

策略發展委員會
Commission on Strategic Development
行政委員會
Executive Committee

關於香港在國家經濟、社會和政治發展的定位的問卷

Questionnaire on Hong Kong's positioning in our country's economic,
social and political development

議題 1 香港如何保持“十一五”規劃下作為國家國際金融、貿易和航運中心的優勢？如何強化香港對內地的中介功能？長遠而言，在國家迅速開放和發展的背景下，香港是否需要重新定位？

Issue 1 How can Hong Kong maintain its advantages as the international financial, trade and shipping centre of our country under the Eleventh Five-Year Plan, and strengthen its functions as an intermediary for the Mainland? Given the rapid opening up and development of our country, is it necessary for Hong Kong to reposition itself in the long run?

It is probably more practical to talk about “strengthening and enhancing our existing niche” rather than “repositioning”. The latter sounded as if we have to find something new and start afresh, which is both fortuitous and risky.

As a shipping centre, there should be a rail linkage to the ports for goods to be transported directly by trains to ships. The investment is small, and the benefit, considering the vast expansion of railroad network in the mainland and the huge potential of its western parts, is tremendous.

議題 2 在與內地經濟更進一步融合的過程中，香港如何在制度設計上既保持現有優越性，又能表現出足夠的

靈活性和主動性來把握機遇？

Issue 2 In the course of further economic integration with the Mainland, how can Hong Kong's institutional setup be flexible and independent enough to seize the arising opportunities, while maintaining its existing advantages?

We are moving in the right direction to make the border seamless for further economic integration. More needs to be done for goods movement. Transporting goods by trucks is NOT the answer. In terms of physical infrastructure and environmental sustainability we have probably reached a limit. More emphasis should be placed on rails.

議題 3 香港特區政府和專業服務界應採取怎樣的措施來協助內地融入全球經濟體系，從而成為中國走向世界的專業服務中心？在眾多的選擇中（如國際金融中心、專業服務中心、國際總部中心、財富管理中心、教育輸出中心等），是否應有發展的優先次序？

Issue 3 What measures should be taken by the Government and the professional services sector in Hong Kong to facilitate the Mainland's integration into the global economy, thereby enabling Hong Kong to become a professional services hub for China to go global? Should we prioritize the various development options (such as becoming an international financial centre, a professional services hub, a home to international headquarters, a wealth management centre, an education hub, etc.)?

It is better to allow the market to make a choice. By being responsive to sector needs and by providing the best infrastructure as Hong Kong has done so successfully in the past, the Government can help both Hong Kong and the mainland very effectively and efficiently. To prioritize may be a slippery slope.

議題 4 香港應採取怎樣的措施，與周邊城市協商，達致香港各個層次人力資源與內地更暢快的流動，以鞏固

香港作為世界商業網絡聚集中心和商貿平台的地位？

Issue 4 What measures should Hong Kong take in consultation with the neighbouring cities to facilitate the interflow of human resources between Hong Kong and the Mainland at various levels, with a view to consolidating Hong Kong's position as a business network centre and a business platform of the world?

On the immigration to HK for family reunion, we may consider offering such applicants an option to settle in mainland with subsidy by HK Government for education, medical and/or social services. This may ease up some room for more immigration into HK on the basis of talent or skill, which is indisputably our main source of human resources.

議題 5 在區域層次上，香港如何在深圳重新定位、廣東及周邊省份產業提升、轉型的過程中，以新的思維拓展業務，尋找新的合作模式，穩定香港在區內的領先地位？

Issue 5 At the regional level, having regard to the repositioning of Shenzhen and the industrial upgrading and transformation of Guangdong and the neighbouring provinces, what should Hong Kong do to expand business, explore new modes of collaboration and maintain its leading position in the region under a new thinking?

No comment.

議題 6 香港應該如何協助內地在更大的範圍、更寬的領域和更高的層次參與國際經濟技術合作和競爭，從而也提升自身的競爭力和科技水平？

Issue 6 How should Hong Kong assist the Mainland to participate in international economic and technological cooperation and competition on a broader scale, in more spheres, and on a

higher level, through which Hong Kong can also upgrade its own competitiveness and technology?

We should participate jointly with mainland counterparts in international activities as much as we can, through which we can build up relationships and learn from each other. It is not a matter of who is assisting who.

議題 7 香港應採取怎樣的措施以增加香港市民對國家的認識和認同？

Issue 7 What measures should Hong Kong take to enhance Hong Kong people's understanding of the motherland and promote a sense of national identity?

This is something that will surely progress with time. I do not think any specific action or high profile promotion is necessary or effective.

議題 8 如果將來香港還能爭取到國際性、世界性會議和活動在港舉行，如何做得更好，尤其是在對待發展中國家和周邊國家方面，如何能更妥貼地維護國家的形象？

Issue 8 In future, when hosting international/world conferences and activities, how can we do better, especially in upholding the image of our country when engaging the developing countries and our neighbouring countries?

No comment.

議題 9 香港能如何更主動地為內地和周邊國家提供化解問題的經驗和有效的公共政策？

Issue 9 How can Hong Kong more actively share its experience in problem-solving and effective public policies with the Mainland and neighbouring countries?

No comment.

議題 10 如何在基礎教育（中、小學），落實國史教育、文化精神教育、傳統經典與文學的教育？

Issue 10 How to incorporate studies on Chinese history, culture, classics and literature into our basic education (for primary and secondary schools)?

This is something we should do, but like all educational initiatives we must proceed with sensitivity and patience. This cannot be rushed, nor is there a need to do so. Close liaison with mainland academics would be useful.

議題 11 香港是否可以成為兩岸三地和華人世界探討中國文化前景的地方？

Issue 11 Can Hong Kong become the platform for exploring the future of Chinese culture among the Chinese communities in the Mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and other places around the world?

Isn't that already happening?

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