

# New lawmakers must recognise need for HK to remain competitive

Despite having differences, it was fitting China and the US formally ratified the Paris Agreement on climate change when President Xi Jinping (習近平) and US President Barack Obama met at the West Lake State Guest House in Hangzhou on the eve of the G20 summit.

This highlighted the pragmatic nature of the US-China relationship on resolving global issues such as climate change and the need to rally the rest of the world to actively take steps to protect the eco-system from more environmental destruction.

Before the summit, Mr Xi spoke to the Business 20, a group advising state leaders at the G20. Mr Xi said he was not afraid of difficult reforms and China would not drag its feet on opening up its markets.

He said China was "not seeking its own sphere of influence but to support common development; and China is not expanding its own backyard but creating a garden for every country to share".

The G20 summit in Hangzhou was the most high-profile meeting of world leaders held in China in the country's history.

It gave Mr Xi the opportunity not only to promote trade, investment and innovation, but also to enable emerging economies to have some more say in how the global economy is run.

The G20 meeting concluded with a resounding call to revitalise globalisation.

The Hangzhou Consensus agreed to target facilitating global economic growth in a more comprehensive, innovative and inclusive manner.

It was also agreed to enhance policy coordination and innovation-led growth, and improve global economic governance to reinvigorate cross-border trade and investment.

On returning from the G20 meeting, Financial Secretary John Tsang Chun-wah said global protectionism was on the rise and the world needs to be united to defend free trade.

Hong Kong is the eighth largest economy in world merchandise trade and exports are crucial to our city's economy, he said, so we must join with other countries to defend free trade.

As an international city, we in Hong Kong must unfailingly strive to remain competitive and not let the grass grow under our feet.

When the Legislative Council reconvenes in October, I hope the government will impress upon our lawmakers, those who have been re-elected and those who are new, the importance of economic development towards our city's social progress and prosperity.

Hilton Cheong-Leen, To Kwa Wan

## 香港競爭力何在 新任議員須認清

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儘管有分歧，習近平主席和美國總統奧巴馬於二十國集團峰會舉行前夕，在杭州西湖國賓館確認《巴黎協定》內應對氣候變化的文書，對中美兩國來說都是恰當的。

這彰顯了中美在解決諸如氣候變化這些全球性議題上本質務實的關係，亦突顯了全球必須積極合作，保護生態環境，免其受到破壞。

二十國集團峰會舉行前，習主席在工商峰會上講話，這個組織是二十國集團領袖的顧問團。習主席表示，他不會畏縮不前，中國的對外開放不會停滯。

他說，中國「不是要謀求勢力範圍，而是要支持各國共同發展；不是要營造自己的後花園，而是要建設各國共享的百花園。」

杭州的二十國集團峰會，是中國歷史上在中國舉行的最觸目的世界領袖會議。

這個峰會不但讓習主席有機會促進貿易、投資和創新，新興經濟體亦可以對全球經濟的運作有更多發言權。

二十國集團峰會結束時，明確呼籲提振全球化的活力。

《杭州公報》聲明，各國決心建構創新、活力、聯動、包容的世界經濟。

與會各國亦同意加強政策的協調及促進以創新帶動的增長，以及改善全球經濟的管治以激活多邊貿易和投資。

財政司司長曾俊華出席二十國集團峰會後回港時，表示全球性保護主義日益擴大，全世界有必要聯合起來捍衛自由貿易。

香港是國際城市，我們必須盡所能保持競爭力，不可鬆懈，任由野草蔓生。

立法會十月復會時，我希望政府能令我們的議員明白，經濟發展對香港社會的進步和繁榮有多重要；不論連任還是新當選的議員都應該清楚認識這個關鍵。

土瓜灣張有興