



大公社評英譯

施政報告一脈相承 深化改革水到渠成

The Policy Address Maintains Continuity, and Deepening Reforms will be a Natural Outcome

行政長官李家超昨日接受大公文匯傳媒集團專訪，着重闡述他在新一份施政報告中提出的改革理念。李家超指出，過去四份施政報告一脈相承，由最初制定績效指標、到初步提出改革理念，再到今年深化改革，這是不斷凝聚社會共識的過程，而改革的最終目標是「讓大家過得更好」。這一肺腑之言，道出了施政的出發點和落腳點，體現了本屆特區政府的初心和擔當精神。

新一份施政報告以深化改革為主題，可謂水到渠成。一方面是前三年打下了基礎，另一方面是香港經濟轉型到了關鍵時刻，需要將改革往縱深推進，破局發展。香港要改什麼、破什麼、立什麼，以及改革是為了什麼，施政報告給出明確答案，反映李家超對香港未來發展的深刻思考。改革不是為改而改，而是要打破阻礙香港發展的各種束縛，提升管治效能。李家超提出「部門首長責任制」，配合嚴謹的公務員評核機制，理清了權責關係，也起到激勵作用，為加快發展提供制度保障。

深化改革也是香港經濟發展的着力點與突破點。以北都為例，施政報告對症下藥，提出兩大主力改革措施。一是制度突破，成立行政長官親自督導的北都發展委員會，主理決策和方向，下轄三個小組負責推進具體工作；二是就土地開發拆牆鬆綁，簡化程序，加快發展進度。多策並舉之下，北都不僅將成為推動香港經濟發展的新引擎，也是香港加快融入國家發展大局的重要平台。

加快香港產業結構調整，同樣需要深化改革。李家超舉旅遊業為例，佔香港經濟總量3%至4%，看似不大，但涉及飲食、零售、酒店、交通等許多行業的表現，社會影響很大，關乎市民幸福感。在旅遊消費模式轉型下，香港需要發展高質量產業、可持續發展產業、高端製造業，令工作機會增加、市民收入上升。當大家都有了這個共識，就可以共同推動香港轉型升級。

李家超特別提到已成為香港新地標之一的啟德體育園，形容改革也需要硬件齊全，有社會一流的硬件，才能推動「有為政府」和「高效市場」結合。現在引入商業模式運作，當中包括康文署的場地，供市民休閒和運動，最終是市民受益。總之，改革的一頭連着「政」，一頭連着「民」，市民關心什麼、期盼什麼，改革就抓什麼、推進什麼，通過改革為市民帶來實實在在的獲得感。

本屆特區政府上任三年多來，香港取得了令人矚目的成就。香港國際金融中心地位穩居全球三甲、國際競爭力重返全球第三、香港五所名校名列全球百強、香港在世界人才排名中躍升至亞洲第一、香港居民收入中位數持續提升……事實證明，特區政府過去幾年的改革取得實效。「寫在施政報告中的內容」都會落實，這不僅是李家超的信心，也是廣大市民的期盼。

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Chief Executive John Lee Ka-chiu was interviewed yesterday by Ta Kung Wen Wei Media Group, in which he focused on elaborating the reform concepts outlined in his new Policy Address. Lee pointed out that the past four Policy Addresses have followed a consistent thread – from initially setting key performance indicators, to putting forward preliminary ideas for reform, and now to deepening reforms this year. This, he said, is a process of continuously building social consensus, while the ultimate goal of reform is "to enable everyone to live better." These **heartfelt** words reveal the starting point and ultimate aim of governance, and reflect the current SAR government's original **aspirations** and sense of responsibility.

The new Policy Address is themed on deepening reforms, which is a **natural outcome**. On one hand, the **groundwork** has already been laid over the past three years; on the other hand, Hong Kong's economic transformation has reached a critical juncture, requiring reforms to be pushed forward to break through developmental barriers. The Policy Address provides clear answers to what Hong Kong needs to govern, what to **dismantle**, and what to establish, reflecting John Lee's profound thoughts on the future of Hong Kong. Reform is not about change for the sake of change; it is about breaking the various constraints hindering Hong Kong's development and improving governance effectiveness. Lee's proposal of "The Heads of Department Accountability System," combined with a rigorous civil service evaluation mechanism, clarifies the relationship between powers and responsibilities, while also playing an **incentivizing** role to provide institutional guarantees for accelerating development.

Deepening reforms is also a key focus and breakthrough point for Hong Kong's economic development. Taking the Northern Metropolis as an example, the Policy Address addresses the issue directly with two major reform measures. The first is an institutional breakthrough, with the establishment of the committee on development of the Northern Metropolis, personally overseen by the Chief Executive, to lead decision-making and direction, with three subgroups responsible for advancing specific tasks. The second measure involves land development, where the government will loosen restrictions, simplifying procedures to accelerate the pace of development. With these **multifaceted** strategies in place, the Northern Metropolis will not only become a new engine driving Hong Kong's economic development but also serve as an important platform for Hong Kong's faster integration into the national development agenda.

Accelerating the adjustment of Hong Kong's industrial structure also requires deepening reforms. Lee took the tourism industry as an example, which accounts for 3% to 4% of Hong Kong's economy. While this may seem small, it impacts many sectors such as dining, retail, hospitality, and transportation, and has a significant social influence, affecting the well-being of citizens. With the transformation of the tourism consumption model, Hong Kong needs to develop high-quality industries, sustainable industries, and **high-end** manufacturing to increase job opportunities and raise citizens' incomes. Once everyone shares this consensus, we can work together to drive Hong Kong's transformation and upgrade.

Lee specifically mentioned the Kai Tak Sports Park, which has become one of Hong Kong's new landmarks, describing that reforms also require complete infrastructure. With top-tier social infrastructure, we can foster the combination of a "capable government" and "efficient market." Now, a commercial model is being introduced, including venues managed by the Leisure and Cultural

Services Department for public leisure and sports activities, ultimately benefiting the citizens. **In short**, one end of reform is connected to "government," and the other end is connected to "people." Whatever the citizens care about and look forward to, reforms will address and advance those issues, bringing **tangible** benefits to the people through reforms.

In the more than three years since the current administration **took office**, Hong Kong has achieved remarkable accomplishments. The city's status as an international financial center remains firmly among the world's top three; its international competitiveness has returned to third place globally; five Hong Kong universities are ranked among the world's top 100; Hong Kong has risen to first place in Asia in global talent rankings; and the median income of Hong Kong residents has continued to increase... these facts demonstrate that the SAR Government's reforms over the past few years have delivered effective results. The initiatives set out in the Policy Address will be implemented – this is not only Lee's confidence, but also the expectation of the people of Hong Kong.

常用詞彙

• heartfelt (衷心的，真摯的 adj.)

These heartfelt words reveal the starting point and ultimate aim of governance, and reflect the current SAR government's original aspirations and sense of responsibility.

• aspiration (志向，抱負，願望 n.)

These heartfelt words reveal the starting point and ultimate aim of governance, and reflect the current SAR government's original aspirations and sense of responsibility.

• groundwork (基礎，根基 n.)

On one hand, the groundwork has already been laid over the past three years; on the other hand, Hong Kong's economic transformation has reached a critical juncture, requiring reforms to be pushed forward to break through developmental barriers.

• dismantle (拆除，拆解 v.)

The Policy Address provides clear answers to what Hong Kong needs to govern, what to dismantle, and what to establish, reflecting John Lee's profound thoughts on the future of Hong Kong.

• incentivize (激勵，鼓勵 v.)

Lee's proposal of a "departmental head responsibility system," combined with a rigorous civil service evaluation mechanism, clarifies the relationship between powers and responsibilities, while also playing an incentivizing role to provide institutional guarantees for accelerating development.

• multifaceted (多方面的，多層面的 adj.)

With these multifaceted strategies in place, the Northern Metropolis will not only become a new engine driving Hong Kong's economic development but also serve as an important platform for Hong Kong's faster integration into the national development agenda.

• high-end (高端的，高檔的 adj.)

Hong Kong needs to develop high-quality industries, sustainable industries, and high-end manufacturing to increase job opportunities and raise citizens' incomes.

• tangible (有形的，實際的，切實的 adj.)

Whatever the citizens care about and look forward to, reforms will address and advance those issues, bringing tangible benefits to the people through reforms.

片語

• natural outcome 【水到渠成】

例句：The new Policy Address is themed on deepening reforms, which is a natural outcome.

中文：新一份施政報告以深化改革為主題，可謂水到渠成。

• In short 【簡而言之；總之】

例句：In short, one end of reform is connected to "government", and the other end is connected to "people".

中文：總之，改革的一頭連着「政」，一頭連着「民」（，市民關心什麼、期盼什麼，改革就抓什麼、推進什麼，通過改革為市民帶來實實在在的獲得感）。

• took office 【（政府）上任；就任，就職】

例句：In the more than three years since the current administration took office, Hong Kong has achieved remarkable accomplishments.

中文：本屆政府上任三年多以來，香港取得了令人矚目的成就。

句子分析

A

Lee's proposal ① (of a "departmental head responsibility system," ② (combined with a rigorous civil service evaluation mechanism), clarifies the relationship between powers and responsibilities, ③ (while also playing an incentivizing role to provide institutional guarantees for accelerating development.)

主句：

Lee's proposal (...) clarifies the relationship between powers and responsibilities, (...)

現象①：of引導的定語從句，修飾 "proposal"

"...of a departmental head responsibility system,..."

現象②：

②：動詞引導的短語，說明提案結合了嚴格的公務員評估機制  
"...combined with a rigorous civil service evaluation mechanism, ..."

現象③：

③：while引導的從句作補充說明，說明提案的其他作用  
"...while also playing an incentivizing role to provide institutional guarantees for accelerating development, ..."

B

This, he said, is a process of continuously building social consensus, while the ultimate goal of reform is "to enable everyone to live better."

現象："he said"作插入語，用來引入和標明這句話的發言者，即表示「這是他說的」。

插入語的作用是讓句子的主體保持連貫，同時表明這些話是由某個特定的人（he）說的。