



改革創新 推動新質生產力大幅躍升

Through reform and innovation to substantially upgrade new-quality productive forces

中共中央、國務院昨日印發《關於發展新質生產力的意見》，這是推動國家高質量發展的重磅頂層設計文件。該意見圍繞科技創新、產業融合、綠色發展、體制機制改革及人才工作創新等五大領域，部署了19項重點措施，以加快形成與新質生產力相適應的生產關係。意見中提出的「創新主導、改革為要、因地制宜」等原則，也為香港推動創科發展提供了清晰指南。

當前，國家正處在推進強國建設和經濟高質量發展的關鍵時期，依靠要素投入、規模擴張的舊經濟增長模式已難以為繼，迫切需要擺脫傳統路徑。在勞動、資本等傳統生產要素保持不變或增幅較小的前提下，通過推進技術革新、優化資源配置，促進生產效率大幅增長。另一方面，全球以人工智能、量子科技、生物製造等為代表的前沿科技正在加速突破，成為大國博弈的核心。國家需要更好發揮舉國體制等制度優勢，並鼓勵有實力的私有企業參與國家重點項目，實現前沿科技的突破，避免受制於人。

隨著「DeepSeek時刻」一再出現，印證中國在推動新質生產力方面成就巨大，已成為全球創新大國。在電動車、新電池、光伏等不少領域，中國居於全球前列。與此同時，一些地方也出現一哄而上、盲目跟風上項目、脫實就虛等傾向。中央此時出台文件，旨在加強規範，堅持企業主體，確保高質量發展不走偏、不冒進、不泡沫化，為新質生產力發展奠定堅實的基礎。

文件涵蓋面廣，指導性強，大幅提升全要素生產率是核心所在。文件強調以科技創新為引領，推動技術革命性突破和生產要素的創新性配置。一方面，以「人工智能+」行動全面改造傳統產業；另一方面，前瞻性地布局低空經濟、商業航天、量子科技等戰略性新興與未來產業，避免「內捲式」競爭。文件特別強調要推動科技體制改革，打破束縛數據要素、科技成果轉化的堵點卡點，引導天使投資、風險投資等「耐心資本」，精準支持硬科技發展。

這份文件為國家新質生產力發展指航導向，注入新動能。文件強調的「創新主導、改革為要、因地制宜、先立後破」等原則，也為香港加快北都建設、以創新科技推動經濟轉型指明方向。發展新質生產力，絕非盲目「求新」或拋棄傳統優勢，也不是內地有什麼、香港也要發展什麼，而是立足香港「背靠國家、聯通世界」的定位，有針對性地推動一些重點領域的突破。香港首份五年規劃聚焦十六大科技重點，特別是人工智能、微電子、生命健康科技等，切合香港的實際情況。

發展新質生產力投資巨大，特區政府在動用公帑支持的同時，更要善用市場力量。香港作為國際金融中心，應進一步優化上市融資制度與併購重組機制，引導國際及本地資本轉化為支持創新發展的耐心資本，補齊創科生態圈的資金短板。同時，香港要進一步優化人才引進政策，打造國際高端人才聚集高地，在為國家高質量發展貢獻香港力量的進程中，實現香港的高質量發展。

節錄自《大公報》
2026年10月10日社評

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council yesterday issued the Opinions on Developing New-Quality Productive Forces, a landmark top-level design document for promoting high-quality national development. The document outlines 19 key measures across five major areas—scientific and technological innovation, industrial integration, green development, institutional and structural reforms, and innovation in talent-related-work—to accelerate the formation of production relations compatible with new-quality productive forces. Principles **set forth** in the document, including "innovation-driven, reform-oriented and tailored to local conditions", also provide clear guidance for Hong Kong to **boost** its innovation and technology development.

China now is at a critical juncture in **stepping up** its efforts to build a great country and pursue high-quality economic development. The old economic growth model relying on factor inputs and scale expansion is no longer sustainable, creating an urgent need to break away from conventional development paths. Under the premise that traditional factors of production such as labor and capital remain unchanged or gain only small increases, significant growth in production efficiency can be achieved through technological innovation and optimized resource allocation. On the other hand, **cutting-edge** technologies represented by artificial intelligence (AI), quantum technology and biomanufacturing are stepping up their breakthroughs globally and now is central to great power competition. The nation must fully leverage its institutional advantages such as its system of being able to mobilize the resources nationwide, and encourage capable private enterprises to participate in key national projects, so as to achieve breakthroughs in frontier technologies and avoid having to be **under others' thumb**.

Repeated appearances of the "DeepSeek moment" **bear witness to** China's tremendous achievements in promoting new-quality productive forces, making it a global innovation powerhouse. China now ranks among the world's leaders in many fields such as electric vehicles, new-generation batteries and photovoltaics. At the same time, however, some tendencies have also emerged that certain regions tend to **jump on the bandwagon**, rushing **headlong** into launching projects, blindly following the trend and turning away from the real economy toward speculation. By releasing this document at this moment, the central authorities aim to strengthen regulation, maintain the dominant role of enterprises, and ensure that high-quality development stays on course without over-hasty moves or asset bubbles, thus laying a solid foundation for the growth of newquality productive forces.

The document is comprehensive and highly instructive, with a core focus on significantly improving total factor productivity. It emphasizes taking scientific and technological innovation as the lead and promoting revolutionary breakthroughs in technology and innovative allocation of production factors. On one hand, the "AI+" initiative will comprehensively transform traditional industries. On the other, forward-looking arrangements will be made for emerging and future strategic industries, such as the low-altitude economy, commercial aerospace and quantum technology, to **avert** "rat race" competition. The document particularly stresses the need to promote the reform of the science and technology system, breaking down barriers that hinder the transformation of data elements and scientific and technological achievements, and guiding "patient capital" such as angel investment and venture capital to precisely support the development of hard technologies.

This document charts the course and injects fresh impetus for the development of the

nation's new-quality productive forces. The principles emphasized in the document — "innovation-led, reform-oriented, tailored to local conditions and establishing the new before abolishing the old" — also point the way for Hong Kong to press ahead with Northern Metropolis development and pursue economic transformation driven by innovation and technology. Developing new-quality productive forces does not mean mindlessly chasing novelty or discarding traditional strengths, nor does it require Hong Kong to replicate everything being developed on the Mainland. Instead, based on its positioning of being "backed by the Motherland and connected to the world", Hong Kong should pursue targeted breakthroughs in priority fields. Hong Kong's first Five-year Plan focuses on 16 key technological areas, notably AI, microelectronics and life-health technologies, which is in line with Hong Kong's realities.

Developing new-quality productive forces requires substantial investment. While the Hong Kong SAR Government provides public funding, it must also make good use of market forces. As an international financial center, Hong Kong should further optimize its listing and financing system and mergers-and-acquisitions (M&A) and restructuring mechanisms to channel international and local capital into patient capital supporting innovation and development, so as to fill the funding gap in the innovation and technology ecosystem. At the same time, Hong Kong needs to further optimize its talent attraction policy, building itself into a hub for international high-end talent, thereby contributing Hong Kong's strength to the nation's high-quality development and also achieving Hong Kong's own high-quality development.

詞彙

• Boost (增強, 推動 v.)

To increase or improve something making it more successful.

- 例：
- 1.The new resort area has boosted tourism.
 - 2.The company is looking for ways to boost sales.

• Cutting-edge (尖端的, 最前沿的 adj.)

At the newest, most advanced stage in the development of something.

- 例：
- 1.We are planning to develop this cutting-edge technology.
 - 2.This is a cutting-edge design.

• Headlong (魯莽的/地, 輕率的/地 adj/adv.)

Very quick or quickly without considering what you are doing.

- 例：
- 1.Do not leap headlong into decisions.
 2. In the headlong rush to buy houses, many people got into debt.

• Avert (防止/避免[壞事發生] v.)

To prevent something bad from happening.

- 例：
- 1.The diplomatic talks narrowly averted a war.
 - 2.He managed to avert the closure of the factory.

片語

• Set forth sth (提出, 闡明)

To explain ideas, or to make rules or suggestions.

- 例：
- 1.The contract sets forth the terms of your employment.
 - 2.The board set forth the conditions for her release.

• Step sth up (加快進程, 增加尺寸或數量)

To increase the amount, speed, etc. of something.

- 例：
- 1.He has stepped up his training to prepare for the race.
 - 2.Security has been stepped up at the airport.

成語

• Under sb's thumb (受……的支配)

Under someone's control.

- 例：
- 1.He was still under his father's thumb.
 - 2.He's got the committee firmly under his thumb for whatever he asks.

• Bear witness (to sth) (見證, 證明)

To show that something is true or exists.

- 例：
- 1.The awards on the walls bear witness to his great success.
 - 2.The latest sales figures bear witness to the economic recession.

• Jump on the bandwagon (跟風, 趕時髦)

To do something just because other people are doing it.

- 例：
- 1.Many farms are jumping on the bandwagon and growing organic foods.
 - 2.He jumped on the bandwagon and bought the latest iPhone.

句子分析

本期社評用到的「舉國體制」、「內捲式競爭」等詞語，中國媒體有不同的英譯。

「舉國體制」意指集中全國資源去辦一件大事，有媒體譯為 the whole-nation system 或 nationwide system，意思不夠完整。更好的譯法 is the system for mobilizing the resources nationwide，我們據此根據社評的語境譯為 its system of being able to mobilize the resources nationwide。

「內捲」一詞其實來自英文的 involution，可說是 evolution (進化) 的反義詞，意思是「向內演化」或「內部退化」，指某一事物在發展到某個階段後無法向外突破或升級而只能在內部進行惡性競爭。「內捲式競爭」直接對應的英文詞是 involution/involutionary competition。

不過，該術語較適用於學術文章。我們採用 "rat race" competition 來翻譯「內捲式競爭」。Rat race (老鼠賽跑) 源自實驗室裏老鼠在轉輪裏拼命奔跑卻哪裏也去不了的景象，形容「永無止境的競爭」或「你死我活的競爭」。另一個比較形象化的表述是 cut-throat competition (割喉式競爭)。