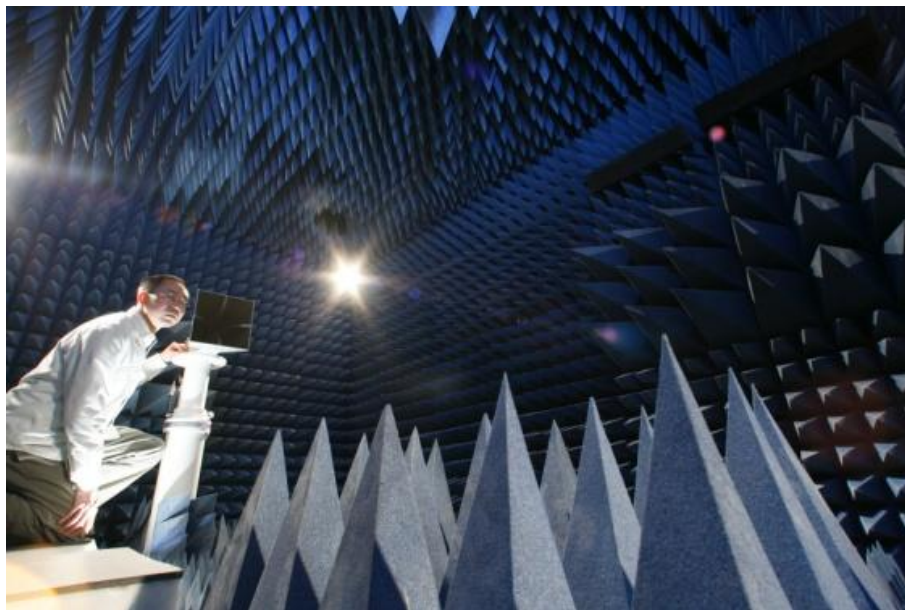


中國創新科技扭轉世界？

香港科技大學校長陳繁昌教授

中國創新科技扭轉世界？

- ◆ 近年世界的焦點——中國
- ◆ 中國的重點之一——發展創新科技
- ◆ 中國的創新科技，究竟能否扭轉世界？



中國發展創新科技的因素

中國的創新科技能否扭轉世界，有各種因素：

- ◆ 國家的政策
- ◆ 人才的培養、招攬與挽留
- ◆ 科技發展的有效體制
- ◆ 科技教育、研究與開發
- ◆ 科研企業的文化與管理
- ◆ 開發的創新科技是否能帶動世界潮流等

現時世界的形勢

現時領導創新科技的國家：

- ◆ 美國：GPS全球定位系統、互聯網、IBM與蘋果電腦、iPhone 與iPad 、微軟、 Facebook等
- ◆ 北歐、日本與韓國：流動電話、其他消費用品
- ◆ 加拿大： BlackBerry



中國近年的發展與現況

中國的創新科技在世界舞台上，佔有甚麼席位？

◆ 中國科技突飛猛進：

- 1978年： PDP-11計算機水平
- 2000年後： 中國設計自己的計算機芯片，包括中科院計算所設計的龍芯、國防科技大學的飛騰芯等。全球第一的超級電腦天河1A由國防科技大學研發，除使用Intel CPU(英特爾)及 Nvidia GPU（英偉達）外，還運用2,048顆飛騰芯；天河2號與星雲2號將會全用中國研發的芯片

中國近年的發展與現況

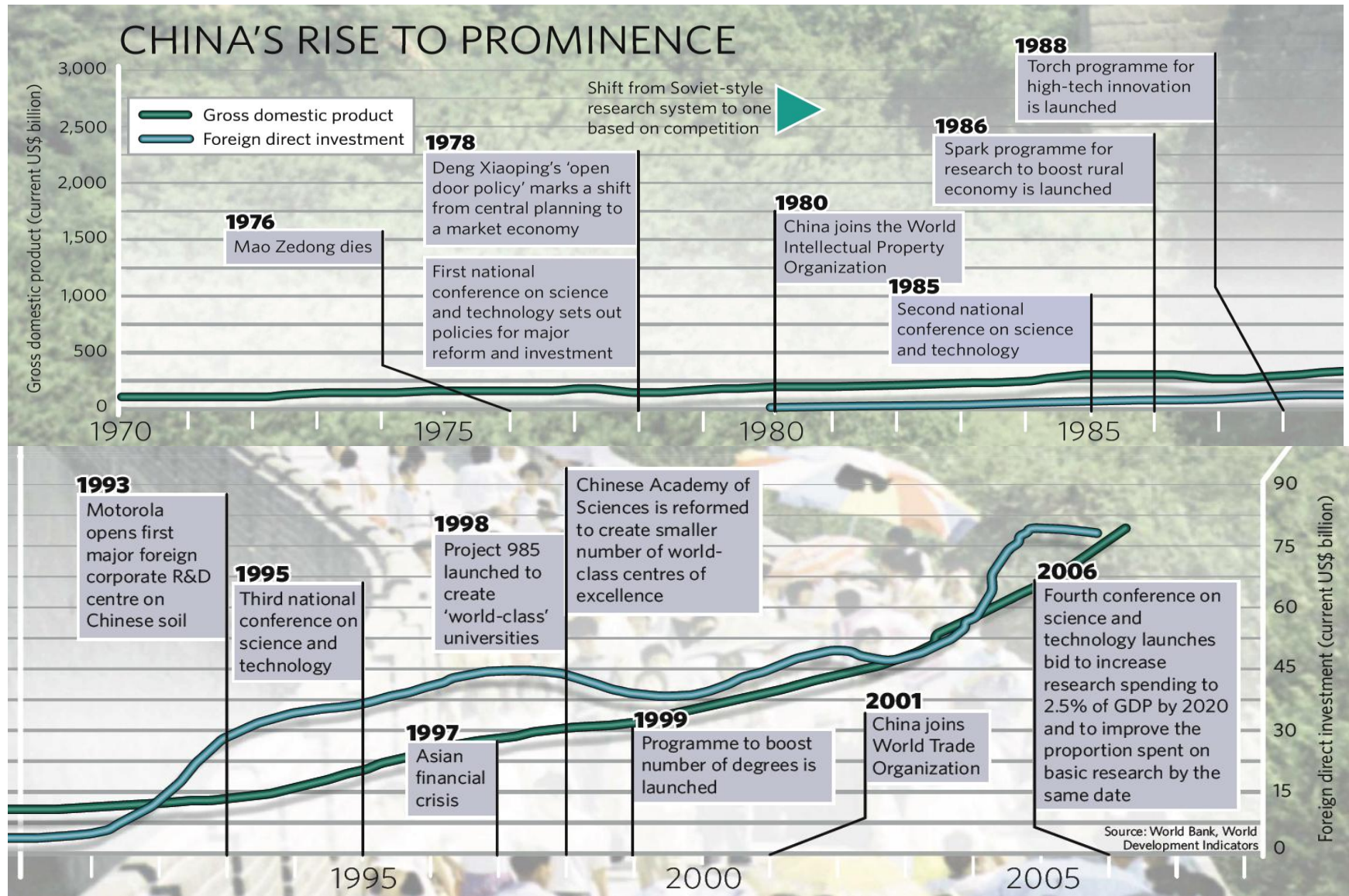
◆ 中國科技突飛猛進（續）：

- 研發GPS北斗二號衛星導航系統
- 成為CERN/LHC、30m telescope (TMT)、ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) 等大型國際項目的夥伴
- 北京奧運開幕禮、電子動態版清明上河圖等令世界注視
- 神舟五號首次成功載人航天
- 嫦娥一號及二號計劃，開展月球探索



"The Great Contender"

Nature, July 2008



中國近年的發展與現況

◆ 中國已成為全球高科技產品製造業重地：

- 華為、TDK新科實業等



◆ 中國IT界的成功例子與日俱增：

- 阿里巴巴、騰訊、百度

◆ 外資公司在中國建立大型研發實驗室：

- 微軟亞洲研究院、英特爾及IBM等



中國創新科技的前景

- ◆ 中國創新科技的成績可否持續？
- ◆ 發展創新科技需要甚麼條件？
- ◆ 中國是否具備這些條件？
- ◆ 國家在創新科技上面對怎樣的前景、考驗與優勢？



中國創新科技的前景

優勢：

1. 國家重視科研：

- ◆ 2008年，溫家寶總理在《科學》雜誌發表《科學與中國現代化》文章



Wen Jiabao is Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.*

Science and China's Modernization

THE HISTORY OF MODERNIZATION IS IN ESSENCE A HISTORY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL progress. Scientific discovery and technological inventions have brought about new civilizations, modern industries, and the rise and fall of nations. China is now engaged in a modernization drive unprecedented in the history of humankind.

Over the past half century, China has made great achievements in basic science and technological innovation. It now ranks among the top nations in the annual number of papers published internationally and patent applications filed. China has also made achievements in such areas as manned space flight, high-performance computers, super-large-scale integrated circuits, and third-generation telecommunications technology. High-tech industry has experienced rapid growth, accounting for over 15% of the manufacturing industry.

Francis Bacon, the 16th-century English philosopher, referred to science as a means to improve humankind's lot. Today, the hybrid rice variety developed by Chinese scientists has been adopted for planting in over three million hectares and has become a "golden key" to meeting China's own food needs and boosting world cereal production. Scientific and technological development in the realm of health has also increased average life expectancy in China to that in developed countries.

To encourage further innovation, the Chinese government has formulated a Mid- to Long-Term Plan for Development of Science and Technology (2006–2020), which highlights research in the basic sciences and frontier technologies, with priority given to energy, water resources, and environmental protection. We strive to develop independent intellectual property rights in areas of information technology and new materials, while strengthening the application of biotechnology to agriculture, industry, population, and health.

The future of China's science and technology depends fundamentally on how we attract, train, and use young scientific talents today. Thus, at the core of our science and technology policy is attracting a diverse range of talents, especially young people, into science and providing them with an environment that brings out the best of their creative ideas.

In the field of science and technology, we will intensify institutional reform, restructure scientific research, rationally allocate public resources, and enhance innovation capability. We advocate free academic debate under a lively academic atmosphere, where curiosity-driven exploration is encouraged and failure tolerated.

Science has no boundaries. China's endeavors in science and technology need to be more integrated with those of the world, and the world needs a China that is vibrant and able to deliver more in science and technology. Just as collisions generate sparks, exchange and communication enrich imagination and creativity. Many Chinese scientists have stepped into the international academic arena, where they and their foreign colleagues learn from each other and jointly contribute to the worldwide development of science and technology.

To encourage the learning and application of science among the general public, we need to embrace a scientific culture by promoting scientific nationality while cherishing Chinese cultural heritage. Enlightened by science, the rich and profound Chinese culture is bound to shine more gloriously.

I firmly believe that science is the ultimate revolution. At a time when the current global financial turmoil is dealing a heavy blow to the world economy, it has become all the more important to rely on scientific and technological progress to promote growth in the real economy. Economic and social development must rely on science and technology, and science and technology must serve economic and social development. We will rely on science and technology to promote economic restructuring, transform development patterns, safeguard food and energy security, and address global climate change. We are confident that China will reap a rich harvest in science and technology and that this will have positive and far-reaching effects on human civilization and the well-being of humankind.

— Wen Jiabao

10.1126/science.1166843

* See Science's interview with Wen Jiabao, 17 October 2008, p. 362.

中國創新科技的前景

◆ 溫家寶總理（續）：

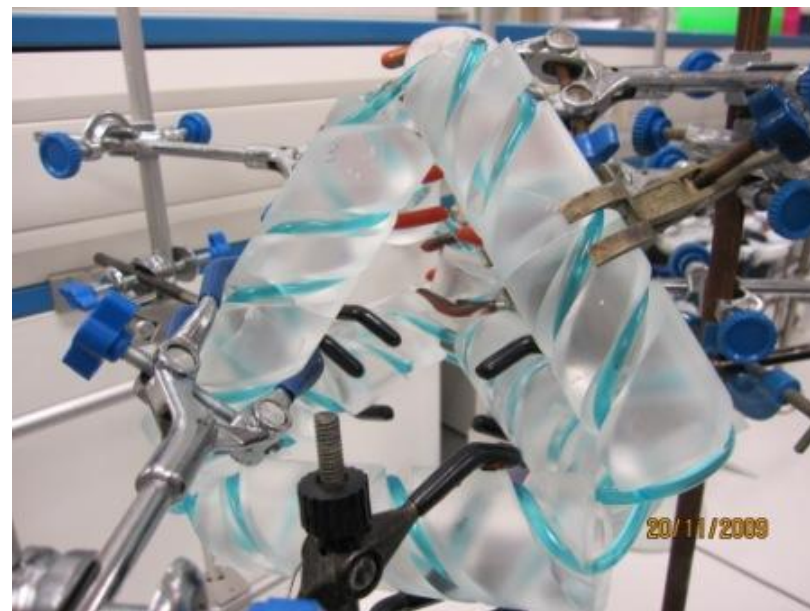
- 2006年至2020年中長期科技計劃：能源、水資源以及環境保護、信息技術與新材料；將生物技術應用於農業、工業、人口和健康
- 中國的科技未來：取決於今天我們如何吸引和訓練年輕科學家，並發揮他們的才幹
- 發展科技的方向：加強機構改革，重組科研體系，合理分配公共資源，提升創新能力
- 融入世界、提倡科學文化
- 科技進步促進現實經濟發展
- 以「科學是最高意義上的革命」作結



中國創新科技的前景

1. 國家重視科研（續）：

- ◆ 自從十一・五後，中國更重視「自主知識產權」的科研開發
- ◆ 十二・五規劃綱要
 - 開創科學發展新局面
 - 中國堅持科學發展
 - 突出科技教育指標





2. 國家撥款支持科研：

- ◆ 自90年代中期開始，科研資源於10年內增加一倍
- ◆ 自2004年起，科技撥款及研究經費每年有雙位數字的增長
- ◆ 興建多個研發中心、大學城與科學園
- ◆ 發展新領域，如高能物理、望遠鏡、光源工程等
- ◆ 中央機構、省與地方政府積極投放資源

“China Bets Big on Big Science”

Science, March 2006



A Few of China's Billion-Dollar Babies

Major science programs

Protein science

Quantum research

Nanotechnology

Development and reproductive biology

Engineering programs

Next-generation broadband

Large-scale oil and gas exploitation

Transgenic plant breeding

Drug development

Manned moon exploration

Raising the Ante

	R&D spending (All sources, \$ billions)	Percent of GDP	Central government R&D appropriation (\$ billions)	(% of overall)
2004	\$24.60	1.23%	\$8.70	35%
2010	\$45.00	2.00%	\$18.00	40%
2020	\$113.00	2.50%	NA	NA

Ready for liftoff. A large share of China's R&D spending will be funneled to a favored few projects.

China Supersizes Its Science

With little fanfare, China is about to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to build major science facilities for everything from crystallography to remote sensing

BEIJING—As the maglev train from Pudong airport races toward Zhangjiang High-Tech Park on the outskirts of Shanghai, passengers can glimpse what looks like a giant silver nautilus on the horizon. This 36,000-square-meter spiral structure is the Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility (SSRF), scheduled to come online in 2009.

At an investment of 1.2 billion yuan (\$150 million), SSRF is the most expensive fundamental research project China has ever undertaken—for the time being, that is. The facility, which will generate powerful x-rays for studying the structures of molecules and advanced materials, will soon be joined by another heavyweight champ. Last month, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) signed an agreement with Guangdong Province in southern China to build the \$250 million China Spallation Neutron Source (CSNS).

Thanks in part to a pledge to raise R&D spending from 1.3% of gross domestic product in 2005 to 2.5% by 2020 (*Science*, 17 March 2006, p. 1548), big science projects that have been on the drawing board for years and new concepts are fast becoming reality. The central government's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), the agency responsible for all major state investments, is bankrolling the construction of a dozen major facilities—to the tune of \$750 million—during the 11th 5-year plan, which runs through 2010. (SSRF was launched in the previous 5-year

plan.) The spallation source alone will receive \$163 million from the NDRC pot, with Guangdong authorities chipping in the rest. So far, NDRC has given an official go-ahead to five of 12 projects; the seven others are expected to receive approval later this year.

Proponents argue that China needs to invest in megaprojects to boost its rapid ascent as a research power. With large facilities, “we can proudly stand up in the international scientific community and no longer rely on foreign equipment to do many experiments,” says Liang Rongji, an official at the “big-science” section of CAS.

However, some prominent researchers question the decision to shower such largess on machines. They say what China needs most is to build a critical mass of scientists in many disciplines to get the most out of the new facilities. “Many people are enthusiastic about building instruments, but there are not enough people to do the science,” says Gan Zizhao, a physicist at Beijing University.

NDRC officials declined to provide information on any of the projects, claiming that certain details are state secrets. And most scientists declined to discuss the initiatives on the record, expressing concern that their remarks could jeopardize funding for projects not yet finalized. But from published reports and interviews with two dozen scientists and officials, *Science* has pieced together a picture of China's ambitious Big Science agenda (see table, p. 1355).

Thinking big

Big science holds a hallowed place in China, where top politicians often wax nostalgic about *liang dan yi xing*, or “two bombs and one star”: the development of the atomic and hydrogen bombs and the country's first satellite in the 1960s. “Leaders like to support megaprojects for their visibility,” says Cong Cao, an expert on Chinese science policy at the State University of New York in New York City. Megaprojects also fit China's top-down approach to research, and successful projects justify political legitimacy. Just as the nuclear weapons program in the 1960s was touted as a triumph of Mao Zedong Thought, the Beijing Electron Positron Collider (BEPC) was held up as proof of Deng Xiaoping's foresight.

BEPC was the first big science project after the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976. It demonstrates how a large facility can take root in China: support at the highest level of government—Deng himself decreed that it be built; help from international advisers and collaborators; and most importantly, the work of indigenous physicists trained in nuclear weapons and particle physics who managed to turn Deng's dream of an expensive proton accelerator into a more modest but successful collider.

Among its achievements, BEPC boasts the most precise measurements of the tau lepton's mass, data that have helped verify the Standard Model of particle physics. To enhance collaborations with foreign scientists, BEPC's host, the Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP), forged China's first high-speed Internet link to the outside world—a connection between IHEP and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center—in 1994. And BEPC has



X-ray vision. The Shanghai Synchrotron Radiation Facility is expected to start zapping targets in 2009.

CREDIT: SHANGHAI INSTITUTE OF APPLIED PHYSICS, CAS

“China Supersizes its Science”

Science, March 9, 2007



	Project	Lead Organization	NDRC Funding (\$ millions)	Expected Completion
APPROVED	Aviation Remote Sensing System	Institute of Electronics, CAS	100	2010
	Important Engineering Material Service Safety Research Facility	Beijing University of Science and Technology	63	N/A
	High Magnetic Field Facility	Hefei High Magnetic Field Lab, CAS; Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan	48	5 years
	Meridian Space Weather Monitoring Project, Phase I	Center for Space Science and Applied Research, CAS	25	2008
	Agricultural Biosafety Research Facility	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences	18	2008
PENDING APPROVAL (FUNDING ESTIMATED)	China Spallation Neutron Source (CSNS), Phase I	IHEP, CAS, Dongguan	163	2012
	Protein Science Research Facility	CAS	125	N/A
	Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST)	National Astronomical Observatories; Guizhou	86	2013
	Continental Structure and Environment Monitoring Network	China Earthquake Administration	N/A	5 years
	Ultralow-Frequency Geoelectromagnetic Exploration Network for Underground Resources and Earthquake Prediction	China Earthquake Administration	N/A	5 years
	4000-Ton Oceanographic Research Vessel	State Oceanic Administration	N/A	N/A
	Icing Wind Tunnel	China Aerodynamics Research & Development Center, Mianyang, Sichuan	N/A	N/A

中國創新科技的前景



3. 科研文化與人才培養：

- ◆ 中國科學與工程大學本科生：佔全國本科生的5成
- ◆ 中國科學或工程學博士：由20年前的幾近於零、增至現時的每年7,000多人
- ◆ 中國年資少於7年的年青工程師人數：是美國的兩倍
- ◆ 積極招攬海外人才：「千人計劃」吸引各地頂級科技人才到中國

中國創新科技的前景

4. 富創業精神：

- ◆ 值得高興的是，中國正出現一批有創業精神的科技企業家為中國創新科技帶來新氣象



中國創新科技的前景

5. 國人擁戴高科技生活：

- ◆ 龐大的內需市場是國家經濟發展的重要策略
- ◆ 對高科技產品的需求亦有增無減
- ◆ 中國是全球100大科研產品的最大市場
- ◆ 手機用戶：3億
- ◆ 電腦使用者：1億

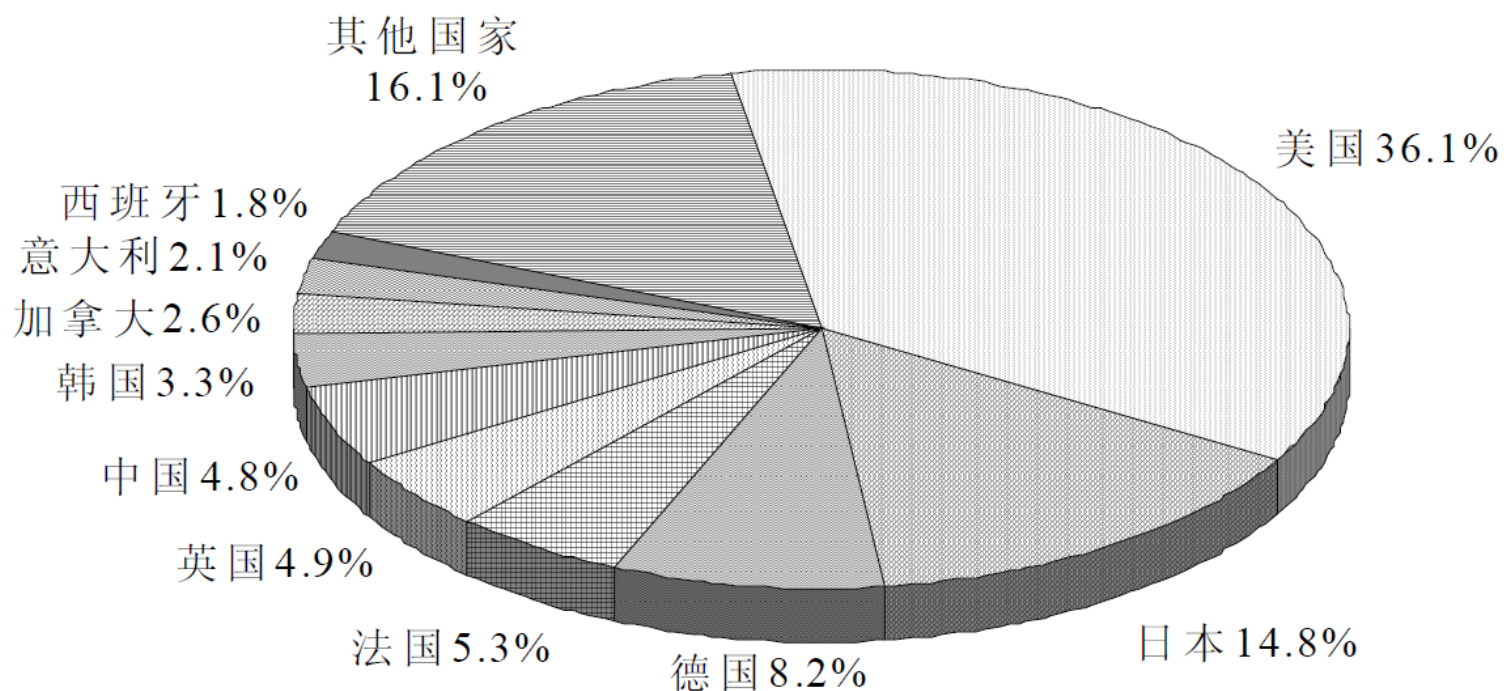
中國創新科技的前景

挑戰

1. 國家撥款支持科研：

- ◆ 雖然如此，科研投資相對於其他國家還不算高：
 - 科研經費總投入與國內生產總值比率：僅為1.5%
 - 中國政府已決定在5年內將科研投入提高至國內生產總值的2.5%
 - 中國科研經費支出佔全世界比例：僅為5%(美國36%、日本15%、德國8%)

中國創新科技的前景



OECD 成员国及 9 个非成员国国家（地区）R&D 经费总额的比例分布（2007 年）

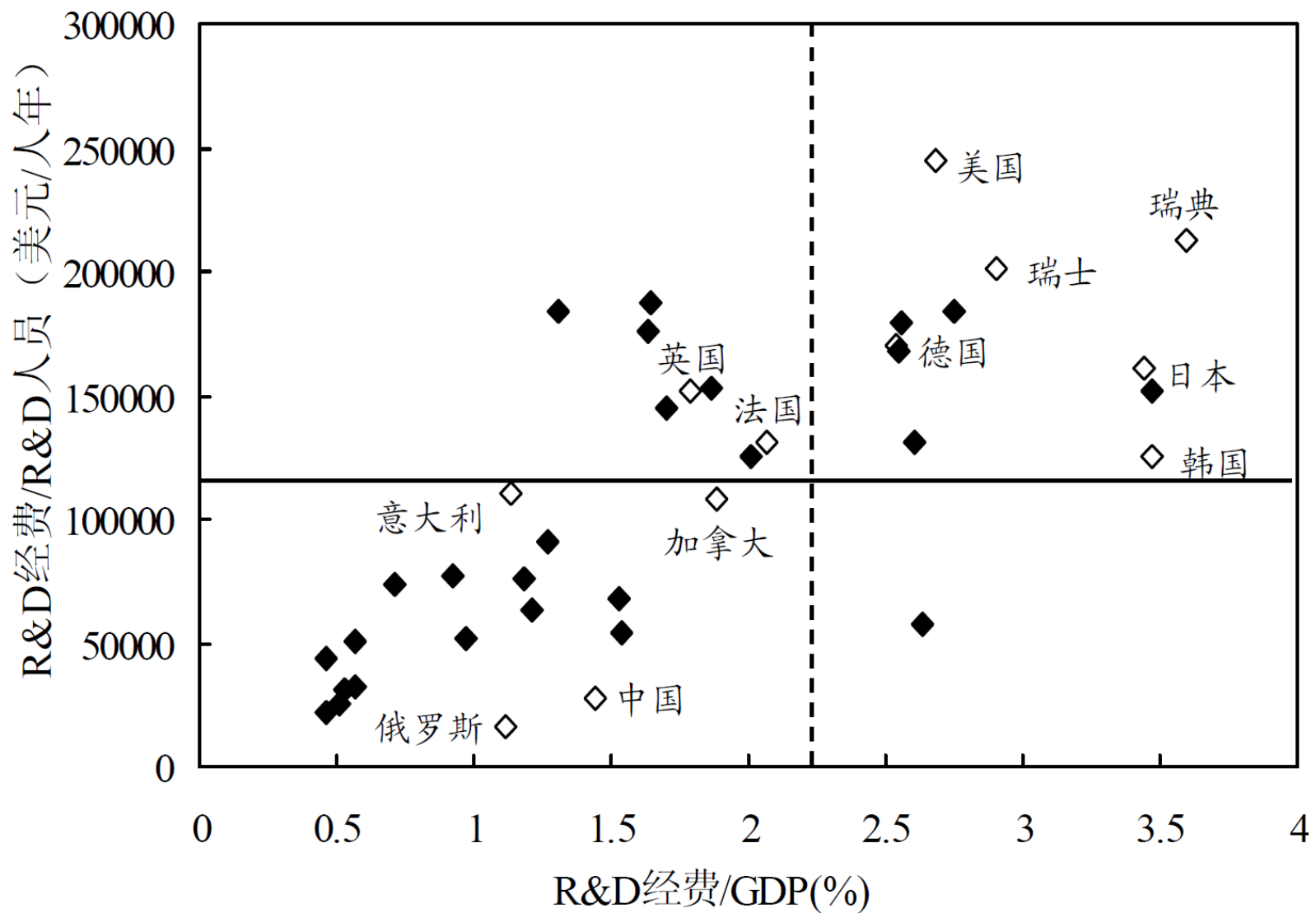
中國創新科技的前景

部分国家 R&D 经费支出
GERD in selected countries



数据来源：中国科技部；OECD《主要科学技术指标2008/1》；南美洲科技指标网络；联合国教科文组织。
Source: MOST; Main Science and Technology Indicators 2008/1 (OECD); RICYT; UNESCO.

中國創新科技的前景



中國創新科技的前景

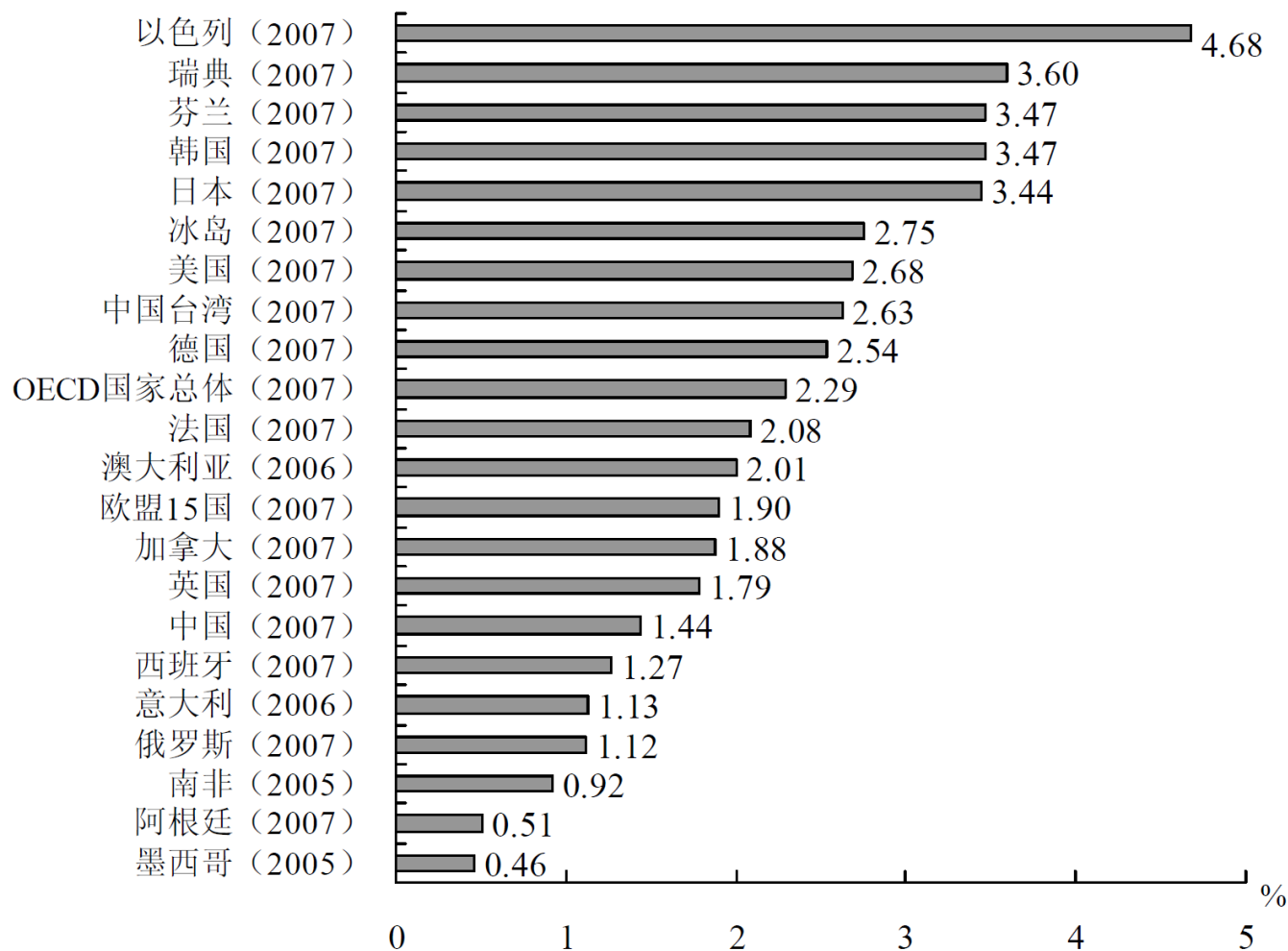


图2 部分国家（地区）R&D 经费与 GDP 之比

中國創新科技的前景

2. 創新科技的氛圍：

- ◆ 中國鼓勵創新與培養科技人才：仍有改善空間
- ◆ 微軟亞洲研究院：歷任領導人都在美國接受高等教育
- ◆ 中國科技專才：往往到海外修讀碩士或博士
- ◆ 中國在培養高科技研究、領袖與管理人才方面：是否還需要更多時間？

3. 教育體制：

- ◆ 國家教育部深明創新科技教育的重要性，去年提出的教育改革方案亦於這方面着墨
- ◆ 中國的教育體制：
 - 是否有靈活性與創見？
 - 能培養創新及有獨立思維的人才、擔當領導全球科技界的重任？
 - 國家能否成為下一個科技強國？

4. 中國的創新科技能否帶動潮流？

- ◆ 國內使用的科技產品：包括不少由外國引入的產品
- ◆ 國內參考外國模式而研發的科技：「山寨」企業為數不少；必須加強保護知識產權，方能鼓勵創新科技（例子：深圳研發的「蘋果皮」產品被「山寨」產品抄襲）
- ◆ 中國企業：購入了不少外國創新科技業務
- ◆ 國家能否自行研發備受國際認同的高科技產品？

中國創新科技的前景

中國創新科技是否能扭轉世界？

- ◆ 中國發展創新科技的條件已不斷提高
- ◆ 中國創新科技的確為世界帶來好的改變
- ◆ 然而，要扭轉世界創新科技的局面，則仍需要一段時間

香港青年的角色與機會

在這個關鍵時刻，香港青年一代扮演甚麼角色？

香港：

- ◆ 充份利用一國兩制的優勢：既是中國的一部分，亦是國際城市
- ◆ 與內地、特別是珠三角優勢互補
- ◆ 把握機遇，參與建構科技發展新局面



香港創新科技的前景

優勢：

國家在政策上支持香港發展科技：

- ◆ 溫家寶總理：香港需要有一個長遠的、科學的發展規劃
- ◆ 粵港合作框架協議：廣東與香港科研等進一步融合
- ◆ 深港創新圈合作協議：推進深港科技合作

香港創新科技的前景

優勢：

香港特區政府加強發展科技：

- ◆ 創新科技列為六項優勢產業之一
- ◆ 本年度的財政預算案：
 - 檢討創新及科技基金
 - 每年向國家重點實驗室於香港的12間夥伴實驗室各提供達200萬元營運資助
 - 重申香港作為區內電訊網絡樞紐的角色，發展高端數據中心

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



1. 對教育的態度：

- ◆ 強記 VS 獨立思考
- ◆ 背誦 VS 解難能力
- ◆ 學習 VS 終生學習能力
- ◆ 模仿 VS 創新
- ◆ 職業訓練 VS 以興趣為本
 - 溝通能力
 - 團隊精神
 - 領袖才能
 - 既博且深

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



2. 對科技的了解：

- ◆ 科技是人類文化的一部份
- ◆ 科技是人類社會進步的動力
- ◆ 科技是智慧公民的基本知識（譬如：日本大地震、核輻射的影響）
- ◆ 科技與經濟活動不可分割（譬如：Facebook、Google）
- ◆ 科技是改善人類生活工具之一
（譬如：醫療、通訊、運輸、環保、文化、藝術等）

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



3. 充份利用一國兩制的優勢：

- ◆ 香港：國際化、資訊發達、優質高等教育
- ◆ 國家：高速發展、大量人才、充裕資源、促進高科技的政策
- ◆ 哈佛大學畢業生不會只著眼波士頓；香港的大學畢業生也應著眼全國、全世界

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



4. 擴闊視野：

- ◆ 掌握國家科技發展的策略
- ◆ 掌握國際科技發展的新形勢
- ◆ 設身處地（譬如：到國內學習、體驗）

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



5. 敢於讓夢想化為現實：

- ◆ 你可以研發一件像 iPhone 般風靡全球的高科技產品，而不是只追捧這些產品嗎？

香港青年領袖應如何裝備自己



6. 培養責任感：

- ◆ 青年人必須培養責任感及養成道德操守，善用科技，為社會帶來裨益

案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 香港科技大學在20年間已發展為全球排名前50位、亞洲排名第二的大學，工程學院全球排名前30位
- ◆ 香港科技大學被譽為「奇蹟大學」
20周年口號是「創・新傳奇」



案例：香港科技大學

科大如何裝備青年學生

- ◆ 優質教學與研究並重
- ◆ 鼓勵本科生參與研究（Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program）目的是讓年青一代學習思考問題及解決問題，透過探索掌握學習的能力
- ◆ 鼓勵全人學習，四年制教育提供更多機會：
暑期到企業實習、交流、服務社會

案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 所有本科生必須修讀中、英文、邏輯分析、人文科學、數據分析和處理、健康生活，務求讓青年人能夠全面發展



案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 鼓勵學生發揮創意（譬如：1-HKUST 學生生活獎勵比賽（由學生自行建議促進同學溝通合作的活動）、參加國際比賽（在 MIT 比賽中奪金獎）、凸字打印機（榮獲泛珠三角創意大賽金獎））
- ◆ 鼓勵跨學科合作（1-HKUST），特別結合科技與商業專才



案例：香港科技大學

香港科大畢業生的在高科技的成就（例子）

- ◆ 兩位工程學碩士生研發無人駕駛直升機深入西藏、喜馬拉雅山峰，應用於救災、國防監測、拍攝電影



案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 一位工程學博士生研發 LED 芯片，目前是全中國生產質量最高的芯片製造商，去年吸引11億投資



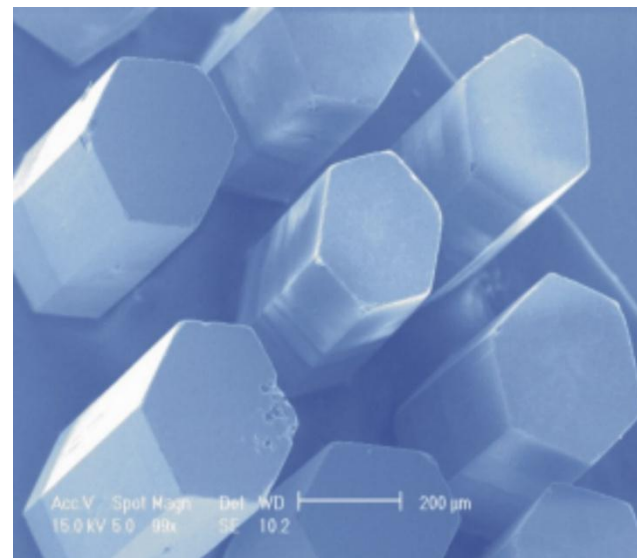
案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 科大第一位博士畢業生以科技創辦企業，並已成功上市



香港科大的研究成就（例子）

- ◆ 科大教授創製全球最細的納米碳管

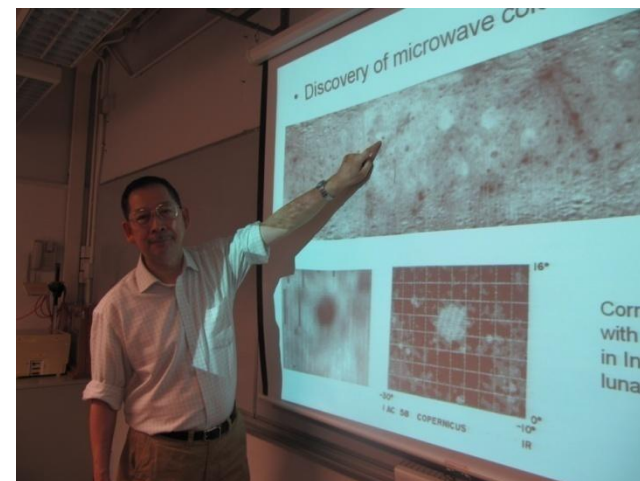


案例：香港科技大學

◆ 科大教授全球首創智能殺菌塗層

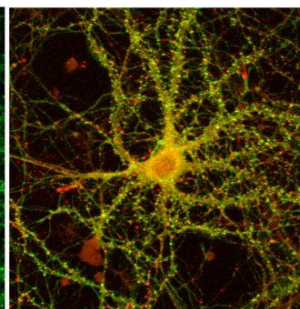
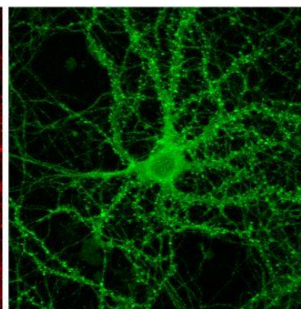
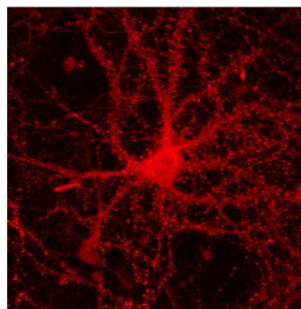


◆ 科大參與嫦娥計劃數據處理



案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 科大成立分子神經科學國家重點實驗室，與國家級科學家合作進行高端科研



案例：香港科技大學

- ◆ 科大位於南沙的霍英東研究院發展成為珠三角地區的重點科研及教育基地，促進香港與內地之間的學術交流及人才融合，科技與企業的合作



案例：香港科技大學



◆ 科大與深圳緊密聯繫

（譬如：深圳產學研究基地、深圳醫學研究中心、及位於香港的科大華為聯合創新實驗室等）





你的理想有多大，你的成就有多大

Einstein:

I have no special talents. I am only passionately curious.