



放眼未來

701期



梁振英最好的一份施政報告（上）



▲特首梁振英上星期發表任內第四份施政報告

資料圖片



中英社評

特首梁振英昨日發表其任內第四份施政報告。「報告」題為《創新經濟，改善民生，促進和諧，繁榮共享》，從名字看來很「大路」，然而從內容來看，「報告」不僅不「大路」，而且恰恰相反，是梁振英上任以來最好、最扎實、最「有料」到的一份施政報告，梁振英個人的政治理念、抱負和能力在「報告」中都得到了充分的發揮和清晰展現，其中既有務實解決問題的一面，更有富於前瞻性和突破意義的新政策和措施，的確可以說得上是一份能給市民和社會帶來方向和憧憬的好報告。如果問梁振英本人，相信這也會是他出掌特區以來最為滿意和得意的一份施政報告。

施政重在務實、更重在創新。如果只尚空言、不幹實事，只能說是一個

「空頭政客」；但如果一味只講實務、只重「柴米油鹽」，則這樣的行政長官最多也只能說是一個「稱職當家」而已。而梁振英新一份施政報告最令人欣喜的地方，就是為香港特區指明了未來發展和創新希望之所在，就是必須不失時機地抓緊機遇，充分發揮「一國兩制」的優勢，投身到國家「十三五」規劃中去，爭取在「一帶一路」中扮演不可取代的角色，令香港地位更上一層樓，「兩制」更顯光芒。

施政報告連「引言」、「結語」共十三章，其中，第二章為經濟，第三章即為「一帶一路」，位在創新科技及其他經濟民生議題之上，其重要性可見一斑。

在此之前，在一般市民心目中，所謂「一帶一路」不過是一個新興「政治名詞」，實質幹些什麼、香港又可以參與些什麼，都是「半知半解」而已，一些反對派更譏之為是梁振英「討好中央」、「擦習主席鞋」的「跟風」空言

而已。

然而，在昨日發表的施政報告中，「一帶一路」不僅佔據主要篇幅，而且一共提出了多項具體辦法和措施，包括：積極配合及參與「十三五」規劃和「一帶一路」建設，為香港開拓新機遇；發展成為融資、商貿及專業服務等平台，以及教育、文化及青年交流平台；擴大駐內地辦事處的網絡，在印尼及韓國各設立一個經濟貿易辦事處；撥款兩億港元支持香港的專業服務業界與沿線國家及其他境外地方的交流、推廣和合作；加強調研，建立資料庫，推出「一帶一路」資訊網站；注資十億增加「特定地區獎學金」的名額，吸引「一帶一路」地區的學生來港升學；成立「一帶一路」督導委員會及辦公室，負責制訂政策和策略、統籌協調部門工作，以及聯繫內地，由特首親自主持。

（未完待續）
2016-01-14

Leung Chun-ying's best ever Policy Address (Part I)

Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying yesterday delivered his fourth Policy Address for his current term of office. The Policy Address is entitled Innovate for the Economy; Improve Livelihood; Foster Harmony; Share Prosperity. The title of this Policy Address is rather commonplace, but in view of its content, it is not commonplace at all but instead the best ever, most down-to-earth and most substantial Policy Address delivered by Leung Chun-ying since he took the office. Leung Chun-ying's personal political ideals, aspirations and capability are brought into full play and clearly manifested in this Policy Address. It offers not only practical solutions for problems but also new, forward-looking and breakthrough policies and measures. It indeed could be said as a good Policy Address that points out a direction for citizens and society and gives them something to **long for**. If Leung Chun-ying himself is asked, it is believed, he would say this is a Policy Address he feels the most satisfied and proud of since he was sworn in as Chief Executive.

A person with governance responsibilities must lay emphasis on practicability and even more on innovation. One who talks big but do nothing practical can only be said as a politician good at making empty promises. However, if a Chief Executive stubbornly sticks to handling practical matters and **lay emphasis** on daily necessities, then he at best can only be regarded as a "qualified household manager". What is most gratifying in Leung Chun-ying's latest Policy Address is that it clearly points out to the Hong Kong SAR the direction of future development and hopes for innovation, that is, we must lose no time to grasp opportunities and bring the advantages of "one country two systems" into full play, to participate in the National 13th Five-Year Plan and strive to play an irreplaceable role in the Belt and Road Initiative, so as to upgrade Hong Kong's status and enable "two systems" to **shine out** with greater brilliancy.

The Policy Address has 13 chapters including the Introduction and Conclusion, and among them, Chapter II is on Economy while Chapter III is right on Belt and Road Initiative, prior to Innovation and Technology and other chapters concerning the economy and people's livelihood. This underlines the importance of the Belt and Road Initiative.

To the moment, in the mind of the general public, the so-called "Belt and Road Initiative" has been no more than an emerging "political term". Citizens in general have had little knowledge about what on earth it was supposed to do or to what extent Hong Kong could get itself involved. Some members from the opposition camp have even gone so far as to satirise Leung Chun-ying for "fawning on the central authority", "**currying favour** with President Xi" and "**going with the tide**" to make empty talks.

Nevertheless, in the Policy Address delivered yesterday, the topic of Belt and Road not only take up considerable space, but concrete methods and measures are also proposed which include: to actively facilitate and participate in the National 13th Five-Year Plan and the Belt and Road Initiative to create new opportunities; to develop Hong Kong into platforms for financing, trade, professional services, etc., as well as for educational, cultural and youth exchanges; to expand the network of Mainland offices and set up new Economic and Trade Offices in Indonesia and Korea; to allocate \$200 million to support the professional services sector in launching publicity and arranging exchanges and co-operation with the Belt and Road

countries and other regions outside Hong Kong; to step up research, establish databases and launch a Belt and Road Portal; to inject \$1 billion into the Targeted Scholarship Scheme to attract more students from Belt and Road countries to pursue study in Hong Kong; to set up a steering committee, to be chaired by the Chief Executive personally, which will be responsible for formulating strategies and policies for Hong Kong's participation in the Belt and Road Initiative, and a Belt and Road Office will also be established to co-ordinate work between government departments and other organisations and to liaise with the Mainland. (to be continued)

14 January 2016

WORDS AND USAGE

Long for sth (phrasal verb) – To want something very much.
(渴望，極想得到，憧憬)

Examples: 1.It's better to go back and make a net than to stand by the pond and long for fish.
2.It was freezing outside, and Marcia longed for a hot drink.

Lay emphasis/stress on sth (idiom) – To place emphasis on something; to emphasize something.
(側重，着重，強調)

Examples: 1.When you present this explanation, lay emphasis on the matter of personal responsibility.
2.I'm afraid I laid too much stress on the notion of good attendance. If you are really sick, stay home!

Shine out (phrasal verb) – If a quality shines out, it is strong and easy to see.
(照射出，凸顯)

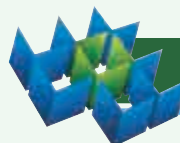
Examples: 1.Her honesty and sincerity positively shine out.
2. The night fell, and one by one the stars shone out.

Curry favour (with sb) (idiom) – To seek gain or advancement by fawning or flattery.
(求寵，拍馬屁，「擦鞋」)

Examples: 1.It's silly to curry favor with the boss. Just act yourself.
2.Edith was famous for currying favor with her teachers.

Go/swim with the tide (idiom) – To follow what everyone else is doing.
(趕潮流，隨大流，跟風)

Examples: 1.She just goes with the tide, never giving a thought to thinking for herself.
2.I thought I'd just swim with the tide and leave when everyone else does.



安然啓迪

博弈人間（二）

美國得州警方捉到了一個墨西哥裔銀行劫犯，審訊時找來一個懂西班牙語的居民做翻譯。警察說：「錢藏在哪裏？」翻譯說：「錢藏在哪裏？」劫犯說：「我不告訴你們！」翻譯說：「他不告訴你們。」警察說：「他不說，我們就殺了他！」翻譯說：「你不說，警察就殺了你！」劫犯顫抖着說：「藏……藏在河邊的樹下。」翻譯眼珠一轉，說道：「他說他死也不告訴你們！」

這個故事帶出什麼道理呢？在日常生活中，我們不時需進行機制設計（mechanism design），以達到期望的效果。要一個機制順利運作，必須使各方都有動機遵守遊戲規則，即所謂「激勵相容」（incentive compatible）。

最簡單的例子，生日會上兩人分一個蛋糕，怎樣才能確保公平呢？其中一個方法是讓A君把蛋糕切成兩份，然後由B君先選。於是A君總會拿到較小的一份，所以他会盡量把兩份切得一樣大。但如果有一人或以上又怎麼辦呢？這是一個殊不簡單的問題。

機制設計應用深廣

機制設計的另一應用是在拍賣活動。拍賣機制一般有四種：

首價拍賣（first-price auction）：買家各自秘密出價，價高者得，贏家支付自己的出價。

次價拍賣（second-price auction）：買家各自秘密出價，價高者得，但贏家支付的是第二名的出價。

英式拍賣（English auction）：拍賣官由極低價開始，慢慢提高價格，各買家可選擇退出，退剩一人即為贏家，並支付他勝出時（即倒數第二人退出時）的價格。

荷蘭拍賣（Dutch auction）：拍賣官由極高價開始，慢慢降低價格，第一個舉手的買家即為贏家，並支付他舉手時的價格。

事實上，首價拍賣與荷蘭拍賣的結果是等價（equivalent）的，次價拍賣與英式拍賣也是等價的。更有趣的是，上述各種拍賣機制帶給賣家的平均收入是一樣的！這就是著名的收入等價定理（revenue equivalence theorem）。

然而，買家在不同拍賣機制下的出價則有所不同。每個買家對拍賣的物品有各自的估價。試想想，你在首價拍賣中的出價會等於自己的估價嗎？如果這樣，輸了自是無事發生，即使贏了也只是不賺不賠，有什麼用？所以，首價拍賣中的出價必然低於估價。但在次價拍賣中，每個買家的最佳策略都是以自己的估價為出價，讀者知不知道為什麼呢？

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國情新知

中國空氣污染的攻防戰

大概對中國最大的「誤會」之一，是北京的空氣污染未治出個成績來。如果北京是首都，連首都也治不好，其他地方也就更不用說了。

從霧霾嚴重的日子所拍下的照片及視頻所見，北京的建築物不見了、街上只聞汽車聲卻不見車輛，甚至太陽也消失了。那些日子的北京，伸手不見五指。然而，北京的空氣污染治理真的毫無寸進嗎？一時一地拍下的「證據」，只是部分事實。從最近公布的數據及情況介紹可見，一切都在進步中；而且進步到2016年1月7日，美國赫芬頓郵報在《震驚：中國正在贏得空氣治污之戰！》一文中點出這個事實。而剛好由1月3日至13日，北京確是迎來了連續九日的藍天白雲，即使這跟冷空氣南下有關，是大自然因素使然。

談北京如何打這場空氣污染的攻防戰，先看一些本地主流傳媒不會詳細報道的實際數字。以下分兩個層次來理解：一，近四至五年北京PM2.5濃度高的最大「貢獻」者，原來是機動車（佔三成。之後佔兩成及一成的，分別是燃煤、工業生產和揚塵）；二，那就集中看機動車的排放污染趨勢。

2013年的數據反映，走在北京市路面上的機動車共535萬輛，年排放污染物達到90萬噸左右。到2015年，北京機動車達561萬輛，即是兩年間共增加了30萬輛。然而，2015年機動車的排放污染物為70萬噸；即是車多了但污染物卻少了20萬噸。PM2.5濃度的最大來源——機動車污染物，其增加程度是在逆行中。而這逆行，是「治」出來的。所用的方法包括新車排放標準不斷提高，不斷淘汰老舊車、優化車輛結構、對購買環保汽車予以各種優惠、增加電動車充電中心等。

如果嫌上述的數字來自中國官方，不可信，那便看看美國駐華大使館的數字。美國大使館從2008年開始紀錄及公布北京的PM2.5數據，世人對中國及北京霧霾之熟悉，由此而來。依他們的數據，2015年空氣質量最好的月份是八月，PM2.5指數平均僅為44.7，甚至優於2008年的「奧運藍」。而質量最差的是12月，資料達到162.1，這也是幾年來數字最差的一個冬天。

十多年前，北京以燃煤供暖，空氣污染的主要成分是二氧化硫過多。可是，至近年，燃煤供暖系統已逐步被淘汰。這也是PM2.5的貢獻現在主力來自機動車的原因。機動車成為禍首之後，就要「治車」。未來五年、十年如果「禍首」變了，就去治理「新禍首」。如此這般地水來土掩，逐一面對逐一解決，就是今日中國的態度。對PM2.5如是，對其他問題也如是。

福爾摩斯偵探故事的背景都陰陰沉沉，「濃霧倫敦殺人事件」之類的罪案都在霧霾中發生。這霧霾，就是十九世紀末歐洲的PM2.5污染。第一批工業革命國家如英國，要花上近一百年來治理空氣污染。中國一些大城市、乃至北京的PM2.5濃度不可能在幾年內消失。可是，公道點說，一切在改善中，起碼絕非坐視。

余非



▲北京的空氣污染治理真的毫無寸進嗎？一時一地拍下的「證據」，只是部分事實

資料圖片

