

社評
雙語道

拆牆鬆綁吸人才 緩解香港「醫生荒」

Hong Kong to Relax Rules to Bring in Talents and Ease Doctor Shortage

原文

特區政府修訂正在立法會審議的《醫生註冊(修訂)條例草案》，進一步放寬屬非香港永久性居民的合資格非本地培訓專科醫生申請來港執業。本港人口老化嚴重，醫護短缺嚴峻，加大引入非本地醫護專才有現實需要和迫切性，原建議的修訂限定引入海外醫生必須是香港永久居民，範圍太窄。特區政府今次放寬限制因應本港現實情況，合乎廣大市民利益，值得肯定和支持。在落實過程中，特區政府一方面要嚴格執行考核制度，維持本港醫療質素和水平，另一方面要照顧現有醫生的福利待遇，以利加快引入海外醫生的步伐。

立法會正審議的《醫生註冊(修訂)條例草案》，根據特區政府最新建議，放寬予非本地居民的專科醫生可免試來港執業。此項修訂回應了條例草案委員會早前三次會議上議員提出的意見，反映特區政府從善如流，為引入海外專科醫生拆牆鬆綁，以解本港「醫生荒」的燃眉之急。

醫護短缺一直是本港公營醫療系統面對的一大難題，隨着人口老化和人才流失，問題日益突出。特區政府預計到2040年短缺近2,000名醫生，多位業界人士指出，實際情況更為嚴峻。

醫生在全球範圍都是緊缺人才，各國各地均展開醫生

爭奪戰。倘若本港仍然限定引入海外醫生必須是香港永久居民，對更多專業、專科海外醫生來港設立難以跨越的關卡，不利紓緩本港醫生短缺的問題。況且，在人才流動日益全球化的今日，輸入人才不應該自我設限，只要達到認可的專業水平，應該做到人才莫問出處。

當然，對輸入的海外醫生質素，香港必須設立嚴謹的資歷審核機制。今次特區政府提出的修訂，放寬至非香港永久性居民的僅限專科醫生，還要獲得本港的醫專認可，才能在港取得正式註冊。至於未在境外完成實習的海外畢業醫生，仍要求屬香港永久性居民，及需參加本港的執業資格試。只要認真嚴格執行這些嚴格的審核機制，對海外醫生的質素有足夠把握，相信可以維持市民對香港醫療水平的信心。

由於本港醫生人手本來就供不應求，適當放寬輸入海外醫生範圍，並不會影響現時本港醫生的福利待遇。特區政府也承諾，醫管局會提供足夠職位聘請所有有資格的本地醫科畢業生，並為他們提供專科培訓機會。

其實，輸入海外醫生可以促進本港醫療體系持續優化，改善醫生的工作環境，為市民提供更優質的醫療服務，對全體醫護和全港市民都是好事。

(摘錄自香港《文匯報》社評 2021-9-1)



● 為解決醫護短缺問題，特區政府決定放寬屬非香港永久性居民的合資格非本地培訓專科醫生申請來港執業。

譯文

The SAR Government has proposed revisions to the Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill that is currently pending approval from the Legislative Council, as it seeks to allow non-permanent residents—who are trained overseas but hold the recognised medical qualifications—to practice as specialists in Hong Kong. The acute problem of population ageing has been aggravating the shortage of healthcare manpower in the city. This results in a realistic and urgent need to step up efforts in attracting more non-local healthcare professionals to Hong Kong. The previous amendments of the bill were too strict, as they proposed that in order for a non-locally trained doctor to be eligible for full or special registration in Hong Kong, he or she must be a Hong Kong permanent resident. The Government's efforts to relax the rules in view of the city's present situation are consistent with the public interest

and deserve recognition and support. In finalising the bill, the Government should, on one hand, ensure the strict implementation of the evaluation mechanism to maintain the quality and standards of the healthcare system in Hong Kong, and on the other hand, give careful consideration to the benefits and remuneration of the city's existing doctors, in order to facilitate the import of overseas specialists.

According to the Medical Registration (Amendment) Bill which has been tabled to the Legislative Council for the first reading, the SAR Government proposes to relax the requirements for hiring doctors and allow non-permanent residents to practice as specialists in Hong Kong without taking the local licensing examination. The proposed amendments were made in response to the views put forward by members of the Bills Committee in three previous meetings. It shows that the SAR Government is receptive to the suggestions and willing

to relax the rules to bring in overseas medical specialists as a way to alleviate the severe shortage of doctors in Hong Kong.

Medical staff shortage has been a major issue in the public healthcare system in Hong Kong. The problem has been aggravated by an ageing population and brain drain. The SAR Government estimates that the city will be short nearly 2,000 doctors by 2040. Several members of the industry said the actual situation is more serious than that.

There is a global shortage of doctors, and countries and regions around the world have been competing for medical personnel. If only permanent resident doctors are allowed to practice in Hong Kong, it will create an insurmountable hurdle for foreign doctors with professional specialist qualifications who wish to work here and hinder the Government's effort to address the doctor shortage. Moreover, given the increased mobility of profes-

sional workers in this highly globalised world, Hong Kong should not restrict its selection of candidates and evaluate them by their resident status, but instead focus on their recognised professional qualifications.

Obviously, the Government must establish a stringent mechanism to vet specialist qualifications in order to ensure the quality of imported doctors. While the SAR Government suggests to expand the original hiring scheme to cover non-permanent Hong Kong residents, the proposed amendment applies only to specialist doctors, whose qualifications, under the proposal, will have to be recognised by the Hong Kong Academy of Medicine in order for them to gain full registration in Hong Kong. As for those who have graduated from overseas medical schools but have yet to complete their internship, they will have to be a permanent resident and pass the local licensing examination before they can practice in Hong Kong. It is believed

that if the Government can strictly implement this mechanism and have enough measures in place to monitor the quality of overseas-trained doctors, it will manage to maintain public confidence in the healthcare system in Hong Kong.

Given that doctors have been in short supply in Hong Kong, relaxing the rules for overseas-trained doctors through implementation of appropriate measures will not affect the benefits and remuneration of local doctors. The SAR Government has also promised that the Hospital Authority will provide sufficient employment and specialist training opportunities to all qualified local medical graduates. Indeed, admitting overseas-trained doctors will help facilitate the continuous enhancement of the local healthcare system and the work environment of doctors. This will ensure the provision of quality healthcare services to Hong Kong citizens and benefit both healthcare workers and the public.

「分別」翻譯分別大

恒 大譯站

英文有個詞語並沒有對應的中文詞語，於是編詞典或做翻譯的人便硬把中文一個意思似乎相近的詞語拿來對譯，而這個新用法竟然大行其道，比原來的英文詞語更常用。我說的是「respectively」和「分別」。

《Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary》對「respectively」的定義是「in the same order as the people or things already mentioned」。這個定義有點難明，但其實看例子便能明白其用法。例如，「John and Peter are 17 and 19 respectively」的意思就是「約翰17歲，彼得19歲」。奈何，現今的標準譯法或寫法是「約翰和彼得分別是17歲和19歲」。

用了反而難理解

這樣用「分別」其實是沒有根據的！查一查各大中文詞典便可知，「分別」並無這種「按順序對應」的用法。我並非反對任何新用法，而是主張有需要才採用。「分別」這個新用法不但大多沒有需要，而且要讀者或聽者自行把「分別」的前後兩組項目按次序對應，增加了理解上的負擔。

從上文的例子已可見，不用「分別」的寫法會明確得多，而且往往較為簡單。現在再舉一例。「中美雙方的投資比例分別為七成和三成」這句，直接說「中方投資了七成，美方投資了三成」或「中方

的投資佔七成，美方佔三成」有什麼不好？

現在，「分別」的用法已超出「respectively」的範疇，大多純屬多餘，甚至令句意重點模糊了。例如，「XXX沐浴乳，特價HK\$xx，分別有白色梔子花、玫瑰茶牛乳、皇室經典系列任你選擇」、「她分別在女子五十米蝶泳和女子一百米背泳奪金」，這兩句的「分別」應該乾脆刪掉。

又例如，「我們找了四位參加者，分別有兩位男士和兩位女士」這句，可簡化為「……，兩位男士，兩位女士」。再看「香港佩劍代表都分別在32強賽出局」，這句的重點其實在「都」，加了「分別」不但多餘，而且淡化了「都」的語氣。

合理使用免歧義

有時候，「分別」是有實際作用的。例如，「甲分別跟乙和丙會談」裏的「分別」就可避免歧義，以免讀者誤會是三人一起會談。但是請留意，這裏「分別」的用法並非「按順序對應」，而是其原有意義「分頭；各自」。

那「分別」的「respectively」用法是否一定無用呢？這又未必。例如，「表現最好的兩個物業是甲和乙，租金分別大升了44%和43%；丙和丁的租金分別上升29%和26%；戊和己則分別漲了14%和11%」這句，若不用「分別」則會不斷重複「升」和「漲」兩字，太過累贅。雖然中文不像英文那樣忌詞語重複，但愚見認為，除了實指的名詞（例如人名、物件名稱等）例外，還是應該避免重複多於三次。

趣談英語

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Reading skills practice: My city

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Preparation

What can you find in the city and countryside? Write the words or phrases in the correct group.

- a museum fields a farm
- an art gallery a stadium a shopping center
- a forest animals

In the city	In the countryside

Circle your understanding: matching

Choose the best attraction in Liverpool for these people and write a - d next to the number 1 - 4.

- Sam: I like music but I don't like all that modern music and dancing.
 - George and Doris: Well, we don't have much money.
 - Yuka: My sister and I love buying shoes.
 - Luka: I love all forms of exercise, especially team sports.
- a. Liverpool Museum b. Liverpool FC
 - c. The Beatles Story d. Liverpool One

Answers
Preparation in the city: a museum, a stadium, a shopping centre, an art gallery
In the countryside: fields, a farm, a forest, animals
Check your understanding: matching
1. c 2. a 3. d 4. b

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