

# 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。



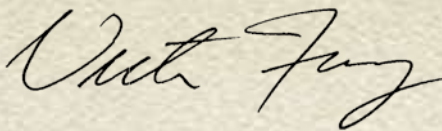
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冯国经

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.



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