



中英社評

把握國家發展帶來的機遇



▲CEPA的簽訂，印證香港與國家發展互惠互利

資料圖片

昨日，特首梁振英在國慶酒會致辭時強調，香港要把握國家發展帶來的機遇。他說，「要認識到香港和內地共同發展的必然性和必要性，及時把握國家發展為香港帶來的每一個契機」。這番話言簡意賅，說到了目前香港繁榮發展的要害。

「香港好，國家好；國家好，香港更好！」這是香港第一任特首董建華在論述香港與國家發展息息相關的關係時所說的話，港人耳熟能詳。香港回歸十五年來，社會、政治、經濟、民生等各項事業發展所取得的成績與進步，亦有力地證明了董建華的這一番話。梁振英用「必然性」「必要性」來強調兩地融合發展的重要，不僅表明本屆特區政府的信心和決心，亦顯示在「穩中求變」新的發展形勢下，兩地融合發展將邁向一個新階段，香港亦將從中獲得更大發展機遇。

國家是香港社會穩定繁榮的保障和靠山。內地改革開放和持續發展，不僅為香港提供了廣闊的市場，而且這種融合趨勢也為香港社會的經濟轉型和新增長點創造了可觀的空間。故此，兩地融合發展是趨勢，是潮流，是「青山遮不住畢竟東流去」。

相信，兩地融合發展的「必然性」在於，香港回歸祖國後，作為國家一個特別行政區，沒有理由不與國家主體發展融為一體，沒有理由因為兩地的差異而人為地擴大兩者之間的距離，並以此作為遠離國家主體的理據。兩地融合發展的「必要性」在於，香港的經濟和社會發展有賴於國家主體的強盛，國家經濟高速增長為香港創造了寬闊的發展空間，在此過程中可以不斷尋找到商機，增加新的增長點，加快建設和發展。

兩地融合是一個漫長而曲折的歷史過程，其間不乏摩擦、矛盾，也可能會出現逆流，它就像一朵帶刺的玫瑰。

目前在兩地融合發展上，出現了一些新的摩擦或是新的矛盾。從具體的方面看，近期備受指摘的水貨客現象就是一例，而早前的所謂「蝗蟲」之爭就更加典型。從一些大的方面看，主要有「雙非」及擴大內地居民來港的「一簽多行」等問題，只要不是一些政客別有用心之無中生有，一切都沒有什麼可大驚小怪的，這只是兩地融合過程的小小插曲，就像刺並不影響花的美麗一樣。

出現問題的原因，在於發展進程中，所涉及的多是過去沒有遇到的新情況，是在推進和摸索過程中不可避免的現象。

過去，兩地交往以單向性為主，隨著發展腳步加快，逐漸趨於雙向性，形式也複雜多樣，過去是內地到港招商引資、港人到內地投資辦廠，如今內地人也到港投資或與港商攜手向海外拓展，以及內地旅客更方便來港購物以至生小孩等。對此要作具體分析，如果會產生不良影響和負面後果，如果香港的設施及能力一時不能承受，就應當及時採取措施，防止其負面效應擴大，但這些終究不是主流。

香港社會發展已經進入「穩中求變」的新階段，梁振英政府重視經濟發展和民生事業，致力於解決深層次矛盾，這一切與兩地融合發展方向一致，利益相關。

香港社會必須把握兩地融合發展主流趨勢，不可一葉障目，不可因噎廢食，更不可以做好龍的葉公。

02/10/2012 大公社評

Seizing opportunities our country's development opens up

In his speech at the National Day Reception yesterday, Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying stressed that Hong Kong should seize opportunities opened up by our country's development. He said: "...we must realise it is inevitable and essential for Hong Kong to develop alongside the Mainland. We must embrace every opportunity that the development of our country brings to Hong Kong." This is a concise yet comprehensive remark, which pinpoints the crux of the challenge to Hong Kong's prosperity and development today.

"Hong Kong's success benefits our country; our country's success makes Hong Kong even more successful!" Hong Kong people are very familiar with this remark made by Tung Che-hwa, SAR's first Chief Executive, on Hong Kong **being closely bound up with** our country's development. Hong Kong's achievements and progresses in social, political, economic developments and improvement of people's livelihood in past 15 years since its return to the Motherland has given eloquent proof of this remark by Tung. Leung Chun-ying uses "inevitability" and "essentiality" to highlight the importance of integrated development of the two places. This not only shows the confidence and determination of the current SAR Government, but also indicates that, under the new situation of "seeking change while preserving stability", integrated development of the two places will march toward a new phase to give Hong Kong even greater opportunities for development.

Our country is the **surety** and backer for Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. Not only that the Mainland's reform and opening up and continuous development provides a vast market for Hong Kong, but the trend of integration also creates considerable room of manoeuvre for Hong Kong to restructure its economy and find new sources for growth. Therefore, integrated development of the two places is a tendency or a trend - like water in a river which "the green mountains can never block from flowing eastward after all".

The "inevitability" of integrated development of the two places is believed to lie in that there is no reason whatsoever for Hong Kong, as a Special Administrative Region of our country after its return to the Motherland, not to integrate itself into the development of the main body of our country - but instead to artificially increase the distance between the two places because of their differences and to use their differences as an excuse to farther distance Hong Kong from the main body of the country. The "essentiality" of integrated development of the two places lies in that Hong Kong's economic and social development relies on the growing strength and prosperity of the main body of our country. Our country's fast

economic growth creates broad room for Hong Kong's development, from which Hong Kong could constantly look for new business opportunities and new sources for growth to speed up its reconstruction and development.

Integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland is a long and twisty historical process, during which there inevitably will be frictions and conflicts, or even countercurrents. It is just like a rose with thorns.

At present, some new friction or conflicts occur with the integrated development between the two places. Specifically, a recent example is the public uproar over the rampant activity of parallel-import couriers. A more typical example is the earlier controversy over so-called "locusts". On a broader scale, there are mainly such problems as Mainland pregnant women coming to give births in Hong Kong and allowing more Mainland residents to make "multi-entry" to Hong Kong. Without some politicians with ulterior motives **making an issue out of** such matters, there is no need to make much fuss. These are just small episodes in the process of integration of the two places, which are like thorns that won't affect the beauty of the flower.

These problems arise because the process of development involves new circumstances not experienced before. This is an inevitable phenomenon in the process of **groping for** advancement.

In the past, exchanges between Hong Kong and the Mainland used to be mainly a

one-way affair. But with the pace of development accelerating, such exchanges tend to be increasingly two ways and in a greater variety of forms. In the past, it was the Mainlanders who would come to Hong Kong to lure investment. Now Mainlanders also come to invest in Hong Kong or join hands with Hong Kong business people for overseas business expansion. It has also become more convenient for Mainlanders to come to Hong Kong doing shopping and even giving births.

Events related to such progress must be carefully analysed. If some events produce bad results and negative influence, if they become unbearable for Hong Kong's facilities for the time being, measures must be promptly taken to prevent the spread of their negative influence. But such is not the main stream in the final analysis.

Hong Kong society has already entered a new stage of "seeking change while preserving stability". The Leung administration attaches great importance to economic development and people's livelihood, striving to solve deep-layered contradictions. All this is consistent with, and in the interests of, the integrated development between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Hong Kong society must grasp the main stream trend of integrated development between the two places, never to shade its eyes with a leaf, never to **throw away the apple because of the core**, let alone to do what belies its commitments.

02 October 2012

Words and Usage

Bind up with sth (phrasal verb) - Closely connected with something. (緊密相連)

Examples: 1.The history of the company is closely bound up with the history of this city.
2.Her life is now bound up with yours now.

Surety (noun) - A person who accept legal responsibility for another person's debt or behaviour. (保證人)

Examples: 1.The tenant may be asked to provide a surety for the rent.
2.Her brothers are acting as sureties for her.

Make an issue (out) of sth (idiom) - To make something seem more important than it should be, or argue about it. (誇大其事，借題發揮)

Examples: 1.It's only a small disagreement - don't make an issue of it.
2.Why make an issue out of it now, not 10 years ago?

Grope for sth (phrasal verb) - to try hard to find something. (摸索，探索)

Examples: 1.Stocks grope for direction in Wall Street.
2.She groped for the light switch in the dark room.

Throw away the apple because of the core (idiom) - 直譯：因為（吃到）蘋果核而丟掉蘋果，即中文所說「因噎廢食」、「一朝被蛇咬，三年怕井繩」的意思。同義諺語還有：Cut off one's nose to spite one's face; Throw out the baby with bathwater.

內地香港 CEPA 協議一覽

簽訂年份	CEPA協議	主要內容
2003	正式簽署協議	273個香港產品貿易零關稅；17個服務行業放寬准入內地；7個範圍內加強合作貿易投資便利化
2004	補充協議一	香港永久性居民中的中國公民在內地設個體工商戶
2005	補充協議二	進一步擴大對香港開放
2006	補充協議三	服務貿易15領域開放，知識產權保護列入貿易投資便利化領域
2007	補充協議四	開放程度最大一次，涵蓋11領域且過去從未涉及
2008	補充協議五	服務貿易17領域、3貿易投資便利化和2專業資格互認措施。推港粵先行先試，開放25項和便利化措施
2009	補充協議六	服務領域中研究和開發、鐵路運輸為兩新增領域，9項以粵為試點開放措施
2010	補充協議七	進一步開放，35項新措施中以醫療和旅遊業受惠最大
2011	補充協議八	涵蓋32項服務貿易開放和便利貿易投資的措施，加強金融、旅遊和創新科技產業等領域的合作
2012	補充協議九	43項服務貿易和便利貿易投資，推動兩地專業人員如香港產業測量師、工料測量師資格互認工作

時事點睛

CEPA 協議香港內地互利

自中國改革開放以來，內地與香港始終你中有我，我中有你，香港受惠於內地經濟起飛的同時，對國家發展也起到了巨大作用。

接連受到亞洲金融危機、網絡泡沫破滅危機以及非典疫情影響，香港經濟在2003年陷入低谷。中央當機立斷，推出《關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》即CEPA(Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement)。這項自2004年1月1日起實施的協議，涵蓋貨物貿易、服務貿易和貿易投資便利化三大範疇。

CEPA的簽署使香港與內地的經貿聯繫更加緊密，它標誌着中國入世後香港與內地經濟關係出現歷史性的變革。簽署CEPA是中國經濟一體化戰略的重要環節，是構建祖國大陸與港澳台「大中華經濟圈」的起點，是實質性區域經濟合作的第一步，其追求的利益是長遠的，造成的影響也將是廣泛而深刻的。CEPA是「一國兩制」原則的成功實踐，是內地與香港制度性合作的新路徑，是兩地經貿交流與合作的重要里程碑，亦是內地第一個全面實施的自由

貿易協議。

CEPA實施與今後修訂的原則是：遵循「一國兩制」的方針；符合世界貿易組織的規則；順應雙方產業結構調整和升級的需要，促進穩定和可持續發展；實現互惠互利、優勢互補、共同繁榮；先易後難，逐步推進。自2003年簽署主體協議後，每年都有補充協議簽署，2012年已經簽署到《補充協議九》。補充協議九下各項服務貿易開放措施將自2013年1月1日起生效。屆時，內地對香港服務貿易開放的領域將達48個，開放措施達338項。

CEPA正式實施九年來，零關稅措施惠及的香港機電、光電等多個產業在促進香港產業結構調整和優化、深化兩地產業融合方面發揮了積極作用。以內地發展迅猛的3G通信布網產業為例，2011年，自深圳口岸進口港產光纖光纜就達到2104萬美元，同比增長73%。自2006年1月1日起，內地對所有原產於香港地區的進口貨物實施零關稅以來，CEPA項目下內地至香港進口商品額合計為51.6億美元，關稅優惠為29.3億元人民幣。

時事英語

「水貨」和「水客」

近年來，上水變成大陸水客活動猖獗的地方，當地居民飽受困擾。9月中，政府終於採取措施，加大打擊力度，維護北區居民日常生活不受滋擾。

「水貨」的英文是parallel import（平行進口商品），指不經本地代理商而直接從外地進口的貨物，也叫做grey product。「水貨」並不是假貨(counterfeit product)。經營水貨的商人就是parallel trader。

深圳、廣州毗鄰香港，其戶籍居民可持多次往返簽證(multi-entry visa)來港「自由行」(individual travel)。大陸的水貨商便僱用一些人以「螞蟥搬家」的方式帶貨回內地。於是便出現了一批「專業」的「水貨客」或「水客」(couriers of parallel imports)。大陸對許多進口商品徵收關稅(customs duty or tariff)，

水客如帶應課稅的貨物回內地而不報關(customs declaration)，則涉嫌走私(smuggling)。

水客活動猖獗，是內地開放城市居民來港自由行帶來的問題之一。但如果像有人建議那樣因此把香港大門關上，那只是「因噎廢食」的愚蠢做法。（用英語諺語to throw the apple because of its core（因為蘋果有核，便把它整個扔掉）來翻譯「因噎廢食」這個中文成語，二者相映成趣。）

2003年初，香港爆發「沙士」(SARS, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)疫症，零售(retailing)、餐飲(catering)、酒店(hoteling)及其他服務行業飽受打擊，經濟跌入低谷、一蹶不振。中央政府7月宣布開放大城市居民來港自由行。內地遊客給香港經濟注入新的活力，使香港經濟得以迅速復蘇(recovery)。

但是，如果內地開放自由行過快過急，確實會使彈丸之地的香港不堪重負。因此，八月中深圳等城市準備開放非戶籍居民(non-permanent residents)多次來港自由行後，香港各界迅即表達關注和憂慮，內地即同意無限期(indefinitely shelve)擱置此計劃。此番舉措表明，只要中港兩地政府加強溝通和協商，自由行是可以得到有效管理和控制，並朝有利於香港的方向發展的。亦然

時人名句

「不要問你的國家能為你做些什麼，而要問一下你能為你的國家做些什麼。」(Ask not what your country can do for you, ask what you can do for your country.) (John F. Kennedy) 美國第三十五任總統約翰·F·甘迺迪

人心回歸是一個長時間的工作，這包括我們的國民教育，包括讓香港人了解國家的發展等，要一步一步做，不能急。

香港特區區行政長官梁振英

香港是由移民組成的城市，我們的上一代從五湖四海來到這個小島，多年來辛勤工作只是為了穩定生活，安居樂業。香港人在不知不覺間建立了一個獨特的城市，也塑造了這個城市的性格。我們崇尚自由，尊重法治，要公平、有公義、愛廉潔、多元包容，這成為香港的核心價值所在。背靠祖國，面向世界是香港最大的優勢，也是保持全球競爭力的關鍵所在。相信香港「一國兩制」所產生的效果，對國家來講是互利共贏的格局。

前任特區區行政長官曾蔭權