

不負「點讚」勇作為 加快轉型見實效

Living Up to the "Thumbs-Up": Accelerating Transformation for Tangible Results

中央港澳工作辦公室主任、國務院港澳事務辦公室主任夏寶龍昨日結束對香港的考察調研行程。短短兩日，夏寶龍主任馬不停蹄，足跡遍及九個關鍵地點，既深入一線為發展把脈，更親切交流關注民生福祉。臨別之際，夏寶龍主任向行政長官李家超豎起「大拇指」點讚，這一幕意味深長。這不僅是對特區政府工作的肯定，更承載着中央對香港加快經濟轉型、實現高質量發展的殷切期望。

此次考察調研，時間節點與選點布局別具深意。適逢香港首個五年規劃展開公眾諮詢，夏寶龍主任來港調研，充分體現中央對香港對接國家「十五五」規劃的高度重視。從洪水橋大學城、元朗微電子產業園，到古洞北新發展區、簡約公屋，行程首日聚焦北部都會區各大重點項目，實地了解土地開發、產業布局與公共房屋配套，更與公屋住戶親切交流，關心市民切身利益。北部都會區既是香港融入大灣區的戰略樞紐，亦是破解土地房屋深層矛盾的關鍵抓手，必須提速提質推進，如今進展良好，「看到陽光」令人鼓舞。

次日行程聚焦港深互聯互通與國際產業優勢，先後走訪新皇崗口岸與貨櫃碼頭。新皇崗口岸打造「一地兩檢」升級版，打通深港科創、人才、物資流動堵點；貨櫃碼頭則關乎港口轉型與高端海事服務培育，鞏固香港國際航運中心地位。一頭連接內地龐大市場，一頭面向全球經貿網絡，兩處節點考察寓含深意。

夏寶龍主任的「點讚」，既是鼓勵，更是鞭策。當前全球經濟格局深刻調整，周邊城市群競爭日趨激烈，香港正面臨「不進則退、慢進亦退」的嚴峻挑戰。此次考察中，夏寶龍主任對北都建設的肯定、對新皇崗口岸升級的關注、對貨櫃碼頭轉型的觀察，無不表明中央期望香港打通跨境要素流通壁壘，既要鞏固傳統競爭力，更要加快培育新發展優勢，在深度融入國家發展大局中實現發展破局。

加快轉型見實效，關鍵在於以規劃為綱，凝聚社會共識。香港首份五年規劃的編制，標誌着特區政府治理思維從「積極不干預」向「有為政府與高效市場結合」的深刻轉變。當前公眾諮詢階段，各界需積極建言獻策，特別是在如何深化大灣區規則銜接、如何確保北都千億級工程有序推進等核心議題上貢獻智慧。規劃的生命力在於執行。從「片區開發」的雙信封招標，到北都專屬法例的制定，再到跨境基建的對接，每一項舉措都考驗着政府的執行力與社會的配合度。

「一國兩制」是香港最大的優勢，中央永遠是香港最堅定的靠山。夏寶龍主任此行傳遞的清晰信號是：中央高度關心支持香港經濟轉型發展，希望香港各界積極作為加快實現發展破局。不負「點讚」勇作為，香港各界需以時不我待的緊迫感，主動對接國家戰略，牢牢把握國家「十五五」機遇，以五年規劃為抓手，敢於啃下土地、人才、創科等深層次矛盾的「硬骨頭」。唯有如此，香港才能在激烈的區域競爭中重塑優勢，在服務國家新質生產力發展的進程中實現自身的新飛躍，用實實在在的轉型成果回應中央的厚望與市民的期盼。

節錄自《大公報》
2026年6月18日社評

The Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, Mr Xia Baolong, concluded his inspection visit to Hong Kong yesterday. During the brief two days, Mr Xia traveled indefatigably, visiting nine key locations to both go deep into the frontlines to gauge the pulse of development and engage in warm exchanges to show care for public well-being. Upon his departure, Mr Xia gave a "thumbs-up" to the Chief Executive, Mr John Lee, a scene that was profoundly meaningful. This was not only a recognition of the HKSAR Government's work, but also embodied the Central Government's earnest expectations for Hong Kong to accelerate its economic transformation and achieve high-quality development.

The timing and spatial layout of this inspection visit hold unique and profound meaning. Coinciding with the launch of the public consultation for Hong Kong's first Five-Year Plan, Mr Xia's research visit to Hong Kong fully reflects the Central Government's high regard for Hong Kong's alignment with the National 15th Five-Year Plan. From the Hung Shui Kiu University Town Area and the Microelectronics Centre in Yuen Long InnoPark to the Kwu Tung North New Development Area and Light Public Housing, the first day of the itinerary focused on major key projects within the Northern Metropolis, gaining on-site insights into land development, industrial layout, and public housing support, while also interacting warmly with public housing residents to show care for the vital interests of citizens. The Northern Metropolis serves as both a strategic hub for Hong Kong's integration into the Greater Bay Area and a crucial lever for resolving deep-seated conflicts in land and housing; it must be advanced with accelerated speed and quality, and its current good progress and the "sight of sunshine" are highly encouraging.

The second day's itinerary focused on Shenzhen-Hong Kong connectivity and international industrial advantages, with visits to the new Huanggang Port and the container terminals. The new Huanggang Port aims to create an upgraded version of the "co-location arrangement", **unblocking** bottlenecks in the flow of technological innovation, talent, and materials between Shenzhen and Hong Kong; meanwhile, the container terminals concern port transformation and the cultivation of high-end maritime services, consolidating Hong Kong's status as an international shipping centre. With one end connected to the vast mainland market and the other facing the global economic and trade network, the inspection of these two nodes carries profound significance.

Mr Xia's "thumbs-up" is both an encouragement and a spur. As the current global economic landscape undergoes profound adjustments and competition among neighboring city clusters intensifies, Hong Kong faces the severe challenge of "moving forward or falling behind; even moving slowly means falling behind". Throughout this inspection, Mr Xia's recognition of the Northern Metropolis construction, his attention to the upgrading of the new Huanggang Port, and his observations on the transformation of the container terminals all demonstrate that the Central Government expects Hong Kong to dismantle barriers to the cross-border flow of production factors, so as to not only **consolidate** its traditional competitiveness but also accelerate the cultivation of new developmental advantages, achieving breakthroughs in development through deep integration into the overall national development.

The key to accelerating transformation to achieve tangible results lies in taking planning as the guide and building social **consensus**. The formulation of Hong Kong's first Five-Year Plan marks a profound shift in the HKSAR Government's governance philosophy from "positive non-interventionism" to a "combination of a proactive government and an efficient market". During the current public consultation phase, all sectors of society need to actively offer suggestions and advice, contributing wisdom particularly on core is-

such as how to deepen the interface of rules in the Greater Bay Area and how to ensure the orderly advancement of the multi-billion-dollar projects in the Northern Metropolis. The vitality of a plan lies in its execution. From the "two-envelope tender" system in "large-scale land disposal" to the formulation of dedicated legislation for the Northern Metropolis, and to the alignment of cross-border infrastructure, every measure tests the government's executive capability and society's level of cooperation.

"One Country, Two Systems" is Hong Kong's greatest advantage, and the Central Government will always be Hong Kong's strongest backing. The clear signal delivered by Mr Xia's visit is that the Central Government cares deeply about and highly supports Hong Kong's economic transformation and development, hoping that all sectors in Hong Kong will act proactively to accelerate the breakthrough in development. To **live up to** the "thumbs-up" with brave actions, all sectors of Hong Kong must embrace a sense of urgency that **brooks no delay**, proactively **align with** national strategies, firmly grasp the opportunities of the National 15th Five-Year Plan, and leverage the Five-Year Plan as a key lever to dare to tackle the "hard bones" of deep-seated conflicts in land, talent, and innovation and technology. Only in this way can Hong Kong reshape its competitive edge amid fierce regional competition, achieve a new leap forward for itself in the process of serving the development of the nation's new quality productive forces, and respond to the high expectations of the Central Government and the aspirations of citizens with solid outcomes of transformation.

詞彙

• Unblock (打通、疏通 [堵點/要素流通] v.)

To remove an obstruction or barrier from a path, flow, or system.

例：

1. The upgraded port infrastructure aims to unblock the flow of technological innovation, talent, and materials.
2. The government introduces new measures to unblock bottlenecks in cross-border logistics.

• Consolidate (鞏固 v.)

To make a position of power, success, or safety stronger, more solid, or more secure.

例：

1. The new measures will help consolidate Hong Kong's status as an international shipping centre.
2. Reading regularly is a great way to consolidate your vocabulary knowledge.

• Consensus (共識 n.)

A general agreement around something among a group of people.

例：

1. Building a broad social consensus is the key to accelerating economic transformation.
2. After much debate, the students finally reached a consensus on their graduation project.

片語

• Live up to (不負，不辜負)

To fulfill expectations, standards, or promises through proactive performance.

例：1. We must work hard to live up to the "thumbs-up" given by the Central Government.

2. The new movie didn't quite live up to the audience's high expectations.

• Align with (與……對接，與……協調一致)

To bring components, policies, or strategies into cooperation or agreement with a broader plan.

例：1. Hong Kong needs to proactively align its local development with national strategies.

2. Make sure your career goals align with your personal values.

成語

• Brooks no delay (時不我待)

形容時間非常緊迫，不等待我們，必須立刻採取行動。

例：1. To reshape its competitive edge, Hong Kong must act with a sense of urgency that brooks no delay.

2. Environmental protection is a critical matter that brooks no delay.

英譯知多啲

在學習英文翻譯和寫作時，我們經常會遇到一些「字面意思」和「情境含意」相差很多的詞。如果只靠查字典死記硬背，往往會掉進中式直譯的陷阱。

比如文章裏提到的「片區開發」，很多同學在寫作時，直覺會把它拆開翻譯成 district development 或 zone development。但如果我們去對照地道的英文表達，會發現這裏被翻譯成了 large-scale land disposal。

我們可以藉這個機會學習 disposal 這個核心單字。在初學階段，大家背這個詞可能只知道它是「處理、丟棄」（例如垃圾處理 waste disposal）。但在英文的進階語境中，disposal 其實可以指「資產或土地的處置、批出、租售或發展權的配置」。

因此，用 large-scale land disposal 來表達「片區開發」，在英文語意上其實是指「大面積的土地配置與處置」。透過這種對比學習，我們能發現很多單字在不同情境下的隱藏字義，以後在寫作時就能跳出簡單的直譯，讓用詞顯得更地道、更有層次！