大公社評英譯

APEC大幕開啟 中國引領亞太共榮

China Leads the Way to Shared Asia-Pacific Prosperity as APEC Opens

深圳APEC會議周正式拉開帷幕，習近平主席將出席會議和相關活動，並開展密集高層會晤。昨日，來自21個APEC經濟體、13個域外經濟體的逾2000名政商界領袖齊聚深圳，圍繞「共促繁榮，共贏未來」的主題展開深度對話。在亞太經濟仍受單邊主義、貿易保護主義衝擊之下，中國藉由APEC這個平台，以粵港澳大灣區高質量發展的實踐為樣本，向亞太乃至世界傳遞堅持多邊合作、擴大高水平開放的強烈信號。

昨日，習近平在深圳分別會見加拿大、越南等多國領導人，開展多場高層雙邊會晤，並見證一系列合作文件簽署，主場外交成果豐碩。同日APEC工商領導人峰會正式揭幕，並展開七場專題研討，議題涵蓋區域互聯互通、人工智能、數字經濟等。行政長官李家超在參加「粵港澳大灣區與亞太發展機遇」專題研討會並致辭時稱，大灣區是開放、創新、合作和優勢互補的成功典範，強調香港可以成為全球企業的跳板和商業樞紐，協助把握大灣區的機遇，成為資本開拓大灣區和中國市場的首選門戶，為國際工商界認識大灣區、認識香港獨特角色定位提供清晰視角。

面對全球經濟的不確定性，與會各方對此次APEC會議寄予厚望。各國政要、國際組織代表及工商領袖普遍期待，會議能夠依託中國改革開放經驗與大灣區先行先試的成果，為亞太經濟注入確定性與新動能。希望會議在堅守多邊主義框架、穩妥推進大國互信、推進亞太自貿區建設等方面達成廣泛共識，並搭建有效機制，把工商界的意見轉化為可執行的政策行動。尤其是本次峰會將發表創辦30年來首份倡議形式的成果文件，國際工商界普遍期望將企業在供應鏈韌性、數字經濟、綠色轉型等方面的訴求系統梳理，提交領導人非正式會議，推動各經濟體推出可落地、可持續的合作政策。

此次深圳APEC會議，也是分享中國「十五五」與高水平開放機遇的重要平台。「十五五」規劃既是中國自身高質量發展的藍圖，亦是面向亞太及全球的合作邀約。今次共有115家世界500強企業連同13個域外經濟體企業參會，其中美資企業佔比近兩成，反映出跨國企業希望藉APEC窗口準確把握中國擴大制度型開放的新舉措，搭乘中國式現代化的發展快車。從AI、具身智能機器人到新能源汽車與數字基建，國際資本也急切尋求與中國新質生產力深度對接，共享新一輪科技革命的時代紅利。

在這輪區域合作大潮中，粵港澳大灣區扮演了「門戶樞紐」與「示範樣本」的雙重角色。作為國際企業進入中國內地市場的超級門戶，灣區打通全球資本、技術、人才與先進製造、創新產業的連接通道，大幅降低跨國企業布局內地市場的制度成本。「香港金融服務+灣區實體製造」的協同效應持續放大，形成從融資、風控、專業服務到研發製造的完整產業鏈條。大灣區在「一國兩制」框架下持續推進規則銜接、機制對接，為亞太不同制度、不同發展階段的經濟體，提供合作共贏的最佳範本。

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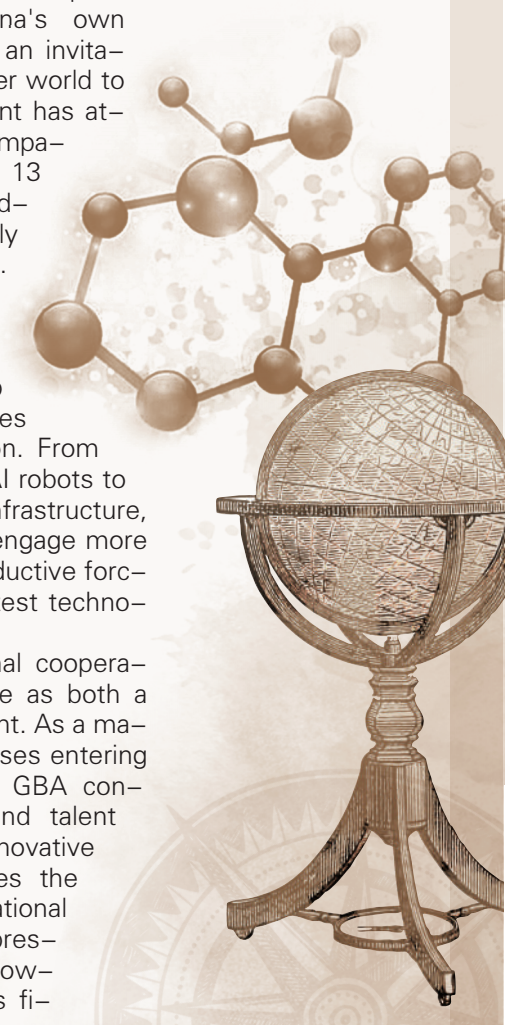
APEC Economic Leaders' Week **is** officially **underway** in Shenzhen. President Xi Jinping will attend the meetings and related events, alongside a series of high-level engagements. Yesterday, more than 2000 political and business leaders from 21 APEC economies and 13 non-APEC economies gathered in Shenzhen for in-depth discussions under the theme "To Prosper and Win the Future Together". As the Asia-Pacific economy continues to face the challenges of unilateralism and trade protectionism, China is using APEC as a platform to showcase the high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA). In doing so, it is sending a strong signal to the Asia-Pacific and the wider world of its commitment to multilateral cooperation and high-standard opening-up.

Yesterday, Xi Jinping held a series of high-level bilateral meetings in Shenzhen with leaders from Canada, Vietnam and other countries. He also witnessed the signing of several cooperation agreements, marking fruitful outcomes for China's diplomacy as the host nation. On the same day, the APEC CEO Summit officially commenced, featuring seven thematic sessions covering topics such as regional connectivity, artificial intelligence and the digital economy. Speaking at the session entitled "The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Asia-Pacific Development Opportunities", Chief Executive John Lee Ka-chiu described the GBA as a successful model of openness, innovation, cooperation and complementary strengths. He emphasised that Hong Kong could **serve as a springboard** and business hub **for** global enterprises seeking to **tap into** opportunities in the GBA. It could also become the preferred gateway for international capital seeking access to the GBA and the broader Chinese market. His remarks offered the international business community a clearer understanding of the GBA and Hong Kong's unique role within it.

Against a backdrop of global economic uncertainty, participants have high expectations for this year's APEC meetings. Political leaders, representatives of international organisations and business leaders generally hope that China's experience in reform and opening-up, together with the GBA's achievements in pioneering reforms, can bring greater certainty and fresh momentum to the Asia-Pacific economy. They hope the meetings will build broad consensus on upholding multilateralism, steadily strengthening mutual trust between major powers and advancing the development of the Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP). Effective mechanisms are also needed to translate the business community's recommendations into actionable policies. Of particular significance is that this year's CEO Summit will issue its first outcome document in the form of an initiative in its 30-year history. The international business community hopes that corporate priorities concerning supply chain resilience, the digital economy and the green transition will be systematically consolidated and submitted to the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting. This could encourage member economies to adopt practical and sustainable policies for cooperation.

The APEC meetings in Shenzhen also provide an important platform for sharing the opportunities arising from China's 15th Five-Year Plan and high-standard opening-up. The plan is not merely a blueprint for China's own high-quality development, but also an invitation to the Asia-Pacific and the wider world to pursue cooperation. This year's event has attracted 115 Fortune Global 500 companies, alongside businesses from 13 non-APEC economies, with US-funded enterprises accounting for nearly one-fifth of participating companies. This reflects multinational corporations' desire to gain a better understanding of China's latest measures to expand institutional opening-up and capitalise on the opportunities generated by Chinese modernisation. From artificial intelligence and embodied AI robots to new energy vehicles and digital infrastructure, international investors **are keen to** engage more closely with China's new quality productive forces and **reap the benefits of** the latest technological revolution.



Amid this new wave of regional cooperation, the GBA is playing a dual role as both a gateway and a model for development. As a major gateway for international enterprises entering the Chinese mainland market, the GBA connects global capital, technology and talent with advanced manufacturing and innovative industries. This significantly reduces the institutional costs faced by multinational corporations seeking to establish a presence in the mainland market. The growing **synergy between** Hong Kong's financial services **and** the GBA's manufacturing sector has created a comprehensive industrial chain spanning financing, risk management, professional services, research and development, and manufacturing. Under the framework of "one country, two systems", the GBA continues to promote regulatory alignment and closer coordination between institutional mechanisms. It thus offers an exemplary model of mutually beneficial cooperation for Asia-Pacific economies with different institutional systems and at different stages of development.

交代事件進程與社會背景

• be / get underway：正在進行／開始展開

Be underway 強調某項活動已經開始，並正在進行；get underway 則側重活動由尚未開始到正式展開的過程。常見搭配包括 preparations are underway（籌備工作正在進行）、reforms are underway（改革正在推進）及 negotiations are underway（談判正在進行）。

注意，underway 本身並非動詞，不能寫成 The project has underway，而應寫成 The project is underway。

Efforts to revitalise the city's ageing neighbourhoods are already underway.

（振興城市老舊社區的工作已經展開。）

• against a backdrop of：在……的背景下

Backdrop 原指舞台背景，在議論文中則指某件事情發生時的社會、經濟或政治環境。與 because of 不同，against a backdrop of 只交代事件發生的背景，並不一定表示直接的因果關係。若兩個現象之間的因果關係尚未得到證實，使用這個表達會更加嚴謹。

Against a backdrop of growing concerns about data privacy, stricter regulation of social media platforms has become a subject of public debate.

（隨着公眾日益關注數據私隱問題，加強社交媒體平台監管已成為社會討論的議題。）

表達善用資源與開拓機遇

• serve as a springboard for / to：成為……的跳板

Springboard 原指跳水板，引申為協助某人取得進一步成就的起點。因此，使用這個詞時，應交代某項經歷或資源如何促成下一階段的發展。常見結構為 a springboard for + 名詞／動名詞，以及 a springboard to + 名詞，例如 a springboard for further development、a springboard to success。

Participation in debating competitions can serve as a springboard for developing public speaking and critical thinking skills.

（參加辯論比賽可以成為培養公開演講及批判性思考能力的跳板。）

• tap into：發掘並利用……

Tap into 強調接觸並利用已有但尚未充分開發的資源，例如 tap into local expertise（善用本地專業知識）、tap into new markets（開拓新市場）。與 make use of 相比，tap into 更着重發掘資源的潛在價值。若只是描述使用某件工具，例如使用字典查閱生詞，則不必使用 tap into。

Schools can tap into the expertise of local professionals to provide students with practical career guidance.

（學校可以善用本地專業人士的知識和經驗，為學生提供實用的升學就業指導。）

論述長遠效益

• be keen to：熱切希望……；積極尋求……

Be keen to + 動詞原形 強調對採取某項行動抱有積極意願，比 want to 更能體現主動性。注意區分 be keen to do something（熱切希望做某事）與 be keen on something / doing something（對某事或活動感興趣）。兩者的介詞及句型不能混用。

Many young entrepreneurs are keen to develop innovative products that address social and environmental challenges.

（許多年輕創業者熱切希望開發創新產品，以應對社會及環境挑戰。）

• reap the benefits of：從……中獲益

Reap 原意為收割農作物，引申為收穫成果，常用於描述經過一段時間的努力或投入後所獲得的回報。相比中性的 benefit from，reap the benefits of 更突出投入與收穫之間的關係。寫作時可用來分析教育投資、環保措施或政策改革的長遠效益。

另一常見搭配為 reap the rewards of，較強調努力所帶來的回報。

Although investing in renewable energy can be costly at first, society will eventually reap the benefits of lower emissions and greater energy security.

（儘管投資可再生能源初期可能需要大量資金，但長遠而言，社會將受惠於排放減少及能源安全的提升。）

分析合作價值

• synergy between A and B：A與B之間的協同效應

Synergy 與 cooperation 並不完全相同。Cooperation 指雙方共同合作的行為，而 synergy 則強調結合彼此的優勢後，產生比各自獨立運作更好的效果，即「一加一大於二」。常見搭配包括 create synergy（創造協同效應）及 achieve greater synergy（實現更大的協同效益）。

在議論文中使用這個詞時，應進一步指出各方提供了什麼，以及雙方的優勢如何互補，才能形成有說服力的論證。

The synergy between artificial intelligence and teachers' professional expertise can improve learning outcomes by combining personalised feedback with human judgement.

（人工智能與教師專業知識之間的協同效應，能透過結合個人化回饋與人類判斷，提升學習成效。）

責任編輯：曾明達　美術編輯：何振紹