOVERNANCE MODEL

釋放博物館潛力 蛻變管治新模式



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- 張信剛教授
香港城市大學前校長
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- Mr. David Pong Chun Yee
Board of Directors of M Plus Museum Limited (M Plus Board) and Acquisitions Committee under M Plus Board

- 龐俊怡先生
M Plus Museum Limited 董事局成員及
購藏委員會成員



- Date of release : 28 November 2016
- 報告發表日期 : 2016年11月28日

Key Recommendations :

- Improve the governance model of museums under Leisure and Cultural Services Department and establish a publicly funded, autonomously managed mode of governance.
- Enact legislation governing the running of museums and establish a statutory Museums Boards.

主要建議 :

- 建議政府改革康文署博物館的管治模式，由公辦公營轉為「政府資助、自主營運」，藉此釋放博物館的潛力。
- 建議政府制訂博物館法，成立法定博物館管理委員會。

Reforming museums in Hong Kong to close the gap

Hong Kong is lagging behind the world in museum governance and recognition, and this is reflected in metrics like visitorship, membership, online presence and tourist ranking. As the Government is devoting considerable resources in local museums, the time is ripe for reform.

The report suggested that instead of running museums as governmental organisations, a publicly funded autonomous management model should be adopted for Hong Kong's public museums. In particular, an independent statutory board, tasked with setting up a diverse funding source, should be established to run the public museums. Also, employees of these museums should be separated from the civil service system.

Such a model would help public museums to integrate themselves into the community and attract corporate sponsorships and private donations, plus opening up other revenue sources. In addition, it would lead to an improvement in human resources management by cutting down the over reliance on the civil service, thus leading to a more open, diverse and flexible management system.

Research has indicated that the global trend for museum governance points to the autonomous model. In fact, M+, which aims to be the defining museum of 20th and 21st century visual arts in Asia, used to be a functional department of the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority. In 2016, it adopted the present-day independent governance model.

It is quite common that in overseas jurisdiction, a specially enacted legislation governs the running of museums. However, in Hong Kong, museums are operated under the colonial-era Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, which also governs public sewers and drains, public slaughterhouses, cemeteries, libraries and civic centres. In light of the need to have a robust management system, we recommended the enactment of a museum law to provide for a clear legal regime, and an appropriate and professional governance model for public museums.

改革香港博物館追落後

香港的博物館不論在訪客人數、會員數量、網絡知名度及旅遊景點排名等都未能追上國際水平。同樣重要的是，本地博物館的法律地位亦未如理想。但現在正值政府投入大量資源於博物館之時，這是重提改革的良機。

本報告建議博物館管治改為政府資助、自主營運的管治模式，成立一個法定的博物館管理委員會，建立多元化經費來源，以及脫離現行的公務員體制。這個模式的好處有三點。第一，有助促進博物館融入廣大社群。第二，引入企業贊助及私人捐款，同時鼓勵博物館開拓其他收入來源。第三，放棄對公務員體制的過度依賴能改善現時博物館的人力資源管理，讓制度更開放、多元及富彈性。



經過對多個全球首屈一指、訪客量稱冠博物館的調查，都顯示博物館透過立法及重組轉向政府資助、自主經營的管治模式乃大勢所趨。立志成為亞洲 20 及 21 世紀視覺文化藝術標誌的香港西九文化區 M+，也在短短數年內逐步邁向自主管治。M+ 原本是西九文化區管理局旗下的功能部門，後來於 2016 年 4 月 14 日成立現時的獨立管理架構。

海外地區通常有專為博物館訂立的法例，不過，本港的博物館仍受制於殖民時代的《公眾衛生及市政條例》，內文亦只簡短提及到博物館的管治，並與下水道及排水渠、公營屠房、墳場、圖書館和文娛中心相提並論。本報告檢視世界各地的博物館條例作為香港可考慮的方案，建議政府因時制宜，制訂《博物館法》，以明確博物館的法律地位，制訂專業和合適的管理模式。



AN INVESTMENT FOR THE CELEBRATION OF AGING

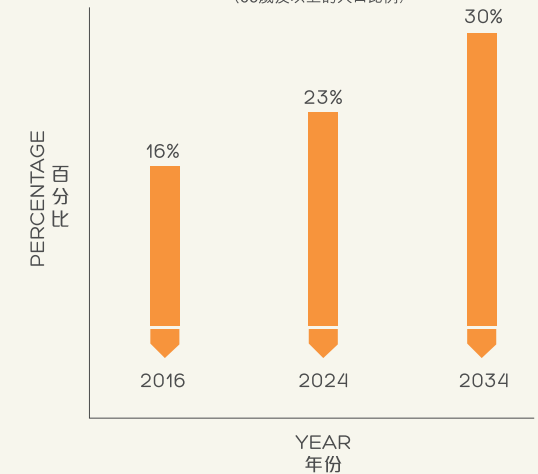
盛齡展姿采 投資拓願景



benefits to society. We suggest the implementation of the “Chronic Disease Management Voucher Scheme” for persons aged 45 and above, as this particular population group has a higher risk of developing chronic illnesses. Through this scheme, health checkups and treatments on specified chronic illnesses will be subsidised. At the same time, the Government should establish a “Health-Enabling Network” with different organisations to provide personalised, integrated health care services to seniors. The network will also cover those seniors who are on the long-term care waiting list.

Additionally, we advocate the implementation of an aging policy through collaboration between the Government, the private sector and the civil society. The policy will guide us in the investment in a healthier population, as well as the promotion of healthy living for the public. Also, an aging policy will help us to improve productivity and reduce medical and societal resources wastage through more progressive social policies, systems and structures which can then lead to a better design of our overall living environment.

HONG KONG'S POPULATION IS AGING
(The percentage of the population aged 65 and above)
香港人口步向老齡化
(65歲及以上的人口比例)



爭取第二次人口紅利

全球老齡化加劇，香港的65歲及以上的人口比例，將於2034年升至30%。傳統而言，老齡人口不斷增加，將會對經濟生產力造成負面影響。但如果政府能及時推行適當的政策，老齡人口實際上可推動新一輪經濟增長，稱為第二次人口紅利。

本報告提出的「盛齡城市」概念受到社會關注。所謂「盛齡城市」是通過城市環境的改變，讓社會每一個人，讓他們無論年齡大小，都能為社會做出貢獻，擁有自己充實的人生。

要成就「盛齡城市」，香港社會需要投放資源改善市民健康。據研究顯示，推行預防疾病及慢性疾病管理計劃，及早為中年人士進行身體檢查和及早發現患者，會為社會帶來很多好處。本報告建議為45歲及以上，這個患上慢性疾病風險較高的年齡群提供「慢性疾病管理醫療券計劃」，資助他們進行身體檢查及治療指定慢性疾病。同時，當局應成立

由不同機構參予合作的「健康促進網絡」，為社區上有需要的不同長者提供個人化綜合護理服務，包括排期輪候長期護理的長者。

本報告建議透過民官商三方協作模式，制訂老齡化政策，把資源投放於建構健康人口，為普羅大眾建立健康生活，並從社會政策、社會制度及城市結構方面着手，重新設計我們的生活環境，提高生產力以及減少醫療和社會資源的消耗，成就盛齡城市。

- Professor Yeoh Eng-kiong
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- Date of release : 13 December 2016
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- 報告發表日期：2016年12月13日



Producing rewards of the second demographic dividend

The world's population is aging fast, and Hong Kong is no exception. The percentage of the population aged 65 and above will increase to 30% by 2034. Traditionally, an aging population means a negative impact on economic growth. However, if proper policies are implemented, an aging population can propel a new wave of economic growth, where rewards of the second demographic dividend can be reaped.

The idea is that we need investments for the celebration of aging. Through changes in the urban environment, we would enable every person, irrespective of their age, to contribute to society and to have a fulfilled life.

To achieve this goal, resources have to be allocated in improving the health of our citizens. According to research, implementing a preventative care and chronic illness management plan, as well as providing health checkups for middle-aged persons will bring enormous

Key Recommendations :

- Establish an age-enabling environment by each and every sector of the society to produce rewards of the second demographic dividend.
- Re-design our living environment to enhance productivity and lower the consumption of medical and social resources.
- Implement the “Chronic Disease Management Voucher Scheme” for persons aged 45 and above.
- Establish a “Health-Enabling Network” to provide personalised, integrated health care services to seniors.

主要建議：

- 各界攜手構建「盛齡城市」，爭取第二次人口紅利。
- 重新設計我們的生活環境，提高生產力以及減少醫療和社會資源的消耗。
- 為45歲及以上人士提供「慢性疾病管理醫療券計劃」。
- 建立「健康促進網絡」，為不同社區長者提供個人化綜合護理服務。



GERONTECHNOLOGY LANDSCAPE REPORT 樂齡科技概況報告

- Date of release : 12 June 2017
- 報告發表日期：2017年6月12日

Key Observations :

- Low awareness of the importance of gerontechnology in Hong Kong as gerontechnology products are generally considered as supplementary not core products for seniors at homes.
- Lack of co-operation between key stakeholders like universities, research institutes, non-governmental organisations and the Government.
- Lack of funding for startups in research in production and commercialisation leads to eventual demise and propelling the "valley of death" issue.
- Overseas products are not made available locally owing to cultural differences and market scale.
- Lack of platform for product testing in Hong Kong.

主要觀察：

- 社會對樂齡科技重要性的意識不足，樂齡科技的產品通常被視為輔助性質，而非達致居家安老的核心產品。
- 持份者之間缺乏合作，例如大學、研究機構、非政府組織和政府部門之間的合作。
- 初創企業進行應用研究及商品化過程中，因資金不足，導致科研未能走出「死亡之谷」。
- 文化差異及市場規模的問題導致外國的成功產品難以在本地普及。
- 本港缺乏測試樂齡科技產品的平台。

Capitalising the market opportunities brought by the aging population

Hong Kong's population is aging rapidly, and there are concerns that the broader society is ill-prepared to deal with the needs of the growing number of seniors. While this suggests a crisis is looming on the horizon, things could be turned for the better if we leverage the power of gerontechnology, an interdisciplinary field that combines gerontology and technology.

This report was the first-ever landscape study on gerontechnology in Hong Kong. Through the four focus areas, living; health care; diet and transportation, it looked into 72 products and services with the potential of widespread use in Hong Kong. A robust gerontechnology ecosystem not only benefits seniors and their caregivers but also injects vitality to the innovation and technology sector for new product inventions. Ultimately, such a cycle would give an extra push to the economy's overall productivity. However, the sector is facing many difficulties, and it is not easy for gerontechnology to thrive in Hong Kong.



For example, gerontechnology products are excluded from the Elderly Health Care Voucher Scheme and the Pilot Scheme on Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly. If there are subsidies for seniors to purchase gerontechnology products, this could help inject more capital into the sector.

In fact, for many startups the cause for the "valley of death" is due to lack of funding. This is further complicated by cultural differences and market scale. For instance, GPS tracking shoes developed in the United States are a highly successful gerontechnology product in that country. But due to Hong Kong's limited market size, the localisation cost is prohibitively high, which means the product is not made available locally.

Despite these challenges, there is a future for gerontechnology in the city. According to the 2015 Ageing Asia Silver Economy Index, Hong Kong ranked second in Asia Pacific in terms of spending power of the aging population and their children. In other words, there are huge market potentials for gerontechnology. Amid this background, we sought to raise awareness and stimulate discussions among different stakeholders. Aside from promoting innovation in Hong Kong, we also hope seniors would benefit from gerontechnology and live a better life.

掌握銀髮市場新機遇

香港人口日漸老化，令人憂慮各界對高齡社會的意識不足，資源與服務難以配合需求；結合老年學及創新科技的樂齡科技，可帶來轉危為機的可能。

本報告是全港首個樂齡科技概況研究，細看了72款本地和海外的產品，將之劃分為：醫、食、住、行四大範疇，並檢視這個生態系統的落差與限制。樂齡科技不但惠及長者和其護理人員，更為創新科技界注入研發新產品的動力，最終推動總體經濟的生產力。不過，香港的樂齡科技業界面對很多困難，阻礙着相關發展。

舉個例子，衛生署的醫療券及社會福利署的長者社區照顧服務券試驗計劃都不可用於購買樂齡科技產品，如果能資助長者購買相關產品，將可為樂齡科技行業注入更多資金。事實上，不少初創企業在相關產品推出市場之前，常因資金不足而結業，俗稱為走不出「死亡之谷」。而文化差異與市場規模等問題，亦困擾着市場經營者，例如在美國開發的內置GPS衛星定位的追蹤鞋在美國很成功，但由於香港市場太小，導致引入的成本過高，產品於是不行其門而入。本報告全面地指出香港樂齡產業現存的五大缺陷，並細數其中的問題。

不過，香港樂齡科技及護理科技的未來仍是樂觀的，2015年的「Ageing Asia 銀髮商機指數」按老年人口及其子女的消費能力，本港於亞太地區排名第二，預期樂齡科技的總開支及其市場規模於未來會有大幅增長。本報告期望帶來社會的關注與討論，不同的持份者能更好合作，在推動本港科研之餘，也讓優秀科技的種子在香港茁壯成長，最終能讓長者更舒適地安享晚年。



1 Low awareness of the importance of gerontechnology in HK
社會缺少對樂齡科技重要性的意識

5 Lack of platform for product testing
缺乏新產品的測試平台

2 Lack of co-operation between key stakeholders
持份者之間缺乏合作

4 Cultural differences & market scale
文化差異與產品本地化的困難

3 Lack of funding leads to eventual demise and propelling the "valley of death" issue
資金不足導致陷入「死亡之谷」





Policy Recommendations

We are a think tank that emphasises both ideas and actions. Aside from conducting research, we also value engaging stakeholders through vigorous advocacy and promotional campaigns.

The Chief Executive, Mrs. Carrie Lam, highly praised our research reports on the occasion of the launch of our Ageing Society report last December. She noted that our recommendations were valuable references for public policy formulation. As such, it was encouraging to see a large number of measures in this year's Budget and Policy Address that aligned with our policy recommendations. In addition, we actively took part in public consultations initiated by the Government on policy areas such as land use planning and the building of "Smart City". We also submitted policy recommendations to the Legislative Council.



政策建議 推動社會發展

作為「思行並進」的智庫，基金會除了專注於紮實的研究工作外，也投入實質的倡議和推動工作，與不同持份者解說我們的政策建議。

行政長官林鄭月娥女士去年12月親臨老齡社會研究報告發佈論壇，對基金會創立以來所做的多份研究報告表示讚賞，認為對政府制訂公共政策提供了非常有用的參考素材。基金會亦高興見到部分政策建議，與今年初政府公佈的施政報告和財政預算案當中的不少措施吻合。此外，基金會也積極回應特區政府就土地規劃、智慧城市等政策進行的公眾諮詢，以及向立法會提交政策建議。

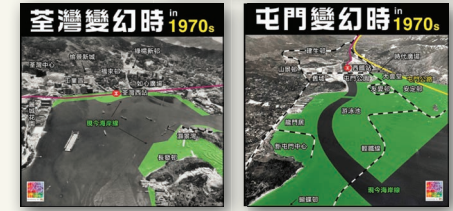
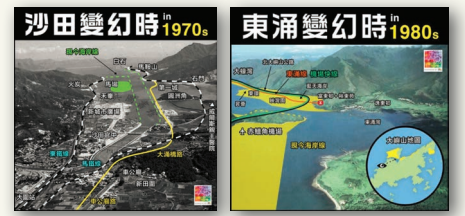


Broad Media Coverage

Our research reports have widely been reported by the media, and our research findings and recommendations have also been frequently cited by editorials and opinion leaders. Regular op-ed pieces by our researchers also often stimulate public discussion. On the basis of our research, we engage the younger generation in a creative manner with a dedicated Facebook page named Polisee.

媒體廣泛報導 引起大眾關注

基金會的研究報告得到媒體廣泛報導；而我們的研究數據亦多番被報章社評及輿論領袖引用。此外，基金會的研究員定期在主流媒體發表評論文章，剖析時事，激發社會討論。基金會也透過「政策·正察」Facebook Page，以數據為基礎，用輕鬆手法與年青人探討政策議題。



Connection with Different Stakeholders

We maintain close contact with policymakers and different stakeholders. To win the support of society for our recommendations, we held discussions with business associations, professional bodies and financial institutions and community groups through forums and seminars.

深入各階層 促進社會交流

基金會重視與政策制訂官員保持密切溝通，也身體力行，深入社群，與不同的持份者解說和討論我們的政策建議，包括出席論壇及高峰會，與商會、專業團體、投資銀行及居民組織等團體會面，爭取各界的認同及支持。



Global Recognition

Early this year, the University of Pennsylvania published the 2016 Global Go To Think Tank Index. We were ahead of other Hong Kong think tanks on the list and were ranked number 60 among think tanks in China, India, Japan and South Korea. Also, we were chosen as a "Think Tank to Watch in 2017" which honors think tanks for their excellent research and innovative advances within the past 24 months.



參與海外交流 獲國際認可

基金會的工作同時得到國際的認可。美國賓夕法尼亞大學在年初發表的2016全球智庫排行榜 (Global Go To Think Tank Index) 上，基金會有幸登上中國、印度、日本及南韓區域智庫的第60位，成為排名最高的香港智庫，並獲選為「2017年值得關注的智庫」(Think Tank to Watch in 2017) 之一，該殊榮是為了嘉許在過去二十四個月內有出色研究及創新的智庫。

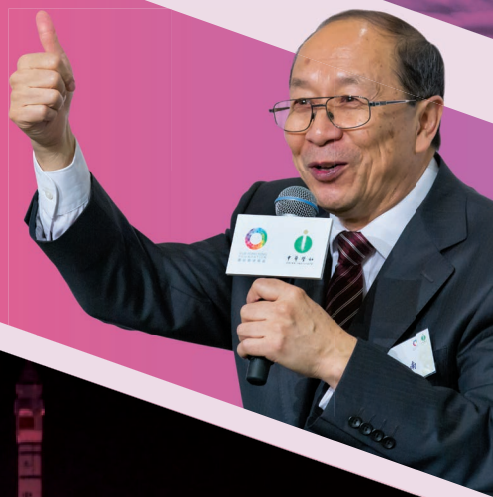




China Master Series 中華大講堂

Over the past year, the China Institute of Our Hong Kong Foundation organised the China Master Series to promote a deeper understanding of China. Given by leading experts and academics, the seminars offered insights from different areas into the topical issues facing the Mainland.

團結香港基金在過去一年，積極推動讓港人認識祖國及了解國情的工作，基金會旗下的「中華學社」舉辦了多場「中華大講堂」，邀請不同的專家與學者，就中國當前的問題作出剖析和解读，包括經濟、政治、近代史、國防與安全，以及當代中國文學發展，內容豐富，言論權威，每一場均座無虛席，更獲得中外媒體廣泛報道。



Professor Jin Yanan
金一南教授

Deputy Director, Strategic Research Institute,
PLA National Defense University
中國人民解放軍國防大學戰略教研部副主任

Biography :

Professor Jin Yanan is an expert in contemporary military strategy in China. Recognised as an "outstanding professor" three times in a row by The PLA National Defense University, Professor Jin once studied at the National Defense University in the United States and the Royal Military College of Science in the United Kingdom. Subsequently, he gave lectures at the National Defense University in the United States and taught courses for civil servants in Hong Kong and Macau. Professor Jin is also the author of numerous books, including "Suffering and Glory", of which over two million copies have been printed.

講者簡介：

金一南教授為中國當代戰略研究專家，連續三屆獲國防大學「傑出教授」，曾赴美國國防大學及英國皇家軍事科學院學習，並代表國防大學赴美軍院校講學。早年曾應邀到香港和澳門為公務員講學授課，其著作《苦難輝煌》發行逾200萬冊。

The economic and technological achievements of China in recent years are remarkable. Our and the next generations strive to achieve the national revival.

近年中國的經濟與科技成就，舉世矚目，而民族復興的大任將落在我們及未來一代的身上。



Changing of Fortunes : From Humiliation to Global Power

Date : 18 November 2016

Speaker : Professor Jin Yanan, Deputy Director, Strategic
Research Institute, PLA National Defense University

《從百年滄桑到大國崛起》

主講日期：2016年11月18日

講者：中國人民解放軍國防大學戰略教研部
副主任金一南教授



This seminar offered an overview of how China emerged from a devastated, war-torn country to a global power in the past century. Professor Jin pointed out that there were two distinctive periods in contemporary Chinese history. From 1840 to 1949, the preoccupation of all forward-thinking Chinese people was national survival, and from 1949 to 2050, national revival has become the main focus.

He noted that the first 100 years was particularly bumpy, whereas the latter 100 years was not smooth either. However, the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) is able to renew itself and has taken up the responsibility in saving the country and ensuring its revival. As such, this explains why the CCP is able to maintain its political legitimacy in the Chinese political landscape.

金一南教授敘述近代中國經歷重重苦難，在建國前有如一盤散沙，至新中國成立，如何改變了這個命運，並進入「發展中國」的階段。近年中國的經濟與科技成就，舉世矚目，而民族復興的大任將落在我們及未來一代的身上。

金一南引用孫中山先生的名言，「歷史潮流浩浩蕩蕩，順之則昌，逆廢則亡」。指出人的生命和事業都很短暫，如能把個人事業融入到國家民族的歷史進程中，就會像一滴融入大海的水，永不乾枯。

金教授總結說，從1840年到1949年，所有先進的中國人，目標都是「救中國」這三個字。1949年新中國成立到2050年，則是另一個命題：發展中國。前100年歷經坎坷，後100年也走了很多彎路，但是中國共產黨不斷自我更新，在民族救亡和復興過程中擔起重任，顯示了共產黨存在於中國政壇的合理性和合法性。



Professor Yu Keping 俞可平教授

Director, School of Government, Peking University
北京大學政府管理學院院長

Biography :

A well-known scholar and political scientist, Professor Yu Keping was named by the China Society of Reform as one of the 30 social figures in China's 30 years of reform in 2008. His essay, "Democracy is a Good Thing", commanded widespread attention and provoked heated debate.

講者簡介：

俞可平，著名學者和政治學家，其《民主是個好東西》一文引起極大迴響。2008年被中國改革研究會評選為「改革開放30年30名社會人物」。



The entire world, including China, needs to carry out the reform. Those who fail to do so would be the losers.
全世界包括中國都需要改革，改革失敗將成輸家。

Professor Zhang Xudong 張旭東教授

Professor of Comparative Literature and East Asian Studies, New York University
紐約大學比較文學及東亞研究系系主任

Biography :

Professor Zhang Xudong is an internationally renowned expert in Chinese Literature and Thinking. His major works include "Chinese Modernism During the Reform Era" and "Globalisation and Cultural Politics".

講者簡介：

張旭東，國際知名中國文學及思想研究專家，主要著作包括《改革時代的中國現代主義》、《全球化與文化政治》等。



The Chinese Communist Party would always take a leadership role in managing the country, but the way how the country is managed is subject to change.
中國以黨為核心的領導體制是不變，變的是國家治理。

Dr. Eric X. Li 李世默博士

Venture Capitalist
風險投資專家

Biography :

A political scientist and venture capitalist based in Shanghai, Dr. Eric X. Li founded Guanca.cn and Spring and Autumn Development Strategy Institute. He is also founder and managing partner of Chengwei Capital.

講者簡介：

李世默，政治學學者，上海的風險投資專家，成為資本的創始人和執行合夥人，也是觀察者網和春秋發展戰略研究院的始創人。



Chinese Identities are the blending of national and cultural identities.
國家的認同和文化的認同合在一起才叫中國認同。

China Today : Politics and Contemporary Social Development

Date : 19 December 2016

Speakers : Professor Yu Keping, Director, School of Government, Peking University

Dr. Eric X. Li, Venture Capitalist

Professor Zhang Xudong, Professor of Comparative Literature and East Asian Studies, New York University

《今日中國：政治與現代社會發展論壇》

主講日期：2016年12月19日

講者：北京大學政府管理學院院長俞可平教授

風險投資專家李世默博士

紐約大學比較文學及東亞研究系系主任張旭東教授

The three internationally renowned experts offered their unique insights and analysis on the development of the Chinese political system. Professor Yu Keping explained that in China, the Chinese Communist Party would always take a leadership role in managing the country, but the way how the country is managed is subject to change.

Dr. Eric X. Li offered a critique of Western liberal democracy, arguing that different interest groups within the system have amassed enormous power and become formidable obstacles to reforms, which in turn causes political gridlock and systemic rigidity. On the other hand, he suggested that as a one-party state, the system has enabled China to experience phenomenal economic development for the past 60 years.

Professor Zhang Xudong noted that Hong Kong did not play a role in contemporary Chinese nation building, which produced a rift in building a national identity. He suggested that more work could be done in education, academia and public discourse so that a new identity could be forged in society.

三位蜚聲國際的專家講述他們對中國政治體制發展的獨有看法和分析。俞可平教授的講題是《中國大陸如何治理》，指出使中國經濟騰飛的是政治上很好地把「變」與「不變」結合了起來，一步步走出自己的路。

他解釋，中國以黨為核心的領導體制是不變，變的是國家治理。如是者政府與地方、國家與社會的關係有所改變，從人治改變為法治，以統治改變為治理，中國有效地修補不足和過時的政府制度，從穩定和低風險的方向，走出自己的路。

李世默博士講題是《黨係乜東東》，西方式民主政黨的日子不太好過，關鍵原因是民主體制內的利益集團不斷積累權力，沒有一個團體有能力進行改革，但任何一個團體皆有能力去阻撓改革，如是者，造成了政治停滯、制度僵化。

中國是一黨制，但從1949年到現在，60幾年之間改變幅度之大，找不出一個現代國家如是，所以中國能夠穩步前進。然而，21世紀是一個在改革中競爭的時代，全世界包括中國都需要改革，改革失敗將成輸家。

張旭東教授主講題是《中國主權和國家認同》，重點在香港人對中國的認同。他說：「中國認同是一個複合體，包括國家的認同和文化的認同，合在一起才叫中國認同。」

香港在塑造近代中國國家的決定性歷史經驗上，沒有參與也沒有經驗，所以出現內部對中國認同上的撕裂，不過，張教授指出，我們可以從教育、學術、公共討論都多做工作，從而讓香港社會上下取得一個新的認同。





He Yafei 何亞非

Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs,
People's Republic of China
中國外交部前副部長

Biography :

He Yafei is former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. He once held the vice directorship at the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, and served as Ambassador of China in the United Nations Office in Geneva as well as China's representative in other international organisations in Switzerland.

講者簡介：

何亞非，中國外交部前副部長，曾任國務院僑務辦公室副主任、中國常駐聯合國日內瓦辦事處和瑞士及其他國際組織代表。

The "One Belt One Road" initiative is an example of the Chinese response to globalisation.
近年來推動的「一帶一路」政策，奉行一項創新的全球治理。



China's Diplomatic Strategy in a Changing World

Date : 17 January 2017

Speaker : He Yafei, Former Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs,
People's Republic of China

《全球變局下的中國外交策略》

主講日期：2017年1月17日

講者：中國外交部前副部長何亞非



He Yafei offered a broad perspective of how China would meet the challenges and take up a leadership role in a globalised world. He pointed out that globalisation has brought enormous opportunities for economic development throughout the world and benefited almost everyone. Yet, it has also caused a widening of wealth gap among nations and within societies. The problem, he argued, rests squarely on the inability of many nations to deal with issues of social injustice.

As far as the Chinese leadership is concerned, he opined that the "One Belt One Road" initiative is an example of the Chinese response to globalisation, as it focuses on building a global partnership network that transcends geographical and ideological boundaries.

何亞非闡釋中國在全球化的變動新形勢下，如何應對挑戰，擔當起領導重任。近年全球化為世界各地帶來了巨大經濟發展，包括中國內地和香港。無可否認的是，全球化之中既有贏家也有輸家；不但國與國之間如此，社會的貧富分化也日益加劇。

但問題不在於全球化本身，全球化幾乎令各方都受惠，區別只在於受惠的程度或大或小，問題在於大多數國家未能處理好全球化帶來的社會不公問題。

何亞非指出，中國領導人提出了一個全球化的概念，就是要建立一個全球合作夥伴網絡。其一是近年來推動的「一帶一路」政策，奉行一項創新的全球治理，它跨越地域之別、意識形態之別、不同的貨幣區域之別，旨在大力推進並引領全球化進程。



Yang Weimin 楊偉民

Deputy Director, Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs, People's Republic of China
中央財經領導小組辦公室副主任

Biography :

As a senior Chinese official, Yang Weimin has long been involving the work of macro policy and mid to long-term planning. He was a key figure in drafting China's Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Five-Year plans.

講者簡介：

楊偉民，長期從事宏觀政策和中長期規劃的研究制訂工作，是中央「十一五」、「十二五」及「十三五」規劃建議起草工作班子主要成員之一。



The trend of the Chinese economy remained positive, despite an overall policy framework that called for stability and risk avoidance.

對於國家經濟的走勢，目前可用八個字概括：「緩中趨穩，穩中向好」。



Interpreting China's Economic Policy in 2017

Date : 21 February 2017

Speaker : Yang Weimin, Deputy Director, Central Leading Group on Financial and Economic Affairs, People's Republic of China

《解讀2017年中央經濟政策大方向》

主講日期：2017年2月21日

講者：中央財經領導小組辦公室副主任楊偉民

Yang Weimin explained that China was facing a new norm for economic growth, which consisted of four elements. First, the rate of economic growth has fallen from double digits to single digit. Second, the country's development has transformed from mass production into a model that emphasises quality and efficiency. Third, it no longer blindly strives to achieve numerical targets. Fourth, economic growth should be led by innovation and technology rather than a mass labour force.

Under the new norm, the focus in 2017 is to deepen structural reforms, including cutting excessive industrial capacity, destocking, deleveraging, lowering costs and improving weak links. Additionally, there are measures to further supply-side structural reform in agriculture, revitalise the real economy and facilitate the healthy development of the real estate market. In short, these measures aimed to correct the long-term mismatch of resources between supply and demand.

The trend of the Chinese economy remained positive, despite an overall policy framework that called for stability and risk avoidance so to prevent a systemic financial crisis.

楊偉民表示，國家正面對全新的經濟趨勢，即所謂的「新常態」，這裡共有四個特徵：經濟增長由以往的雙位數字，轉為最低5%至6%；發展模式由粗放式，轉為追求查證質量與效益；不再只提數量達標，而是講求優質調整；最後就是從勞動力改為以創新、科技帶動增長。

在新常態之下，國家2017年重點是「深化供給側結構性改革」，具體任務：一是深入推進「三去一降一補」（去產能、去庫存、去槓桿、降成本、補短板）；二是深入推進農業供給側結構性改革；三是着力振興實體經濟；四是促進房地產市場平穩健康發展。四項工作為修正國家的供給體系和結構，糾正長期市場與需求的資源錯配現狀。

對於國家經濟的走勢，目前可用八個字概括：「緩中趨穩，穩中向好」，2016年中國GDP平均增長仍達6.7%，不過，在穩定的前提下，確保不發生系統性金融風險。





Mo Yan 莫言

Winner of the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature
2012年諾貝爾文學獎得主

Biography :

Mo Yan was the first Chinese novelist who won the Nobel Prize in Literature. The citation by the Nobel Committee for Literature pronounced Mo as a writer "who with hallucinatory realism merges folk tales, history and the contemporary."

講者簡介：

莫言，首位獲得諾貝爾文學獎的中國籍作家。諾貝爾文學獎評委：「莫言將幻覺現實主義與民間故事、歷史和當代社會融合在一起。」



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中華學社
CHINA INSTITUTE

Hong Kong should play a key role in enriching contemporary Chinese literature.

香港在中國當代文學應佔有一個很重要的位置。



Mo Yan's Hallucinations and Opportunities for Chinese Literature

Date : 19 April 2017

Speaker : Mo Yan, Winner of the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature

《莫言的黃土地幻覺世界與中國文學契機》

主講日期：2017年4月19日

講者：2012年諾貝爾文學獎得主莫言



In this two-hour sold-out presentation and discussion, Mo Yan pointed out that Hong Kong's unique language, history, geography and cultural environment have helped nurture many top literary works. He believed that Hong Kong should play a key role in enriching contemporary Chinese literature.

Asides from offering his thoughts on the relationship between Hong Kong and Mainland China in a literary context, Mo also suggested that writing should not be based solely on inspiration. While he admitted that many of his dreams got him inspired to write, his life experience actually provided the context for his novels.

In terms of technology, Mo was unfazed by the rise of digital literature. As an optimist, he believed that literary would not disappear in the age of rapid technological development.

莫言在長達兩小時的演講及交流中，從香港的文學開始，一路引領出他的文學觀、個人寫作經歷以及小說技巧，全程一氣呵成，絕無冷場。

莫言指出，香港有獨特的語言、歷史、地理及文化環境，造就了很多獨一無二的優秀文學作品，例如劉以鬯的《對倒》、《酒徒》是經典，西西的《我城》和《像我這樣的一個女子》也是非常傑出，他認為香港在中國當代文學應佔有一個很重要的位置。

莫言表示，文學是基於生活，而非單靠一度閃光的靈感，雖然他承認自己多部小說都是從朦朧的夢境中得到啟發，可是沒有童年和故鄉的經歷，以及生活的累積，小說便寫不出來。

在座談會的環節上，莫言表示，自從得到諾貝爾文學獎之後，因為有很多他認為值得的場面要赴會，加上下筆寫作更加謹慎，所以5年來未有新作。

作為中國知名作家，莫言來港成為香港與內地焦點新聞。他在演講中提到網絡文學興起的現象時說：「我從來就是一個文學的『樂觀主義者』，我不認為文學會在現代科技快速發展的時代裡消失掉。」這個觀點尤其受到傳媒重視。



Professor Jin Yanan 金一南教授

Deputy Director, Strategic Research Institute,
PLA National Defense University
中國人民解放軍國防大學戰略教研部副主任

Biography:

Professor Jin Yanan is an expert in contemporary military strategy in China. Recognised as an "outstanding professor" three times in a row by The PLA National Defense University, Professor Jin once studied at the National Defense University in the United States and the Royal Military College of Science in the United Kingdom. Subsequently, he gave lectures at the National Defense University in the United States and taught courses for civil servants in Hong Kong and Macau. Professor Jin is also the author of numerous books, including "Suffering and Glory", of which over two million copies have been printed.

講者簡介:

金一南教授為中國當代戰略研究專家，連續三屆獲國防大學「傑出教授」，曾赴美國國防大學及英國皇家軍事科學院學習，並代表國防大學赴美軍院校講學。早年曾應邀到香港和澳門為公務員講學授課，其著作《苦難輝煌》發行逾200萬冊。



Safeguarding national security requires comprehensive national strength, which relies on both hard power and soft power.
維護國家安全需要力量，亦即是要有完整的國力，其中硬實力與軟實力必須同時兼備。



Nation, National Interest and National Security

Date : 11 May 2017

Speaker : Professor Jin Yanan, Deputy Director,
Strategic Research Institute,
PLA National Defense University

《國家、國家利益與國家安全》

主講日期：2017年5月11日

講者：中國人民解放軍國防大學戰略教研部
副主任金一南教授



Professor Jin suggested that among the four great ancient civilisations, only the Chinese civilisation could continue to survive in these days. While modern China had experienced three war defeats and a near obliteration of the nation, the Chinese civilisation, with the concerted efforts of the great patriots, managed to revive. Patriotism, in his view, is about maintaining a space for national survival and the continuation of its civilisation.

According to Professor Jin, China's understanding of national interest is remarkably different from the West, and from the Chinese perspective, there are six core national interests, namely sovereignty, national security, territorial integrity, unification, the nation's political system, and protection for social stability and sustainable economic and social development. As such, China would defend these core national interests at all costs.

金一南教授分析，在四大文明古國之中，只有中華文明能夠延續至今，不過，近代中國也曾經歷過三次戰敗，國家幾近滅亡，中華文明最終死灰復燃、鳳凰涅槃，這要歸功於偉大的愛國者。愛國就是整個民族生存空間的維護和文明的延續，至於國家安全方面，維護國家安全需要力量，亦即是要有完整的國力，其中硬實力與軟實力必須同時兼備。

中國與西方對國家利益的理解，有截然不同之處，了解這一點非常重要。中國有六個國家核心利益：國家主權、國家安全、領土完整、國家統一、國家政治制度和社會大局的穩定、經濟社會可持續發展的基本保障。這六個核心國家利益，是中國不惜以戰爭手段捍衛的底線。

他表示：「我們一定要記住小平同志講的一句話，以自己的國家利益為最高準則來談問題和處理問題，一直是我們今天要牢牢記住的。我們長期熱衷於關係的維護，我們以後一定要學會維護利益。」

金教授總結說：「歷史現實交錯重疊，使我們對國家安全和民族尊嚴有更深刻的理解，對維護國家安全有更強烈的期望，我們一定要有效地維護我們的安全。」



OTHER 其他 活動花絮 ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS



Hong Kong : Now and Then

Helping young people to understand the close relationship between Hong Kong and the Mainland

In summer 2016, the China Institute and HKU SPACE co-organised Hong Kong : Now and Then, the first ever Hong Kong history and culture course for secondary students. This summer, both institutions collaborated again and presented the same course. Covering lectures, field trips and food tasting, it saw an enrolment of 200 senior secondary students coming from 97 schools.



「香港的前世今生」

培養年輕人認識香港及內地關係

中華學社和香港大學專業進修學院於2016年暑假期間合辦首個有關香港歷史文化的中學學生課程——「香港的前世今生」，今年夏天再度合作，反應熱烈，共有來自97所學校的200名高中同學參加。課程包括教授香港與中英歷史關係、鴉片戰爭前的香港及香港百年大事記，以及實地考察元朗屏山鄧族文物館和粉嶺龍躍頭文物徑等，並親嚐新界圍村盤菜宴。



Discover the Cultural Delights of Beijing

Exploring the richness of Chinese culture and history

Led by Professor Cheng Pei-kai, President of the China Institute, Discover the Cultural Delights of Beijing was a tour for educators that took place in August 2016. Participants visited the Palace Museum, cultural and educational institutions in the city. Additionally, they met with Song Jirong and Dr. Jixiang, Deputy Director and Director of the museum respectively.

「北京深度文化探知團」

探究中華文化與歷史瑰寶

「北京深度文化探知團」於2016年8月舉行。探知團由中華學社社長鄭培凱教授率領，與16位香港中學校長及代表，以及香港大學專業進修學院的鄺子文博士，到訪北京故宮博物院及多個文化及教育機構。探訪北京故宮博物院期間，副院長宋紀蓉先生親自介紹故宮博物院教育資源與教育課程概況，並安排團員參觀北京學生「故宮知識課堂」的上課情況，院長單霽翔博士也親臨與各校長及代表見面交流。



Exploring the Ancient and Learning the New

Discovering China's technological advances, history and culture

The China Institute and Ministry of Education co-organised a trip in April 2017 for over 70 Hong Kong secondary school teachers who taught STEM, liberal studies and history. The tour helped the teachers to gain an in-depth understanding on how the Chinese Government nurtured innovative talent.

「探古知新之旅」

多角度探知國家創新科技與歷史文化

中華學社與國家教育部於2017年4月首次合辦「探古知新之旅」，安排70餘位本地任教STEM（科學、科技、工程和數學）、通識及歷史為主的中學教師前往杭州、武漢、西安和北京考察和研習，讓教師從不同角度、層面了解國家對創新創業人才的培育和規劃，並獲取第一手資訊作為教學資源素材，以此啟蒙學生並促進課堂內的STEM教育。

中華大講堂
— CHINA MASTERS SERIES —



OUR HONG KONG
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故宮的世界，世界的故宮

主講嘉賓：故宮博物院院長單霽翔博士
16.3.2016



Compiling the Master China Series talks into liberal studies teaching materials

We created Hong Kong's most authoritative liberal studies teaching materials for 400 schools by consolidating and compiling materials from four distinctive lectures. They included Dr. Shan Jixiang's talk on the Palace Museum, Professor Jin Yanan's lecture on modern Chinese history, Mr. Xie Zhenhua's talk on the Chinese response to global climate change and Mr. Yang Weimin's talk on China's economic policy in 2017.

編錄大講堂內容為通識教材

基金會將去年北京故宮博物院院長單霽翔博士的《故宮的世界，世界的故宮》、金一南教授的《從百年滄桑到大國崛起》、解振華先生的《全球氣候變化與中國對應》及楊偉民先生的《解讀2017年中央經濟政策大方向》四個講座詳細編寫為中學通識教材，提供予400間學校採用，為通識老師們提供香港最權威的國情資料庫。

InnoTech Expo 創科博覽 2016



Joining hands with Hong Kong community to foster innotech development

The InnoTech Expo 2016 was held between 24 September and 1 October 2016. Themed “Innovation Drives Growth, Technology Shapes Future”, the Expo attracted over 60,000 visitors and had successfully planted the seeds of innovation and technology in the city.

Mr. C.H. Tung, Chairman of OHKF, said at the Opening Ceremony that the InnoTech Expo 2016 meant a lot to Hong Kong people, as the local community could explore the nation’s innovation and technological advancement at a very close range. He had also remarked that the Expo was a platform designed for young people, as innovation and technology could help their future development.

The 100,000 square feet exhibition hall at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre was divided into 8 specialised zones where on display are real objects and models that showcased 60 projects or items of China’s cutting-edge technologies.

The Expo had also designated an extra zone that showcased outstanding scientists in Hong Kong and internationally-awarded local R&D projects. 36 specialists’ forums and popular science seminars were held to educate the general public on the cause of scientific and technological innovation.

The overwhelming support that we received from the Ministry of Science & Technology and four key departments in the Mainland, as well as the HKSAR Government was truly encouraging, which made the Expo an innovation gala for the broader society.

The Academy of Sciences of Hong Kong joined hands with the Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences and the Hong Kong Institution of Science to organise the “Innovation & Technology of Hong Kong Marching On” forum, featuring 10 local top-notch scientists and engineers to share their insights on Hong Kong’s contributions to global technological research.

團結社會各界 掀科普熱潮 為創新齊步向前

「創科博覽2016」於2016年9月24日至10月1日舉行。博覽的主題訊息是「創新驅動發展、科技引領未來」；活動掀動全港各界熱烈支持，成功在香港播下了創科的種子。

為期8天的博覽，參觀人數60,000多人，包括逾33,000多名學生組團參加；以及閉幕日逾20,000父母子女進場參加「創科親子同樂日」，體驗創新科技對香港及下一代港人的重要性。



基金會主席董建華先生在開幕禮致辭時表示，「創科博覽2016」對香港人意義重大，因為它為香港人提供了一個親身觸摸及認識已走到國際前列的國家科技實力的視窗和機會。董先生也指出，「創科博覽2016」也是為年青人而設，因為科創能夠大大幫助他們的未來發展，是一個尋找理想生活的良好機會和平台。

博覽場館逾10萬平方呎，劃分8個展區，共展出60項國家尖端而領先國際的科技成就，包括34件實物項目（如探月返回艙、深潛潛水裝具、手術機械人等），以及24件模型。

博覽除了主力展示國家科技成就之外，還特闢香港區，展示香港科研專家過去及現時的重點研究工作及成就；以及實行科普到位，舉辦36場「專家論壇」及「科普講堂」，讓市民及學生分享教授和專家的心得。

「創科博覽2016」最令人鼓舞的其中一個環節，是獲得多方面廣泛的支持和響應。首先是得到國家科技部及其他四個部委的大力支持，聯繫7位國寶級國際頂尖科學家主持多場「專家論壇」。其次是得到香港社會各界及特區政府等的積極響應，使博覽演變成為全社會為創新齊步向前的盛會。

博覽會每天都有不同的驚喜。為了支持香港創科，香港科研領航龍頭，港科院、香港工程科學院、香港科學會，邀請總共包括10多位香港殿堂級精英科學家及工程師首度同台現身說法，讓聽眾認識到許多香港的科研，都在世界中取得一定的地位。





Words of Encouragement from Professor Chen-Ning Yang

On the closing day, Nobel Laureate in Physics Professor Chen-Ning Yang had encouraged young people in Hong Kong to appreciate the new opportunities which science and technology innovation can and will bring.

Innovation and technology is a global trend, and Hong Kong needs to catch up to enhance its competitiveness. Since its establishment, OHKF has been committed to promoting innovation and technology in the city, so as to create a brighter future with the broader society.

Over Hundred Positive Media Coverage

There were over 270 media articles published by local and Mainland media outlets. The coverage was generally positive, and the Expo was reported in the primetime news programmes at TVB and CCTV.

Specialists' Forums TV Debut

The InnoTech 2016 Special Forums for Scientists Series were aired on TV for the first time between 21 May and 16 July 2017. Three forums by Professor Pan Jianwei on quantum communication, Professor Jia Limin on high-speed rail train and Dr. Tao Chunhui on deep sea exploration were shown at the Open for Learning programme run by The Open University of Hong Kong on TVB Pearl Sunday morning.



楊振寧教授鼓勵香港年輕人

創科博覽閉幕日出場的諾貝爾物理學獎得主楊振寧教授寄語香港年輕人，能夠成長在這個科技高速改變人類的時代、生於中國能夠全力追趕尖端科技成就的美好日子，更重要的是能夠生活在香港這個中西文化最為融合的地方，大家應該珍惜和把握機會，積極為未來發展。

今次創科博覽得到香港各界積極響應和支持，團結香港基金衷心感謝，特別是博覽顧問組召集人徐立之教授。創科已是世界的大潮流，香港必須儘快緊跟，以提升自己的競爭力。團結香港基金自成立以來，一直積極推動香港的創新、創意、創業；基金會將責無旁貸，繼續承先啟後，與社會聯手推動香港科創，為香港創建未來新天地！



媒體廣泛正面報道

「創科博覽2016」受到本地及內地媒體的重視，總共錄得270多篇報道，其中絕大部分為正面評價，多家極具影響力的主流媒體將博覽作為重點新聞，其中「中央電視台」在四個黃金時段播出報道，香港「無綫電視」在新聞時段播出潘健偉、徐穎、賈利民專訪。另外，香港的主流報章，包括《南華早報》、《星島日報》、《明報》、《大公報》、《文匯報》等，均以全版報道博覽之盛況。

電視首播創科博覽科學家講座系列

「創科博覽2016」科學家講座系列首次搬上電視熒幕，於2017年5月21日至7月16日在無綫電視明珠台的公開大學《進修新天地》時段內播放，包括三場演講：潘建偉教授的《量子通信的絕密世界》、賈利民教授的《走向世界的中國高鐵》和陶春輝博士的《深海奇幻之旅》。





MEET 香港創業青年 內地行

Facilitating Hong Kong young entrepreneurs to seize opportunities in innovation

To promote innovation and entrepreneurship of Hong Kong, we co-organised the Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship and Technology (MEET) with the Torch High Technology Industry Development Center, Ministry of Science and Technology (Torch Center). The trips took place between 23 and 29 October 2016 and saw 100 Hong Kong young entrepreneurs, divided into four separate groups, visiting high-tech hubs in Hangzhou, Xi'an, Jinan and Wuhan before rendezvousing in Beijing. On the fifth day of the expedition, they visited numerous high-tech companies in the capital and participated in a forum with the honourable presence of Vice Minister of Science and Technology Dr. Li Meng.

協助香港青年企業家把握雙創機遇

為推動香港創新創業，團結香港基金與國家科學及技術部火炬高技術產業開發中心首次合辦「香港創業青年內地行」(Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship & Technology - MEET)，活動於2016年10月23日至29日舉行，安排100名香港青年企業家兵分四路，到訪杭州、西安、濟南、武漢，參觀當地高新區，然後再於北京會合，繼續參訪多家高新企業，並與國家科技部領導、著名投資者及企業家見面交流。

杭州是很多成功電子商貿和金融科技企業的发源地，團員走訪了中國電商巨頭阿里巴巴、互聯網巨頭網易，以及全國線上支付排名第三的連連集團。

濟南高新區正在推進智能化生產技術，學員走訪了中國最大的伺服器製造商浪潮集團 (Inspur)，以及開發電力行業特種機械人技術的魯能智能有限公司，同時又考察有「文化+金融」特色的區域性金融商務中心 - 漢峪金谷。



武漢科技競爭力綜合排名常居國內前茅，以光電子學、電子通信設備製造業聞名。團員參觀了光谷展示中心，了解武漢高新區的整體規劃、參觀中國電子信息百強企業烽火科技集團，認識物聯網的最新應用。

西安是生物醫藥和先進汽車業的發展樞紐。團員到訪比亞迪汽車佔地最大的工業園，那裡有它最先進的生產技術及全自動化的生產設備。團員亦參觀了有名的孵化器「創途在XIAN」，以及2016年才規劃建設的澄澗谷，它是「創業+商業+生活」的新型創業社區。

MEET行程的第五日，100位青年創業家在北京集合，並分組參觀了滴滴出行和微軟加速器。滴滴出行的代表向團員講解公司的創業歷史和運作。微軟加速器首席技術官介紹微軟加速器如何為企業提供創業資源，以及幫助創業者實現他們的創業夢。

最後，團員出席由科技部官員及內地知名創投人士參加的座談會，國家科技部副部長李萌致辭時表示：「香港青年創業內地行今次主辦得很成功，但肯定不是只有一次，日後還要辦的。」出席座談會的更有身處北京的香港企業家，他們與MEET團員交流和分享經驗。



Stimulating the innovative minds of Hong Kong's post-secondary students

Riding on the success of the MEET initiative, we co-organised the Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship & Technology for University Students (MEET4U) between 5 and 11 June 2017. The trips saw 100 post-secondary students, divided into three separate groups, visiting high-tech hubs in Tianjin, Zhengzhou and Taiyuan before rendezvousing in Xi'an. Different from other university visits, MEET4U focuses on innovation and entrepreneurship and covers multiple cities at the same time. Participants are also able to seize the opportunity to experience the Chinese cultural and historical uniqueness.

MEET4U 香港大專生 雙創內地行

啟迪香港大專生的雙創思維

團結香港基金與國家科學及技術部火炬高技術產業開發中心於2017年6月5日至11日首次合辦「香港大專生雙創內地行」(Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship & Technology for University Students - MEET4U)，這是延續去年舉辦「香港創業青年內地行」(MEET)的成功基礎上，把活動擴至學生層面，深化推動香港創新創業。

活動安排100多名香港院校學生，先分三組到訪天津、鄭州、太原三大高新城市。天津行程主題為「生物醫藥、儲能技術」，

而鄭州的重型機械技術先進，學員參觀了鄭州機械研究所以及國家重點實驗室。太原團主題為「文化創意、煤化工」，學員參觀煤化工企業賽鼎工程有限公司、自動化技術為主的山西科達自控股有限公司。

學員最後在西安匯合，西安正打造成為「一帶一路」重鎮，當地栽培青年創業家不遺餘力。學員主要參觀電子信息、生物醫藥項目，並與西安之創業人士、在當地的香港企業家和投資者作多場交流，深入了解當地雙創環境。

與一般大學訪問團不同，「香港大專生雙創內地行」學員來自多間院校，以創新創業為主題，規模觸及幾個城市同步進行，不單見識內地科技與創新發展，感受各處「大眾創業，萬眾創新」的熱烈氣氛，更體驗不同城市蘊含之中華歷史文化特色。



Business for Social Good 商社聚賢

Promoting social innovation and creating shared value

Business for Social Good (BSG) is a platform aims to foster social innovation to solve the problems the local community is currently facing, with the support of local business leaders.

OHKF believes corporations have the responsibility both to make profits for their shareholders and also to help address social problems with their core expertise and resources at the same time. Through the resource re-allocation and innovative practices, these enterprises are able to share the returns with the entire society, thereby achieving a win-win situation.

Mr. Bernard Chan, member of the Executive Council of HKSAR Government, is the Convener. 127 business leaders have joined as founding members. The inauguration on 28 July 2016 was officiated by Mr. Bernard Chan, Mrs. Carrie Lam, Mr. C.H. Tung and Dr. Joseph Lee, President of Wofoo Social Enterprises.

In early 2017, the governance structure of BSG Standing Committee was set up to progress the engagement work of the platform, and an extensive stakeholder engagement research among BSG members were also conducted to craft out the new 2-year strategic plan for the BSG.

《商社聚賢》啟動 暨 《蜂樹盟》總決賽
Inauguration of "Business for Social Good" - cum Bees & Trees Alliance
July 28, 2016



推動社會創新 創造共享價值

《商社聚賢》是一個凝聚香港商界領袖，共同關心社會，集合智慧和力量，積極推動社會創新，創造共享價值的平台。基金會深信，企業一方面可以為股東創造價值，同時亦可以運用其核心能力與資源，協助解決社會問題，平台的願景是將主流企業轉化成為一股推動社會前進的力量。

《商社聚賢》由行政會議成員陳智思先生擔任召集人，目前有127位商界領袖參與為平台創建成員，集思廣益，群策群力，並通過樹立典範，啟發更多商界精英加入我們的行列。

《商社聚賢》成立典禮於2016年7月28日舉行，由行政長官林鄭月娥女士、行政會議成員暨《商社聚賢》召集人陳智思先生、基金會主席董建華先生及和富社會企業會長李宗德博士主禮。

林太致辭時表示，深信《商社聚賢》必定可以進一步凝聚商界和專業界別的力量，積極推動企業開拓新的商業模式，扶助弱勢社群，為社會的創新發展注入新動力。

「商社聚賢」平台成立後，亦繼而成立其常務委員會，強化管治架構，由陳智思先生擔任主席。



BSG's Inaugural Initiative - "Bees & Trees Alliance" Business leaders joined hands with social enterprises to foster social innovation

Inspired by the "bees and trees theory" put forward by Dr. Geoff Mulgan, a UK expert in social innovation, the Alliance aims to pair up business leaders ("trees") and social innovators ("bees") to foster social innovation through combined creativity and resources.

OHKF had received applications from 80 start-up enterprises, 6 teams were shortlisted. Their service scopes included organising kids to cheer up lonely old people, caring for old people with the aid of mobile apps, providing information for retirees to help them continue contributing to the community, recruiting university graduates as teachers at grass-root schools, training marginalised youngsters to be boxing coaches, and reusing discarded old wood materials. These 6 teams were then paired up with business leaders to enhance their potential for growth. At the finale taken place at the launch ceremony of BSG, each paired team made a presentation and BSG members casted their votes to select the winners of the Gold, Silver, and Bronze Awards.

序幕活動《蜂樹盟》計劃 匯聚商界及社企精英 創造社會創新環境

《蜂樹盟》計劃 (Bees & Trees Alliance)，是「商社聚賢」的序幕活動。

計劃借鑒「蜜蜂與大樹」理論，目的在拉動商界領袖 (大樹) 和社會創新者 (蜜蜂) 結盟，聯手以創新方式及更多資源解決社會問題。

「蜜蜂與大樹」理論由英國社會創新學家 Dr. Geoff Mulgan 提出，將社會創新人士形容為蜜蜂，象徵活潑機靈、充滿創意及具傳播能力；而具規模的大機構，則像大樹般具有紮實的根基和充沛資源。大樹可補足蜜蜂所缺的資金、人脈和專業知識，雙方合作即能發揮協同效應，產生深遠效果。

《蜂樹盟》計劃共收到80家初創企業申請，經過兩輪評選選出6組優勝隊伍。優勝隊伍的服務範圍包括動員小朋友為老人家舒緩困憂、利用手機程式貼身關懷長者、協助退休人士繼續貢獻社會、招募大學畢業生到基層學校任教、利用拳擊訓練讓邊青與社會主流回復接軌，以及使舊木重生的回收木材工作。6個組別分別被安排與商界精英結成「商社夥伴」，從而提升發展潛能。6組「商社夥伴」於總決賽中介紹其社創項目，由「商社聚賢」成員投票選出金、銀、銅獎得主。



Gold winner : Teach4HK

It is a one-year programme that recruits outstanding university students to teach at schools with a significant number of grassroots students.

金獎：良師香港

良師香港致力招募優秀畢業生參加為期一年的項目老師計劃，到基層學生佔大多數的夥伴學校擔任老師全職教學及策劃多元化課外活動和生涯規劃，長遠在各領域為教育作貢獻。



The Silver winners are Doctor BB and Woordrite; and the Bronze winners are Easycare, Elite Thai Boxing and Fitness and Happy-retired.

銀獎是BB醫生及木一番；而銅獎則是關懷易、Elite Thai Boxing and Fitness 及樂活新中年。



ABOUT OUR HONG KONG FOUNDATION

關於團結香港基金



OUR HONG KONG FOUNDATION
團結香港基金

Our Hong Kong Foundation (OHKF) is devoted to gathering knowledge, wisdom and the pinnacle of professional expertise, capitalising on the city's competitive edge in talent, business opportunities generated by the Mainland's economic prosperity to cultivate the long-term interests of Hong Kong.

Established in November 2014, OHKF has gathered ideas from different sectors to drive positive progression in three major areas: public policy research and advocacy, enhancing the understanding of the Mainland by the people of Hong Kong and fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

OHKF's public policy research produces tangible recommendations that amplify Hong Kong's future development and social stability. Up until the end of June 2017, we have published 10 reports that positively impact Hong Kong's quality of life including research on land supply and housing, economic development, science and technology, social innovation, arts and culture, aging society and economic ties between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Taking full advantage of elite resources and expertise, OHKF has organised top-level forums and serialised events such as the "China Today Forum" and the "China Master Series", providing the people of Hong Kong with a clearer understanding of the country's current state of affairs.

In tune with global trends, OHKF has spared no efforts in advocating and promoting innovation and technology development in Hong Kong. Through organising events including the InnoTech Expo and the Mainland Expedition on Entrepreneurship and Technology (MEET), OHKF has inspired public enthusiasm for next-gen creativity to foster an atmosphere of innovative entrepreneurship that enables Hong Kong to maintain its global radiance.

匯聚知識智慧，發揮香港優勢，迎接國家富強帶來的機遇，為香港長遠利益而努力，正是團結香港基金的使命。

自2014年11月成立以來，基金會匯聚各界精英，致力推動「政策研究及倡議」、「認識祖國、了解國情」及「推動創新創業」三大範疇的工作，從民情、國情、世情三個層面去團結與發揮香港力量。

基金會專注公共政策研究、倡議及推動，為香港長遠整體利益出謀獻策。截至2017年6月底，基金會發表了10個關乎香港經濟民生的政策研究報告，內容涵蓋土地房屋、經濟發展、科技創新、社會創新、文化藝術、兩地經濟以及老齡社會。

認識祖國、了解國情，不單有助我們掌握內地的最新發展，更可把握國家的發展機遇。為此，基金會透過舉辦《今日中國》論壇及《中華大講堂》等系列活動，加強港人對國家的認識和對國情的了解。

為全速啟動社會發展的引擎，基金會順應環球創科大潮，倡議全力推動創科發展，透過舉辦《創科博覽》及《香港創業青年內地行》，致力提高港人對創科的興趣，與認識科技開拓新世界的潛力，更讓香港有志創業的年青人，了解內地雙創的機遇，幫助他們汲取創業經驗，拓闊人生視野。藉著這些活動，全力營造勇於創新創業的社會氛圍，期望讓香港這塊福地，繼續綻放光芒。



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