

# 雙向對接廣東 編制好香港五年規劃

Keeping two-way connection with Guangdong in mind to compile a good Five-year Plan for Hong Kong

廣東「十五五」規劃綱要昨日正式發布，對比此前的建議稿，最終稿的最大亮點，是大幅增加了粵港合作內容，首次明確提出積極對接香港北部都會區發展策略，引起各界尤其是香港社會高度關注。這既為推動粵港澳大灣區深度融合和粵港協作規劃清晰可行的實現路徑，也為香港正在編制的首份五年規劃提供重要啟發和參考。

廣東「十五五」規劃綱要全文約11萬字，尤其引人矚目的是，規劃綱要將粵港澳大灣區建設放在重點任務首位，提出打造富有活力和國際競爭力的一流灣區和世界級城市群，將攜手港澳健全協商合作機制，共同建設創新策源、產業高地、開放樞紐、幸福家園，把粵港澳大灣區建設成為輻射全省全域、引領國內國際的強勁引擎。

粵港同為大灣區核心成員，共同肩負建設高質量發展示範地、中國式現代化引領地的重任。廣東在「十五五」規劃中強化粵港合作、主動對接北部都會區，既是大灣區一體化的內在要求，也是提升城市群國際競爭力的必然之舉。這啟示香港，制定首份五年規劃絕非一家之事，既要立足自身定位，鞏固國際金融、航運、貿易中心傳統優勢，更要將香港發展置於國家全局與大灣區整體格局中考量。

編制五年規劃在香港歷史上是第一次，也是在資本主義制度下制定中長期發展規劃的重要嘗試，沒有太多經驗可供借鑒。廣東與香港毗鄰，經濟聯繫緊密、生活圈高度融合、規則加速銜接，是最現成的學習對象。雖然兩地角色定位、經濟結構與社會制度存在差異，發展規劃無法簡單照搬，但在編制香港五年規劃過程中，廣東經驗既可在理念上提供借鑒，也能在項目對接、政策協同等方面提供合作接口，助力規劃編制提速提質、高效推進。

廣東「十五五」規劃對香港最重要的啟示，在於堅持「硬聯通」、「軟聯通」並重。硬件方面，廣東大力推進軌道交通、機場港口、能源水網等基礎設施互聯互通，構建「軌道上的大灣區」；軟件方面，着力推動規則銜接、機制對接，暢通人員、資金、技術、數據跨境流動。在香港當前最重要的創科發展和產業協同方面，廣東以廣深港、廣珠澳科技創新走廊為依託，強化產學研協同與成果轉化，以及科技與產業融合的成熟路徑，都可以為香港提供直接借鑒。

尤其是廣東規劃首提對接香港北部都會區建設，並細化到園區開發、產業導入、項目布局、設施建設、人才引進、生態環保等具體層面，不僅為北部都會區提速建設注入強勁外部動能，更在制度改革、開發模式、產業布局等方面提供可資借鑒的經驗。

香港首份五年規劃要跳出香港看香港、站在全國看香港、從世界發展大局看香港。如今編制已進入關鍵階段，廣東版規劃提供了良好示範和重要參照，也提供了現成的融合發展接口。借鑒廣東經驗，既可以提速提質規劃編制工作，也有利於確保規劃成功實施，推動香港深度參與大灣區建設、更好融入和服務國家發展大局。

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Guangdong officially released its 15th Five-year Plan outline yesterday. Compared with the earlier draft proposal, the key highlight of the finalized version **lies in** the substantial increase in content related to Guangdong-Hong Kong cooperation. It explicitly proposes for the first time to proactively **align** with Hong Kong's Northern Metropolis (NM) Development Strategy, which draws wide attention, especially from Hong Kong society. Not only does it provide a clear and feasible road-map for deepening the integration of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) and enhancing Guangdong-Hong Kong collaboration, but it also gives Hong Kong significant inspiration and reference for drafting its first-ever Five-year Plan.

The full text of Guangdong's 15th Five-year Plan outline is about 110,000 Chinese characters, which noticeably puts the GBA construction at the top of its priority tasks, proposing to build a **vibrant** and internationally-competent first-class bay area and a world-class city cluster. Guangdong will **join hands** with Hong Kong and Macao to reinforce consultation and cooperation mechanisms and develop innovative sourcing, industrial highlands, open hubs and happy homes to **turn the GBA into** a powerful engine that radiates across the entire province and region and **takes the lead** in domestic and international development.

As core members of the GBA, both Guangdong and Hong Kong shoulder the heavy responsibility of building a demonstration zone for high-quality development and a pioneering area for Chinese-style modernization. In its 15th Five-Year Plan, Guangdong aims to strengthen cooperation with Hong Kong and proactively align itself with the NM development, which is not only the intrinsic requirement for the GBA integration but also an inevitable move to enhance the international competitiveness of the city cluster. This enlightens Hong Kong that drafting the SAR's first Five-Year Plan is by no means a unilateral matter. Rather, Hong Kong should not just **restrict itself to** consolidating its traditional strengths as an international financial, shipping, and trade hub based on its own unique position, but also must consider its development within the broader national context and the overall framework of the GBA.

It is the first time in history for Hong Kong to **compile** a five-year plan, which is also an important attempt to work out a medium- and long-term development plan under a capitalist system. So there is not much experience to draw on. Guangdong borders Hong Kong, with close economic ties, high integration of social circles and accelerated alignment of rules and regulations. It is thus the most ready-made learning target. Although there are differences between the two places in roles, economic structures and social systems – and as such development plans cannot be simply copied, yes during the process of drafting Hong Kong's Five-year Plan, Guangdong's experience can serve as a conceptual inspiration and provide cooperation interfaces in areas such as project alignment and policy coordination, thereby helping speed up and improve the quality and efficiency of the plan drafting process.

The most important inspiration from Guangdong's 15th Five-Year Plan for Hong Kong lies in its equal emphasis on both "hard connectivity" and "soft connectivity". On the hardware side, Guangdong is to vigorously promote inter-connectivity among infrastructure such as rail transit, airports, ports, and energy and water networks, to build a "GBA on rails". On the software front, Guangdong is to focus on aligning rules and mechanisms and facilitating the smooth cross-border flows of

people, capital, technology and data. **As for** Hong Kong's current priorities – innovation and technology development and industrial collaboration, Guangdong leverages on both the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Science and Technology Innovation Corridors to strengthen Industry-University-Research Collaboration and commercialization of research and development (R&D) outcomes, and integrate science and technology with industry. Hong Kong could learn from all such proven pathways.

In particular, Guangdong's plan states for the first time to align with Hong Kong's NM development, and elaborates in detail on specific aspects such as park development, industrial introduction, project layout, facility construction, talent recruitment, and ecological environment protection. This not only injects strong external momentum into accelerating the NM development but also provides valuable experiences to draw on in terms of institutional reform, development modes and industrial distribution.

Hong Kong's first Five-Year Plan must look beyond itself to view the SAR from the standpoint of the nation as a whole, and from the allover situation of global development. The drafting process now comes to a critical phase. Guangdong's plan provides an excellent example and important reference, as well as ready-made interfaces for integrated development. By drawing on Guangdong's experience, Hong Kong can speed up compiling its own plan and enhance the quality, and also ensure the successful implementation of the plan, thereby promoting Hong Kong's deeper involvement in the GBA development and its better integration into and service to the country's overall development.

## 詞彙

### • Align ( [與……]一致 v. )

To bring into agreement, close cooperation, etc.

例：

1. He aligned himself with the protesters.
2. The prime minister is aligning himself with the liberals.

### • Vibrant ( 充滿活力的 adj. )

Full of life and energy.

例：

1. Thailand is at its most vibrant during the New Year celebrations.
2. This area will develop into a vibrant commercial centre.

### • Compile ( 編製，撰寫 v. )

To collect information from different places and arrange it in a book, report, or list, etc.

例：

1. He compiled a book of poems.
2. It took years to compile the dictionary.

## 片語

### • Lie in sth. ( 存在於，在於 )

To exist or be found in something.

例：

1. The success of our campaign lies in establishing trust among rural voters.
2. The fate of the company lies in the banker's hands.

### • Turn sb/sth into ( 變成 )

To make somebody/something become something.

例：

1. Hollywood discovered her and turned her into a star.
2. The prince was turned into a frog by the witch.

### • Restrict oneself to sth. ( 將自己約束/限制在…… )

To limit oneself to a particular thing or activity.

例：

1. If he's driving, he restricts himself to one glass of wine.
2. I restrict myself to playing the game only twice a day.

## 成語

### • Join hands ( 攜手，合作 )

To unite in a common cause.

例：

1. Let's join hands to make this project a success.
2. The two companies decided to join hands to develop a new product.

### • Take the lead ( in doing sth ) ( 帶頭，領先 )

To be the first to start doing something or be most active in doing something.

例：

1. Our team has taken the lead in the second half.
2. Their company has taken the lead in developing this new technology.

### • As for ( 至於……，就……而言 )

With regard to ; concerning.

例：

1. As for the budget, we will discuss it tomorrow.
2. As for my past, I'm not telling you anything.

## 英譯知多啲

無論中譯英或英譯中，常常需要根據對原文的理解，在譯文中增加或刪減一些詞語，以便譯文的讀者能更清楚理解原文的意思。

本期社評的標題是：雙向對接廣東 編制好香港五年規劃。如果逐字翻譯為Two-way connection with Guangdong, compiling a good Five-year Plan for Hong Kong，意思較令人費解：雙向對接廣東和編制香港五年規劃這兩個動作有何聯繫？按我們的理解，標題的含義是：在編制香港五年規劃時要把與廣東的雙向對接納入考慮之中，故將之譯成Keeping two-way connection with Guangdong in mind to compile a good Five-year Plan for Hong Kong。

這裏所用片語keep something in mind的意思是：To remember or think about something when doing something (考慮到某事或把某事放在心上)，其中keep一詞可與bear互換。如：I will keep your advice in mind (我會牢記你的忠告)；Please bear in mind that the deadline is tomorrow (請記住截止日期是明天)。