

2018 全球城市圓桌會議 Global City Roundtable



15. 11. 2018 第一天 DAY ONE
再造香港的全球城市定位
Rethinking Hong Kong's Position as a Global City

16. 11. 2018 第二天 DAY TWO
全球城市的多元族群性
Multiethnicity in Global Cities



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會議程序

第一天 15.11.2018	再造香港的全球城市定位
第一節 [11:00-11:30]	主題演說 香港作為亞洲的全球城市 —— 北連大灣南接東盟
	<p>主講：陳智思先生 (香港特別行政區政府行政會議非官守議員召集人)</p> <p>語言：粵語 [設有英語即時傳譯]</p>
第二節 [11:30-13:00]	圓桌對話 香港 - 大灣區 - 東盟的經貿文化聯繫
	<p>主講：張炳良教授 (香港教育大學公共行政學研究講座教授) 關家明先生 (香港貿發局研究總監)</p> <p>主持：呂大樂教授 (香港教育大學香港研究學院總監)</p> <p>語言：粵語 [設有英語即時傳譯]</p>
第二天 16.11.2018	全球城市的多元族群性
第一節 [10:00-13:00]	學術對話 全球城市的多元族群身份：香港、澳門和新加坡經驗
	<p>主講：陳智傑博士 (香港恒生大學傳播學院助理教授) 郭儉博士 (香港明愛專上學院社會科學院助理教授) Cathryn Clayton 教授 (夏威夷大學馬諾阿分校亞洲研究課程副教授)</p> <p>Mathews Mathew 博士 (新加坡國立大學李光耀公共政策學院高級研究員)</p> <p>主持：趙永佳教授 (香港教育大學香港研究學院聯席總監)</p> <p>語言：英語 [設有粵語即時傳譯]</p>

[13:00-14:30]	午餐時間
第二節 [14:30-16:15]	社會對話 誰是香港人？
	<p>主講：方禮倫先生 (Hong Kong Free Press 共同創辦人) 穆崇熙先生 (香港伊斯蘭聯會青年、教育及體育委員會秘書) 黃佳鑫先生 (同根社組織幹事)</p> <p>主持：方志恒博士 (香港教育大學香港研究學院副總監)</p> <p>語言：粵語 [設有英語即時傳譯]</p>
第三節 [16:30-17:30]	政策對話 香港需要怎樣的族群共融政策？
	<p>主講：陳章明教授 (平等機會委員會主席)</p> <p>主持：呂大樂教授 (香港教育大學香港研究學院總監)</p> <p>語言：英語 [設有粵語即時傳譯]</p>



Conference Programme

Day One 15.11.2018	Rethinking Hong Kong's Position as a Global City
Panel 1 [11:00–11:30]	Keynote speech Hong Kong as an Asian global city connecting north and south
	<p>Speaker: Mr. Bernard Chan <i>(Convenor of the Non-official Members of the Executive Council, HKSAR Government)</i></p> <p>Language: Cantonese (with simultaneous English interpretation)</p>
Panel 2 [11:30–13:00]	Roundtable Dialogue Trade and cultural connectedness of HK-GBA-ASEAN
	<p>Speaker: Prof. Anthony B. L. Cheung <i>(Research Chair Professor of Public Administration, The Education University of Hong Kong)</i></p> <p>Mr. Nicholas Kwan <i>(Director of Research, Hong Kong Development Council)</i></p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Lui Tai-lok <i>(Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong)</i></p> <p>Language: Cantonese (with simultaneous English interpretation)</p>
Day Two 16.11.2018	Multiethnicity in Global Cities
Panel 1 [10:00–13:00]	Academic Dialogue Multiethnic identity in global cities: The experiences of Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore
	<p>Speakers: Dr. Chan Chi-kit <i>(Assistant Professor, School of Communication, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)</i></p> <p>Dr. Kim Kwok <i>(Assistant Professor, School of Social Sciences, Caritas Institute of Higher Education)</i></p> <p>Prof. Cathryn Clayton <i>(Associate Professor, Chair of the Asian Studies Program, University of Hawaii at Mānoa)</i></p> <p>Dr. Mathews Mathew <i>(Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Policy Studies, Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, National University of Singapore)</i></p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Stephen Chiu <i>(Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong)</i></p> <p>Language: English (with simultaneous Cantonese interpretation)</p>

[13:00-14:30]	Lunch Time
Panel 2 [14:30-16:15]	Social Dialogue Who are Hongkongers?
	<p>Speakers: Mr. Evan Fowler (<i>Co-Founder, Hong Kong Free Press</i>) Mr. Mohamad Zaiq Ali (<i>Secretary, Youth, Education, and Sports Committee, The Islamic Union of Hong Kong</i>) Mr Wong Kai-hing (<i>Executive, New Arrival Women League</i>)</p> <p>Moderator: Dr. Brian Fong (<i>Associate Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong</i>)</p> <p>Language: Cantonese (with simultaneous English interpretation)</p>
Panel 3 [16:30-17:30]	Policy dialogue What kind of ethnic integration policy does Hong Kong need?
	<p>Speaker: Prof. Alfred Chan Cheung-ming (<i>Chairperson, Equal Opportunities Commission</i>)</p> <p>Moderator: Prof. Lui Tai-lok (<i>Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong</i>)</p> <p>Language: Cantonese (with simultaneous English interpretation)</p>



歡迎詞

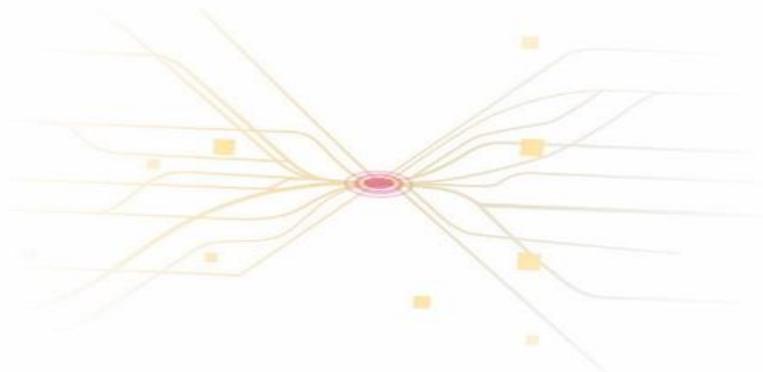
香港研究學院提出以「世界香港」為發展香港研究的方向，是因為香港長久以來都是一個面向世界的全球城市；因此推動香港研究的一個重要方向，就是把香港放置在全球城市的比較研究脈絡中，從而一方面將香港經驗貢獻予國際學術文獻，另一方面也將國際經驗轉移到香港以豐富本地社會討論。「全球城市圓桌會議」，就是我們推動「以香港為中心的全球城市研究」的策略性項目。

「全球城市圓桌會議」旨在建立一個對話平台，讓來自不同全球城市的學者專家和政策持份者聚首一堂，進行公共政策討論和學術研究。今年會議將分為兩天舉行，圍繞不同主題。第一天我們會討論「再造香港的全球城市定位」，邀請陳智思先生作主題演說，並設一場「圓桌對話」。第二天我們以「全球城市的多元族群性」為主題，透過「學術對話」、「社會對話」、「政策對話」三場討論，讓學術界、政界、商界及公民社會的領袖，在全球城市研究的脈絡下，多角度地探討相關政策。

我們熱切期待透過今次會議，與您建立各種合作機會。

呂大樂教授

香港研究學院總監





Welcome Message

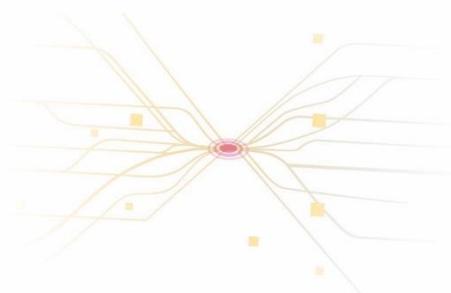
The Academy of Hong Kong Studies (AHKS) adopted the strategic direction of “Hong Kong in the World” in driving the development of Hong Kong Studies. Hong Kong is always a global city facing the whole world and therefore one of the effective ways to pursue Hong Kong Studies is to position Hong Kong within the context of inter-global city studies; by doing so, on the one hand we could make a contribution to international scholarly literature by theorizing Hong Kong as a case study of global city, while on the other hand we could enrich local discussion by transferring international experiences to Hong Kong. The Global City Roundtable is a strategic initiative which aims at fulfilling our mission to examine Hong Kong-centric subjects within the context of inter-global city studies.

The Global City Roundtable aims at providing a platform for informed discussions for academics, experts and policy stakeholders from different global cities. The Roundtable this year will be held in two days, addressing two different topics. In the first day, we will examine the topic of “Rethinking Hong Kong’s Position as a Global City”, with a Keynote Speech delivered by Mr. Bernard Chan and a “Roundtable Dialogue” held. The second day will be divided into three sessions including “Academic Dialogue”, “Social Dialogue” and “Policy Dialogue” with a view to foster multi-stakeholder discussions on the topic of “Multiethnicity in Global Cities”.

We look forward to exchanging ideas and developing collaboration with you through this conference.

Professor Lui Tai-lok

Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies





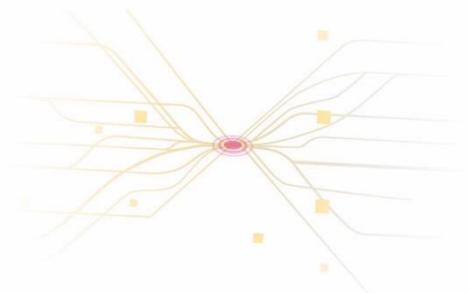
關於香港研究學院

香港研究是以「香港」作為中心分析對象的跨學科區域研究，而香港研究學院成立於 2015 年 7 月，是目前香港大專院校中唯一專門推動香港研究的學院。香港研究學院以「**世界香港**」為策略方向，從事以香港為中心的知識創造和傳遞，致力於建立跨地域的香港研究社群。

願景 —— 學院矢志成為一所世界級的研究學院，推動以香港為研究對象之學術研究、政策研究及相關教育活動。

使命 —— 學院以「世界香港」為發展策略，並將推動多學科取向的、注重跨地區比較的、以至全球城市之未來發展為研究議題下的香港研究及相關教育活動，以提高市民生活質素、改善政府管治及提升公眾議論水平為工作目標。

價值 —— 溝通與介入（在不同的持份者之間、於不同領域之間建構對話平台與溝通橋樑）、協力（將社會問題轉化為研究議題，再把研究成果推展至社區以及促進不同持份者之間的交流）、前瞻（推動有關長遠發展策略之研究及教育活動）





About The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

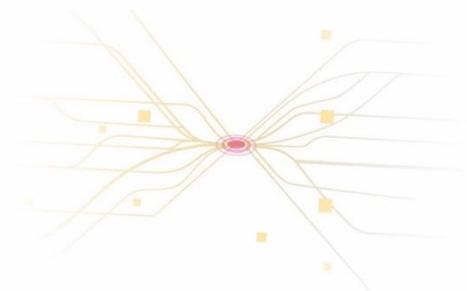
Hong Kong Studies is an interdisciplinary field of area studies that takes “Hong Kong” as a central subject of analysis, and The Academy of Hong Kong Studies (AHKS), established in July 2015, is the first academy dedicated to fostering Hong Kong Studies within local tertiary institutions. Adopting the strategic direction of “*Hong Kong in the World*”, the AHKS drives interdisciplinary knowledge creation and transfer initiatives on Hong Kong-centric subjects and fosters the development of a cross-regional Hong Kong Studies research community.

Vision: The vision of The AHKS is to become a world-class academy that synergizes Hong Kong-focused knowledge creation and transfer activities.

Mission: Adopting the strategic direction of “*Hong Kong in the World*” the mission of The AHKS is to drive interdisciplinary knowledge creation and transfer initiatives on Hong Kong-centric subjects within the context of inter-global city studies with a view to raising the standards of governance and public policy-making in Hong Kong and improving the quality of life of Hong Kong people.

Values: Our values are:

- **Engaging:** building bridges among stakeholders including government, political parties, business, universities and schools, civil society;
- **Energizing:** stimulating social discussions by communicating research findings to a wider community; and
- **Envisioning:** fostering research and education activities with a long-term strategic focus.





呂大樂教授

香港教育大學
香港社會研究講座教授
香港研究學院總監

Prof. Lui Tai-lok

*Chair Professor of Hong Kong Studies
Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies
The Education University of Hong Kong*

呂大樂教授現為香港教育大學（教大）香港社會研究講座教授、香港研究學院總監、大中華研究中心總監及副校長（研究與發展）。

加入教大（前身香港教育學院）前，呂教授曾任香港大學社會學系教授，期間並出任社會科學院副院長（2010-2011）及社會學系系主任（2011-2014）。他亦曾任教於香港城市理工學院（1986-1988）及香港中文大學（1988-2009）。呂教授早年畢業於香港大學，取得文學學士及社會學哲學碩士學位，期後於英國牛津大學取得哲學碩士及博士學位。

呂教授的研究範疇廣泛，涵蓋階級分析、經濟社會學、城市社會學和香港社會研究等領域。他一直熱心參與社會事務，除擔任多個與社會服務有關的志願機構的委員外，亦有出任政府及專業團體的委員會的工作。

Professor Lui Tai-lok is the Vice President (Research and Development), Chair Professor of Hong Kong Studies and Director of The Academy of Hong Kong Studies at The Education University of Hong Kong.

Prior to joining the University (the then Hong Kong Institute of Education), he was Professor at The University of Hong Kong (HKU) where he also took up the position of Associate Dean at the Faculty of Social Sciences (2010-2011) and the headship of the Department of Sociology (2011-2014). He has taught at Hong Kong City Polytechnic (1986-88) and The Chinese University of Hong Kong (1988-2009). Professor Lui obtained his B.A. and M.Phil. in Sociology at the HKU and then a Master of Philosophy and a Doctor of Philosophy from Oxford University.

Professor Lui has widely researched and published in topics including class analysis, economic sociology, urban sociology, and Hong Kong society. He also actively contributes to the Hong Kong community by serving on various committees in governmental and professional bodies as well as those related to social services over the years.



趙永佳教授

香港教育大學
社會學講座教授
香港研究學院聯席總監

Prof. Chiu Wing-kai, Stephen

Chair Professor of Sociology
Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies
The Education University of Hong Kong

趙永佳於美國普林斯頓大學取得博士資格，現為香港教育大學社會科學系社會學講座教授、香港教育大學香港研究學院聯席總監。

研究方向主要是以比較及歷史視野對香港進行社會學研究。其近期研究項目包括教育、社會分層與不平等、社會運動、文化產業、青年研究、中國傳統醫學等等，當中許多項目對公共政策有所影響。趙教授也活躍於媒體上政策議題的公共討論。

2009 年至 2016 年他擔任香港教育局及考評局通識科聯合課程委員會主席，負責編寫及修訂高中通識科課程。近年開展多項青年與教育議題研究，包括高中生畢業後的生涯發展，職業及專業教育，家庭社經背景對學生高中通識科成績的影響。

Professor Stephen Chiu obtained his doctorate from Princeton University and is currently Chair Professor in the Department of Social Sciences, and Co-Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong.

His research interests include development studies, industrial relations, social movements, youth studies, and the comparative study of the East Asian region. His research also covered many different public policy issues under commission by various public and governmental bodies. He is also active in the community through his public services.

He was the Chair of the Curriculum Committee on Liberal Studies (Senior Secondary) from 2009 to 2016, and had served as the Part-time Member of the Central Policy Unit, HKSAR Government, and a member of the Strategic Development Commission, HKSAR Government.



方志恒博士

香港教育大學

香港研究學院副總監

Dr. Fong, Chi-hang, Brian

Associate Director, The Academy of Hong Kong Studies

The Education University of Hong Kong

方志恒博士現為香港教育大學（教大）香港研究學院副總監。

加入教大（前身香港教育學院）前，方博士曾任香港城市大學專上學院社會科學部講師。而方博士在投身學術界之前，曾於 2001 年至 2007 年間在香港政府任行政主任。

方博士研究範疇包括中國影響、地域自治、民主化、管治和預算政治。他曾於多份國際學術期刊發表論文，例如《中國季刊》、《近代中國》、《亞洲調查》、《民主化》和《國際行政科學評論》等等。2014 年，方博士的論文〈The Partnership between the Chinese Government and Hong Kong's Capitalist Class: Implications for HKSAR Governance, 1997-2012〉，獲《中國季刊》頒發 Gordon White Prize 獎項，以表揚該論文的原創性及學術價值。

方博士是公共知識份子，經常於媒體發表卓見和撰寫評論。他同時熱心參與社會服務，領導多個民間團體的工作。

Dr. Fong Chi-hang, Brian is Associate Director of The Academy of Hong Kong Studies at The Education University of Hong Kong.

Prior to joining the University (the then Hong Kong Institute of Education), Dr. Fong was previously Lecturer in the Division of Social Sciences of the City University of Hong Kong. Before joining the academia, Dr. Fong was an Executive Officer of the HKSAR Government from 2001 to 2007.

Dr. Fong's research interests include China's influences, territorial autonomies, democratization, governance and budgetary politics. He has published extensively in international peer-reviewed journals such as *China Quarterly*, *Modern China*, *Asian Survey*, *Democratization*, and *International Review of Administrative Sciences*. Dr. Fong was awarded the 2014 Gordon White Prize by China Quarterly for his article entitled "The Partnership between the Chinese Government and Hong Kong's Capitalist Class: Implications for HKSAR Governance, 1997-2012".

Dr. Fong is a public intellectual. He is an active commentator for various media and regularly publishes commentaries. He is also very active in community services leading the work of several civil society organizations.



講者簡介

Speaker Profiles



陳智思先生

香港特別行政區政府
行政會議非官守議員召集人

Mr. Bernard Chan

*Convenor of the Non-official Members of the Executive Council
HKSAR Government*

陳智思先生，亞洲金融集團及亞洲保險有限公司總裁。現為香港社會服務聯會主席、香港故宮文化博物館有限公司主席、活化已修復堆填區資助計劃督導委員會主席和降低食物中鹽和糖委員會主席，並任香港地區全國人民代表大會代表及西九文化區管理局董事局成員。陳先生曾任立法會議員、嶺南大學校董會主席、可持續發展委員會主席、古物諮詢委員會主席、活化歷史建築諮詢委員會主席，及司法人員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會主席。陳先生於二〇〇六年獲香港特區政府頒授金紫荊星章。

Mr. Chan is currently President of Asia Financial Holdings Limited and Asia Insurance Company Limited. He is the Chairperson of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service, Chairman of Hong Kong Palace Museum Ltd., Chairman of the Steering Committee on Restored Landfill Revitalisation Funding Scheme and Chairman of the Committee on Reduction of Salt and Sugar in Food. He is also a Hong Kong Deputy to the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and a board member of West Kowloon Cultural District Authority. He previously served as a Legislative Council Member as well as Chairman of the Council of Lingnan University, the Council for Sustainable Development, the Antiquities Advisory Board, the Advisory Committee on Revitalisation of Historic Buildings and the Standing Committee on Judicial Salaries and Conditions of Service. Mr Chan was awarded the Gold Bauhinia Star in 2006.





張炳良教授

香港教育大學

公共行政學研究講座教授

Prof. Anthony B. L. Cheung

Research Chair Professor of Public Administration

The Education University of Hong Kong

張炳良教授現任香港教育大學（教大）公共行政學研究講座教授。他於二零零八至二零一二年間出任香港教育學院（教院，亦即教大前身）校長。張教授專注研究管治及公共行政，著作超過一百篇學術期刊文章和書章，以及多本專書。他亦於二零一零年共同創辦亞洲公共行政學會，並曾任會長。張教授一直積極參與社會及公共事務。過去曾經擔任行政會議非官守議員（二零零五至二零一二年）、消費者委員會主席（二零零七至二零一二年）、薪酬趨勢調查委員會主席（二零零七年）、香港按揭證券有限公司董事（二零零七至二零一七年）、立法局議員及教育事務委員會主席（一九九五至一九九七年）等主要公職。二零一七年十一日起擔任自資專上教育委員會主席、及教育統籌委員會和大學資助委員會委員，並主持政府一專責小組檢討自資專上教育。在二零一二年七月至二零一七年六月期間，張教授獲委任為運輸及房屋局局長及香港房屋委員會主席。

Professor Anthony Cheung is currently the Research Chair Professor of Public Administration at The Education University of Hong Kong (EdUHK). From 2008 to 2012, Professor Cheung was President of The Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd), the predecessor of EdUHK. Professor Cheung's research focused on governance and public administration, producing over 100 journal articles and book chapters, as well as several authored/edited books. He co-founded the Asian Association of Public Administration in 2010 and had been its president. Professor Cheung has been active in community and public service, having held major positions including: Non-Official Member of the Executive Council (2005-2012); Chairman of the Consumer Council (2007-2012); Chairman of the Pay Trend Survey Committee (2007); Board member of Hong Kong Mortgage Corporation (2007-17); and Member of the Legislative Council and Chairman of its Education Panel (1995-1997). Since November 2017 he has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Self-financing Post-secondary Education, Member of the Education Commission and University Grants Committee. He also chairs a government task force to review self-financing post-secondary education. Professor Cheung was Secretary for Transport and Housing and Chairman of the Housing Authority from July 2012 to June 2017.



關家明先生

香港貿發局
研究總監

Mr. Nicholas Kwan

Director of Research
Hong Kong Trade Development Council

關家明於 2013 年 5 月加入香港貿發局，出任研究總監。他領導的部門就經濟和貿易問題進行研究分析，並提供精闢意見，範圍涉及香港、中國內地以及大部分主要市場及新興市場的重點行業和服務。關家明在經濟和商業研究領域擁有超過 30 年經驗，期間曾任渣打銀行亞洲區總經濟師逾 6 年，在香港金融管理局從事宏觀經濟及政策研究 7 年，在美林證券研究部任職 11 年至亞太區首席經濟師。關家明畢業於香港中文大學，並曾獲得英國華威大學工商管理碩士學位及特許金融分析師資格。他的研究領域包括：地區貿易及經濟融合、亞洲經濟發展、國際金融、貨幣及財政政策、及投資策略。

Mr. Kwan joined HKTDC as the Director of Research in May 2013. His department provides in-depth and up-to-date analysis and advice on economic and trade issues, covering key industries and services in Hong Kong, the Chinese mainland and most major and emerging markets. Nicholas has over 30 years of experience of economic and business research, including more than six years at Standard Chartered Bank as its Asia Research Head, seven years working for the Hong Kong Monetary Authority covering both macro-economic and policy research, and 11 years at Merrill Lynch, finishing as its Asia Regional Chief Economist. Nicholas is a graduate of the Chinese University of Hong Kong and has an MBA degree from the UK's Warwick University. He was also a Chartered Financial Analyst. His areas of research includes Regional trade and economic integration, Asian economic development, International finance, Monetary and fiscal policy, and Investment strategy.





陳智傑博士

香港恒生大學

傳播學院

助理教授

Dr. Chan Chi-kit

Assistant Professor

School of Communication

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong

陳智傑博士是香港恒生大學傳播學院助理教授，研究興趣包括新聞學、媒介社會學、風險傳播及文化身份，並曾於 *Journalism*, *Chinese Journal of Communication*, 及 *China Perspectives* 等國際學術期刊發表文章。他亦是香港恒生大學青年可持續發展研習所主任，致力推動於香港社區層面落實聯合國訂立的可持續發展目標。

Dr. Chan Chi-kit is Assistant Professor in the School of Communication, The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong. His research interests include journalism, media sociology, risk communication and cultural identity. He has published articles in numerous international journals, such as *Journalism*, *Chinese Journal of Communication*, and *China Perspectives*. Dr. Chan is also the Director of Institute for Youth Sustainability Leadership at The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong, which aims to promote the sustainability development goals stipulated by the United Nations at the community level of Hong Kong.





郭儉博士

香港明愛專上學院
社會科學院
助理教授

Dr. Kim Kwok

Assistant Professor
School of Social Sciences
Caritas Institute of Higher Education

郭儉博士任職明愛專上學院助理教授。她的研究一直離不開圍繞著移民社群的不同課題, 當中包括印尼華人移民的身份認同、歐洲華人移民的社群分層、移民經濟對社會融入的啓示、多元文化社會中的流動族裔性以及香港多元文化社會工作所面對的困境。

Dr. Kim Kwok is an assistant professor at Caritas Institute of Higher Education. Her research interests cover various aspects of immigrant communities, including identity formation of Indonesian Chinese, social stratification of Chinese migrants in Europe, implications of immigrant economy for social integration, fluid ethnicities in multicultural society, and difficulties encountered by multicultural social work in Hong Kong.



Cathryn H. Clayton 教授

夏威夷大學馬諾阿分校
亞洲研究課程主任
副教授

Prof. Cathryn H. Clayton

Associate Professor
Chair of the Asian Studies Program
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Clayton(雷凱思)教授的著作探討「中國性」的問題：為何及如何「中國性」在不同的時間與空間都成為一種具說服力的（國族、僑民、區域或文明的）集體主體？她的研究及教學因此包括主權與帝國主義、國族主義與跨國主義、「血緣」和集體回憶（特別是這些回憶如何在二十世紀中國及海外華僑社區展現）。她的第一本書作以 1999 年主權由葡萄牙移交給中國的澳門為案例，探討主權概念的形成與執行如何塑造族群分類，從而影響中國性在澳門的想像。她亦著有關於文化大革命在澳門，以及澳門以至大中華地區混血兒的身份認同等課題的作品。

Professor Clayton's work explores the question of Chineseness: how and why it becomes a compelling form of collective subjectivity (be it nationalist, diasporic, regional, civilizational) at different points in time and space. Her research and teaching areas thus encompass sovereignty and imperialism, nationalisms and transnationalisms, "blood ties," and collective memory, especially as they have played out in 20th-century China and Chinese communities abroad. Her first book examined how conceptions and practices of sovereignty shaped the categories through which Chineseness was imagined in Macau, as that city prepared to be transferred from Portuguese to Chinese administration in 1999. She has also published on the Cultural Revolution in Macau, the social identification of hunxue'er or "mestizos" in Macau and greater China.



Mathews Mathew 博士

新加坡國立大學
李光耀公共政策學院
政策研究所
高級研究員

Dr. Mathews Mathew

Senior Research Fellow
Institute of Policy Studies
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Mathew 博士為李光耀公共政策學院政策研究所 (IPS) 之高級研究員，曾參與關於種族、宗教、移民融入、家庭、老年化及貧窮等社會政策課題的研究。他教授社會政策科目，於不同學術及傳媒渠道發表著作，亦參與本地及國際討論會。他曾帶領的重要項目包括 2013 年的 IPS 種族、宗教及語言調查、2016 年的亞洲新聞台-IPS 種族關係調查和 2017 年的亞洲新聞台-IPS 族裔身份調查。Mathew 博士亦編輯多本書籍，包括 *Managing Diversity in Singapore: Policies and Practice* (2016) 和 *The Singapore Ethnic Mosaic: Many Cultures, One People* (2017)。他現時為 *Journal of Intercultural Studies* 編輯顧問委員會成員、*OnePeople.sg* 的管理委員會成員、推動種族和諧國家下而上運動的成員、和多個政府及非政府機構的委員會成員。

Dr Mathews Mathew is a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies. He has worked on more than 40 research projects examining social policy issues revolving around race, religion, immigrant integration, family, ageing and poverty. Dr Mathews has taught courses on social policy, published in a range of academic and media outlets and often appears on panels locally and internationally. Among the notable projects he has led are the IPS Survey of Race, Religion and Language in 2013, the CNA-IPS Survey on Race Relations in 2016 and the CNA-IPS Survey on Ethnic Identity in 2017. Mathews also edited the volume, *Managing Diversity in Singapore: Policies and Practice* (2016) and *The Singapore Ethnic Mosaic: Many Cultures, One People* (2017). Mathews serves on the editorial advisory panel of the *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, the management committee of *OnePeople.sg*, the national ground up movement to promote racial harmony and a number of other committees in government and non-governmental agencies.



方禮倫先生

Hong Kong Free Press
共同創辦人

Mr. Evan Fowler

Co-Founder
Hong Kong Free Press

方禮倫先生曾有多個項目研究本地身份議題。他亦曾就社會、身份及世代等議題於南華早報、中國日報、Asia Sentinel、Suddeutsche、Indo-Pacific Review 等等發表文章。他曾經為主場新聞之常任作者。方禮倫先生現時為 Hong Kong Free Press 之專欄作家及共同創辦人。

Evan has run several research projects exploring local identity issues. He has written about social, identity and generational issues for the South China Morning Post, China Daily, Asia Sentinel, Suddeutsche, the Indo-Pacific Review and others. He was also a regular contributor to House News. Evan is a columnist and co-director of Hong Kong Free Press.



穆崇熙先生

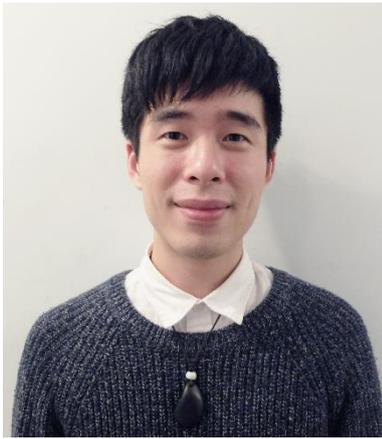
香港伊斯蘭聯會
青年、教育及體育委員會秘書
註冊社工

Mr. Mohamad Zaiq Ali

Registered Social Worker
Secretary, Youth, Education, and Sports Committee,
The Islamic Union of Hong Kong

穆崇熙先生在香港土生土長，視自己為巴裔港人。他是個香港註冊社工，具超過十年社區服務經驗，亦是個視活躍於本地社區的志願者。他曾任香港香港伊斯蘭青年協會主席及幹事。現時他於香港賽馬會慈善信託基金的「賽馬會友趣學中文」擔任項目主任。他同時義務擔任香港伊斯蘭聯會青年、教育及體育委員會秘書，亦為民政事務總署灣仔西分區委員會委員。他曾獲得香港警務處頒發好市民獎。

Born and grew up in Hong Kong and ethnically Pakistani, Zaiq Ali primes himself to be a Hong Kong-Pakistani. He is a qualified and registered social worker in Hong Kong with a rich experience in serving the community for over a decade. He is an active volunteer, contributing to the local community. He has served as an Executive Council member and Chairman of the Hong Kong Islamic Youth Association on a voluntary basis. Presently, he works as project officer, with C-for-Chinese@JC Project at The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust. Furthermore, he is volunteering as the secretary of Youth, Education, and Sports Committee, under the Islamic Union of Hong Kong, and serving as a member of the Wan Chai West Area Committee under the Home Affairs Department. He has also received the Good Citizen Award by the Hong Kong Police Force.



黃佳鑫先生

同根社
組織幹事

Mr. Wong Kai-hing

Community Organizer
New Arrival Women League

黃佳鑫是同根社組織幹事，長年從事服務及組織新來港人士的工作。在反移民的浪潮下，不斷思考如何維護新來港人士權益，同時推動新來港人士參與本地社會事務。同根社是一班新來港婦女組成的一個自助互助組織，成立於 2000 年。

Mr. Wong is a Community Organizer of New Arrival Women League. He has been serving and organizing new arrivals for years. In the wave of anti-immigration, he contemplates how to protect the interest of new arrivals. He also promotes new arrivals to participate in local social affairs. The New Arrival Women League is a self-help organization, established in 2000, formed by a group of new arrival women.



陳章明教授

平等機會委員會
主席

Prof. Chan Cheung-ming, Alfred

Chairperson
Equal Opportunities Commission

陳章明教授自 2016 年起擔任平等機會委員會主席。他曾任嶺南大學社會老年學講座教授兼亞太老年學研究中心及服務研習處總監，在社會服務、福利、長者、少數族裔等領域，均擁有豐富的專業知識，並且擁有豐富的公共服務經驗。他亦曾出任安老事務委員會主席，以及最低工資委員會、獨立監察警方處理投訴委員會及健康與醫療發展諮詢委員會的委員。

Prof. Alfred Chan Cheung-ming has been the Chairperson of the Equal Opportunities Commission since 2016. He was the Chair Professor of Social Gerontology, as well as the Director of Asia-Pacific Institute of Ageing Studies and Office of Service-Learning at Lingnan University. Prof Chan possesses rich professional knowledge in social services, social welfare, elderly and minority issues, and also has an impressive public service record. He was the Chairman of the Elderly Commission, and was also a member of the Minimum Wage Commission, the Independent Police Complaints Council and the Health and Medical Development Advisory Committee.



主題背景：全球城市的多元族群性

全球城市是移民的交匯處，往往比其他地方吸引到較多的外地/國際移民。因此，全球城市往往存在不同族群的「飛地」和多語言的環境，形成這些城市的多元族群性。怎樣建構多元族群的公民身份/身份認同，自然成為各地全球城市的共同政策挑戰。

今年我們會以香港、澳門及新加坡為個案，探討全球城市的多元族群性。它們有幾個共通點：它們都有曾經是殖民地，也曾經對它們的宗主國大英帝國及葡萄牙有重要作用的港口城市。那段殖民歷史和港口城市的功能，在不同的歷史時期，都為這些城市帶來許多不同族裔的移民。

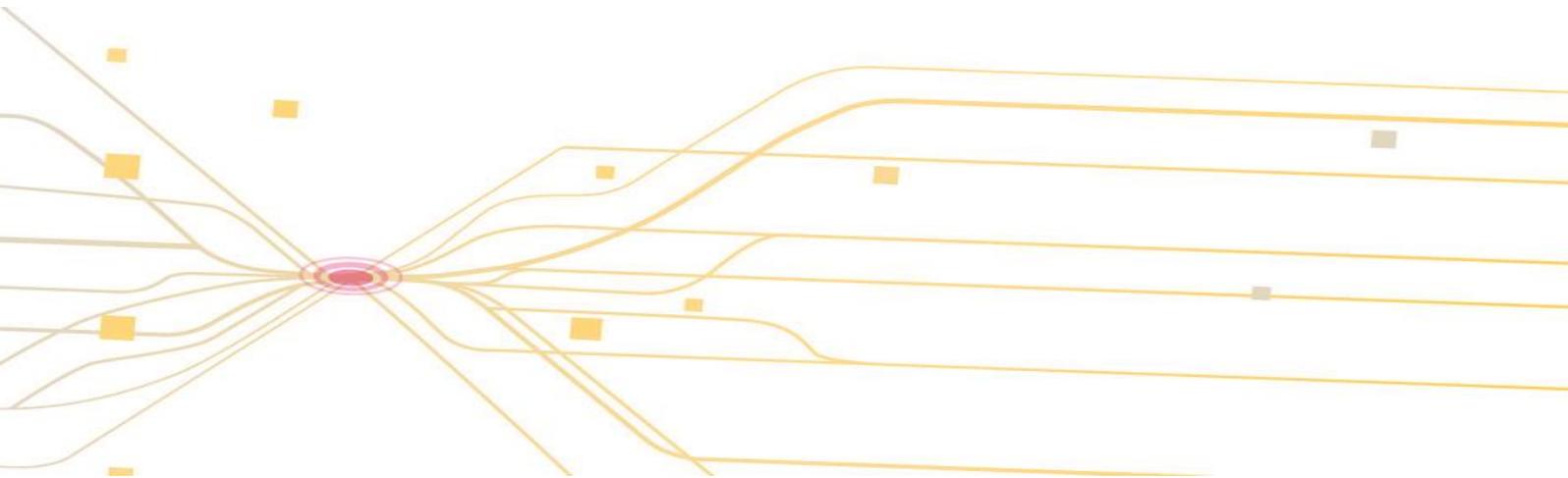
它們的人口都以華人為多數，雖然新加坡的華人人口相對較少。在 2016 年，香港的非華裔人口佔 8% (CSDHK, 2018)，澳門的非華裔人口則達 11.6% (DSEC Macao, 2017)。新加坡的華裔、馬拉裔、印度裔及其他族裔分別佔人口的 74.3%、13.3%、9.1% 及 3.2% (SingStat, 2018)。

隨著這些港口城市發展，他們都成為亞洲的全球城市。全球城市是指揮和控制全球經濟的後工業中心。不少高技術專業人士移民到全球城市，執行跨國企業的指揮和控制功能。而由於這些工作往往牽涉與其他國家的聯繫，外來移民的角色就更加重要。然而，這類專業人士移民以白人居多。(Sassen, 2001; Meier, 2015; Beaverstock, 2005; de Mello, 2009)

誠然，有不少高技術移民在移居國過著中產生活，但同時亦有不少低技術移民在移居後，只能從事勞動密集的服務行業，例如奢侈品零售店、服務式公寓、高級餐廳等等，長期處於低薪、零散、短期合約、非正式的工作崗位。這類工作多數由有色人種擔任。Sassen (2001) 的研究就顯示，全球城市有著兩極化社會結構，而在高收入和低收入的工作裏都找到移民的身影，而且這種結構明顯與族裔有著關聯。

全球城市向來必然有多元族群的特質。有些移民只是短暫停留，但有部分則定居並視這些城市為家。可是，人們不必然慣於與多種文化並存，亦不容易適應急速環境變遷帶來的移民，及移民帶來的急速環境變遷。人們可能恐懼環境變遷，恐懼「他者」，恐懼少數族裔，而且因此帶來政治、經濟、社會、文化、宗教等衝突(Sandercock, 2006)。全球城市都因人口必然的多元族群性而面對管治難題。它們應嘗試建立多元族群性的公民身份/身份認同，並歌頌多元嗎？他們應強調族裔間的分別，並要求人們互相尊重嗎？將不同族裔群體融和於一種共同文化之中會有幫助嗎？有可能將這些策略混合嗎？如果現有的多族裔人口，因為新的時勢而使移民狀況變化，族裔的組合不同了，那又怎麼辦？不同的全球城市，情勢不同，應變之法亦可能各異。

本次圓桌會議之講者，將與我們分享香港、澳門和新加坡等亞洲的全球城市的多元族群狀況：陳智傑博士勾勒出香港多元族群身份認同的發展與中國國家構建之間的張力。郭儉博士會探討南亞裔創業者如何協商他們的香港人身份。Clayton 教授與我們分享一個特別案例：本已有多元族群身份的澳門，如何受到急速政治與經濟轉變的衝擊。Mathew 博士討論新加坡的華裔 - 馬拉裔 - 印度裔 - 其他族裔框架下，如何因應情勢轉變，而出現措施演化。





Background: Multiethnicity in Global Cities

Global cities are points of destination for migrants and they usually attract more external/international migrants than any other places. Therefore “multiethnicity”, which is often evident by the existence of ethnically/culturally diversified enclaves and multilingual environment, is indispensable to global cities. Whether and how to construct a multiethnic citizenship/identification so as to integrate and accommodate residents of different ethnicity is therefore a policy challenge commonly facing global cities.

This year we will adopt Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore as our cases in the discussion of multiethnicity in global cities. They have quite a few features in common: They all have a colonial history and were port cities instrumental to their former colonizers, the British and the Portuguese. That colonial history and port city function also meant a mix of immigrants of different ethnicities who came to the cities in different points of time in history.

They also have a majority of Chinese in their population, though to a lesser extent for Singapore. In Hong Kong, non-Chinese population take up 8% of total population in 2016 (CSDHK, 2018); In Macao, that number is 11.6% (DSEC Macao, 2017). In Singapore, Chinese, Malays, Indians and Others take up 74.3%, 13.3%, 9.1% and 3.2% respectively in 2016 (SingStat, 2018).

As these port cities developed, they all became global cities in Asia. Global cities are post-industrial centres responsible for commanding and controlling the global economy. Many high-skill professionals migrate to global cities, performing the commanding functions for multinational corporations in the global economy; and because many of these functions involve close linkages with other countries, the role of migrants is therefore particularly important. However, migrant professionals are more than often white people. (Sassen, 2001; Meier, 2015; Beaverstock, 2005; de Mello, 2009)

While many high-skill professionals are enjoying their middle-class life style after migration, concurrently there are many low-skill migrants who can only manage to find jobs in labour intensive services – luxurious retail stores, service apartments, high-end restaurants, etc. – struggling to earn a living through low-paid, short-term, informal and unstable jobs. More than often these jobs are filled by people of colour. Sassen (2001) showed that, in socially-polarized global cities, migrants are found in both high-income and low-income jobs. There is clearly an ethnic dimension in this social polarization.

Global cities have always been multiethnic by nature. Some migrants come and go, while some settle and call the cities their homes. However, people do not seem to naturally live with people of diverse cultures, nor are they easily adaptive to rapidly changing environments that cause or are caused by immigration. People might fear change, fear the “others”, fear the minorities, thus resulting in political, economic, social, cultural, religious conflicts (Sandercock, 2006). Global cities share the common difficulty of governance in their certainly multiethnic population. Do the cities try to build a multiethnic citizenship/identification and celebrate the diversity? Do they emphasize the differences and ask the population to respect each other? Would assimilating the ethnic groups into some common culture help? Is there room for a mixture of different strategies? What if the multiethnic population continues to change to different combinations of ethnicities, due to new structures of migration in and out of the city? The different contexts of these global cities might yield different answers.

In this Roundtable, we will examine the multiethnic situations of Asian global cities – Hong Kong, Macao and Singapore. Dr. Chan Chi-kit draws out a picture of tension between the outlook of multi-ethnic citizenship in Hong Kong and the Chinese state-building project. Dr. Kim Kwok looks into how South Asian entrepreneurs negotiate their citizenship in Hong Kong. Prof. Clayton presents us a rare case of rapid changes in an already multiethnic identity in Macao due to political and economic shifts. Dr. Mathew discusses the evolution of initiatives under Singapore’s Chinese-Malay-Indian-Others (CMIO) framework to address the constantly changing context.

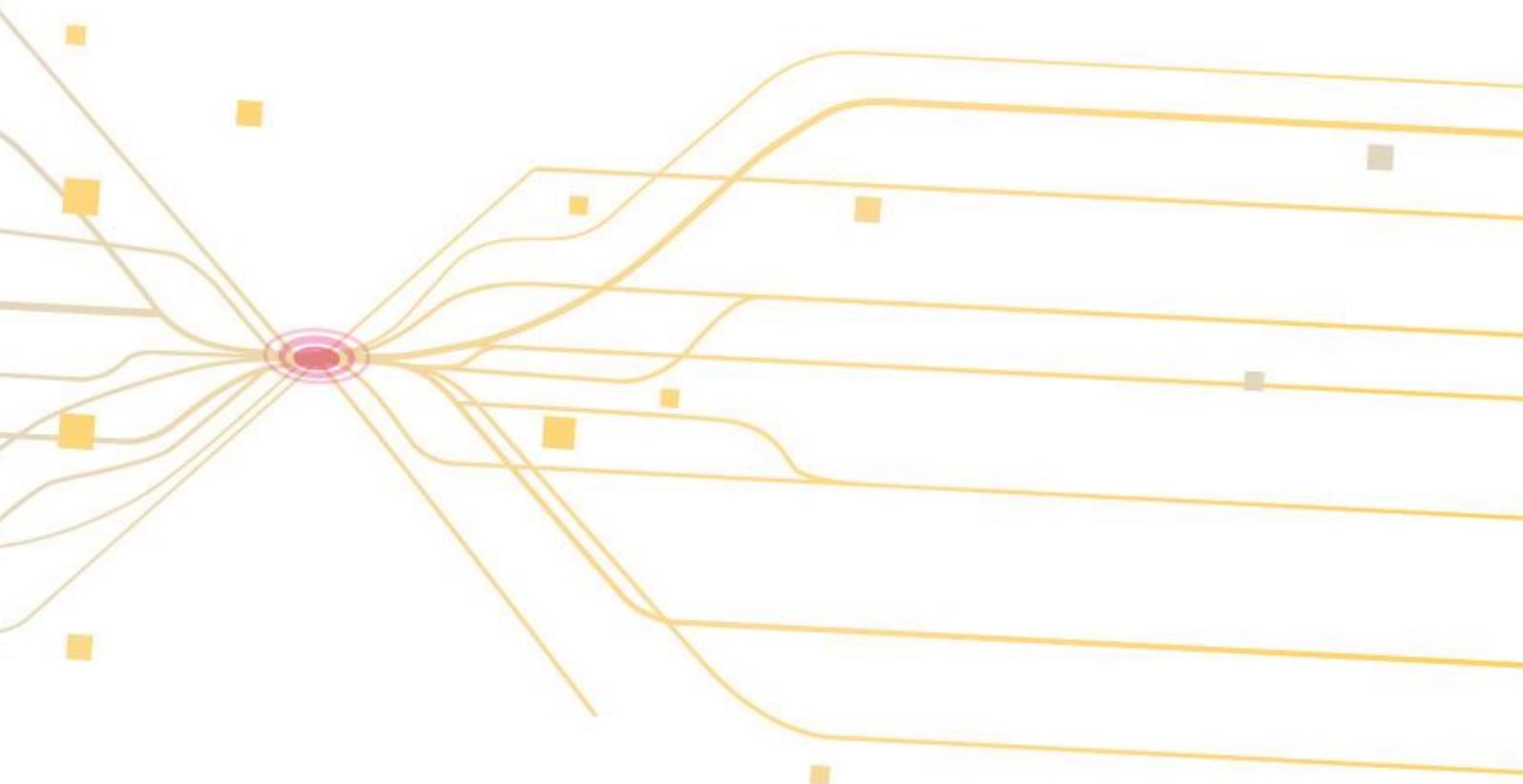
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論文摘要

Abstracts of Papers



Contested citizenship in global city: Controversies over multi-ethnicities in post-handover Hong Kong

Dr. Chan Chi-kit (The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong)

This article unravels how the formation of Hong Kong citizenship intertwines with controversies over multi-ethnicities in post-handover years. History of Hong Kong demonstrated a robust global connection and multiethnic network when it was a Crown colony before 1997. However, drawing upon constitutional and administrative documents, media discourses of significant multi-ethnic issues, and decades of census data, I argue that China's state building in post-handover Hong Kong, especially the accentuation of a united Chinese nationality between Mainland China and Hong Kong, has problemized the global and multiethnic outlook of Hong Kong's citizenship. Controversies surrounding Chinese nationality and Hong Kong's citizenship are manifested in the legal edge of Chinese nationals in obtaining citizenship in Hong Kong, and the intra-ethnic confrontation against "news immigrants" --- Hong Kong Chinese who have a relatively shorter duration of residence in the town. Contested citizenship over multi-ethnicities in Hong Kong informs us the evolving social apprehension of ethnicity, cultural other, and how the state building process shapes the construction of citizenship.

"I am not getting your money": Counterframes and Negotiation of Multicultural Citizenship Through Business Activities

Dr. Kim Kwok (Caritas Institute of Higher Education)

This paper explores how immigrant entrepreneurs negotiate their multicultural citizenship in Hong Kong based on data collected in South Asian immigrant economies through semi-structured interviews and participant observation in the period 2014-2017. "I am not getting your money, I am getting some other people's money to help the economy". This is a claim made by one of our business owner informants. There are also accounts that demonstrate their victim's role as well as enthusiasm to hard work. This paper suggests that claims such as these can be understood as counterframes (Feagin 2013) referencing racialized and neoliberalist discourses prevalent in the mainstream society. Following the "city as context" framework (Brettel 2003; Foner 2007), this paper argues that, per this sample, the various counterframing, boundary making and unmaking (Lamont & Molnár 2002; Wimmer 2013) strategies deployed can be explained by the history of migration of the city, the colonial and post-colonial legacies, the racialized boundaries of multicultural citizenship as well as the mainstream welfare policies that highlight problems and responsibilities of individuals. As such, our case study unfolds the paradoxical and selective characters of multicultural citizenship (Mathews 2001; Olivotti 2016) in a global Asian city.

Multiethnic identity in global cities: The experiences of Macao

Prof. Cathryn H. Clayton (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa)

The literature on multiethnic cities defines these as “metropolises that are characterized by significant cultural (racial, ethnic and sexual) diversity,” and urges us to pay attention to not just to the contexts of migration (that influence what kinds of people move to which cities from where), but also the contexts of settlement (which structure local power relations and make the multi-ethnic experience of individual cities unique). In this paper I build on these approaches by asking what happens when cities that already pride themselves on a particular “way” of multiculturalism undergo rapid structural change that transforms the contexts of migration and of settlement both? Macao provides an instructive case. Drawing on census materials from 1960-2010, policy statements, newspaper articles, and ethnographic materials from the past 20 years, I highlight how the convergence of political transition (from Portuguese to Chinese rule) and economic transition (from a monopolistic model to partial liberalization of the gaming industry) have simultaneously altered both patterns of migration and local power relations and as a result, have altered both empirical experiences of what “multi-ethnic” means, as well as the discursive value of multi-ethnic identities. Though the case of Macao is unique, it provides insights that may be applicable to other global cities in Asia and beyond.

The making of multi-ethnic Singapore society: A work in progress

Dr. Mathews Mathew (National University of Singapore)

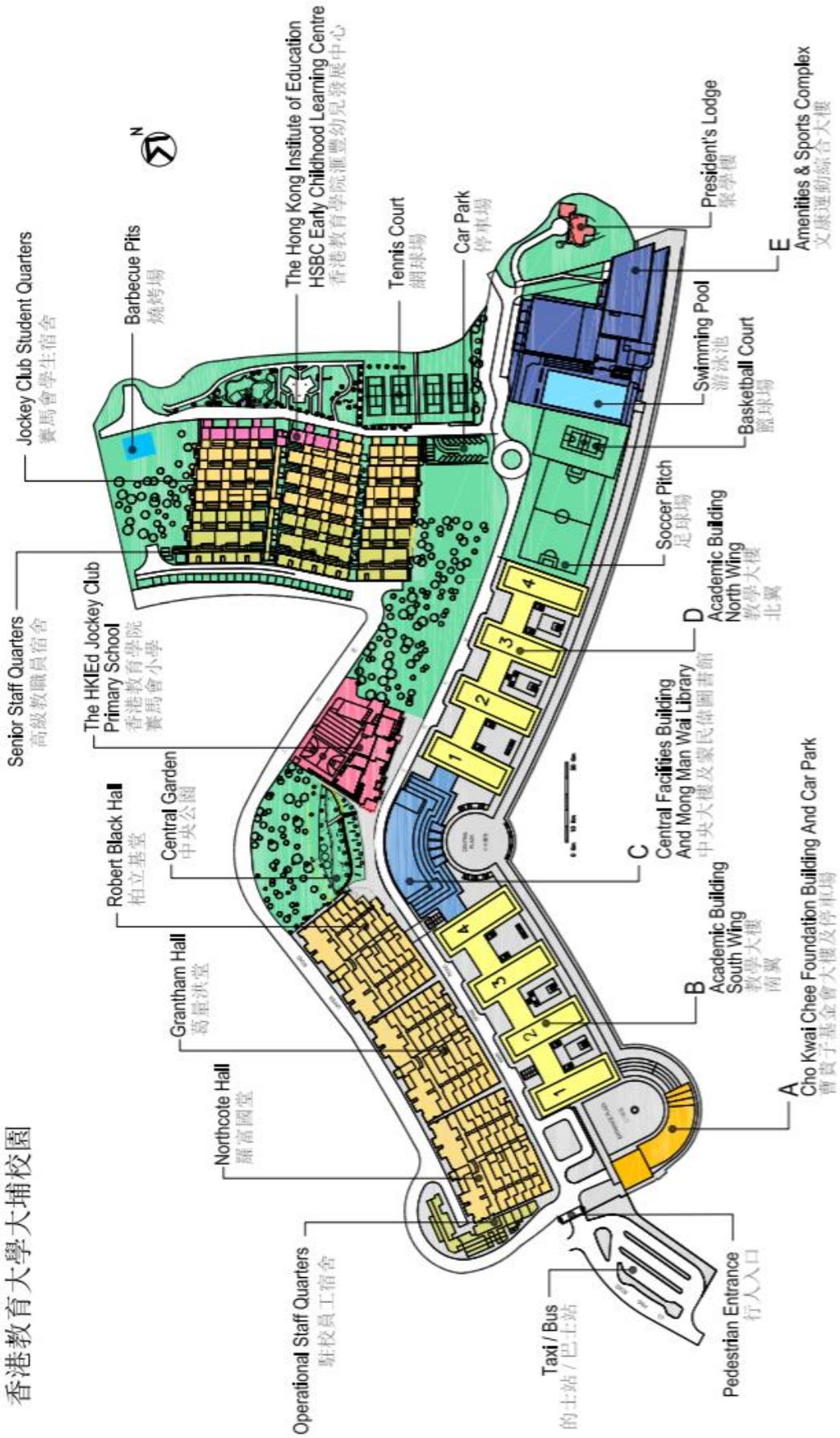
While the evolution of Singapore's multi-ethnic society had its roots in the British colonial administration's interest in opening up Singapore as an entrepot port, little effort was made to create a sense of multi-ethnic belonging. This however became an important project of the government after independence. Forging a multi-ethnic identity was crucial against a backdrop of communalism especially in its closest neighbor, Malaysia and the need to forge the national identity of a diverse population. Singapore's management of ethnic identities through a slew of policies and programmes has ensured peaceful coexistence of different groups, and also imbued a notion of shared citizenship. Increasingly however there have been concerns of the success of this management. Some minorities point out that they are not treated equally especially in the workplace, accorded the accommodations they desire or represented sufficiently and accurately. Ethnic groups labelled as "Others" according to Singapore's Chinese-Malay-Indian-Others (CMIO) framework contend that they are rendered invisible. Children with mixed heritage sometimes resent being categorized into one of the four official groups. Recent immigrants from China and India who have come to meet Singapore's quest to excel as a global city, while "racially" similar to the majority of the population are culturally different causing at least some strain in community cohesion.

This paper will then discuss the constant evolution of multi-ethnic Singapore and point to how the state has attempted to manage ethnic identities and relations to forge a cohesive national identity. It will discuss recent attempts to further the development of a multi-ethnic society. These include recent constitutional changes which have allowed for restricted Presidential elections to ensure that all the main constituent races in Singapore will be represented in the highest constitutional office of the land. Discussion will also examine community initiatives to foster greater intercultural understanding and acceptance of groups as well as attempts to challenge racism in different sectors.



校園地圖 Campus Map

The Education University of Hong Kong Tai Po Campus 香港教育大學大埔校園



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主題演說：香港作為亞洲的全球城市——北連大灣 南接東盟

Keynote speech : Hong Kong as an Asian global city connecting north and south

圓桌對話：香港-大灣區-東盟的經貿文化聯繫

Roundtable Dialogue : Trade and cultural connectedness of HK-GBA-ASEAN

學術對話：全球城市的多元族群身份：香港、新加坡和澳門經驗

**Academic Dialogue : Multiethnic identity in global cities :
The experiences of Hong Kong, Singapore and Macau**

社會對話：誰是香港人？

Social Dialogue : Who are Hongkongers?

政策對話：香港需要怎樣的族群共融政策？

Policy dialogue : What kind of ethnic integration policy does Hong Kong need?