大公社評英譯

京港雙向賦能 共拓高質量發展新局

Beijing and Hong Kong Join Forces to Unlock New Opportunities for High-Quality Development

第二十九屆「京港洽談會」昨日在北京揭幕，共簽約47個項目、涉及金額74.79億美元，覆蓋人工智能、生物醫藥、綠色金融等前沿板塊。這場伴隨香港回歸走過29載的經貿盛事，早已超越昔日單純的商貿合作，邁向多元協同、多層互動的新階段。恰逢「十五五」開局、香港首個五年規劃啟航的關鍵時期，洽談會已成為兩地發展藍圖「對表銜接」「雙向賦能」的重要平台，釋放發展紅利，合力為強國建設貢獻力量。

徐啟方副主任在開幕式上強調，中央港澳辦將全力推動北京「十五五」規劃與香港首個五年規劃雙向賦能，把制度優勢轉化為發展動能。北京作為首都，是國家政策策源地，匯聚頂尖高校、科研院所與大批總部企業，科研底蘊深厚；香港則背靠祖國、聯通世界，擁有與國際接軌的普通法制度、成熟資本市場和完備專業服務體系，兩地稟賦互補，是相得益彰的合作夥伴。

今次洽談會的成績單宜細看。在京投資項目34個、金額53.71億美元；在港投資項目6個、金額13.55億美元；協議類項目7個、金額7.52億美元。涵蓋港深創科園與中關村、港鐵公司與京投公司、香港理工大學與愛詩科技、信和與月之暗面等的合作。74.79億美元是賬面數，更可貴的是把清單轉化為可落地、可推進的實體項目，令藍圖對接眞正落到產業鏈、創新鏈之上。

行政長官李家超提出三大合作方向，秉持香港「以己之長、服務國家所需」的定位，聚焦當前合作重點：推進金融雙向開放、深化京港創科協同、用好香港「超級聯繫人」「超級增值人」功能。這三大方向，與北京市市長殷勇提出的四個「進一步」高度契合：完善合作機制、深化產業聯動、助推企業出海、密切人文交流，足見京港對合作發展的高度默契。

值得注意的是，雙方都強調「創科協同」與「產業聯動」，為北部都會區發展注入了新動能。殷勇市長提及的打造更多「北京研發、香港驗證、海外落地」合作案例，無疑對北都是一大利好。事實上，這12字正是京港稟賦互補的精準寫照。首都科研成果密度冠絕全國，香港則以國際標準與全球網絡補上中試轉化、國際認證的關鍵一環。若能在河套、北都等重點平台率先落地一批示範項目，讓實驗室的創新「從紙面走向車間」，香港新經濟引擎便可加速運轉，兩地合作亦能再上一個新台階。

「揚帆『十五五』京港共未來」，這句主題並非一句普通的宣傳標語，而是兩地關係的生動寫照。當中的「共」字，既是共邁新程、共啟未來，更是共享機遇、共創繁榮。香港繼續發揮獨特制度優勢，主動服務國家所需；北京持續釋放創新應用場景，拓展開放合作空間。兩地優勢疊加、同頻共振，必能把規劃藍圖轉化為發展實效，以更好的成績迎接洽談會30周年。正如李家超所強調，兩地攜手共進，把豐碩成果轉化為高質量發展新動能，共同為國家高水平對外開放作出新的更大貢獻！

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The 29th Beijing–Hong Kong Economic Cooperation Symposium opened in Beijing yesterday, with 47 projects signed at a total value of US $7.479 billion. These projects cover cutting–edge sectors such as artificial intelligence, biomedicine and green finance. Having accompanied Hong Kong through the 29 years since its return to the motherland, this major economic and trade event has evolved beyond conventional business cooperation into a new phase of diversified collaboration and engagement at multiple levels.As the 15th Five–Year Plan period begins and Hong Kong embarks on its first Five–Year Plan, the symposium has become an important platform for aligning the two cities' development plans and capitalising on their complementary strengths. By unlocking new opportunities for growth, Beijing and Hong Kong can jointly contribute to building a stronger nation.

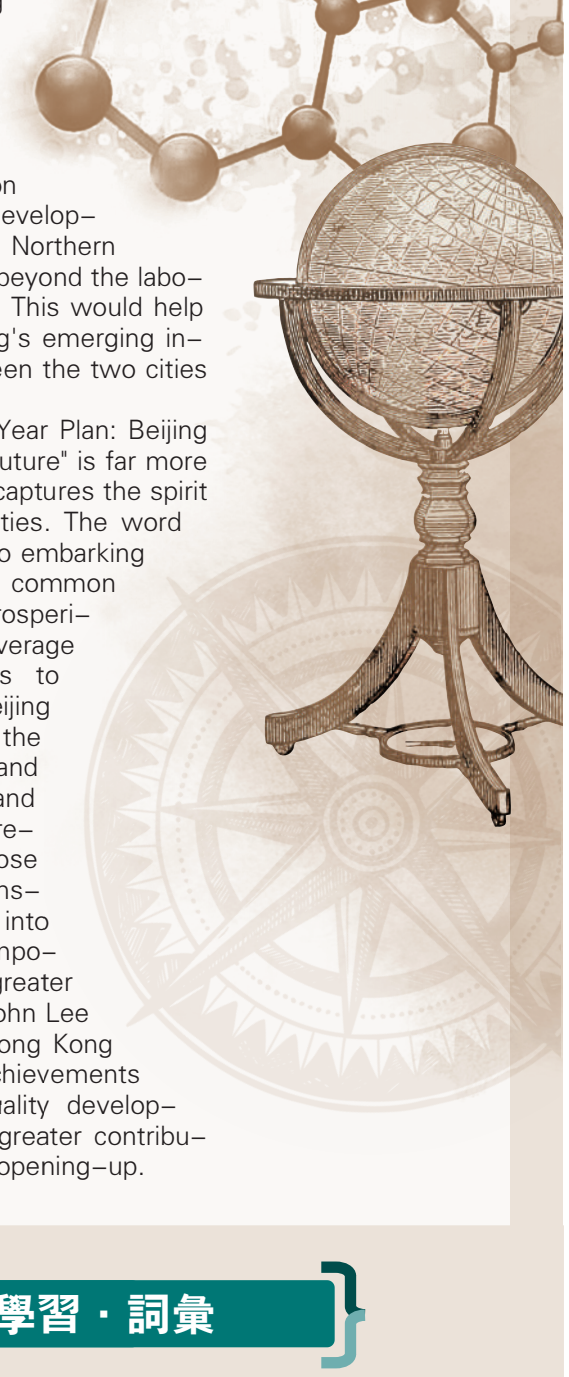
At the opening ceremony, Deputy Director Xu Qifang emphasised that the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee would make every effort to ensure that Beijing's 15th Five–Year Plan and Hong Kong's first Five–Year Plan reinforce each other, turning institutional advantages into fresh momentum for development.As the nation's capital, Beijing is at the forefront of national policymaking. It is home to leading universities, research institutes and numerous corporate headquarters, giving it a strong foundation in scientific research. Hong Kong, meanwhile, enjoys the unique advantage of being backed by the motherland while remaining connected to the world. Its internationally aligned common law system, mature capital markets and comprehensive professional services complement Beijing's strengths, making the two cities natural partners.

The results of this year's symposium deserve closer examination. Of the 47 signed projects, 34 involve investment in Beijing worth US$5.371 billion, six involve investment in Hong Kong worth US$1.355 billion, and seven are agreement–based projects valued at US $752 million. These include partnerships between the Hong Kong–Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park and Zhongguancun, MTR Corporation and Beijing Infrastructure Investment Corporation, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University and AIsphere, as well as Sino Group and Moonshot AI. Yet the US$7.479 billion figure tells only part of the story. What matters more is turning these agreements into concrete projects that can be implemented and advanced, ensuring that the alignment of development plans leads to meaningful cooperation across industrial and innovation chains.

Chief Executive John Lee Ka–chiu has proposed three major areas for cooperation, reflecting Hong Kong's commitment to leveraging its strengths to serve the country's needs. These include promoting two–way financial opening–up, deepening collaboration in innovation and technology between Beijing and Hong Kong, and making full use of Hong Kong's roles as a "super connector" and "super value–adder". These priorities closely align with the four areas for further cooperation outlined by Beijing Mayor Yin Yong: improving cooperation mechanisms, strengthening industrial collaboration, supporting enterprises in expanding overseas, and promoting closer cultural and people–to–people exchanges. This alignment demonstrates the strong mutual understanding between Beijing and Hong Kong in pursuing shared development.

Notably, both sides have emphasised collaboration in innovation and technology, as well as closer industrial cooperation. These priorities could inject fresh momentum into the development of the Northern Metropolis. Beijing Mayor Yin Yong's proposal to promote more projects based on the model of "research and development in Beijing, validation in Hong Kong and implementation overseas" is particularly encouraging for the Northern Metropolis. Indeed, this model aptly reflects the complementary strengths of the two cities. Beijing leads the country in scientific research output, while Hong Kong can draw on its international standards and global networks to support pilot–scale testing, the commercialisation of research findings and international certification. If a number of demonstration projects can be launched in key development areas such as Hetao and the Northern Metropolis, innovations could move beyond the laboratory and into industrial production. This would help accelerate the growth of Hong Kong's emerging industries and take cooperation between the two cities to new heights.

"Setting Sail for the 15th Five–Year Plan: Beijing and Hong Kong Towards a Shared Future" is far more than a promotional slogan. It vividly captures the spirit of cooperation between the two cities. The word "shared" reflects their commitment to embarking on a new journey together, seizing common opportunities and creating shared prosperity. Hong Kong should continue to leverage its unique institutional advantages to serve the country's needs, while Beijing should expand opportunities for the practical application of innovation and create greater scope for openness and cooperation. By combining their respective strengths and working in close coordination, the two cities can translate their development blueprints into tangible results and mark the symposium's 30th anniversary with even greater achievements. As Chief Executive John Lee Ka–chiu emphasised, Beijing and Hong Kong should work together to turn their achievements into fresh momentum for high–quality development. In doing so, they can make greater contributions to the country's high–standard opening–up.



延伸學習・詞彙

- **Inception（創立；開始 n.）**
  - 常用於描述機構、計劃或活動的成立或開始，比 beginning 正式。
  since its inception：自成立以來
  at the inception of：在……開始之時

例句：The organisation has grown rapidly since its inception.（該機構自成立以來發展迅速。）

- **Viable（可行的；能持續運作的 adj.）**
  - 常用於形容方案、計劃或商業模式具備實際執行或持續發展的條件。
  a viable solution：可行的解決方案
  economically viable：在經濟上可行的

例句：The government is exploring viable alternatives to plastic packaging.（政府正研究塑膠包裝以外的可行替代方案。）

- **Juncture（關鍵時刻；特定階段 n.）**
  - 通常指事情發展至某個重要階段，尤其是面臨轉變或需要作出決定的時候。
  at this juncture：在現階段
  at a critical juncture：在關鍵時刻

例句：The company is at a critical juncture in its development.（該公司正處於發展的關鍵階段。）

寫作表達

一、如何表達「優勢互補與合作」

1. complementary strengths 互補優勢

例句：

Schools and parents have complementary strengths in supporting children's development.（學校與家長在支持兒童成長方面各有優勢，能夠互相補足。）

用法解析：

- Complementary 源自動詞 complement（補足），強調雙方的優勢互相配合。例如，complement each other's skills 表示彼此的技能能夠互補。
- 注意區分 complementary（互補的）與 complimentary（讚美的；免費的）。例如，complimentary breakfast 指免費早餐。

二、如何表達「將計劃付諸實行」

1. translate ... into tangible results：將……轉化為實際成果

例句：

Environmental campaigns must translate public awareness into tangible results, such as reduced waste and lower carbon emissions.（環保活動必須將公眾意識轉化為實際成果，例如減少廢物及降低碳排放。）

用法解析：

- Translate A into B 表示將 A 轉化為 B，常見搭配包括 translate ideas into action（將想法付諸行動）及 translate research into practical applications（將研究成果轉化為實際應用）。
- Tangible 指可以具體觀察或衡量的成果，與 intangible（無形的）相對。例如，tangible benefits 可以指成本下降或收入增加，而 intangible benefits 則可以指聲譽提升或歸屬感增強。

三、如何表達「創造機遇與推動發展」

1. unlock the potential of：釋放……的潛力

例句：

Providing equal access to quality education is essential to unlocking the potential of disadvantaged students.（提供平等的優質教育機會，對發掘弱勢學生的潛力至關重要。）

用法解析：

- Unlock the potential of+名詞 與 unlock one's potential 均正確。例如，unlock the potential of artificial intelligence（釋放人工智能的潛力）。
- 注意例句中的 be essential to + V–ing：這裏的 to 是介詞，因此應使用 unlocking，而不是 unlock。它與 It is essential to unlock ... 中的不定詞結構不同。

2. pave the way for：為……鋪平道路

例句：

Advances in medical technology could pave the way for more effective treatments for previously incurable diseases.（醫療科技的進步有望為過去無法治癒的疾病帶來更有效的治療方法。）

用法解析：

- Pave the way for + 名詞／V–ing，例如 pave the way for reform 或 pave the way for achieving carbon neutrality。不能直接寫成 pave the way for achieve。
- 與 lead to 相比，pave the way for 強調為未來發展創造條件，而非直接導致某個結果。例如，New legislation could pave the way for greater transparency，表示新法例有助為提高透明度創造條件，而不是保證透明度必然提升。