

規劃編制須提速 期盼盡快出台

Accelerating the Formulation Process with the Hope of an Early Release

全面對接國家「十五五」規劃、編制香港首份五年規劃，是香港當前最重要的核心工作。行政長官李家超日前宣布，爭取在本季內發表規劃公眾諮詢文件，並於年內完成及公布正式文件，這比較早前的考慮有所提前。特區政府自我加壓、只爭朝夕的施政作風，值得充分肯定。但無論是從客觀形勢之變，還是香港自身發展所需，香港五年規劃的編制都要再提速，有建議指應在確保高質量的前提下爭取在第三季出台。

五年規劃對香港的經濟和社會發展意義重大，將為香港帶來豐富機遇，亦關係社會各界利益和全體市民福祉。

特區政府和香港各界落實中央要求，已為規劃編制做了大量工作。由行政長官主導、政制及內地事務局主責，各政策局均已成立編制小組，即時開展的專題研究涉及六大主題共120個課題，涵蓋北部都會區發展、經濟、金融、創科等各領域。在行政主導下，政府和立法會設立了協同研究及意見收集機制。

不過，當前國家「十五五」規劃綱要已公布月餘、全國各地尤其是毗鄰的廣東省「十五五」規劃也陸續出爐，香港規劃編制還要快馬加鞭，提速提效。當然，國家和內地有制定實施五年規劃的豐富經驗和相關基礎，而香港是首次制定五年規劃，萬事開頭難，且時間緊、任務重，有不小難度。但是這項工作極端重要、勢在必行，香港也有不少獨特優勢和有利條件，使得規劃編制可以加快推進。

首先，特區政府和社會各界對制定五年規劃的意義和緊迫性，已有充分認識和廣泛共識。這不僅是國家高速發展的成功經驗感召、應對外部環境劇烈變化所需，更是自身經濟轉型升級與高質量發展的內在要求。無論是鞏固傳統優勢，還是培育發展新動能、提升香港國際競爭力，都需要加強發展的前瞻性、戰略性，突出規劃引領。市場、商界和普通市民，也高度期待規劃早日出台，希望從中找到確定性，並發現個人發展機遇和未來生活圖景。

其次，香港雖是首次編制五年規劃，但也並非「從零開始」，而是有不少有利條件。國家「十五五」規劃綱要、尤其其中的港澳專章，已經對香港發展做出了詳細戰略擘畫。同屬粵港澳大灣區的廣東「十五五」規劃，為香港提供了重要參考，尤其是在北都發展、創科中心建設等重點方向上，可獲得重要啟發與借鑒。此外，香港有「一國兩制」強大制度優勢，有行政主導下行政、立法良性互動的高效治理，有全球頂尖的法律、金融、智庫等專業力量，都可以在加快規劃編制中發揮重要作用。

發展時不我待，機遇不等人。香港五年規劃編制既有中央指引、各界廣泛支持，又有獨特制度優勢與現成經驗借鑒，困難不足懼，提速有支撐。特區政府應快馬加鞭、凝聚合力，在保證質量的基礎上持續提效，盡快拿出這份關係香港長遠發展的規劃，以便與下半年推出的施政報告有效銜接，更好發揮規劃引領作用，為由治及興注入持久動力。

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Achieving full alignment with the nation's 15th Five-Year Plan and formulating Hong Kong's first-ever five-year development blueprint constitute one of the city's most important priorities at present. Chief Executive John Lee recently announced that the government aims to release a public consultation document within this quarter, with the official plan to be completed and published within the year—a timeline that is notably earlier than previously anticipated. The Hong Kong SAR Government's **proactive** and time-conscious governing approach deserves full recognition. Yet, whether viewed from the perspective of rapidly changing external circumstances or Hong Kong's own developmental needs, the drafting of the city's five-year plan should be further accelerated. Some have suggested that, while maintaining high standards, the plan should ideally be unveiled by the third quarter.

The significance of the five-year plan to Hong Kong's economic and social development cannot be overstated. It will bring substantial opportunities to the city while bearing directly on the interests and well-being of all sectors of society and the wider public.

The SAR Government and various sectors of society have already undertaken extensive preparatory work in implementing the Central Government's directives regarding the plan. Led personally by the Chief Executive and coordinated primarily by the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, all policy bureaux have established dedicated task groups. Immediate thematic studies covering six major areas and around 120 research topics have already commenced, encompassing fields such as the development of the Northern Metropolis, the economy, finance, and innovation and technology. Under an executive-led framework, the government and the Legislative Council have also established mechanisms for collaborative research and the collection of public views.

Nevertheless, more than a month has passed since the release of the national 15th Five-Year Plan outline, while different regions across the country—particularly neighbouring Guangdong—have successively rolled out their own corresponding plans. Hong Kong must therefore move faster and work more efficiently in advancing its own formulation process. Admittedly, the nation and mainland authorities possess extensive experience and institutional foundations in implementing five-year plans, whereas Hong Kong is **embarking on** such an undertaking for the first time. As with all pioneering efforts, difficulties are inevitable, especially given the tight schedule and heavy responsibilities involved. Even so, this task is of exceptional importance and unavoidable necessity. Moreover, Hong Kong possesses a number of unique strengths and favourable conditions that make accelerated progress entirely achievable.

First, both the SAR Government and society at large have already developed a strong awareness and broad **consensus** regarding the significance and urgency of introducing a five-year plan. This is not only inspired by the nation's successful development experience and the need to respond to dramatic shifts in the external environment, but also driven by Hong Kong's own internal demand for economic transformation, upgrading, and high-quality development. Whether it is consolidating traditional strengths or cultivating new growth drivers and enhancing Hong Kong's international competitiveness, greater emphasis must be placed on strategic foresight, long-term planning, and policy coordination.

The market, the business sector, and ordinary citizens alike are all eagerly awaiting the release of the plan, hoping to find a greater sense of certainty as well as clearer prospects for personal development and future living.

Second, although this is Hong Kong's first attempt at formulating a five-year plan, the city is not starting from scratch. The national 15th Five-Year Plan outline, particularly the section on Hong Kong and Macao, has already provided a clear strategic blueprint for the city's future development. Guangdong's own 15th Five-Year Plan, formulated within the broader framework of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, also provides valuable reference points for Hong Kong, especially in key areas such as the development of the Northern Metropolis and the building of an international innovation and technology hub. Furthermore, Hong Kong benefits from the strong institutional advantages of "One Country, Two Systems," efficient governance characterised by constructive interaction between the executive and legislative branches, and world-class professional expertise in law, finance, and think tanks. All these strengths can play a vital role in expediting the formulation process.

Development brooks no delay, and opportunities are fleeting. Hong Kong's five-year planning process is supported not only by clear guidance from the Central Authorities and broad backing from society, but also by the city's unique institutional strengths and readily available experience to draw upon. Difficulties should therefore not become grounds for hesitation, nor should they impede progress. The SAR Government should continue to press ahead with urgency, consolidate collective efforts, and enhance efficiency while safeguarding quality standards. A comprehensive plan for Hong Kong's long-term future must be delivered without delay. This will allow it to align with the Policy Address in the second half of the year, fulfil its strategic guiding role, and inject sustained momentum into the city's transition from stability to prosperity.

常用詞彙

• Proactive (主動的、積極進取的 adj.)

例：
We must take a proactive approach to addressing climate change before it is too late.

(我們必須以積極主動的態度應對氣候變化，以免為時已晚。)

解說：
• 相對於 reactive (被動回應)，proactive 強調預先採取行動，而非等問題出現才處理。

常見錯誤：
× "proactive actions"
✓ 寫 "take a proactive approach / stance" 更地道。

• Consensus (共識 n.)

例：
After hours of debate, the committee finally reached a consensus on the new policy.

(經過數小時的辯論，委員會終於就新政策達成共識。)

解說：
• Consensus 指經過討論後多方達成的一致意見，與 agreement 不同。agreement 可以是兩人之間的協議，而 consensus 強調群體性、廣泛性。

• 留意它是不可數名詞，因此千萬不要說 a consensus / consensuses

• 常見搭配：reach / build / achieve consensus；broad / growing / general consensus。議論文討論社會問題時尤其有用。

常見錯誤：
× "they made consensus"
✓ 應寫成 reach / build / achieve consensus

寫作句式積累

一、表達「重要性」——告別 "very important"

「重要」是議論文出現頻率最高的概念之一，社評提供了幾個表達重要性的高級句式：

1. The significance of X cannot be overstated. (重要性不可低估)

• "Cannot be overstated" 字面意思是「再怎麼強調也不為過」，語氣比 "very important" 強烈得多，而且完全沒有口語感。

• 注意主語用 "the significance of X"，不直接說 "X cannot be overstated"。

• 例句示範：The significance of mental health education to young people's long-term well-being cannot be overstated. (心理健康教育對年輕人長遠福祉的重要性，再怎樣強調也不為過。)

• 可替換的近義表達：cannot be emphasised enough / is of paramount importance / is of the utmost importance。

2. X is of exceptional importance and unavoidable necessity. (兼具重要性與必要性)

• "Of + abstract noun" 是正式書面語的標誌句式。把形容詞轉化成名詞片語 (important → of importance)，語氣

更正式、更有分量。兩個名詞並排 (importance + necessity)，說明「重要」又「必做」，論點更嚴密。

• 例句示範：Addressing youth unemployment is of exceptional importance and unavoidable necessity if Hong Kong is to sustain its economic vitality. (若香港要維持經濟活力，解決青年失業問題便具有極其重要且勢在必行的意義。)

• 同類句式：of great / considerable / strategic significance；of immediate / long-term concern。

3. X bears directly on Y. (直接關係到……)

• "Bear on" 意思是「與……有直接關係、對……有影響」，比 "affect" 或 "relate to" 更書面，且帶有「重大影響」的隱含意味。加上 "directly" 更強調關聯之深。

• 例句示範：The quality of air pollution control bears directly on the health and quality of life of every resident. (空氣污染治理的成效，直接關係到每一位市民的健康與生活質素。)

二、俗語翻譯策略

中文四字詞和俗語是最難翻譯的部分，直譯往往顯得生硬，意譯又怕失真。以下從社評的英譯逐一拆解每個俗語的翻譯策略，讓學生學會「翻意思」而非「翻文字」。

1. 快馬加鞭 → "press ahead with urgency"

• 「快馬加鞭」字面是「讓快馬跑得更快」，意指加緊推進。譯者放棄了「馬」的意象，改用動詞短語 "press ahead" (堅定前進) 加上 "with urgency" (帶着紧迫感)，傳達了加速推進的核心意思。這個策略叫「棄形取意」——不保留原文意象，直取意思用目標語表達。

• 例句示範：With the deadline approaching, the committee must press ahead with urgency and finalise the recommendations without further delay. (隨着期限臨近，委員會必須加緊推進工作，盡快完成建議方案，不容再有拖延。)

2. 發展時不我待，機遇不等人 → "Development waits for no one, and opportunities do not linger."

• 「時不我待」意思是時間不會等待我們。譯者沒有說 "time does not wait for us"，而是把主語換成 "development"，令句子與文章議題 (發展規劃) 直接掛鉤，讀起來更貼題。同時借用了英文諺語 "time and tide wait for no man" 的句式，這個策略叫「換主語、借句式」。

• 例句示範：In the race for technological leadership, progress waits for no one. Every year of inaction is a year of falling behind. (在爭奪科技主導地位的競爭中，發展從不等人。每多拖延一年，便意味着再落後一步。)

• 其他可接受譯法："Time and tide wait for no one" (直接引用英文諺語) / "Opportunities, once missed, rarely return" (改寫強調後果)

片語

Embark on (着手、踏上[某項任務或旅程])

例：
The city is embarking on an ambitious plan to become a global innovation hub. (這座城市正着手推行一項雄心勃勃的計劃，目標是成為全球創新中心。)

解說：
• 字面意思是「登上船隻出發」，引申為開始一項重要、艱巨或全新的事業。語氣比 start 或 begin 正式，且帶有挑戰性或重要性的隱含意味，適合描述政策、計劃、人生階段等。

常見錯誤：
× "embark on doing sth"
✓ embark on a plan / journey / reform (後接名詞，不接動名詞)