

珠三角最新发展情况

An Overview of Recent Development in the Pearl River Delta



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背景

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。珠三角包括九个市，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

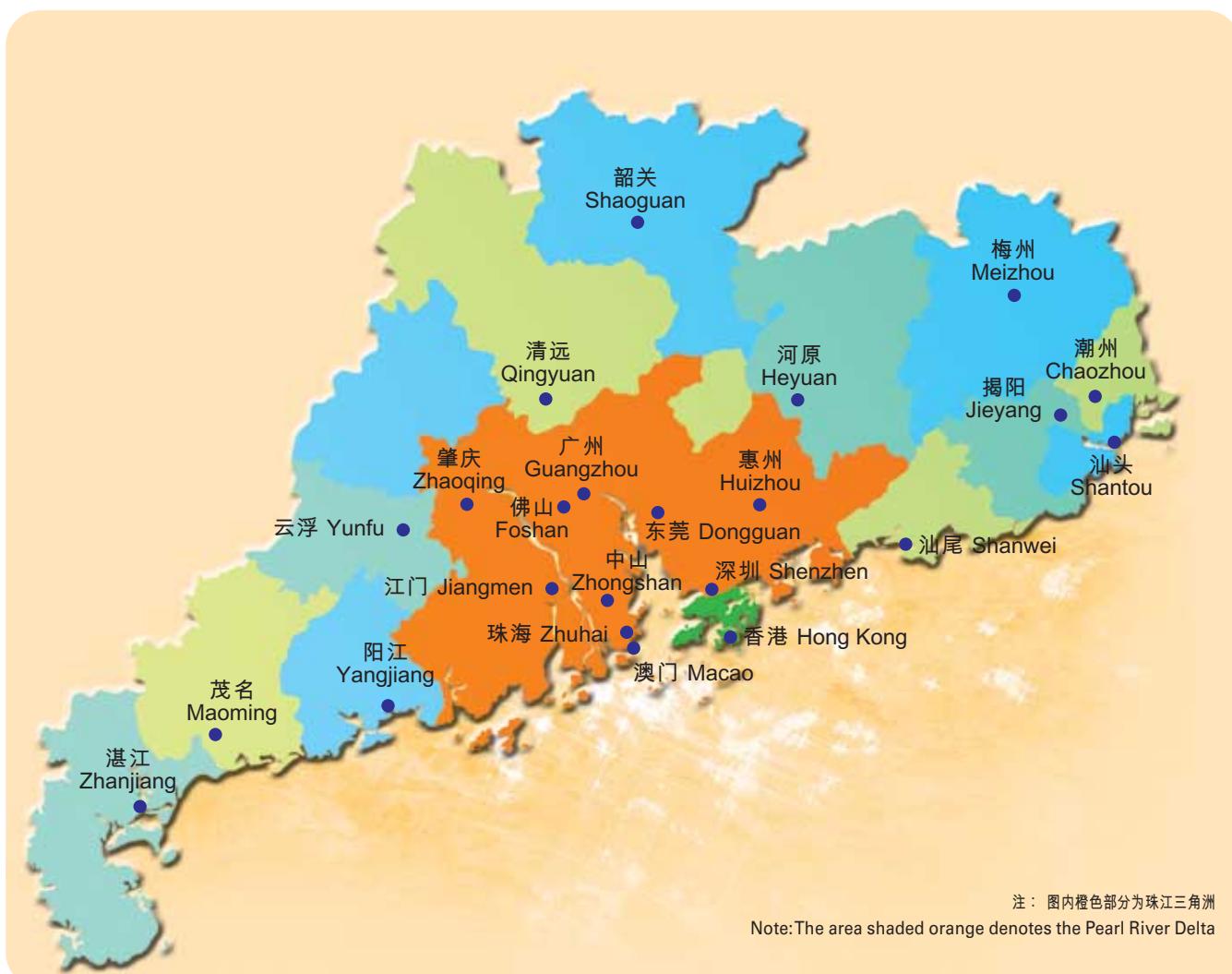
广东省及珠江三角洲经济区

General Background

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

Guangdong Province and the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone



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) (yo 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) (yo 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) (yo 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，其中三分之二排名前50位，当中更有三个城市跻身前十位：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⁾ GDP ⁽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)	出入口总额 (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)一直发展蓬勃，占九大产业总产值的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(浈江)、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 (浈江)、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；巩固香港的国际船运和航空中心地位；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.