



創科成爲本港經濟新動能

中英社評

新年伊始，本港創新科技發展頻傳喜訊。繼在河套地區建設「深港創新及科技園」之後，本港科研人員在2016年度「國家自然科學獎」中取得佳績，獲得六個二等獎，除了反映本地科研能力獲得認同之外，還凸顯本港創新科技逐漸發力，只要進一步加強科研成果轉作商業應用，將可成爲本港經濟發展新動能，走出長期低增長困局可期。

去年是黑天鵝年，本港經濟增長可能減速至金融海嘯以來最慢，而禍不單行的是，本港在最新城市競爭力排行榜之中，在全國以至世界排行均落後於上海，本港需要找尋突破口，加力發展經濟，提升抗逆風能力，才能在當前世界經濟風起雲湧的環境屹立不倒。

近日特區政府與深圳市人民政府簽署關於港深推進落馬洲河套地區共同發展的合作備忘錄，兩地將在佔地八十七公頃的河套地區共同發展「港深創新及科技園」，這有如及時雨，成爲一個推動本港創科發展的重要平台，更標誌着內地與本港經濟融合發展一個新里程。

對比周邊地區城市，本港創科發展起步遲緩，目前必須與時間競賽，發力追趕。今次包括科大錢培元、中大沈祖堯、浸大湯濤、港大張彤、理大陶大程及城大陳關榮等六名教授獲得國家自然科學獎，可知本港大學院校科研具有相當實力，而有「中國矽谷」之稱的深圳



港中大團隊共獲得六項獎項。右三爲沈祖堯校長

網上圖片

，則具有完善的科技生產鏈，港深可產生互補、協同效應。隨着「港深創新及科技園」之設立，兩地可以合作打造成爲亞洲創科中心，而本港機械人技術、生物醫藥、智慧城市及金融科技等範疇有望提速發展。

事實上，中國經濟成爲推動全球經濟增長重要引擎，背靠內地的本港享有得天獨厚優勢，理應受惠中國機遇而取得較快的經濟增長步伐，奈何過去五年香港經濟表現卻是平穩有餘，亮點不足，平均增長率不足百分之三，就連政務

司司長林鄭月娥對本港經濟低速增長也心有不甘。

港府預計去年本港經濟顯著減速至百分之一點五，不但較前年急降零點九個百分點，還遠低於百分之三點四的十年平均增長率。如何找出新增長點、擺脫低速增長困局，成爲本港經濟可持續發展的重要關鍵。

港府早前已宣布一系列推動創新科技發展政策，涉資一百八十億元，但力度仍略嫌不足。首先，港府在創科發展道路上，應該扮演更積極主導角色

，不能再死抱積極不干預政策不放。

其次，投放更多資源在創科發展，科研投資佔GDP比重應提高至百分之二至三，即比目前水準提高一倍。

第三，制定合適的產業政策，給予創新科技行業更大扶持，包括提供稅務優惠及由政府帶頭使用本港科研技術。

推動創新科技、加力發展經濟成爲本港當務之急，期望稍後公布的施政報告有更多着墨。

2017-01-10

Innovation and technology becomes new driving force for Hong Kong's economy

Since the beginning of this year, good news about progress in developing innovation and technology development in Hong Kong has been coming out one piece after another. Following the plan to build the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, Hong Kong's researchers have won six second prizes in the 2016 State Natural Science Awards. This, in addition to affirming Hong Kong's scientific research capability, also highlights the fact that innovation and technology now is gradually **taking effect** in Hong Kong. If efforts are strengthened to turn achievements in scientific researches into commercial applications, innovation and technology could become a new driving force for Hong Kong's economic development to help the economy walk out of the predicament of low growth.

2016 was a Black Swan year, with Hong Kong's economic growth slowing down to perhaps the lowest since the financial crisis. And **it never rains but it pours**. On the latest lists of city competitiveness, Hong Kong ranks behind Shanghai both nationally and globally. Hong Kong needs to make breakthrough to speed up economic growth and enhance its ability to **ride out** adversity. Only in this way can it stand rock-firm in the cloudy and stormy global economic environment.

Recently, the SAR Government and Shenzhen Municipal People's Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Developing the Lok Ma Chau Loop by Hong Kong & Shenzhen, according to which both sides will jointly build the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in the 87-hectare Lok Ma Chau Loop. Like a timely help, this becomes an important platform to push forward development of innovation and technology in Hong Kong, and a new milestone in the economic integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong.

Compared with neighbouring cities, Hong Kong started late and slow in the development of innovation and technology. Now we must **race against time** striving to catch up. This time six professors from Hong Kong, including Qian Peiyuan from the University of Science and Technology (HKUST), Joseph Sung Jao-yiu from the Chinese University (CUHK), Tang Tao from the Baptist University (HKBU), Zhang Tong from the University of Hong Kong (HKU), Tao Dacheng from the Polytechnic University (PolyU) and Chen Guanrong from the City University (CityU), have won prizes of the State Natural Science Awards, which shows Hong Kong universities have considerable strength in scientific researches. And Shenzhen, known as "China's Silicon Valley", has a complete

production chain for science and technology. Hong Kong and Shenzhen can be mutually complimentary to produce synergy effects. With the building of the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park, the two cities could cooperate to become an innovation hub in Asia. This may also hopefully help speed up the development of robot technology, biomedicine, smart city and financial science and technology in Hong Kong.

As a matter of fact, China's economy already becomes an important engine to propel global economic growth. **Leveraging** on the Mainland, Hong Kong enjoys unique advantages and as such it should have benefited from opportunities provided by China to achieve faster economic growth. Instead, in the past five years, Hong Kong's economic performance could be said stable enough but lack of shining points, with an average annual growth rate below three per cent. Even Chief Secretary Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor feels discontent with Hong Kong's low-speed economic growth.

The government estimates Hong Kong's economic growth would remarkably slow down to 1.5 per cent last year, not only sharply down 0.9 percentage point from a year ago but also far lower than the average annual growth rate of 3.4 per cent in past 10 years. How to find a new engine for growth to walk out of the low-growth predicament now becomes a crux of matter for Hong Kong's sustainable development.

The SAR Government earlier unveiled a series of policy measures for promoting the development of innovation and technology, with a total input of \$18 billion. Such strength is still not quite sufficient. First of all, the SAR Government must play a more proactive leading role in the development of innovation and technology. It can no longer stubbornly stick to the laissez faire policy.

Secondly, more resources must be put into the development of innovation and technology. The weight in GDP of investment in scientific and technological researches must be raised to one to two per cent, namely, to double the current level.

Thirdly, appropriate policies toward industries must be worked out to give greater support to innovation and technology industries, including giving taxation incentives and the government taking the lead to make use of technologies produced by local research and development (R&D).

Promoting innovation and technology and enhancing strength to develop the economy now becomes the priority of priorities for Hong Kong. It is hoped that this would be more highlighted in the Policy Address to be delivered later.

10 January 2017

「推特總長」特朗普

Tweeter上發「推文」(tweets)，內容無所不包。

不久前，特朗普連發推文指摘中國，引起中方不滿。新華社即發表英文評論說外交不是「兒戲」(child's play)，「沉溺於『推特外交』並不可取」(Indulging in "Twitter diplomacy" is undesirable)。

不過，美聯社(Associated Press, AP)上周發表文章認爲，特朗普上任後仍會我行我素，繼續推發發表政見、攻擊政敵或「回敬」批評者。而這將使世界得以前所未有的、未經過濾的方式接

觸美國總統(will provide the world with unprecedented and unfiltered access to the US president)，了解他的興趣，看他如何侮辱他人。

就在準備上任時，特朗普仍十分留意外界的評論，而且睡豈必報。上周，得過奧斯卡獎的女演員梅麗·史翠普(Meryl Streep)在電視節目上說他是「欺凌者」(a bully)，候任總統凌凌便發推文說她是「荷里活最被高估的女星」(One of the most overrated actresses in Hollywood)。在此前後，他還罵過參議院少數黨領袖是該黨的「頭號小丑」

(head clown)、嘲笑前加州州長阿諾·史瓦辛格(Arnold Schwarzenegger)主持的電視節目Celebrity Apprentice收視率低……等等。

特朗普喜歡在深夜至凌晨發推文，這常常使其幕僚措手不及(blindside his staff)。他的幕僚承認他們每天醒來第一件事，就是上推特看看老闆昨晚在操心什麼。即將就任白宮發言人的斯派塞(Sean Spicer)承認：「我確實先到那裏(推特)看看，因為那是製造新聞的地方(I do look there first, because that's what's going to drive the news)。」

【更正：上周本欄數第二段最後一句：He help (me) with my homework of the help應爲helps，特此致歉。——筆者】亦然

WORDS AND USAGE

Take effect (idiom)

●To start to produce the results that were intended. (開始發生作用，生效)

Examples:

1. Try to relax for a couple of hours until the pills take effect.
2. Measures to reduce costs are beginning to take effect.

It never rains but it pours (idiom)

●Said when one bad thing happens, followed by a lot of other bad things that make a bad situation worse. (不雨則已，一雨傾盆；禍不單行；屋漏偏逢連夜雨)

Examples:

1. I missed my train this morning, lost my wallet and spilt coffee all over myself; it never rains but it pours.
2. First of all it was the car breaking down, then the fire in the kitchen and now Mike's accident. It never rains but it pours!

Ride out (phrasal verb)

●To get to the end of a difficult or dangerous period or situation without any serious problems. (安然度過)

Examples:

1. The ship rode out the storm without any permanent damage.
2. We hope to ride out this recession better than last time.

Race against time (idiom)

●To act quickly to accomplish something in a short amount of time. (與時間賽跑，搶時間)

Examples:

1. Jen's going to have to race against time if she wants to get her story in tomorrow's newspaper—it's almost time to send it to the publisher!
2. It was a race against time, but we made it.

Leverage (verb)

●To use something that you already have in order to achieve something new or better. (利用手頭已有的去博取更多更好的利益)

Examples:

1. We can gain a market advantage by leveraging our network of partners.
2. How can these technologies be leveraged to help promote the common goals of humanity?

走出校園

晚晴園見證同盟會三次起義

位處新加坡的晚晴園是中國同盟會南洋總支部，與辛亥革命息息相關，在十次反清起義中，三次在晚晴園內策劃，因此該園成爲孫中山南洋紀念館。

興中會分別在1895年和1900年，發動廣州和惠州三洲田(今屬深圳)起義，皆以失敗告終。第三次革命由同盟會發起，即潮州黃岡起義，策劃地正是晚晴園。1907年，黃乃裳、許雪秋、陳雲生、蕭竹漪等革命黨人先後在晚晴園會見孫中山先生，計劃在廣東潮州黃岡策動起義。孫中山任命許雪秋主其事，獅城同盟會會員積極籌款，有的親赴前線。起義失敗後，百餘革命黨人避難獅城，當地同盟會會員負責他們的住宿和生計。1924年，前同盟會新加坡分會會長張永福要求明令褒揚黃岡起義烈士，孫中山同意。

同年12月的第六次起義也在晚晴園策劃，戰地在廣西與法屬安南交界的鎮南關(今友誼關)。孫中山親赴前線督戰，革命軍因彈盡而退至安南。次年法國殖民政府勒令孫中山離境，孫中山、黃興、胡漢民、汪精衛、董野長知等人先後避居獅城，住宿晚晴園，繼續策劃起義。

1908年，同盟會在晚晴園策劃第八次起義：雲南河口之役。當時孫中山在獅城指揮大局，派位處安南的黃興前往河口擔任總司令，不料黃被法殖民政府扣留後遣送出境，河口起義因無人指揮和糧彈耗盡而失敗，革命軍再次退至安南。革命軍被迫卸械，法殖民政府承擔把600多名革命黨人送至新加坡的費用。張永福成立中興石山公司，讓這批避居獅城的志士開採礦山以維持生計。



孫中山在晚晴園內三次策劃反清起義