



# 融入大灣區 強化金融業

## 中英社評

隨着粵港澳大灣區規劃提升至國家戰略層面，特首梁振英昨日率領代表團，一連三天考察大灣區多個城市，可見對大灣區規劃高度重視。事實上，粵港澳大灣區建設戰略意義重大，關乎中國經濟進一步改革開放、推動區域性合作以及建立世界級創新中心，也是進一步提升本港國際金融中心地位與功能的重要契機。

本港必須積極融入大灣區發展，既可補製造業產業鏈不足與市場細小的短板，又可借助大灣區經濟效應，強化金融業優勢，推動創新科技發展，將有望打破經濟發展瓶頸、開創新局面，本港絕不能掉隊。

大灣區建設可視為粵港澳進一步深化合作、升級轉型，由過去前店後廠、加工貿易，到擴大至全面性經濟融合發展，再進一步提升為國家發展戰略層面，就是肩負促進深化改革開放、創新驅動發展的重任。

事實上，粵港澳大灣區城市群主要是面向國際市場，不單止形成一個具規模的灣區經濟圈，堪比紐約灣區、東京灣區與三藩市灣區，更可對「一帶一路」戰略產生推動作用，促進全球化發展。事實上，粵港澳大灣區可輻射至整個華南地區，甚至遠至東盟地區，成為21世紀海上絲綢之路的重要橋頭堡。

事實上，粵港澳大灣區生產總值達



▲特首梁振英早前率領代表團，一連三天考察大灣區多個城市，可見對大灣區規劃高度重視。

一萬三億億美元，佔全國約十分之一，而利用外資規模，亦佔全國五分之一，足見大灣區對中國經濟發展有重大戰略意義。

粵港澳大灣區對本港經濟發展的重要性也是不言而喻，大灣區城市群在互有分工、錯位發展之下，可有效整合資源，達到優勢互補，其中本港強項為金融業，順理成章為大灣區金融服務與企業融資中心。

事實上，大灣區擁有完善製造業產業鏈與廣大的市場腹地，可彌補本港製造業不足與市場細小的弱項，而深

圳則已是全球創科中心，本港可借助深圳，一起「拍住上」推動創新科技發展。

為要融入粵港澳大灣區建設，本港首要定好在大灣區扮演的角色，然後制定相關政策，才能在大灣區建設之中發揮最大的功能，當中完善金融業基礎設施成爲重中之重。

首先，擴大大灣區金融服務的互聯互通，促進跨境資金流動。繼滬港通、深港通之後，債券通將在今年啓動，目前積極爭取商品通、新股通在稍後上馬。

其次，建立多元化的企業融資平台

，包括設立非上市股權交易平台以及指引初創企業上市的第三板，以配合大灣區創新企業融資需要。

第三，加力金融科技發展，尤其是開拓可廣泛應用於區域性平台的電子支付系統，以降低交易成本。

全球化發展趨勢之下，區域性合作成爲主流。粵港澳大灣區可成爲中國經濟的重要引擎，同時也意味着內地與本港經濟融合進一步深化，爲本港經濟發展注入新動能。

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## WORDS AND USAGE

### Attach sth to sth (phrasal verb)

● To attach a particular quality to something is to consider it to have that quality. (認為...具有(重要性, 價值...))

Examples:

- 1. I don't attach any significance to these rumours.
2. She attaches great value to being financially independent.

### Break through (sth)

● To successfully deal with something that is stopping you making progress. (突破, 克服)

Examples:

- 1. The scientists broke through the mystery surrounding the disease and found the cause.
2. I broke through the poverty barrier and it was education that did it.

### Match up to sth (phrasal verb)

● To be as good as or equal to something. (比得上)

Examples:

- 1. She matches up to the challenges of the job.
2. There was so much hype beforehand that it would have been difficult for the film to match up to our expectations of it.

### Account for sth (phrasal verb)

● To form some proportion or amount of a larger whole or group. (佔有(全部)的份額)

Examples:

- 1. These useless catalogs account for at least half the mail we get every day.
2. Students account for the vast majority of our customers.

### Make up for sth (phrasal verb)

● To take the place of something lost or damaged or to compensate for something bad with something good. (彌補)

Examples:

- 1. No amount of money can make up for the death of a child.
2. I worked extra hours to make up for the time I had missed.

## Integrating itself into the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong must strengthen its financial industry

As the plan for developing the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area has been upgraded to the level of national strategy, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying yesterday led a delegation to start a three-day inspection visit to several cities in the Greater Bay Area, highlighting the great importance attached to the development plan. As a matter of fact, development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area is of great strategic significance, concerning the further reform and opening up of China's economy, the promotion of regional cooperation and the building of a world-class centre of innovation industry. It also provides an important opportunity for Hong Kong to further upgrade its status and function as an international financial hub.

Hong Kong must proactively integrate itself into the development of the Greater Bay Area. This can help overcome Hong Kong's shortcomings of being lacking in manufacturing industry and a small market, and with the help of the Greater Bay Area's economic effects Hong Kong can also strengthen its advantages in financial industry and push forward the development of innovative technology. This hopefully will help break through the bottleneck in economic development. Hong Kong absolutely must not fall behind.

Development of the Greater Bay Area could be seen as to further deepen and upgrade the cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, expanding it from previous processing trade of having "stores in front and factories behind" to overall economic integration, and further to the level of national development strategy, which is meant to shoulder the heavy task of pushing forward the deepening of reform and opening up and innovation-driven development.

In fact, the group of cities in the Greater Bay Area are mainly oriented towards the world market. They not only form a sizeable bay-area economic rim that could match up to the New York bay area, Tokyo bay area and San Francisco bay area, but can also provide a driving force for the One Belt One Road strategy to promote globalisation. As a matter of fact, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area can radiate to the whole of South China and even as far as the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) region, becoming an important bridgehead on the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road.

In fact, the total GDP (gross domestic product) of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area reaches US\$1.3 trillion, accounting for about 10 per cent of the nation's total. Foreign investment in the area also accounts for one fifth of the country's total. This underlines the Greater Bay Area's

important strategic significance for China's economic development.

The significance of the Greater Bay Area for Hong Kong's economic development is also self-evident. With differently oriented development under a "division of labour", cities in the area can effectively integrate resources to complement each other's strengths. As Hong Kong's strength lies in its financial industry, it naturally becomes the Greater Bay Area's centre for financial services and enterprise financing.

Fact is that cities in the Greater Bay Area have a complete chain of manufacturing industries and vast inland market, which can make up for Hong Kong's lack of manufacturing industry and small market. Shenzhen already becomes a global centre of innovative industry. With the help of Shenzhen, Hong Kong can team up with it to promote the development of innovative industry.

To integrate itself into the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong must firstly make sure what a role it will play and then work out relevant policies and measures accordingly. Only in this way can Hong Kong bring its strength into full play in the development of the Greater Bay Area. In this regard, improving our financial infrastructure becomes the priority of priorities.

First of all, mutual connection and exchange in financial services in the Greater Bay Area must be expanded to promote cross-boundary capital flow. Following the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, Mainland-Hong Kong Bond Connect will be launched later this year. Now Hong Kong must work hard to strive for the launch of Mainland-Hong Kong Commodity Connect and New-share Connect afterwards.

Secondly, diversified platforms for enterprise financing should be built, including to set up a trading platform for non-listed shares and the third board for start-up enterprises, so as to coordinate with the financing needs of innovative enterprises in the Greater Bay Area.

Thirdly, effort must be doubled to boost the development of financial technology, especially the development of an electronic payment system that can be widely used in regional platforms, so as to lower transaction costs.

Amid the trend of globalisation, regional cooperation becomes the mainstream. The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area can become an important engine for the Chinese economy. At the same time, this also means the further economic integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong, which will inject new momentum for Hong Kong's economic development.

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## 走出校園

### 澳門孫中山中西藥局舊址

孫中山先生在澳門行醫，有三個診症地點：鏡湖醫院、孫醫館和中西藥局。他「原不欲約定醫金」，但華商認為「稱情致送，義所應然」，於是根據不同情況收取醫金，稱為「減贈」，即有所折讓。在鏡湖醫院是「贈醫」，「不受分文，以惠貧乏」。到中西藥局求診的也是較貧窮的華人，僅收醫金「貳毫」；到孫醫館的多爲較富有的華人或葡人，因此收取醫金「壹圓」。可見華商是根據病人的家境來爲孫中山訂定是義診或收費。據推測，孫中山、妻子盧慕貞和兒子孫科應是住宿於中西藥局。

中西藥局的舊址，最初認爲是在澳門草堆街84號，後來逐漸認爲是在草堆街80號，理由是附近的東主說80號建築物的屋內人過去曾把多條直立木柱豎立在街門之前，作防盜之用，每條木柱都刻有「中西藥局」字樣，這情況一直維持到上世紀80年代。此外，又有人說該建築在60年代初裝修門面時，二樓騎樓處發現「中西藥局」四字。這些口述證據顯示草堆街80號極有可能就是孫中山開設的中西藥局的舊址。2010年傳出該建築要清拆重建後，澳門政府和民間組織組成關注組，認爲該建築本身已有保護的價值，應保留以作進一步的研究。最後由澳門政府購下業權，修復後開放參觀。香港屯門「紅樓」的保育，可參考此法。

目前該建築正門外牆有「飲香樓」四字，「樓」是「仙」的古體字。據分析，「仙館」在清代是鴉片煙館的雅稱，清末民初草堆街附近的確煙館林立，因此「飲香樓」極有可能曾用作鴉片煙館。此「仙館」並非道教詞義。從藥局變爲煙館，現在恢復藥局主題，設展覽館展出該建築的特色和孫中山在澳門的事跡。

理大專上學院客席講師 梁勇



「飲香樓」的前身即中西藥局

梁勇攝

## 英國教育的「歷史性」舉措

### 時事英語

在三月於倫敦的一個書展上，英國出版商哈潑柯林斯公司(Harper Collins)的教育分部Collins Learning與上海一家出版社簽約，將後者出版中文數學教科書翻譯成英文供英國各學校使用。

Collins Learning總裁Colin Hughes對《中國日報》(China Daily)說：「據我所知，把爲中國學生編寫的教科書直譯成英文後出售給英國的學校使用，這

是歷史上從未發生過的事情 (To my knowledge this has never happened in history before.....)。」英國的《衛報》(The Guardian)在概括報道說，Hughes認爲這是一單「歷史性」的交易 (historic deal)。

注意這裏用的是 historic 而不是 historical，兩者都是從名詞 history (歷史) 衍生而來的形容詞，都與「歷史」有關，但含義不同。

按照劍橋大學出版社《當代英語語法》(English Grammar Today) 的解釋：Historic 的意思是 important or likely to

be important in history，即「在歷史上是重要的或有可能是重要的」，也就是中文所說的「具有歷史意義的」或「歷史性」。比如：When the Berlin wall came down, it was a historic occasion (柏林圍牆倒下是一個歷史性時刻)。

Historical 的意思則是 related to the study of things from the past，即「與研究過去的事物有關的」，相當於中文所說的「歷史上的」或「有關歷史的」。如 Many important historical documents were destroyed when the library was bombed (圖書館遭到轟炸，許多重要的

歷史文獻都毀之一旦)。

英國學校採用翻譯自中文的教材是史無前例的 (unprecedented)，所以是 historic。如果把此事說成是 historical，那它就成了歷史上曾經發生過的事情了。

經濟合作及發展組織 (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD) 2016年底發表的國際學生評估計劃 (Programme for International Student Assessment, PISA) 報告指出，中國的北京、上海、廣東和江蘇15歲學生的數學能力在72個地區中排名第六，香港更名列第二，而英國只排第27。

英國教育部將此歸咎於該國教科書未能與世界最佳課本接軌，因此近年積極推動引進東亞的數學教材。亦然