



# 可持续发展工作小组

## Sustainable Development Sub-group

### 工作目标及范围

根据联合国环境及发展世界委员会提出，可持续发展指「既能满足我们现今的需求，又不损害子孙后代能满足他们的需求的发展模式。」可持续发展的概念及策略思考应涵盖很广的范畴，除保护环境和生态保育外，更应包括社会发展、土地资源运用及社会融和等重要议题。

香港社会的成功因素向来都是与背靠内地有莫大的关系，要达致可持续发展的效益，香港社会必须继续发挥与内地各自的优势，在加强两地经济合作之上，同时需要在策略发展上顾及其他的社会需要，才能建立双赢的局面。因此，可持续发展工作小组主力在加强香港与广东省城市合作的层面，将可持续发展概念贯彻在大珠三角社会当中，从而共同促进两地的长远发展。

小组希望能提出本地社会各界对促进社会融合、人力资源发展、其他社会服务配套及保护环境等课题的意见，并推动香港与广东省加强合作，从而带动两地共同发展和进步。

### 工作进度及意见

在过去一年，小组和有关的政府部门官员、社会服务界代表、环保人士等，就推动大珠三角的可持续发展的课题，进行意见交流。在有关的课题上，小组有以下的建议：

### Objectives of the Sub-group

**Sustainable** development, as defined by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development, is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The concept of sustainable development and its strategic planning should go beyond environmental and ecological protection to cover a wider scope including other equally important issues like social development, land use and social inclusion.

Hong Kong has owed its success largely to its proximity to the Mainland. To maintain sustainable development and achieve a “win-win” situation, Hong Kong and the Mainland should continue to play to their respective strengths and forge closer economic cooperation. It is also important to take into consideration social needs when formulating strategic development policies. To promote long-term development of the two places, the Sustainable Development Sub-group has therefore focused its efforts on achieving sustainable development in GPRD through enhanced cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

The Sub-group aims to relay the views of local community on issues like social inclusion, human resources development, provision of necessary social services and environmental protection to the Government, and to facilitate closer cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong in order to promote mutual development and improvements.

### Work Plan and progress

In the past year, the Sub-group met officials from relevant government departments, representatives of the social welfare sector and environmentalists to share their views on issues relating to the promotion of sustainable development in GPRD. On these issues, the Sub-group made the following recommendations:

## (1) 改善空气污染

最近，大珠三角的环境污染情况日趋严重，直接及间接影响两地社会的发展，当中尤以空气污染情况最令人关注。环境保护署在2002年委托香港大学及香港中文大学进行研究，估计香港社会可能与空气污染有关连的呼吸系统和心脏病所引致的经济损失，每年可达17亿港元。由于珠三角城市的地方及人口都比本地为大，由此可推算，香港及广东省城市近年因空气污染所造成的经济损失合共的开支更为庞大。

要建设优美的大珠三角城市环境，香港社会必须要争取广东省政府的合作。为此，香港已率先把汽车废气排放标准提升至欧盟三期，并预计于日后提升至欧盟四期标准，但本地空气悬浮粒子水平仍属偏高；而深圳去年亦录得有130日为空气欠佳的日子，显示区域性空气污染仍然严重。小组希望广东省城市能采取有效措施，包括争取尽早把废气排放标准提升至与本港相同水平，从提高燃油的品质上来解决空气污染问题，及收紧所有燃料排放废气的规格。

## (2) 促进社会融合的发展

从整体发展而言，香港与内地城市的经济发展十分急速，从而衍生出许多与社会发展相关的问题，是值得两地关注。根据香港政府统计处2003年的调查，有接近24万香港居民在内地工作。小组希望能反映本地社会各界对促进社会融和、人力资源及其他服务配套等课题的意见，并推动香港与广东省加强合作，在各方面的政策及措施上提出解决问题的方案。

香港社会服务联会于2004年8月与广东省民政厅签定「合作开展社会福利服务工作备忘录」，现时亦有香港志愿机构于内地设立谘询服务中心，为在内地工作/居住的港人提供相关社会支援服务。小组希望两地政府可支持这些社会

## (1) Improving air quality

The environmental pollution in GPRD has worsened recently and has adversely affected the development of both places, directly and indirectly. In particular, the poor air quality has become an issue of grave concern in the community. According to a joint study commissioned by the Environmental Protection Department and conducted by the University of Hong Kong and the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2002, the annual economic loss possibly caused by air pollution-induced respiratory and heart diseases was estimated to be as high as HK\$1.7 billion. As the PRD cities are larger in geographical and population sizes, it could be projected that the combined economic loss incurred by air pollution in Hong Kong and cities of Guangdong in recent years would be much greater.

Without the cooperation of the Guangdong authorities, Hong Kong alone cannot create a clean and healthy environment in the GPRD. Despite Hong Kong's effort to raise vehicle emission standard to Euro III, and the plan for the progressive advancement to Euro IV standard, the local level of respiratory suspended particulates still remains high. The air pollution problem in the region is also serious, as evidenced by Shenzhen's record of 130 days being rated as poor in air condition in the last year. In view of this, the Sub-group suggested the Guangdong Government to put forward effective improvement measures, including raising the vehicle emission standards to a level commensurate with that adopted by Hong Kong as soon as possible, addressing the air pollution issue through the use of cleaner fuel products and tightening all fuel emission requirements.

## (2) Facilitating social inclusion

The rapid economic growth in Hong Kong and Mainland cities has engendered many social problems and rightly raised the concern of the two places. According to a survey conducted by Hong Kong's Census



服务机构，使它们可有效地为在内地的港人及在港工作/居住的内地人士提供适切的服务，令两地居民得到适当的相关服务，从而达致长远稳健的社会发展。

## 未来工作

在加强粤港环境保护合作方面，小组将深入探讨改善空气质素的具体建议。作为第一步，小组正与香港的商会商讨合作推动企业自发性开展环保工作，例如推行机构环保守则。同时小组希望能与广东省有关机构讨论如何就大珠三角地区空气污染问题及改善方法作更具体的研究。此外，小组亦会就有关改善香港与内地水质污染的问题，进行相关的研究工作。

在促进社会共融方面，小组会研究建议，以加强两地政府的合作，深入了解现时内地工作及居住的香港居民的背景、数字及需要，以便得到足够的资料作为基础，再考虑如何为这些人士提供相应的服务。

and Statistics Department in 2003, nearly 240 000 Hong Kong residents were working in the Mainland. The Sub-group hoped to reflect the views of the local community on issues like social inclusion, human resources and provision of necessary support services, and to facilitate closer cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong to identify solutions to the problems through the introduction of relevant policies and initiatives.

The Hong Kong Council of Social Services signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Civil Affairs of Guangdong Province in August 2004. There are also other local voluntary agencies which have set up enquiry service centres in the Mainland to provide social support services to Hong Kong people working or living there. The Sub-group looked forward to support from both governments to the work of these agencies in offering suitable services for Hong Kong and Mainland people working or living across the boundary to help promote steady and long-term social development.

## Way Forward

To take the cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong in environmental protection further, the Sub-group will explore in greater depth concrete measures to improve air quality. As a first step, the Sub-group is working with Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce on promoting voluntary environmental protection work in enterprises, such as the introduction of codes of practices. At the same time, the Sub-group plans to work with the relevant Guangdong organisations in conducting more research on air pollution in the GPRD in order to identify the problems and improvement measures. Moreover, studies on water quality improvement in both places will also be conducted.

As part of its effort to promote social inclusion, the Sub-group will study ways to strengthen cooperation between the two governments, to understand the profile, number and needs of Hong Kong residents living and working in the Mainland. The findings could be used to facilitate planning of suitable services for them.

