



年报摘要

Executive Summary

大珠江三角洲

国家在七十年代末推行改革开放政策后，广东省珠江三角洲(珠三角)便不断发展，势头强劲。短短二十年间，珠三角已摇身一变成为世界工厂，并逐渐转向知识型经济发展。2003年，珠三角的国内生产总值达11,340亿元人民币(1,370亿美元)，而人均国内生产总值则为39,782元人民币(4,806美元)，是全国的4.36倍。

香港的世界级服务业和国际网络，结合珠三角的生产和研究实力，使今天的大珠三角成为实力雄厚的经济地区。区内涌现不少产业群，如制衣及纺织、塑胶制品、电器产品和电子零件等。这类产业群的发展增强了整个地区的竞争力。现时，大珠三角在不少方面取得骄人的成就：

- 大珠三角是多种轻工业产品的全球主要制造中心，又是高科技电子产品装配和制造的主要地区之一。
- 大珠三角已成为内地的主要贸易服务、商业及金融中心。
- 大珠三角已成为国际海空货运服务的其中一个最大市场。

大珠三角的发展受多项重要措施影响，包括2001年国家加入世界贸易组织(世贸)，2003年内地与香港签署《更紧密经贸关系安排》(CEPA)，进行泛珠三角区域合作，以及改善区内运输基建。这些措施均有助大珠三角的发展。

另一方面，大珠三角须处理区内发

The Greater Pearl River Delta

The development of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) in Guangdong Province gained momentum when the open-door policy and economic reforms were introduced in the late 1970s. In two decades' time, it has developed into the world's manufacturing base and is gradually transforming into a knowledge-based economy. In 2003, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the PRD reached 1,134 billion yuan (US\$ 137 billion) and per capita GDP was 39,782 yuan (US\$ 4,806), which is 4.36 times of that of the entire country.

Combining Hong Kong's world class services sector and international network and the PRD's production and research capabilities, the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) has emerged as an economic powerhouse. A broad range of industrial clusters has emerged in the GPRD, such as garments and textiles, plastic products, electrical goods and electronics. The development of these clusters has enhanced the competitiveness of the whole region. The region now excels in many aspects:

- It is the world's leading centre for a wide range of light-manufactured goods and one of the leading locations for assembly manufacturing of high-tech electronics products.
- The GPRD has become a major centre for trade-related services, as well as a business and financial centre in the Mainland.
- The region has become one of the largest markets for sea and air cargo services in the world.

A number of major initiatives are shaping the development of the GPRD. These include China's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2001, the signing of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) between the Mainland and Hong Kong in 2003, the emergence of Pan-PRD regional cooperation and significant improvement in transport infrastructure within the region. These initiatives would help sustain the development of the GPRD.

On the other hand, the GPRD has to deal with strains on infrastructure, environment, energy and other public services brought

展迅速对基建、环境、能源和其他公共服务所造成的压力，亦要面对来自长三角和环渤海等地区的激烈竞争。大珠三角端赖区内各政府和私人机构紧密合作，才能持续兴旺发展。

商务委员会

大珠三角商务委员会（商务委员会）在2004年3月成立，旨在就有关粤港合作的事宜，向香港特别行政区（香港特区）政府行政长官提供意见。商务委员会亦提供途径让粤港两地的私营机构交流意见；收集香港私营机构的意见；以及与香港特区政府中央政策组进行关于大珠三角地区日后经济发展的策略研究。

商务委员会的主席由冯国经博士担任，委员共有31人。为了集中处理主要的课题，商务委员会成立了六个工作小组，并邀请委员参加，研究粤港合作的主要范畴：

1. 跨界基建规划工作小组
2. 落实CEPA服务业合作工作小组
3. 可持续发展工作小组
4. 联合投资贸易推广工作小组
5. 科技、教育及人才资源工作小组
6. 旅游、文化及体育工作小组

在成立后的首年，商务委员会也集中研究了三项备受关注的课题，并提出建议：

1. 吸引内地企业来港开业
2. 促进粤港货物贸易便利化
3. 协助珠三角的外发加工厂进入内地市场

工作小组的工作

1. 跨界基建规划工作小组

小组曾讨论加快粤港两地人流和货流的措施，它们包括：改善管制站运作以疏导人流、放宽货柜车“四上四落”（即司机、拖头、拖架及货柜必须一并进入内地和一并返回香港）的限制，以及

by the rapid growth of the region. It also faces strong competition from other regions such as the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim. In this regard, closer cooperation between governments and private sector in the GPRD is essential for the region to continue to prosper.

The Business Council

Established in March 2004, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (Business Council) gives advice to the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government on co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong. It provides a platform for gathering opinion from the business community, identifying critical issues, and conducting strategic research in collaboration with the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit. In addition, it also provides a forum for the private sectors in Hong Kong and Guangdong to exchange views on issues that will shape the future economic development of the GPRD region.

The Business Council is chaired by Dr Victor Fung and has 31 Members. Six Sub-groups have been formed to look after major areas on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation. Members have been asked to join one or more Sub-group(s). The six Sub-groups include:

1. Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group
2. Services – Implementation of CEPA Sub-group
3. Sustainable Development Sub-group
4. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group
5. Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group
6. Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

In the first year, the Business Council also identified three priority issues for study and strived to come up with some recommendations:

1. Attracting Mainland enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong
2. Facilitation of trade in goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong
3. Facilitating outward processing operations in PRD to enter the Mainland market

Work of the Sub-groups

1. Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group

The Sub-group has identified measures to speed up passenger flow and cargo clearance between Hong Kong and Guangdong. These included improvements on control points efficiency, relaxation of the “four-up-four-down” rule – which required that the driver, the truck, the trailer and the container must all enter the Mainland and return to Hong Kong as one ensemble, and the adoption of new technology.

采用新科技以提高货物清关的效率。

过去一年，小组集中研究以下两项建议：

(i) 延长沙头角和文锦渡口岸的运作时间：

两地政府应分阶段把沙头角及文锦渡管制站的运作时间分别从晚上八时及十时延长至午夜十二时。小组建议采取过渡措施，准许持有沙头角／文锦渡口岸「封闭道路通行证」的私家车于晚上十时后，经落马洲／皇岗管制站过境。当局现正推行试验计划，准许持有沙头角／文锦渡管制站「封闭道路通行证」的私家车在午夜十二时至翌日早上六时三十分经落马洲管制站过境。香港特区政府表示会作出检讨，研究可否进一步放宽这项试验计划。

(ii) 商务旅游证：

以广东省作为试点，向合格的持外国护照商人签发“商务旅游证”，并设立特别出入境通道，便利他们往来粤港两地营商。虽然中央政府从未签发类似的旅游证，但广东省方面答应把这项建议呈交中央有关当局考虑。

长远来说，小组计划就其他课题进行研究，包括加强使用电子报关、统一内陆口岸各部门的工作时间，以及进一步放宽跨境客车的通关限制等。

2. 落实CEPA服务业合作工作小组

小组注意到，虽然CEPA对香港的整体经济有帮助，但对服务业的效果并不显著。这是因为香港和内地的体制不同，以及香港服务提供者申请在内地开业的手续繁复所致。此外，部分专业服务如建筑服务业，亦无法以单一专业的形式在内地经营。

为了解决这些问题，小组建议粤港政府加强合作推广CEPA，提高有关政策及规例的透明度，并尽量简化申请开

In the past year, the Sub-group came up with two proposals –

(i) Extension of the operation hours of Sha Tau Kok (STK) and Man Kam To (MKT) Control Points

The HKSAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal Government should extend, in phases, the operating hours of STK and MKT control points from 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. respectively to midnight. As an interim measure, the Sub-group proposed that private cars with Closed Road Permits of the STK/MKT Control Points be allowed to cross the boundary through Lok Ma Chau/Huanggang Control Point after 10 p.m. The HKSAR Government would review the existing pilot scheme, which allowed private cars with Closed Road Permits of the two control points to use Lok Ma Chau Control Point between midnight and 6:30 a.m., to see whether this could be extended;

(ii) Business Travel Card

A pilot scheme should be introduced in Guangdong in which “business travel card” would be issued and special lanes be designated to facilitate eligible businessmen holding foreign passports to conduct business trips between Hong Kong and Guangdong. Whilst there is no precedent for the Central Government to issue such travel documents, the Guangdong side agreed to forward the proposal to the central authorities for consideration.

In the longer term, the Sub-group will study other topics such as wider use of electronic submission of manifests, standardisation of the operating hours of various departments at inland control points and further relaxation of clearance restrictions for cross-boundary passenger vehicles.

2. Services – Implementation of CEPA Sub-group

The Sub-group noted that while CEPA is helpful to the local economy as a whole, it has not made significant impact on the services sector. This is due to the institutional differences between Hong Kong and the Mainland and the complicated application procedures that service providers have to go through in setting up business in the Mainland. Moreover, some professional sectors such as architectural profession cannot operate in the existing single-professional mode in the Mainland.

To tackle these problems, the Sub-group proposed that the HKSAR and Guangdong governments should forge closer cooperation to promote CEPA, to enhance the transparency of relevant policies and regulations, and to streamline application procedures for business operation. Guangdong could be requested to offer herself as a trial

业的手续。小组建议，可请广东省作为试点，率先简化手续和放宽规例。此外，两地的商会和专业团体应加强交流，并反映企业或专业人士的意见，供两地政府考虑。

小组亦研究香港医疗服务在广东省发展的可行性。小组认为，香港的医疗专业具有很高的专业水平，可以吸引广东省及内地其他地区的市民来港就医，因此建议加强这方面的宣传。小组将继续研究如何借助CEPA协助香港的医疗专业进入广东省市场。

3. 可持续发展工作小组

空气质素：小组去年集中研究如何改善大珠三角的空气质素，并全力支持粤港政府改善区内空气质素的工作。小组建议广东省政府提升车辆废气排放标准，推广使用较为环保的燃料，以及收紧所有燃料排放废气的规格。小组会与本港各大商会和广东省有关机构携手合作，通过推广活动和研究，进一步推动环保工作。

社会融合：小组得悉有些香港志愿机构一直为在广东省居住或工作的港人提供社会支援服务，因此期望粤港政府能协助这些机构提供所需的服务。小组会研究方法加强粤港合作，并和粤方共同研究港人在内地居住和工作的需要，以及为他们提供何种服务和如何提供服务。

4. 联合投资贸易推广工作小组

协助广东企业来港发展：小组曾与粤方工作小组讨论如何吸引内地企业，特别是广东企业来港开业。为此，小组探讨了多项提供协助的建议，例如简化企业在内地申请来港的手续和内地企业人员来港工作的签证安排，同时加强宣传香港可为这些企业提供的服务。小组将会跟进香港特区政府中央政策组和广东省发展研究中心即将完成有关这个课题的研究报告，以及考虑日后在这方面推行的工作。

point for simplifying procedures and relaxing regulations. In addition, chambers of commerce and professional bodies of both places should strengthen mutual exchanges and relay the views of the enterprises or professionals to the governments for consideration.

The Sub-group has also studied the feasibility of exporting Hong Kong's medical services to Guangdong. It is considered that Hong Kong's medical services has an edge in its professionalism which could make it appealing to people in Guangdong and other areas in the Mainland. The Sub-group proposed to step up promotion in this aspect. It will explore ways to facilitate the entry of Hong Kong's medical profession to Guangdong under CEPA.

3. Sustainable Development Sub-group

Air quality: in the past year, the Sub-group focused its work on improving air quality in the GPRD. The Sub-group lent full support to the work of HKSAR and Guangdong governments in improving the region's air quality. The Sub-group also suggested the Guangdong government to raise its vehicle emission standard, to promote the use of cleaner fuel and to tighten all fuel emission requirements. The Sub-group will join hands with Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce and Guangdong's organisations to further promote environmental protection work, through promotion campaigns and researches.

Social inclusion: the Sub-group noted that Hong Kong voluntary agencies have been providing social support services to Hong Kong residents living or working in Guangdong. It looked forward to both the HKSAR and Guangdong governments to support the work of these agencies in providing the needed services. The Sub-group will study ways to strengthen Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation, to carry out joint studies on the needs of Hong Kong residents living and working in the Mainland and what and how suitable services could be provided to them.

4. Joint Investment & Trade Promotion Sub-group

Facilitating Guangdong enterprises to develop in Hong Kong: the Sub-group has discussed with its Guangdong counterpart on the topic of attracting Mainland enterprises, in particular Guangdong enterprises, to set up business in Hong Kong. It has explored measures to facilitate this, such as simplifying application procedures in the Mainland and the visa arrangements for staff of the enterprises to work in Hong Kong and conducting more promotion on the services which Hong Kong could offer to these enterprises. The Sub-group will study a relevant report to be completed by the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and the Guangdong Development Research Centre and consider future work in this regard.

携手向海外推广大珠三角：小组建议粤港两地在每年九月携手协调下一个年度的大珠三角推广计划，并会继续与粤方小组讨论这项工作和其他推广措施。

5. 科技、教育及人才资源工作小组

教育及人才资源发展：小组就如何加强粤港合作进行研究，并提出建议。建议包括(i)把教育服务纳入CEPA内；(ii)粤港政府采取一视同仁的态度，准许粤港的教育机构在两地办学；以及(iii)珠三角地区的雇员对培训的需求日益殷切，香港可为他们提供培训。

科技合作：小组建议：(i)粤港两地加强科技发展的沟通；(ii)致力加强科研产业化；以及(iii)粤方可研究借助香港在大学师资方面的优势，在邻近香港的地区开设“科技教育城”。

小组会就教育服务纳入CEPA的建议拟备具体建议书，亦会探讨香港的大学以独资方式或与广东省机构以合作方式在内地办学的可行性，并推动有关工作。

6. 旅游、文化及体育工作小组

签证事宜：为促进和便利两地旅客互访，小组年内集中处理签证事宜。首先，小组建议简化签证安排，鼓励前往内地的海外旅客顺道来港。其次，小组建议放宽规定，让持澳门通行证的内地居民顺道来港。小组正与政府有关当局商讨这些建议。

文化：小组正探讨方法鼓励粤港机构加强演艺活动的合作，并研究以制衣业为试点，在本港设立创意产业聚集区。

Joint overseas promotion of the GPRD region: the Sub-group proposed that Hong Kong and Guangdong jointly coordinate, in September every year, an annual promotional plan for the region. It will continue to discuss this and other promotion measures with its Guangdong counterpart.

5. Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group

Education and human resources development: the Sub-group has studied and made recommendations on how Hong Kong and Guangdong could strengthen cooperation. It proposed that (i) education services should be included in CEPA; (ii) the two governments should allow educational institutions in Hong Kong and Guangdong to operate in both places on an equitable basis; and (iii) Hong Kong can offer training to meet the rising demand for training from employees in the GPRD.

Technological cooperation: the Sub-group recommended that (i) the two governments should enhance communication on the status/progress of technological development; (ii) action should be taken to promote commercialisation of research and development deliverables; and (iii) Guangdong could explore the idea of developing a “City of Science Education” in an area close to Hong Kong and to capitalise on the teaching staff of Hong Kong’s universities.

The Sub-group will prepare a concrete proposal to urge the governments to include education services in CEPA. It will also study the feasibility of and promote the establishment of education institutes by Hong Kong universities in the Mainland either in collaboration with Guangdong organisations or in sole proprietorship.

6. Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

Visa-related issues: the Sub-group focused its work on visa-related issues to encourage and facilitate visitor flow. First, the Sub-group proposed to simplify visa-issuing arrangements to encourage overseas visitors visiting the Mainland to make a side trip to Hong Kong. Secondly, it proposed to relax the entry requirement for Mainland residents who have a permit to visit Macao to visit Hong Kong on the same trip. The Sub-group has been discussing these proposals with relevant Government authorities.

Culture: the Sub-group has been studying ways to encourage organisations in Hong Kong and Guangdong to enhance cooperation in performing arts. It also explored the idea of developing creative industry clusters in Hong Kong, initially with the garment industry as a pilot scheme.

三项主要工作

1. 吸引内地民企来港开业

现时已有不少内地民企在海外拓展业务。商务委员会认为应更积极鼓励广东民企(尤其是规模较小者)来港开业，因为此举对粤港两地均有好处。

商务委员会已定出三方面的工作，协助民企来港发展。首先，广东民企(尤其是规模较小者)的发展潜力仍有待全面开发，香港的专业服务可协助他们做好准备，向海外市场发展。其次，这些民企申请到海外开业，必须办理繁复的申请手续。商务委员会希望内地当局可以进一步简化有关手续。最后，这些民企大都不了解香港的营商情况。委员会认为，香港特区政府和有关机构应向民企介绍可供使用的服务。

香港特区政府中央政策组和广东省发展研究中心现正就这个课题进行研究。商务委员会会跟进这份报告，探讨方法鼓励更多广东民企来港开业。

2. 促进粤港货物贸易便利化

商务委员会认为保持粤港两地货流畅顺，以促进两地的货物贸易和经济增长，并推动香港运输业和物流业的发展，是十分重要的。

商务委员会已参阅国家发展和改革委员会为探讨两地在贸易便利化领域面对的问题而进行的研究，同时亦曾徵询香港各大商会的意见。

Work on Three Major Issues

1. Attracting Mainland enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong

Whilst many Mainland enterprises have expanded overseas, the Business Council considered that more efforts should be made to encourage Guangdong enterprises, especially the smaller ones, to start business in Hong Kong. This would bring benefits to both Guangdong and Hong Kong.

The Business Council has identified three aspects relevant to the facilitation of private enterprises to come to Hong Kong. First, Guangdong enterprises, in particular the smaller ones, have yet to fully develop their potentials and Hong Kong's professional services can help to enhance their readiness for expanding abroad. Secondly, these enterprises have to go through complicated application procedures before obtaining the relevant approval to start business abroad. The Business Council hoped that Mainland authorities could further simplify the relevant procedures. Finally, many of these enterprises have limited knowledge about operating business in Hong Kong. The Business Council considered that the HKSAR Government and organisations should introduce the services that Hong Kong could render to these enterprises.

The Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and the Guangdong Development Research Centre have been conducting a study on this topic. The Business Council will study the report with a view to considering ways to encourage more Guangdong enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong.

2. Facilitation of trade in goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong

The Business Council considered that it is important to maintain efficient cargo flow between Hong Kong and Guangdong so as to ensure sustained growth of trade in goods in the two places and to promote transport and logistic development in Hong Kong.

The Business Council had made reference to a study conducted by the National Development and Reform Commission which examined the barriers to trade facilitation between Hong Kong and the Mainland. The Business Council also sought the views of Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce.

综合有关意见后，商务委员会认为可加以改善的范畴主要包括：

- 提高内地对外来投资政策的透明度和在落实政策时统一诠释；
- 提高海关和口岸的运作效率，包括统一各内地口岸部门的工作时间和加强部门之间的资讯互通，使运输商和贸易商无须重复申报资料；
- 放宽“一车一司机”的规定(即只准许由一名司机登记驾驶货车往返内地和香港)，以增加货运的灵活性；
- 推广粤港两地的电子商贸；以及
- 统一内地与香港两地的产品标准，方便检验认证。

商务委员会已把上述建议提交粤港政府考虑，并会与有关部门跟进建议。

3. 协助珠三角的外发加工厂进入内地市场

目前，有超过80 000家港资企业在广东省，其中约有一半属外发加工厂。设立外发加工厂的企业，在来料和厂房设备方面享有免税优惠，条件是所有制成品必须外销。

内地的人均收入日益增加，对消费品的需求亦随之上升，有能力以较高的价格购买质量较佳的产品。这个消费市场为企业提供很大的商机。如外发加工企业希望把货物转为内销，便须补回获豁免的税款。如在计算补税内销的税款时出现偏差，便要受到惩罚。

商务委员会认为要协助这些企业进行内销，其中一个方法是鼓励他们使用电子数据联网报关，以加快报关时间和减少可能出现的偏差。此举又可改善补税措施，从而方便企业在内地市场销售制成品。

The Business Council concluded that the major areas of improvement lie in –

- Enhancing the transparency of the Mainland's policies on inbound investment and standardising interpretation in implementing policies;
- Enhancing efficiency of customs and control points operation. This includes standardising the operation hours of different departments in the Mainland's control points and sharing of information amongst these departments to avoid duplication in submission of information by carriers and traders;
- Providing greater flexibility in cargo flow by relaxing the “one-truck-one-driver” requirements, i.e. only one driver could be registered to drive the same truck to and from the Mainland ;
- Promoting the use of e-commerce in Hong Kong and Guangdong; and
- Harmonising product standards in Hong Kong and the Mainland for product inspection and certification.

The Business Council has submitted these proposals to the HKSAR and Guangdong governments for consideration and will follow up on them with the relevant departments.

3. Facilitating outward processing operations in PRD to enter the Mainland market

There are over 80 000 Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong with over half of them engaging in outward processing manufacturing industries in the Guangdong Province. For those enterprises engaged in outward processing operations, imported raw materials and equipment are exempted from tax on condition that all finished products are exported for sales overseas.

With rising per capita income in the Mainland, the demand for consumer products has increased and people could afford higher priced and better quality products. The booming consumer market has created huge business opportunity for both domestic and foreign investors. If outward processing operations wish to sell their products in the domestic market, they need to repay the exempted taxes. In this process, they may be penalised if any discrepancy is found in the calculation of overdue tax for their sales in the domestic market.

The Business Council considered that one way to help these enterprises to sell into the domestic market was to encourage the use of Electronic Data Interchange online declaration to bring about quicker declaration and reduce possible discrepancy. This would in turn improve the tax repayment process and thus facilitate outward processing operations to enter the Mainland market.

商务委员会亦希望内地当局能更弹性处理问题，以及为企业提供更多有关内地市场的资讯。香港工业总会和香港中华厂商联合会正就有关事宜向其会员作出调查，商务委员会将研究调查结果和考虑制订更多的建议，以便与有关当局进行讨论。

大珠三角商务委员会的对外联系工作

商务委员会及其工作小组与香港特区政府、广东省政府、中国国际贸易促进委员会广东省分会(广东省贸促会)，以及个别市政府一直保持密切联系。

去年的主要联系活动包括：

- 2004年8月，主席在粤港合作联席会议第七次会议上报告商务委员会的工作进度。
- 2005年1月11日，商务委员会与香港政务司司长和广东省政府常务副省长会晤，就多项与粤港合作有关的课题提出建议。
- 主席与广东省贸促会会长叶耀先生举行多次会议，就两会的工作交换意见。
- 2004年8月，商务委员会与广州市市长张广宁先生率领的广州代表团举行会议，商讨双方关注的事项。

商务委员会亦与附录所载的本港各主要机构和商会合作，委员会对各机构和商会在过去一年的支持，谨表谢意。

展望未来，商务委员会希望能在各主要工作范畴上提出更多建议，并致力与粤港政府和两地商界真诚合作。

The Business Council also hoped that Mainland authorities could exercise greater flexibility and provide more business information on the Mainland market to the enterprises. It will study the results of a survey being conducted by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong on customs declaration issues and consider further proposals for discussion with relevant authorities.

External Liaison of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

The Business Council and its Sub-groups have maintained close liaison with the HKSAR Government, the Guangdong Government and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong Sub-Council as well as the individual municipal governments.

Major liaison activities in the past year included:

- The Chairman reported the work progress of the Business Council at The Seventh Plenary of the Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference in August 2004.
- The Business Council met with the Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR and the Executive Vice-Governor of the Guangdong Government on 11 January 2005. The Business Council put forward suggestions on a wide range of issues relating to Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation.
- The Chairman had held several meetings with Mr Ye Yao, President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council to exchange views on the work of the two councils.
- The Business Council held a meeting with a Guangzhou delegation led by Mr Zhang Guangning, Mayor of Guangzhou in August 2004, to discuss issues of common interest.

The Business Council has also worked closely with the major organisations and chambers of commerce in Hong Kong. A list of these is shown in the Appendix. The Business Council would like to thank these organisations for their support in the past year.

Looking ahead, the Business Council would come up with further recommendations on major areas of work and strive for effective cooperation with the governments and business sectors in both places.