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全球环境变化与经济发展

中国、香港、亚洲和欧洲之间的知识经济合作

1. 背景

- 1.1. 鉴于全球金融危机和世界环境的改变，如今中国取得更高层次的经济成就之机会比以往任何时候都要大，而且其意义也更加重要。可以肯定，这也是香港能够为大陆提供实在和有意义支持的最好机会，使得中国从工业化时代跨入后工业新经济时代。
- 1.2. 然而，只有极少数大陆和香港人士意识到中国大陆与香港之间的合作潜力。这里存在一个风险，也就是说这个机会可能会完全绕过香港，那么香港将与中国（大陆）和亚洲其它地区的经济发展相脱节。果真如此，这将既不是香港自身经济结构调整和改革的最理想的结果，也不会给中国现代化以及中国“十一·五”计划中所表现出的经济雄心带来任何益处。
- 1.3. 有时，香港人仍然有一种内向型的“城邦心态”，并没有充分意识到香港必须同他人合作，因为在全球化经济中，香港不可能仅仅依靠利用自身资源而得到充分转变。还有，香港人对于大陆在社会、经济发展方面的迫切性还缺乏足够的认识，也没有意识到两种不同体制——1) “大陆的雄心和使命感、良好战略目标和坚定不移的决心”和 2) “成熟的香港体系和执行能力”之间的合作所可能带来的好处。
- 1.4. 在中国大陆，尽管具有强有力的使命感和良好的战略意识，但是却对社会文化、制度和商务这方面的结构障碍缺乏认识。这些在商务和社会生活中普遍存在的壁垒、将影响科学、技术和商业方面的创新，因此可能会阻止或者延缓中国取得更高水平的经济成就之步伐。根据一项调查显示，“山寨”作为一种制造业文化被大约 50% 的网络用户所支持，甚至有些人为这种非法的进行辩解，认为这种“文化”可以让普通人也能够使用高技术产品。关于侵犯知识产权是一种经济发展的壁垒，还没有得到广泛理解认识。
- 1.5. 与此同时，在香港有许多非政府组织正在讨论和研究这个问题，*亚太知识资本中心* 和 *香港前瞻中心* 探讨了在当今全球经济危机的背景下中国大陆和香港在“经济创新”方面的合作主题。我们需要探讨的议题包括：
从香港的角度来看：
 - a) 未来，香港现有的经济发展模式（即作为四个经济支柱的“金融”，“贸易”，“物流”和“旅游”）不大可能像过去一样顺利带动经济发展。尽管过去取得了成功，但是一些结构性的和认知性的障碍将影响香港的未来成就。香港现在面对的问题、是在于如何排除这些障碍，如何激励经济创新？

- b) 香港要问的是香港独有的特性是什么？香港是否忽视了一些我们自己独特的特质？香港是否封闭了自己的思维，没有对“我不知道自己是不知道的”的箱子进行探讨？

<p>“I know that I know”</p> <p>“我知道自己是知道的”</p>	<p>“I know that I don’t know”</p> <p>“我知道自己是不知道的”</p>
<p>“I don’t know that I know”</p> <p>“我不知道自己是知道的”</p>	<p>“I don’t know that I don’t know”</p> <p>“我不知道自己是不知道的”</p>

- c) 我们是否真的了解所有有关中国社会和经济发展的历史使命、目标和雄心？我们是否了解大陆在科学和技术创新上的强项和弱项？为了香港自身的利益同时也为了中国和整个亚洲的利益，我们是否已经充分挖掘了香港的潜力？
- d) 在中国、亚洲和全球背景下，香港将扮演什么样的经济角色？

从中国大陆的角度来看：

- e) 中国不想继续成为他人设计的中低端产品的制造商。但是，中国大陆的企业有能力创新么？如果不能，那么障碍是什么？
- f) 我们缺失了哪些元素，例如体制和制度，文化，知识和实施技能将可以使中国上升到技术价值链的顶端，并且和世界上最优秀的国家相抗衡吗？什么可以加快这一进程？与香港以及世界其它地区的合作是否有利于加快变化？
- g) 中国在经济发展过程和接纳创意方面显示了非凡的创造力，包括借用别人的思路。怎样才能把中国非凡的创造力、效率和能力、引导到在降低成本的同时、也保护知识产权所有者的利益（例如通过与中资或外资制造商的合作，向着创建一个灵活供应链的方向转变）。
- h) 在 2006 年初，中国启动了一个“十五”科技规划（《国家中长期科学和技术发展规划纲要（2006 -- 2020）》），这是中国在 2050 年实现世界科学技术方面领导者的目标之第一步。资金和投资不存在短缺，

但是在质量、原创性和效率方面的问题还有待解决。改革开放释放了中国的生产力，30年前大陆与香港就开始了在低端制造业方面的合作，那么在未来，大陆与香港仍然有合作机会吗？

i) 香港是否可以在中国经济发展的下一阶段中发挥作用呢？

2. 目的、目标和项目范围

2.1. 在“中港知识经济”研究倡议中，冠以“中-港-亚-欧”的视角表明，该课题表示必须更充分发挥香港的独特性：就是同时拥有亚洲、中国和西方文化特质的优势。

2.2. 在探索香港和大陆的“知识经济”战略和措施的时候，必须更加注重当今金融危机的背景。但是，或许由于过去在经济上的成功，香港有时并不努力尝试去了解中国大陆的政治和经济体系，以及极快的发展速度。如此，香港可能会忽视许多其自身的弱项，并且可能失去很多在全球化背景下中国、香港、亚洲的机会。

2.3. 通过我们在大陆形形色色的人士之间的接触和最近从香港的大众传媒，我们开始了解到中国大陆正在寻求香港的支持和协助，特别是利用香港在服务业、其独立的经济体系、行政和法律制度上的优势，来帮助中国的发展经济。

2.4. 欧洲的发达国家和一些东盟国家也都在通过香港积极寻求与中国的经济合作。

2.5. 因此，这项经济研究的主要范围是：

a) 重新剖析中国（大陆）和香港合作所具有的优势，寻求如何将其充分利用，并确定发挥这些优势的方法，例如：

✓ *中国强有力的科学和技术研发能力，洲际大陆的市场规模，良好的战略意识，经济发展的雄心，日益庞大的高品质、高知识的人力资源，以及改革开放三十年来推动其爆炸性经济增长的动力。*

✓ *香港强大的服务业的能力，强有力的实施能力和市场开发能力，以及一个独立的法律系统和同时驾驭中西方文化的运作能力。*

b) 剖析中国的科学技术创新体系并且找到其中的弱点，探索如何在与香港、亚洲和欧洲的合作中挖掘出更多的价值。

c) 提出一个有关香港的新经济功能提案，确定香港在中国大陆的经济结构调整和发展所能扮演的角色，以及为了大陆和香港的利益双赢，在整体如何去运行。

d) 提出在战略层面的合作概念，以及在实践操作层面上提出具体的实施方法和所需要的支撑措施。

- e) 尽管中国—东盟以及中—欧的关系不是这个研究的重点，但事实上，香港在亚洲与欧洲的经济发展中起到一定作用，而中国与东盟，中国与欧洲的关系可能是这项研究的额外收获。

Related studies, books and reports:

Studies and Reports:

- a) *“China and the Knowledge Economy, Seizing the 21st Century”*, The World Bank, 2001
- b) *“OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy of China”*, OECD in collaboration with the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, 2007
- c) *“China: The next science superpower?”*, Demos, UK think tank, 2007
- d) *“Scientific Outlook on Development: President Hu Jintao's report at 17th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party”* October 2007
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/24/content_6938749.htm
- e) *“Creative Economy Report 2008 - The Challenges of Assessing the Creative Economy: towards Policy-making”*, UNDP & UNCTAD of United Nations
- f) *“Hong Kong: A Creative Metropolis”*, Bauhinia Foundation Research Centre 2007

Books:

- g) *“The Future of Chinese Capitalism: Choices and Chances”*, by Redding & Witt, Oxford University Press, 2008
- h) *“Understanding and Interpreting Chinese Economic Reform”* by Jinglian WU, 2005

23 November 2009

SCOPE OF A STUDY ON:

Economic development in the light of changed global circumstances --

Knowledge Economy Collaboration between China, Hong Kong, Asia and Europe

1 Background

- 1.1. The opportunity for China to move to the next level of economic performance in the modern economy has never been greater and more relevant than it is today in the light of the global economic crisis and changed world circumstances, as indeed is the best opportunity for Hong Kong to provide significant support as China moves from the industrial age into the modern post industrial economy.
- 1.2. However, this potential for collaboration between mainland China and Hong Kong has only been perceived by too few people in Hong Kong and in the mainland. There is a risk that this opportunity may by-pass Hong Kong altogether, thus making Hong Kong less relevant to economic development in China and the rest of Asia. This will not be an optimum outcome for Hong Kong's own economic restructuring and transformation; nor will it deliver any benefit to China's modernization and economic ambitions as reflected in China's 11th Five Year Plan.
- 1.3. Sometimes, Hong Kong still has an inward-looking "City State Mentality" and there is not enough awareness that Hong Kong must collaborate with others, as it cannot transform itself fully using only the resources within Hong Kong alone in a globalised economy. There is also a lack of full awareness in Hong Kong of social and economic aspirations in the mainland and the benefits of collaboration between the two different systems -- 1) "ambition, strategy and commitment in the mainland" and 2) "proven systems and implementation skills in Hong Kong" could bring.
- 1.4. In mainland China, despite strong commitment and good strategic sense, there is not enough realization of the cultural, institutional and business structure barriers built into the fabrics of business and society that could slow down scientific, technological and business innovation significantly and, therefore, stop or delay China from moving to the next level of

economic achievements. According to surveys, “Shan Zhai”¹ (山寨), as a manufacturing culture is supported by 50% of internet users, some arguing for the illegal practice because the “culture” enables ordinary people to use high-tech products. The issue of IPR infringement as an economic development barrier is still not widely understood.

- 1.5. In parallel with many discussions amongst NGOs and studies in Hong Kong, the Asia Pacific Intellectual Capital Centre and the Hong Kong Foresight Centre looked into the subject of collaboration between mainland China and Hong Kong in “Economic Innovation” in the context of the current global financial crisis. Issues that we need to examine include:

From Hong Kong’s perspective:

- a) Existing economic development models in Hong Kong (i.e. four economic pillars of “Finance”, “Trading”, “Logistics” & “Tourism”) are unlikely to work as well in the future as they did in the past. Despite past success, there may be structural and cognitive barriers to Hong Kong achieving as much in future. How can those barriers be broken and how can economic innovations be encouraged in Hong Kong?
- b) What are the unique attributes of Hong Kong? Has Hong Kong ignored some of our own unique qualities? Has Hong Kong closed its mind and is not looking into the “Don’t know that I don’t know” box?

“I know that I know”	“I know that I don’t know”
“I don’t know that I know”	“I don’t know that I don’t know”

- c) Do we really know everything there is to know about China’s social and economic ambitions? Do we understand the strengths and weaknesses of scientific and technology innovation in the mainland? Have we exploited Hong Kong’s potential fully for Hong Kong’s own benefit and for the benefit of China and Asia?

¹ : “Shan Zhai” is a manufacturing practice and a culture of condoning IP Rights infringement. “Shan Zhai” goods are packaged similar to genuine products to flood the market with low prices.

- d) What will be the economic role for Hong Kong in the China, Asia and global contexts?

From mainland China's perspective:

- e) China does not want to remain a low and mid-level manufacturer of goods that other people design. But can companies in mainland China innovate? If not, what are the barriers?
- f) What are the missing elements, for example systems and institutions, culture, knowledge and implementation skills that would enable China to rise to the top of the technological value chain and compete with the best in the world? What would speed up this process? Would collaboration with Hong Kong and the rest of the world help speed up change?
- g) China has shown extraordinary creativity in her economic development process, such creativity include taking on ideas that are borrowed. How can such extraordinary creativity, efficiency and ability to drive down costs be adopted for the benefit of the IP owners as well as the "Shan Zhai" factories (for example through collaboration with Chinese and foreign owned manufacturers and moving toward the direction of creating an agile supply chain).
- h) In early 2006, China launched a 15-year plan for science and technology as the first steps towards the goal of becoming a world leader by 2050. There is no shortage of funding and investment, but there are quality, originality and efficiency issues to overcome. Since the "Reform and Opening" that releases productivity in China started with collaboration with Hong Kong in the low-end manufacturing 30 years ago, are there opportunities for further collaboration with Hong Kong?
- i) Does Hong Kong have a role to play in China's economic development to the next level?

2 Goals, objectives and project scope:

- 2.1. The "China-HK-Asia-Europe" perspective in the title suggests that the proposed "China-Hong Kong Knowledge Economy" initiative should better exploit Hong Kong's unique quality -- Asian, Chinese and Western at the same time.
- 2.2. Unleashing the strategy and measures of the "Knowledge Economy" upon HK and China should be more apparent in the light of the current financial crisis. However, probably because of past economic success, Hong Kong sometimes does not take the effort to try to understand mainland China's political and economic systems and break-neck speed

of development. Hong Kong may have ignored many of its own weaknesses and may have lost sight of the many opportunities in the China, Hong Kong, Asia and global context.

- 2.3. From various people we came into contact with in the mainland and increasingly in the Hong Kong mass media, we now understand that mainland China is looking for support from Hong Kong -- particularly using Hong Kong's strength in its service industry and its separate economic, administrative and legal regime -- to help China's economic development.
- 2.4. Developed countries in Europe and some ASEAN countries are also actively seeking economic cooperation with China through Hong Kong.
- 2.5. The main scope of this economic study, therefore, is to:
 - a) Re-examine some of the advantages China in collaboration with HK have, find out how to make best use of them and determine what measure should be taken to develop those advantages, such as
 - ✓ *China's strong scientific and technology R&D capacity, a continent size market, good strategic sense, economic development ambitions, vast pool in increasingly high-quality knowledge based "People Power" and momentum of its explosive economic development in 30 years of "Reform and Opening"*
 - ✓ *Hong Kong's strong producer's service, strong implementation skill, and market development capability, a separate legal system and the ability to function in both the Chinese and Western cultures.*
 - b) Examine China's scientific and technology innovation systems and find out what might be their weaknesses and how more values can be extracted through cooperation with Hong Kong, Asia and Europe.
 - c) Propose a new economic role for Hong Kong and what role HK might play in Mainland China's economic re-structuring and development and how to implement those roles to the benefit of HK and Mainland China as a whole.
 - d) Propose collaborative concepts at a strategic level, as well as specific implementation support measure at a practical operational level.
 - e) Although China-ASEAN and China-Europe relationships are not the main focus of this study, the fact that Hong Kong may have a role to play in Asian and European economic development, the China-ASEAN relationship and the China-Europe relationship can be seen as a bonus to this study.

- 2.6. If feasible and appropriate, econometrics (quantitative economics) models to be conducted by CASS will be part of the deliverable.
- 2.7. The other deliverable that needs to be taken into consideration from the start is the capacity to publicise the report to the general public in Hong Kong and to bring the report to the attention of policy makers within the HKSAR Government and in Mainland China at the Guangdong Government and Central Government levels.

Related studies, books and reports:

Studies and Reports:

- i) *"China and the Knowledge Economy, Seizing the 21st Century"*, The World Bank, 2001
- j) *"OECD Reviews of Innovation Policy of China"*, OECD in collaboration with the Ministry of Science and Technology of China, 2007
- k) *"China: The next science superpower?"*, Demos, UK think tank, 2007
- l) *"Scientific Outlook on Development: President Hu Jintao's report at 17th Party Congress of the Chinese Communist Party"* October 2007
http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2007-10/24/content_6938749.htm
- m) *"Creative Economy Report 2008 - The Challenges of Assessing the Creative Economy: towards Policy-making"*, UNDP & UNCTAD of United Nations
- n) *"Hong Kong: A Creative Metropolis"*, Bauhinia Foundation Research Centre 2007

Books:

- o) *"The Future of Chinese Capitalism: Choices and Chances"*, by Redding & Witt, Oxford University Press, 2008
- p) *"Understanding and Interpreting Chinese Economic Reform"* by Jinglian WU, 2005