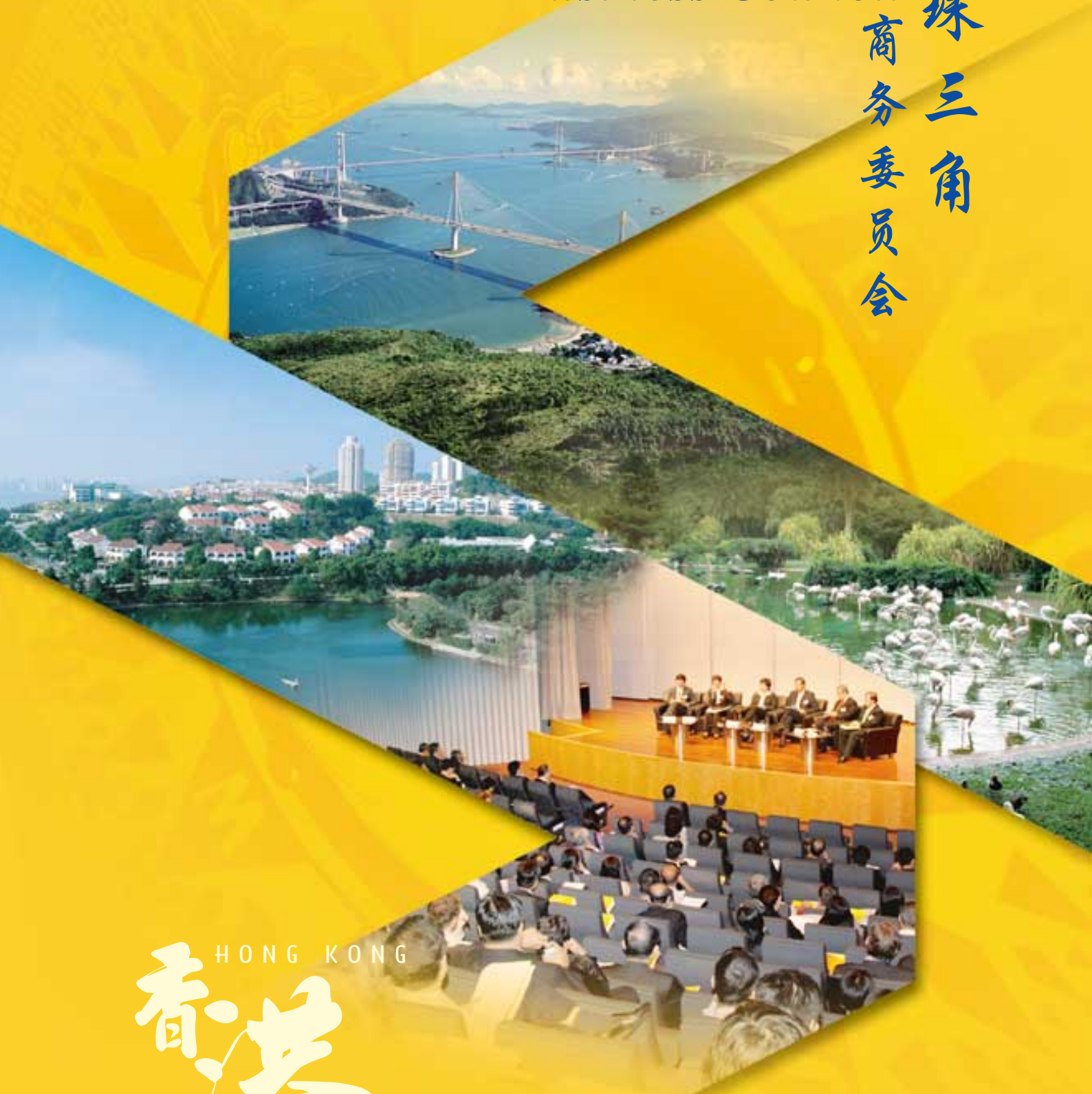


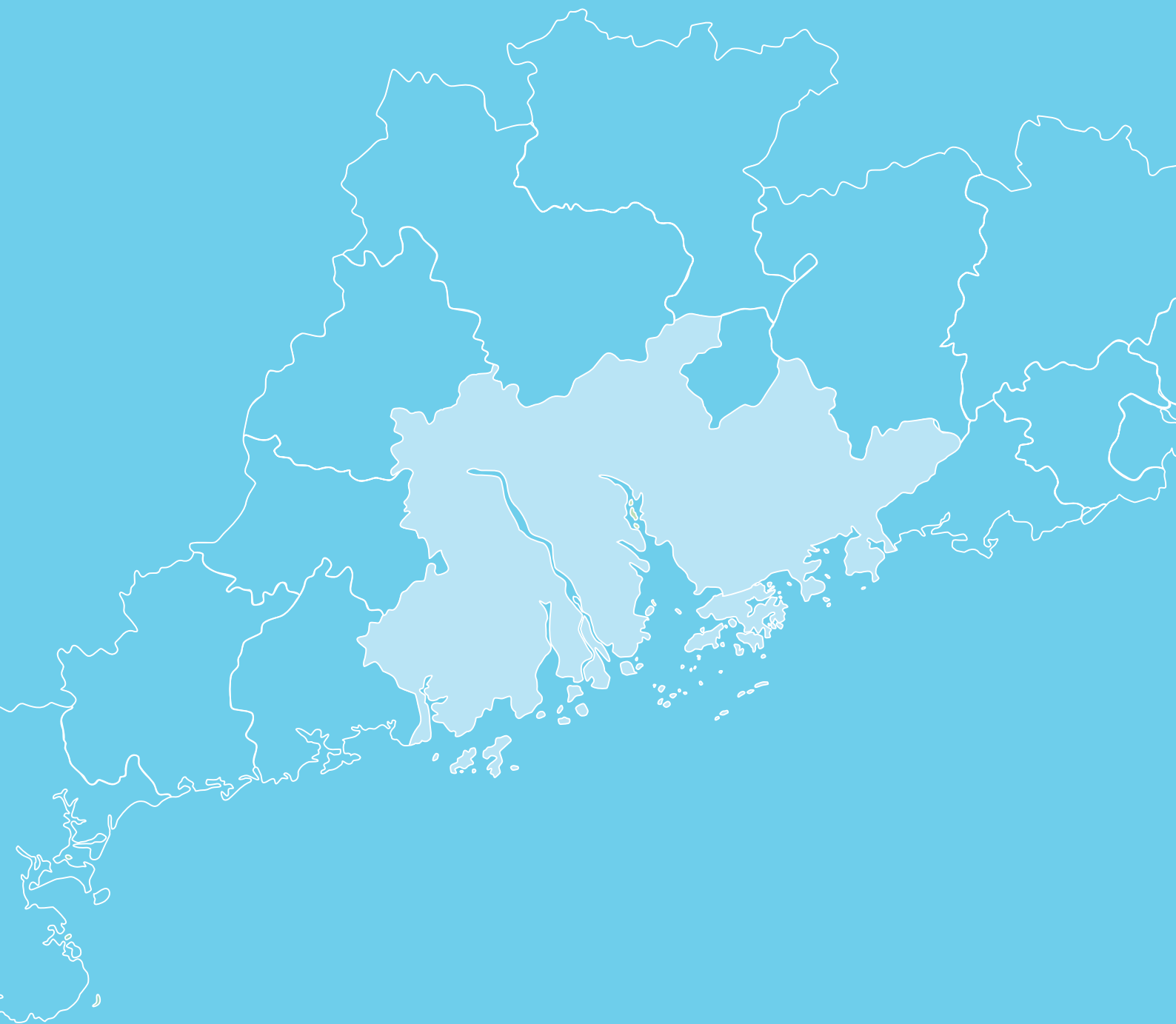
*The Greater Pearl River Delta
Business Council*

大
珠
三
角
商
务
委
员
会



HONG KONG
香港

2006-2007 年报 ANNUAL REPORT



大珠三角商务委员会

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

香港特别行政区行政长官
曾荫权先生

曾先生：

本人谨代表大珠三角商务委员会各委员呈交商务委员会的2006-2007年报。

商务委员会自2004年成立后，一直致力担当粤港两地民间机构的重要沟通桥梁，探讨如何促进粤港合作的各项事宜，并向两地政府反映意见。

去年，商务委员会继续集中研究有关大珠三角发展的主要事宜，包括便利跨境人流物流、吸引粤企来港、推动可持续发展，以及加强其他范畴的合作等。

跨境人流物流：跨境人流物流工作小组就如何改善通关及促进两地人流物流的效率，作出讨论，并分别向香港及广东省的政府部门提出意见。同时，工作小组也与「大珠江三角洲城镇群协调发展规划研究」小组会面，就研究的范围和探讨课题交流意见。

吸引粤企来港：联合投资贸易推广工作小组与粤方小组合办宣讲会 and 考察团，向有意「走出去」的粤企介绍香港的营商环境。工作小组又探讨如何为已在港开业的粤企加强支援服务。

可持续发展：可持续发展工作小组与中国国际贸易促进委员会(贸促会)广东省分会、广东省环保产业协会、香港总商会，以及香港商界环保大联盟继续合作，透过举办实地考察及研讨会，推动在粤的企业采用清洁生产，减低耗能和污染，以改善大珠三角区内空气质素。

服务业发展：服务业发展工作小组除了探讨专业界别进入内地市场所遇到的困难外，并提出推广香港大专院校、培训团体及专业团体为大珠三角地区企业提供的培训服务。工作小组正考虑设立网页，向区内企业及其员工提供有关培训服务的资料，同时推广香港的培训服务。

科技、教育及人才培训：科技、教育及人才资源工作小组研究如何配合与家人居于内地的港人儿童的教育需要；并与服务业发展工作小组共同研究设立网页，为大珠三角地区企业及其员工提供有关培训服务的资料。

除此之外，商务委员会又进行研究，探讨内地加工贸易政策调整对香港的影响，希望能让香港商界掌握更多这方面的资料，以面对新政策带来的挑战和机遇。

内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响：自2006年开始，内地推出了很多措施，希望促进加工贸易「转型升级」，和限制高耗能、高污染，以及资源性商品的出口。这些政策调整，对香港商界带来很大的影响。商务委员会就这个课题作出研究，报告建议港资企业应该理解加工贸易政策调整的必要性并作出积极配合。报告认为「转型升级」是内地和香港的共同愿望，并相信市场力量会继续推动加工贸易升级、迁移或转型。在过程中，报告建议内地政府必须维持清晰稳定的政策大方向，并在推出具体调整前进行咨询及提供合理的过渡适应期，并加强与香港特区的沟通。对于希望由「来料加工」改为「三资」的企业，研究建议中央及广东省政府尽量为他们提供清晰指引及宽松安排。研究报告也建议香港特区政府就加工贸易政策调整加强与中央及香港商界的联系，并加强为企业提供市场资讯、协助更多企业发展自主品牌产品及协助纾缓企业在转型过渡期的财政困难。

商务委员会在推行工作期间，一直与两地政府、广东省贸促会及其辖下的小组保持良好的沟通。我们在未来会继续加强这些工作联系。

衷心希望你继续支持商务委员会的工作。



大珠三角商务委员会主席

冯国经

2007年7月31日

大珠三角商务委员会

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

The Honourable Donald Tsang
The Chief Executive of
the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

31 July 2007

Dear Mr Tsang,

On behalf of members of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, I am honoured to convey to you our Annual Report on the work of the Business Council in the year 2006/2007.

Since its establishment in 2004, the Business Council has served as an important platform for exchange between the private sectors of Hong Kong and Guangdong, to explore ways to promote Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation and channel their views to the two governments.

In the past year, the Business Council continued to focus on key issues for the development of the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) region. These include facilitating cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow, attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong, promoting sustainable development and enhancing cooperation in other areas.

Cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow : the Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group has discussed and put forward its views to the HKSAR and Guangdong governments on streamlining customs clearance procedures and enhancing the efficiency of passenger and cargo flow between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The Sub-group has also met with the study group on "Coordination and Development Plan of the Greater Pearl River Delta City Cluster" to exchange views on the scope of the study and the issues to be covered.

Attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong: the Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group and its Guangdong counterpart have joined hands to organise seminars and visits to introduce Hong Kong's business environment to Guangdong enterprises interested in "going out". The Sub-group has also considered ways to strengthen support services for Guangdong enterprises operating in Hong Kong.

Sustainable development : the Sustainable Development Sub-group has continued to collaborate with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong Sub-Council, the Guangdong Environmental Protection Industries Association, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment. To improve the air quality of the GPRD region, they have organised study visits and seminars through which enterprises in Guangdong are encouraged to adopt clean production and reduce energy consumption and pollution.

Services industry development : the Services Industry Development Sub-group has strived to identify the difficulties encountered by Hong Kong's professional sectors in accessing the Mainland market. Moreover, the Sub-group has put forward the idea of promoting training services provided for GPRD enterprises by tertiary institutions, training institutes and professional bodies in Hong Kong. The Sub-group is considering the creation of a webpage designed to provide training information to GPRD enterprises and their staff, so as to promote the training services of Hong Kong.

Technology, education and manpower training : the Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group has looked into ways to meet the educational needs of Hong Kong children residing in the Mainland with their families. The Sub-group has also worked with the Services Industry Development Sub-group to develop a webpage dedicated to disseminating information on training services for GPRD enterprises and their staff.

On top of these initiatives, the Business Council has also conducted a study to assess the impact of changes in Mainland's processing trade policy upon Hong Kong so as to enable our business sector to be better informed and prepared for the challenges and opportunities brought by the new policies.

The impact of Mainland's processing trade policy upon Hong Kong : since 2006, the Mainland authorities have introduced a number of measures to upgrade the processing trade and restrict the export of products of high pollution, high energy consumption and resource type. These policy changes have had a significant bearing upon Hong Kong's business sector. In this regard, the Business Council commissioned a study on the subject. The report recommends that Hong Kong-invested enterprises should appreciate the necessity of the adjustment of processing trade policy and take positive measures to cope with the changes. The report puts forward the view that restructuring and upgrading are the shared aspirations of the Mainland and Hong Kong, that market forces would continue to facilitate the upgrading, relocation or restructuring of the processing trade. The report also recommends that the Mainland government should maintain a clear and stable policy direction. It should also conduct consultation before introducing any specific policy changes, allow reasonable grace period, and step up communication with the HKSAR. For processing and assembling enterprises intending to convert to foreign-invested enterprises, the study recommends that the Central Authority and the Guangdong provincial government should provide clear guidelines and facilitating arrangements where possible. The study report also recommends that the HKSAR government should strengthen its communication with the Central Authority and the Hong Kong business community in relation to the policy change on processing trade. The HKSAR government should also make greater efforts to provide market information for enterprises, assist more enterprises in developing their own brand products, and help them tide over the transitional financial difficulties stemming from restructuring.

In carrying out its work, the Business Council has maintained a constructive dialogue with the two governments, the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and its sub-groups. We will continue to enhance this working relationship in the years ahead.

I look forward to your continued support in the Business Council's work.

Yours sincerely,



Dr Victor Fung
Chairman

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

目录

CONTENTS

年报摘要	P02	Executive Summary
序	P10	Foreword
香港特别行政区 政务司司长唐英年先生, GBS, JP		The Hon Henry Tang, GBS, JP Chief Secretary for Administration Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
广东省人民政府 常务副省长汤炳权先生		Mr Tang Bingquan Executive Vice-Governor People's Government of Guangdong Province
主席报告	P14	Chairman's Statement
职权范围及架构	P22	Terms of Reference and Structure
职权范围 委员及事务主任名单 工作小组和专责小组		Terms of Reference List of Members and Staff Officers Sub-groups and Task Group
珠三角最新发展情况	P28	An Overview of Recent Development in the Pearl River Delta
工作小组报告	P42	Reports of the Sub-groups
跨境人流物流工作小组 联合投资贸易推广工作小组 服务业发展工作小组 可持续发展工作小组 科技、教育及人才资源工作小组		Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group Services Industry Development Sub-group Sustainable Development Sub-group Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group
专题研究报告	P58	Report on Research Study
内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响		Impact of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong
对外联系	P66	External Liaison
附录	P72	Appendix



珠三角最新发展情况

包括广州、深圳、东莞、佛山、江门、中山、珠海、惠州和肇庆在内的珠三角地区，虽然仅占全国土地面积0.4%和普查人口之3.2%，但在2005年却占国内生产总值之9.8%、总出口的29.8%，地区的外来直接投资占内地总额的19.1%。

近年，广东省的产业结构转型，并朝著重工业和高增值产业方向发展。作为广东省的经济枢纽，珠三角地区的产业增值额在2005年占全省的86.5%，重工业的比重由1987年的43.4%增至2005年的59.6%。其中电子信息、电器用品及机械工业和石油化工等行业的发展最为蓬勃。此外，珠三角地区的第三产业也正急速发展，在地区生产总值的比重由1987年的28.9%，提高至2005年的46.3%。根据在广东省「十一五」规划，广东省将在2006-2010年间加快服务业的发展。

内地在2006年下半年开始，发布了加工贸易政策的调整，取消或降低对某些产品的出口退税，并扩大加工贸易禁止类商品目录，新规定旨在促进加工贸易「转型升级」和控制「两高一资」。为了协助企业转移，广东省政府自2006年开始，在珠三角区域与广东省山区和东西两翼地区，设立了18个产业转移园区，在土地、供电、基础设施给予支援。

An Overview of Recent Developments in the PRD

The Pearl River Delta (PRD) region, which includes Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan, Jiangmen, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, Huizhou and Zhaoqing, encompasses only 0.4% of China's landmass and 3.2% of the census population, yet it accounted for 9.8% of the gross domestic product (GDP), 29.8% of total exports, as well as 19.1% of total foreign direct investment in 2005.

Guangdong has undergone an industrial restructuring in recent years, gearing its industrial structure towards heavy and high value added industries. As the economic hub of Guangdong, the PRD region accounted for 86.5% of the value added of industry of the whole province in 2005. The proportion of heavy industries in the PRD increased from 43.4% in 1987 to 59.6% in 2005, with electronic information, electrical appliances and machinery and petrochemicals among the fastest growing industries. At the same time, the tertiary industry in the PRD has also been developing in leaps and bounds, as evidenced by its share in the provincial GDP which increased from 28.9% in 1987 to 46.3% in 2005. According to Guangdong's 11th Five Year Plan, the province will expedite the development of the services sector in the period 2006 - 2010.

Starting from the latter half of 2006, the Central Government announced changes on processing trade policy, which were introduced to remove or reduce the export tax rebate for certain products and expand the list of prohibited category under processing trade. The new rules aimed at restricting the export of high pollution, high energy consumption and resource consumption products while encouraging the upgrading of the processing trade at a faster pace. To fulfill these objectives, the Guangdong Government has, since 2006, set up 18 industry relocation parks in the PRD region as well as the mountainous regions and the eastern and western parts of Guangdong. Support in land use, electricity supply and infrastructure facilities have also been offered to enterprises to facilitate their relocation.

The HKSAR and Guangdong Governments have been collaborating actively in recent years to improve the cross-boundary infrastructure with a view to facilitating mutual



年报摘要 Executive Summary

近年，香港特区和广东省两地政府亦积极合作改善跨境建设，以增强两地融合及提升双方的竞争力。深港西部通道已于2007年7月开通，成为第四条连接两地的跨境行车通道；上水落马洲支线及配套设施亦将于2007年落成启用，以纾缓罗湖口岸过境旅客挤塞和应付日益繁重之过境铁路旅客的需求。另外，香港将会发展由西铁锦上路站伸延至落马洲站的北环线，为新界西部提供直接通往边界的铁路服务；并正积极研究广深港高速铁路香港段，以及继续推动港珠澳大桥项目的落实。

至于深港合作方面，香港特区和深圳市政府均认同两地必须强化不同领域的交流和合作，其中创新科技更是两地合作的主要领域之一。随著深港政府在2007年5月签署「深港创新圈」合作协议，两地政府将致力加强创新科技方面的资讯及资源交流，长远目标是把深港这两个毗邻地区建设为创新科技活动的世界级地区枢纽。

商务委员会

商务委员会的第二届任期为2006年3月1日至2008年2月29日。商务委员会的主席由冯国经博士担任，另有31位委员。

商务委员会共成立了五个工作小组，致力探讨粤港合作的各个主要课题。五个小组包括：

1. 跨境人流物流工作小组
2. 服务业发展工作小组
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、人才资源工作小组

integration and enhancing competitiveness of both places. The Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor, the fourth vehicular boundary crossing between Hong Kong and the Mainland, has come into operation in July 2007. The Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and its supporting facilities will also be commissioned in 2007 to relieve the congestion of cross-boundary passengers at Lo Wu and meet the growing demand of cross-boundary rail passenger traffic. In addition, the existing west rail at Kam Sheung Road Station will be extended to Lok Ma Chau Station to form the Northern Link to provide direct rail services between the New Territories and the boundary. At the same time, studies are being conducted on developing the Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, and to push ahead the development of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge.

On Hong Kong-Shenzhen cooperation, both governments have agreed on the need to step up exchange and cooperation in various domains between the two places. One of the major areas of cooperation is innovation and technology. With the signing of the cooperation agreement on "Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation Circle" in May 2007, the two governments will strive to enhance exchanges in information and resources in innovation and technology. The long-term target is to develop the two neighbouring localities into a world-class regional hub for innovation and technology activities.

The Business Council

The Business Council's second term of office runs from 1 March 2006 to 29 February 2008. The Business Council is chaired by Dr Victor Fung and comprises 31 Members.

Five Sub-groups have been formed under the Business Council to study the major issues surrounding Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. The five Sub-groups are:

1. Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group;
2. Services Industry Development Sub-group;
3. Sustainable Development Sub-group;
4. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group; and
5. Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group.

此外，商务委员会成立由委员、香港主要商会代表、有关业界及学术界人士组成的「内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响」专责小组，就去年中央政府发布有关加工贸易政策的措施展开调研工作，探讨这些政策调整对香港工商界的影响，并作出建议。

工作小组的工作

1. 跨境人流物流工作小组

去年小组的工作重点包括：

i. 使用深港西部通道的安排

工作小组建议深港西部通道在2007年开通后，准许现时持有沙头角和文锦渡口岸「封闭道路通行证」的车辆，同时使用深港西部通道。小组亦建议为经常往返内地的持外国护照商人提供便利通关。

ii. 落马洲口岸车辆过关

工作小组建议于陆路口岸增设「没有载客」车辆专用通道，并简化入境处及海关检查。

iii. 旅客签证问题

工作小组建议取消限制，让持澳门通行证的内地旅客可以顺道来港；而对于那些持「指定起落点」机票前往内地的旅客，工作小组建议可减低多程出入中国签证费用，以鼓励更多旅客顺道来港。

iv. 提升跨境人流货流效率

工作小组向广东省口岸办公室建议粤港政府考虑在各个口岸逐步全面实施「一地两检」、开通跨境直升机服务、以「跨境过路费」取代发牌控制跨境车辆流量，和晚间在皇岗口岸开放更多通道，疏导跨境货车。

2. 服务业发展工作小组

随着CEPA措施逐步落实，工作小组去年继续探讨业界在进入内地市场时遇到的问题，包括在内地办理营业手续时的困难、进入内地市场的门槛过高、两地专业人士不同的执业观念等。

In addition, a Task Group on the "Impact of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong", consisting of Business Council Members, representatives of major chambers of commerce, relevant industries and academia in Hong Kong, has been formed under the Business Council to undertake studies and researches on the policy adjustment on processing trade announced by the Central Government last year so as to assess the impacts of these policy changes upon the industrial and business sectors of Hong Kong and make recommendations accordingly.

Work of the Sub-groups

1. Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group

Last year, the Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

i. Arrangements on the use of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor

The Sub-group proposed that vehicles with Closed Road Permits of the Sha Tau Kok and Man Kam To Control Points should be allowed to use the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor after it came into operation in 2007. The Sub-group also put forth the proposal of facilitating customs clearance for businessmen with foreign passports travelling frequently between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

ii. Vehicle clearance at the Lok Ma Chau Control Point

The Sub-group put forward the idea of assigning dedicated corridors at land boundary crossings for vehicles with no passengers and streamlining immigration and customs clearance.

iii. Visa related issues

The Sub-group proposed removing the restrictions on Mainland residents visiting Macao with a "Macao only" permit with a view to facilitating their visit to Hong Kong on the same trip. For overseas visitors who used "point-to-point" tickets into the Mainland, the Sub-group proposed a reduction in the multiple-entry visa fee for them in order to encourage more overseas visitors to the Mainland to make a side trip to Hong Kong.

iv. Enhancing the efficiency of cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow

The Sub-group put forward a number of proposals to the Port Administration Office of Guangdong Province, which include full implementation of co-location clearance progressively at all boundary control points for the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments' consideration; introduction of cross-boundary helicopter service; replacement of the existing licensing arrangements with the practice of levying of a "cross-boundary toll" as a means of cross-boundary traffic control; and opening of additional customs clearance lanes at the Huanggang Control Point at night to accommodate truck traffic.

工作小组亦与科技、教育及人才资源工作小组合作，致力把香港发展成为大珠三角区域的知识枢纽。小组正与贸易发展局探讨设立一个网页，让香港的大专学院、专业机构和相关团体登载他们为珠三角企业员工提供的培训课程，以吸引他们更多使用香港提供的培训服务。

3. 可持续发展工作小组

小组去年工作重点如下：

i. 清新空气约章

工作小组在去年继续联同香港总商会、香港商界环保大联盟、广东省贸促会和广东省环保产业协会，推动大珠三角地区内企业签署《清新空气约章》，并鼓励在区内设厂的粤港企业参与洁净生产计划。

ii. 参观洁净生产企业

工作小组与香港总商会、香港商界环保大联盟、广东省贸促会和广东省环保产业协会于2007年3月组织考察团到广东省参观一家港资企业的生产线、热电发电厂及污水处理厂等设施，藉此了解珠三角厂商如何运用环保洁净科技和管理模式，控制生产过程中污染源的排放，并希望以这个成功经验作为例子，推动区内的环保洁净生产。

4. 联合投资贸易推广工作小组

工作小组去年的工作重点如下：

i. 吸引广东省民营企业来港开业

工作小组于2006年5月及12月，与粤方工作小组、投资推广署及驻粤办合办两个广东企业赴港考察团，分别有40及60家从事不同行业的广东企业参与。考察活动的目标，是让企业代表了解在港开业的审批程序、香港特区政府部门的运作以及本地专业团体和商会提供的支援。

2. Services Industry Development Sub-group

With the implementation of CEPA measures, the Sub-group made continued efforts in the past year to examine problems encountered by the industry when making inroads into the Mainland markets, including difficulties in going through the formalities required for business operation, high entry threshold, and differences in the mode of operation for professional practice in Hong Kong and the Mainland.

The Sub-group also worked in collaboration with the Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group to consider measures to turn Hong Kong into a knowledge hub for the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) Region. The Sub-group and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council are making joint efforts to create a webpage for the tertiary institutions, professional bodies and relevant organisations in Hong Kong onto which they can upload their training programmes for staff of PRD enterprises to make greater use of the training services provided by Hong Kong.

3. Sustainable Development Sub-group

In the past year, the Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

i. Clean Air Charter

Last year, the Sub-group continued to work with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (HKGCC), Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment (HKBCE), China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong Sub-Council and the Guangdong Environmental Protection Industries Association (GEPIA) to encourage enterprises in the GPRD region to sign the Clean Air Charter and to urge both Hong Kong and local manufacturers in the region to join the scheme of clean production.

ii. Study visit to a clean production enterprise

In March 2007, the Sub-group, HKGCC, HKBCE, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and GEPIA organised a joint study visit to the facilities of a Hong Kong-invested enterprise in Guangdong Province, including its production lines, thermal power plant and wastewater treatment plant. The visit aimed to gain an understanding of how environmental friendly and clean production technology and management model were employed by PRD manufacturers to control the emissions of polluting sources in the course of production. It was hoped that this successful case could be held up as an example to promote clean production in the region.

4. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

In the past year, the Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

i. Attracting Guangdong privately-owned enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong

In May and December 2006, the Sub-group, together with

此外，工作小组等亦在2006年8月在佛山举办第二次赴港投资实务宣讲会，为广东省企业提供来港开业的实用资讯，讲者包括香港特区政府人员、银行、法律及会计行业的专家。

ii. 方便经商人士往来

工作小组继续与香港特区政府相关部门探讨简化广东省投资者来港的入境程序。工作小组将继续探讨如何鼓励内地专业人士和人才来港创业。

iii. 机构支援

工作小组现正与在港的有关机构或商会共同探讨可否在香港成立商会，为已在港开业的内地企业提供最佳的支援服务。

5. 科技、教育及人力资源工作小组

工作小组去年的工作重点如下：

i. 在教育及人才培养方面，工作小组去年研究了两个课题：

- 一、随着留粤工作的港人日增，其子女对教育的需求也在增加。工作小组正探讨如何配合这方面的需要，中央政策组亦将对此课题进行研究。
- 二、工作小组经与服务业发展工作小组共同研究后，认为可以设立网页，集中处理香港院校及有关团体为珠三角企业提供的课程的资讯。这项计划将由服务业发展工作小组跟进。

ii. 科技

工作小组支持香港特区政府和深圳市政府合力建立「深港创新圈」，并对下一步可以深化粤港两地科技合作的措施，提供商业角度的参考意见。工作小组期望计划能在加强科技发展合作和支援应用研发项目上取得佳绩，有助推动大珠三角区域的经济的发展。

its Guangdong counterpart, Invest Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong (GDETO) co-organised two study visits to Hong Kong for delegations comprising 40 and 60 Guangdong enterprises respectively from various trades. The visits aimed at familiarising the delegates with the procedures for setting up business in Hong Kong, the operation of the HKSAR government departments, as well as the support offered by local professional bodies and chambers of commerce.

In August 2006, the Sub-group and its Guangdong counterpart held the second Hong Kong Investment Promotion Seminar in Foshan, through which practical information on how to set up business in Hong Kong was made available to Guangdong enterprises. The speakers included representatives of the HKSAR government and experts in the banking, legal and accounting professions.

ii. Facilitating movement of business persons

The Sub-group continued to discuss with the relevant HKSAR government departments on ways to streamline procedures for Guangdong investors to travel to Hong Kong. The Sub-group would further its efforts to explore how to encourage Mainland professionals and talents to set up business in Hong Kong.

iii. Institutional support

The Sub-group is engaged in discussion with relevant organisations and chambers of commerce in Hong Kong to explore the idea of setting up a chamber of commerce in Hong Kong to provide Mainland enterprises operating in Hong Kong with better support services.

5. Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group

In the past year, the Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

i. On education and human resources training, the Sub-group worked on the following two issues last year:

- (a) The increasing number of Hong Kong residents working in Guangdong had led to an increase in their children's demand for education. The Sub-group was exploring ways to meet educational service needs of these children. The Central Policy Unit will also undertake a study on the matter.
- (b) A joint study by the Sub-group and the Services Industry Development Sub-group recommended the creation of a webpage to provide information on training programmes offered by tertiary institutions and relative organisations in Hong Kong for the benefit of PRD enterprises. This project will be followed up by the Services Industry Development Sub-group.

专题研究 — 「内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响」

内地在2006年底至2007年初，发布多项措施，加强对加工贸易的管理，包括降低或取消部分产品之出口退税，并扩大加工贸易禁止类商品目录的政策，对不能以加工贸易方式进出口的商品再作增减。同时将环保及能耗等指标纳入核查范围，作为对企业开展加工贸易业务的审批依据，建立加工贸易企业准入制度。报告认为这些政策调整是国家既定的政策方向和目标，目的是要促进加工贸易「转型升级」和控制「两高一资」（即高能耗、高污染、资源性）。

据内地统计，全中国现有加工贸易企业九万多家，在广东有超过七万家。据估计，全广东省在加工贸易企业的就业人员超过1 600万人。2006年加工贸易进出口总额达到8,319亿美元(66,327亿人民币)，占中国对外贸易总额47.2%。而港商在内地的企业从事加工贸易非常普遍。因此，有关加工贸易政策的调整，将会对香港有很大的影响。

报告认为大部分港资企业明白国家对加工贸易进行调整的必要性并愿意配合，亦认同转型和升级才是长远的发展方向。但是，港商要应付这些政策调整，不管是发展品牌、创新或迁移，均需大量资金。不少港商缺乏财政资源，特别是「来料加工」厂，较难向银行取得贷款作转型升级之用。即使港商的财政得以解决，但目前加工贸易政策前景未明，厂商亦不敢作长线投资。

ii Technology

The Sub-group supported the joint establishment of the Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation Circle by the HKSAR and Shenzhen Municipal Governments, and put forward its views based on a business perspective on further initiatives to deepen the Hong Kong/Guangdong technological collaboration. It was hoped that the Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation Circle could go a long way towards strengthening their cooperation in technology development and supporting applied research and development projects, which would in turn facilitate the economic development in the GPRD region.

Research Study - Impact of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong

Between late 2006 and early 2007, the Central Government announced a number of measures to tighten up the regulation of processing trade. These measures, which included reduction or removal of export tax rebate for certain products and expansion of the list of prohibited category under processing trade, aimed at further adjusting the list of products prohibited from import and export through processing trade. In parallel, indicators of environmental protection and energy consumption, among others, were included as criteria for approval of application for operation as processing trade. The report concluded that these policy changes were in line with the established national policy directions and targets for the purpose of facilitating the restructuring and upgrading of the processing trade and regulating high pollution, high energy and resource consumption activities.

According to Mainland statistics, there are more than 90 000 processing trade enterprises in China at present. Over 70 000 are operating in Guangdong with an estimated workforce of over 16 million workers. In 2006, the total volume of import and export of processing trade reached US\$ 831.9 billion (RMB 6,632.7 billion), accounting for 47.2% of China's total foreign trade. As many Hong Kong-invested enterprises in the Mainland engage in processing trade, the policy adjustment on processing trade will have significant impact on Hong Kong.

The report shows that the majority of Hong Kong-invested enterprises appreciate the necessity of the policy adjustments and are willing to go along with the changes. They are also convinced that restructuring and upgrading is the direction of long-term development. Nevertheless, enormous investment is required to cope with the policy changes, whether by development of brand-name products, innovation or relocation. Many Hong Kong operators lack the necessary financial resources, particularly the processing factories which have greater difficulty in securing bank loans for upgrading their business. Even if their financial problems can be taken care of, the factory operators will still be hesitant to make any long-term investments in view of the uncertainty of the processing trade policy at this stage.

对于仍以「来料加工」形式在珠三角生产和出口的港商来说，他们目前若要改以一般贸易方式生产和发展内销，必须由「来料加工」改为「三资企业」。但目前内地对这些企业改为「三资企业」没有明确一致的审批程序和手续，而且办理有关手续需时，影响了正常生产。

为了协助企业面对政策调整带来的困难及转型升级，报告建议内地政府维持清晰稳定的政策大方向，并在推出具体政策调整前进行咨询及提供合理过渡适应期，并加强与香港特区政府的沟通。另外，报告亦建议内地政府可以提供配套安排和协助，帮助企业由「来料加工」转为「三资企业」，并鼓励内销。同时，报告建议内地政府可以考虑接受加工企业以「银行保证」或「保险保单」为台帐保证金；以及支持加工企业在转型时多作「自主创新」方面的投资。

报告建议广东省政府提供「一站式」咨询服务，协助企业加快办理「来料加工」转为「三资企业」的申请；及加快兴建设有中央排污设施的环保园，让企业作搬迁的选择。

报告建议香港特区政府及有关机构加强与中央及香港商界联系，就加工贸易政策调整，做好沟通和咨询工作。另外，香港特区政府与有关机构可以加强为企业提供市场资讯、协助更多企业发展自主品牌产品及调整现有的「中小企业信贷保证计划」，协助纾缓转型企业在过渡期的财政困难。

For Hong Kong business operators in the PRD who are still engaged in production and export through "processing with supplied materials", they must change their mode of operation to "foreign-invested enterprise" (FIE) if they wish to switch their operation to production under general trade mode and/or gear towards domestic market. However, at present, the Mainland does not have a set of clear and standard approval procedures and protocol of transformation for these enterprises. Besides, it takes time to go through the formalities concerned and this will affect their daily operation.

To help enterprises cope with the difficulties brought by the policy adjustment and undertake restructuring and upgrading, the report recommends the Central Government should maintain a clear, consistent policy direction, carry out advance consultation before introducing policy adjustments, allow for reasonable transition periods, and strengthen communication with the HKSAR Government. The report also suggests the Central Government to offer facilitating arrangements and assistance to help enterprises switch to FIEs and to encourage domestic sale. The report also recommends the Central Government to consider accepting "bank guarantee" or "insurance policy" from processing trade enterprises as customs duty deposit and supporting processing trade enterprises in order to alleviate their cash flow problem caused by the "actual payment" requirement and to encourage enterprises to direct their investments more towards pursuits of innovation in the process of restructuring.

The report recommends the Guangdong Government to provide "one-stop" consulting services for enterprises engaged in processing with supplied materials to facilitate their applications for switching to FIEs, and to speed up the construction of green industrial parks equipped with central sewerage disposal facilities as an option for relocation.

The report also recommends that the HKSAR Government and relevant organisations should strengthen their communication with the Central Government and the Hong Kong business community to strengthen communications on matters related to the policy realignment on processing trade. Besides, the HKSAR Government and relevant organisations can step up efforts to provide market information for enterprises, assist more enterprises in developing their own brand-name products, and finetune the existing "SME Loan Guarantee Scheme" to help enterprises tide over the transitional financial difficulties stemming from their restructuring.

商务委员会的对外联系

在过去一年，商务委员会及其工作小组与粤港政府、广东省贸促会、两地的商界组织、学术界及香港的专业团体等保持紧密的联系。

去年的主要联系活动包括：

- 跨境人流物流工作小组，在2006年5月与广东省口岸办招玉芳主任会面，就提升口岸通关效率提出意见。
- 冯国经主席在2006年6月与广东省贸促会叶耀会长会面，商讨两会的合作事宜。
- 商务委员会在2006年7月举办了简报会，由香港特区政府律政司讲解有关香港与内地法院交互强制执行民商事判决的安排。
- 冯国经主席于2006年8月的粤港合作联席会议第九次会议上，汇报了商务委员会的工作进度和未来工作重点。
- 联合投资推广工作小组与广东省联合投资小组、投资推广署及驻粤办分别在2006年5月和12月，合办了两次「广东省民营企业赴港考察团」，推动了广东民企到港开业。有关机构并于2006年8月在佛山举办了「赴港投资实务宣讲会」，向广东民企介绍到港开业的手续。
- 商务委员会与贸易发展局、香港的主要商会、广东省贸促会在2006年11月就广东省产业转型和珠三角西部发展的议题，举办了大型研讨会。
- 可持续发展工作小组与广东省贸促会、广东省环保产业协会、香港总商会和香港商界环保大联盟在2007年3月组织了「清洁生产考察团」，参观珠三角的一家港资企业，了解该企业的减排措施。

商务委员会亦与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。

External Liaison of the Business Council

In the past year, the Business Council and its Sub-groups maintained close liaison with the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, business organisations and academia of the two places as well as professional bodies in Hong Kong.

Major liaison activities in the past year included:

- In May 2006, the Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group met Ms Zhao Yufang, the Director General of the Port Administration Office of Guangdong Province to put forward its views on ways to enhance operational efficiency at boundary crossings.
- In June 2006, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung met Mr Ye Yao, the President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, for discussion on the cooperation between the two Councils.
- In July 2006, the Business Council arranged a briefing by the Department of Justice of the HKSAR Government on the Arrangement on Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
- At the ninth plenary meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference held in August 2006, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung reported the Council's work progress and work plan.
- In May and December 2006, the Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-Group, together with Guangdong's GPRD Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-Group, Invest Hong Kong and GDETO, co-organised two study visits for delegations of Guangdong's privately-owned enterprises (POEs) to Hong Kong. The visits were designed to attract Guangdong POEs to set up business in Hong Kong. In August 2006, the two Sub-groups organised in Foshan a Hong Kong Investment Promotion Seminar to brief participants from Guangdong POEs on the procedures for setting up business in Hong Kong.
- In November 2006, the Business Council co-organised with the Trade Development Council, major chambers of commerce in Hong Kong and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council a large scale seminar on Guangdong's industrial restructuring and development of western Pearl River Delta.
- In March 2007, the Sustainable Development Sub-group, together with the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, the GEPIA, HKGCC and HKBCE, co-organised a clean production visit to a Hong Kong-invested enterprise in the PRD to see its emission reduction facilities.

The Business Council has also worked closely with major organisations and chambers of commerce in Hong Kong. We are grateful for their support in the past year.



今年，粤港合作联席会议将举行第十次会议。在过去十年，香港与广东省无论在经济和社会发展方面的融合，均是与日俱增。作为粤港合作联席会议框架下成立的商界组织，大珠三角商务委员会在过去三年，一直致力推动香港与内地的民间交流和合作，就粤港合作的各个范畴，提出了不少具体及有建设性的建议。

商务委员会汇聚香港多个主要界别的代表，研究粤港合作的课题。除了关注提升处理跨境人流货流的效率、鼓励广东省民营企业来港开业、协助香港专业服务业进入内地市场，及促进可持续发展外，商务委员会在去年更积极探讨广东省经济未来的发展方向，尤其在「十一五」规划下的最新发展及对香港的影响，以及研究内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响等。这些课题，对于香港的未来发展，具有重大意义。



作为政府与商界之间的桥梁，商务委员会成功地联系了香港的商界，向粤港政府反映商界的关注，并提出了具体建议。商务委员会亦积极与广东省贸促会合作，鼓励粤港企业采用清洁生产技术，减低排污以改善大珠三角区内的空气质素。此外，两会在鼓励广东省民营企业来港开业的工作，也很有成效。

面对国家加入世界贸易组织后的开放政策，和广东省在「十一五」规划下的新发展，我期望商务委员会能继续发挥香港商界灵活应变，以及极具创意的精神，支持及推动粤港合作。



唐英年
香港特别行政区政务司司长
二零零七年七月

香港特别行政区
政务司司长唐英年先生, GBS, JP
The Honourable Henry Tang, GBS, JP
Chief Secretary for Administration
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

This year, the Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference (Joint Conference) will hold its Tenth Plenary. Over the past ten years, the economic and social integration between Hong Kong and Guangdong has been gaining momentum. As a business committee established under the framework of the Joint Conference, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (Business Council) has made enormous efforts in the past three years to promote private sector exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland, putting forward a number of concrete and constructive proposals in a wide spectrum of areas of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation.

The Business Council brings together talents representing various major sectors of Hong Kong to carry out studies on issues related to Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. These include enhancing efficiency in handling cross-boundary passenger and cargo flows, attracting Guangdong's privately-owned enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong, assisting Hong Kong's professional services sector to gain access to the Mainland market and fostering sustainable development. Last year, the Business Council was also actively engaged in exploring the direction for Guangdong's future economic development, in particular its latest developments under the 11th Five-Year Plan and their implications for Hong Kong, as well as the impact of the Mainland's processing trade policy on Hong Kong. These issues are of significant

importance to Hong Kong's future development.

As a bridge between the Government and the business community, the Business Council has been successful in liaising with Hong Kong's business sector and bringing their concerns and concrete recommendations to the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments. The Business Council has also worked in active collaboration with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-Council to encourage Hong Kong/Guangdong enterprises to adopt clean production technology to reduce emissions, with a view to improving air quality in the Greater Pearl River Delta region. Furthermore, the two Councils have made impressive achievements in attracting Guangdong's privately-owned enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong.

To tie in with the opening-up policy of China after its accession to the World Trade Organisation and the latest developments in Guangdong under the 11th Five-Year Plan, I look forward to the Business Council's continued efforts in supporting and promoting Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation through the display of resilience and innovation, the legendary traits of the business community in Hong Kong.



Mr Henry Tang
Chief Secretary for Administration of HKSAR
July 2007



大珠三角商务委员会是粤港民间合作的重要机构，自成立以来为推动粤港合作发展做了大量有效工作。过去的2006年，大珠三角商务委员会紧紧围绕粤港双方达成的共识及合作重点，积极推动CEPA框架下的粤港合作，大力推进香港生产性专业服务与广东制造业相结合和大珠三角区域经济整合的研讨合作，并在加强粤港清新空气合作、帮助广东企业走出去和支持在粤港资企业产业转移等方面建言献策，为粤港合作的深化发展作出了积极贡献！2006年粤港进出口贸易在连续多年高增长的基础上再创新高，总额突破3500亿美元。粤港服务业、旅游、大型基础设施、科技、文化等合作全面推进、成果丰硕。这些成绩的取得，香港大珠三角商务委员会功不可没！藉香港大珠三角商务委员会2006-2007年度年报出版之际，我谨代表广东省人民政府表示热烈祝贺！并



对大珠三角商务委员会为推动粤港合作做出的努力和贡献表示衷心感谢！

加强合作、携手共进是粤港两地政府和社会各界的共识。今年是香港回归祖国十周年，进一步加强粤港合作意义重大、时机大好、商机无限、前景广阔。希望大珠三角商务委员会在香港特区政府的领导下，进一步发挥“沟通、研讨、建议、促进”的作用，为促进粤港合作和两地共同繁荣发展作出新的贡献！

广东省人民政府常务副省长
二零零七年六月



广东省人民政府常务副省长汤炳权先生

Mr Tang Bingquan
Executive Vice-Governor
People's Government of
Guangdong Province

As a key player in fostering private sector cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council has, since its inception, made tremendous contribution to facilitate cooperation and development between both places. In 2006, the Business Council has, building on the consensus and key areas of cooperation between the two places, strived to promote Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation under CEPA, to foster the integration between Hong Kong's producer professional services and Guangdong's manufacturing industries and to promote the collaboration of research on the regional economic integration of Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) as a whole. The Business Council also provided advice and made proposals on various agendas, such as strengthening Guangdong/Hong Kong collaboration in taking forward the clean air initiatives, facilitating Guangdong enterprises' "go global" process, and assisting the relocation of Hong Kong's manufacturing enterprises in Guangdong. Its significant contributions had gone a long way towards enhancing Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation. The total value of imports and exports between Guangdong and Hong Kong in 2006 reached an all-time high of more than US\$350 billion after successive growths in recent years. Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation is also moving forward in various areas including services industry, tourism, major infrastructural development, technology

and culture. These outstanding achievements are attributable in no small part to the Business Council's work. On behalf of the People's Government of Guangdong Province, I wish to extend our warmest congratulations on the publication of the 2006-07 Annual Report of the Business Council. I would also like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt appreciation of the dedication and contribution of the Business Council in strengthening cooperation between the two places.

It is a consensus between the governments and people of both places that Guangdong and Hong Kong should move ahead hand in hand on the basis of enhanced collaboration. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the reunification of Hong Kong with our Motherland. This is a momentous and golden time to enhance the cooperation between the two places, in view of the immense business opportunities and the promising future. I hope the Business Council, under the leadership of the HKSAR Government, will play an even greater role in "enhancing mutual communication, engaging dialogues, making recommendations and conducting facilitation" with a view to achieving new successes in promoting the cooperation, prosperity and development of Guangdong and Hong Kong.



Mr Tang Bingquan
Executive Vice-Governor
People's Government of Guangdong Province
June 2007

An aerial photograph of Hong Kong, showing the dense urban landscape, the Victoria Harbour, and the surrounding mountains. A large teal geometric shape, resembling a stylized 'X' or a large arrow, is overlaid on the left side of the image. The text '主席報告' and 'Chairman's Statement' is positioned within this teal area.

主席報告

Chairman's Statement

引言



港合作开展多年；自内地于1978年经济改革以来，两地关系日趋紧密。时至今日，在粤的港资企业超过9万家。香港在省内的累计实际直接投资额达到1,054亿美元。

大珠三角商务委员会(商务委员会)于2004年3月成立，专责促进香港与珠三角地区在经济上更紧密合作。商务委员会是一个民间机构，与特区政府和广东省政府协力推动粤港合作。

过去数年，商务委员会一直与广东省的对口机构—广东省贸促会充分合作，加强两地的经贸交流互动。我们已完成数个重要项目的研究工作，包括广东省产业结构转型及珠三角西部的发展，并于2006年11月举行研讨会，向政府及公众介绍我们的建议。一直以来，我们致力协助香港企业了解内地一些将会影响其业务的发展。同时，我们亦让内地企业认识香港可如何协助其开拓国际市场。



Introduction



Kong/Guangdong cooperation is not new. Ties have been growing since China's economic reform started in 1978. Today, there are more than 90 000 Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong. Cumulative actual direct investment in the Province from Hong Kong stands at US\$ 105.4 billion.

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (the Business Council) was established in March 2004 to foster closer economic cooperation between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region. It is a private sector initiative and works alongside the Governments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and Guangdong Province.

In the past few years, the Business Council has been working with its counterparts in Guangdong to increase economic and trade interaction. We completed studies on several important projects including Guangdong's industrial restructuring and the development of the western PRD. We subsequently held a seminar in November 2006 to share our recommendations with government and the public. Throughout we have been helping Hong Kong enterprises understand developments in the Mainland that affect their business. In the same vein, we have created awareness among Mainland enterprises of the role that Hong Kong can play to help them grow internationally.

I am happy to see the Business Council entering its second term and am honoured to present to you this year's Annual Report. In it you will find highlights of our work and some of my own thoughts on the issues that we face.

我乐见商务委员会踏入第二届任期，亦很荣幸能够在此向大家介绍本年度之年报。年报载述我们在过去一年内的工作重点，而我也会对当前问题略抒己见。

香港与珠三角日趋融合对香港的影响

近三十年来，香港一直是协助珠三角转型为区内主要制造中心的重要动力之一；故此，香港亦与珠三角日趋融合。

两地融合推动珠三角的经济更加向外扩展。珠三角已发展为包括香港和澳门特区在内的大珠江三角洲(大珠三角)，并成为中国增长最快及最富庶的地区之一。现在，大珠三角已进一步扩展成一个更大的合作区，即覆盖九个省分及香港和澳门特区的泛珠三角区。

香港与珠三角至今仍不断融合。由于两地优势互补，持续融合也是促进泛珠三角区域合作和发展的关键。香港继续以国际金融、贸易及航运中心的地位，为地区提供金融、物流、旅游及资讯科技等服务。与此同时，珠三角已成为全球首要生产和采购基地之一，不但汇聚了世界成功的产业群和服务群，亦有相当数量的中小企运作。彼此配合之下，珠三角具有很大的灵活性，可应付不断转变的市场状况。

香港与珠三角之关系无疑已更趋紧密，但区内的未来发展亦难免会为香港带来新挑战。

限制与机遇

「四流」概念

香港经济一向建基于流量：经港口及机场进出的流量、经股票市场及银行业进出的流量、来自内地及世界各地的人才流量，以及造就香港成为管理协调中心的信息流量。这些流量正是香港经济所依及持续繁荣的基石。

Increasing Integration with the PRD and Implications for Hong Kong

For almost three decades, Hong Kong has been one of the key driving forces behind the transformation of the PRD into a major regional manufacturing centre. As a result, Hong Kong and the PRD have become increasingly integrated.

This has been a catalyst for even greater expansion. We have witnessed the growth of the PRD into the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD), which includes Hong Kong and Macao SARs. The GPRD has become one of the



fastest growing and most affluent regions in China. Furthermore, we now see the emergence of an even wider cooperation, i.e. the Pan-PRD region embracing nine provinces and Hong Kong and Macao SARs.

Hong Kong is still in the process of integrating with the PRD. Because the strengths of these two regions are complementary, this on-going integration is also central to Pan-PRD regional cooperation and development. Hong Kong continues to be an international centre for financial services, trade, and shipping. It can provide financial, logistics, tourism and information technology services to the region. Meanwhile the PRD is already one of the world's leading manufacturing and sourcing bases. Its clusters of internationally successful industries and services as well as the healthy presence of small and medium enterprises, means that it has great flexibility in meeting changing market conditions.

The relationship between Hong Kong and the PRD has undoubtedly strengthened. Yet the region's future development will inevitably give rise to new challenges for Hong Kong.

Constraints and Opportunities

The Concept of Four Flows

Hong Kong's economy has always been built around flows: flows through our port and airport, flows through our stock market and banking sector, flows of talented people from the Mainland and the rest of the world, and information flows that have allowed Hong Kong to become a management and coordination centre. It is these flows that have built our economy and contributed to sustaining Hong Kong's prosperity.

长久以来，香港受惠于投放在港口和通讯系统等方面的基建投资，以确保香港具备足够的吞吐能力以应付增长。若与区内大部分其他经济体系相比，我们所受的限制较少；若与全球各地相比，我们与内地经济蓬勃地区的连系较密切；若与内地相比，我们与海外各国的连系亦较为密切。

今天，我们须比以前更加留意我们的吞吐能力、限制和连系；其原因有下列数个。

基本上，香港一如以往，只是一条供重要流量以不同方式流通的管道。我们虽然倚仗这些流量，却非其源头或最终目的地。

其他原因则与广东的发展有关。香港的繁荣有赖上述提及的流量，而广东的各项发展已改变了这些流量的本质。

流量本质不断改变

对香港极为重要的流量，多以内地为源头或目的地。经香港进出的货物，绝大多数来自或运往内地。内地公司在香港上市筹资及持续融资，以及国际资金的流向，使香港成为全球主要的筹集股本资金中心和金融中心。大部分流入香港的人力资源，均与内地有关。此外，香港作为区内资讯协调管理中心，也促进了中港之间的资讯流通。

Historically, Hong Kong has benefited from investments in infrastructure such as our ports and telecommunications system to ensure sufficient capacity for growth. We have experienced fewer constraints than most other economies in the region. We have also been better connected to the economically vibrant portions of the Mainland than the rest of the world and better connected with the rest of the world than the Mainland.

Today, we need to be more concerned about capacity, constraints and connectivity than ever before. The reasons are several-fold.

Fundamentally Hong Kong remains only a conduit for the crucial content that flows through it in so many different ways. It is neither the source nor the destination of most of the flows that it relies upon.

Other reasons are related to developments in Guangdong that have changed the nature of the flows that Hong Kong relies on for its prosperity.

The Flow Dynamic is Changing

Most of the flows that are important to Hong Kong have their source or their destination in the Mainland. The vast majority of goods that flow through Hong Kong come from or go to the Mainland. Mainland company IPOs and other funds flows have made Hong Kong a leading centre for raising equity capital as well as a leading global financial centre. Most of our human resources inflows involve the Mainland. Hong Kong's role as a coordination and management centre underpins information flows between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

But things are changing. Hong Kong used to be better equipped than cities in the Mainland to interact with the rest of the world.



然而，世事瞬息万变。以往，香港与世界各地的连系，确比内地城市优胜，但随着内地不少城市在港口、机场及通讯系统方面迅速发展，这个优势日后将难以持续。虽然香港仍有其优势，尤其在资金及资讯流量方面，但内地的运输及通讯基建和清关系统的效率亦正不断提升。

广东省产业结构转型

广东省正大力推行产业结构转型，首要发展重工业、高增值产业及服务业。

广东省产业结构转型将会对香港经济产生深远影响。假使香港的制造业及服务行业不能适应广东省产业结构转型所带来的新情况，长远而言，香港的重要经济支柱，例如港口货运及商贸平台的功能，将会面对被边缘化的危机。

出口加工贸易政策调整

最新出台的出口加工贸易政策调整，也会对现时在粤从事加工业的7万多家厂商造成重大影响。为此，商务委员会已成立专责小组评估新政策对港资企业的影响，并会提出相应的政策建议。有关的研究摘要将在报告较后的篇章论述。

企业所得税改革

中国政府全国人民代表大会在2007年3月发布新的《企业所得税法》。新税法将由2008年1月1日起实施，其主要目的之一是把外资企业和内地企业的所得税率划一定为25%，为两类企业提供公平的竞争环境。大部分在粤的港资企业均属外资企业，一直享有15%的较低税率。在新税法下，在五年过渡期后，港资企业将须缴付25%的税率。调高税率会对这些企业带来额外的财政负担。相反，由于新税法同时适用于现正缴付33%税率的内地公司，实施新划一税率将会加强这些公司的竞争力，而这将是港资公司须面对的另一挑战。

Yet if we look at the rapid development of ports, airports and communications systems in many Mainland cities, we can see that that is not going to be the case in the future. Hong Kong still has an important advantage particularly in fund and information flows, but the Mainland is becoming increasingly efficient in transport and communications infrastructure and customs systems.

The Restructuring of Guangdong's Industries

Guangdong Province has embarked on a rigorous economic restructuring programme. Its priorities are heavy and high value-added industries and the service sector.

Guangdong's industrial restructuring will have a significant long-term impact on Hong Kong's economy. If Hong Kong's manufacturing and services industries fail to adapt to new business conditions resulting from Guangdong's restructuring, then key pillars of Hong Kong economy, such as its ports and trade platform risk being marginalised in the long run.

Changes in Export Processing Trade Policy

The latest announcement of a policy change on export processing trade will also have a huge impact on more than 70 000 factories that are currently in processing trade business in Guangdong. The Business Council has established a task group to assess the new policy's impact on Hong Kong-based enterprises and will make some policy recommendations accordingly. A summary of the study is featured in a later chapter.

Corporate Income Tax Reform

In March 2007, the National People's Congress of the Chinese Government announced a new Corporate Income Tax Law to come into effect on 1 January 2008. One of the main objectives of the Law is to standardise the income tax rates of foreign invested enterprises and domestic enterprises at 25% to provide a level playing field for both types of enterprises. Most Hong Kong-based enterprises operating in Guangdong are foreign invested enterprises and have been enjoying a lower tax rate of 15%. Under the new Law, the 25% tax rate will apply to them with a transition period of five years. The higher tax rate will impose an additional financial burden on them. Conversely, since the new Law also applies to domestic companies currently paying a tax rate of 33%, the new standard tax rate will increase these companies' competitiveness. This presents another challenge to Hong Kong-based companies.

在粤港资企业面对的其他挑战

广东省的营商成本不断上涨。随着整个地区致力应付急升的需求，港资企业亦要面对土地和劳工成本以至能源费用上升的问题。再者，人民币升值亦导致经营成本增加。

另一方面，政府和社会亦明白加强保护环境的需要，因而推出新措施和标准，鼓励采用环保生产方式及环保消费模式。我们支持这些环保措施，但很多企业在这方面既没有认识，亦欠缺资金，因此较难采取行动以符合新的守则和规例。

香港应如何回应？

香港是享誉全球的国际金融、贸易和航运中心。香港要巩固主要支柱产业的领导地位，以加强和维持长远的竞争力，这对香港而言是十分重要的。为此，香港必须留意整个地区的变化，并采取相应措施以保持竞争力。

人才

香港的竞争力很大程度上取决于人才。若香港可以容许大量人才自由进出，将会提升我们的竞争力，吸引更多资金和创造更多就业机会。此外，除了提升本地教育水平外，我们必须吸引海外及内地人才来港，给予培育，从而增加香港的人才库。不论在职场上还是在学校内，让本地人才与海外人才共处，除了可以启发思维外，更可以把香港塑造成为一个创意及创新中心，有助确保香港日后能维持其竞争力。为此，我们应鼓励业界、学界及政府携手合作，致力吸引和培育国际人才。

连系

香港要保持长远的竞争力，亦有赖与合适地点保持足够的连系。我们须确保本港能连接上文提及的重要流量的源头和目的地。换言之，我们须进行基础设施建设，把本港与珠三角城市、内地其他地方以至全世界连接起来。

Other challenges faced by Hong Kong-based enterprises in Guangdong

Doing business in Guangdong is getting more expensive. Hong Kong enterprises are finding themselves saddled with escalating land and labour costs and higher energy bills as the region endeavours to meet soaring demand. An appreciating RMB is another factor in increasing operating costs.

On another front, the government and community have perceived the need for greater environmental protection. New measures and standards promoting green manufacturing and green consumption have been introduced. While we support these environmental initiatives, most enterprises find coping with the new rules and regulations difficult as they lack both knowledge of the subject and capital to implement required changes.

How should Hong Kong react?

Hong Kong is well known for its status as an international centre for financial services, trade and shipping. It is of paramount importance that Hong Kong consolidates its leading position in key pillar industries to strengthen and sustain its long-term competitiveness. To do so, it must be alert to changes taking place in the entire region and must take measures to sustain its competitiveness.

People

Ultimately, Hong Kong's competitiveness rests very much on its people. A large pool of talent that can flow freely through Hong Kong will increase Hong Kong's competitiveness, attract more capital and create more jobs. Apart from elevating local education standards, Hong Kong must enlarge its talent pool by attracting and nurturing talent from overseas and the Mainland. In both work and study fields, the mixing of local and overseas talent not only generates intellectual stimulation but also brands Hong Kong as a nucleus for creativity and innovation. It will help to assure Hong Kong's future ability to remain competitive. As such, collaboration involving industry, academia and the government to attract and nurture international talent should be encouraged.

Connectivity

Our long-term competitiveness also depends on having sufficient connectivity to the right locations. We need to ensure that we are plugged into the sources and destinations of the critical flows that I mentioned before. This means building infrastructure linking us to cities in the PRD, to the rest of the Mainland and to the world.

现时，由香港前往珠三角的人士大多前往东部地区。我欣见落马洲支线及深港西部通道将于本年内投入服务。连接两地的新铁路及道路将有助应付跨境交通日趋频繁的需求。不过，我们仍须加快兴建港珠澳大桥的步伐。我们也须进一步把本港和内地的公路及铁路系统连接起来。

随着综合运输系统的落成，日后由香港经陆路可于三小时内到达珠三角地区，形成一个「三小时经济区」。就本港而言，本地公司要到珠三角投资；采购贸易公司要到区内搜寻货源；服务业机构要到区内提供服务；抑或公司要进行相关管理工作，都可以借助这个经济区获得极大方便。

在连系方面，我们的愿景并不止于兴建设施以连接珠三角地区或广东省，而是把目光扩展至幅员更广的内陆及泛珠三角地区。通过基建、清除贸易障碍和吸引外资、技术、管理人才及其他人才，我们便可巩固泛珠三角作为二十一世纪中国及世界最具活力的经济中心之一的地位。

CEPA

我们应探讨如何善用CEPA的机遇。很多人都会认同，CEPA可加强中港合作，带来新的商机，促进中港长远发展，是一项双赢的贸易协议。

内地开放市场为香港带来更多商机。同时，香港的资金和人才北上，亦为内地企业注入一流水平的专业知识，并为他们开拓国际视野。要更全面了解CEPA，香港应建立一个谘询平台，让各大商会在促进贸易投资措施方面交流经验，以及分享落实CEPA时所遇到的问题。与此同时，香港亦应进行更多研究，探讨CEPA所带来的利益，以促进CEPA的推广工作。此外，因应国际多边贸易谈判及全球贸易新趋势，内地在贸易和投资方面亦作出开放，香港应致力探讨如何掌握这方面的新机遇。

At the moment, visitors from Hong Kong to the PRD mainly go to the east of the region. I am delighted that the Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor will start operation this year. The new train and road links will help meet the increasing demand of cross-boundary traffic. But we still need to push ahead with the construction of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge. We also need to further connect our road systems and our rail systems to those of the Mainland.

An integrated transportation system will open up the "Magic Three Hour Zone", the area in the PRD that can be reached from Hong Kong by land in three hours. This is the Zone in which it is easiest for Hong Kong companies to invest, for Hong Kong sourcing and trading offices to access, for Hong Kong service providers to serve, and for Hong Kong firms and offices to manage.

Our vision of connectivity goes beyond building links to the PRD or Guangdong and extends to a much larger hinterland: the Pan-PRD. Removing obstacles to trade, attracting foreign capital, technology, management and talent will reinforce the status of this region as one of the most dynamic economic centres of China and of the world in the 21st century.

CEPA

We need to look at optimising CEPA. Most would agree that CEPA is a win-win trade agreement that deepens cooperation, brings about new business opportunities and enables the long-term development of the Mainland and Hong Kong.

The opening of the Mainland market means more business opportunities for Hong Kong while investment and talent from Hong Kong to the Mainland bring first-class professional expertise and an international outlook to the Mainland enterprises. In order to have a fuller appreciation of the agreement, a consultative platform should be established to allow major business associations to share experiences on trade and investment facilitation measures and problems encountered relating to CEPA implementation. Meanwhile, more research on the benefits of CEPA should be conducted to facilitate CEPA promotional work, and ways should be explored to capture new opportunities in the light of the Mainland's trade and investment liberalisation arising from multilateral trade negotiations and new trends in world trade.

Air Quality

Determination to address environmental problems is a universal phenomenon. Hong Kong is no exception. The deterioration of air quality in the region threatens not only people's health and quality of life, but also the region's attractiveness to international business and tourists. I am

空气质素

全球均决心正视环境问题，香港也不能置身事外。区内空气质素恶化不仅影响人们的健康和生活质素，亦有损这个地区对国际商界和游客的吸引力。我喜见香港和内地政府，以及商界一直致力解决这项问题；然而，我们需要采取更多措施以解决这迫切的问题。香港必须加强与广东沟通，让政府、商界和市民三方一起合作，并且牵头落实措施，起示范作用。

总结

我们明白中港合作对两地增长和发展是十分重要。诚然，要维持长远的伙伴关系殊非易事，而这实有赖两地长远的规划和协作。商务委员会将致力寻求短期和长期措施，以处理两地共同关注的课题。届时，有关措施将需要中港当局及商界鼎力支持。

鸣谢

在此，我谨代表商务委员会，衷心感谢各位委员与事务主任尽心竭力为商务委员会服务；他们高瞻远瞩，并且不吝分享经验，使委员获益良多。我也要感谢秘书处人员不辞劳苦，对商务委员会的工作贡献良多。最后，我要感谢粤港两地政府，以及中国国际贸易促进委员会广东省分会鼎力支持商务委员会的工作，促进粤港两地的经贸合作。

馮國經

大珠三角商务委员会主席

冯国经

二零零七年六月



delighted to see that the Hong Kong and the Mainland governments as well as the business community have been working to solve this problem. Yet, more measures are needed to address this pressing issue. Hong Kong must strengthen its communication with Guangdong, build up a tripartite cooperation among government, business sector and the general public, and take the lead in implementing exemplary measures.

Conclusion

We recognise the importance of cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland to our mutual growth and development. Long-term partnership is no easy task. Long-term planning and coordination are pivotal in our relationship. At the Business Council, we are engaged in seeking both short and long-term initiatives addressing issues of mutual interest. These initiatives will require the support of the authorities and business communities in Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Business Council, I wish to extend my gratitude to each of our Members and Staff Officers for their commitment and dedication, their sound advice, and their generosity in sharing with us their invaluable experience. I would also like to thank the Secretariat for its hard work and substantial contribution to the Business Council. Finally, I also wish to thank the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-Council for supporting the work of the Business Council and fostering cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.

Victor Fung

Dr Victor Fung

Chairman

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

June 2007

职权范围及架构

Terms of Reference and Structure

大珠三角商務委員會
The Greater Pearl River Delta
Business Council

向 行政长官提出建议并在粤港合作联席会议框架下运作，促使大珠江三角洲（大珠三角）地区在经济上更紧密合作，负责：

1. 就加强粤港在经济及其他方面合作所需的政策及推行策略提出建议，藉此推动两地更多增值合作和可持续发展；
2. 提供途径，让粤港两地的私营机构就如何进一步促进双向贸易及投资交流意见；
3. 收集香港商界及专业界别对粤港合作事宜的意见，并转达两地政府；
4. 协同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；及
5. 与广东的省市机关建立更紧密的联系。

To advise the Chief Executive and to operate under Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference to foster closer economic cooperation within the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) region by :

1. advising on the policies and implementation strategies needed to enhance the economic and other cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, which in turn will facilitate more value-added operations and sustainable development on both sides of the boundary;
2. providing a forum for the private sectors in Hong Kong and Guangdong to exchange views with one another on how to further promote two-way trade and investments;
3. collecting opinions of Hong Kong business and professional sectors on issues relating to Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation and channelling them to both governments;
4. in collaboration with the Central Policy Unit, conducting strategic research into the future economic development of the GPRD region; and
5. establishing closer ties with provincial and municipal institutions in Guangdong.



委员及事务主任名单

List of Members and Staff Officers

2006-2008

主席	Chairman	事务主任	Staff Officers
冯国经博士	Dr Fung Kwok-king, Victor	张家敏先生 林诗慧女士	Mr Chang Ka-mun Ms Teresa Lam

委员	Members	事务主任	Staff Officers
陈智思议员	The Hon Bernard Chan	王觉豪先生 方敏生女士	Mr Wong Kok-ho Ms Fang Meng-sang, Christine
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix	马静群女士	Ms Ma Ching-kwan, Christa
陈永棋先生	Mr Chan Wing-kee	潘庆基先生	Mr Poon Hing-kee, Peter
郑维健博士	Dr Cheng Wai-kin, Edgar	陈淑庄女士	Ms Tanya Chan
郑耀棠议员	The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong	王金伟先生	Mr Wong Kam-wai, Andy
张建东议员	Dr The Hon Cheung Kin-tung, Marvin	吴嘉宁先生	Mr Ng Kar-ling, Johnny
蔡冠深博士	Dr Choi Koon-shum, Jonathan	陈瑞芳女士	Ms Chan Shui-fong, Betty
周梁淑怡议员	The Hon Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-ye, Selina	李陈嘉恩女士	Mrs Grace Lee
鍾普洋先生	Mr Chung Po-yang	叶松茂博士	Dr Saimond Ip
杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo	王细芳女士	Ms Wong Sai-fong, Anthea
霍震寰先生	Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian	杨漫绮女士	Ms Ophelia Yeung
和广北先生	Mr He Guangbei	朱燕来女士	Ms Zhu Yanlai
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter	刘丽斯女士	Ms Maria Lau
叶成庆先生	Mr Ip Shing-hing, Simon	何君尧先生	Mr Ho Kwan-yiu, Junius
郭炳联先生	Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond	麦力强先生	Mr Mak Nak-keung
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick	梁国浩先生	Mr Stephen Liang
梁智鸿议员	Dr The Hon Leong Che-hung, Edward	罗思伟医生	Dr Lo Su-vui
梁振英议员	The Hon Leung Chun-ying	冯英伦先生	Mr Fung Ying-lun, Allen
梁君彦议员	The Hon Leung Kwan-yuen, Andrew	潘婉华女士 潘秉匡教授	Ms Alexandra Poon Prof P.H. Poon, Simpson
李泽钜先生	Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor	蔡平亚先生	Mr P.A. Choi, Wilfred
李大壮先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David	---	
罗仲荣议员	The Hon Lo Chung-wing, Victor	庄绍梁博士	Dr Chuang Siu-leung, Andrew
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale	陈伟群博士	Dr Chan Wai-kwan
戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung	叶伟强先生	Mr Yip Wai-keung
董建成先生	Mr Tung Chee-chen	董立新先生	Mr Alan Tung
黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter	林宝财先生 陈忠元先生 许仲莹女士	Mr P.C. Lim Mr Nicholas Tan Ms Connie Hui
王冬胜先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter	梁兆基先生	Mr S.K. Leung, George
胡应湘博士	Dr Sir Wu Ying-sheung, Gordon	陈志鸿先生	Mr Chan Chi-hung, Alan
杨敏德女士	Ms Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie	张亮先生	Mr Cheung Leong
杨健明教授	Prof Young Chien-ming, Enoch	李正仪博士	Dr Lee Ching-ye, Jane
余国春先生	Mr Yu Kwok-chun	吴堃菱女士	Ms Helen Ng

秘书 Secretary : 政制及内地事务局副局长
陈伟基先生 (自2007年2月始) Mr Howard Chan (from February 2007)
Deputy Secretary, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

政制事务局副局长
何健华先生 (至2006年12月止) Mr Arthur K.W. Ho (until December 2006)
Deputy Secretary, Constitutional Affairs Bureau

工作小组 Sub-groups

跨境人流物流工作小组 Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group

召集人	Convenor
梁君彦议员	The Hon Leung Kwan-yuen, Andrew
委员	Members
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix
郑耀棠议员	The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong
周梁淑怡议员	The Hon Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-ye, Selina
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter
郭炳联先生	Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond
李泽钜先生	Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor
罗仲荣议员	The Hon Lo Chung-wing, Victor
董建成先生	Mr Tung Chee-chen
胡应湘博士	Dr Sir Wu Ying-sheung, Gordon
杨敏德女士	Ms Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie

服务业发展工作小组 Services Industry Development Sub-group

召集人	Convenor
叶成庆先生	Mr Ip Shing-hing, Simon
委员	Members
陈智思议员	The Hon Bernard Chan
张建东议员	Dr The Hon Cheung Kin-tung, Marvin
周梁淑怡议员	The Hon Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-ye, Selina
杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo
和广北先生	Mr He Guangbei
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick
梁智鸿议员	Dr The Hon Leong Che-hung, Edward
梁振英议员	The Hon Leung Chun-ying
王冬胜先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter
杨健明教授	Prof Young Chien-ming, Enoch
余国春先生	Mr Yu Kwok-chun

联合投资贸易推广工作小组 Joint Investment & Trade Promotion Sub-group

召集人	Convenor
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale
委员	Members
陈智思议员	The Hon Bernard Chan
陈永棋先生	Mr Chan Wing-kee
蔡冠深博士	Dr Choi Koon-shum, Jonathan
鍾普洋先生	Mr Chung Po-yang
杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo
霍震寰先生	Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian
和广北先生	Mr He Guangbei
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick
李大壮先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David
戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung
黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter
王冬胜先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter

可持续发展工作小组 Sustainable Development Sub-group

召集人	Convenor
郑耀棠议员	The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong
委员	Members
陈智思议员	The Hon Bernard Chan
陈永棋先生	Mr Chan Wing-kee
郑维健博士	Dr Cheng Wai-kin, Edgar
郭炳联先生	Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond
梁智鸿议员	Dr The Hon Leong Che-hung, Edward
李泽钜先生	Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor
李大壮先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale
黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter
余国春先生	Mr Yu Kwok-chun

工作小组 Sub-groups

专责小组 Task Group

科技、教育及人才资源工作小组 Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group

召集人	Convenor
郑维健博士	Dr Cheng Wai-kin, Edgar
委员	Members
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix
蔡冠深博士	Dr Choi Koon-shum, Jonathan
霍震寰先生	Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian
梁君彦议员	The Hon Leung Kwan-yuen, Andrew
罗仲荣议员	The Hon Lo Chung-wing, Victor
戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung
黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter
杨敏德女士	Ms Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie
杨健明教授	Prof Young Chien-ming, Enoch
增选委员	Co-opted Members
梁天培教授	Prof Leung Tin-pui
杨汝万教授	Prof Yeung Yue-man

内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响专责小组 Task Group on the Impact of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong

召集人	Convenor
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick
委员	Members
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix
杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo
霍震寰先生	Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter
叶成庆先生	Mr Ip Shing-hing
梁君彦先生	Mr Leung Kwan-yuen, Andrew
李大壮先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale
戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung
杨敏德女士	Ms Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie
增选委员	Co-opted Members
庄成鑫先生	Mr Chong Shing-hum
方志伟先生	Mr Alex Fong
侯伟富先生	Mr Patrick Hau
赖友辉先生	Mr Lai Yau-fai
刘展灝先生	Mr Lau Chin-ho, Stanley
李德荣先生	Mr James T.W. Lee
梁嘉彦先生	Mr Lawrence Leung
梁伟浩先生	Mr Leung Wai-ho, Eddie
李月亮先生	Mr Li Yuet-leong
林宣武先生	Mr Lin Sun-mo, Willy
罗富昌先生	Mr Lo Foo-cheung
茅以丽女士	Miss Elley Mao
谭惠仪女士	Ms Tam Wai-yee, Joyce
邓耀先生	Mr Tang Yiu
朱文晖博士	Dr Zhu Wen-hui



珠三角最新发展情况

An Overview of Recent Development in the Pearl River Delta



An Overview of Recent Development in the Pearl River Delta

珠

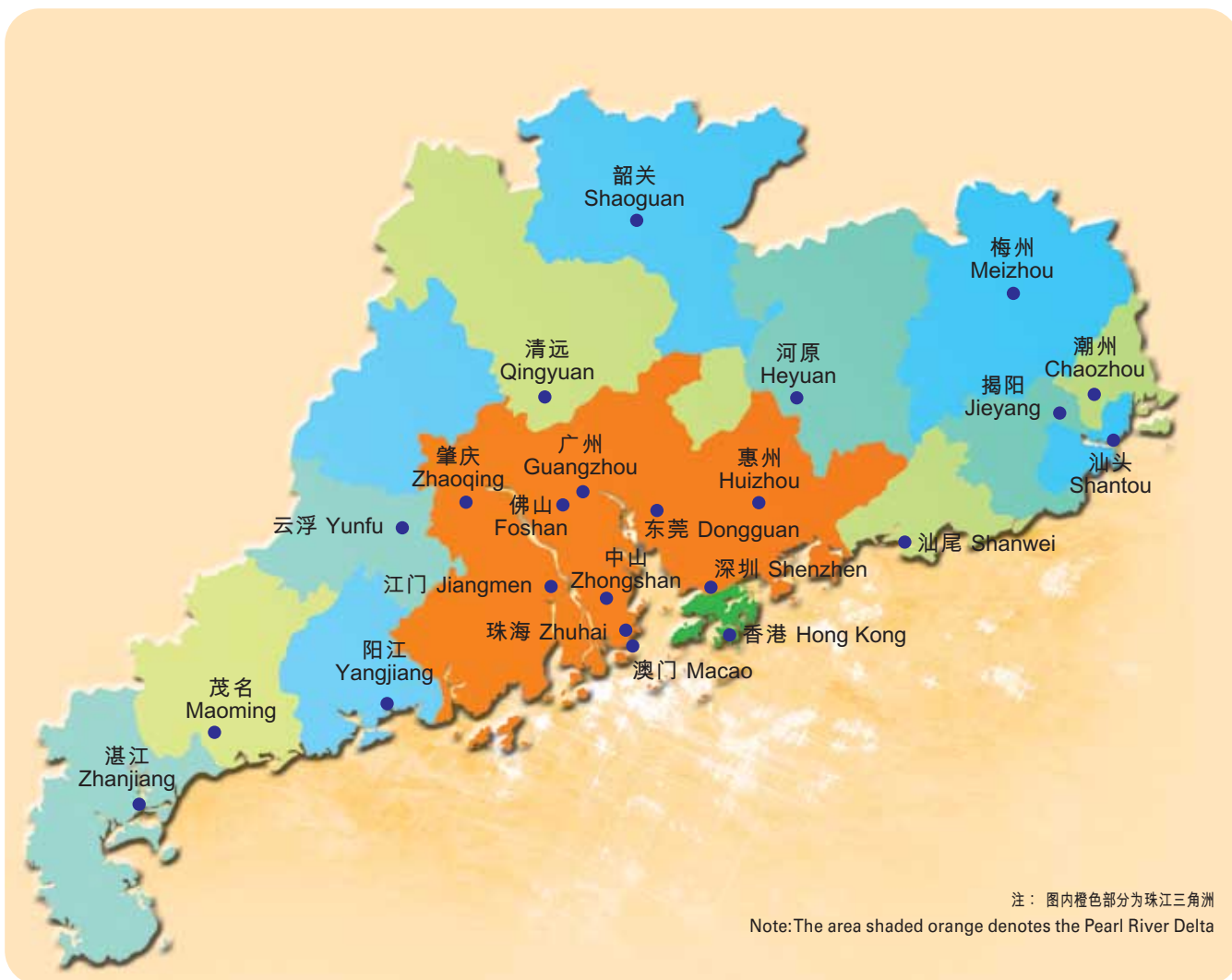
珠三角位于广东省，一直被视为推动中国在当今世界崛起的地区重镇。珠三角包括九个子，分别是广州、深圳、东莞、佛山、江门、中山、珠海，以及惠州（其中的惠州市区、惠东县和博罗县）和肇庆（其中的肇庆市区、高要市和四会市）。

地图

The

The PRD, situated in the Guangdong province, has long been recognised as the regional powerhouse of China for its rise in the contemporary world. The region comprises nine municipalities, namely Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan, Jiangmen, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, and the urban areas of Huizhou (Huizhou urban district, Huidong County and Boluo County) and Zhaoqing (Zhaoqing urban district, Gaoyao County-level City and Sihui County-level City).

Map



大珠江三角洲的主要管辖区

Main jurisdictions in the Greater Pearl River Delta Region



珠三角地区的经济持续迅速发展。2005年的生产总值达18,059亿元人民币(2,206亿美元)，按年增长15.8%。珠三角的主要经济指标见图表1及2。

The PRD region continues to experience robust economic development. The GDP in 2005 amounted to RMB 1,805.9 billion (US\$220.6 billion), with a year-on-year increase of 15.8%. Major economic indicators of the PRD region are shown in exhibits 1 & 2.

图表1 珠江三角洲的主要经济指标（当年价格）

Exhibit 1 Major Economic Indicators of Pearl River Delta Region (at current prices)

指标 Indicator	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
户籍人口(百万人) ⁽¹⁾ Registered population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	16.27	17.57	19.28	21.38	23.07	23.37	23.65	23.99	24.51	24.99
生产总值 (亿元人民币) ⁽²⁾ Gross domestic product (0.1 billion yuan) ⁽²⁾	119.2	303.9	872.2	3,899.7	7,378.6	8,363.9	9,418.8	11,341.1	15,337.3	18,059.4
第一产业 (亿元人民币) Primary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	30.7	57.3	129.4	314.9	428.5	445.2	465.0	470.5	489.4	498.8
第二产业 (亿元人民币) Secondary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	54.0	148.7	404.6	1,957.1	3,657.3	4,139.0	4,688.1	5,939.6	7,629.8	9,196.0
第三产业 (亿元人民币) Tertiary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	34.5	97.9	338.2	1,627.7	3,292.9	3,779.8	4,265.6	4,930.0	7,218.1	8,364.5
固定资产投资总额 (亿元人民币) Total amount of investment in fixed assets (0.1 billion yuan)	16.6	128.4	231.4	1,491.0	2,291.6	2,566.8	2,886.6	3,739.7	4,487.0	5,296.8
消费品零售总额 (亿元人民币) Total amount of retail sales of consumer goods (0.1 billion yuan)	70.7	198.0	445.7	1,544.7	2,792.4	2,749.6	3,481.3	3,976.6	4,498.5	5,630.5
出口总额 (亿美元) Total amount of exports (US\$ 0.1 billion)	6.2	16.3	81.4	461.1	847.4	908.3	1,126.1	1,450.6	1,818.5	2,271.2
外来直接投资额 (亿美元) Foreign direct investment (US\$ 0.1 billion) ⁽³⁾	1.0	7.4	15.4	85.8	125.4	141.9	150.2	170.3	110.7	115.1
地方财政收入 (亿元人民币) Local government revenue (0.1 billion yuan)	23.4	49.9	95.9	315.3	595.6	745.7	768.7	848.0	932.0	1,211.5
地方财政支出 (亿元人民币) Local government expenditure (0.1 billion yuan)	8.2	26.1	76.4	316.6	682.1	822.7	963.6	1,075.0	1,210.0	1,547.3
城乡居民年终储蓄存款(亿元人民币) Savings deposits by urban and rural residents at year-end (0.1 billion yuan)	21.0	112.0	552.7	2,810.4	6,641.0	7,670.6	9,240.2	11,068.9	12,680.0	15,154.9

- 注： (1) 根据2000年进行的全国人口普查，珠三角经济区共有人口4 080万，与官方的户籍人口数字有出入。两者出现差异的主要原因，是前者计算了外来人口和流动人口，而后者则没有把这两类人口计算在内。由于前往珠三角就业者人数众多，但却没有正式的「登记」户籍，所以珠三角在这方面的人口差异较中国其他地区为大。
- (2) 内地出版的刊物已于2004年开始改称地区的GDP为「地区生产总值」(例如广东省生产总值)。中国内地整体的GDP则仍称为「国内生产总值」。本图表内的2004年生产总值数据，已按2004年全国经济普查的统计范围作出调整。
- (3) 2004年实际利用外来直接投资的数据曾作调整，因此不可与2003年或以前的有关数据相比。图表内的2003年或以前的数据是指“实际利用外资总额”。

- Notes : (1) According to the 2000 National Census, the PRD Economic Zone had a population of 40.8 million people. This contrasts with the official registered population. The main reason for the difference between the Census and registered populations is that the former figure includes the migrant and floating populations and the latter does not. Given the large number of people that come to the PRD for employment, but do not have official 'registered' status, this discrepancy is larger in the PRD than elsewhere in China.
- (2) The Chinese term for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a region in the Mainland has been renamed as “地区生产总值” in Mainland's publications starting from 2004 (e.g. 广东省生产总值). That of the Mainland as a whole remains as “国内生产总值”. Data of 2004 on GDP in this table have been adjusted in accordance with the statistical coverage of the 2004 National Economic Census.
- (3) The foreign direct investment actually used of 2004 was adjusted, which was not comparable with that of 2003 and prior to it. Figures of 2003 and prior to it in the table refer to "foreign capital actually used".

资料来源：广东省统计局和2002至2006年的《广东统计年鉴》。

Sources: Guangdong Provincial Statistics Bureau, Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2002 to 2006.

图表2 2005年珠三角主要城市居民的生活水平

Exhibit 2 Living standard of local residents in major cities of the PRD in 2005

主要城市 Major City	生产总值 (百万元人民币) (按可比价格计算的逐年增长率) GDP (million yuan) (yoy growth at comparable prices)	人均生产总值 (人民币) (按可比价格计算的逐年增长率) Per capita GDP (yuan) (yoy growth at comparable prices)	消费品零售总额 (百万元人民币) (逐年增长率) Total retail sales of consumer goods (million yuan) (yoy growth)
广州 Guangzhou	515,423 (12.9%)	53,809 (14.3%)	189,874 (13.2%)
深圳 Shenzhen	495,091 (15.1%)	60,801 (11.6%)	143,767 (15.0%)
珠海 Zhuhai	63,495 (13.4%)	45,284 (10.7%)	22,014 (16.3%)
佛山 Foshan	238,318 (19.4%)	41,266 (17.8%)	64,773 (16.6%)
江门 Jiangmen	80,537 (12.8%)	19,636 (12.3%)	30,982 (12.3%)
东莞 Dongguan	218,162 (19.4%)	33,263 (19.4%)	50,001 (17.2%)
中山 Zhongshan	88,020 (23.2%)	36,207 (22.8%)	27,660 (17.9%)
惠州 Huizhou	80,343 (15.8%)	21,896 (12.9%)	25,151 (18.0%)
肇庆 Zhaoqing	45,057 (14.4%)	12,315 (12.7%)	14,229 (17.7%)

资料来源：《广东统计年鉴—2006》。

Sources: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2006.

虽然珠三角经济区只占全国土地面积的0.4%及普查人口的3.2%，但在2005年却占国内生产总值的9.8%、总出口的29.8%及外来直接投资的19.1%。这地区亦是广东省的经济枢纽：虽占全省土地面积的23.2%，但在2005年却占该省生产总值的80.7%、总出口的95.4%及外来直接投资的93.1%。(图表3)

Although the PRD economic zone encompassed only 0.4% of China's land mass and only 3.2% of the census population, they accounted for 9.8% of the nation's GDP, 29.8% of total exports and 19.1% of foreign direct investment in 2005. This region is also an economic hub of Guangdong province: it accounted for 23.2% of the province's land mass but contributed 80.7% of its GDP, 95.4% of total exports and 93.1% of foreign direct investment in 2005. (Exhibit 3)

图表3 珠三角经济区对广东和内地的重要性

Exhibit 3 The importance of PRD Economic Zone in Guangdong and the Mainland

	2005 珠三角经济区所占百分比 % share of PRD Economic Zone in	
	广东 Guangdong	内地 Mainland
土地面积 Land area	23.2%	0.4%
户籍登记人口 Population of household registration	31.6%	未能提供 Not available
普查人口(第五次全国人口普查) Census population (Fifth National Population Census)	47.8%	3.2%
生产总值 GDP	80.7%	9.8%
出口 Exports	95.4%	29.8%
外来直接投资 Foreign direct investment	93.1%	19.1%

资料来源：《中国统计年鉴—2006》、《广东统计年鉴—2006》。

Sources: China Statistical Yearbook 2006, Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2006.

根据一份最近公布的中国城市竞争力报告¹，所有珠三角城市在2006年均位列全国首200个最具竞争力城市之内，其中三分二排名首50位，当中更有三个城市跻身首十位：深圳(第二位)、广州(第五位)及佛山(第九位)。图表4显示2005年珠三角部分城市的主要经济指标。

According to a recently released report on urban competitiveness¹, all the PRD cities were ranked within the top 200 competitive cities in China in 2006, with two-thirds ranked within the top 50, and three of the cities were even on the top ten list: Shenzhen (No. 2), Guangzhou (No. 5) and Foshan (No. 9). Exhibit 4 shows the major economic indicators of selected cities in PRD in 2005.

注：(1) 《中国城市竞争力报告》，倪鹏飞主编，社会科学文献出版社(中国)，2007年。

Notes : (1) "Annual Report on Urban Competitiveness", N. Pengfei, Social Sciences Academic Press (China), 2007.

图表4 2006年珠三角个别城市的经济指标

Exhibit 4 Economic indicators of individual Pearl River Delta cities, 2006

主要城市 Major City	生产总值 ⁽¹⁾ (亿元人民币) GDP ⁽¹⁾ (0.1 billion yuan)	生产总值的组合成分 ⁽¹⁾ Composition of GDP ⁽¹⁾		
		第一产业 Primary industry %	第二产业 Secondary industry %	第三产业 Tertiary industry %
广州 Guangzhou	6,068.4	2.4	39.9	57.7
深圳 Shenzhen	5,684.4	0.1	53.2	46.7
珠海 Zhuhai	749.6	2.7	55.4	41.9
佛山 Foshan	2,915.0	2.7	62.8	34.6
江门 Jiangmen	921.0	8.3	53.3	38.4
东莞 Dongguan	2,624.6	0.7	58.0	41.3
中山 Zhongshan	1,036.0	3.1	61.6	35.3
惠州 Huizhou	933.2	8.5	58.5	33.0
肇庆 Zhaoqing	526.2	28.1	28.8	43.1

注：(1) 初步帐目数据。

(2) 特定规模以上工业企业的数字(年销售收入达人民币500万元以上的所有国有工业企业和非国有工业企业)。

Notes: (1) Preliminary data on the accounts.

(2) Figures refer to industrial enterprises above designated size (all state-owned industrial enterprises and non-state-owned industrial enterprises with an annual sales revenue over 5 million yuan).

资料来源：有关城市的统计公报和《广东统计概要 - 2007》。

Sources: Statistical communiqués of relevant cities, 《广东统计概要 - 2007》.

工业总产值 ⁽²⁾ (亿元人民币) Gross industrial output value ⁽²⁾ (0.1 billion yuan)	进出口总额 (亿美元) Imports and Exports (0.1 billion US\$)	外来直接投资额 (百万美元) Foreign direct investment (million US\$)	城市居民人均可 支配收入 (人民币) Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	人均生产 总值 ⁽¹⁾ (人民币) Per capita GDP ⁽¹⁾ (yuan)	消费品零售总额 (亿元人民币) Total retail sales of consumer goods (0.1 billion yuan)
7,272.5	637.7	2,923	19,851	暂时没有数字 Not yet available	2,182.8
11,673.4	2,374.1	3,268	22,567	67,907	1,671.3
1,951.4	328.2	824	17,671	52,317	255.5
6,236.8	309.8	1,137	暂时没有数字 Not yet available	暂时没有数字 Not yet available	776.2
1,759.1	108.2	678	13,869	22,400	352.3
4,822.6	842.2	1,808	25,320	暂时没有数字 Not yet available	584.5
2,724.5	231.3	713	18,897	42,047	331.1
1,793.1	212.3	1,045	15,991	24,996	297.2
452.6	27.9	672	11,547	暂时没有数字 Not yet available	167.9



产业结构转型

二十多年前，广东省的经济开始起步。广东省当时的廉价土地及工资，以及政府为吸引外资而提供的种种政策优惠，吸引了大批香港及海外投资者前往当地设厂，成为经济发展的主要动力。多年来，劳工密集的轻工业在推动广东省的产业发展上发挥举足轻重的作用，但时移世易，这种情况正出现多种转变。

近年，广东省的产业结构正逐步转型，并朝着重工业和高增值产业方向发展。作为广东省的经济枢纽，珠三角地区的轻工业与重工业比例，已由1978年的56.6:43.4变为2005年的40.45:59.55。珠三角2005年的产业增值达8,147亿元人民币(995亿美元)，占全省的86.5%。广东九大支柱产业中有三类(电子信息业、电器用品及机械工业和石油化工业)一直发展蓬勃，占九大产业总生产值的70.8%。

与此同时，珠三角的经济结构亦出现重大转变：以地区生产总值计算，该区三类产业的比例由1978年的25.8:45.3:28.9发展为2005年的2.8:50.9:46.3，第三产业所占的比例增加了60.2%。

根据国务院于2007年3月公布的《国务院关于加快发展服务业的若干意见》，中国将会加快发展服务业，以期加速产业结构转型的步伐。国务院期望重整外贸增长结构，由现时以低增值制成品出口为主的局面，转变为更加倚重服务业。推动服务业发展是为了把经济增长模式，由工业主导转为更加着重国内消费，藉以减轻对环境及出口造成的压力。

Industrial Restructuring

The economy of Guangdong province began to take shape more than two decades ago, largely fuelled by a host of manufacturing operations set up by Hong Kong and overseas investors to exploit the cheap land and labour as well as other favourable conditions created by the government policy to attract foreign investments. For years, the labour-intensive light industries have played a key role in powering the industrial development of the province. However, changes are taking place.

The industrial structure in Guangdong has gradually been transforming in recent years. The province has geared its industrial structure towards heavy and high value added industries. As the economic hub of Guangdong province, the PRD region's proportion of light industries to heavy industries of the PRD region changed from 56.6:43.4 in 1978 to 40.45:59.55 in 2005. The value added of industry in PRD reached RMB 814.7 billion (US\$99.5 billion) in 2005, accounting for 86.5% of the whole province. The development of three of the nine pillar industries in Guangdong, namely electronic information, electrical appliances & machinery and petrochemicals, has been robust, representing 70.8% of the total production of the nine industries.

Meanwhile, the composition of economy of PRD has also experienced great changes: the ratio of the three sectors in GDP changed from 25.8:45.3:28.9 in 1978 to 2.8:50.9:46.3 in 2005, with the proportion of the tertiary industry increased by 60.2%.

According to the "Opinions of the State Council concerning Accelerating the Development of the Services Sector" released by the State Council in March 2007, China will speed up the development of its services sector so as to accelerate the pace of its economic restructuring. The State Council wishes to see foreign trade growth, now dominated by exports of low value added manufactured goods, be reconfigured by a larger reliance on the services trade. The idea behind the push of the services sector is to shift the economy's style of growth from being industry-driven to relying more on domestic consumption, thus alleviating the burden on the environment and exports.

此外，根据广东省「十一五」规划，广东省将在2006至2010年期间加快发展服务业。

加工贸易政策的最新转变

在2006年下半年至2007年年初，中国宣布对加工贸易政策作出调整，以示其引导加工贸易转型升级的决心。新规定²取消和降低某些商品的出口退税，以限制高污染、高耗能，以及耗用大量资源商品的出口。另一方面，高新科技商品的出口退税则获得上调，藉以鼓励这类商品的出口，从而让加工贸易加快转型升级。此外，当局也颁布了经扩大的加工贸易禁止类商品目录。

与禁止类商品有关的最新规管适用于所有企业，包括遵办纪录良好而出口货量可观的「A类」企业。至于限制类的商品，除「A类」企业外，其他企业一律须向海关「实际缴付」银行保证金。此举严重影响大部分相关企业的现金周转。此外，这次扩大禁止类商品目录所涉范围甚广，对经营鞋履、玩具、化工、食品、造纸、包装、皮革、金属以至电池等行业的港资企业，造成重大影响(详情请参阅本年报第58页的研究报告)。

Moreover, as stipulated in Guangdong's 11th Five Year Plan, the province will expedite the development of its service sector during 2006-2010.

Latest Policy Changes on Processing Trade

In the latter half of 2006 and early 2007, China announced changes on processing trade policy to show its determination to upgrade the processing trade. The new rules² stipulate the removal of and reduction in export tax rebate for certain products to restrict export of high pollution, high energy consumption and resource consumption products. There were also upward adjustments made to export tax rebates for new and hi-tech products in order to encourage the export of these products, thus expediting the upgrade of processing trade. An expanded list of prohibited category under processing trade was also introduced.

The latest regulations on products under the prohibited category apply to all enterprises, including 'Category A' enterprises with good compliance track record and considerable export volume. And for goods under the restricted category, "actual payment" of customs duty deposit is required unless the enterprise is a 'Category A' enterprise. This seriously affects the cash flow of most enterprises concerned. Moreover, the expansion of the prohibited category this time covers a wide scope, exerting huge impact on Hong Kong based enterprises ranging from shoes, toys, chemicals, food, papermaking, packaging, leather, metals and batteries. (For more details, please refer to study report on p.58 of this Report.)



注：(2) 国家财政部及其他部门发出的公告[2006]139及145号、商务部及其他部门发出的公告[2006]82号及[2007]17号。

Notes : (2) Circulars No. 139 and No.145 [2006] issued by Ministry of Finance and other ministries, Circular No.82 in 2006 and Circular No. 17 in 2007 issued by Ministry of Commerce and other ministries.

产业转移

珠三角正在出现新一轮的产业转移。这是广东省政府为加快加工贸易转型升级而推行的措施之一。自2006年起，当局已批准设立18个产业转移园区³，范围覆盖珠三角区域与广东省山区和东西两翼的地区。这些地区的天然资源比较丰富，营运成本相对较低，适合设立劳动密集型的产业。此外，地方当局亦在土地用途、电力供应、基础建设等方面提供支援，协助企业转移。

加快跨界建设工程

香港和广东政府明白两地紧密融合对提升双方竞争力至为重要，因此一直合作无间，致力改善跨界建设。以下是部分新近发展的主要跨界建设项目：

注：(3) 18个产业转移园区包括：东莞石龙(始兴)、中山火炬(阳西)、中山石岐(阳江)、佛山禅城(云城都杨)、佛山顺德(云浮新兴新成)、广州白云江高(电白)、东莞石碣(兴宁)、东莞东坑(乐昌)、佛山禅城(阳东万象)、中山(河源)、东莞大朗(信宜)、中山三角(浚江)、深圳盐田(梅州)、东莞凤岗(惠东)、顺德龙江(德庆)、中山大涌(怀集)、东莞桥头(龙门金山)及佛山顺德(廉江)。

Industry Relocation

A new wave of industry relocation is in progress in PRD as this is part of the series of measures by which the Guangdong Provincial Government expedites the upgrade of processing trade activities. A total of 18 industry relocation parks³ had been approved covering the PRD, the mountainous regions and eastern and western parts of Guangdong since 2006. These areas have relatively richer natural resources and lower operating costs, which are suitable for labour-intensive industries to settle in. The local authorities also offer support in land use, electricity supply, infrastructure facilities and so on to help enterprises with the relocation.

Accelerating Construction of Cross-Boundary Infrastructure

Both Hong Kong and Guangdong governments have been working closely with each other to improve the cross-boundary infrastructure for they see the vital importance of a seamless integration of the two territories to the competitiveness of both places. The following are some highlights of recent developments of cross-boundary infrastructure:

Notes : (3) These 18 industry relocation parks are: Dongguan Shilong (Shixing) 东莞石龙 (始兴)、Zhongshan Torch (Yangxi) 中山火炬 (阳西)、Zhongshan Shiqi (Yangjiang) 中山石岐 (阳江)、Foshan Chancheng (Yuncheng Duyang) 佛山禅城 (云城都杨)、Foshan Shunde (Yunfu Xinxing Xincheng) 佛山顺德 (云浮新兴新成)、Guangzhou Baiyun Jianggao (Dianbai) 广州白云江高 (电白)、Dongguan Shijie (Xingning) 东莞石碣 (兴宁)、Dongguan Dongkeng (Lechang) 东莞东坑 (乐昌)、Foshan Chancheng (Yangdong Wanxiang) 佛山禅城 (阳东万象)、Zhongshan (Heyuan) 中山 (河源)、Dongguan Dalang (Xinyi) 东莞大朗 (信宜)、Zhongshan Sanjiao (Zhenjiang) 中山三角 (浚江)、Shenzhen Yantian (Meizhou) 深圳盐田 (梅州)、Dongguan Fenggang (Huidong) 东莞凤岗 (惠东)、Shunde Longjiang (Deqing) 顺德龙江 (德庆)、Zhongshan Dachong (Huaiji) 中山大涌 (怀集)、Dongguan Qiaotou (Longmen Jinshan) 东莞桥头 (龙门金山)、Foshan Shunde (Lianjiang) 佛山顺德 (廉江)。

深港西部通道

2003年8月，香港特区政府展开深港西部通道工程，兴建第四条中港跨境行车通道。深港西部通道的走线始于设有口岸过境设施的蛇口东角头新填海区，横跨后海湾而以新界西北区的鳌磡石为落点。深圳蛇口的新出入境管制站日后将会实施一地两检的客货通关安排。深港西部通道已于2007年7月通车。

上水至落马洲支线

上水至落马洲支线全长7.4公里，用以纾缓罗湖过境旅客挤塞，以及配合过境铁路乘客量的预期增长。该建筑项目包括东铁落马洲支线、落马洲支线管制站、公共交通交汇处及行人天桥，工程已竣工。预期支线可于2007年启用。届时，这条边界通道每日最多可处理的旅客量约为15万人次。

港珠澳大桥

2003年1月，国家发展和改革委员会与香港特区政府共同委托综合运输研究所进行一项「香港与珠江西岸交通联系研究」。研究认为港珠澳大桥将会有助缩短香港与珠江西岸之间的行车时间和距离；推动珠江西岸的社会经济发展；巩固香港的国际航运和航空中心地位；促进区内旅游业的发展以及完善区内的交通网络。2003年8月，港珠澳大桥前期工作协调小组成立，负责开展有关建设港珠澳大桥的前期工作。协调小组已就大桥的定线和着陆点达成协议，并已委

The Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor (HK-SWC)

The HKSAR Government commenced the construction of the HK-SWC in August 2003 with an aim of providing a fourth vehicular boundary crossing between Hong Kong and the Mainland. The alignment of the HK-SWC starts at the newly reclaimed area for the boundary crossing facilities at Dongjiaotou, Shekou. It spans across Deep Bay and land at Ngau Hom Shek in the Northwest New Territories. Co-location arrangement for both passenger and cargo clearance will be implemented at the new control point at Shekou in Shenzhen. The HK-SWC came into operation in July 2007.

The Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line (Spur Line)

The 7.4km long Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau (LMC) Spur Line aims at relieving the congestion of cross boundary passengers at Lo Wu and coping with the anticipated growth in cross-boundary rail passenger traffic. The construction project, including the East Rail LMC Spur Line, LMC Spur Line Control Point, LMC Public Transport Interchange and the Passenger Bridge, has been completed. The Spur Line is expected to be commissioned in 2007. By that time, the boundary crossing will be able to handle up to about 150,000 passengers a day.

Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB)

In January 2003, the National Development and Reform Commission and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region commissioned the Institute of Comprehensive Transportation to conduct a study on "Transport Linkage between Hong Kong and Pearl River West". The study concluded that the HZMB will be instrumental in shortening the travelling time and distance between Hong Kong and the Pearl River West, promoting the socio-economic development of the Pearl River West, reinforcing Hong Kong's status as a international shipping and aviation centre, promoting the development of regional tourism industries and perfecting the regional transport network. In August 2003, the HZMB Advance Work Co-ordination Group (AWCG) was set up to press ahead with the advance work for the construction of the bridge. The AWCG has already reached agreement on the alignment and landing points of the bridge. It has also commissioned the China Highway Planning and Design Institute to conduct studies on the two outstanding issues, namely, the locations of boundary crossing facilities and the financing arrangements of the project, with a view to finalising the feasibility study report for submission to the Central People's Government as soon as possible. In January 2007, the Central People's Government set up the HZMB Task Force to help expedite the project.

托中交公路规划设计院就过境设施选址及大桥项目融资安排这两项有待定案的问题进行研究，以期尽快敲定可行性研究报告，提交中央政府审批。2007年1月，中央政府成立港珠澳大桥专责小组，协助加速推动大桥项目的进展。

北环线

北环线将由现时西铁锦上路站伸延至落马洲站，为新界西部提供直接通往边界的铁路服务。此外，北环线将在洲头附近设置转车站，以便乘客转乘落马洲支线经上水前往东铁沿途各站。当九龙南线与北环线相继落成后，东铁和西铁便连成一个完整的环形铁路网络，方便新界东西流向，同时可为新界西的居民提供更便捷的跨界铁路服务，以便转乘深圳地铁。

广深港高速铁路

广深港高速铁路将会经深圳龙华站连接香港与广州石壁新客站，组成国家快速铁路网络的一部分。经该城际铁路通道，往来广州与香港的行车时间可由现时的约一百分钟缩短至一小时以内。有关铁路的香港段将由建议的西九龙总站延伸至落马洲边界，与内地段连接。广州石壁至深圳龙华段建设工程已于去年12月正式开展；香港段方面，九广铁路公司正积极进行研究，预计于本年7月向政府提交建议书。该项目的建设将配合国家「十一五」规划加快发展铁路运输，可加强与珠三角及东部城市的联系。

The Northern Link

The Northern Link (NOL) will run between the existing West Rail at Kam Sheung Road Station and LMC Station and provide direct rail services between the western New Territories and the border. Moreover, an interchange station will be built near Chau Tau to allow NOL passengers to change to LMC Spur Line for all East Rail stations via Sheung Shui. The completion of the Kowloon Southern Link and the NOL will form a continuous railway loop connecting the East Rail and West Rail, which will not only facilitate travelling between eastern and western New Territories but also provide residents of western New Territories with more convenient cross-boundary rail services for easy transit to the Shenzhen Metro.

Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (ERL), linking Hong Kong to the Shibi Station in Guangzhou via the Longhua Station in Shenzhen, will form part of the national high-speed rail network. With this new inter-city rail corridor in place, the journey time between Guangzhou and Hong Kong will be reduced from the current 100 minutes or so to within an hour. The Hong Kong section of the ERL will run from a proposed terminal at West Kowloon to the boundary at Lok Ma Chau for connection with the Mainland section of ERL. The works on the section between Shibi and Longhua have commenced since December last year. As for the Hong Kong section, the Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation is working on relevant studies actively and it is expected that a proposal will be submitted to the Government in July this year. In line with the aim to speed up railway development as set out in the National 11th Five Year Plan, the ERL will strengthen Hong Kong's connection with the PRD and cities in the eastern region.



深港合作

为促进CEPA的落实，以及加快实施粤港合作联席会议第六次会议就深港合作议定的具体措施，深港当局于2004年6月签署《加强深港合作的备忘录》。备忘录列明深港同意加强合作，推动两地的长期共同繁荣。双方同时签署八份合作协议书，以加强不同领域的合作。

深港合作关系自此越见紧密，合作范畴由贸易与基建扩展至旅游、金融及环保等领域。行政长官在2005年10月发表的施政报告中提及，香港会加强与深圳在不同领域的交流和合作，包括发展边境管制站、基建规划、改善食物安全及生态。在国家「十一五」规划框架下，深圳「十一五」规划订明重点加强与香港在跨界建设、环保及资讯科技等多方面的合作。2006年年中，深圳当局亦在《深圳2030城市发展策略》文件中，重申其目标是加强与香港合作，把深圳建设为世界级城市。

创新科技是深港加强合作的主要领域之一。内地与香港科技合作委员会已把设立深港创新圈的建议列为重点工作之一。该委员会属高层次组织，成立于2004年，专责制订和统筹内地与香港的科技合作及交流计划。随着深港两地于2007年5月21日签署「深港创新圈」合作协议，两地政府将致力加强创新科技方面的专门知识、资讯及资源交流，从而推展设立「深港创新圈」的建议。至于长远目标，是把深港这两个毗邻地区建设为创新科技活动的世界级地区枢纽。

Shenzhen-Hong Kong Cooperation

To facilitate the implementation of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and expedite the implementation of cooperation initiatives agreed at the Sixth Plenary of Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference in relation to Hong Kong and Shenzhen, the Hong Kong and Shenzhen authorities signed the Memorandum on Closer Cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen (MOU) in June 2004. The MOU states that Hong Kong and Shenzhen agreed to strengthen cooperation to promote long-term prosperity in both places. Eight cooperation agreements were also signed at the same time to strengthen cooperation in various areas.

Since then, cooperation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen has become even stronger, with areas extended from trade and infrastructure to tourism, finance, environmental protection etc. In his Policy Address delivered in October 2005, the Chief Executive mentioned Hong Kong would enhance communication and cooperation with Shenzhen in different areas including border control point development, infrastructural planning, food safety and ecological improvements. Against the backdrop of the National 11th Five Year Plan, Shenzhen's 11th Five Year Plan stipulates its emphasis on strengthening cooperation with Hong Kong in various fields such as cross-boundary infrastructure, environmental protection, IT and etc. Shenzhen also reiterated its goal of enhancing its cooperation with Hong Kong to build a world-class city in the "Shenzhen 2030 City Development Strategy" in mid 2006.

One of the major areas of further cooperation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong is innovation and technology. The proposal of building a Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation Circle has been included as one of the major initiatives of the Mainland/Hong Kong Science and Technology Co-operation Committee, which is a high-level body established in 2004 to formulate and coordinate programmes for technological collaborations and exchanges between Hong Kong and the Mainland. With the signing of the Shenzhen-Hong Kong cooperation agreement on 21 May 2007, the two governments will strive to enhance exchanges in expertise, information and resources in innovation and technology, with a view to taking forward the proposal of building a "Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation Circle". The long-term target is to develop the two neighbouring localities into a world-class regional hub for innovation and technology activities.

工作小组报告

Reports of the Sub-groups

工作目标及范围

小组的工作是就促进粤港两地人流、货流通关具体措施提出改善建议，目的是提升大珠三角作为一个经济体的整体营商效率。

工作小组去年讨论的议题

1. 使用深港西部通道的安排

有见于深港西部通道将于2007年中开通，工作小组与香港特区政府有关政策局和部门会面，了解深港西部通道在深圳和香港两方的接驳道路，以及深圳湾新口岸的通关安排，并希望准许现时持有沙头角和文锦渡口岸「封闭道路通行证」的车辆使用深港西部通道。

工作小组也建议入境处考虑为经常往返内地的持外国护照商人提供便利通关，例如使用自助过关通道。

Objective and Scope of Work

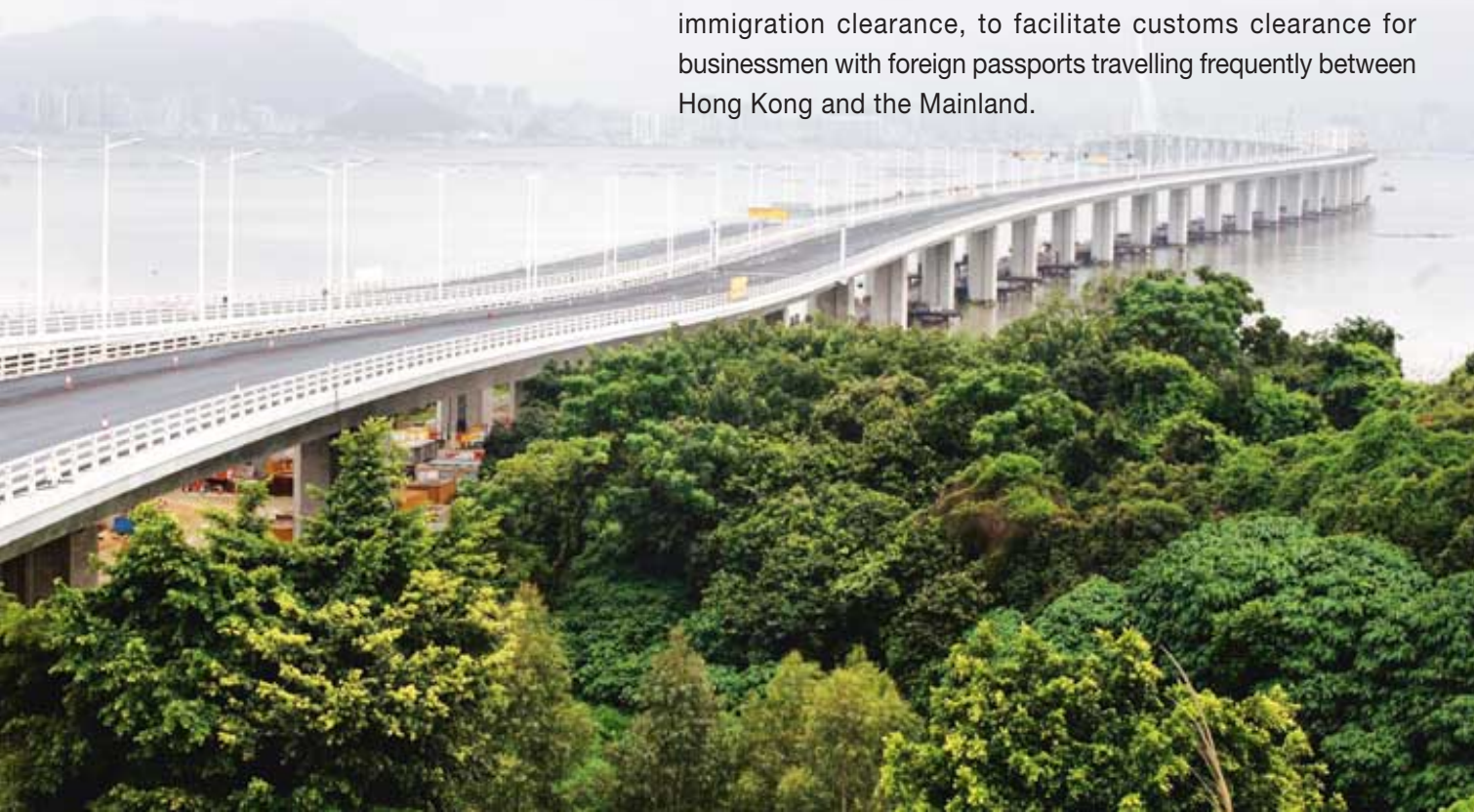
To advise on measures to improve clearance arrangements for smoother passenger and cargo flows between Hong Kong and Guangdong, with a view to enhancing the overall efficiency in business operation of the GPRD as an economic entity.

Issues Covered by the Sub-group during the Year

1. Arrangements on the use of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor:

In view of the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor in mid-2007, the Sub-group met with the relevant bureaux and departments of the HKSAR Government to obtain an idea about the feeder roads in Shenzhen and Hong Kong connecting to the Corridor and the customs clearance arrangements of the new control point at Shenzhen Bay. The Sub-group also expressed its view that vehicles with Closed Road Permits of the Sha Tau Kok and Man Kam To Control Points should be allowed to use the Corridor.

In addition, the Sub-group proposed the Immigration Department to consider introducing measures, such as self-service immigration clearance, to facilitate customs clearance for businessmen with foreign passports travelling frequently between Hong Kong and the Mainland.



2. 落马洲口岸汽车过关情况

由于过境私家车数目有很大增长，工作小组建议于陆路口岸增设「没有载客」车辆专用通道，以及简化入境处及海关检查的安排。

3. 旅客签证问题

工作小组也就持澳门通行证的内地旅客不能顺道来港一事提出建议，希望有关当局能取消限制；而那些持「指定起落点」机票前往内地的旅客，如欲顺道来港，必须申请多程出入中国的签证，费用为单程签证的两倍。工作小组建议多程签证费用可减低，以鼓励更多旅客顺道来港。

2. Vehicle clearance at the Lok Ma Chau Control Point

The Sub-group suggested assigning dedicated corridors at land boundary crossings for vehicles with no passengers and streamlining immigration and customs clearance, having regard to the substantial growth in the cross-boundary private vehicle flow.

3. Visa related issues

The Sub-group also made a proposal for removing the restrictions on Mainland residents visiting Macao with a "Macao only" permit prohibiting them from visiting Hong Kong on the same trip. In addition, overseas visitors who used "point-to-point" tickets to travel into the Mainland were required to apply for a multiple-entry visa if they wanted to visit Hong Kong as part of their China trip, and the fee was double that of a single entry visa. The Sub-group therefore proposed a reduction in the fee of multiple-entry visa in order to encourage more overseas visitors to the Mainland to make a side trip to Hong Kong.



其他工作

工作小组去年5月约见了广东省外经贸厅副厅长兼口岸办公室主任招玉芳，向她提出了一些增进跨境人流货流效率的具体建议，包括粤港两地政府考虑在各个口岸逐步全面实施「一地两检」、容许跨境直升机载客服务、和以「跨境过路费」取代发牌控制跨境车辆流量。此外，工作小组也建议现时24小时开放的皇岗口岸，在晚上10时至凌晨2时期间，因应货车流量开放更多通道，纾缓这时段的挤塞情况。

工作小组于去年5月与粤港城市规划及发展专责小组的「大珠江三角洲城镇群协调发展研究」小组会面，就研究范围和探讨课题提出了意见。

未来工作重点

工作小组将继续关注跨境人流货流效率事宜，例如深港西部通道于今年7月开通时的过境安排和接驳交通情况。

结语

粤港两地经贸关系愈来愈密切，加上内地更多城市容许内地居民以「个人游」来港旅游，深港跨境人流货流肯定愈来愈繁忙，必须尽快提升通关效率，加开深港口岸，以配合所需。粤港政府合作，共同向中央政府争取简化和完善口岸进出境政策，并致力发展通关基建，将可强化大珠三角地区的竞争力，维持地区繁荣增长。

Other Work

In May 2006, the Sub-group met with Ms Zhao Yufang, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Guangdong Province and Director General of the Port Administration Office of Guangdong Province. At the meeting, the Sub-group put forward a number of concrete proposals for enhancing the efficiency of cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow, including full implementation of co-location clearance progressively at all boundary control points for the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments' consideration; introduction of cross-boundary passenger helicopter service; and replacing the existing licensing arrangements with a "cross-boundary toll" to control cross-boundary traffic. The Sub-group also proposed that additional customs clearance lanes be opened at the 24-hour Huanggang Control Point between 10 pm to 2 am to accommodate truck traffic and relieve congestion during that period of time.

In May 2006, the Sub-group met with the study group on "Coordination and Development Plan of the Greater Pearl River Delta City Cluster", set up under the Expert Group on Hong Kong/Guangdong Town Planning and Development, and put forward its views on the scope of the study and the issues to be covered.

Future Work Focus

The Sub-group would continue to keep a close watch on cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow, e.g., the cross-boundary measures and the operation of feeder transport service upon the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor in July this year.

Conclusion

With the closer economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and Guangdong, and the introduction of more Mainland cities of which residents are allowed to visit Hong Kong under the Individual Visit Scheme, the cross-boundary passenger and cargo traffic between Hong Kong and Shenzhen would be getting heavier. It is therefore important to enhance customs clearance efficiency and build additional boundary control points to meet the growing needs. Collaboration between the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments in lobbying for streamlined and comprehensive policies on cross-boundary clearance and their joint efforts in developing customs clearance infrastructure would enhance GPRD competitiveness and promote its prosperity and economic growth.

联合投资贸易推广工作小组

Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

工作目标及范围

年内，工作小组已跨越商议阶段，进而采取具体行动，协助广东投资者来港。工作小组与由黄志炜先生担任组长的粤方工作小组举行多次会议后，在投资推广署及驻粤经济贸易办事处(驻粤办)的协助下，曾安排数次联合投资及贸易推广宣讲会及考察团。从这些活动中，我们逐渐摸索出一个推广模式，就是先接触广东民营企业，再邀请他们来港亲身体验香港的营商环境。

工作进度及意见

协助内地投资者来港

不少广东企业现时尚未完全了解借助香港「走出去」的优势。因此，商务委员会的当前要务是协助内地企业，特别是中小型企业，加深认识香港的营商环境，增加他们来港投资的信心。

继2005年9月于广州举办首个赴港投资实务宣讲会后，工作小组再于2006年5月与粤方工作小组、投资推广署及驻粤办合办首个广东民营企业代表团访港。是次访问约有40名广东企业代表参加，让他们可直接了解在港开业的审批程序、相关的香港特区政府部门的运作情况，以及本地专业团体和商会提供的支援。

Objectives and Scope of Work

During the year the Sub-group has moved beyond communication to concrete action in facilitating Guangdong investors to come to Hong Kong. Following several meetings with our Guangdong counterpart chaired by Mr Huang Zhiwei, and with the help of Invest Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong (GDETO), the Sub-group organised a few seminars and delegations on joint investment and trade promotion. From these activities, a "template" has begun to emerge, namely, reaching out to private enterprises in Guangdong and then bringing them to Hong Kong for first-hand experience of the Hong Kong business environment.

Work Progress and Suggestions

Facilitating Mainland investors to Hong Kong

Many Guangdong enterprises had yet to fully appreciate the strengths of Hong Kong as a platform for "going out". A priority for the Council was thus to help Mainland enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, gain a better understanding of the business environment of Hong Kong and enhance their confidence to invest in the territory.

Following the first Hong Kong Investment Promotion Seminar in Guangzhou in September 2005, the Sub-group and its Guangdong counterpart, together with Invest Hong Kong and GDETO jointly organised the first delegation of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises to Hong Kong in May 2006. With about 40 delegates participating, the visit enabled the

Guangdong enterprises to understand first-hand the approval procedures for setting up business in Hong Kong, the operation of the relevant HKSAR government departments, as well as the support offered by local professional bodies and chambers of commerce.





2006年8月，工作小组连同粤方工作小组、投资推广署及驻粤办在佛山举办第二次赴港投资实务宣讲会，参加者多达200人。讲者包括广东省及香港特区政府人员，以及银行、法律及会计行业的专家；宣讲会为广东企业提供来港开业的实用资讯。

继佛山的宣讲会后，工作小组、投资推广署及驻粤办于2006年12月举办为期两天的「立足香港，迈向国际」研讨会及考察活动，吸引60间从事零售、贸易、酒店、印刷，以及电子的广东企业参加。我们以借助香港进军国际市场为题，向参加者讲述在港开业的程序及相关法规，以及如何利用本港推广产品及服务；此外，我们亦阐述业务拓展策略和各项中小企业资助计划，并介绍有关移居本港的实用意见。此外，我们更安排一个同业洽谈会，让参加者与一批本港商人会晤，交流行业资讯及实际经验，并探讨合作的可能性。

方便经商人士往来

工作小组在先一项研究中发现一个重要问题，就是广东民营企业为员工申请来港工作签证方面遇到困难。因此，简化广东投资者来港的入境程序，是工作小组持续跟进的工作。

工作小组曾与香港特区政府相关部门进行正式及非正式讨论，研究「资本投资者入境计划」及「输入内地人才计划」等移居计划所起的作用。工作小组会继续研究方法，促使内地人才通过公司内部调职安排来港出任行政及管理职位，并鼓励内地专业人士和人才来港创业。

In August 2006, together with its Guangdong counterpart, Invest Hong Kong and GDETO, the Sub-group presented the second Hong Kong Investment Promotion Seminar to a 200-strong audience in Foshan. With speakers from both the Guangdong and HKSAR governments and private sector experts in the banking, legal and accounting professions, the seminar provided practical information for Guangdong enterprises on setting up in Hong Kong.

The Foshan event was followed in December 2006 by the two-day seminar and study programme entitled "Hong Kong - Platform for Guangdong Enterprises to Go Global". Organised by the Sub-group, its Guangdong counterpart, Invest Hong Kong and GDETO, the event brought 60 Guangdong enterprises ranging from retail, trading, hotel to printing and electronics. Under the broad theme of using Hong Kong as the platform to enter the world market, the delegates were briefed on procedures and regulations on setting up in Hong Kong, product and services promotion via the Hong Kong platform, business expansion strategies, various funding schemes available for SMEs, and practical advice on immigration matters. A matching session was also added in which the delegates meet with a group of Hong Kong businessmen to exchange sector information and practical experience, as well as explore possible cooperation among themselves.

Facilitating movement of business persons

One major issue identified in a previous study conducted by the Sub-group was the difficulty encountered by Guangdong private enterprises in seeking approval for employment visas in Hong Kong for their staff. The facilitation of immigration procedures for Guangdong investors to travel to Hong Kong is thus an ongoing issue pursued by the Sub-group.

Through both formal and informal discussion with the relevant HKSAR Government departments, the Sub-group considered the relevance of the various immigration schemes such as the Capital Investment Entrant Scheme and the schemes of

机构支援

工作小组认为协助广东企业来港，应由其所在地著手。工作小组经详细讨论及研究后得出结论，认为香港商贸团体的各个机构(包括投资推广署、驻粤办、香港贸易发展局、各大商会及业界团体)极需在广东设立一个联合平台，用以统筹资讯、避免工作重迭和加强各项推广工作的成效；商务委员会对此亦表赞同。工作小组会继续研究整体策略规划的需要，确保各方的努力可优势互补，取得更理想成效。

至于已在港植根的内地企业，工作小组认为有需要更深入查找和分析他们所面对的特定问题，从而为他们提供最佳的支援服务。工作小组现正与相关商业机构合力探讨可否在港成立商会，协助已来港开业的广东企业。

总结

截至2006年12月，共有754家广东企业已获广东省政府批准来港开业，涉及的总合约投资额为33.25亿美元(265亿元人民币)。若把过去以较非正式渠道来港开业的企业也一并计算，则投资额将远超此数。投资者对广东企业并不陌生，因为现时已有56家广东企业在本港上市。随着珠江三角洲一带的经济不断融合，粤港双向贸易和投资的前景一片光明。商务委员会和工作小组会不断努力探讨相关事宜和计划，务求两地建立更紧密的经济关系。

admission for Mainland talents and professionals. The Sub-group would continue to explore ways of facilitating intra-company transfer arrangements for Mainland professionals to take up executive and management positions in Hong Kong, as well as encourage Mainland professionals and talents to set up business in Hong Kong.

Institutional support

The Sub-group considered that facilitation of Guangdong enterprises should start from their home territory. After thorough discussion and deliberation, the Sub-group has concluded, with the support of the Council, that there was a strong need for a unified platform for different organisations of the Hong Kong Inc in Guangdong - including Invest Hong Kong, GDETO, the Trade Development Council, and the various chambers of commerce and industry bodies - to coordinate information, avoid duplication of work, and amplify the effect of various promotional efforts. The Sub-group would continue to study the need for an overall strategic planning to ensure that the effort of different parties are complementary and to achieve better results.

For Mainland enterprises already setting foot in Hong Kong, the Sub-group considered that there was a need to identify and analyse in greater depth the specific problems they encountered, so as to provide them with better support services. The Sub-group was engaging relevant business organisations to explore the concept of setting up a chamber of commerce in Hong Kong to assist Guangdong enterprises operating in Hong Kong.

Conclusion

As of December 2006, 754 Guangdong enterprises had been approved by the Guangdong Provincial Government to set up in Hong Kong, involving a total contractual investment amount of US\$3.325 billion (RMB 26.5 billion). The figures would be much higher if enterprises that came to Hong Kong through less formal channels in the past were also counted. To the investing public, Guangdong enterprises are familiar entities, 56 of them being listed in Hong Kong. With continual economic integration among the Pearl River Delta, bright prospects beckon in the two-way trade and investment between Guangdong and Hong Kong. The Council and the Sub-group would continue to pursue the ongoing issues and projects to help facilitate this closer economic relationship.

目标

随着更多促进服务业发展的CEPA措施得到落实，工作小组继续探讨如何加强推广CEPA，就业界所遇到的问题和风险提出可行的解决办法，并寻找更加创新的方法把CEPA措施转化为高回报商机，让大珠三角区域(包括香港)的专业人士和社会大众一同受惠。

此外，工作小组认为，香港与内地的合作必须做到双向互惠，而香港正发挥协助全国向前发展的作用。

工作进度

工作小组继续致力探讨如何解决有关香港服务业进入内地市场的困难，包括：

- 申领开业所需的批文／牌照手续繁复；
- 进入内地市场关卡重重，例如门槛很高，又需要在内地获取专业资格；以及
- 中港两地专业人士执业的模式各异。

工作小组乐见粤港两地政府已建立更紧密的合作关系，以提升相关政策及规例的透明度。此外，某些专门行业申请在内地开业的程序亦已简化。两地商会及专业团体经常接触沟通，交流活动已成定制。对于某些难题，我们明白省政府能够做的工作受到限制，问题必须交由较高层面处理。尽管如此，各方竭力协助寻求可行的解决方法，实在值得赞赏。

Objectives

With more CEPA measures on facilitation of trade in services implemented, the Sub-group continued to explore ways to step up the promotion of CEPA, suggest possible solutions to problems and risks encountered and look for more innovative ways to translate the CEPA measures into high treasure values for the professionals as well as the community in the GPRD region including Hong Kong.

The sub-group also took the attitude that it is important for Hong Kong/Mainland cooperation be a two-way traffic and that Hong Kong is taking its role in contributing to the development of the whole country ahead.

Work progress

The sub-group has continued to work upon the difficulties for the Hong Kong services industry to enter the Mainland market as identified in the past. Those difficulties include:

- the complex procedures in obtaining the necessary approval/licences to start operation;
- the high barriers of entry such as the high entry threshold and the need to obtain professional qualification in the Mainland; and
- the different modes of operation for professional practice in Hong Kong and the Mainland.

The Sub-group was happy to see that the HKSAR and Guangdong governments have forged closer cooperation to enhance the transparency of relevant policies and regulations. Some of the application procedures for setting up professional practice in the Mainland have also been streamlined. Frequent exchanges between chambers of

工作小组也很高兴能与科技、教育及人力资源工作小组紧密合作，致力把香港发展成为大珠三角区域的知识枢纽。要进一步发展这区域，我们必需提升本身的教育／专业水准，与世界其他地方现时广泛采用的标准和准则看齐。两个工作小组均视此为大珠三角区域的长远需要，并认为须努力把优点体现出来，此举亦会惠及下一代。要达到这个目标，我们首先要建立电子平台，让各大学、专业机构、贸易发展局和其他相关团体，可以把所开办的各项专业服务训练课程的资料汇集起来；此举的主要目的是尽量减少资源重迭，而另一方面是促进不同专业和院校交流开办这类课程的经验。

未来路向

工作小组会继续探讨不同途径及方法，以协助专业人士能掌握CEPA措施到广东执业，同时亦尽量利用各种方法推动香港发展为区内的知识枢纽。

commerce and professional bodies in both places have become a norm rather than an exception. On some difficult issues, it was appreciated that there were constraints on what a provincial government could do and hence the problems had to be addressed at a higher level. However, the great effort put in to help figure out a possible solution was commended.

The Sub-group was also very happy to work closely together with Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group to turn Hong Kong into a knowledge hub for the GPRD region. Further development of the region required upgrading of our educational/professional standards to those widely adopted in many other parts of the world. The two Sub-groups identified this as a long-term need of the region and efforts had to be put in to bring out the benefits which would also be useful for generations to come. The very first step towards this goal was to create an electronic platform where different universities, professional institutes, Trade Development Council and other interested parties could pool together information on the training programmes they run for professional services. The main purpose of this exercise was to minimise duplications of resources. An additional purpose was to provide for cross-discipline and cross-institute experience sharing in organising such training courses.

Way forward

The Sub-group would continue to explore ways and means to facilitate professional practice in Guangdong under CEPA. Moreover, the Sub-group would try all sorts of way to make Hong Kong a knowledge hub of the region.

目标

在「十一五」规划时期，国家著重节能环保策略的大方向下，香港与大珠三角地区的城市该积极利用既有的经济资源，为国家的可持续发展任务奠定优良的基础。故此，可持续发展工作小组认为，除却要积极加强香港与大珠三角区域的合作外，亦该同时加强香港境内的可持续发展工作，进一步将可持续发展概念，贯彻在日常的经济行为和生活之中，以促进未来大珠三角经济的持续增长，为区内城市缔造更全面及优质的营商和生活环境。

工作小组非常关注区域性空气污染及两地人流交往增长的发展。因此，小组认为必须加强区内洁净生产的意识、改善区域性空气质素、深化香港与大珠三角的多元交流及各项跨境的社会支援服务。

工作进度及意见

为了达致上述目标，可持续发展工作小组在2006 - 2007年度共举行了三次会议，邀请了政府部门、研究机构代表、商会代表等出席会议，就如何改善空气质素的问题进行探讨。其中，包括邀请环保署代表简介有关在2007年初正式发表《珠江三角洲火力发电厂排污交易试验计划》实施方案，和目前香港所推行各项改善空气质素措施的进展，藉此了解粤港双方于2010年达致减排目标的可行性和进程。

Objectives

During the 11th Five-Year Plan period, the State's broad strategic direction is to promote environmental protection and energy conservation. To tie in with this direction, Hong Kong and GPRD cities should proactively deploy our existing economic resources to lay a solid foundation for our country's sustainable development. In this connection, the Sustainable Development Sub-group held that, on top of the vigorous efforts in forging closer Hong Kong/GPRD cooperation, we should also promote our sustainability measures in Hong Kong to have the concept of sustainable development further built into our social and economic fabric, thereby fueling continuous economic growth and creating a more well-connected and favourable business and living environment for GPRD cities.

The Sub-group was highly concerned about regional air pollution and growth in cross-boundary people flow, and considered it necessary to raise awareness in the region of clean production, improve the regional air quality, intensify multi-disciplinary exchanges between Hong Kong and GPRD, and strengthen cross-boundary social support services.

Work Plan and Suggestions

To achieve the above objectives, three meetings were held in 2006-07, to which representatives from government departments, research institutions and business associations were invited to provide input on air quality improvement. Among them, representatives of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD) were invited to brief Members on the implementation framework of the Emissions Trading Pilot Scheme for Thermal Power Plants in the Pearl River Delta Region announced officially in early 2007 as well as the progress of existing air quality improvement measures in Hong Kong. The purpose was to gain an understanding of the feasibility and progress of achieving the 2010 emission reduction targets in Hong Kong and Guangdong.

此外，小组亦于去年六月前往广州，与粤方主事可持续发展工作单位的成员举行工作会议，就《清新空气计划》和《环保洁净生产》等议题进行工作安排商讨和交流意见。2006年 - 2007年度可持续发展工作小组的工作重点如下：

改善区域性空气污染

小组认为现时大珠三角地区的环境污染问题持续严重，尤其是空气方面，并同意首要工作是改善珠三角地区的空气质素。大珠三角的人口及工业增长速度十分惊人，要改善区内的空气质素，香港除要加强与广东省加强沟通，及建立官、商及民三方的合作外，香港亦必须先作作则，藉此内外同步的方式积极推广及规管洁净生产的实务工作、改善空气质素，加速「减排减污」的理想成效早日达致。

1. 清新空气约章

大珠三角商务委员会、香港总商会、香港商界环保大联盟、广东省贸促会及广东省环保产业协会，在去年共同携手推动区内企业签署《清新空气约章》。另外，在2006年11月举行，以香港总商会、商界环保大联盟和蓝天行动联合主办；大珠江三角洲商务委员会为策略性伙伴的「商界携手共享蓝天论坛」上，行政长官曾荫权代表香港特区签署《清新空气约章》，标志著香港对抗空气污染的决心。

香港总商会及广东省贸促会将继续在大珠三角城市向企业派发这份约章，积极鼓励在区内设厂的两地企业以身作则，自愿参与这项洁净生产计划，减排减污，全面改善空气质素及提升大珠三角地区的营商和生活环境。

The Sub-group also visited Guangzhou in June last year for a working conference with its Guangdong counterpart to discuss preparatory arrangements and exchange views on issues such as the Project CLEAN AIR and clean production. In 2006-07, the Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

Reducing regional air pollution

The Sub-group considered that environmental pollution in the GPRD, especially air pollution, remained serious and agreed that improvement of regional air quality should top the list of their agenda. In view of the exponential growth of population and industries in the GPRD, Hong Kong must, in its drive to improve regional air quality, strengthen its communication with Guangdong, build up a tripartite cooperation among government, business sector and the general public, and take the lead in implementing exemplary measures. Through the concerted internal and external efforts, we should endeavour to proactively promote and regulate clean production and improve air quality in order to achieve an early success in the reduction of emissions and pollution.

1. Clean Air Charter

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (the Business Council), Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (HKGCC), Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment (HKBCE), CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and the Guangdong Environmental Protection Industries Association joined hands to encourage GPRD enterprises into signing the Clean Air Charter last year. In addition, at the "Business for Clean Air" Joint Conference co-organised in November 2006 by HKGCC, HKBCE and Action Blue Sky with the Business Council as a strategic partner, Chief Executive Donald Tsang signed the Clean Air Charter on behalf of the HKSAR to underline its determination to combat air pollution.

The HKGCC and CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council will continue their efforts to distribute the Charter to enterprises in GPRD cities and work vigorously to urge both Hong Kong and local manufacturers there to set a good example by joining this voluntary scheme of clean production to reduce emissions and pollution, improve overall air quality and make GPRD a better place to do business and live.

2. 洁净生产企业参观

2007年3月，可持续发展工作小组与香港总商会共同组织考察团到位于广东省佛山高明，参观当地一家港资企业的生产线、热电发电厂及污水处理厂等设施，藉此了解珠三角厂商如何运用环保洁净科技和管理模式，控制生产过程中所产生的废气和污水等污染源的排放。这家洁净生产厂商的例子清楚表明，企业在营商同时兼顾环境保育和高效生产的理想营运模式，不但切实可行，而且更有助经营利润和品牌价值之提升。小组希望以此企业的成功经验作为例子，全面推动区内环保洁净生产的新趋势。

未来工作

展望未来，工作小组将继续与两地政府及各专业部门紧密合作，并就减排减污的政策和技术进行建设性交流，以透过官商民三方的全方位渠道，推广及推动大珠三角地区的环保洁净生产工作。此外，小组亦期望促进两地社会各界多就区内长远的发展事宜，从全方位的社会政策规划角度，为区内城市实现可持续发展的理想建立更完备的基础。其他的重点工作包括：



2. Study visit to a clean production enterprise

In March 2007, the Sub-group and HKGCC paid a joint study visit to a Hong Kong-invested enterprise in Gaoming of Foshan City, Guangdong Province to see its clean production facilities, including its production lines, thermal power plant and wastewater treatment plant. The visit was arranged to facilitate an understanding of how environmental friendly and clean production technology and management model were employed by PRD manufacturers to control the emissions of polluting sources like exhaust and wastewater generated in the course of production. This clean production enterprise was a testimony to the fact that a well-designed business model was not only possible for environmental conservation and efficient production but also instrumental in boosting profits and brand value. The Sub-group hoped that the success of this enterprise could serve as an example to set extensively in the region a new trend of clean production.

Future Work

Looking forward, the Sub-group would continue to work closely with the governments and professional agencies of both places and facilitate constructive exchanges on policies and technologies pertaining to emissions and pollution reduction with the aim of promoting environmental friendly and clean production in the GPRD region through multi-dimensional measures on the basis of a tripartite partnership among government, business sector and the general public. The Sub-group would also strive to encourage different sectors in both places to approach the planning of long-term regional development more from a panoramic social policy perspective with a view to laying a more solid foundation for the sustainable development in GPRD cities. The Sub-group would also focus its attention on other areas including:



粤港洁净生产研讨会

可持续发展工作小组将在广州与中国国际贸易促进委员会广东省分会及广东省环保产业协会，联合主办「节能减排培训研讨会」。研讨会将就香港与广东省企业推行洁净生产的情况进行技术交流，时间为2007年6月。

《清新空气约章》签署运动

除继续在大珠三角地区推广《约章》的签署运动之外，为进一步推展《清新空气约章》新一阶段的工作，香港总商会正筹划于2007年下旬推出自愿性参与的「认证制度计划」，藉此鼓励签署约章的企业积极推行及达成洁净生产或营运计划的指标，小组将继续支持这方面的工作。

跨境的社会支援服务

在促进两地社会融合发展方面，小组将继续保持与粤港两地的政府和民间团体紧密交流，推动两地社会各界收集更多有关跨境流动人口的数据资料，就区内长远的发展规划提出更全面及可行的政策建议，为两地社会的可持续发展及和谐融合的未来，创造更稳健的基础。

Seminar on clean production in Guangdong and Hong Kong

The Sub-group would co-organise a seminar in Guangzhou with the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and the Guangdong Environmental Protection Industries Association. The seminar, tentatively named "Seminar on Clean Production", sought to foster technological exchanges in clean production adopted by Hong Kong and Guangdong enterprises. The seminar was scheduled in June 2007.

Clean Air Charter signature campaign

On top of the continued efforts to promote the Clean Air Charter signature campaign in the GPRD region, new initiatives would be introduced to take the Clean Air Charter forward in the next phase. In this connection, the HKGCC was working on a plan under which a Clean Air Certification Scheme would be launched in second half of 2007, a voluntary scheme aimed at encouraging Charter signatories to take active measures to implement and meet the targets of clean production or operation.

Cross-border social support services

For better social inclusion of the two places, the Sub-group would continue to maintain close communication with the governments and non-governmental organisations of the two places and incentivise different sectors in both places to collate more information on cross-boundary floating population with a view to making more comprehensive and practical policy recommendations for long-term regional development and planning, hence laying a more solid foundation for sustainable development and social inclusion of both places.



科技、教育及人才资源工作小组 Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group

工作目标及范围

就 促进粤港两地在科技、教育及人才资源培训方面合作：

1. 提出政策及策略上建议；
2. 推动两地的私营机构作更进一步合作；
以及
3. 与广东省及各主要城市就有关范畴建立更紧密的联系。

工作进度及意见

教育及人才培训

工作小组去年致力研究商务委员会可如何协助粤港政府配合大珠三角区整合经济体系的教育及培训需要。小组集中讨论两项议题，第一是与家人居于内地的港人儿童人数不断上升，如何配合这方面的教育需要；第二是使广东现有人才培训课程更加透明和聚焦。

对于第二项议题，我们与服务业发展工作小组紧密携手研究，而推展相关措施的工作则会由该工作小组负责。此外，我们与香港的大专院校讨论时，发现珠三角地区的人力资源及专业培训课程并非广为人知，亦未有广泛宣传。我们认为设立网站集中处理这类课程的资讯，并提供连接有关大学网站的超连结，将会是一项有用的措施。香港贸易发展局亦同意与商务委员会合作，就建议设立一个专为跨境学员提供人力资源及专业培训资讯的网页，进行研究。此举无疑对有关工作有所裨益，但要取得成效，在营运网站方面必定需要开支，参与的大学亦须积极提供资料。服务业发展工作小组将会负责推展这项计划。

Objectives and Scope of Work

The Sub-group aimed to:

1. advise on policies and strategies;
2. forge closer cooperation between the private sectors of both places; and
3. establish closer ties with the Guangdong Province and its major cities

for the promotion of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation in technology, education and human resources development.

Work Progress and Suggestions

Education and human resources training

In the course of the year, the Sub-group considered ways in which the Council could support efforts by the Governments of HKSAR and Guangdong to serve the educational and training needs of an integrated regional economy. Discussion focused on two issues: meeting the educational demand of an increasing number of Hong Kong children who with their families now reside in the mainland, and providing greater transparency and focus to existing programmes on human resources training in Guangdong.

On the latter issue, we worked closely with the Services Industry Development Sub-group, which will spearhead initiatives going forward. In discussions with Hong Kong's tertiary institutions, we found that human-resources and professional training programmes in the Pearl River Delta are often not widely known and publicised. We agreed upon the usefulness of establishing a web site that would serve as a clearinghouse for information about such programmes, with hyperlinks to sites maintained by individual universities. Hong Kong Trade Development Council agreed to cooperate with the Business Council to look into the proposal of creating a webpage to provide information on human-resources and



本港部分儿童因家长选择而居于广东，要为这些儿童提供港式教育服务殊非易事，当中牵涉为境外港人提供香港社会服务的可行性问题。小组在讨论于广东设立港式课程学校时，得悉香港特区政府有关部门会在有需要时为回港就读学生提供支援和作出入学安排，小组亦明白这个课题会对香港特区政府其他社会政策带来广泛的连带影响。中央政策组将会展开研究，探讨在珠三角三个城市(深圳、东莞和广州)定居港人的需要、求助模式，以及融入当地社区的情况。这项研究相信会有助于了解相关课题及其政策影响。

professional training, aimed at cross-boundary participants.

Clearly, such a programme adds value but to be effective will incur maintenance costs and active input from participating universities. The Services Industry Development Sub-group would take this project forward.

The question of providing Hong Kong-curriculum educational services to children residing in Guangdong as a result of family choice is not an easy one. It touches on the general issue of the feasibility of providing Hong Kong's social services outside of Hong Kong. During discussion of the issue of establishing Hong Kong curriculum schools in Guangdong, the Sub-group noted that intensive support programmes and school placement services would be available for returning students, if needed, and that this issue had wide and read-across implications for other social policies of the HKSAR government. The Central Policy Unit will be conducting a study to examine the needs, help-seeking patterns, and integration into local communities of Hong Kong people in three municipalities (Shenzhen, Dongguan and Guangzhou) in the Pearl River Delta. The study is expected to throw light on relevant issues and their policy implications.



科技合作

去年，工作小组得悉粤港两地政府继续加强两地科技合作。特别值得一提，是粤港科技合作资助计划自2004年至今已连续推行三年。该计划旨在鼓励两地的研究机构和企业加强协作，携手进行应用研发项目，从而巩固两地的研发实力，协助提升大珠三角地区的科技水平。此外，香港特区政府和深圳市政府正加强合作，就兴建「深港创新圈」的建议商讨推行措施。工作小组支持这方向的发展，并会从商界角度，对可深化粤港科技合作的任何进一步措施提供意见。

创意产业范围广阔，包括设计、电影和文化活动等。工作小组得悉香港特区政府各决策局正致力有关工作，并已着手与珠三角地区合力推动创意产业发展。

未来工作

工作小组会谋求方法协助政府发展新的教育政策思维。至于香港及珠三角的创意工业发展方面，工作小组亦会协助当局采取措施，以提高政策清晰度和争取更多商界支持和合作。

Technology Cooperation

In the past year, the Sub-group noted that the HKSAR and Guangdong Provincial Governments continued to strengthen technological cooperation between the two places. In particular, the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Cooperation Funding Scheme has been implemented for three consecutive years since 2004. The Scheme aims to encourage more collaboration between research institutions and enterprises in Hong Kong and Guangdong in carrying out applied research and development projects, thereby consolidating the respective strengths of the two places and facilitating technology upgrading in the GPRD region. Moreover, the HKSAR and Shenzhen Municipal Governments were working to strengthen cooperation and discussing measures to take forward the proposal to build the "Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation Circle". The Sub-group supports the development in this direction and would provide feedback, from the business perspective, on any further initiatives which could be pursued to further Hong Kong/Guangdong technological cooperation.

In the area of creative industries which covered a wide range of activities including design, film and cultural activities, etc, the Sub-group noted that various bureaux in the HKSAR Government were working on these aspects and already engaged in cooperation within the PRD region.

Future Work

The Sub-group will seek ways to support any Government efforts to develop new initiatives in the education sector. It will also support initiatives aimed at providing greater policy clarity and scope for business support and cooperation in the development of creative industries in Hong Kong and in the Pearl River Delta.

专题研究报告

Report on Research Study

内地加工贸易政策对香港的影响

Impact of Mainland Processing Trade Policy on Hong Kong

2006年底内地降低及取消部分产品的出口退税，扩大加工贸易禁止类商品目录，并提出对加工贸易禁止类商品目录实行动态调整。据此，商务部于2007年4月再公布新的加工贸易禁止类商品目录，对不可以加工贸易方式进出口的商品再作增减。同时商务部于4月发出通知，要求各级商务主管部门将环保、能耗、用工、设备水平等指标纳入加工贸易企业经营状况及生产能力核查范围，作为对企业开展加工贸易业务的审批依据，建立加工贸易企业准入制度。

内地调整加工贸易政策目的是要促进加工贸易「转型升级」和控制「两高一资」。为了达到这政策目标，据了解，内地将进一步对加工贸易的产品分类管理目录进行调整，研究将劳动密集、产业链条短、增值低、容易引起国际贸易摩擦和海关难以监管的产品纳入加工贸易限制类目录。

内地调整加工贸易政策的原因

加工贸易对推动内地出口增长和就业贡献重大。有专家认为加工贸易是中国贸易增长的主要动力，为中国带来新产品、新技术，使中国形成了符合国际市场要求的制造业平台，为产业结构的进一步升级打下良好基础。亦有研究指出加工贸易总额每增长1%，中国的生产总值大概增长0.29%。

据内地统计，全中国现有加工贸易企业9万多家，在广东有超过7万家。据估计，全广东省在加工贸易企业的就业人员超过1 600万人。2006年加工贸易进出口总额达到8,319亿美元(66,327亿元人民币)，占中国对外贸易总额47.2%。

At the end of 2006, China reduced and removed the export VAT rebates for certain products, expanded the prohibited category under processing trade, and announced that the prohibited category will be adjusted from time to time. In April 2007, the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) published the adjusted prohibited category under processing trade, making additions and deletions to the list of products prohibited from import and export in the form of processing trade. In the same month, MOFCOM also issued a circular calling on commerce departments at all levels to take environmental protection, energy consumption, employment conditions, equipment level and other factors into consideration in evaluating the business operation and production capacity of processing trade enterprises applying for approval to engage in processing trade activities, thereby establishing the threshold for participating in processing trade.

Promoting the transformation and upgrade of processing trade and restricting the production of products with high pollution, high energy consumption and resource consumption are China's objectives in adjusting its processing trade policy. To achieve these targets, it is understood that further adjustments will be made to the catalogue of products managed by category under processing trade. Steps will also be taken to include products that are labour-intensive, low in value-added, short in industry chain, easy to cause trade friction and difficult for customs supervision in the restricted category under processing trade.

Reasons for Processing Trade Policy Change

Processing trade has made a significant contribution to export growth and job creation in the Chinese mainland. One expert reckons that processing trade is the key driver of China's trade growth and has brought in new products and new technologies which have helped turn the country into a manufacturing platform that meets the requirements of the international market, and lays a solid foundation for furthering China's industrial structure upgrade. A study has also found that for every 1% growth in processing trade there will be a corresponding 0.29% increase in China's GDP.



近年内地贸易顺差大幅上升，一方面加大了人民币升值的压力，亦引发了与外国的贸易摩擦增加。与此同时，中国的工业能源与资源消耗过高，制造业环境污染严重。鉴于加工贸易与中国庞大的贸易顺差关联度大，而且是中国开放初期鼓励投资的一种优惠政策，对企业不设门槛，因此国家因应形势，对加工贸易进行调整。

调整对珠三角港资加工业的影响

港商在内地企业从事加工贸易非常普遍。据香港工业总会的最新调查显示，港商目前在珠三角以各种形式投资的工厂共57 500家，雇用工人共960万名。接受调查的企业出口结构中，15.5%属于一般贸易，34.0%属于进料加工，47.4%属于来料加工，其余3.2%属于其他方式。

加工贸易政策改变，对国家进出口的影响立竿见影。2006年9月内地将部分常用原材料包括皮革、纸和部分金属产品列入加工贸易禁止类目录，虽然后二者在11月已可恢复进行加工贸易，但已对受影响的港商带来很大的冲击，包括无法进口或从其他工厂转入所需生产用原料/半制成品，使供应链中断。2006年10月广东省进口和出口分别较上一个月下跌11.7%及4.4%，相信很大程度就是受这个原因所致。

珠三角加工业发展多年，已形成很长的产业链，而各产业集群之间的相互依存关系亦非常大。因此生产链中任何一个加工环节断裂，其影响面可以很大。根据贸发局的调查，目前在珠三角的加工企业日常生产运作需要其他企业提供配套的一般涉及1-5个不同产品或工序，主要包括包装、模具、五金配件、五金电镀、塑胶配件和漂/印染等。而42.4%的加工企业表示他们的制品会在内地透过转厂形式供应其他下游生产商，一般转给下游企业的产品约占其总生产的三成。

According to mainland statistics, more than 90 000 processing trade enterprises are currently operating in China, of which 70 000 are located in Guangdong. Over 16 million people are estimated to be working for processing trade enterprises in Guangdong. In 2006, total imports and exports related to processing trade amounted to US\$831.9 billion (RMB 6,632.7 billion), accounting for 47.2% of China's total foreign trade.

The surge in China's trade surplus in recent years has not only exerted great pressure on the Renminbi to appreciate in value but has also triggered increasing trade friction. At the same time, the rate of energy and resource consumption by China's industries is excessively high, and environmental pollution caused by manufacturing activities is serious. As processing trade was first introduced as a preferential policy to attract foreign investment in the early days of China's opening-up, no access requirements were set. In view of the strong correlation between processing trade and China's huge trade surplus, adjustments of the processing trade policy are necessary to cope with changing circumstances.

Impact on Hong Kong-invested Processing Activities in PRD

Hong Kong companies are extensively involved in processing trade in the Chinese mainland. According to the latest survey conducted by the Hong Kong Federation of Industries, 57 500 Hong Kong-invested factories are operating in the PRD in various forms employing 9.6 million workers. In terms of the export structure of the surveyed companies, 15.5% fall under general trade, 34% are processing with imported materials, 47.4% are processing with supplied materials, and 3.2% are others.

The impact of processing trade policy change on China's import and export has proven to be immediate. In September 2006, certain commonly used raw materials including leather, paper and certain metal products were added to the prohibited category under processing trade. Although processing activities using the latter two subsequently resumed in November 2006, the disruption already dealt a severe blow to Hong Kong investors concerned. For instance, they were unable to import or transfer from other factories the raw materials/semi-manufactures needed for production, which in turn disrupted their supply chain. In October 2006, the imports and exports of Guangdong fell 11.7% and 4.4% from the previous month respectively. This decrease is believed to be largely attributable to the processing trade policy change.



加工贸易政策进一步调整的方向和港商应对策略

促进加工贸易「转型升级」，控制「两高一资」已是国家既定的政策方向和目标。有关部委将会继续对加工贸易进行动态调整。调整方向是要有针对性地对国家不再支持或者是要限制的行业/出口，取消进口保税优惠（加工贸易禁止类），取消或降低出口退税，和提高加工贸易的企业准入门槛。调整原意是提高企业出口成本，将原本属于企业承担的社会成本内部化。

事实上，过去数年港商在珠三角已因工资上升、人民币升值等要面对生产成本大幅上升的压力。另一方面，由于市场竞争激烈，出口价格无法上升，加工贸易的边际利润目前一般只有10%，较五年前18%大幅下降。

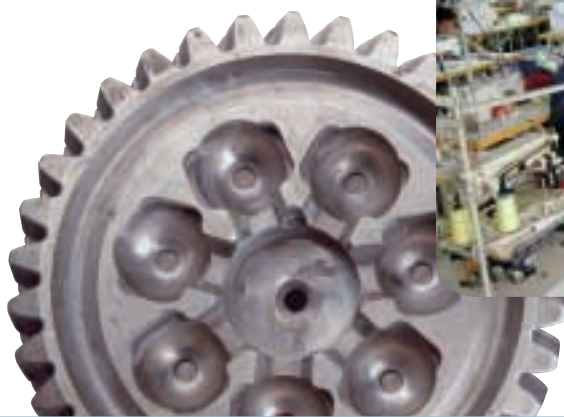
为了降低成本，据贸发局调查，有37.3%在珠三角的企业已有计划将全部或部分生产迁离珠三角，主要是希望迁到珠三角以外的广东其他地区和广东以外的泛珠三角地区。但长远而言，大部分港商认同转型升级才是他们的发展方向。在贸发局的调查中，53.1%的港商表示会选择透过开发素质更佳的产品令企业升级；45.1%表示会改善产品设计，进行创新；35%更会考虑开发自有品牌。另外，超过三成半的港商亦表示会加强内部管理，包括库存管理、生产自动化等帮助企业升级和控制成本。

After long years of development of processing trade activities in the PRD, a long industry chain has been formed in the region characterised by a high degree of inter-dependence among various industry clusters. Hence, any disruption in the processing link along the production chain will have serious repercussions. According to the study conducted by TDC, a processing trade enterprise in the PRD generally works with one to five different products or production processes in their daily operation that involve other enterprises. These mainly include packaging, moulds, hardware parts, electroplating, plastic parts, and bleaching/dyeing. About 42.4% of the processing trade enterprises indicate that their products would be supplied to other downstream manufacturers in the mainland in the form of factory transfer. Such transfer-out products account for about 30% of their total output.

Directions of Further Policy Change and Recommendations for Hong Kong Companies

Promoting the transformation and upgrade of processing trade and restricting the development of high pollution, high energy consumption and resource consumption industries are China's policy directions and objectives. To this end, the relevant ministries will continue to make adjustments to processing trade from time to time. The major directions include abolishing the bonded treatment of imports for industries and exports that are restricted or no longer supported by the state (such as those under the prohibited category in processing trade), removing or reducing export tax rebates, and raising the access threshold for processing trade enterprises. These adjustments were intended to increase the export cost of enterprises and "internalise" the social cost which should have been borne by the enterprises.

Indeed, Hong Kong companies operating in the PRD have been facing immense cost pressures in the past few years due to rising wages and Renminbi appreciation. At the same time, fierce market competition means that there is no room for export price increase. As a result, the profit margin of processing trade has dropped from 18% five years ago to 10% at present.



转型升级是需要大量资金的长线投资。对大部分企业而言，他们的主要考虑是产品的市场潜力、本身的财政资源和管理/技术专业知 识。此外，内地稳定明确的政策也很重要，让企业可以清楚计算投资成本和回报。

加工贸易受损对大珠三角经济的影响

加工贸易的发展对香港的进出口以至相关的运输服务有著重要的影响。2006年，原产内地经香港转口往其他地区的货品当中，有80.7%属于外发加工贸易，达1,045亿美元(8,332亿元人民币)，约占香港转口总值的35%。同期，香港从内地进口的货品总值中，有64.5%属于外发加工贸易，达986亿美元(7,861亿元人民币)，占香港进口总值的30%。

虽然绝大部分的香港制造业已把生产活动迁移至内地，但据贸发局的调查显示，大部分企业仍以香港为营运总部或管理指挥中心。根据香港中文大学与贸发局的共同研究，分别运用投入产出模型及经济计量模型进行分析，证明香港工业即使北移，其带动的贸易及服务业需求，对香港的经济和就业贡献良多，所创造的间接就业职位，不能忽视。

根据贸发局对在珠三角从事生产的企业调查，31%企业最受加工贸易政策和出口退税降低所影响，而当中10.5%的企业表示，如果所需原辅料件/产品不再享受加工贸易保税进口政策，他们将会因成本上升无法竞争而将会停产或收缩。此外，55.3%的企业表示如果他们进口原材料时要缴付全数的关税和增值税作保证金，即「实转」，将对他们的流动资金构成沉重负担，以至影响公司经营。



The TDC study has found that in order to cut costs, 37.3% of the enterprises in the PRD have plans to relocate all or part of their production activities to other parts of Guangdong province or other Pan-PRD provinces. But most Hong Kong investors agree that in the long run transformation and upgrade are the ultimate direction for development. In the TDC study, 53.1% of the responding Hong Kong companies indicate they will seek upgrade through developing better quality products, 45.1% through improving product design and engaging in innovation, and 35% through building their own brands. Over 35% of the respondents say they would strengthen internal management, including inventory control and production automation, to achieve corporate upgrade and better cost control.

Transformation and upgrade involve huge amount of long-term investment. To most companies, their major concerns are the market potential of their products, their financial resources, and their professional management/technical expertise. Moreover, clear and consistent mainland policies are vital in enabling them to work out the cost and return of their investments.

Impact of Suppressed Processing Trade on Greater PRD

The development of processing trade has significant implications for Hong Kong's import-export trade as well as the related transport services sector. In 2006, 80.7% of Hong Kong's re-exports of China origin were related to outward processing. Such re-exports were worth US\$104.5 billion (RMB 833.2 billion), accounting for 35% of Hong Kong's total re-exports. During the same period, 64.5% (or US\$98.6 billion) (RMB 786.1 billion) of Hong Kong's imports of China origin were related to outward processing, accounting for 30% of Hong Kong's total imports.

The TDC study has found that although the vast majority of Hong Kong manufacturers have relocated their production facilities to the mainland, most of the surveyed companies have maintained their operation headquarters or control centre in Hong Kong. According to a research project undertaken jointly by the Chinese University of Hong Kong and TDC, technical input and output tables as well as economic models were used for conducting analysis and it was found that despite the relocation of Hong Kong's industries across the boundary, the demand for trade and business services generated by the move has made a significant contribution to Hong Kong's economy and employment market. In particular, the number of indirect jobs created cannot be underestimated.



虽然大部分深受影响的港资加工企业持观望态度，但有73.2%的企业表示若内地加工贸易政策调整在最坏情况下发展至取消所有进口保税的优惠待遇，他们可能会因不能适应而被迫结业或收缩。

按以上调查结果推算，国家如全面取消加工贸易税务优惠待遇，最坏的情况可能导致：

According to the TDC survey on production enterprises in the PRD, 31% are the hardest hit by the processing trade policy change and export tax rebate reduction. Among them, 10.5% indicate that if the imported raw and auxiliary materials and products needed for production are no longer eligible for bonded treatment under processing trade, they will have to stop or scale back their production as their competitiveness is eroded by the cost hike. Another 55.3% of the surveyed companies indicate that if they are required to make "actual payment" of customs duty and VAT as deposit for the importation of raw materials, it will pose a heavy burden on their cash flow which will in turn affect the operation of their company.

While most of the affected Hong Kong-invested processing enterprises adopt a wait-and-see attitude, 73.2% of them indicate that if the mainland authorities further tighten the processing trade policy to the extent of abolishing processing trade altogether, they may be forced to cease or downsize their operations.

According to the above-mentioned survey findings, if China removes all preferential tax treatments for processing trade, the worst scenario will be as follows:

1.45万家香港企业将受严重影响 14 500 Hong Kong companies will be seriously affected	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 500家企业将会停产 1 500 enterprises will cease production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1万家企业可能停产或收缩 10 000 enterprises may cease or scale back production
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37.5万内地生产工人面临失业 375 000 mainland production workers will lose their jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250万内地生产工人职位受威胁 2.5 million mainland production worker jobs will be under threat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1万在港企业员工面临失业 10 000 Hong Kong employees of the enterprises concerned will lose their jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7万在港企业员工受影响 70 000 Hong Kong employees of the enterprises concerned will be affected

港商应对调整的困难

港商应对加工贸易政策调整，不管是发展品牌、创新或迁移，均需要大量资金。不少港商由于缺乏财政资源，特别是来料加工厂向银行贷款困难多，对转型升级可能有心无力。即使财政可以解决，但目前内地加工贸易政策前景未明，港商亦不敢作长线投资。此外，由于大部分香港企业都缺乏品牌管理、产品及技术研发的经验和知识，转型升级所涉的市场风险对他们形成很大障碍。

Difficulties Facing Hong Kong Companies

In coping with the mainland's processing trade policy change, the strategies adopted by Hong Kong companies, such as brand development, innovation or relocation, all involve huge capital. For the many Hong Kong companies which lack financial resources, in particular factories engaging in processing with supplied materials which have great difficulties in obtaining bank loans, transformation and upgrade are something beyond their means. Even if the problem of finance can be solved, the current uncertainties brought about by the mainland's processing trade policy change have kept Hong Kong companies off from making long-term investment. Moreover, since the majority of Hong Kong companies do not have the experience or knowledge in brand management and product and technology R&D, the risks involved in transformation and upgrade are great hurdles for them.

不少港商目前仍以「来料加工」形式在珠三角生产和出口，他们要改以一般贸易方式生产和发展内销，必须由来料加工改为「三资企业」。但目前内地对这些企业改为三资企业没有明确一致的审批程序和手续，且办理解除海关监管的时间长达6-9个月，影响正常生产。

根据现行台帐分类管理办法，部分A类企业忧虑从「来料加工」转为「三资企业」时，因新成立企业没有出口业绩而被评为B类企业，因而要付出庞大的进口保证金，构成资金压力。

建议

香港大部分企业都明白加工贸易调整的必要性并愿意配合。「转型升级」是内地和香港共同愿望，实际数据亦表明内地加工贸易除了规模扩大外，其产品结构已经在升级，产业链也在延长。本报告深信市场力量会继续推动加工贸易升级，迁移或转型。在过程中，报告建议内地必须维持清晰稳定的政策大方向，并在推出具体调整前进行咨询及提供合理过渡适应期，并加强与香港特区政府的沟通。

在协助企业转型升级方面，报告希望有关方面能因势利导，提供配套安排和协助，帮助企业由来料加工转为三资企业，鼓励内销。动态调整政策时，要避免令产业链中任何一个环节的企业因无法过渡而影响大珠三角产业链的完整性和竞争力。

At present, many Hong Kong companies are still engaging in production and export in the PRD in the form of processing with supplied materials. To shift to production in the form of general trade and domestic sales development, they must change their operation mode from processing with supplied materials to foreign-invested enterprise (FIE). However, at the moment the mainland does not have a set of clear and unified procedures for examining and approving such processing enterprises applying for conversion into FIEs. Moreover, since it takes six to nine months for these processing enterprises to apply for removal of customs supervision, their normal production will be affected.

Under the current customs duty deposit system whereby enterprises are managed by category, some Category A enterprises are worried that to convert from the operation mode of processing with supplied materials to FIE, they may be downgraded to Category B since they will become newly established enterprises with no export performance track record. And as such, they will have to pay a large sum of import duty deposit which would create considerable cash flow pressure.

Recommendations

Most Hong Kong companies recognise the necessity of the processing trade policy change and are willing to take the appropriate action to cope. In fact, "transformation and upgrade" of processing trade are the common goal of Hong Kong and the mainland. Statistics also show that processing trade in the mainland has not only expanded in scale but its product structure has also been upgraded and industry chain extended. It is the projection of this report that market forces will continue to drive processing trade forward in terms of structural upgrade, relocation and transformation. It is also recommended that during this process the mainland authorities should maintain a clear, consistent policy direction, carry out advance consultation before introducing policy adjustments, allow for reasonable transition periods, and strengthen communication with the HKSAR Government.

In providing assistance to enterprises in transformation and upgrade, this report recommends that the authorities concerned should, based on actual circumstances, give support and guidance to help enterprises convert from the operation mode of processing with supplied materials to FIE, and encourage them to develop domestic sales. In introducing policy changes from time to time, efforts should be made to avoid forcing enterprises in any link of the industry chain out of business as this will break the continuity and undermine the competitiveness of the industry chain in the Greater PRD region.





建议中央政府：

- 为企业由「来料加工」改为「三资」提供清晰指引和特别宽松安排，使企业可在短时间内原地、原厂、原工人、原业绩改变注册模式和法人登记继续生产经营并发展内销。
- 接受加工企业以「银行保证」或「保险保单」为台帐保证金，减少企业因实转要求而面临资金周转困难。
- 为弥补以产品税号分类进行调整的可能缺陷，考虑在调整时加入考虑「生产技术水平」、「自主品牌」、「自主设计」等因素，以支持加工企业在转型时多作「自主创新」方面的投资。

建议广东省政府：

- 提供「一站式」的咨询服务，统一各地方的执行措施，帮助企业加快办理「来料加工」改「三资」的申请。
- 加快兴建一批有中央排污设施的环保园，让企业作搬迁的选择。

建议香港特区政府及有关机构：

- 就加工贸易政策调整加强与中央及香港商界联系，做好沟通和咨询工作。
- 加强为企业提供市场资讯，协助港商将业务重心由出口转至内销市场。
- 加强推广「香港品牌」，协助更多企业发展自主品牌产品。
- 调整现有「中小企业信贷保证计划」，协助纾缓企业在转型过渡期的财政困难。

The Central Government is recommended to:

- Provide clear guidelines and lenient arrangements for enterprises operating in the form of processing with supplied materials to convert into FIEs so that these enterprises can change their business registration and legal person registration and continue their existing production activities and develop domestic sales within a short period of time by keeping their original location, original factory, original workforce and original export records.
- Allow processing enterprises to provide "bank guarantee" or "insurance policy" as customs duty deposit in order to alleviate their cash flow problem caused by the "actual payment" requirement.
- Take factors such as "production technology level", "proprietary brand" and "proprietary design" etc into consideration when making policy changes in order to encourage processing enterprises to make more investment in "proprietary innovation" in the course of transformation. This can also serve to compensate the shortcomings caused by policy changes involving the categorisation of products by tariff code.

The Guangdong Provincial Government is recommended to:

- Provide "one-stop" consulting service, unify the implementation measures of different localities, and expedite the processing of applications for conversion from "processing with supplied materials" to "FIE".
- Expedite the construction of eco parks featuring centralised sewage treatment facilities to give enterprises more options for relocation.

HKSAR Government and related organisations are recommended to:

- Strengthen the ties between the Central Government and the Hong Kong business community and step up communication and consultation work.
- Strengthen the provision of market information to Hong Kong enterprises and assist them in shifting their business focus from export to domestic sales on the mainland market.
- Step up the promotion of "Hong Kong brands" and assist more enterprises to develop their own brands.
- Adjust the existing "SME Loan Guarantee Scheme" to help alleviate the financial difficulties of enterprises in the course of transformation.

对外联系

External Liaison



在 过去的一年，商务委员会积极与粤港政府、广东省贸促会及有关的商界组织、和两地的学术界商讨各有关促进粤港合作的议题和交流意见，亦与香港的主要商会、专业团体、大学，以及推广粤港合作的机构保持紧密联系。商务委员会非常感谢各机构对商务委员会工作的支持。

与粤港政府的联系

作为粤港合作联席会议框架下成立的组织，商务委员会及其工作小组不时与两地有关政府部门会面，就促进两地在投资推广、便利人流物流、环境保护、科技及教育发展等方面合作，商讨建议及交换意见。

商务委员会亦与两地政府高层会面，以报告工作进度并反映商界的意见。冯国经主席于2006年8月粤港合作联席会议第九次会议上，向两地政府汇报工作进度及介绍未来工作重点。

此外，商务委员会的跨境人流物流工作小组于2006年5月到广州与广东省口岸办招玉芳主任会面。小组召集人梁君彦议员及小组委员向招主任提出对提升口岸通关效率的意见，尤其是关于跨境货柜车的清关事宜，并得到招主任的正面回应。

与广东省贸促会的联系

广东省贸促会是粤港合作联席会议框架下商务委员会的对口商界组织，两会一直保持联系，共同推动务实的合作工作。

In the past year, the Business Council exchanged views on various issues concerning Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation with the HKSAR and Guangdong governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and relevant business organisations as well as the academic community in the two places. It also worked closely with the major chambers of commerce, professional bodies and universities in Hong Kong as well as the organisations involved in forging cooperation between the two places. The Business Council would like to thank these organisations for their support.

Liaison with HKSAR and Guangdong Governments

As an organisation set up under the framework of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference (the Joint Conference), the Business Council and its Sub-groups met relevant government departments of both places from time to time to exchange views on cooperation proposals in a number of areas, including investment promotion, facilitating people and cargo flows, environmental protection, as well as technology and education.

The Business Council also reported its progress of work and relayed the concerns of business sector to senior officials of both governments. At the ninth plenary meeting of the Joint Conference held in August 2006, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung reported work progress to HKSAR and Guangdong governments and gave a briefing on the Council's work plan.



广东省贸促会叶耀会长于2006年6月与冯国经主席会面，就两会的合作事宜交换意见。

工作小组联系

商务委员会的联合投资贸易推广工作小组于去年与广东省联合投资小组举行多次会议，并在2006年5月首次合办「广东省民营企业赴港考察团」。二十多家广东民营企业的代表参加了为期两天的投资考察活动，探讨如何利用香港作为进军国际市场的跳板，及在香港开办业务的机会。另外，两个小组在2006年8月再接再厉，在佛山举办第二次「赴港投资实务宣讲会」，向超过200位佛山及广东省其他地方民营企业代表，介绍到香港开业的手续及香港的投资环境。有兴趣在港开业的参加者，更在2006年12月参与第二次的「广东省民营企业赴港考察团」。

In May 2006, the Business Council's Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group met Ms Zhao Yufang, the Director General of the Port Administration Office of Guangdong Province in Guangzhou. At the meeting, Hon Andrew Leung, the Convenor of the Sub-group, and other group members put forward their views on ways to enhance operational efficiency at boundary crossings, particularly on matters relating to customs clearance of cross-boundary container trucks, and received positive response from Ms Zhao.

Liaison with CCPIT Guangdong Sub-council

The Business Council and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, its Guangdong counterpart under the framework of the Joint Conference, had stayed in close contact and worked in concerted efforts to take forward substantive cooperation items.

In June 2006, Mr Ye Yao, the President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, met Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung to exchange views on the cooperation of the two Councils.



商务委员会的可持续发展工作小组在去年继续与广东省可持续发展小组保持联系，商讨如何携手合作改善大珠三角地区的空气质素。两个小组与香港总商会及香港商界环保大联盟在2007年3月组织了「清洁生产考察」。考察团参观佛山一家港资企业的生产线、热电发电厂及污水处理厂等设施，藉此了解珠三角厂商如何运用环保洁净科技和管理模式，控制生产过程中所产生的废气和污水等污染源的排放。两个小组将会继续合作，并计划举办「清洁生产研讨会」，与广东省的企业探讨如何进一步推行清洁生产，以改善区内空气质素。

律政司简报会 - 香港特区与内地交互强制执行商事判决

商务委员会与香港特区政府政制事务局内地事务联络办公室于2006年7月举办了简报会，由署理法律专员向商界代表解释内地与香港特区签署的两地法院相互认可和执行当事人协议管辖的民商事案件判决的安排。当日共有超过五十位商务委员会委员及商会代表出席，了解新的安排。

Liaison between Hong Kong and Guangdong Sub-groups

The Business Council's Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-Group held a number of meetings with Guangdong's GPRD Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group last year. In May 2006, they co-organised a study visit for the first delegation of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises (POE) to Hong Kong. Representatives from more than 20 Guangdong POEs joined the two-day investment tour to explore how Hong Kong could be leveraged as a springboard for them to go global and the opportunities for setting up business in Hong Kong. In August 2006, the two sub-groups collaborated again and organised in Foshan the second Hong Kong Investment Promotion Seminar, attracting more than 200 POE representatives from Foshan and others areas in Guangdong. The participants were briefed on the setting up procedures and the investment environment in Hong Kong. Subsequent to the event, those interested in establishing a presence in Hong Kong joined the second study programme entitled "Hong Kong - Platform for Guangdong Enterprises to Go Global" organised in Hong Kong in December 2006.



廣東省產業結構轉型及珠三角西部發展 為香港帶來的機遇和挑戰研討會

Seminar on Clarifying the Economic Restructuring and
Development of Western Pearl River Delta
Opportunities and Challenges for Hong Kong

「广东省产业结构转型及珠三角西部发展 为香港带来的机遇和挑战」研讨会

商务委员会在2005-06年研究了两个重要课题，包括「广东省产业结构转型对香港的影响」和「珠三角西部的发展及其与香港的合作前景」，两个研究报告在去年中完成。商务委员会与香港贸易发展局、香港多个主要商会及广东省贸促会在2006年11月举办了研讨会，邀请香港特区政府代表、香港业界代表及内地学者参与，就不同界别的角度，分析两地政府及企业在新挑战下应作的准备。研讨会有超过二百位来自商界的代表出席，并作了热烈讨论。

The Business Council's Sustainable Development Sub-group continued to work with its Guangdong counterpart last year to explore cooperation in improvement of air quality in the GPRD region. In March 2007, the two sub-groups co-organised a clean production visit to a Hong Kong-invested enterprise in Foshan in collaboration with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the Hong Kong Business Coalition on the Environment to see its production lines, thermal power plant and wastewater treatment plant. The visit was arranged to facilitate an understanding of how environmental friendly and clean production technology and management model were employed by PRD manufacturers to control the emissions of polluting sources like exhaust and wastewater generated in the course of production. The two sub-groups would continue to deepen their cooperation. As part of the efforts in this direction, they were planning a Clean Production Seminar to explore with Guangdong enterprises on how to further promote clean production for improvement of the regional air quality.

Briefing by the Department of Justice: Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Commercial Matters between HKSAR and the Mainland

In July 2006, the Business Council and the Mainland Affairs Liaison Office of the Constitutional Affairs Bureau, HKSAR Government invited the acting Law Officer of the Department of Justice to give a briefing to representatives of the business community on the Arrangement on Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region pursuant to Choice of Court Agreements between Parties Concerned, which had been signed by the two places. More than 50 Members of the Business Council and representatives of chambers of commerce attended the briefing to gain an understanding of the new arrangement.

与内地学者及香港团体交流

广东省「十一五」规划与香港

商务委员会在2006年6月的会议，邀请了暨南大学封小云教授介绍广东省在「十一五」规划下的未来发展，特别是基建规划和经济发展方向，让香港对广东省的未来发展，有更好的掌握，为日后的发展机遇及挑战作好准备。

与香港专业、学术及有关团体的交流

商务委员会的工作小组，就各自关注的不同课题，与香港的不同机构，包括多个专业团体、大学、培训机构及商会等举行了会议及交流意见。

Seminar on Guangdong's Economic Restructuring and Development of Western Pearl River Delta - Opportunities and Challenges for Hong Kong

In 2005-06, the Business Council conducted two major studies, namely, "Guangdong's Economic Restructuring - Opportunities and Challenges for Hong Kong" and "The Development of Western Pearl River Delta and its Prospects of Cooperation with Hong Kong", and the reports of both studies were completed in the middle of last year. In November 2006, a seminar was organised by the Business Council, the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, major chambers of commerce of Hong Kong and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council. Among the participants were representatives from the HKSAR Government and various sectors of Hong Kong as well as Mainland academics. They were invited to explore, from the perspectives of their respective sectors, what preparatory measures the governments and enterprises of the two places should take in face of the new challenges. More than 200 business representatives attended the seminar and engaged in lively discussion.

Exchanges with Mainland Academics and Organisations/Institutions in Hong Kong

Guangdong's 11th Five-year Plan and Hong Kong

At its meeting in June 2006, the Business Council invited Professor Feng Xiaoyun of Jinan University to give a briefing on Guangdong's developments under its 11th Five Year Plan, particularly on its infrastructure planning and the directions of economic developments in order for Hong Kong to grasp the province's developments and to prepare for the opportunities and challenges ahead.

Exchange with professional bodies, academic institutions and related organisations in Hong Kong

The Business Council's sub-groups held meetings and exchange sessions on issues of respective concerns with various organisations in Hong Kong, including professional bodies, universities, training institutions and chambers of commerce.



商务委员会曾联系的主要机构和商会

Major Organisations and Associations in Contact with the Business Council

政府部门 Government Departments	网站 Website	电邮地址 E-mail Address
工业贸易署 Trade and Industry Department	http://www.tid.gov.hk	enquiry@tid.gov.hk
投资推广署 Invest Hong Kong	(1) http://www.investhk.gov.hk (2) http://www.thegprd.com.cn (此网站由投资推广署及广东省 对外贸易经济合作厅共同管理) (This website is maintained by Invest Hong Kong and Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Guangdong Province)	(1) enq@InvestHK.gov.hk (2) enq@InvestHK.gov.hk service@gddoftec.gov.cn
香港驻粤经济贸易办事处 The Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong	http://www.gdeto.gov.hk	general@gdeto.gov.hk

有关机构和商会 Related Organisations and Associations	网站 Website	电邮地址 E-mail Address
香港工业总会 Federation of Hong Kong Industries	http://www.fhki.org.hk	fhki@fhki.org.hk
香港中华出入口商会 Hong Kong Chinese Importers' and Exporters' Association	http://www.hkciea.org.hk	info@hkciea.org.hk
香港中华厂商联合会 The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong	http://www.cma.org.hk	info@cma.org.hk
香港中华总商会 The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.cgcc.org.hk	cgcc@cgcc.org.hk
香港旅游发展局 Hong Kong Tourism Board	http://www.discoverhongkong.com	info@discoverhongkong.com
香港贸易发展局 Hong Kong Trade Development Council	http://tdctrade.com	hktdc@tdc.org.hk
香港总商会 Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.chamber.org.hk	chamber@chamber.org.hk

