

大珠三角商务委员会

THE GREATER PEARL RIVER DELTA BUSINESS COUNCIL



香港

2008-2010

Term Report

工作报告

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

尊敬的曾先生：

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2008-2010年度工作报告。

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。

过去一届，商务委员会一如以往，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、促进服务业发展和加强人才培养等，并就回应《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要》（《规划纲要》）提出建议。现逐一报告如下：

跨境人流物流：

跨境人流物流工作小组关注新口岸的使用情况和多项大型跨境交通基建工程的进展，并曾就此提出建议。小组认为，基建必须要有完善的软件配合，才能发挥最大效益，故建议在各出入口岸加设快捷e-道，并增加24小时开通的口岸。

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。工作小组又连同香港总商会举办「港深经济合作前景研讨会」和「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，以探讨香港服务业的商机和促进《规划纲要》的落实。小组亦曾就优化「资本投资者入境计划」和「输入内地人才计划」，与相关的政府部门交换意见。

可持续发展：

可持续发展工作小组举办了一系列有关改善空气质素、废物管理、水资源运用及替代能源等会议，并提出多项建议和方案，包括将固体废物循环再用、弃用劣质油发电，以及推出优惠政策鼓励生产和使用环保洁净能源等，以改善大珠三角区内空气质素。

服务业发展和人才培养：

服务业发展及人才资源工作小组检讨在2008年设立的培训网页，以评估网页的使用和运作情况，并就改善网页的设计及功能提出建议。工作小组亦曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地学生来港就读，以及本港吸纳外地专业人士来港执业的现行安排，进行探讨。

除此之外，为把握《规划纲要》赋予「先行先试」的机遇并提出切实建议，大珠三角商务委员会于2009年4月成立特别小组，在促进粤港双方互惠共赢的大前提下，针对产业和民生事务两大范畴展开近半年的研究、讨论和咨询，最终成果——《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》已于2009年9月底对外公布和发表。

回应《规划纲要》的研究报告：

研究报告围绕产业和民生事务两大范畴，归纳由香港工商界代表提出的七个重点共47项具体政策建议，建议内容涵盖医疗、环保、教育、交通、社会服务，以及专业服务(法律、金融、会计、航运物流及保险)、中小企开拓内销市场和制造产业升级转型、创新科技、文化及创意、检测认证共14个领域。

粤港两地政府2009年3月提出编制《粤港合作框架协议》，确定深化基础设施、产业合作、环保和教育作为粤港合作的具体合作方向，并同意就「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题共同编制区域合作规划。在此基础上，商务委员会认为，粤港政府可联手向中央反映可行的建议，把粤港合作提升至国家战略层面，争取纳入国家的「十二·五」规划。在互惠共赢的前提下，商务委员会相信，粤港真诚合作可为国家作出新的贡献。

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。

衷心希望您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

二〇一〇年二月

大珠三角商務委員會

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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

February, 2010

Dear Mr Tsang,

On behalf of the members of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, I am honoured to convey to you our Term Report on the work of the Business Council from 2008 to 2010.

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

During the past term, the Business Council continued to focus on key issues concerning the development of the Greater Pearl River Delta. These include facilitating cross-boundary passenger and cargo flow, attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong, promoting sustainable development, strengthening development of services industries and human resources training, and making recommendations in response to “the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta” (“Outline”). I will report on them separately below:

Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow:

The Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group followed closely the utilisation of new border control points and the progress of major cross-boundary transport infrastructure projects, and has made recommendations on relevant matters. The Sub-group considers that the cross-boundary infrastructure must have the support of well-developed software in order to achieve best efficiency. It has therefore recommended provision of the Express e-Channel facilities in all border control points and increase of 24-hour border crossings.

Attracting Guangdong Enterprises to Hong Kong:

Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group, in collaboration with its Guangdong counterpart, has organised study visits for Guangdong enterprises intent on “going global” to enhance their understanding of the business environment of Hong Kong. The Sub-group has also co-organised with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce two seminars, one on “Prospects for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Economic Cooperation” and the other on “Prospects for Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation under the Overall Planning of PRD”. The aim was to explore business opportunities for Hong Kong’s services industry and promote the implementation of the “Outline”. Furthermore, the Sub-group has held discussions with the relevant government departments on optimising the “Capital Investment Entrant Scheme” and “Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals”.

Sustainable Development:

The Sustainable Development Sub-Group has held a series of meetings on issues including air quality improvement, waste management, use of water resources and alternative energy. For the improvement of air quality in PRD, the Sub-group has made a number of recommendations and proposals, which include adopting solid waste recycling programmes, abandoning the use of sub-standard oil for power generation, and introducing incentive policies to encourage the generation and use of clean green energy.

Services Industry Development and Human Resources Training:

The Services Industry Development and Human Resources Sub-group has conducted a review of the training web page launched in 2008 to evaluate its usage and operation, and made suggestions to enhance its design and functions. Besides, the Sub-group has explored the possibilities for Hong Kong tertiary institutions to attract non-local students and our existing arrangements for attracting foreign professionals to practice in Hong Kong.

To leverage the opportunities of the “early and pilot implementation” arrangements under the “Outline” and put forward pragmatic recommendations in this connection, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council set up an ad hoc group in April 2009 to conduct studies, discussions and consultations on two major domains, namely industries and livelihood matters, under promoting the premises of reciprocity and mutual wins between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The ad hoc group spent nearly six months in relevant work and its final report “the Study Report in Response to the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta” was published in end September 2009.

Study Report in Response to the “Outline”:

Revolving around the two domains of industries and livelihood matters, the study report puts forward 47 specific policy recommendations under seven headings, summarising the views from representatives of Hong Kong’s business sectors. The recommendations cover a total of 14 aspects, including healthcare services, environmental protection, education, transportation, social services, professional services (legal, finance, accounting, maritime and logistics, insurance), small and medium enterprises’ entry into the Mainland domestic market and the upgrading and transformation of manufacturing industries, innovation technology, culture and creativity as well as testing and certification.

In March 2009, the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments initiated the drafting of a Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation to set out the direction for substantive and deeper Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation in the areas of infrastructure, industries collaboration, environmental protection and education. Both governments also agreed to jointly devise regional cooperation plans on the subjects of “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction”. On the basis of the above, the Business Council considers that the two governments can jointly submit practicable proposals to the Central Authorities with a view to elevating Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation to the level of national strategy and having those proposals incorporated into the National 12th Five-year Plan. The Business Council believes that the genuine cooperation between the two places under the premise of reciprocity will generate new contributions for the country.

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

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报告摘要

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

大珠江三角洲最新发展情况

大珠江三角洲位于广东省，复盖广州、佛山、肇庆、深圳、东莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江门九座城市，以及香港和澳门两个特别行政区。响应国家发布的《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要（2008—2020年）》（《规划纲要》）和广东省政府的《关于加快推进珠江三角洲区域经济一体化的指导意见》（《指导意见》），珠三角九市先后签定「一体化」合作框架协议，形成分别以广州、深圳和珠海为中心城市区域的「广佛肇」（广州、佛山、肇庆）、「深莞惠」（深圳、东莞、惠州）和「珠中江」（珠海、中山、江门）三个经济圈。

广东省和三个经济圈的经济以及在政策措施和基础建设方面的情况如下：

在1979年至2008年间，广东省的年均经济增长为13.7%。至2008年，广东录得生产总值35,696.5亿元人民币，占全国的11.9%。广东人均地区生产总值以及消费品零售额分别由1978年的370.0元人民币和79.9亿元人民币，增加至2008年的37,589.0元人民币和12,772.2亿元人民币，年均增速为11.3%和18.4%。广东在1991年至2008年间，进出口总额年均增长16.8%，占全国进口和出口总额的24.6%和28.3%。

2008年「广佛肇」、「深莞惠」和「珠中江」三个经济圈的经济指标如下：

在社会消费品零售总额方面，三个经济圈分别为4,239.5、3,351.1和1,045.8亿元人民币。工业总产值方面为21,792.8、24,402.5和8,049.2亿元人民币。

An Overview of Recent Development in the Greater Pearl River Delta

The Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD), situated in the Guangdong province, comprises nine municipalities, namely Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen, as well as two special administrative regions, namely Hong Kong and Macao. In response to “the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 to 2020)” (“Outline”) and the “Guiding Opinions on Expediting the Economic Integration in the Pearl River Delta Region” (“Guiding Opinions”) promulgated by the National Development and Reform Commission and the Guangdong Government, the nine municipalities of Pearl River Delta (PRD) have one after another entered into cooperation framework agreements on regional integration, which have given rise to the formation of three economic circles, namely the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle, the Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou Economic Circle, and the Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle.

The paragraphs below will give an overview of the economies, policy initiatives and infrastructure development of Guangdong and the three economic circles:

In 1979 to 2008, Guangdong's economy grew at an average annual rate of 13.7%. Towards 2008, Guangdong registered a GDP of RMB 3.6 trillion, accounting for 11.9% of the national GDP. The GDP per capita and the amount of retail sales of consumer goods of Guangdong increased respectively from RMB 370 and RMB 8.0 billion in 1978 to RMB 37,589.0 and RMB 1.3 trillion in 2008, representing an annual growth of 11.3% and 18.4%. Between 1991 and 2008, Guangdong achieved an average annual growth of 16.8% in its total imports and exports, accounting for respectively 24.6% and 28.3% of the total national imports and exports.

The economic indicators in 2008 of the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle, the Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou Economic Circle, and the Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle are as follows:

The total retail sales of the three economic circles were RMB 424.0 billion, RMB 335.1 billion and RMB 104.6 billion respectively while their gross industrial outputs were RMB 2.2 trillion, RMB 2.4 trillion and RMB 804.9 billion respectively.



《规划纲要》和《指导意见》这两分文件为珠江三角洲地区未来的发展提供重要基础。2009年初公布的《规划纲要》把珠三角发展提升到国家战略层面，并把粤港澳合作定为国家整体发展策略。《规划纲要》提出推进珠江三角洲地区与港澳地区更紧密合作，包括推进重大基础设施，深化CEPA力度，做好对港澳地区的先行先试工作，共建优质生活圈等。《指导意见》就加快推进珠江三角洲区域一体化提出意见，主要内容涉及交通、能源水资源供应、信息、产业发展、环保生态、城市规划和公共服务等范畴。

为落实《规划纲要》和促进粤港更紧密合作，粤港两地政府合作编制《粤港合作框架协议》、「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题规划，并争取把有关内容写进国家的「十二·五」规划。

在基础建设方面，港珠澳大桥的主体建造工程已在2009年年底正式开展，目标2015年至2016年完工。港珠澳大桥建成后，珠江西岸将纳入香港方圆三小时车程内可达范围，有助加强珠江西岸与香港的联系。另外，广深港高速铁路(香港段)的兴建将有利香港与珠三角主要城市实现一小时生活圈的落实。港深西部快速轨道、前海发展和「三环八射」城际轨道交通网络等项目，对香港与珠三角地区优势互补的发展带来正面和积极的帮助。

The “Outline” and the “Guiding Opinions” have constituted an important foundation for the future development of PRD. The “Outline” issued in early 2009 has elevated the development of PRD to a national strategic level, confirming Hong Kong-Guangdong-Macao cooperation as a part of overall national development strategy. The “Outline” has proposed closer cooperation among PRD, Hong Kong and Macao by means of, inter alia, development of major infrastructures, in-depth implementation of CEPA, proper measures for carrying out the “early and pilot implementation” arrangements for Hong Kong and Macao, and co-building a quality living area. The “Guiding Opinions” have provided recommendations on accelerating economic integration in PRD. They mainly cover transport, energy and water resources supply, communication, industrial development, environmental protection and ecology, as well as town planning and public services.

To implement the “Outline” and promote closer Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation, the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments are jointly drafting the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation and the cooperation plans on “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction” with a view to having the related proposals incorporated into the National 12th Five-year Plan.

On infrastructures, the construction work of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Main Bridge has formally commenced in late 2009 with a target of completion in 2015/16. When completed, western PRD will fall within a reachable three-hour commuting radius of Hong Kong, thereby enhancing the connection between Hong Kong and western PRD. In addition, the construction of the Hong Kong Section of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link will help to materialise a “One-hour Living Circle” connecting Hong Kong and major cities in PRD. In parallel, projects including the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line, the development of Qianhai and Guangdong’s intercity rail transport network featuring three circular and eight outbound routes will also help Hong Kong and PRD bring their complementary strengths into play.



商务委员会

商务委员会的第三届任期为2008年3月1日至2010年2月28日。商务委员会的主席由冯国经博士担任，另有31位委员。

今届商务委员会共成立了四个工作小组，致力探讨粤港合作的各个主要课题。四个小组包括：

1. 跨境人流物流工作小组
2. 联合投资贸易推广工作小组
3. 可持续发展工作小组
4. 服务业发展及人才资源工作小组

此外，商务委员会亦成立了由多位委员组成的「珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要特别小组」，为把握国家公布《规划纲要》赋予「先行先试」的契机进行研究并提出切实建议，推动粤港新一轮的经济融合和可持续发展。

工作小组的工作

1. 跨境人流物流工作小组的工作重点包括：

i. 新口岸的使用情况

工作小组建议在福田口岸(深圳方面)加强接驳交通设施，包括小汽车/计程车/旅游巴士等上落客地点，以及在口岸附近兴建长途车站，引入长途客运服务，以便吸引更多过境旅客使用这个口岸，以达到各个口岸成功分流。在深圳湾口岸方面，工作小组建议深港两地有关部门加强宣传，尤其是向运输界及货主解释及推广深圳湾口岸的现代化运作程序。

The Business Council

The third term of the Business Council runs from 1 March 2008 to 28 February 2010. The Business Council is chaired by Dr Victor Fung and comprises 31 members.

In this term, four Sub-groups have been formed under the Business Council to study the major issues surrounding Hong Kong/ Guangdong cooperation. The four Sub-groups are:

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

An Ad Hoc Group on the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta comprising many Council Members has also been formed. It is tasked to conduct studies and put forward pragmatic recommendations on leveraging the opportunities of the “early and pilot implementation” arrangements arising from the “Outline” and ushering in a new phase of economic integration and sustainable development in Hong Kong and Guangdong.

Work of the Sub-groups

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

The Sub-group focused its efforts on the following areas:

i. Utilisation of New Boundary Control Points

The Sub-group has recommended provision of more connecting public transport facilities at Futian Port (Shenzhen side), including loading/unloading points for private cars/taxis/coaches, long-haul stations near the port, and introduction of long-haul passenger services. The aim is to attract more cross-boundary passengers to use the Futian Port, achieving balanced distribution of flows among different control points. As regards Shenzhen Bay Port, the Sub-group recommended the relevant authorities of Hong Kong and Shenzhen to strengthen publicity. In particular, the modern operational procedures of Shenzhen Bay Port should be explained and promoted to the transport sector and consignors.



ii. 多项大型跨境交通基建工程进展

小组支持广深港高速铁路的兴建，亦希望高铁香港段总站能设置一站式边检服务以增加通关效率。

iii. 快捷e-道试验计划

跨境基建的效能必须有完善的软件配合，才能发挥最大的效益。小组初步认为快捷e-道计划有助于提高香港居民出入口岸的通关效率，值得在其他管制站推展。由于港人或广东省居民即日往来两地的人流大幅增加，小组亦建议尽快增加24小时开通的口岸数目。

2. 联合投资贸易推广工作小组

i. 协助内地投资者了解香港

小组于2008年6月、9月及2009年11月，联同特区政府投资推广署、粤港民间合作机制大珠三角投资贸易推广小组等联合举办「立足香港 迈向国际」广东民企来港考察团。目的是帮助广东企业深入了解香港营商环境、投资贸易优势、在港开设公司的办法和途径、与香港现代服务业对口交流和建立合作平台，深化粤港在优势产业的合作等。

ii. 粤港经贸合作论坛

工作小组在过去两年间一直关注粤港两地经贸合作方面的发展，曾经连同香港总商会举办了两次「港深经济合作前景研讨会」，探讨深圳未来的城市规划下，香港的高端服务业如何把握商机；以及举办「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，以探讨粤港双方如何落实《规划纲要》。

ii. Progress of Major Infrastructure Projects for Cross-boundary Traffic

The Sub-group supports the construction of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and hopes that one-stop customs clearance services can be provided at the border checkpoint at the terminus of the Hong Kong Section of the rail link to enhance clearance efficiency.

iii. Pilot Scheme on Express e-Channel

Cross-boundary infrastructure must have the support of well-developed software in order to achieve best efficiency. In this light, the Sub-group initially considers that the pilot scheme on Express e-Channel can enhance clearance efficiency at the border crossings and should therefore be extended to other control points. In view of the surge of cross-boundary day-trippers in both Hong Kong and Guangdong, the authorities of both places should also increase the number of 24-hour border crossings as soon as possible.

2. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

i. Assisting Mainland Investors to Know Hong Kong

In June and September 2008 and November 2009, the Sub-group, together with its Guangdong counterpart, organised the “Hong Kong-Your Platform to Go Global” programme jointly with InvestHK of HKSAR Government. Under the programme, study visits to Hong Kong were arranged for delegations of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises to give a deeper understanding of the business environment of Hong Kong, the advantages of investing and doing business here, as well as the ways and procedures for setting up business in Hong Kong. The visits also sought to help Guangdong enterprises develop exchanges and cooperation platform with Hong Kong enterprises in modern services industries, enhancing Hong Kong-Guangdong collaboration in industries with advantages.

ii. Hong Kong-Guangdong Economic Cooperation Seminars

In the past two years, the Sub-group has shown concern with the development of Hong Kong-Guangdong economic cooperation. The Sub-group and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (HKGCC) co-organised two seminars on “Prospects for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Economic Cooperation” for discussing how Hong Kong’s high-end services industries could leverage business opportunities under the future town planning of Shenzhen. A seminar on



iii 方便经商务人士往来

工作小组一直致力于简化广东投资者来港的入境程序，并曾与香港特区政府相关部门进行讨论，研究「资本投资者入境计划」及「输入内地人才计划」等入境安排所起的作用，并向政府提出优化计划的建议。

3. 可持续发展工作小组

i. 可持续发展相关课题的会议

工作小组在2008 - 2010年度共举行了一系列会议，就如何改善空气质素、废物管理、水资源运用及替代能源等问题进行探讨。小组建议特区政府参考内地某些省份的做法，把垃圾燃烧，将之制成类似煤砖的砖块后再用作替代能源；或其他将固体废物循环再用的方案。另外，粤港地区应以推广「绿色能源」为策略核心，在电力供应和交通运输行业引进新思维，弃用劣质油发电；及推出优惠政策鼓励生产和使用环保洁净能源。

ii. 《清新空气约章》

自2005年，商务委员会已与香港总商会合作在大珠江三角洲地区推展《清新空气约章》，藉此鼓励区内企业签署约章及积极推行及达成清洁生产或营运计划的指标。

“Prospects for Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation under the Overall Planning of PRD” was also co-organised by the Sub-group and HKGCC for examining the way for Hong Kong and Guangdong to implement the “Outline”.

iii. Facilitating Movement of Businesspeople

The Sub-group has been concerned with the streamlining of immigration procedures for Guangdong investors to travel to Hong Kong. In this connection, it has held discussions with the relevant departments of the HKSAR Government for evaluating the effectiveness of various immigration schemes such as the “Capital Investment Entrant Scheme” and the “Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals”, and made recommendations to the HKSAR Government on enhancement of the schemes.

3. Sustainable Development Sub-Group

i. Meetings on Sustainable Development Issues

In 2008 to 2010, the Sub-group held a series of meetings on issues including air quality improvement, waste management, use of water resources and alternative energy. The Sub-group has proposed the HKSAR Government to make reference to the measures adopted by some Mainland provinces, such as burning garbage for conversion into blocks like coal bricks to be used as a form of alternative energy, or to other solid waste recycling programmes. The Sub-group has also suggested the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments to focus strategically on the promotion of Green Energy. To this end, new concepts should be introduced in the electricity supply and transport industries, and the use of sub-standard oil for power generation should be discarded. Moreover, incentive policies should be introduced to encourage the generation and use of green energy.

ii. Clean Air Charter

Since 2005, the Business Council has been working closely with HKGCC to promote the Clean Air Charter in GPRD. This initiative aimed at encouraging GPRD enterprises to sign the Charter and take active measures to implement and meet targets of clean production or operation.



iii 支持环保活动

工作小组亦一如以往积极支持特区政府及其他机构的环保活动，包括环保署的「与业界携手推动清洁生产」活动、「清洁生产伙伴计划」活动及香港工业总会的「一厂一年一环保项目」计划等。

iv. 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。

4. 服务业发展及人才资源工作小组

本工作小组由前服务业发展工作小组和前科技、教育及人才资源工作小组合并组成。合并旨在让我们能以更协调一致的方式，推动培训服务和人才资源事宜等相关项目的工作。

iii. Support for Environmental Protection Initiatives

As always, the Sub-group actively supported major environmental protection initiatives of the HKSAR Government and other organisations, such as the Conference on Joint-Efforts with Industries in Cleaner-Production and the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme of the Environmental Protection Department, and also the One Factory-One Year-One Environmental Programme of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

iv. Way Forward

Looking forward, the Sub-group will continue to work closely with the governments and professional agencies of Hong Kong and Guangdong 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 GPRD through multi-dimensional measures based on tripartite partnership among government, business sector and the general public.

4. Services Industry Development and Human Resources Sub-group

This Sub-group was formed by merging the former Services Industry Development Sub-group and the Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group. The purpose was to enable relevant issues like training services and human resources to be pursued in a more coherent manner.





i. 吸引人才来港

工作小组曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地学生来港就读，以及本港吸纳外地专业人士来港执业的现行安排，搜集研究资料。不过，有关研究因为全球金融危机而暂时搁置。

ii. 培训网页意见调查

商务委员会的培训网页于2008年2月推出，工作小组其后于2009年6月进行检讨，以评估网页的使用和运作情况，并就改善网页的设计及功能提出建议。工作小组曾向17间在培训网页提供超连结的服务机构进行评估调查，征询他们对改善网页的意见及建议，秘书处会着手对培训网页的改善建议作出跟进。

i. Attracting Talent to Hong Kong

The Sub-group had gathered information for studies on measures taken by Hong Kong's tertiary institutions for attracting non-local students and on our existing arrangements for attracting foreign professionals to work in Hong Kong. However, the studies were shelved because of the global financial crisis.

ii. Survey of Training Webpage

In June 2009, the Sub-group conducted a review on the Business Council's training webpage launched in February 2008 in order to evaluate its usage and operation, and make suggestions for enhancing the web page design and functions. An evaluation survey was conducted with the 17 service providers with hyperlinks to the training webpage to solicit their comments and suggestions for improvement of the webpage. The Secretariat will follow up on the proposals for improving the training webpage.

Study Report in Response to the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta

Under the "Outline", which was released by the Central Authorities in early 2009, Hong Kong-Guangdong-Macao cooperation has for the first time been incorporated into the national strategy. Once again, the PRD was endowed with an opportunity for further developments under the "early and pilot implementation" arrangements. To leverage the opportunities of such arrangements and put forward pragmatic recommendations in response to the "Outline", the Business Council set up an ad hoc group in April 2009 to conduct studies, discussions and consultations on two major domains, namely industries and livelihood matters. The ad hoc group spent nearly six months in relevant work and published a report in end September 2009.

《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》

2009年初国家公布《规划纲要》，首次把粤港澳合作纳入国家战略，并再次赋予珠三角「先行先试」的发展空间和契机。为把握《规划纲要》赋予「先行先试」的机遇并提出切实建议，2009年4月大珠三角商务委员会成立特别小组，针对产业和民生事务两大范畴展开近半年的研究、讨论和咨询，报告最终于2009年9月底对外公布和发表。



报告的建议主要围绕产业和民生事务两大范畴，针对「硬软基建对接，打通四流」、「制度创新，统一标准」、「简化审批，降低准入门槛」、「谋求可持续发展，共建优质生活圈」、「整合社会服务资源，便利跨境生活」、「扩展教育和科技合作，提升整体人才素质」和「完善金融基建，防范金融风险」七个重点提出47项具体建议。

在落实上述各项建议方面，报告认为两地政府及业界应向中央提出建议并争取支持。在跟进方面，报告建议香港政府有关政策局及部门应加强与业界的定期沟通，使业界可以了解政府就各项提议的时间进度和落实情况，而政府亦可明白业界遇到的具体矛盾和困难。

粤港两地政府正共同编制「粤港合作框架协议」，并合作规划「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题项目。报告建议粤港政府可联手向中央反映，争取将有关建议纳入国家的「十二·五」规划。在互惠共赢的前提下，粤港真诚合作定可为国家作出新的贡献。

商务委员会的对外联系

在过去两年，商务委员会与辖下的四个工作小组积极与粤港政府、广东省贸促会及两地的商界、学术界组织和专业团体等保持紧密联系。

主要的联系活动包括：

- 广东省贸促会副会长司庆伟先生于2008年4月与商务委员会秘书处会面，探讨粤港澳民间商协会如何进一步加强合作，推动区域经济发展。

The report, covering the two major areas of industries and livelihood matters, has put forward 47 specific recommendations under seven headings. These headings are “Coordinating Hard and Soft Infrastructures and Facilitating the Four Flows”, “New Systems and Common Standards”, “Streamlining Procedures and Lowering Entry Threshold”, “Seeking Sustainable Development and Building a Quality Living Area”, “Integrating Social Service Resources and Facilitating Cross-border Living”, “Furthering Collaboration in Education and Technology and Improving Overall Workforce Quality”, and “Optimising Financial Infrastructure and Preventing Financial Risks”.

For the above recommendations to be materialised, the study report is of the view that the Governments and industries of Hong Kong and Guangdong should submit proposals to the Central Authorities and seek their support. For follow-up measures, the report has proposed that the relevant bureaux and departments of the Hong Kong Government should step up regular communication with the industries to give them an update on the government’s schedule and progress on implementing the recommendations of this report. This will in turn help the government understand the dilemmas and difficulties encountered by the industries.

The Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments are jointly drafting a Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation and compiling cooperation plans on the subjects of “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction”. It is recommended in the report that the two governments can jointly submit proposals to the Central Authorities and seek to have relevant proposals incorporated into the National 12th Five-year Plan. Under the premises of reciprocity and mutual wins, the genuine cooperation between the two places will generate new contributions for the country.

External Liaison of the Business Council

In the past two years, the Business Council and its four Sub-groups maintained close liaison with the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, business and academic organisations as well as professional bodies of the two places.

Major liaison activities include:

- In April 2008, Mr Si Qingwei, the Vice-President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, met with representatives of the Business Council Secretariat to discuss the way forward for



- 联合投资贸易推广工作小组分别于2008年6月和9月以及2009年11月联合广东省贸促会及投资推广署合办「立足香港 迈向国际」广东民企赴港考察团，共有接近200位广东民营企业代表出席有关考察活动。
 - 冯国经主席与部份委员于2008年8月与广州市委副秘书长卢一先先生及其他广州市政府部门领导会面，就「营商标准与规则国际化」及促进两地「规则合作」等议题交换意见。
 - 冯国经主席于2008年8月及2009年8月粤港合作联席会议第十一和第十二次会议上，分别亲自及以书面形式向两地政府汇报商务委员会的工作进度及介绍未来工作重点。
 - 2008年9月，商务委员会与香港总商会联合举办「第二届港深经济合作前景研讨会」，邀请香港特区政府、深圳市政府代表以及香港业界代表参与，检讨深港两地在经济、社会和文化等多个层面的合作情况，以及探讨未来的合作方向。
 - 商务委员会接受特区政府规划署邀请，于2008年12月出席「大珠江三角洲城镇群协调发展规划研究」第二次咨询论坛。
 - 2009年3月，商务委员会与香港总商会合办「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，邀请两地政府代表、商界人士及学者参加，一起探讨如何利用《规划纲要》带来政策优惠推动粤港两地经济发展。
- furthering cooperation among non-official trade organisations in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao with a view to enhancing economic development within the region.
- In June and September 2008 and November 2009, the Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and InvestHK co-organised study visits to Hong Kong for delegations of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises under the “Hong Kong-Your Platform to Go Global” programme. Some 200 delegates of such enterprises participated in the study visits.
 - In August 2008, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members met with Mr Lu Yixian, Deputy Secretary of CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and other departmental leaders of Guangzhou Municipal Government, exchanging views on “internationalisation of business standards and regulations” and promotion of “regulation cooperation” between both places.
 - At the 11th and 12th plenary meetings of the Hong Kong/ Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference held in August 2008 and August 2009, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung reported respectively in person and writing to the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments the work progress of the Business Council and future work focus.
 - In September 2008, the Business Council and HKGCC co-organised the “Second Seminar on Prospects of Hong Kong/ Shenzhen Economic Cooperation”, inviting representatives of the HKSAR Government, the Shenzhen Municipal Government and local business sector to have a review of Hong Kong/ Shenzhen cooperation in economic, social and cultural aspects and explore the direction for future cooperation.
 - In December 2008, at the invitation of the Planning Department of the HKSAR Government, Members of the Business Council attended the second consultation forum on the “Planning Study on the Coordinated Development of the Greater Pearl River Delta Townships”.
 - In March 2009, the Business Council and HKGCC co-organised a seminar entitled “Hong Kong/ Guangdong Cooperation under the Pearl River Delta Regional Plan”. Representatives from the governments, business sectors and academics of both places were invited to the seminar to jointly explore the possibilities of fully leveraging the favourable policies of the “Outline” for the benefit of the economic development of Hong Kong and Guangdong.



- 2009年7月，冯国经主席应特区政府邀请出任《香港与珠三角九市落实〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉交流会》的主持人。交流会让香港业界深入了解珠三角九市实施《规划纲要》的情况，并令香港业界与广东省及九市政府在多年的粤港合作及《规划纲要》的基础上直接交流及探讨如何加强合作。
- 「广东省粤港澳合作促进会」在2009年9月成立，冯国经主席及数名商务委员会委员获邀出任该会的名誉会长及名誉副会长。商务委员会希望与「广东省粤港澳合作促进会」密切沟通，协力深化粤港澳民间合作及推动《规划纲要》的落实。
- 冯国经主席与部份委员于2010年1月与广东省政府副秘书长、广东省发展研究中心主任谢鹏飞先生所率领的调研组会面，讨论穗港合作等议题。
- 2010年1月，冯国经主席及部份委员与广东省省长黄华华先生会面，就粤港合作的课题交换意见，席上亦有讨论《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》内的建议。
- In July 2009, at the invitation of the HKSAR Government, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung hosted the Forum on the Implementation of The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta Region by Hong Kong and Nine Pearl River Delta Municipalities. The Forum aimed at giving members of Hong Kong's industries a better understanding of the progress of "Outline" implementation in the nine PRD municipalities. It also offered an opportunity for direct exchanges with the Guangdong Government and the nine municipalities for strengthening cooperation on the basis of the "Outline" and long years of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation.
- The Guangdong's Association for Promotion of Cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao was set up in September 2009. Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members were invited to join as Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Business Council would maintain close liaison with the Association to jointly promote deeper private sector cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and implementation of the "Outline".
- In January 2010, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members met with an R&D delegation led by Mr Xie Pengfei, the Deputy Secretary General of Guangdong Provincial Government and Director of the Centre for Development Research of Guangdong Provincial People's Government to discuss issues of cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangzhou.
- In January 2010, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Members had a meeting with Mr Huang Hua-hua, Governor of Guangdong, to exchange views on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation matters, e.g. the recommendations as set out in the "Study Report in Response to the Outline of the plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta".

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两年的支持，谨表谢意。

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

香港特别行政区政务司司长唐英年先生, GBM, GBS, JP

The Honourable Henry Tang, GBM, GBS, JP

Chief Secretary for Administration

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

序 Foreword



2009年1月，国家发展和改革委员会公布《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要》，将香港与珠三角地区的合作发展纳入国家发展战略。际此历史契机，粤港两地政府和包括商界在内的社会各界，应当登高望远，开拓粤港合作的新局面。

内地正处于经济结构转型和发展方式转变的关键时期。与此同时，席卷全球的国际金融危机正重塑国际经济秩序，发展的重心正逐渐向亚洲转移，我国在世界经济的参与度和重要性也与日俱增。深化粤港合作，有利于大珠三角地区功能互补，有利于共同开拓海内外市场，有利于提高整个地区的核心竞争力，更有利于为国家的长远发展继续作出贡献。

大珠三角商务委员会一直以来就两地经济合作出谋划策，委员会并通过辖下四个工作小组以及因应《规划纲要》出台而成立的特别小组，与工商专业团体一道，积极探讨和推动粤港合作大计。

展望未来，商务委员会的角色将更形重要，我们期望委员会继续支持全面落实《规划纲要》，协助实施CEPA和广东「先行先试」，研究在国家「十二·五」规划中大珠三角地区的作用。

一直以来，商务委员会的工作广受社会认同，我衷心感谢各位成员的承担和努力，令委员会得以顺利履行使命，广集商界、专业团体和民间对粤港合作的意见。我希望商务委员会与广东省贸促会保持紧密沟通，协助两地政府及时掌握商界和社会的最新情况和发展趋势，制订适切的政策，为粤港合作谱写新的篇章。



香港特别行政区政务司司长
唐英年

二〇一〇年二月



The National Development and Reform Commission published the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta in January 2009. The Outline firmly puts cooperation between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta Region (PRD) on the nation's development agenda. Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments, as well as the business sector and the wider community, need to take a broad, long-term perspective and explore the many new opportunities arising from this strategic development.

The Mainland is changing its economic structure and transforming its mode of development. Meanwhile, the global financial crisis is reshaping global economic order, and the centre of gravity is gradually shifting to Asia. China's involvement and significance in this new economic order is increasing with time. Against this backdrop, the strengthening of Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation will enhance the complementarities between Hong Kong and the PRD; help the region expand its domestic and overseas markets; raise its core competitiveness; and contribute to the long-term development of our nation.

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council has all along provided valuable advice on cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong. Through its four sub-groups and an ad hoc group that focuses on the Outline, the Council has worked with the business sector and professional bodies to examine strategies and promote initiatives to enhance Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation.

The future role of the Business Council will be even more significant. We look forward to the Council joining hands with the government to support the implementation of the Outline, CEPA, and the "early and pilot implementation" initiatives in Guangdong, as well as examining the role of the PRD in the National 12th Five-year Plan.

The Business Council's contribution has been widely acclaimed. I would like to thank all the members whose commitment has helped the Council collate views of the business sector, professional bodies, and the wider community on Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation. I hope the Council will maintain close liaison with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Guangdong Sub-Council and help governments of both places assess new developments in the business world and society, in order to formulate timely and appropriate policies to further bilateral cooperation.

Mr Henry Tang
Chief Secretary for Administration
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
February 2010

广东省人民政府副省长万庆良先生

Mr Wan Qingliang

Vice-Governor

People's Government of Guangdong Province

序 Foreword



粤港两地亲如兄弟、情同手足，交流合作日趋紧密、成果丰硕。大珠三角商务委员会作为粤港合作的重要推动力量和民间合作的重要牵头机构，自成立以来，紧紧围绕两地合作发展目标，充分发挥职能作用，务实推动经贸、旅游等各领域的交流合作，为促进两地的繁荣发展做了大量卓有成效的工作。特别是2008年以来，面对百年不遇的国际金融危机冲击，大珠三角商务委员会团结广大港资企业，坚定信心、迎难而上、奋发有为，积极配合实施《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要》，深入宣传政府政策，反映业界诉求，大力推动实施CEPA和服务业开放先行先试政策，全力促进在粤港资企业特别是加工贸易企业转型升级，为粤港两地克服困难、推动经济形势稳定好转作出了积极贡献！今年，粤港进出口贸易在困难重重的情况下仍保持3,500亿美元左右的规模，广东吸收香港直接投资特别是服务业投资逆势快速增长，两地在经贸、旅游、大型基础设施建设、科技、文化、民生等各领域的合作全面推进。这些成绩的取得，香港大珠三角商务委

员会功不可没！藉此2008—2010年度工作报告出版之际，我谨代表广东省人民政府表示热烈的祝贺！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的感谢！

回顾过去，我们共克时艰、成果丰硕；展望未来，我们携手合作、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，紧紧把握粤港更紧密合作的契机，充分发挥「沟通、研讨、建议、促进」的职能，进一步团结企业，加强合作，促进发展，为推动粤港两地的繁荣发展作出新的贡献！

广东省人民政府副省长

二〇〇九年十二月



Guangdong and Hong Kong are close brothers, as shown by their ever increasing exchanges, cooperation and joint phenomenal achievements. As an important promoter of Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation and a leading organisation in steering private sector cooperation between the two places, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council has, since its inception, played its role fully in fostering such collaboration and developments. In a pragmatic manner, the Business Council has facilitated exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong in vast areas including trading and tourism, and has done a lot that have effectively contributed to the prosperous development of the two places. Particularly, against the impacts of the global financial crisis that swept the world since 2008, the Business Council has helped Hong Kong enterprises to stand together with confidence and determination, tackling difficulties head on and endeavouring to ride out the storm. The Business Council has also actively facilitated the implementation of the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta, conducting in-depth publicity about government policies and relaying the industries' concerns to the authorities. It has vigorously promoted CEPA implementation and the policy of "early and pilot implementation" for opening up the service sector, and relentlessly assisted Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong, particularly processing trade enterprises, to accomplish restructuring and upgrading. Indeed, the Business Council has made positive contributions in assisting Hong Kong and Guangdong to overcome difficulties and attain economic stability and recovery. This year, despite the many difficulties, total value of imports and exports between Guangdong and Hong Kong have still maintained a magnitude of around US\$350 billion. Hong Kong's direct investment in

Guangdong, in particular the service industry, has even grown rapidly against the general downward trend. Cooperation between the two places in various areas including trading, tourism, major infrastructural development, technology, culture and livelihood are all moving forward. These remarkable achievements are attributable in no small part to the efforts of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council. On occasion of the publication of its 2008-2010 Term Report, I wish to extend, on behalf of the People's Government of Guangdong Province, our warmest congratulations to the Business Council. I would also like to express our heartfelt appreciation for the dedication and contribution of the Business Council in promoting cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

Looking back, we have tided over difficulties together and reaped fruitful results. Looking forward, we will work together to embrace a promising future. I hope the Business Council, under the leadership of the HKSAR Government, will fully leverage the opportunities arising from closer Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation and play an important role in "enhancing mutual communication, engaging dialogues, making recommendations and conducting facilitation" with a view to furthering unity among enterprises, strengthening cooperation and development, and thus making new contributions for the prosperity of the two places.

Mr Wan Qingliang
Vice-Governor
People's Government of Guangdong Province
December 2009

主席報告

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT





大珠三角商务委员会(商务委员会)经历了不平凡的一届。在任期内，金融海啸席卷全球，对各国经济体系均带来不同程度的冲击，对大珠三角地区当然也不例外。不过，政府、工商界和社会各界人士戮力一心，纷纷出谋献策，令粤港经济得以走出阴霾，携手克服和渡过此一前所未有的难关。

过去一届，对商务委员会而言，亦是别具意义。中国经济改革开放三十年、中华人民共和国成立六十周年，这些重要的历史里程碑象征着中国走向新的发展阶段，对香港乃至珠三角未来的发展方向皆有着深刻的启示。

粤港合作的历史发展轨迹

香港经济发展到现今阶段，主要受惠于背靠祖国和面向国际。回顾香港与广东经济发展的轨迹，历史上，香港是转口港，为内地、尤其珠三角地区提供进出口服务。然而，在1949至1979年间，受到禁运等因素影响，香港与内地割裂，无法进行融通内地与全球的贸易业务，遂另辟蹊径，发展成为工业基地。

The past term of office has been an unusual one for the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (the Business Council). Within this term, we witnessed the financial tsunami sweeping the entire world and impacting the economies of different nations in different degrees. The Pearl River Delta (PRD) region was obviously not spared, but with the concerted efforts and inputs of the Government, the business sector and the community, the economies of Hong Kong and Guangdong have been able to emerge from the shadow of the financial crisis and ride out this unprecedented storm together.

The past term has also been particularly meaningful to the Business Council as the 30th anniversary of China's introduction of economic reform and opening-up policy and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China both fall within this term of office. These important historic milestones signify a new era in China's development and give profound insight into the way forward for Hong Kong and PRD.

The History of Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Development

That Hong Kong's economy can develop to the level of today is attributable mainly to our ability to leverage the Mainland while engaging ourselves globally. Looking back at the course of economic development in Hong Kong and Guangdong, Hong Kong was historically an entrepot providing import and export services for the Mainland, in particular PRD. However, during the period between 1949 and 1979, Hong Kong was segregated from the Mainland under the influence of embargo and other factors and could no longer play the role of conduit for the Mainland's trading business with the rest of the world. Consequently, Hong Kong developed itself into an industrial base.

But from the 1970s onward, due to increasing land premium and labour cost, Hong Kong began to come under the competitive pressure from the other "three Asian tigers" and the ASEAN region. It was at this critical time that China launched its reform and opening-up policy, giving Hong Kong a new drive for development. The opportunities afforded by the reform and opening-up of the Mainland in 1978 have allowed Hong Kong and PRD to develop close ties. With the relocation of manufacturing activities to PRD, the "front shop,

不过，自1970年代，香港的地价及人工成本日渐高昂，开始面临其他「三小龙」及东盟地区的竞争。在此关键时刻，内地改革开放正为香港带来新的发展动力。把握1978年内地改革开放的契机，香港与珠三角得以紧密发展，制造活动迁往珠三角，「前店后厂」的分工格局逐步形成。此后，珠三角的工业迅速发展，成为全国最重要的出口基地，香港亦回归传统贸易角色，向珠三角工业提供高增值服务，并成为重要的国际金融中心、贸易和航运中心。

发展至今，粤港经济合作已从以香港轻工业转移而带动的「前店后厂」模式，发展到目前以香港生产性服务业与广东省先进制造业紧密合作的阶段。此经济结构优化过程不仅带动两地经济持续增长三十年，其结果亦促进了整个国家的改革开放。

把握《规划纲要》机遇加强服务业融合

目前，广东服务业占其经济份额只有四成左右，香港则超过九成。广东经过三十年的高速发展，深明若要不断创新和创造更高的价值，则必须发展先进的生产性服务业，将广东打造为全国的服务业中心、面向全国市场；对香港而言，面对各种资源和条件的制约，亦须以广东作为广阔的发展腹地和市场延伸空间。

“back factory” model of division of work between the two places gradually took shape. Since then, PRD's industrial development has grown exponentially, and the region has become the most important export base of the country. Meanwhile, Hong Kong has resumed its traditional trading role, providing high value-added services for industries in PRD, and also developed into a major international financial, trade and maritime centre.

After all these years of development, the economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong has evolved from the “front shop, back factory” model driven by the relocation of Hong Kong's light industries to the current mode of close cooperation between Hong Kong's producer services industries and Guangdong's advanced manufacturing industries. This process of optimisation of economic structure has not only brought about 30 years of continued economic growth in the two places, its success has also driven forward the reform and opening-up of the country.

Leveraging the Opportunities Arising from the “Outline” to Strengthen Integration of Services Industries

At present, services industries account for only about 40% of Guangdong's economic share as compared with Hong Kong's figure of over 90%. After 30 years of rapid development, the Guangdong Government understands that the ability to keep innovating for higher values hinges on the development of advanced producer services industries and the transformation of Guangdong into a nationwide services industry centre catering for the entire domestic market. For Hong Kong, owing to its resources and conditional constraints, it needs to look to Guangdong for a wider hinterland for development and market expansion.





故此，我相信，粤港两地在未来三十年将会在服务业加强融合，两地经济将走进新一轮以服务业为核心的合作阶段。事实上，为促进和支持粤港服务业合作，国家和广东近年相继颁布一系列政策文件，其中，2009年初公布的《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要(2008-2020年)》(下称《规划纲要》)正好为进一步的粤港合作打下强心针。

《规划纲要》首次把粤港澳合作纳入国家战略，并赋予珠三角「先行先试」的发展空间和契机。在过去的合作基础上，粤港社会各界应认清当前形势，在互惠互利、平等共赢的大前提下，以更长远眼光和更广阔空间，发挥各自的优势，实事求是地共同提升整个区域在世界经济中的综合竞争力。

全球经济格局变化： 区域竞合、重心转向亚洲

事实上，全球的经济格局正发生变化，区域竞合已成为世界潮流，包括欧盟的建立和深化、东盟-中国自由贸易区已在2010年全面建成、两岸三地关系愈趋密切、长三角和沿海地区的高速发展、中西部地区的崛起等。由此可见，未来将会是区域与区域之间的合作和竞争，个别的城市再难以单打独斗。不过，只要香港发挥好服务业的优势，与珠三角融合成一个强大的经济区域，前途仍然无可限量。

全球另一趋势，是重心逐步转向亚洲。亚洲地理形状可比划为一个大漏斗，粤港枢纽处于中间位置，漏斗上方是内地、日本、南韩，下方是东盟和印度，因此，对整个亚洲而言，粤港是沟通亚洲上下的桥梁，地位举足轻重，我们只要居安思危，把握机会，不断创新，香港的优势绝不容易被取代。

基于上述趋势，粤港加强合作、消除阻碍流通的壁垒障碍，有很大潜力发展成为真正的人流、物流、资金流和资讯流大枢纽。粤港融合，整体实力亦将大大增强，对香港、广东，以至国家都可以带来益处。

As such, I believe that integration between the services industries of Hong Kong and Guangdong will be on the rise in the next 30 years and the economies of both places will enter a new phase of cooperation centering upon services industries. Indeed, the Central and Guangdong Authorities have released a series of policy papers in recent years to facilitate and support Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation in services industries. Among these, "the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of Pearl River Delta (2008-2020)" ("Outline") issued in early 2009 has been a booster for further cooperation between the two places.

The "Outline" has for the first time incorporated Hong Kong-Guangdong-Macao cooperation into the national strategy, endowing PRD with an opportunity for further developments under the "early and pilot implementation" arrangements. On the basis of past cooperation, the wider communities of Hong Kong and Guangdong should seek a clear understanding of the current situation. Under the preconditions of reciprocity, equality and mutual wins, both places should exercise their complementary strengths with a far-reaching foresight and wider vision to strengthen pragmatically the overall competitiveness of the whole region in the global economy.

Changes in Global Economic Structure: Regional Coopetition and Shift of Attention towards Asia

It is a fact that the global economic structure is changing, and regional coopetition has become a worldwide trend. Examples are many, like the establishment of the European Union and its development, the establishment of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone in 2010, the closer relationship among the three places across the Taiwan Strait, the rapid development of the Yangtze River Delta and coastal regions, and the strong progress of China's central and western regions. Foreseeably, regional cooperation and competition will become the norm, and it will be difficult for any individual city to compete on its own. That said, the future still holds unlimited possibilities for Hong Kong if it can leverage its strength in services industries and integrate with PRD into a strong economic region.

Another worldwide trend is the shift of attention towards Asia. Geographically, Asia looks like a large hourglass with Hong Kong and Guangdong located at the waist, China, Japan and South Korea being the upper bulb, and the ASEAN countries and India the lower bulb. Viewing the entire Asia in this light, Hong Kong and Guangdong are at a pivotal position that connects the upper and lower Asia. So as long as we remain vigilant, leveraging opportunities and breaking new ground, the strengths of Hong Kong can never be easily replaced.

商务委员会提建议冀促《规划纲要》落实

在粤港融合的大趋势下，商务委员会自2004年3月成立以来，一直致力促进香港与珠三角地区在经济上更紧密合作。

为回应《规划纲要》，商务委员会在2009年4月成立特别小组，围绕产业和民生事务两大范畴进行研究，并针对「硬软基建对接，打通四流」、「制度创新，统一标准」、「简化审批，降低准入门槛」、「谋求可持续发展，共建优质生活圈」、「整合社会服务资源，便利跨境生活」、「扩展教育和科技合作，提升整体人才素质」和「完善金融基建，防范金融风险」七个方面提出47项具体建议，藉此促进《规划纲要》的具体落实。

粤港两地政府正共同编制「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题合作规划以及《粤港合作框架协议》，后者将会是粤港合作的纲领文件。商务委员会希望我们的建议能为粤港两地政府提供参考，并能为国家现正制定的「十二·五」规划，提供一定的背景意见。


With the above trend, Hong Kong and Guangdong will have great potential to develop into a colossal hub of human resources, goods, capital and information flows provided that the two places can step up cooperation and remove any barriers that obstruct the free flow of the above elements. Hong Kong/Guangdong integration will enhance our collective strength tremendously and bring benefits to Hong Kong, Guangdong and the country.

Business Council's Recommendations Facilitating "Outline" Implementation

Following the mega-trend of Hong Kong/Guangdong integration, the Business Council has been endeavouring for closer economic cooperation between Hong Kong and PRD ever since its establishment in March 2004.

In response to the "Outline", the Business Council set up an ad hoc group in April 2009 to conduct studies on two major areas, namely industries and livelihood matters. With the objective of facilitating the implementation of the "Outline", the ad hoc group has put forward 47 specific recommendations under seven headings. These headings are "Coordinating Hard and Soft Infrastructures and Facilitating the Four Flows", "New Systems and Common Standards", "Streamlining Procedures and Lowering Entry Threshold", "Seeking Sustainable Development and Building a Quality Living Area", "Integrating Social Service Resources and Facilitating Cross-border Living", "Furthering





感谢各位对商务委员会的支持

在此，我谨代表商务委员会，衷心感谢各委员与事务主任尽心竭力为商务委员会服务。各委员高瞻远足，不吝分享经验，使商务委员会各项工作得以顺利完成。我也要感谢大会秘书处人员不辞劳苦，担当商务委员会的重要沟通桥梁。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的鼎力支持和鼓励，共同促进粤港两地经贸合作。



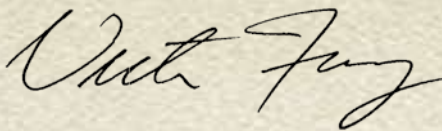
大珠三角商务委员会主席
冯国经

Collaboration in Education and Technology and Improving Overall Workforce Quality”, and “Optimising Financial Infrastructure and Preventing Financial Risks”.

The Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments are now jointly drafting two cooperative plans under the themes of “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction” and also the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation. The latter will be the agenda for future Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. The Business Council hopes that the above-mentioned recommendations would serve as references for the governments of both places, and general views for Central Authorities in drawing up the National 12th Five-year Plan.

Acknowledgements of the Support for the Business Council

On behalf of the Business Council, I wish to extend my heartfelt 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. Their contribution has brought the various tasks of the Business Council to successful completion. I would also like to thank the Secretariat for its hard work in serving as an important channel of communication for the Business Council. Finally, I wish to thank the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-Council for supporting and encouraging the work of the Business Council as well as fostering trade and economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.



Dr Victor Fung
Chairman
The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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TERMS OF REFERENCE AND STRUCTURE





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 (2008-2010)

主席	Chairman	事务主任	Staff Officers
冯国经博士	Dr Fung Kwok-king, Victor	陈素贞女士	Ms Chan So-ching
		张家敏先生	Mr Chang Ka-mun
		马家华女士	Ms Ma Ka-wa, Carol
委员	Members	事务主任	Staff Officers
陈智思先生	Mr Bernard Chan	方敏生女士	Ms Fang Meng-sang, Christine
		王觉豪先生	Mr Wong Kok-ho
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix	巢国明先生	Mr K M Chau, Joe
陈子政先生	Mr Chan Tze-ching, Ignatius	邓世安先生	Mr Tang Sai-on, Paul
陈永棋先生	Mr Chan Wing-kee	潘庆基先生	Mr Poon Hing-kee, Peter
陈镇仁先生	Mr Chen Cheng-jen, Clement	邱达宏先生	Mr Dennis Yau
郑耀棠议员	The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong	王金伟先生	Mr Wong Kam-wai, Andy
张炳良议员	Prof the Hon Cheung Bing-leung, Anthony	黎国灿博士	Dr Lai Kwok-chan
蔡冠深博士	Dr Choi Koon-shum, Jonathan	陈瑞芳女士	Ms Chan Shui-fong, Betty
周梁淑怡女士	Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-yee, Selina	-	-
钟普洋先生	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
许汉忠先生	Mr Hui Hon-chung, Stanley	-	-
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter	曹端杰先生	Mr Ricky Tso
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	Ms Alexandra Poon
		潘秉匡教授	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	-	-
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale	方志伟先生	Mr Alex Fong
戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung	蓝志明先生	Mr Nam Chi-ming, Gibson
董建成先生	Mr Tung Chee-chen	董立新先生	Mr Alan Tung
黄子欣博士	Dr Wong Chi-yun, Allan	-	-
黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter	陈朝晖女士	Ms Susan Chan
		林宝财先生	Mr P.C. Lim
		陈忠元先生	Mr Nicholas Tan
王冬胜先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter	梁兆基先生	Mr Leung Siu-kay, George
胡定旭先生	Mr Wu Ting-yuk, Anthony	梁永立先生	Mr Leung Wing-lup, Gregory
杨敏德议员	The Hon Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie	黄延萍女士	Ms Christina Huang
		孔君道先生	Mr Dodie Hung
尹德胜先生	Mr Yin Tek-shing, Paul	梁世华先生	Mr Paul Leung
余国春先生	Mr Yu Kwok-chun	谢 方女士	Ms Xie Fang, Sharon

跨境人物流工作小组 Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow Sub-group			
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委员	Members:		
陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix	郭炳联先生	Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond
郑耀棠议员	The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong	李泽钜先生	Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor
许汉忠先生	Mr Hui Hon-chung, Stanley	董建成先生	Mr Tung Chee-chen
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter	黄子欣博士	Dr Wong Chi-yun, Allan

服务业发展及人才资源工作小组 Services Industry Development and Human Resources Sub-group			
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陈国威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix	杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo
陈子政先生	Mr Chan Tze-ching, Ignatius	叶成庆先生	Mr Ip Shing-hing, Simon
张炳良议员	Prof the Hon Cheung Bing-leung, Anthony	梁振英议员	The Hon Leung Chun-ying
蔡冠深博士	Dr Choi Koon-shum, Jonathan	戴德丰博士	Dr Tai Tak-fung
周梁淑怡女士	Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-yee, Selina	胡定旭先生	Mr Wu Ting-yuk, Anthony
钟普洋先生	Mr Chung Po-yang	尹德胜先生	Mr Yin Tek-shing, Paul

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 :		
陈智思先生	Mr Bernard Chan	黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter
陈子政先生	Mr Chan Tze-ching, Ignatius	王冬胜先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter
杜源申先生	Mr Sonny Doo	杨敏德议员	The Hon Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie
洪克协先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter	尹德胜先生	Mr Yin Tek-shing, Paul
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick		

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 :		
陈智思先生	Mr Bernard Chan	李泽钜先生	Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor
陈永棋先生	Mr Chan Wing-kee	李大壮先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David
陈镇仁先生	Mr Chen Cheng-jen, Clement	黄匡源先生	Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter
霍震寰先生	Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian	余国春先生	Mr Yu Kwok-chun

大珠三角商务委员会珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要特别小组
Ad Hoc Group on the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta
Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

主席

Chairman :

冯国经博士 Dr. Fung Kwok-king, Victor

召集人

Convenors :

郑耀棠议员 The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong

董建成先生 Mr Tung Chee-chen

杨敏德议员 The Hon Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie

委员

Members :

陈智思先生 Mr Bernard Chan

陈国威先生 Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix

陈子政先生 Mr Chan Tze-ching, Ignatius

陈永棋先生 Mr Chan Wing-kee

陈镇仁先生 Mr Chen Cheng-jen, Clement

周梁淑怡女士 Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-yee, Selina

钟普洋先生 Mr Chung Po-yang

杜源申先生 Mr Sonny Doo

许汉忠先生 Mr Hui Hon-chung, Stanley

洪克协先生 Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter

叶成庆先生 Mr Ip Shing-hing, Simon

郭炳联先生 Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond

梁君彦议员 The Hon 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

黄子欣博士 Dr Wong Chi-yun, Allan

黄匡源先生 Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter

王冬胜先生 Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter

胡定旭先生 Mr Wu Ting-yuk, Anthony

余国春先生 Mr Yu Kwok-chun

大珠三角最新发展情况

**AN OVERVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE
GREATER PEARL RIVER DELTA**





大 珠江三角洲位于广东省，复盖广州、佛山、肇庆、深圳、东莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江门九座城市，以及香港和澳门两个特别行政区。

响应国家发展和改革委员会在2009年初发布的《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要（2008—2020年）》和广东省政府在2009年年中发布的《关于加快推进珠江三角洲区域经济一体化的指导意见》，珠三角九市先后签定「一体化」合作框架协议，藉此整合资源、加强协调，从而推进同城发展，形成以广州为中心城市的中心区域、以深圳市为中心城市的珠江东岸区、以珠海为中心城市的珠江西岸区，即「广佛肇」（广州、佛山、肇庆）、「深莞惠」（深圳、东莞、惠州）和「珠中江」（珠海、中山、江门）三个经济圈。

下文将站在广东省为出发点，并以「广佛肇」、「深莞惠」和「珠中江」三个经济圈为划分基础，概述珠三角九市的经济，以及在政策措施和基础设施建设方面的情况。

The Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD), situated in the Guangdong Province, comprises nine municipalities, namely Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen, as well as two special administrative regions, namely, Hong Kong and Macao.

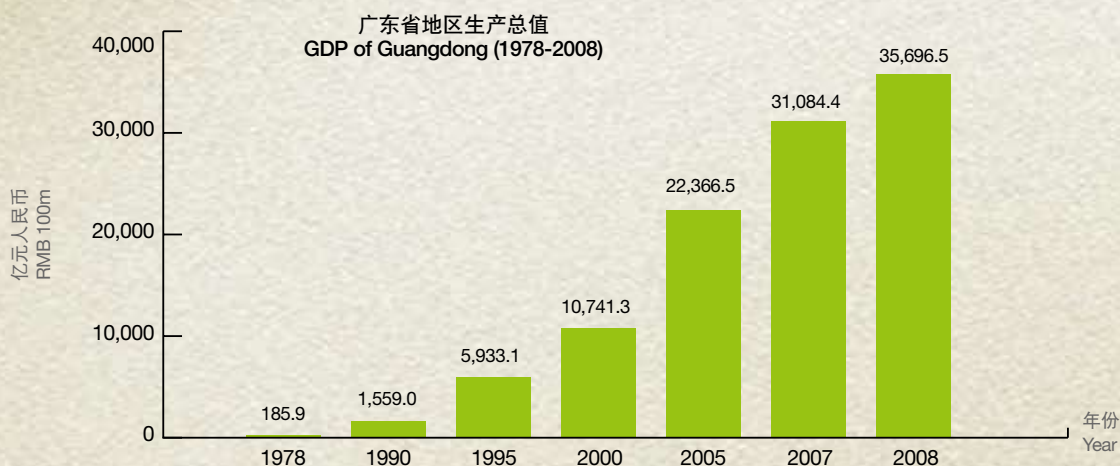
In response to “the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 to 2020)” released by the National Development and Reform Commission in early 2009 and the “Guiding Opinions on Expediting the Economic Integration in the Pearl River Delta Region” promulgated by the Government of Guangdong Province in mid 2009, the nine municipalities of Pearl River Delta (PRD) have one after another entered into cooperation framework agreements on regional integration. The aim is to integrate resources and strengthen collaboration with a view to further urban integration, a process which has given rise to the formation of three economic circles, namely the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle with Guangzhou as its core city; the Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou Economic Circle, which encompasses the eastern PRD region with Shenzhen as its core city; and the Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle comprising the western PRD region with Zhuhai as its core city.

The paragraphs below will give an overview of the economy, policy measures and infrastructure of the nine PRD cities. The presentation will start with the Guangdong Province and be made on the basis of the three economic circles, that is, the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle, the Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou Economic Circle, and Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle.



I. 过去三十年广东省经济发展情况

I. Economic Development of Guangdong in the Past 30 Years

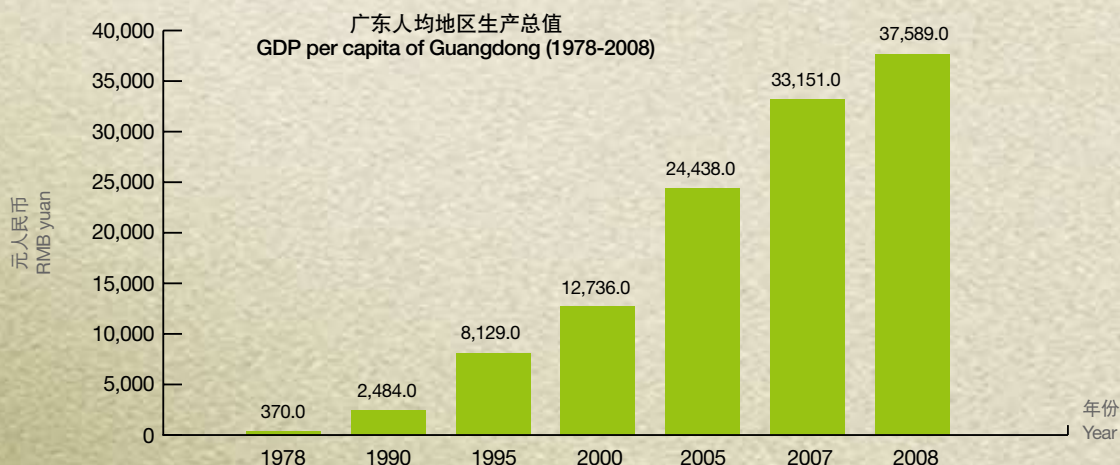


资料来源：2009广东统计年鉴

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

在1979年至2008年间，广东省的年均经济增长为13.7%，其中，第二产业的增长最迅速，达到16.4%，第一及第三产业的增长则分别为5.5%及14.4%。至2008年，广东录得生产总值35,696.5亿元人民币，占全国的11.9%。

Between 1979 and 2008, Guangdong's economy grew in average at an annual rate of 13.7%. During the period, its secondary industry recorded the fastest annual growth at 16.4% while its primary and tertiary industries grew annually at 5.5% and 14.4% respectively. In 2008, Guangdong registered a GDP of RMB 3.6 trillion, accounting for 11.9% of the national GDP.



资料来源：2009广东统计年鉴

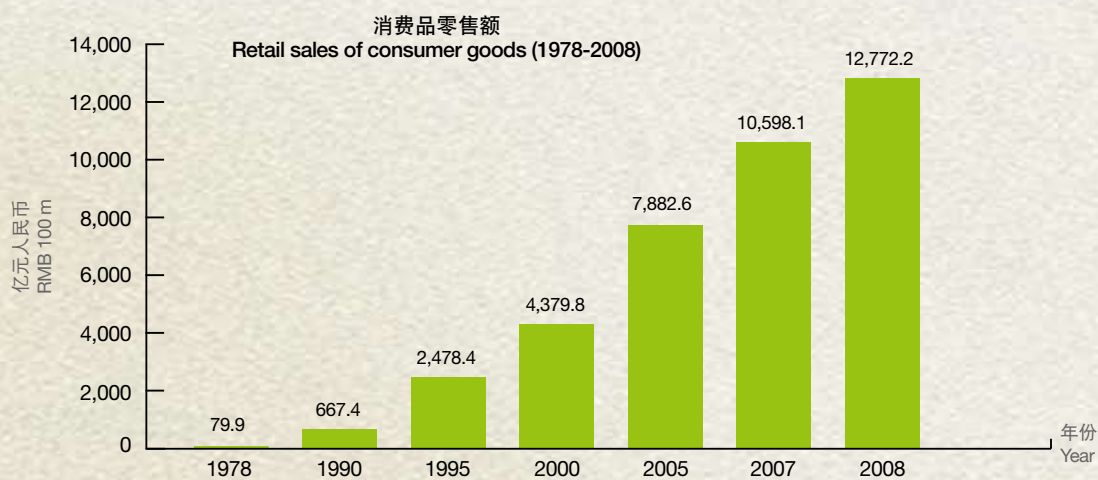
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

自中国经济改革开放以来，广东人均地区生产总值由1978年的370.0元人民币，增加至2008年的37,589.0元人民币，年均增速为11.3%。

Since China adopted the economic reform and opening-up policy, the GDP per capita of Guangdong has increased from RMB 370.0 in 1978 to RMB 37,589.0 in 2008, representing an annual growth of 11.3%.

注：文中引用的统计数字划一取小数位后一个数字。

Remarks: All statistical figures quoted in this article are rounded to one decimal place.

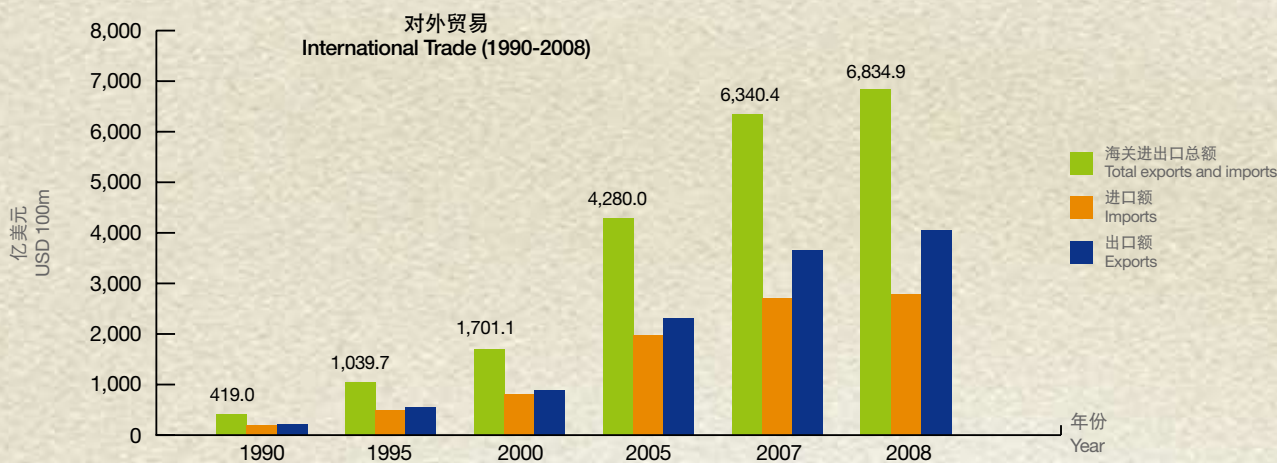


资料来源：2009广东统计年鉴

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

随着居民的收入增加，消费品零售额由1978年的79.9亿元人民币，增至2008年的12,772.2亿元人民币，平均增长速度为18.4%。

In line with the income growth, the amount of retail sales of consumer goods has increased from RMB 8.0 billion in 1978 to RMB 1.3 trillion in 2008, representing an average growth of 18.4%.



资料来源：2009广东统计年鉴

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

在1991至2008年间，广东进出口总额年均增长16.8%，其中，进口额平均增幅为15.9%，出口额平均增幅为17.5%。至2008年，广东占全国进口和出口总额的24.6%和28.3%。

Between 1991 and 2008, Guangdong saw an average annual growth of 16.8% in its total imports and exports, with imports growing at an average annual rate of 15.9% and exports at 17.5%. In 2008, Guangdong accounted for 24.6% of the total national imports and 28.3% of the total national exports.

II. 2007-2008年珠江三角洲九市 经济情况

II. Major Economic Indicators of the Nine Municipalities in PRD (2007-2008)

珠江三角洲九市 Nine Municipalities in PRD	2007	占全省比重 Percentage to the Whole Province (%)	2008	按年增长 Year-on-year Growth Rate (%)	占全省比重 Percentage to the Whole Province (%)
基本资料 Basic Information					
土地面积 (平方公里) Land Area (sq. km)	54 744.0	30.5	54 744.0	/	30.5
年末常住人口 (万人) Permanent Population at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	4 725.0	50.0	4 771.8	1.0	50.0
城镇人口 (万人) Urban Population (10,000 persons)	3 761.3	63.1	3 819.6	1.6	63.3
年末从业人员 (万人) Employed Persons at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	3 102.3	57.4	3 204.3	3.3	57.7
生产数据 Production Data					
地区生产总值 (亿元人民币) Regional GDP (RMB 100 million)	25,606.9	79.7	29,745.6	16.2	79.4
第一产业 Primary Industry	625.4	37.0	711.5	13.8	36.3
第二产业 Secondary Industry	1,3046.8	80.6	1,4964.6	14.7	79.8
第三产业 Tertiary Industry	11,934.7	83.8	14,069.5	17.9	84.0
各产业占地区生产总值比例 (%) Ratio of Industries to the Gross Domestic Product (%)					
第一产业 Primary Industry	2.4	/	2.4	0*	/
第二产业 Secondary Industry	51.0	/	50.3	-0.7*	/
第三产业 Tertiary Industry	46.6	/	47.3	+0.7*	/
人均生产总值 (元人民币) GDP per capita (RMB)	54,721.0	/	62,644.0	14.5	/
本土经济 Domestic Economy					
全社会固定资产投资总额 (亿元人民币) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	6,909.7	72.0	7,829.0	13.3	70.1
社会消费品零售总额 (亿元人民币) Total Amount of Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	7,811.8	73.7	9,366.5	19.9	73.3
对外经济 External Economy					
出口总额 (亿美元) Total Exports (USD 100 million)	3,540.9	95.9	3,872.1	9.4	95.8
进口总额 (亿美元) Total Imports (USD 100 million)	2,560.3	96.7	2,697.6	5.4	96.6
实际外商直接投资 (亿美元) Foreign Direct Investment Actually Utilised (USD 100 million)	151.9	88.7	169.2	11.4	88.3

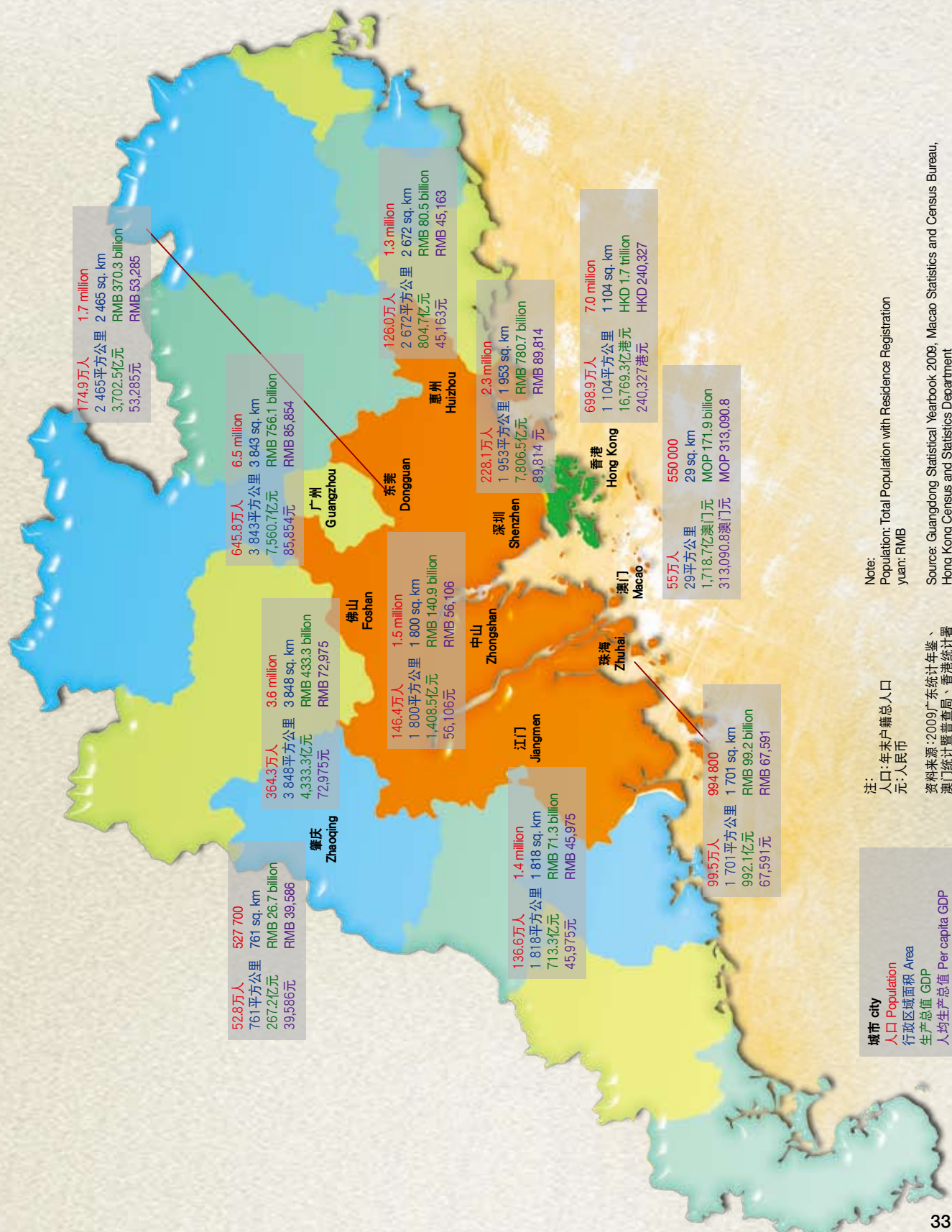
* 百分点 Percentage Point

资料来源: 2009广东统计年鉴
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009



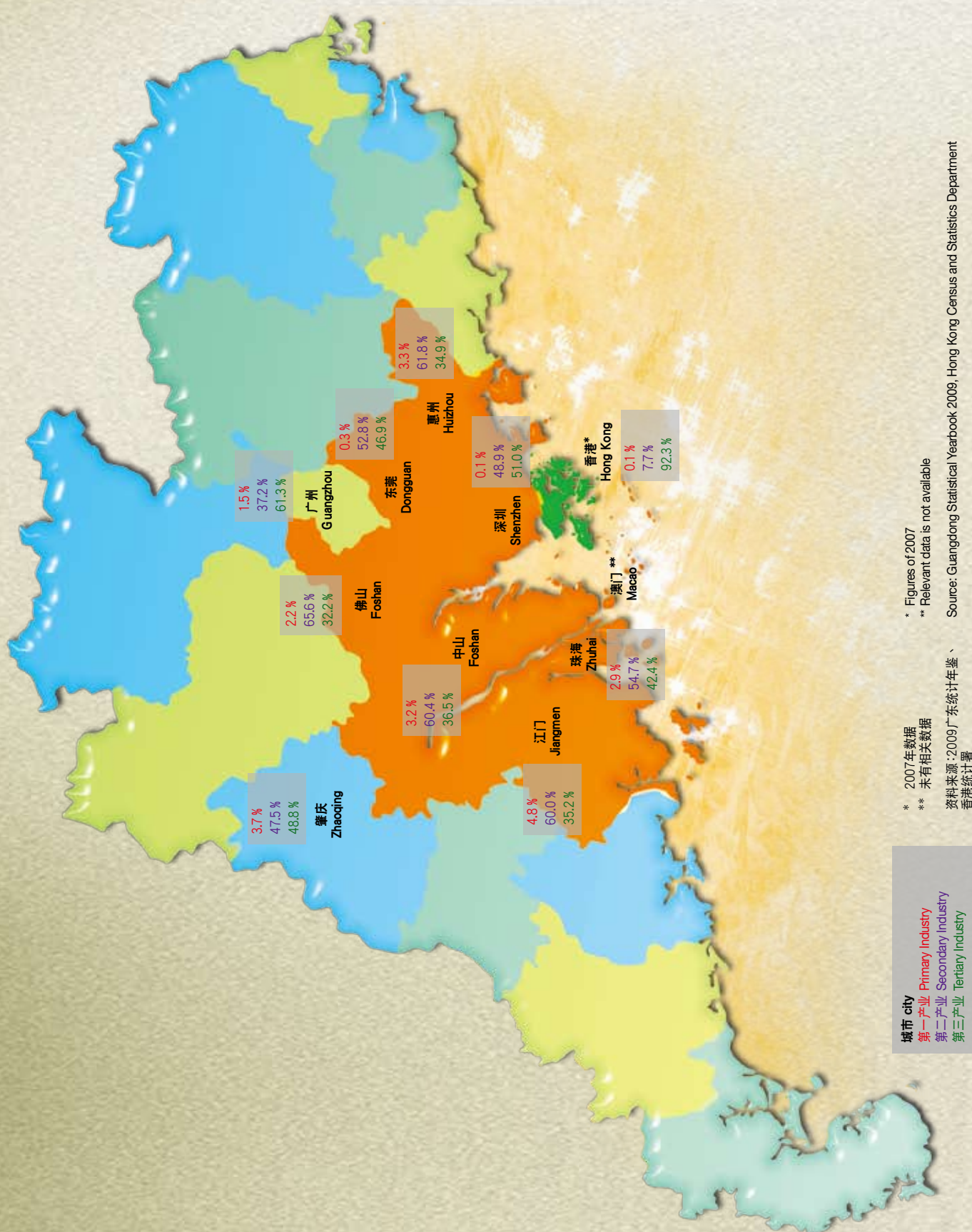
III. 区域地图(1) - 2008年珠江三角洲九市基本资料

III. Regional map (1) - Basic Facts and Figures of the Nine Municipalities in the PRD, 2008



IV. 区域地图(2) - 2008年珠江三角洲各产业占当地生产总值比例

IV. Regional Map (2) - GDP Composition of the PRD by Industry, 2008





V. 「广佛肇」经济圈经济指标 (2008年)

V. Major Economic Indicators of Guangzhou - Foshan - Zhaoqing Economic Circle (2008)

	广州市 Guangzhou	佛山市 Foshan	肇庆市 Zhaoqing	一体化发展协议 Integration Agreement
产业发展规划 Industry Development Planning	汽车、电子、石化、装备制造业及金融服务等 Motor Vehicles, Electronics, Petrochemical, Manufacture of Equipment and Financial Services etc.	电器、金属产品、通讯设备、计算机、电子、纺织、化工、通讯设备制造业等 Electrical Appliances, Metal Products, Communication Equipment, Computers, Electronics, Textile, Chemical Industry, Manufacture of Communication Equipment etc.	金属加工、再生资源加工、机械及汽车零部件制造、电子信息及装备制造、生物医药、林浆纸等，纺织服装、制鞋、新型建筑材料、食品饮料、林产化工等 Metal Processing, Renewable Resources Processing, Manufacture of Machinery and Auto Parts, Electronic and Information Technology and Manufacture of Communication Equipment, Biomedicine, Logging and Papermaking etc., Textile and Garments, Manufacture of Footwear, New Building Materials, Food and Beverage, Forestry and Chemicals etc.	《广佛肇经济圈建设合作框架协议》 Cooperation Framework Agreement on Establishment of Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle
指标 Indicator				总计 Total
固定资产投资 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社会固定资产投资总额 (亿元人民币) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,938.6	1,258.7	134.5	3,331.8
房地产开发投资额 Investment in Real Estate Development	682.0	403.7	34.1	1,119.8
住宅 Residential Buildings	450.1	266.7	31.0	747.8
商品房销售面积 (万平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	854.0	542.9	83.3	1 480.1
商品房销售额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	842.3	292.3	27.9	1,162.5
批发零售贸易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限额以上批发零售贸易业商品销售总额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	8,096.6	1,887.1	84.4	10,068.0
社会消费品零售额 (亿元人民币) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,978.5	1,177.8	83.2	4,239.5
工业 Industry				
工业企业数 (个) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	4 172.0	6 738.0	356.0	11 266 .0
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	2 324.0	5 057.0	181.0	7 562.0
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	1 117.0	1 158.0	114.0	2 389.0
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	731.0	523.0	61.0	1 315.0
工业总产值 (当年价) (亿元人民币) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	10,688.7	10,667.2	436.9	21,792.8
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	4,387.7	6,797.3	143.0	11,328.0
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	1,976.9	2,562.1	224.8	4,763.8
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	4,324.2	1,307.8	69.1	5,701.1
进出口 (亿美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	819.7	422.1	36.7	1,278.5
出口 Exports	429.6	289.6	24.2	743.4
进口 Imports	390.0	132.5	12.6	535.1

资料来源：2009广东统计年鉴
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

VI. 「深莞惠」经济圈经济指标 (2008年)

VI. Major Economic Indicators of Shenzhen - Dongguan - Weizhou Economic Circle (2008)

	深圳市 Shenzhen	东莞市 Dongguan	惠州市 Huizhou	一体化发展协议 Integration Agreement
产业发展规划 Industry Development Planning	通讯设备、计算机等电子制造业、电气机械及专用设计制造业、金融、科技等 Communication Equipment, Manufacture of Computers and Electronics, Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Special-purpose Machinery, Finance, Technology etc.	电子信息、重化、纺织服装、家具、玩具、模具、现代服务业、专业性技术、创意产业、商贸、会展、物流等 Electronic and Information Technology, Heavy Chemicals, Textile and Garments, Furniture, Toys, Mould & Die, Modern Services Industry, Professional Technology, Creative Industry, Commerce, Conventions and Exhibitions, Logistic, etc.	电子、石化、汽车、金融等 Electronics, Petrochemical, Motor Vehicles, Finance etc.	《深圳市、东莞市、惠州市规划一体化合作协议》 Cooperation Agreement on the Planning of Integration among Shenzhen, Dongguan and Huizhou
指标 Indicator				总计 Total
固定资产投资 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社会固定资产投资总额 (亿元人民币) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,467.6	944.3	450.0	2,861.9
房地产开发投资额 Investment in Real Estate Development	440.5	271.4	159.4	871.4
住宅 Residential Buildings	315.0	221.4	111.8	648.1
商品房销售面积 (万平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	466.7	511.6	233.8	1 212.1
商品房销售额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	591.1	288.6	105.6	985.3
批发零售贸易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限额以上批发零售贸易业商品销售总额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	3,481.7	1,435.5	152.6	5,069.9
社会消费品零售额 (亿元人民币) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,251.8	838.2	261.1	3,351.1
工业 Industry				
工业企业数 (个) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	7 013.0	4 987.0	902.0	12 902.0
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	2 946.0	1 291.0	191.0	4 428.0
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	3 058.0	2 497.0	523.0	6 078.0
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	1 009.0	1 199.0	188.0	2 396.0
工业总产值 (当年价) (亿元人民币) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	15,860.1	6,372.3	2,170.1	24,402.5
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	4,559.9	1,398.3	210.2	6,168.4
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	5,083.4	2,743.6	749.8	8,576.9
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	6,216.8	2,230.4	1,210.1	9,657.2
进出口 (亿美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	3,000.7	1,134.2	297.5	4,432.4
出口 Exports	1,797.1	656.4	179.9	2,633.4
进口 Imports	1,203.5	477.8	117.6	1,798.9

资料来源: 2009广东统计年鉴
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009



VII.「珠中江」经济圈经济指标 (2008年)

VII. Major Economic Indicators of Zhuhai - Zhongshan - Jiangmen Economic Circle (2008)

	珠海市 Zhuhai	中山市 Zhongshan	江门市 Jiangmen	一体化发展协议 Integration Agreement
产业发展规划 Industry Development Planning	电子信息、家电电器、石油化工、电力能源、生物医药、精密机械等 Electronic and Information Technology, Household Electrical Appliances, Petroleum and Chemicals, Electricity and Energy, Biomedicine, Precision Machinery etc.	电子信息、医药化工、新能源、新材料、装备制造、重化、物流、船舶、金融等 Electronic and Information Technology, Medicine and Chemicals, New Energy, New Materials, Manufacture of Equipment, Heavy Chemicals, Logistics, Ship Building, Finance etc.	电机、纺织服装、食品、建材、电子信息、造纸、船舶拆解等 Electrical Machinery, Textile and Garments, Food, Building Materials, Electronic and Information Technology, Papermaking, Ship Dismantling etc.	《推进珠中江区域紧密合作框架协议》 Framework Agreement on the Promotion of Close Regional Cooperation among Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen
指标 Indicator				总计 Total
固定资产投资 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社会固定资产投资总额 (亿元人民币) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	372.3	445.1	174.9	992.3
房地产开发投资额 Investment in Real Estate Development	147.7	191.6	53.4	392.6
住宅 Residential Buildings	92.8	150.6	44.5	287.9
商品房销售面积 (万平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	174.3	320.4	107.8	602.5
商品房销售额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	121.8	140.8	38.9	301.4
批发零售贸易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限额以上批发零售贸易业商品销售总额 (亿元人民币) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	423.6	676.3	246.8	1,346.6
社会消费品零售额 (亿元人民币) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	359.7	477.0	209.1	1,045.8
工业 Industry				
工业企业数 (个) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	1 131.0	5 077.0	1 566.0	7 774.0
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	356.0	3 457.0	1 020.0	4 833.0
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	543.0	1 098.0	417.0	2 058.0
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	232.0	522.0	129.0	883.0
工业总产值 (当年价) (亿元人民币) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	2,603.7	3,675.7	1,769.7	8,049.2
内资企业 Domestic-funded Enterprises	699.1	1,555.2	813.7	3,068.0
港、澳、台商投资企业 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	663.0	1,129.1	632.2	2,424.3
外商投资企业 Foreign-funded Enterprises	1,241.7	991.5	323.8	2,556.9
进出口 (亿美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	468.3	259.1	131.4	858.8
出口 Exports	211.7	187.0	96.5	495.2
进口 Imports	256.6	72.1	34.9	363.6

VIII. 珠江三角洲最新发展

主要政策措施

1. 《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要(2008-2020年)》

2009年初,国务院审议通过由国家发展和改革委员会编制的《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要(2008-2020年)》(下称《规划纲要》),把珠三角发展提升到国家战略层面,并把粤港澳合作定为国家整体发展策略的重要一环。

《规划纲要》目标到2012年,珠江三角洲地区的人均地区生产总值要达到80,000元,服务业增加值比重达到53%。到2020年,珠江三角洲地区的人均GDP要达到135,000元人民币,服务业增加值比重达到60%。

此外,《规划纲要》亦提到,推进珠江三角洲地区与港澳地区更紧密合作,包括推进重大基础设施,如轨道交通网络、信息网络等方面的对接;支持在珠江三角洲地区的港澳加工贸易企业延伸产业链条,向现代服务业和先进制造业发展,实现转型升级;支持劳动密集型企业顺利过渡,并协助港资企业拓展内地市场;深化CEPA力度,做好对港澳地区的先行先试工作;共建优质生活圈,鼓励珠江三角洲地区与港澳地区在教育、医疗、社会保障、应急管理、知识产权保护等方面开展合作,为港澳人员到内地工作和生活提供便利等。

VIII. Recent Development in PRD

Major Policy Initiatives

1. Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 to 2020)

In early 2009, the State Council approved after examination “the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 to 2020)” (“Outline”) compiled by the National Development and Reform Commission. The “Outline” has elevated PRD development to the level of national strategy, confirming Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation as an important part of the strategy for overall national development.

The “Outline” has put forward a target for the GDP per capita of PRD to reach RMB 80,000 and its services industries to account for 53% of the regional GDP by 2012. And by 2020, the GDP per capita of PRD is targeted to reach RMB 135,000 and its services industries to account for 60% of the regional GDP.

The “Outline” has also mentioned the direction for PRD to forge closer cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao. Relevant measures include major infrastructure projects that aim to achieve connection among the rail transport and information networks of the three places; support for Hong Kong and Macao processing trade enterprises operating in PRD to extend their industrial chain by transforming and upgrading themselves into enterprises of modern services and advanced manufacturing industries; support for labour-intensive enterprises to achieve smooth transition in their restructuring and for Hong Kong enterprises to access the Mainland domestic market; more in-depth measures for CEPA implementation and preparation for implementing the “early and pilot implementation” arrangements for Hong Kong and Macao; and co-building a quality living area, encouraging PRD, Hong Kong and Macao to work together in the areas of education, healthcare, social security, emergency management and intellectual property protection with a view to providing convenience to people of Hong Kong and Macao working and living in the Mainland.



2. 《关于加快推进珠江三角洲区域经济一体化的指导意见》

《指导意见》就加快推进珠江三角洲区域经济一体化提出意见，主要包括：(a) 促进粤港澳交通一体化发展；(b) 推进能源水资源供应一体化；(c) 推进信息一体化；(d) 推进产业发展一体化。广州—佛山—肇庆、深圳—东莞—惠州和珠海—中山—江门三大经济圈的核心城市要充分发挥带动作用，构建错位发展、梯度发展、优势互补的区域产业格局。并共建珠江三角洲创新圈，构建区域一体化金融产业体系和金融服务体系；(e) 推进环保生态一体化；(f) 推进城市规划一体化；(g) 推进公共服务一体化；以及(h) 推进广佛同城化等。

3. 粤港合作框架协议

把握《规划纲要》的机遇，粤港共同编制《粤港合作框架协议》、「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题项目以落实《规划纲要》和促进粤港更紧密合作。框架协议的拟稿计划在2009年底完成，粤港政府将争取把有关内容写进「十二·五规划」。

2. Guiding Opinions on Expediting the Economic Integration in the Pearl River Delta Region

“The Guiding Opinions on Expediting the Economic Integration in the PRD Region” (“Guiding Opinions”) has put forward recommendations on fast-tracking the economic integration in PRD, including mainly: (a) promoting integration of the transport systems of Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao; (b) promoting integration in the supply of energy, water and resources; (c) promoting integration in communication; (d) promoting integration in industry development. The core cities of the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing, Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou and Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circles should play a leading role in building a regional industrial layout that features staggered, gradient development and complementarity; co-building PRD into an innovative hub; and developing regional integrated systems of finance and financial services; (e) promoting integration in environmental and ecological protection; (f) promoting integration in town planning; (g) promoting integration in public services; and (h) promoting the urban integration of Guangzhou and Foshan.

3. Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation

To capitalise on the opportunities arising from the “Outline”, Hong Kong and Guangdong are jointly drafting a “Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation” (“Framework Agreement”), two specialised studies - “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction” as measures for implementing the “Outline” and fostering closer cooperation between the two places. The drafting of the “Framework Agreement” is scheduled to be finalised by end 2009 and the two governments will seek to have the relevant parts of the agreement incorporated into the National 12th Five-year Plan.



4. 双转移

广东省在2008年5月下发《关于推进产业转移和劳动力转移的决定》，象征广东开始实施「双转移」策略。「双转移」包括「产业转移」和「劳动力转移」。

在产业转移方面，将引导珠三角地区劳动密集和高能耗的产业向东西两翼、粤北转移，同时在珠三角发展先进制造业和现代服务业。

在劳动力转移方面，将鼓励粤北和两翼的劳动力向当地二、三产业转移，同时吸引一些较高素质劳动力，向珠三角发达地区转移。

广东省政府计划从2008-2012年五年时间里，安排500余亿元人民币资金推进「双转移」。

5. 开拓内销市场

环球金融危机对依赖出口的广东而言，影响首当其冲。回应中国扩大内需的政策方向，广东省政府推出多项便利措施，包括落实「不停产转型」及「多次内销、一次报关」，并举办更多对洽及展销活动，以协助港资加工贸易企业转型升级及开拓内销。

6. CEPA先行先试措施

在推进落实《内地与香港关于建立更紧密经贸关系的安排》(CEPA)方面，2008年公布的CEPA补充协议五和广东省「先行先试」措施已于2009年初实施；新签订的CEPA补充协议六则在2009年10月落实。两年来公布了共34项以广东省为试点的开放及便利化措施。

4. Dual Transfer

In May 2008, the Guangdong Government promulgated the "Decision on Promoting Relocation of Industries and Labour Force", which signified the beginning of Guangdong's implementation of the "dual transfer" strategy. "Dual transfer" means transfer of industries and labour force.

As regards transfer of industries, the labour-intensive and high-energy-consumption industries in PRD were led to relocate to eastern, western and northern Guangdong regions in tandem with the development of advanced manufacturing industry and modern services industry in PRD.

As regards transfer of labour force, the workforce in eastern, western and northern Guangdong regions was encouraged to work in local secondary and tertiary industries, while higher quality workers were attracted to the developed areas in PRD.

The Guangdong Provincial Government has planned to allocate over RMB 50 billion to implement the "dual transfer" strategy during the five years from 2008 to 2012.

5. Tapping the Mainland's Domestic Market

The export-dependent Guangdong was most hard hit in the global financial crisis. In response to the nation's policy of expanding domestic demand, the Guangdong Government has put in place a series of facilitation measures, including "restructure without stopping production" and "single tax return for multiple domestic sales" arrangements, and organised more business matching and exhibition activities to assist the Hong Kong processing trade enterprises operating in Guangdong to restructure/upgrade themselves and tap the Mainland's domestic market.

6. Measures for Early and Pilot Implementation under CEPA

Regarding efforts for CEPA implementation, measures under Supplement V to CEPA and those for "early and pilot implementation" arrangements in Guangdong Province as announced in 2008 were put into effect in early 2009. Measures under the newly signed Supplement VI to the CEPA were implemented in October 2009. In 2008 and 2009, a total of 34 liberalisation and facilitation measures have been announced for pilot implementation in Guangdong Province.



基础建设

1. 港珠澳大桥

国务院在2009年10月已正式批准港珠澳工程的可行性研究报告。粤港澳三地政府已于2009年年底开展港珠澳大桥的主体建造工程，目标2015至2016年完工。港珠澳大桥建成后，珠江西岸将纳入香港方圆三小时车程内可达范围，有助加强珠江西岸与香港的联系。

2. 广深港高速铁路（香港段）

造价669亿港元的广深港高速铁路(香港段)目标于2015年通车。高铁香港段建成后将接驳国家高铁网，途经福田、龙华和虎门，直达广州总站石壁，有利香港与珠三角主要城市实现一小时生活圈。广深港高铁全长约140公里，香港段总站设于西九龙。

Infrastructure Construction

1. Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

In October 2009, the State Council approved the feasibility study report of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Project. The Governments of Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao has commenced the construction of the HZMB Main Bridge in December 2009 for completion by 2015/16. When completed, western PRD will fall within a reachable three-hour commuting radius of Hong Kong, thereby enhancing the connection between Hong Kong and western PRD.

2. The Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link

The Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL), estimated at a cost of \$66.9 billion, was scheduled to start operation in 2015. Upon completion, XRL will connect Hong Kong with the national high-speed rail network and provide direct access to the Shibi terminus in Guangzhou via Futian, Longhua and Humen, materialising a “one-hour living circle” covering Hong Kong and major PRD cities. The XRL will span about 140 kilometres with the terminus of the Hong Kong section located at West Kowloon.

3. 港深西部快速轨道

连接深圳和香港机场的港深西部快速轨道正在规划阶段，初步构思在前海设置转乘车站和通关口岸。目前，深圳机场的国内线网络复盖约70个内地城市，较香港的40个为多；香港国际机场则有广阔的国际网络，并连接110个海外城市，两者形成优势互补。

4. 前海

在粤港合作联席会议第12次会议上，两地官员签署「关于推进前海港深现代服务业合作的意向书」，计划引入港式管理开发深圳的前海。前海是港深西部快速轨道的其中一站，临近深圳蛇口，将用作发展以研发设计、金融、贸易和高端服务业为主的深港现代服务业示范区。深港已成立联合专责小组开展工作，商讨具体合作方向和内容。

5. 莲塘/香园围口岸

深港双方已就莲塘/香园围口岸工程时间达成共识，目标在不迟于2018年启用新口岸。新口岸可将香港与粤东、粤东北区联系起来，进一步扩大香港的经济腹地，并将有助把东部口岸的过境交通重新分流，纾缓文锦渡口岸交通经常挤塞的情况。

3. Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line

The Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line (WEL), which serves as a link between the airports of Hong Kong and Shenzhen, is now under planning. The initial thinking is to locate an interchange station and control point in Qianhai. At present, the Shenzhen Airport has a wide domestic network covering some 70 Mainland cities, compared with 40 of the Hong Kong International Airport, whilst the latter has an extensive international network connecting to 110 overseas destinations, making it possible for the two airports to complement their strengths.

4. Qianhai

At the 12th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference, officials of both governments signed a letter of intent on the development of Qianhai, planning to adopt Hong Kong-style management for the development of Qianhai in Shenzhen. Qianhai, where one of the WEL stations will be located, is near Shekou in Shenzhen and will be developed into a Hong Kong/Shenzhen demonstration zone for modern services industries engaged mainly in research, development and design, finance, trading and high-end services. Hong Kong and Shenzhen have set up a joint expert group to launch the work and discuss direction and details of cooperation.

5. Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point

Hong Kong and Shenzhen have reached a consensus on the work programme for the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP), with the target of having the new control point in operation by 2018. The new BCP can connect Hong Kong with eastern and north-eastern Guangdong, which will provide a larger economic hinterland for Hong Kong. It will also help re-distribute the cross-boundary traffic in BCPs in the east, relieving the frequent traffic congestion at Man Kam To BCP.



6. 落马洲河套区域

香港与广东省政府同意在落马洲河套地区发展以高等教育为主，辅以高新科技研发设施和文化创意产业用途的发展区。香港政府已在2009年中展开须时约28个月的规划和综合研究，以推动华南地区的人力资源发展。本地多所学府亦提出在河套发展的建议。

7. 三环八射

《珠江三角洲地区城际轨道交通同城化规划》已于2009年12月获国家发改委批复。根据有关规划，广东计划在2020年前形成「三环八射」城际轨道交通网络贯通珠三角所有县级以上的城市，形成「一小时城市圈」。

第一环：广佛环线，扩大广州白云机场和新广州站等重要客流集散点辐射范围，并将把广州为中心的放射形线路紧密地组合在一起；第二环：由广莞深、中山-南沙-虎门、广佛珠三条城际线组成环珠江口的中环线；第三环：由广莞深、深圳-珠海、广佛珠三条城际线组成环珠江口的大环线。八条放射线：广佛肇、广州-清远、广州-惠州、东莞-惠州、深圳-惠州、珠海-斗山、江门-恩平、肇庆-高明。

6. Lok Ma Chau Loop

The Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments have reached an agreement on the development of the Lok Ma Chau Loop into a higher education area with supplementary R&D facilities and uses for creative industries. In this connection, the Hong Kong Government launched a 28-month comprehensive planning study in mid-2009, which aimed at promoting human resources development in southern China. A number of local educational institutions have also put forward recommendations for developing the loop area.

7. Three Circular and Eight Outbound Routes

In December 2009, the National Development and Reform Commission approved the Intercity Rail Transport Plan for Urban Integration of GPRD. According to Guangdong's transport planning, an intercity rail transport network featuring three circular and eight outbound routes will be built by 2020. The network will connect all PRD cities above county level and thus materialise a "one-hour intercity circle".

Circular Route One is the Guangzhou-Foshan route, which will enlarge the commuting radius from major passenger nodes like the Guangzhou Baiyun International Airport and New Guangzhou Station and connect closely with the rail network radiating from Guangzhou. Circular Route Two combines three intercity rail lines (Guangzhou-Dongguan-Shenzhen line, Zhongshan-Nansha-Humen line and Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhuhai line) into a mid-level circular route that travels along the Pearl River Estuary. Circular Route Three is the major circular route that encircles the Pearl River Estuary by combining the Guangzhou-Dongguan-Shenzhen line, the Shenzhen-Zhuhai line and the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhuhai line. The eight outbound routes include the Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing, Guangzhou-Qingyuan, Guangzhou-Huizhou, Dongguan-Huizhou, Shenzhen-Huizhou, Zhuhai-Doushan, Jiangmen-Enping and Zhaoqing-Gaoming routes.

工作小组报告

REPORTS OF THE SUB-GROUPS



工作目标及范围

小组的工作关注粤港两地在改善人流和货流方面的合作和进展，并着眼跨境硬件和软件的配合，目的是提升大珠三角地区作为一个经济体的整体营商效率，促进区内发展更上楼层。

工作小组在2008年至2010年度主要关注的议题：

1. 新口岸的使用情况

经过实地视察及与业界沟通，工作小组建议在福田口岸(深圳方面)加强接驳交通设施，包括小汽车/计程车/旅游巴士等上落客地点，以及在口岸附近兴建长途车站，引入长途客运服务，以便吸引更多过境旅客使用这个口岸，以达到各个口岸成功分流。

在深圳湾口岸方面，工作小组建议深港两地有关部门加强宣传，尤其是向运输界及货主解释及推广深圳湾口岸的现代化运作程序。

Objective and Scope of Work

This Sub-group follows closely the situation and progress of Hong Kong and Guangdong cooperation in improving cross-border passenger and cargo flows, examining particularly the coordination between cross-boundary hardware and software. Its objective is to enhance the overall efficiency in business operation of the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) region as an economic entity and set the scene for further developments within the region.

Major Issues of Concern of the Sub-group during 2008-2010

I. Utilisation of New Boundary Control Points

After site visits and communication with relevant sectors, the Sub-group has recommended provision of more connecting public transport facilities at Futian Port (Shenzhen side), including loading/unloading points for private cars/taxis/coaches, long-haul stations near the port, and introduction of long-haul passenger services. The aim is to attract more cross-boundary passengers to use the Futian port, achieving balanced distribution of flows among different boundary control points.

As regards Shenzhen Bay Port, the Sub-group recommended that the relevant authorities of Hong Kong and Shenzhen should step up publicity. In particular, the modern operational procedures of Shenzhen Bay Port should be explained and promoted to the transport sector and consignors.

2. 多项大型跨境交通基建工程进展

小组认为兴建广深港高速铁路，不但可以让香港和广东省有紧密连结，更可以透过国家兴建中的高速铁路网络与内地主要城市连系，希望高铁香港段总站能设置一站式边检服务。

至于港深西部快速轨道（前称机场轨道联络线），小组期望有关铁路将规划多功能铁路，支援两地机场、前海及新界西北的发展。至于港珠澳大桥，则有助推动珠江三角洲西岸地区社会经济发展和完善地区交通网络。在跨境车辆管制方面，小组建议尽快推出「私家车一次性特别配额」试验计划，为香港和珠三角地区更大融合作好准备。

3. 快捷e-道试验计划

小组认为跨境基建的效能必须有完善的软件配合，才能发挥最大的效益。因此，小组向入境处了解罗湖管制站在2009年3月推出快捷e-道试验计划的实施情况。

据入境处官员介绍，香港出入境旅客的人数在过往几年大幅攀升，2008



II. Progress of Major Infrastructure Projects for Cross-boundary Traffic


The Sub-group is of the view that the construction of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) will not only forge a close link between Hong Kong and Guangdong, it will also connect Hong Kong with the major cities in the Mainland through its high-speed railway network under construction. It is hoped that one-stop customs clearance services can be provided at the border checkpoint at the terminus of the Hong Kong section of the XRL.

As for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line (previously known as the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Airport Rail Link), the Sub-group hopes that the rail line to be planned as a multi-purpose rail connection which supports the development of the two airports, Qianhai and North West New Territories. The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge will facilitate the socio-economic developments of the Western Pearl River Delta, optimising the regional transport network. For cross-boundary vehicle control, the Sub-group has recommended the early implementation of a pilot “ad hoc quotas” scheme for private cars as a trial for paving the way for greater integration between Hong Kong and PRD.

III. Pilot Scheme on Express e-Channel

The Sub-group considers that the cross-boundary infrastructure must have the support of well-developed software in order to achieve best efficiency. With this in mind, the Sub-group has approached the Immigration Department (ImmD) to seek an understanding of the implementation of the pilot scheme on Express e-Channel in the Lo Wu Control Point since March 2009.

According to ImmD information, there has been tremendous increase in passenger throughput in the past few years, with the 2008 figure exceeding 220 million. The pilot scheme on Express e-Channel was therefore launched with a view to enhancing efficiency of self-serviced clearance, speeding up clearance process as well as reducing waiting time for passengers. ImmD will review the pilot scheme and



年全年的数字超过二亿二千万人次。快捷e-道试验计划是为提升自助过关效率、加快人流的处理和减少旅客等候时间。入境处将检讨试验计划，小组会继续跟进有关检讨结果。

小组初步认为快捷e-道计划有助于提高香港居民出入口岸的通关效率，值得在其他管制站推展。为增加整体e-道的灵活性以及效率，小组建议将各种类e-道合并成多用途e-道，并推展至更多访客类别。

总结

小组认为改善跨境人流物流效率主要在硬件和软件两方面下工夫。硬件方面，大珠三角的交通物流基建规划在过去几年已经颇为全面，并且大部分规划已经落实开始动工。然而，要能够实现区内人流物流畅通无阻障的关键在于跨境通关的方便和效率，换言之，口岸和交通基建管理的软件必须配合硬件的提升。本着中央、广东及香港各方都得益的大前提下，小组提出以下几点建议：

1. 由于港人或广东省居民即日往来两地的人流大幅增加，建议尽快增加24小时开通的口岸数目；
2. 建议建立「一站式」边检服务，旅客和货车只需通过一个关口，香港与内地进出境及海关部门在同一地点一起进行各自的检查。
3. 建议随着通道容量的增加而逐步放宽跨境车牌发放制度，最终至完全取消限制。建议两地政府认真考虑试行短期配额跨界车牌或「通车证」，引入「通车证」配额计划，旅客预购「通车证」，以一次性的形式，让有关车辆往返两地。

the Sub-group will follow-up on the findings.

Initially, the Sub-group considers that the pilot scheme on Express e-Channel can enhance clearance efficiency at the border crossings and should therefore be extended to other control points. To strengthen the overall flexibility and efficiency of the e-Channels, the Sub-group has recommended that the different categories of e-Channels should be merged into one multi-purpose e-Channel to be made available for use by more categories of passengers.

Conclusion

The Sub-group thinks that more should be done in both hardware and software infrastructure in order to enhance the efficiency of cross-boundary passenger and cargo flows. Hardware wise, the planning in transport and logistics infrastructure in GPRD undertaken in the past few years has been fairly comprehensive, and construction work for most of the plans have commenced. That said, the key to achieving free flow of passenger and cargo in the region still lies in the convenience and efficiency of cross-boundary clearance. In other words, the software elements in the management of border control points and transport infrastructure must catch up with the enhanced hardware. Under the premise of multiple wins for the Central Government, Guangdong and Hong Kong, the Sub-group put forward the following recommendations:

1. In view of the surge of cross-boundary day-trippers in both Hong Kong and Guangdong, the authorities of both places should increase the number of 24-hour border crossings as soon as possible.
2. "One-stop" customs clearance services at the border should be provided so that cross-boundary passengers and vehicles can undergo customs clearance in the same place where the customs services of both Hong Kong and the Mainland are co-located.
3. In view of growing capacity of the border crossing points, the authorities concerned should gradually relax the licensing restrictions for cross-boundary vehicles until all licensing restrictions are ultimately removed. The authorities of both places should seriously consider piloting a quota system for short-term licences or "vehicle passes" for cross-boundary vehicles, under which drivers who have bought a "vehicle pass" will be allowed to make two-way entry/exit on a one-off basis.

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

小组曾为广东省民营企业安排数次来港参加联合投资及贸易推广宣讲会 and 考察团，让他们亲身体验香港的营商环境，以便于他们日后的投资。另外，通过和广东企业的交流，也使本地企业可以了解广东省企业的营商特色，进一步便利和优化两地的合作。

特别是，2009年1月国家公布《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要》（《规划纲要》）之后，本小组更加侧重于加强粤港两地民间交流，推动两地的区域经济合作，帮助广东省企业「走出去」，并且协助企业转型升级也是工作重点之一。

工作进度

协助内地投资者了解香港

本小组的重要任务之一就是协助内地企业，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。

Objectives And Scope Of Work

The Sub-group has arranged a number of joint investment and trade promotion seminars and missions for Guangdong enterprises to learn about Hong Kong's business environment. In addition, it also helped to improve communications and gave Hong Kong enterprises a clearer understanding of the business environment in the province. This will further facilitate and improve co-operation between the two places.

In January 2009, the State Council announced the "Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta" ("Outline"). Shortly after, the Sub-group directed its focus on strengthening non-governmental exchanges between the two places; promoting regional economic cooperation; helping Guangdong Province enterprises to "go out"; and helping enterprises upgrade their technologies.

Work Progress

Facilitating Mainland Investment in Hong Kong

A key function of the Sub-group is to help Mainland enterprises, especially small and medium enterprises, to gain a better understanding of Hong Kong's business environment, and to enhance their confidence to invest in the territory.





2008年6月，本小组联同特区政府投资推广署、粤港民间合作机制大珠三角投资贸易推广小组联合举办「广东民企考察团」。活动共吸引近100人参加，其中企业家60多人。除了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之外，该次的「广东民企考察团」，企业比较关注利用香港的创意工业将广东的工业升级，甚至建立品牌。

另外，本小组分别于2008年9月及2009年11月，与粤方工作小组及投资推广署携手组织「立足香港 迈向国际」广东省企业投资贸易赴港考察团，目的是帮助企业深入了解香港营商环境、投资贸易优势、在港开办公司的办法和途径、与香港现代服务业对口交流和建立合作平台，深化粤港在优势产业的合作。2008年9月的活动重点新增和推动两地企业在工业设计、创意产业领域合作的内容；2009年11月的活动则特别向参加的广东省企业代表介绍数码及资讯科技业的最新发展情况及配套设施。

粤港经贸合作论坛

本小组在过去两年间一直关注粤港两地经贸合作方面的研究，以方便两地企业的互补互足的合作，拓展更多商机。曾经连同香港总商会举办了两次「港深经济合作前景研讨会」，探讨深圳未来的城市规划下，

In June 2008, the Sub-group and its Guangdong counterpart, together with Invest Hong Kong, jointly organised a delegation for privately-owned Guangdong enterprises to visit Hong Kong. The 60 participating entrepreneurs gained a first-hand understanding of the approval procedures for setting up a business in Hong Kong. They also learned about the operation of relevant HKSAR Government departments, as well as support offered by local professional bodies and chambers of commerce. The mission's focus was on how they could make full use of the creative industry here to help Guangdong move up the value chain and for companies to build their brands.

In September 2008 and November 2009, the second and third missions for privately-owned Guangdong enterprises were arranged respectively with an aim to briefing the delegates on procedures and regulations on setting up in Hong Kong, as well as product and services promotion via the Hong Kong platform. The business owners were also given suggestions on how they could leverage Hong Kong in their business expansion strategies, as well as what funding schemes are available for SMEs, and how they can broaden collaboration in advanced industries. As regards the mission held in September 2008, the delegates' focus was more on promoting cooperation in industrial design and the creative industries; for the mission organized in November 2009, the latest development and support to the cyber and information technology industry was specifically introduced to the delegates.

Seminars on Economic Cooperation

Together with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Sub-group has organised two seminars. The first, "Prospects for

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香港的高端服务业如何把握商机。以及举办「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，以探讨粤港双方如何落实《规划纲要》。

2008年1月，第一次「港深经济合作前景研讨会」召开，是次研讨会在探讨政府层面合作的同时，更着重业界意见，研究两地企业层面的合作模式。重点讨论了如何实现港深两地平衡的双向变动，促进两地在经济、社会和文化等多个层面的融合。

2008年9月，第二次研讨会召开，在上次研讨会的基础上检讨和更新相关资讯、进一步加深各界对深港经济合作的交流。与第一届研讨会不同的是，本次论坛不仅从宏观层面明确了未来两地要加强高端服务行业的合作，更结合深圳市的城市规划从微观层面探讨了具体行业和市场的发展合作前景。

2009年3月，本小组连同香港总商会，一同举办了「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，特邀请两地政府代表、商界人士、及学者分别从不同的角度对《规划纲要》进行了探讨，以便于业界可以了解未来粤港合作的宏观导向以及具体的产业合作商机。

Hong Kong-Shenzhen Economic Cooperation,” discussed urban planning in Shenzhen, and how the development of Hong Kong’s high-end service industries. A second seminar that the Sub-group organised focused on “Prospects for Cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, under the Planning of the Pearl River Delta.”

In January 2008, the first “Prospects for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Economic Cooperation Seminar” took place. The seminar explored cooperation at governmental level, as well as possible cooperation models for businesses. Two key elements that emerged from the seminar were the facilitation of the flow of goods and people between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, and expanding economic, social and cultural integration.

In September 2008, a second workshop reviewed and updated topics that were raised in the first seminar. The workshop also discussed high-end service industries cooperation, and also examined how Shenzhen’s Urban Planning Scheme might impact Hong Kong service providers contemplating to enter the market.

In March 2009, the Sub-Group organized a seminar to help business communities understand “the Outline”, with government representatives, businessmen, and academics analysing issues



方便经商务人士往来

本小组一直致力进一步简化广东投资者来港的入境程序，并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」等入境安排所起的作用。政府回应会考虑小组的建议。



总结

随着粤港融合的不断深化，相信未来两地的投资将更加紧密。商务委员会和小组将会不断努力探讨相关事宜和计划，务求协助两地建立更紧密的经贸关系。

from different perspectives. The exercise helped to paint a clearer picture of how future cooperation between the Pearl River Delta and Hong Kong might develop. More importantly, it helped enterprises learn about potential investment opportunities.

Facilitating Movement of Businesspeople

The Sub-group has been pursuing further simplification of immigration procedures for Guangdong investors to travel to Hong Kong, and has, through formal and informal discussions with relevant Hong Kong Government departments, studied the effectiveness of immigration arrangements including the “Capital Investment Entrant Scheme” and “Admission Scheme for Mainland Talents and Professionals.” The government responded that the Sub-group's recommendations would be considered.

Conclusion

Continued economic integration with the Pearl River Delta is broadening prospects for wider two-way trade and investment between Guangdong and Hong Kong. The Council and the Sub-group will continue to pursue ongoing issues and projects to help facilitate this closer economic relationship.



目标

《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要》(《规划纲要》)确立了珠江三角洲地区未来的发展角色和战略定位;而《规划纲要》内提及「科学发展,先行先试」的政策主调,更将为粤港地区带来大量的发展商机和挑战。展望未来,可持续发展工作小组将继续为粤港地区的政府、工商业界、非政府组织和学者,提供意见交流平台,探讨和解决大珠三角地区各项有关环保、医疗、教育、社会福利及文化差异的问题,以实现区域性可持续发展的目标。

工作进度及意见

可持续发展工作小组在2008-2010年度共举行了一系列会议,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、废物管理、水资源运用及替代能源等问题进行探讨。其中,包括邀请了商界环保协会行政总裁谭安德博士,和国际商会联盟珠三角委员会主席欧迪生先生简介了绿色中国第十四届论坛研讨焦点。此外,小组亦邀请了香港浸会大学地理系教授兼香港能源研究中心主任周全浩教授,向委员讲述替代能源的发展情况。

小组亦一如以往积极支持特区政府及其他机构的环保活动,包括环保署的「与业界携手推动清洁生产」活动、「清洁生产伙伴计划」活动及香港工业总会的「一厂一年一环保项目」计划等。与此同时,小组亦就有关以燃烧固体废物方式产生再生能源的研究,和香港现有的堆填区快将填满,特区政府有否适当措施应付有关情况等事宜,进行建设性的讨论。

Objectives

"The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta" ("Outline") confirmed the development role and strategic functions of the Pearl River Delta. The main theme of "scientific development, and early and pilot implementation" undoubtedly gives rise to numerous economic opportunities and challenges. The Sustainable Development Sub-group will continue to take an active role to provide a platform for exchange among various stakeholders in Hong Kong and PRD in order to identify and solve a series of issues concerning environment, healthcare, education, social welfare and cultural differences, and to achieve a sustainable future for the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) Region.

Work Plan and Suggestions

To achieve the above objectives, a series of meetings were held in 2008-2010, to which representatives from government departments, research institutions and business associations were invited to provide input on air quality improvement, waste management, water resources management and green alternative energy. Among them, Dr Andrew Thomson, Chief Executive Officer of Business Environment Council and Mr Jens-Erik Olsen, Chairman of InterCham Pearl River Delta Committee briefly introduced the focusing issues of the 14th Green China Forum that held in September 2008. In addition, Professor Larry C. H. Chow, Director of Hong Kong Energy Studies Centre was invited to give a presentation on alternative energy development.

In this term, the sub-group continued actively to take part in every major environmental protection projects initiated by the Hong Kong Government and business associations such as Conference on Joint-Efforts with Industries in Cleaner-Production, Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, One Factory-One Year-One Environmental Project. Meanwhile, the sub-group also exchanged views with the SAR Government and academic institutions on the issues of Hong Kong landfills and the development of Waste-to-Energy in the region.



未来工作

展望未来，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。重点工作包括：

1. 固体废物处理方案

小组认为香港最迫切的问题是现存的堆填区快将填满，建议特区政府参考内地某些省份的做法，把垃圾燃烧，将之制成类似煤砖的砖块后再用作替代能源；或其他将固体废物循环再用的方案。据了解，为应付香港都市固体废物的处置问题，特区政府于2005年制定《都市固体废物管理政策大纲(2005-2014)》，并正计划发展综合废物管理设施，采用先进的焚化暨能源回收技术作为处理废物的核心技术。小组会继续向特区政府了解应对堆填区快将填满这问题的策略。

Way Forward

Looking forward, the Sub-group would continue to work closely with the governments and professional agencies of Hong Kong and Guangdong 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 Hong Kong and Guangdong 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. In the future, the Sub-group would also focus its attention on other areas including:

1. Solid Waste Management

In view of the existing landfills in HK would soon be exhausted, the Sub-group proposes HKSARG to consider introducing some suitable coping measures similar to that of a Mainland province, like burning their garbage and converting it into blocks similar to coal bricks which are then used as a form of alternative energy; or other solid waste recycle management programmes, to tackle the situation. According to the Sub-group's understanding, to address the problem of municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Government has formulated the Policy Framework on MSW management (2005-2014) in 2005 and the Government is now planning to develop the Integrated Waste Management core treatment technology. The Sub-group would continue to follow-up with the Hong Kong Government on the coping measures to the exhaustion of landfills in Hong Kong.

2. 绿色能源

粤港地区应以推广「绿色能源」为策略核心，在电力供应和交通运输行业引进新思维，弃用劣质油发电；及推出优惠政策鼓励生产和使用环保洁净能源。此外，亦应着手统一区内车用环保替代能源，避免资源重迭和减少废气排放。

3. 统一采用优于全国的环保标准

小组认为有需要在珠江三角洲地区探讨成立粤港澳环保监察机制的可行性，并落实《规划纲要》所言逐步实现统一采用优于全国的汽车燃料和排放标准，藉此提升区内整体的生活质素。

2. Green Energy

The Sub-group proposes the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments should take Green Energy as the initial focus of their future environment protection programmes. As a start, new concepts should be introduced in the power generation and transportation industry. Furthermore, these industries should also discard the use of sub-standard oil for the sake of better living environment. In addition, both places should also introduce incentive policies that encourage the generation and use of cleaner green energy. Furthermore, the Sub-group would try all sorts of way to facilitate the process of standardizing alternative green fuel for motor vehicle in order to reduce air pollution emission and avoid overlapping resources on excessive infrastructure construction.

3. Uniform Use of Green Standards that are Higher than National Standard

The Sub-group considers that it is necessary to achieve progressively the uniform use of vehicle fuel and emission standards that are higher than the national standard, and both Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments need to implement the vision of the “Outline” to consider examining the feasibility of establishing an environmental monitoring mechanism covering Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao in order to upgrade the quality of living in the GPRD.





4. 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，就区内如医疗、教育和社会福利等长远的发展规划议题，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。

5. 《清新空气约章》

自2005年，商务委员会已与香港总商会合作在大珠江三角洲地区推展《清新空气约章》，藉此鼓励区内企业签署约章及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。

4. Cross-border Social Support Services

For better social inclusion of the two places, the Sub-group would continue to maintain close communication with both Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments and non-governmental organizations 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 in the major areas of healthcare, education and social support services for long-term regional development and planning, hence laying a more consolidated foundation for sustainable development and social inclusion of both Hong Kong and Guangdong.

5. Clean Air Charter

Since 2005, the Business Council has been closely working with Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce on a plan that aimed to push ahead the Clean Air Charter signature campaign throughout the region in order to encourage Charter signatories to take active measures to implement and meet the targets of clean production or operation. In future, the Sub-group would continue to take forward the initiative to encourage Hong Kong and Guangdong companies to support and implement the Clean Air Charter.

服务业发展及人才资源工作小组

SERVICES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES SUB-GROUP

工作小组

本小组由前服务业发展工作小组和前科技、教育及人才资源工作小组合并组成。合并旨在让我们能以更协调一致的方式，推动培训服务和人才资源事宜等相关项目的工作。

The Sub-group

This Sub-group merges the former Services Industry Development Sub-group and the Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group. The merging is aimed to enable the relevant topics such as training services and human resources issues to be pursued in a more coherent manner.

工作进度

Work Progress

吸引人才来港

Attracting Talent to Hong Kong

小组曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地学生来港就读，以及本港吸纳外地专业人士来港执业的现行安排，搜集研究资料。不过，有关研究因为全球金融危机而暂时搁置。

Information was gathered on how Hong Kong tertiary institutions were doing in attracting non-local students, and on the existing arrangements for foreign professionals to practice in Hong Kong. However, the studies were shelved because of the global financial crisis.

培训网页意见调查

Survey of Training Webpage

商务委员会的培训网页于2008年2月推出，小组其后于2009年6月进行检讨，以评估网页的使用和运作情况，并就改善网页的设计及功能提出建议。

A review of the Business Council training web page launched in February 2008 was conducted in June 2009 to evaluate its usage and operation, and make suggestions to enhance its web page design and functions.





小组曾向17间在培训网页提供超连结的服务机构进行评估调查，当中14间机构填妥及交回意见调查问卷，对改善网页的个别问题提出意见及建议。

参与调查人士获请按以下级别（即「非常同意=（1分）」、「同意=（2分）」、「无意见=（3分）」、「不同意=（4分）」及「非常不同意=（5分）」，就培训网页的内容、更新程序、功能及宣传等11项陈述给予意见。得分由1.7至3.3分不等。

所得的平均分及意见已交予香港贸易发展局参考，而秘书处会着手对培训网页的改善建议作出跟进。

An evaluation survey was conducted with the 17 service providers with hyperlinks to the training webpage and 14 of them have completed and returned the opinion survey form, giving comments and suggestions for improvement on specific issues of the web page.

Participants of the survey were asked to comment, using a scale of “Strongly Agree = (1)”, “Agree = (2)”, “Neutral = (3)”, “Disagree = (4)” and “Strongly Disagree = (5)”, on 11 statements concerning the contents, updating procedures, functions, and promotions of the web page. The score ranges from 1.7 to 3.3.

The average scores and comments received have been passed to Hong Kong Trade Development Council for information and the Secretariat would proceed to follow up on the proposed improvements for the training webpage.

专题研究报告

REPORT ON RESEARCH STUDY



《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》

STUDY REPORT IN RESPONSE TO THE OUTLINE OF THE PLAN FOR THE REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEARL RIVER DELTA

引言

在国家改革开放三十周年、广东省改革发展的关键时期，国务院在2009年初审议并正式批准实施国家发展和改革委员会牵头编制的《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要(2008-2020年)》(下称《规划纲要》)，首次把粤港澳合作纳入国家战略，并再次赋予珠三角「先行先试」的发展空间和契机。

为把握《规划纲要》赋予「先行先试」的机遇并提出切实建议，粤港合作联席会议下、由香港工商界代表组成的大珠三角商务委员会于2009年4月成立特别小组，在互惠共赢的大前提下，针对产业和民生事务两大范畴展开近半年的研究、讨论和咨询，最终成果——《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》已于2009年9月底对外公布和发表。

研究报告围绕产业和民生事务两大范畴，归纳由香港工商界代表提出的七个重点共47项具体政策建议，建议内容涵盖医疗、环保、教育、交通、社会服务，以及专业服务(法律、金融、会计、航运物流及保险)、中小企开拓内销市场和制造产业升级转型、创新科技、文化及创意、检测认证共14个领域。¹



Introduction

In early 2009, three decades on since the introduction of the reform and opening-up policy in our country and a crucial time for Guangdong's economic restructuring and development, the State Council examined "the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008 to 2020)" ("Outline") and formally approved its implementation. The "Outline", compiled under the auspices of the National Development and Reform Commission, has for the first time incorporated Hong Kong-Guangdong-Macao cooperation into the national strategy. Once again, the Pearl River Delta (PRD) is endowed with an opportunity for further developments under the "early and pilot implementation" arrangements.

To leverage the opportunities of the "early and pilot implementation" arrangements and put forward pragmatic recommendations in response to the "Outline", the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (Business Council), an organisation under the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference with representatives from Hong Kong's business sector, set up an ad hoc group in April 2009. Under the preconditions of reciprocity and mutual wins, the ad hoc group spent nearly six months in studies, discussions and consultations on two major domains, namely industries and livelihood matters. The "Study Report in Response to the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta" was published and released in end September 2009.

Revolving around the two domains of industries and livelihood matters, the study report puts forward 47 specific policy recommendations under seven headings, summarising the views from representatives of Hong Kong's business sectors. The recommendations cover a total of 14 aspects, including healthcare services, environmental protection, education, transportation, social services, professional services (legal, finance, accounting, maritime and logistics, insurance), small and medium enterprises' entry into the Mainland domestic market and the upgrading and transformation of manufacturing industries, innovation technology, culture and creativity as well as testing and certification.¹

¹ 报告全文可于<http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/issues/council.htm>浏览。

¹ The full report can be browsed at <http://www.cmab.gov.hk/en/issues/council.htm>

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报告的原则与立场

(1) 缔造互利共赢

从两地三十年合作的经验得知，缔造互利共赢是双方合作最重要的基础，故此，任何建议皆要以互利多赢为原则，以扩大双方共同利益为前提。事实上，能有效地落实《规划纲要》，不仅有利粤港持续发展，更可惠及全国，共同提升两岸三地经济圈的整体竞争力。

对广东而言，通过提供香港在服务业的经验，不仅能为广东带来现代化市场经济理念、先进的国际管理与行销经验、营商标准和办事规则，还可提高广东制造业的劳动生产率和国际竞争力，加速推进广东产业结构的优化升级。

对香港而言，在本地各种资源和条件的制约下，广东可为香港的产业提供广阔的发展腹地和市场延伸空间。通过完善基建及放宽签证等限制，香港可吸引更多内地企业和人士到香港投资和消费、吸引更多海外企业利用香港作为跳板进入内地市场，从而巩固香港总部经济的地位，有助创造大量需求和带动就业。

The Principles and Stance of the Report

(1) Achieving Reciprocity and Mutual Wins

As seen in the past 30 years of Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation, achieving reciprocity and mutual wins are the most important bedrock of the cooperation. Therefore, recommendations must be made under the principle of reciprocity and multiple wins and premised upon enhanced mutual benefits. Indeed, the effective implementation of the “Outline” will not only facilitate the future developments of Hong Kong and Guangdong, it will also benefit the whole nation and strengthen the overall competitiveness of the cross-strait economic circle.

To Guangdong, Hong Kong can provide experience in the services industries, bringing with it concepts of modernised market economy, leading international experience in management and marketing, and international business standards and practices. What is more, this can enhance the labour productivity and global competitiveness of Guangdong’s manufacturing industries and expedite the optimisation and upgrading of its industrial structure.

To Hong Kong, considering its resources and conditional constraints, Guangdong can provide Hong Kong’s industries with a vast hinterland for development and market expansion. By improving our infrastructures and relaxing, among others, visa restrictions, Hong Kong can attract more enterprises and people from the Mainland to invest and consume in Hong Kong. We can also attract more overseas enterprises to use Hong Kong as a springboard for accessing the Mainland market. This will reinforce Hong Kong’s status as a headquarter economy and create substantial demand to boost employment.



改革开放以来，粤港在合作方面敢闯敢试，经济社会发展取得瞩目成就，积极发挥「试验田」作用。当前，国家正处于经济转型和社会发展的关键时期，面对着前所未有的机遇和挑战。在新的历史节点上，粤港应该继往开来，先行先试，在过去三十年的合作成果和基础上，为国家的未来探索新方向。

(2) 探索政府与市场的关系

香港的经济环境自由，政府多年以来采取积极不干预政策，奉行「小政府、大市场」原则，有别于内地的经济体系。基于粤港双方的经济体制不同，任何涉及跨境的建议，必须经中央政府原则同意，并得到两地政府的支持与配合，才可有效执行与落实。故此，在粤港合作的过程中，确保政府在经济发展中扮演更好角色，以引导两地市场力量打破体制障碍、加速融合，从而缔造更大的市场，至为重要。

Since China's reform and opening up, Hong Kong and Guangdong have been enterprising in their cooperative ventures, and their achievements in economic and social developments are spectacular. The two places have been serving successfully as a "testing field" for the reform. At this juncture, our country is in a crucial stage of economic restructuring and social development with unprecedented opportunities and challenges ahead. At this new historical moment, Hong Kong and Guangdong should be enterprising like before in piloting new developments while exploring a new direction for the country's future on the basis of their cooperative achievements in the past three decades.

(2) Exploring Government-Market Relationship

Hong Kong is a free economy where the government has for long years been upholding a policy of positive non-intervention and a principle of "Small Government, Big Market". This is different from the Mainland's economic system. As Hong Kong and Guangdong are two different economic regimes, any proposals with cross-border implications must obtain the approval in principle from the Central Government and also the support and coordination of the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments in order to be effectively implemented. It is therefore of utmost importance to ensure that in the course of cooperation, the two governments can play a better role in economic developments with a view to leading the two places to remove any systemic barriers and accelerate the integration process for the creation of a bigger market.



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(3) 民生与产业息息相关

任何产业的发展，皆离不开民众需求，并以改善民生为出发点。粤港应高瞻远足，适切了解民众需要和品味要求，预视未来的市场变化，使各产业可顺应作出配合及行动。例如，内地未来或将逐步允许广东省九市居民「一签多行」赴港个人游，香港方面应尽早规划香港相应的配套措施，切实配合大珠三角居民的需求品味，以迎接庞大的商机。这同时可为两地创造更多就业，并通过两地高端人才的更紧密互动，提升区域竞争力。

(4) 以服务业推动两地今后经济融合

面对未来三十年，粤港两地将在服务业加强融合，亦即两地经济进行第二次、以服务业为核心的结构合理化过程。现时广东在产业的相对优势，在于有大量的制造产业集群，及较强的科技实力，并已逐渐孕育出一些甚有潜质的第三产业如物流、商贸、展览及各项专业服务。

(3) Interconnections between People's Life and Industrial Developments

All industrial developments are driven by people's needs with a purpose of improving people's life. So the Hong Kong and Guangdong authorities should be far-sighted and forward-thinking in order to get a right understanding of people's needs and preferences, anticipate future market changes, and lead industries to develop accordingly. For instance, the Mainland authorities may gradually allow individuals from nine Guangdong cities to visit Hong Kong under a "multiple entry permit" arrangement. To benefit, Hong Kong should lose no time in working out facilitating measures that meet the needs and preferences of the residents in Greater Pearl River Delta in order to grasp the tremendous business opportunities ahead. In so doing, more job opportunities will be created in Hong Kong and Guangdong, and regional competitiveness will be strengthened through closer interactions between the high-end workers of both places.

(4) Future Economic Integration Between Hong Kong and Guangdong to be Powered by Services Industries

Looking forward to the next thirty years, Hong Kong and Guangdong will pursue closer integration in services industries. That is to say, the two economies will undergo a second structural rationalisation process that centres on services industries. Guangdong enjoys comparative advantages in industries with a large number of manufacturing clusters and stronger technological capability. Moreover, Guangdong's efforts in fostering a host of tertiary industries with great potential, such as logistics, trade and commerce, exhibition and professional services, are also beginning to pay off.

Nevertheless, after 30 years of rapid development, Guangdong clearly understands that in order to keep on innovating and creating higher values, it must develop



然而，广东经过三十年的高速发展，深明若要不断创新和创造更高的价值，则必需发展先进的生产性服务业，将广东打造为全国的服务业中心、面向全国市场。这种先进制造业与生产性服务业合作的模式，正是中国政府在「十一·五」规划中大力发展服务业和2003年内地与香港签订更紧密经贸关系安排(CEPA)背后的经济理念。

advanced production-oriented services industries and build itself into a national centre of services industries catering for the national market. The envisaged coordination between advanced manufacturing industries and production-oriented services industries is exactly what the Chinese Government had in mind in proposing vigorous development of services industries in the 11th National Five-Year Plan. It is also the economic vision behind the CEPA agreement signed between the Mainland and Hong Kong in 2003.

具体建议

基于以上原则和立场，大珠三角商务委员会的报告主要围绕产业和民生事务两大范畴，针对「硬软基建对接，打通四流」、「制度创新，统一标准」、「简化审批，降低准入门槛」、「谋求可持续发展，共建优质生活圈」、「整合社会服务资源，便利跨境生活」、「扩展教育和科技合作，提升整体人才素质」和「完善金融基建，防范金融风险」七个重点提出47项具体建议，表列如下：

七个重点，47项建议

1. 硬软基建对接，打通四流（资讯流、人流、物流和资金流）

- 改进跨界车辆规管制度
- 协调珠三角港口资源
- 协调珠三角机场和空域资源
- 加快八达通与广东交通卡融合
- 加强协调两地邮寄系统
- 加快跨境电讯漫游服务的整合

Specific Recommendations

Premised upon the above principles and stance, the Business Council study report covers two major domains, namely industries and livelihood matters, and put forward 47 specific recommendations under seven headings. These headings are “Coordinating Hard and Soft Infrastructures and Facilitating the Four Flows”, “New Systems and Common Standards”, “Streamlining Procedures and Lowering Entry Threshold”, “Seeking Sustainable Development and Building a Quality Living Area”, “Integrating Social Service Resources and Facilitating Cross-border Living”, “Furthering Collaboration in Education and Technology and Improving Overall Workforce Quality”, and “Optimising Financial Infrastructure and Preventing Financial Risks”. The headings and their respective recommendations are listed below:

Seven Headings 47 suggestions

1. Coordinating Hard and Soft Infrastructures and Facilitating the Four Flows (Information, Human Resources, Goods and Capital Flows)

- Improving the Regulatory System for Cross-border Vehicles
- Coordinating Port Resources in PRD
- Coordinating Airport and Airspace Resources in PRD
- Expediting Integration of Octopus Card and Guangdong's Transport Card
- Strengthening Postal Coordination between Hong Kong and Guangdong
- Expediting Integration of Cross-border Roaming Services

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2. 制度创新，统一标准

专业领域相互开放

- 在更多领域达到专业资格互认
- 设立联合会计考试机制，互相豁免国籍和居留身分要求
- 允许在粤香港律师代表处聘用内地执业律师
- 互认检测认证报告
- 提升香港科研机构的地位

两地海关系统联网

- 两地海关资料数据系统应尽快实现联网互通

2. New Systems and Common Standards

Mutual Liberalisation in Professional Areas

- Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications in More Areas
- Establishing a Joint Professional Examination Scheme and Waiving the Nationality and Residence Requirements on a Mutual Basis
- Allowing Hong Kong Law Firms' Representative Offices in Guangdong to Employ Mainland Practising Lawyers
- Mutual Recognition of Testing and Certification Reports
- Raising the Status of Hong Kong's Research and Development Institutions

Networking Hong Kong and PRD Customs Systems

- Expediting the Formation of a Joint Customs Information System



3. 简化审批，降低准入门槛

缩短审批时间及简化程序

- 豁免商品认证重检
- 便利从事出口的加工企业拓展内销
- 争取设计人员享内地同等待遇
- 缩短成立律师事务所办事处审批时间
- 豁免重复的货运通关文件

降低准入香港市场的条件

- 帮助内地公司在港开业
- 便利吸纳内地优秀毕业生在港就业
- 放宽内地人才赴港工作的限制

降低准入内地市场的条件

- 帮助第三产业在广东发展
- 降低保险机构的资产和资本要求
- 放宽成立合伙会计师事务所的限制
- 放宽开设医疗机构的限制
- 放宽文化创意产业的准入限制
- 检讨减轻薪俸税负担

3. Streamlining Procedures and Lowering Entry Threshold

Shortening Approval Time and Streamlining Procedures

- Exemption of Re-examination for Product Certification
- Helping Export Processing Enterprises Tap the Domestic Market
- Requesting Equal Treatment for Hong Kong Designers in the Mainland
- Shortening Processing Time for Setting Up Law Firms' Representative Offices
- Exempting Duplicate Submission of Documents for Customs Clearance

Lowering the Threshold for Entering Hong Kong Market

- Facilitating Business Establishment by Mainland Companies in Hong Kong
- Facilitating the Intake of Outstanding Mainland Graduates to Work in Hong Kong
- Relaxing the Restrictions for Mainland Talents to Work in Hong Kong

Lowering the Threshold for Entering Mainland Market

- Assisting Development of Tertiary Industries in Guangdong
- Lowering the Capital Asset Requirements for Insurance Companies
- Relaxing the Restrictions on Setting Up Accounting Firms in Partnership
- Relaxing the Restrictions on Setting Up Medical Institutions
- Relaxing the Restrictions on Entering Cultural and Creative Industries
- Reviewing and Reducing Salary Tax



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4. 谋求可持续发展，共建优质生活圈

- 弃用劣质油发电
- 长远统一环保标准
- 争取成为环保专项技术试点
- 建立粤港产品回收平台

5. 整合社会服务资源，便利跨境生活

整合社会和公益服务资源

- 粤港合办社会服务
- 推广香港公益服务经验

便利内地人士在港生活

- 检讨衔接退休保障计划
- 探讨开办内地子弟学校

便利港人在内地生活

- 检讨老人福利的保障范围
- 协助港人子弟跨境上学事宜
- 协助改善港人在珠三角的医疗服务



4. Seeking Sustainable Development and Building a Quality Living Area

- Abandoning the Use of Poor-quality Oil for Power Generation
- Uniform Environmental Protection Standards in the Long Run
- Becoming the Pilot Area of Specialised Environmental Technologies
- Establishing a Hong Kong-Guangdong Products Recycling Platform

5. Integrating Social Service Resources and Facilitating Cross-border Living

Integrating Resources of Social and Charitable Services

- Hong Kong-Guangdong Cooperation in Provision of Social Services
- Promoting Hong Kong's Experience in Charitable Services

Facilitating Life for Mainlanders Living in Hong Kong

- Reviewing the Feasibility of Bridging the Retirement Protection Schemes of Hong Kong and Mainland
- Considering the Possibility of Schools for Mainland Children

Facilitating Life for Hong Kong People in the Mainland

- Reviewing the Scope of Social Welfare for Elderly
- Assisting Children of Hong Kong Residents Receiving Education across the Border
- Assisting in Bettering Healthcare Services for Hong Kong People in PRD



6. 扩展教育和科技合作，提升整体人才素质

教育合作

- 容许香港培训机构独立办学
- 加强职业教育培训的合作
- 促进两地教育以创新方式合作
- 吸引更多内地学生在港读书

科技合作

- 利用香港国际经验，发挥珠三角科研优势

7. 完善金融基建，防范金融风险

- 提供更多元金融服务
- 促进两地人民币资金融通
- 便利香港居民汇款
- 放宽银行持股比例限制
- 共同防范金融风险

注：有关各专责小组针对产业和民生事务所提出的具体政策建议的详情，请参阅研究报告的附件。

6. Furthering Collaboration in Education and Technology and Improving Overall Workforce Quality

Education Cooperation

- Allowing Independent Institutes Established by Hong Kong's Training Institutions
- Enhancing Collaboration in Vocational Education and Training
- Promoting Innovative Cooperation in Education between Hong Kong and Guangdong
- Attracting More Mainland Students to Study in Hong Kong

Technological Collaboration

- Using Hong Kong's International Experience to Capitalise on PRD's Strengths in R&D

7. Optimising Financial Infrastructure and Preventing Financial Risks

- Providing More Variety in Financial Services
- Facilitating Flow of RMB Capital between Hong Kong and Guangdong
- Facilitating Remittance by Hong Kong Residents
- Relaxing Restriction on Bank Shareholdings
- Preventing Financial Risks Together

Remarks: Please refer to the appendices of the report which set out in full the details of the recommendations made by different task-groups on different industries and livelihood issues.

《回应〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉研究报告》

STUDY REPORT IN RESPONSE TO THE OUTLINE OF THE PLAN FOR THE REFORM AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEARL RIVER DELTA



主要的跟进方法

报告认为，要落实上述各项建议的重点策略之一，是两地政府及业界向中央提出建议并争取支持，针对个别服务业发展在制度上遇到的阻碍，对症下药，逐步完善国家相关的法律法规、落实CEPA对各行各业开放的实施细则及配套政策，以促进服务业发展，进而实践香港生产性服务业与广东省制造业结合的战略构思。

香港政府有关政策局及部门亦应加强与业界的定期沟通，使业界可以瞭解政府就各项提议的时间进度和落实情况。此举一方面可让政府瞭解在推行过程中，业界遇到的具体矛盾和困难，另一方面可促进建议有效落实。在现行的基础上，亦可根据个别情况和需要建立沟通渠道，从而实事求是地落实各项可行的建议，协助推进《规划纲要》的落实。

Major Follow-up Initiatives

The study report is of the view that one of the key strategies for implementing the recommendations is for the governments and industries of the two places to propose to the Central Authorities to seek support for the gradual improvement of relevant laws and regulations aimed at addressing and removing any systemic obstacles to the development of services industries and also for the implementation of measures and supporting policies for the CEPA-relevant industries. This will help promote the development of services industries with a view to realising the strategic vision of integrating between Hong Kong's production-oriented services industries with Guangdong's manufacturing industries.

The relevant bureaux and departments of the Hong Kong Government should also step up regular communication with the industries to update the industries on the government's schedule and progress on implementing the recommendations of this report. This will in turn help the government understand the dilemmas and difficulties encountered by the industries in the course of implementation, facilitating the effective implementation of the recommendations. In addition, communication channels can be built on the basis of the existing mechanism in light of individual circumstances and needs so that feasible recommendations will be carried out pragmatically, taking forward the implementation of the "Outline".



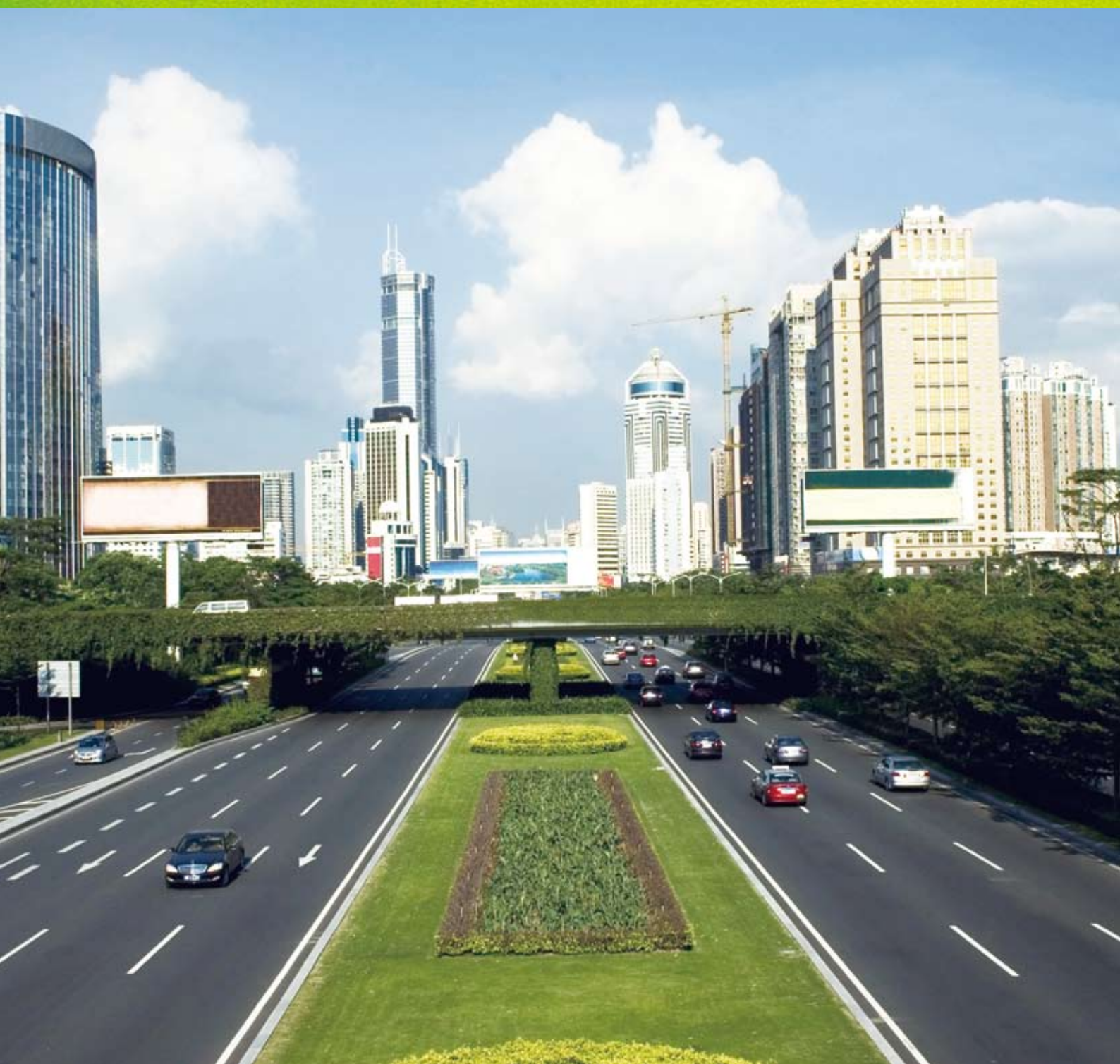
粤港两地政府2009年3月提出签订《粤港合作框架协议》，确定深化基础设施、产业合作、环保和教育的具体合作方向，并同意就「共建优质生活圈」和「基础设施建设」两个专题共同编制区域合作规划。在此基础上，粤港政府可联手向中央反映具体建议，把粤港合作提升至国家战略层面，争取进入国家的「十二·五」规划。在互惠共赢的前提下，粤港真诚合作定可为国家作出新的贡献。

In March 2009, the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments initiated the signing of a “Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation” to set out the direction for substantive and deeper cooperation in the areas of infrastructure, industrial collaboration, environmental protection and education. Both governments also agreed to jointly devise regional cooperation plans on the subjects of “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction”. On the basis of the above, the two governments can jointly submit concrete proposals to the Central Authorities with a view to elevating Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation to the level of national strategy and having relevant proposals incorporated into the National 12th Five-year Plan. The genuine cooperation between the two places under the premise of reciprocity will generate new contributions for the country.



对外联系

EXTERNAL LIAISON





在过去两年，商务委员会与辖下的工作小组积极与粤港政府、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、可持续发展和服务业及人才资源发展等方面合作，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2008年8月及2009年8月粤港合作联席会议第十一和第十二次会议上，分别亲自及以书面形式向两地政府汇报工作进度及介绍未来工作重点。

此外，商务委员会接受特区政府规划署邀请，于2008年12月出席「大珠江三角洲城镇群协调发展规划研究」第二次咨询论坛，并于活动上与规划署、北京大学、广东省城乡规划设计研究院及其他相关机构的代表分享看法及意见。

In the past two years, the Business Council and the Sub-groups had numerous exchanges with the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, and relevant business organisations as well as academia of the two places on issues of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. It also worked closely with 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 with 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, sustainable development, as well as the development of services industry and human resources.

The Business Council also reported its progress of work and relayed the concerns of business sector to senior officials of both governments. At the 11th and 12th plenary meetings of the Joint Conference held in August 2008 and August 2009, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung reported respectively in person and writing work progress of the Business Council and its future work plan to the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments.



国家于2009年1月发表《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要(2008 - 2020年)》(《规划纲要》)。为了更全面探讨《规划纲要》带来的各种机遇及把握这个重要的发展契机，商务委员会于2009年4月成立特别小组，以针对产业及民生事务两大范畴进行研究。商务委员会于9月对外公布及向粤港两地政府提交有关研究报告，获得两地政府正面回应及高度重视。2010年1月，广东省省长黄华华先生与冯国经主席及部份委员会面，就粤港合作的题目交换意见，席上亦有讨论研究报告内的建议。

与广东贸促会的联系

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。

广东省贸促会副会长司庆伟先生于2008年4月与商务委员会秘书处代表会面，探讨粤港澳民间商协会如何进一步加强合作，推动区域经济发展。



In December 2008, at the invitation of the Planning Department of the HKSAR Government, the Business Council attended the second consultation forum on the “Planning Study on the Co-ordinated Development of the Greater Pearl River Delta Townships” and shared its views and ideas with representatives of the Planning Department, Peking University and Guangdong Urban and Regional Planning and Design Institute.

“The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008-2020) (“Outline”) was officially released in January 2009. To fully explore and leverage the important opportunities arising from the “Outline”, the Business Council set up an ad hoc group in April 2009 to conduct studies on two major areas, namely industries and livelihood matters. In September 2009, a study report was released by the Business Council and submitted to the Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments. Both governments responded positively to the report with high recognition. In January 2010, Mr Huang Huahua, the Governor of Guangdong, had a meeting with Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Members to exchange views on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation matters, including the recommendations as set out in the study report.

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, have stayed in close contact and worked in concerted efforts to take forward practical cooperation work.

In April 2008, Mr Si Qingwei, the Vice-President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, met with representatives of the Business Council Secretariat to discuss the way forward for furthering cooperation among non-official trade organisations in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao with a view to enhancing economic development within the region.



与广东省粤港合作促进会的联系

广东省于2009年9月成立「广东省粤港澳合作促进会」，并邀请冯国经主席及数名商务委员会委员出任该会的名誉会长及名誉副会长。该会的宗旨是通过民间的交流合作，促进《规划纲要》的实施、粤港澳合作的深化和体制、机制的创新，贯彻「一国两制」方针，为粤港澳三地经济、社会、文化的合作发展发挥积极作用。商务委员会希望与「广东省粤港澳合作促进会」密切沟通，协力深化粤港澳合作及推动《规划纲要》的落实。

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2008年6月和9月以及2009年11月联同广东省贸促会及投资推广署合办「立足香港 迈向国际」广东民企赴港考察团，共有接近200位广东民营企业代表透过有关考察活动，与香港各大商会、贸易发展局及香港投资推广署等相关机构会面，藉此加深考察团对于到香港开业的手续及对香港投资环境的认识。

Liaison with Guangdong's Association for Promotion of Cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao

In September 2009, Guangdong set up the Guangdong's Association for Promotion of Cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao (the Association) and invited Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and a number of Council Members to be Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Association was tasked to facilitate the implementation of the "Outline", deepen cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and foster system and mechanism innovation by means of non-official exchange and collaboration. Its aim was to uphold the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and promote the economic, social and cultural cooperation and development among the three places. The Business Council would maintain close liaison with the Association to jointly promote deeper private sector cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and implementation of the "Outline".

Liaison of the Business Council's Sub-groups

In June and September 2008 and November 2009, the Business Council's Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-Group, the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and Invest Hong Kong (InvestHK) co-organised study visits to Hong Kong for delegations of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises (POE) under the "Hong Kong-Your Platform to Go Global" programme. Some 200 POE representatives met with people from Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce, Hong Kong Trade Development Council and InvestHK, etc. during the visit to gain a deeper understanding of the business-starting procedures and the investment environment in Hong Kong.

In 2008, the Business Council's Sustainable Development Sub-group had discussions with representatives of business sector and academia on various issues concerning, inter alia, environmental protection, improvement of air quality in PRD and development of alternative energy.

商务委员会的可持续发展工作小组于2008年12月与商界和学术界代表共同讨论多项有关环保、改善珠三角区域的空气质素及发展替代能源等议题。

与广州市政府交流

冯国经主席于2008年8月与广州市委副秘书长卢一先先生、广州市政府副秘书长唐浩先生及其他广州市政府部门领导会面，就「营商标准与规则国际化」中关于「标准」和「规则」的涵意及促进两地「规则合作」等议题交换意见，并根据瑞士洛桑国际管理学院的「世界竞争力指数」作出讨论。

重要课题研究

为了透过不同媒体的广泛报导引起社会各界对《规划纲要》的认知及提高认受性，商务委员于2009年9月特意为公布《回应〈规划纲要〉研究报告》举办招待传媒午宴。冯国经主席联同几位产业以及民生事务小组召集人于席上向内地及香港传媒机构的高层代表详细讲解研究报告的建议及回应相关提问。

2009年7月，《香港与珠三角九市落实〈珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要〉交流会》在香港举行，冯国经主席应特区政府邀请出任交流会主持人。出席交流会的人员包括行政长官、政务司司长、广东省副省长、珠三角九市领导和代表团及香港来自工商、金融、创新及科技、旅游等的业界人士。交流会令香港业界深入了解珠三角九市实施《规划纲要》的情况，并令香港业界与广东省及九市政府在多年的粤港合作及《规划纲要》的基础上直接交流及探讨如何加强合作。

Exchange with Guangzhou Municipal Government

In August 2008, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung met with Mr Lu Yixian, Deputy Secretary of CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee, Mr Tang Hanghao, Deputy Secretary of Guangzhou Municipal Government, and other departmental leaders of Guangzhou Municipal Government, to exchange views on “internationalisation of business standards and regulations”, in particular the meaning of “standards” and “regulations”, and promotion of “regulation cooperation” between the two places. Discussions were also made with reference to the World Competitiveness Index compiled by the International Management Development Institute of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Studies on Major Issues

To arouse public awareness and enhance public recognition of the “Outline” through extensive coverage by different media, a press luncheon was organised in September 2009 for the release of the Business Council’s study report in response to the “Outline”. At the luncheon, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung, together with the convenors of the Industries and Livelihood Matters Sub-groups, explained the report’s recommendations in detail to senior representatives of media organisations in Hong Kong and the Mainland and responded to relevant enquiries.

In July 2009, the Forum on the Implementation of “the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta Region” by Hong Kong and Nine Pearl River Delta Municipalities (the Forum) was held in Hong Kong. Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung hosted the Forum at the invitation of the HKSAR Government. The attendees included the Chief Executive, the Chief Secretary for Administration, the Vice-Governor of Guangdong, heads of the nine PRD municipalities and their delegations, as well as members from the business, financial, innovation and technology, and tourism sectors. The Forum was to give members of Hong Kong’s relevant sectors a better understanding of the progress of “Outline” implementation in the nine PRD municipalities. It also offered an opportunity for direct exchanges with the Guangdong Government and the nine



2009年年初，金融海啸席卷全球，商务委员会于2008年11月召开特别会议，邀请香港特区政府及香港业界代表出席，共同分析经济状况，探求善策良方帮助香港企业转危为机。冯国经主席于会后即时召开记者招待会，公布可行方案，希望可以适时协助香港企业应付金融风暴带来的冲击。

2008年9月，商务委员会与香港总商会联合举办「第二届港深经济合作前景研讨会」，邀请香港特区政府、深圳市政府代表以及香港业界代表参与，藉此适时检讨深港两地在经济、社会和文化等多个层面的合作情况，以及探讨未来的合作方向。

2009年3月，商务委员会与香港总商会合办「珠三角整体规划下的粤港合作前景研讨会」，邀请两地政府代表、商界人士及学者参加，一起探讨如何充分利用《规划纲要》带来政策优惠推动粤港两地经济发展。

municipalities for strengthening cooperation on the basis of the “Outline” and long years of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation.

Before the financial tsunami which swept the entire world in early 2009, the Business Council convened a special meeting in November 2008, inviting representatives from the HKSAR Government and local business sector to jointly analyse the state of the economy and explore effective measures to help Hong Kong enterprises turn crisis into opportunity. Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung held a press conference immediately after the meeting to announce feasible proposals in a hope to offer timely assistance for Hong Kong enterprises to ride out the financial turmoil.

In September 2008, the Business Council and Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce co-organised the “Second Seminar on Prospects of Hong Kong/Shenzhen Economic Cooperation”, inviting representatives of the HKSAR Government, the Shenzhen Municipal Government and local business sector to have a timely review of Hong Kong/Shenzhen cooperation in economic, social and cultural aspects and explore the direction for future cooperation.

In March 2009, the Business Council and Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce co-organised a seminar entitled “Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation under the Pearl River Delta Regional Plan”. Representatives from the governments, business sectors and academics of both places were invited to the seminar to jointly explore the possibilities of fully leveraging the favourable policies of the “Outline” for the benefit of the economic development of Hong Kong and Guangdong.



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

附录 Appendix

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.industryhk.com	fhki@fhki.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
香港生产力促进局 Hong Kong Productivity Council	http://www.hkpc.org/	-
香港律师会 The Law Society of Hong Kong	http://www.hklawsoc.org.hk/	sg@hklawsoc.org.hk
香港纺织商会 The Hong Kong General Chamber of Textiles Limited	http://www.textileschamber.org/	admin@textileschamber.org
香港贸易发展局 Hong Kong Trade Development Council	http://www.hktdc.com	hktdc@hktdc.org
香港总商会 Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.chamber.org.hk	chamber@chamber.org.hk
思汇 Civic Exchange	http://www.civic-exchange.org/chi/	cloh@civic-exchange.org
商界环保协会 Business Environment Council	http://www.bec.org.hk/chi/index.aspx	june@bec.org.hk

兑换率

本工作报告所采用的人民币与美元兑换率，是参考2009广东省统计年鉴的资料，按2008年兑换率计，以694.51元人民币兑100美元。

Exchange rate

The Renminbi (RMB) / US dollar exchange rates used in this report are RMB 694.51 per 100 US dollar based on the exchange rate in 2008, according to the Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009.

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