



參選特首要中央信任管治有方民眾認受



中英社評 >>>

特區政務司司長林鄭月娥昨日向特首梁振英遞交辭職信件，並向傳媒表示，如辭職得到中央批准，她將會參加下一任特區行政長官的選舉。

香港特別行政區行政長官，並不是一份容易應付的工作，管治上必須要做到中央滿意、市民認可，政治上要「牢靠」、經濟上要「懂行」，施政上則必須同時面對建制和「泛民」兩股力量，還有大量房屋、社福、青年等具體問題需要解決，真是少一點能耐和精力也不行，有意問鼎者確實是不畏困難、其志可嘉。

那麼，想要成為一位稱職、出色的特首，到底需要具備一些什麼樣的先決條件呢？綜合中央一再提出的要求以及回歸將近二十年來「一國兩制」的實踐經驗，以下這三項標準可以說是必然必須和缺一不可，那就是：中央信任、管治能力和民衆認受。

事實是，香港特別行政區的設立，是古今中外都前所未有的創舉，在「一國」之內，中央把一個地方劃為特別行政區，實行與國家本體完全不同的社會制度，包括政治體制和行政、法律制度都「各行其是」，如此負責管治這個特區的行政首長，能夠不向中央人民政府負責和得不到中央的最大信任嗎？對此，基本法在「行政長官」一節已經有清晰描述，特首在港選出、由中央任命，



▲林鄭月娥正式宣布參選，表明將延續本屆政府的房屋、扶貧、安老及改善環境等良好政策

大公報記者麥潤田攝

特首必須向中央人民政府負責，包括在港執行基本法，而同樣是根據基本法的規定，特首職責包括向中央提名任免主要官員和決定各項政策、發布行政命令等，權力可以說是「遮天」的，如此「有權就有責」，特首又如何可以得不到中央的充分信任或反過來不能取信於中央呢？這不是什麼中央要「控制」的問題，而是關係到「一國兩制」成敗、關係到國家主權、安全與發展利益，關係到特區長遠繁榮穩定，又豈是可以輕易付託以至「所託非人」？

當然，特首人選在符合中央信任這一最基本條件的同時，在管治能力、特

別是駕馭複雜局面的能力方面，必須要顯示出有足夠決心和能力，否則，中央信任了、付託了，但管治上卻左支右絀、紕漏百出，施政不能得心應手、出了特殊情況亂作一團，那也是不行，中央也無法繼續信任下去。

而在中央信任、管治有方之外，對特首人選一個同樣重要要求，就是必須取得廣泛民衆認受性。所謂「政通人和」，早已「古有明訓」，為政者要能在管治上取得成功，不能關起門來施政，「唯我獨尊」，「我講你就要聽」，而是必須要謙虛謹慎，懷有謙卑之心而廣納民意，以民衆意願和利益為依歸，真正

做到上情下達、水乳交融，社會才能進步，繁榮穩定也才不會成為一句空話。

符合這三項標準的下任行政長官，必須要能夠做到有力維護國家主權、安全與發展利益，堅決遏制「港獨」活動；必須要能夠做到進一步發揮香港自身的優勢和在國家發展中的作用；必須要致力推動與內地合作共贏，還要進一步發展經濟、改善民生，保持施政的延續性，更好落實「一國兩制」和維持香港長期繁榮穩定。

綜觀作為下任特首的三項標準和六個要求，林鄭月娥的參選確實是令人高興和可以寄予厚望。

2017-01-13

A CE candidate must be trusted by the Central Government, capable of governing and acceptable to people

Chief Secretary Carrie Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor yesterday submitted her resignation to Chief Executive Leung Chun-ying, and told the media that if her resignation was approved by the Central Government she would run the upcoming CE election.

It is not an easy job to be Chief Executive of the Hong Kong SAR, whose governance must satisfy the Central Government and be approved by citizens, and who must be "reliable" politically, **"know the ropes"** economically. In governing, the CE must face both the pro-establishment and pro-democratic camps at the same time, in addition to dealing with many specific problems such as in housing, social welfare and youths. So the person must have sufficient capability and energy. Those who intend to contest the post really fear no difficulties, whose aspirations are praiseworthy.

Then what are the pre-conditions for a competent and outstanding CE? Summing up the requirements reiterated time and again by the Central Government and the experience in practising "one country two systems" in the nearly two decades since the handover, the following three criteria may be said absolutely necessary and **indispensable**: trusted by the Central Government, capable of governing and accepted by the people.

As a matter of fact, the establishment of the Hong Kong SAR is creative move without precedence at all times and in all lands. Within "one country", the central authority allocates a locality as a special administrative region where a social system completely different from the nation's main body is practised: its political, administrative and legal regimes all acting in their own ways. In this way, how is it possible that Chief Executive of this special administrative region shall not be responsible to the Central Government and trusted by the Central Government? On this, the section on the Chief Executive in the Basic Law stipulates clearly that he Chief Executive shall be selected in Hong Kong and be appointed by the Central People's Government. The CE must be responsible to the Central Government including for the implementation of the Basic Law in Hong Kong. Also according to the Basic Law, the powers and functions to be exercised by the CE include, among others, to nominate and to report to the Central People's Government for appointment the principal officials, to decide on government policies and to issue executive orders. As such, the CE could be said to have enormous powers. But powers come with responsibilities. So how could the CE possibly be one who is not fully trusted by the Central Government and fails to win confidence from the Central Government? This is nothing to do with the Central Government wanting to "control" but concerns the success of

"one country two systems", concerns national sovereignty, security and interests of development, and concerns the SAR's long-lasting prosperity and stability. So how could the CE post be arbitrarily entrusted to a person or even mistrusted?

Needless to say, having satisfied this most fundamental condition of being trusted by the Central Government, a CE candidate must then show his or her resolve and ability in administration, particularly the ability to handle complex situations. Otherwise, it won't work if a CE, entrusted and appointed by the Central Government, often is **at the end of his or her tether** in governing, **slips up**, and is unable to run the administration with high proficiency and shrinks into himself or herself in face of a special situation. Under such a circumstance, the Central Government can no longer **entrust him or her with the job**.

Besides the Central Government's trust and governing ability, still another criterion of the same importance for a CE candidate is that he or she must be acceptable to the majority of the people. As an ancient teaching says: "The government functions well and the people live in harmony". Those in power who want to be successful in governance must not govern behind doors, assume air of self-importance and take an I-talk-and-You-listen attitude, but instead must be modest and prudent, humble in heart and open to public opinions, and give top priority to people's aspirations and interests, so as to truly achieve such a situation in which what is going on at higher levels can be made known to lower levels like milk and water being mixed harmoniously. Only in this way, can society keep progressing and [maintaining] prosperity and stability not become an empty talk.

Satisfying these three criteria, the next CE must also be able to effectively safeguard national sovereignty, security and interests of development and resolutely curb "independence for Hong Kong" activities; to bring Hong Kong's own advantages and its role in the nation's development into full display; to strive to promote "win-win" cooperation with the Mainland; to push forward economic development and improvement of people's livelihood; to maintain the continuity of governance; and to better implement "one country two systems" and sustain Hong Kong's long-lasting prosperity and stability.

In view of the three criteria and these six requirements, it is glad to see Carrie Lam joining the race in the CE election and great hopes can be placed on her.

13 January 2017

應拒絕伴侶不安全性行為要求



醫療衛生 >>>

為了解本港15至25歲異性戀活躍青少年的性行為模式，「關懷愛滋」早前以問卷調查了625位青少年，就他／她們安全套使用率以及性病感染率進行了解。

接受調查的青少年，在調查前六個月內發生一次或以上性行為，受訪者中，男性佔79%，女性佔21%。曾於過去六個月與男或女朋友發生性行為的受訪者，44%每次均使用安全套，而女青年每次

使用安全套的比例只有16%。受訪男青年不使用安全套的主要原因是他們認為不使用安全套比較有快感／刺激（21%）；受訪女青年不使用安全套的主要原因是對方要求不使用安全套（14%）以及只有單一性伴侶（14%），反映女青年在使用安全套上的決定權是較為被動。

女青年性病感染率高達18%

是次調查亦發現，受訪者感染性病的比例為8%。受訪女青年中，性病感染率高達18%，遠較少男社群的5%為高。他／她們主要感染的性病為淋病及衣原

體性尿道炎。縱然女青年感染率高，但她們的測試人數比青少年為低。

「關懷愛滋」項目經理（青少年團隊）何冠雄表示，受訪青少年性健康受到威脅，與青少年傾向即興及發生不安全性行為有關。他建議情侶間宜及早討論性相關議題，如親密行為底線或安全性行為。青少年特別少女社群亦應學習如何拒絕伴侶不安全性行為要求，或鼓勵性伴侶使用安全套。

「假若情侶間討論安全套使用亦感到尷尬，很難想像他們已經適合發生性行為。可惜，現時青少年懂得發生性行

為，卻不懂得向伴侶表達自己的意願，或尊重伴侶的意願。」何冠雄補充。

「關懷愛滋」項目總監張曉華稱，前線服務顯示青少年希望父母充當支援角色，家長切勿於佳節前後顯得過分關心，並應多了解青少年現時的文化，提供適切的援助。有立法會議員指出，「學校性教育指引」由1997年頒布至今，已經接近二十年，政府應按照現時社會狀況重新審視並更新指引，令青少年得到適切的性教育，減低他們感染性病及愛滋病風險。

「關懷愛滋」再次邀請於青少年社群具影響力的薑檸樂製作推廣短片，提高他們對安全性行為的意識。（影片連結：https://youtu.be/rMuAnjWgwQA）



交流學習 >>>

韓國文化之旅 體現種族共融

剛過去的聖誕節期間，香港布廠商會朱石麟中學通識科、中文科及生涯規劃暨升學就業輔導委員會舉辦了「韓國首爾歷史文化暨升學交流團」，參與同學為中三至中五級同學，師生共合四十人於韓國首爾進行五日四夜考察活動。是次交流團以歷史文化為主題，透過實地參觀及文化體驗活動，讓團員親身體驗當地傳統與本土文化，藉此拓闊眼界。

交流團安排團員參觀韓國國立民俗博物館。團員透過四千多件珍貴的歷史民俗資料，了解到朝鮮各時期生活形態，感受韓國文化、歷史以及經濟等不同面貌。及後，團員遊覽韓國五大宮闕中，規模最大、建築設計最美麗的景福宮。團員亦到南北雙方交流最頻繁的臨津閣，能一睹朝鮮戰爭中使用過的軍事裝備。而在三星電子博物館的參觀活動中，團員藉由不同的展覽室，對革新的意義有進一步的體會，亦增加了對韓國產業的革新史與未來發展的了解。此外，大家亦參觀了清溪川博物館內、東大門設計廣場、N首爾塔公園、KBS電視台、夢幻樂園及廣藏市場多個具象徵意義的景點，對首爾能有更新、更廣認識。

參與的學生來自不同背景，有些於香港土生土長，有些是新移民，亦有來自巴基斯坦及尼泊爾的非華語學生。考察過程中，非華語及華語同學彼此交流學習，促進彼此的了解和認識。團員亦有機會試穿韓服，製作並試吃泡菜，體驗韓國飲食文化。

韓國是近年香港學生熱門升學地方之一，故是次考察團安排同學探訪了歷史悠久的梨花女子大學，以了解赴韓升學方法及要求，為打算來韓升學的同學提供實用資訊，從而幫助他們及早為升學及擇業訂定清晰目標和方向。



▲朱石麟中學的華語和非華語學生體驗韓語廣播