

發揮優勢 推動香港成為爭議解決首選地

Giving full play to its advantages to make Hong Kong as the first choice for dispute resolution

國際調解院昨日於香港舉辦首場全球調解峰會，亦是該院成立以來首次對外大型亮相，活動雲集來自48個國家及地區超過400名調解專家、政策制定者與業界領軍人物。峰會備受國際社會廣泛關注，正如行政長官李家超所指出，香港已處於全球爭議解決的核心位置。香港調解產業具備極佳發展潛力與廣闊前景，未來要主動出擊，以香港首個五年規劃為引領，強化政策配套支持、提升「內聯外通」的獨特角色，不斷鞏固競爭優勢。

相較傳統訴訟模式，調解承續中華文化「和為貴」的核心理念，秉持協商共治、凝聚共識、講求效率、修復合作關係的特質，精準匹配當今國際社會和平解決爭議、壓縮交易成本、穩固跨境合作空間的現實需求。

香港發展國際調解產業具備獨特優勢，自國際調解院總部去年正式落戶香港，簽署國由37個擴至41個，締約國由8個增至13個，充分反映國際社會對香港國際法律及爭議解決服務中心地位的高度認可。該院本月初圓滿化解一宗海事跨境糾紛，涉案一方為非簽署國新加坡企業，院方仍依規受理並促成雙方達成和解。此案具里程碑意義，隨着示範性調解案例持續增多，國際調解院全球影響力將穩步提升，加入簽署及締約行列的國家亦會日漸增加。

中東軍事衝突的爆發，更讓國際社會深切認識到和平化解國際爭端的重要性與必要性。兼任國際調解院理事會副主席的肯尼亞駐華大使表示，這場地區衝突原本可避免，完全能夠透過平等協商和平解決，中國一直倡導的和平談判路徑切實可行。實際上，國際調解院受理範圍不局限商業經貿領域，只要相關國家雙方自願同意，均可借助院方平台處理主權層面爭議。這不僅拓寬了國際調解院的服務邊界，更讓香港得以在和平處置國際紛爭、助力構建人類命運共同體進程中發揮獨特作用，持續為維護世界和平貢獻力量。

是次峰會的深層價值，在於向國際社會清晰展現香港全新戰略功能定位。香港除固有的國際金融、貿易、創科、中外文化藝術交流中心之外，亦穩步躋身國際爭議解決領域的核心平台。峰會同時明確發展路向，香港將依託國際法律培訓學院的專業資源，推動全球調解領域的專業交流與人才培育，提升本地從業人員國際視野與專業實力，磁吸更多國際人才來港，進一步強化香港作為區域法律人才培訓中心的集聚效應。

從國際調解院選址落戶香港，到首屆全球峰會順利舉行，全程離不開國家的政策扶持與戰略托舉。國家「十五五」規劃明確支持香港做強國際法律及爭議解決服務中心，與香港長遠發展定位高度契合，進一步夯實香港作為亞太法律及爭議解決樞紐的戰略地位，既能支撐本地經濟穩健發展，更服務國家高水平對外開放大局，助力「一帶一路」高質量建設。未來，各方面應積極強化政策支持，例如在機構框架下設立大宗商品爭議專責調解隊伍，推廣成為全球大宗商品爭議的優先解決機制，這亦是精準對接「十五五」規劃的具體舉措。

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The International Organization for **Mediation** (IOMed) held its first Global Mediation Summit in Hong Kong yesterday, which was also its first major public appearance since its establishment. The event **brought together** more than 400 mediation experts, policymakers and industry leaders from 48 countries and regions. The summit has attracted wide attention from the international community. As Chief Executive John Lee Ka-chiu pointed out, Hong Kong is at **the very heart of** global dispute resolution. Hong Kong's mediation industry has great development potential and broad prospects, and in the future, led by Hong Kong's first Five-year Plan, it should take the initiative to strengthen policy support, enhance its unique role of "connecting with the Mainland and the world", and keep consolidating competitive advantages.

Compared to traditional **litigation** models, mediation inherits and carries on the core value of Chinese culture of "harmony coming first", **adheres to** the principles of collaborative governance, building consensus, striving for efficiency and restoring cooperative relationship. It precisely meets the current actual needs of the international community to peacefully settle disputes, reduce transaction costs and consolidating cross-boundary collaboration space.

Hong Kong enjoys unique advantages in developing the international mediation industry. Since the IOMed headquarters was formally established in the SAR last year, the number of signatory states has climbed from 37 to 41, and the number of contracting states has gone up from eight to 13. This clearly shows that the international community highly recognizes Hong Kong's status as a global center for legal and dispute resolution services. Earlier this month, the IOMed successfully settled a cross-border maritime dispute. One party involved was a company from Singapore—a non-signatory country. Despite this, the IOMed accepted the case in accordance with rules and facilitated a settlement between the two parties. This case is of landmark significance. As the number of exemplary mediation cases continues to grow, the IOMed's global influence will grow steadily, and the number of countries joining the signatory and contracting states will also rise increasingly.

The outbreak of the Middle East military conflict has led the international community to further realize the importance and necessity of peacefully resolving international disputes. The Kenyan Ambassador to China, who also serves as Vice Chairperson of the IOMed's Governing Council, noted that this regional conflict should not have happened in the first place, and it should have been resolved in a very peaceful manner. The path of peaceful negotiations consistently advocated by China is practical and feasible. In fact, the admissibility scope of the IOMed is not limited to commercial and economic disputes; so as long as both the countries involved in the dispute voluntarily agree, they can use the IOMed platform to settle sovereignty-level disputes. This not only broadens the service boundaries of the IOMed but also enables Hong Kong to play a unique role in peacefully settling international conflicts and contributing to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, continuously dedicating its efforts to safeguarding world peace.

The deep-layer value of this summit lies in that it clearly shows to the international community Hong Kong's brand new strategic positioning. In addition to its established status as an international financial, trade, innovation and technology, and cultural and artistic exchange hub, Hong Kong is also steadily **ascending** to a key platform for global dispute resolution. The summit also clearly defines the path forward: Hong Kong will leverage the

professional resources of the Hong Kong International Legal Talents Training Academy to promote professional exchanges and talent development in global mediation, enhance local practitioners' international perspective and professional capabilities, attract more international talent to Hong Kong, and further strengthen the agglomeration effect of Hong Kong being a regional hub for legal talent training.

From the IOMed establishing its headquarters in Hong Kong to the successful holding its first Global Mediation Summit, nothing in the whole process could have been achieved without our country's policy support and strategic backing. The national 15th Five-year Plan **explicitly** supports Hong Kong in strengthening its role as an international center for legal and dispute resolution services, a goal highly consistent with Hong Kong's long-term development positioning. This further consolidates Hong Kong's strategic positioning as a hub for legal and dispute resolution in the Asia-Pacific region, which will not only sustain the steady growth of the local economy but also serve the country's high-level opening-up and contribute to the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative. In the future, all relevant parties should actively enhance policy support, for instance, establishing a dedicated mediation team for commodity disputes within the IOMed framework and promoting it as the preferred mechanism for resolving global commodity disputes. This would also be a concrete step to precisely align with the goals of the 15th Five-year Plan.

詞彙

• Mediation (調解 n.)

A negotiation to resolve differences that is conducted by some impartial party.

例：

1. We will opt for mediation not law.
2. Last-minute attempts at mediation failed.

• Litigation (訴訟 n.)

The act, process, or practice of settling a dispute in a court of law.

例：

1. Litigation is the process of fighting or defending a case in a civil court of law.
2. The litigation will probably drag on for years.

• Ascend (上升、晉升 v.)

To rise to a position of higher rank.

例：

1. John Adams ascended to the presidency in 1797.
2. He eventually ascended to the position of chief executive.

• Explicitly (明確地 adv.)

Precisely and clearly expressed, leaving nothing to implication.

例：

1. The report states explicitly that the system was to blame.
2. The text does not explicitly mention him by name.

片語

• Bring sb together (集結，匯聚)

To arrange for people to meet and do something together.

- 例：1. We brought together researchers from different universities to work on the project.
2. We need to bring them together to discuss their differences.

• Adhere to (堅持，遵守)

To continue to behave according to a particular rule, agreement, or belief.

- 例：1. I have adhered strictly to the rules.
2. They will adhere to the terms of the contract.

成語

• Give full play to sth (充分發揮)

Allow it to operate freely and completely, so that it can achieve its maximum effect or potential.

- 例：1. I need a job that can give full play to my skills.
2. The new strategy will give full play to our strengths.

• The heart of sth (核心，重點)

The most important or main part of something else.

- 例：1. At the heart of our community is the commitment to helping others.
2. She has a great ability to get right to the heart of a problem.

英譯知多啲

本期社評頭尾兩段有關上下文中用到「未來」一詞，其對應的英譯有 in the future or in future，兩者看起來相似，但含義在英式英語 (British English) 中有分別，翻譯時要根據中文語境擇一用之。

帶定冠詞的 in the future 是指「在將要來到的某個時段」(in a time to come)，用於談論某事將會發生的語境。如：I hope I'll become a teacher in the future (我希望將來成為教師)；They hope to buy a house in the future (他們希望總有一天能買到住房)。而不帶定冠詞的 in future 的意思則是「從今以後」(from now on)，用於泛指「將來」的語境。如 In future, please don't be late (以後別再遲到了)；I'll be more careful in future (我未來會小心行事了)。

根據我們的理解，用在 the future 來翻譯社評中兩處用到的「未來」一詞比較符合原文的意思。

美式英語 (American English) 則罕用 in future，多用 in the future 籠而統之來指「未來」。