

大珠三角商務委員會

The Greater Pearl River Delta
Business Council

年報 2004/05 Annual Report



兌換率

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大珠三角商務委員會

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

香港特別行政區行政長官

曾蔭權先生

曾先生：

本人謹代表大珠三角商務委員會各委員呈交商務委員會的2004/2005年度年報。

正如你曾在不同場合指出，大珠三角是一個充滿活力的地區，對香港實在極為重要。在國際市場對香港企業生產和出口的貨品的龐大需求帶動下，大珠三角近年一直取得可觀的經濟增長。不過，隨着其他經濟區崛起，預料市場競爭將日趨激烈，大珠三角必須及早行動，提升競爭力，確保可以持續發展。為此，粵港兩地必須在多方面進一步加強合作，共謀發展。

商務委員會首年的工作，集中處理對粵港互惠互利的若干關鍵項目，包括確保跨界人流貨流暢順，協助落實《更緊密經貿關係安排》(CEPA)，促進聯合投資貿易推廣，吸引廣東企業來港發展，以及推動可持續發展。

跨界人流貨流：商務委員會轄下的工作小組已研究過不少建議，主要包括：

- 多項管制站改善措施，例如延長持有沙頭角及文錦渡管制站封閉道路通行許可證的私家車於晚間使用落馬洲—皇崗管制站過境的時間；加強內地管制站內不同部門之間的資訊互通；以及劃一管制站內不同部門的辦公時間。
- 為跨界貨運業提供更靈活的安排，例如放寬司機、拖頭、拖架及貨櫃必須一併進入內地和一併返回香港的“四上四落”規定(內地當局已於2005年1月1日落實放寬措施)；以及放寬“一車一司機”制度。

落實CEPA：商務委員會欣悉CEPA為粵港兩地帶來的經濟利益，但CEPA對服務行業的效應卻不太明顯。因此，商務委員會轄下的工作小組已集中探討如何協助香港的服務提供者進入廣東省市場。現正構思的方法包括：

- 兩地政府攜手推廣CEPA，增加有關規例的透明度和簡化開業的程序；以及
- 商會和專業團體研究服務界的需要，然後將意見轉達兩地政府。

聯合投資及貿易推廣：商務委員會轄下的工作小組就跨界投資和貿易與粵方工作小組交流經驗，並商討合作機會。為加強推廣大珠三角地區，工作小組亦建議兩地政府合作協調大珠三角的全年推廣計劃。

吸引廣東企業來港：這項工作非常重要，既有助廣東企業進一步發展，亦可為香港創造更多商機。商務委員會已研究有關重點，包括向有意來港開業的廣東企業推廣本港專業機構所提供的服務，增進這些廣東企業對本港營商環境的認識，以及簡化廣東方面的一些相關程序，並增加其透明度。

可持續發展：我們全力支持粵港政府聯手改善區內空氣質素。商務委員會轄下的工作小組正探討推動商界自願採取環保措施的方法，並計劃與兩地政府磋商其他建議。另一方面，社會融合對持續發展至為重要，為此工作小組正在研究各項建議，致力促進社會融合。

此外，尚有其他不少事宜亦同樣重要，包括兩地在促進科技、教育及人力資源培訓、旅遊方面的合作，以及協助香港企業進入內地的消費市場等，但商務委員會必須先進行更深入的研究，才能訂出具體的意見和建議。

粵港雙方合作無間，範圍遍及不同領域，民間的參與亦日益重要。商務委員會將致力繼續推動民間合作。

為了取得更理想的成效，商務委員會必需得到兩地政府和粵方商務組織的支持。為此，商務委員會已經與兩地政府、中國國際貿易促進委員會廣東省分會及其轄下工作小組展開積極對話，日後我們會繼續維繫這種行之有效的工作關係，進一步推展各項工作計劃。

謹此提交報告，並衷心希望你可繼續支持商務委員會的工作。

大珠三角商務委員會主席
馮國經



二零零五年七月十一日

大珠三角商務委員會

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

11 July 2005

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

Dear Mr Tsang,

On behalf of members of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council, I am honoured to convey to you our Annual Report on the work of the Business Council in the year 2004/2005.

As you have said on numerous occasions, the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) is a very dynamic region which importance to Hong Kong is indeed very significant. The GPRD has been enjoying remarkable economic growth in recent years, fuelled predominantly by the demand for goods produced and exported by Hong Kong companies. As other economic regions develop, however, competition in the market place is expected to intensify. The GPRD needs to take steps to enhance its competitiveness and sustain its development. To achieve this, it is imperative for Hong Kong and Guangdong to further strengthen cooperation in a number of areas.

In our first year of work, the Business Council focused on some key areas of mutual benefit. These include the smooth flow of cross-boundary people and cargo, facilitating the implementation of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), joint investment and trade promotion, attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong and promoting sustainable development.

Cross-boundary people and cargo flow: the Business Council's sub-group has examined various proposals. The key ones include:

- improvements at control points such as extending the arrangements for private cars with Closed Road Permits of Sha Tau Kok or Man Kam To Control Point to use Lok Ma Chau / Huanggang Control Point during night time, enhancing information sharing amongst different agencies at Mainland control points and standardising operating hours of such agencies at the same control point;
- enhancing flexibility for the cross-boundary cargo industry such as the relaxation of the "four-up-four-down" requirement, i.e. the truck driver, truck, trailer and container must all enter the Mainland and return to Hong Kong as one ensemble (which has been relaxed by the Mainland authorities from 1 January 2005) and relaxation of the "one-truck-one-driver" requirement.

Implementation of CEPA: the Business Council is pleased to note the economic benefits created by CEPA to both Hong Kong and Guangdong. As these benefits to the services sector are less obvious, the Business Council's sub-group has focused discussions on ideas to facilitate Hong Kong service suppliers to enter the market in Guangdong. Such ideas include :

- joint efforts by the governments to promote CEPA, enhance transparency of relevant regulations and streamline procedures for setting up business operations; and
- trade associations and professional bodies to gauge the needs of service sectors and convey these views to the respective governments.

Joint investment and trade promotion : the Business Council's sub-group has shared experience with its Guangdong counterpart on cross-boundary investment and trade and discussed opportunities for cooperation. To strengthen promotion of the region, the sub-group has also proposed that the governments of the two places coordinate an annual GPRD promotional plan.

Attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong : we consider this a very important issue to help Guangdong enterprises to further develop and to create more business opportunities for Hong Kong. The Business Council has examined the essential elements, including promoting the supply of services by Hong Kong professional firms to Guangdong enterprises interested in setting up business in Hong Kong, facilitating such Guangdong enterprises to understand the operating environment here, simplifying relevant procedures in Guangdong and enhancing the transparency of such procedures.

Sustainable Development : we fully support joint efforts by the governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong to improve air quality of our common air-shed. The Business Council's sub-group is exploring ways with which the business sector can promote voluntary environmental protection initiatives and intends to discuss other proposals with the two governments. Separately the sub-group is also studying proposals to promote social integration which is a key to the community's sustainable development.

There are other issues which are also important but they require more in-depth study before the Business Council would formulate specific ideas and suggestions. They include cooperation to promote advancement in technology, education and manpower training, tourism cooperation and facilitating Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong to enter the Mainland domestic consumer market.

Cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong has reached a stage at which the scope covers a wide spectrum of topics. Involvement of the private sector has become increasingly important. The Business Council is ready to continue to contribute to this process.

To achieve better results, the Business Council needs the support of governments of the two places and our counterparts in the Guangdong Province. I am pleased to report that the Business Council has commenced a positive dialogue with the two governments and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-Council and its sub-groups. We will maintain this useful working relationship in the years ahead.

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

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fung Victor', written in a cursive, flowing style.

Dr Victor Fung
Chairman

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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年報摘要

Executive Summary

大珠江三角洲

國家在七十年代末推行改革開放政策後，廣東省珠江三角洲(珠三角)便不斷發展，勢頭強勁。短短二十年間，珠三角已搖身一變成為世界工廠，並逐漸轉向知識型經濟發展。2003年，珠三角的國內生產總值達11,340億元人民幣(1,370億美元)，而人均國內生產總值則為39,782元人民幣(4,806美元)，是全國的4.36倍。

香港的世界級服務業和國際網絡，結合珠三角的生產和研究實力，使今天的大珠三角成為實力雄厚的經濟地區。區內湧現不少產業羣，如製衣及紡織、塑膠製品、電器產品和電子零件等。這類產業羣的發展增強了整個地區的競爭力。現時，大珠三角在不少方面取得驕人的成就：

- 大珠三角是多種輕工業產品的全球主要製造中心，又是高科技電子產品裝配和製造的主要地區之一。
- 大珠三角已成為內地的主要貿易服務、商業及金融中心。
- 大珠三角已成為國際海空貨運服務的其中一個最大市場。

大珠三角的發展受多項重要措施影響，包括2001年國家加入世界貿易組織(世貿)，2003年內地與香港簽署《更緊密經貿關係安排》(CEPA)，進行泛珠三角區域合作，以及改善區內運輸基建。這些措施均有助大珠三角的發展。

另一方面，大珠三角須處理區內發

The Greater Pearl River Delta

The development of the Pearl River Delta (PRD) in Guangdong Province gained momentum when the open-door policy and economic reforms were introduced in the late 1970s. In two decades' time, it has developed into the world's manufacturing base and is gradually transforming into a knowledge-based economy. In 2003, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the PRD reached 1,134 billion yuan (US\$ 137 billion) and per capita GDP was 39,782 yuan (US\$ 4,806), which is 4.36 times of that of the entire country.

Combining Hong Kong's world class services sector and international network and the PRD's production and research capabilities, the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) has emerged as an economic powerhouse. A broad range of industrial clusters has emerged in the GPRD, such as garments and textiles, plastic products, electrical goods and electronics. The development of these clusters has enhanced the competitiveness of the whole region. The region now excels in many aspects:

- It is the world's leading centre for a wide range of light-manufactured goods and one of the leading locations for assembly manufacturing of high-tech electronics products.
- The GPRD has become a major centre for trade-related services, as well as a business and financial centre in the Mainland.
- The region has become one of the largest markets for sea and air cargo services in the world.

A number of major initiatives are shaping the development of the GPRD. These include China's accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 2001, the signing of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) between the Mainland and Hong Kong in 2003, the emergence of Pan-PRD regional cooperation and significant improvement in transport infrastructure within the region. These initiatives would help sustain the development of the GPRD.

On the other hand, the GPRD has to deal with strains on infrastructure, environment, energy and other public services brought

展迅速對基建、環境、能源和其他公共服務所造成的壓力，亦要面對來自長三角和環渤海等地區的激烈競爭。大珠三角端賴區內各政府和私人機構緊密合作，才能持續興旺發展。

商務委員會

大珠三角商務委員會（商務委員會）在2004年3月成立，旨在就有關粵港合作的事宜，向香港特別行政區（香港特區）政府行政長官提供意見。商務委員會亦提供途徑讓粵港兩地的私營機構交流意見；收集香港私營機構的意見；以及與香港特區政府中央政策組進行關於大珠三角地區日後經濟發展的策略研究。

商務委員會的主席由馮國經博士擔任，委員共有31人。為了集中處理主要的課題，商務委員會成立了六個工作小組，並邀請委員參加，研究粵港合作的主要範疇：

1. 跨界基建規劃工作小組
2. 落實CEPA服務業合作工作小組
3. 可持續發展工作小組
4. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組
5. 科技、教育及人才資源工作小組
6. 旅遊、文化及體育工作小組

在成立後的首年，商務委員會也集中研究了三項備受關注的課題，並提出建議：

1. 吸引內地企業來港開業
2. 促進粵港貨物貿易便利化
3. 協助珠三角的外發加工廠進入內地市場

工作小組的工作

1. 跨界基建規劃工作小組

小組曾討論加快粵港兩地人流和貨流的措施，它們包括：改善管制站運作以疏導人流、放寬貨櫃車“四上四落”（即司機、拖頭、拖架及貨櫃必須一併進入內地和一併返回香港）的限制，以及

by the rapid growth of the region. It also faces strong competition from other regions such as the Yangtze River Delta and the Bohai Rim. In this regard, closer cooperation between governments and private sector in the GPRD is essential for the region to continue to prosper.

The Business Council

Established in March 2004, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (Business Council) gives advice to the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government on co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong. It provides a platform for gathering opinion from the business community, identifying critical issues, and conducting strategic research in collaboration with the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit. In addition, it also provides a forum for the private sectors in Hong Kong and Guangdong to exchange views on issues that will shape the future economic development of the GPRD region.

The Business Council is chaired by Dr Victor Fung and has 31 Members. Six Sub-groups have been formed to look after major areas on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation. Members have been asked to join one or more Sub-group(s). The six Sub-groups include:

1. Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group
2. Services – Implementation of CEPA Sub-group
3. Sustainable Development Sub-group
4. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group
5. Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group
6. Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

In the first year, the Business Council also identified three priority issues for study and strived to come up with some recommendations:

1. attracting Mainland enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong
2. facilitation of trade in goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong
3. facilitating outward processing operations in PRD to enter the Mainland market

Work of the Sub-groups

1. Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group

The Sub-group has identified measures to speed up passenger flow and cargo clearance between Hong Kong and Guangdong. These included improvements on control points efficiency, relaxation of the “four-up-four-down” rule – which required that the driver, the truck, the trailer and the container must all enter the Mainland and return to Hong Kong as one ensemble, and the adoption of new technology.

採用新科技以提高貨物清關的效率。

過去一年，小組集中研究以下兩項建議：

(i) 延長沙頭角和文錦渡口岸的運作時間：

兩地政府應分階段把沙頭角及文錦渡管制站的運作時間分別從晚上八時及十時延長至午夜十二時。小組建議採取過渡措施，准許持有沙頭角／文錦渡口岸「封閉道路通行許可證」的私家車於晚上十時後，經落馬洲／皇崗管制站過境。當局現正推行試驗計劃，准許持有沙頭角／文錦渡管制站「封閉道路通行許可證」的私家車在午夜十二時至翌日早上六時三十分經落馬洲管制站過境。香港特區政府表示會作出檢討，研究可否進一步放寬這項試驗計劃。

(ii) 商務旅遊證：

以廣東省作為試點，向合資格的持外國護照商人簽發“商務旅遊證”，並設立特別出入境通道，便利他們往來粵港兩地營商。雖然中央政府從未簽發類似的旅遊證，但廣東省方面答應把這項建議呈交中央有關當局考慮。

長遠來說，小組計劃就其他課題進行研究，包括加強使用電子報關、統一內陸口岸各部門的工作時間，以及進一步放寬跨境客車的通關限制等。

2. 落實CEPA服務業合作工作小組

小組注意到，雖然CEPA對香港的整體經濟有幫助，但對服務業的效果並不顯著。這是因為香港和內地的體制不同，以及香港服務提供者申請在內地開業的手續繁複所致。此外，部分專業服務如建築服務業，亦無法以單一專業的形式在內地經營。

為了解決這些問題，小組建議粵港政府加強合作推廣CEPA，提高有關政策

In the past year, the Sub-group came up with two proposals –

(i) Extension of the operation hours of Sha Tau Kok (STK) and Man Kam To (MKT) Control Points

The HKSAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal Government should extend, in phases, the operating hours of STK and MKT control points from 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. respectively to midnight. As an interim measure, the Sub-group proposed that private cars with Closed Road Permits of the STK/MKT Control Points be allowed to cross the boundary through Lok Ma Chau/Huanggang Control Point after 10 p.m. The HKSAR Government would review the existing pilot scheme, which allowed private cars with Closed Road Permits of the two control points to use Lok Ma Chau Control Point between midnight and 6:30 a.m., to see whether this could be extended;

(ii) Business Travel Card

A pilot scheme should be introduced in Guangdong in which “business travel card” would be issued and special lanes be designated to facilitate eligible businessmen holding foreign passports to conduct business trips between Hong Kong and Guangdong. Whilst there is no precedent for the Central Government to issue such travel documents, the Guangdong side agreed to forward the proposal to the central authorities for consideration.

In the longer term, the Sub-group will study other topics such as wider use of electronic submission of manifests, standardisation of the operating hours of various departments at inland control points and further relaxation of clearance restrictions for cross-boundary passenger vehicles.

2. Services – Implementation of CEPA Sub-group

The Sub-group noted that while CEPA is helpful to the local economy as a whole, it has not made significant impact on the services sector. This is due to the institutional differences between Hong Kong and the Mainland and the complicated application procedures that service providers have to go through in setting up business in the Mainland. Moreover, some professional sectors such as architectural profession cannot operate in the existing single-professional mode in the Mainland.

To tackle these problems, the Sub-group proposed that the HKSAR and Guangdong governments should forge closer cooperation to promote CEPA, to enhance the transparency of relevant policies and regulations, and to streamline application procedures for business operation. Guangdong could be requested to offer herself as a trial

及規例的透明度，並盡量簡化申請開業的手續。小組建議，可請廣東省作為試點，率先簡化手續和放寬規例。此外，兩地的商會和專業團體應加強交流，並反映企業或專業人士的意見，供兩地政府考慮。

小組亦研究香港醫療服務在廣東省發展的可行性。小組認為，香港的醫療專業具有很高的專業水平，可以吸引廣東省及內地其他地區的市民來港就醫，因此建議加強這方面的宣傳。小組將繼續研究如何借助CEPA協助香港的醫療專業進入廣東省市場。

3. 可持續發展工作小組

空氣質素：小組去年集中研究如何改善大珠三角的空氣質素，並全力支持粵港政府改善區內空氣質素的工作。小組建議廣東省政府提升車輛廢氣排放標準，推廣使用較為環保的燃料，以及收緊所有燃料排放廢氣的規格。小組會與本港各大商會和廣東省有關機構攜手合作，通過推廣活動和研究，進一步推動環保工作。

社會融合：小組得悉有些香港志願機構一直為在廣東省居住或工作的港人提供社會支援服務，因此期望粵港政府能協助這些機構提供所需的服務。小組會研究方法加強粵港合作，並和粵方共同研究港人在內地居住和工作的需要，以及為他們提供何種服務和如何提供服務。

4. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組

協助廣東企業來港發展：小組曾與粵方工作小組討論如何吸引內地企業，特別是廣東企業來港開業。為此，小組探討了多項提供協助的建議，例如簡化企業在內地申請來港的手續和內地企業人員來港工作的簽證安排，同時加強宣傳香港可為這些企業提供的服務。小組將會跟進香港特區政府中央政策組和廣東省發展研究中心即將完成有關這個課

point for simplifying procedures and relaxing regulations. In addition, chambers of commerce and professional bodies of both places should strengthen mutual exchanges and relay the views of the enterprises or professionals to the governments for consideration.

The Sub-group has also studied the feasibility of exporting Hong Kong's medical services to Guangdong. It is considered that Hong Kong's medical services has an edge in its professionalism which could make it appealing to people in Guangdong and other areas in the Mainland. The Sub-group proposed to step up promotion in this aspect. It will explore ways to facilitate the entry of Hong Kong's medical profession to Guangdong under CEPA.

3. Sustainable Development Sub-group

Air quality: in the past year, the Sub-group focused its work on improving air quality in the GPRD. The Sub-group lent full support to the work of HKSAR and Guangdong governments in improving the region's air quality. The Sub-group also suggested the Guangdong government to raise its vehicle emission standard, to promote the use of cleaner fuel and to tighten all fuel emission requirements. The Sub-group will join hands with Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce and Guangdong's organisations to further promote environmental protection work, through promotion campaigns and researches.

Social inclusion: the Sub-group noted that Hong Kong voluntary agencies have been providing social support services to Hong Kong residents living or working in Guangdong. It looked forward to both the HKSAR and Guangdong governments to support the work of these agencies in providing the needed services. The Sub-group will study ways to strengthen Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation, to carry out joint studies on the needs of Hong Kong residents living and working in the Mainland and what and how suitable services could be provided to them.

4. Joint Investment & Trade Promotion Sub-group

Facilitating Guangdong enterprises to develop in Hong Kong: the Sub-group has discussed with its Guangdong counterpart on the topic of attracting Mainland enterprises, in particular Guangdong enterprises, to set up business in Hong Kong. It has explored measures to facilitate this, such as simplifying application procedures in the Mainland and the visa arrangements for staff of the enterprises to work in Hong Kong and conducting more promotion on the services which Hong Kong could offer to these enterprises. The Sub-group will study a relevant report to be completed by the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and the Guangdong Development Research Centre and consider future work in this regard.

題的研究報告，以及考慮日後在這方面推行的工作。

攜手向海外推廣大珠三角：小組建議粵港兩地在每年九月攜手協調下一個年度的大珠三角推廣計劃，並會繼續與粵方小組討論這項工作和其他推廣措施。

5. 科技、教育及人才資源工作小組

教育及人才資源發展：小組就如何加強粵港合作進行研究，並提出建議。建議包括(i)把教育服務納入CEPA內；(ii)粵港政府採取一視同仁的態度，准許粵港的教育機構在兩地辦學；以及(iii)珠三角地區的僱員對培訓的需求日益殷切，香港可為他們提供培訓。

科技合作：小組建議：(i)粵港兩地加強科技發展的溝通；(ii)致力加強科研產業化；以及(iii)粵方可研究借助香港在大學師資方面的優勢，在鄰近香港的地區開設“科技教育城”。

小組會就教育服務納入CEPA的建議擬備具體建議書，亦會探討香港的大學以獨資方式或與廣東省機構以合作方式在內地辦學的可行性，並推動有關工作。

6. 旅遊、文化及體育工作小組

簽證事宜：為促進和便利兩地旅客互訪，小組年內集中處理簽證事宜。首先，小組建議簡化簽證安排，鼓勵前往內地的海外旅客順道來港。其次，小組建議放寬規定，讓持澳門通行證的內地居民順道來港。小組正與政府有關當局商討這些建議。

文化：小組正探討方法鼓勵粵港機構加強演藝活動的合作，並研究以製衣業為試點，在本港設立創意產業羣聚區。

Joint overseas promotion of the GPRD region: the Sub-group proposed that Hong Kong and Guangdong jointly coordinate, in September every year, an annual promotional plan for the region. It will continue to discuss this and other promotion measures with its Guangdong counterpart.

5. Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group

Education and human resources development: the Sub-group has studied and made recommendations on how Hong Kong and Guangdong could strengthen cooperation. It proposed that (i) education services should be included in CEPA; (ii) the two governments should allow educational institutions in Hong Kong and Guangdong to operate in both places on an equitable basis; and (iii) Hong Kong can offer training to meet the rising demand for training from employees in the GPRD.

Technological cooperation: the Sub-group recommended that (i) the two governments should enhance communication on the status/progress of technological development; (ii) action should be taken to promote commercialisation of research and development deliverables; and (iii) Guangdong could explore the idea of developing a “City of Science Education” in an area close to Hong Kong and to capitalise on the teaching staff of Hong Kong’s universities.

The Sub-group will prepare a concrete proposal to urge the governments to include education services in CEPA. It will also study the feasibility of and promote the establishment of education institutes by Hong Kong universities in the Mainland either in collaboration with Guangdong organisations or in sole proprietorship.

6. Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

Visa-related issues: the Sub-group focused its work on visa-related issues to encourage and facilitate visitor flow. First, the Sub-group proposed to simplify visa-issuing arrangements to encourage overseas visitors visiting the Mainland to make a side trip to Hong Kong. Secondly, it proposed to relax the entry requirement for Mainland residents who have a permit to visit Macao to visit Hong Kong on the same trip. The Sub-group has been discussing these proposals with relevant Government authorities.

Culture: the Sub-group has been studying ways to encourage organisations in Hong Kong and Guangdong to enhance cooperation in performing arts. It also explored the idea of developing creative industry clusters in Hong Kong, initially with the garment industry as a pilot scheme.

三項主要工作

1. 吸引內地民企來港開業

現時已有不少內地民企在海外拓展業務。商務委員會認為應更積極鼓勵廣東民企(尤其是規模較小者)來港開業，因為此舉對粵港兩地均有好處。

商務委員會已定出三方面的工作，協助民企來港發展。首先，廣東民企(尤其是規模較小者)的發展潛力仍有待全面開發，香港的專業服務可協助他們做好準備，向海外市場發展。其次，這些民企申請到海外開業，必須辦理繁複的申請手續。商務委員會希望內地當局可以進一步簡化有關手續。最後，這些民企大都不了解香港的營商情況。委員會認為，香港特區政府和有關機構應向民企介紹可供使用的服務。

香港特區政府中央政策組和廣東省發展研究中心現正就這個課題進行研究。商務委員會會跟進這份報告，探討方法鼓勵更多廣東民企來港開業。

2. 促進粵港貨物貿易便利化

商務委員會認為保持粵港兩地貨流暢順，以促進兩地的貨物貿易和經濟增長，並推動香港運輸業和物流業的發展，是十分重要的。

商務委員會已參閱國家發展和改革委員會為探討兩地在貿易便利化領域面對的問題而進行的研究，同時亦曾徵詢香港各大商會的意見。

Work on Three Major Issues

1. Attracting Mainland enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong

Whilst many Mainland enterprises have expanded overseas, the Business Council considered that more efforts should be made to encourage Guangdong enterprises, especially the smaller ones, to start business in Hong Kong. This would bring benefits to both Guangdong and Hong Kong.

The Business Council has identified three aspects relevant to the facilitation of private enterprises to come to Hong Kong. First, Guangdong enterprises, in particular the smaller ones, have yet to fully develop their potentials and Hong Kong's professional services can help to enhance their readiness for expanding abroad. Secondly, these enterprises have to go through complicated application procedures before obtaining the relevant approval to start business abroad. The Business Council hoped that Mainland authorities could further simplify the relevant procedures. Finally, many of these enterprises have limited knowledge about operating business in Hong Kong. The Business Council considered that the HKSAR Government and organisations should introduce the services that Hong Kong could render to these enterprises.

The Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and the Guangdong Development Research Centre have been conducting a study on this topic. The Business Council will study the report with a view to considering ways to encourage more Guangdong enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong.

2. Facilitation of trade in goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong

The Business Council considered that it is important to maintain efficient cargo flow between Hong Kong and Guangdong so as to ensure sustained growth of trade in goods in the two places and to promote transport and logistic development in Hong Kong.

The Business Council had made reference to a study conducted by the National Development and Reform Commission which examined the barriers to trade facilitation between Hong Kong and the Mainland. The Business Council also sought the views of Hong Kong's major chambers of commerce.

綜合有關意見後，商務委員會認為可加以改善的範疇主要包括：

- 提高內地對外來投資政策的透明度和在落實政策時統一詮釋；
- 提高海關和口岸的運作效率，包括統一各內地口岸部門的工作時間和加強部門之間的資訊互通，使運輸商和貿易商無須重複申報資料；
- 放寬“一車一司機”的規定(即只准許由一名司機登記駕駛貨車往返內地和香港)，以增加貨運的靈活性；
- 推廣粵港兩地的電子商貿；以及
- 統一內地與香港兩地的產品標準，方便檢驗認證。

商務委員會已把上述建議提交粵港政府考慮，並會與有關部門跟進建議。

3. 協助珠三角的外發加工廠進入內地市場

目前，有超過80 000家港資企業在廣東省，其中約有一半屬外發加工廠。設立外發加工廠的企業，在來料和廠房設備方面享有免稅優惠，條件是所有製成品必須外銷。

內地的人均收入日益增加，對消費品的需求亦隨之上升，有能力以較高的價格購買質量較佳的產品。這個消費市場為企業提供很大的商機。如外發加工企業希望把貨物轉為內銷，便須補回獲豁免的稅款。如在計算補稅內銷的稅款時出現偏差，便要受到懲罰。

商務委員會認為要協助這些企業進行內銷，其中一個方法是鼓勵他們使用電子數據聯網報關，以加快報關時間和減少可能出現的偏差。此舉又可改善補稅措施，從而方便企業在內地市場銷售製成品。

The Business Council concluded that the major areas of improvement lie in –

- enhancing the transparency of the Mainland's policies on inbound investment and standardising interpretation in implementing policies;
- enhancing efficiency of customs and control points operation. This includes standardising the operation hours of different departments in the Mainland's control points and sharing of information amongst these departments to avoid duplication in submission of information by carriers and traders;
- providing greater flexibility in cargo flow by relaxing the “one-truck-one-driver” requirements, i.e. only one driver could be registered to drive the same truck to and from the Mainland ;
- promoting the use of e-commerce in Hong Kong and Guangdong; and
- harmonising product standards in Hong Kong and the Mainland for product inspection and certification.

The Business Council has submitted these proposals to the HKSAR and Guangdong governments for consideration and will follow up on them with the relevant departments.

3. Facilitating outward processing operations in PRD to enter the Mainland market

There are over 80 000 Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong with over half of them engaging in outward processing manufacturing industries in the Guangdong Province. For those enterprises engaged in outward processing operations, imported raw materials and equipment are exempted from tax on condition that all finished products are exported for sales overseas.

With rising per capita income in the Mainland, the demand for consumer products has increased and people could afford higher priced and better quality products. The booming consumer market has created huge business opportunity for both domestic and foreign investors. If outward processing operations wish to sell their products in the domestic market, they need to repay the exempted taxes. In this process, they may be penalised if any discrepancy is found in the calculation of overdue tax for their sales in the domestic market.

The Business Council considered that one way to help these enterprises to sell into the domestic market was to encourage the use of Electronic Data Interchange online declaration to bring about quicker declaration and reduce possible discrepancy. This would in turn improve the tax repayment process and thus facilitate outward processing operations to enter the Mainland market.

商務委員會亦希望內地當局能更彈性處理問題，以及為企業提供更多有關內地市場的資訊。香港工業總會和香港中華廠商聯合會正就有關事宜向其會員作出調查，商務委員會將研究調查結果和考慮制訂更多的建議，以便與有關當局進行討論。

大珠三角商務委員會的對外聯繫工作

商務委員會及其工作小組與香港特區政府、廣東省政府、中國國際貿易促進委員會廣東省分會(廣東省貿促會)，以及個別市政府一直保持密切聯繫。

去年的主要聯繫活動包括：

- 2004年8月，主席在粵港合作聯席會議第七次會議上報告商務委員會的工作進度。
- 2005年1月11日，商務委員會與香港政務司司長和廣東省政府常務副省長會晤，就多項與粵港合作有關的課題提出建議。
- 主席與廣東省貿促會會長葉耀先生舉行多次會議，就兩會的工作交換意見。
- 2004年8月，商務委員會與廣州市市長張廣寧先生率領的廣州代表團舉行會議，商討雙方關注的事項。

商務委員會亦與附錄所載的本港各主要機構和商會合作，委員會對各機構和商會在過去一年的支持，謹表謝意。

展望未來，商務委員會希望能在各主要工作範疇上提出更多建議，並致力與粵港政府和兩地商界衷誠合作。

The Business Council also hoped that Mainland authorities could exercise greater flexibility and provide more business information on the Mainland market to the enterprises. It will study the results of a survey being conducted by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong on customs declaration issues and consider further proposals for discussion with relevant authorities.

External Liaison of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

The Business Council and its Sub-groups have maintained close liaison with the HKSAR Government, the Guangdong Government and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) Guangdong Sub-Council as well as the individual municipal governments.

Major liaison activities in the past year included:

- The Chairman reported the work progress of the Business Council at The Seventh Plenary of the Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference in August 2004.
- The Business Council met with the Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR and the Executive Vice-Governor of the Guangdong Government on 11 January 2005. The Business Council put forward suggestions on a wide range of issues relating to Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation.
- The Chairman had held several meetings with Mr Ye Yao, President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council to exchange views on the work of the two councils.
- The Business Council held a meeting with a Guangzhou delegation led by Mr Zhang Guangning, Mayor of Guangzhou in August 2004, to discuss issues of common interest.

The Business Council has also worked closely with the major organisations and chambers of commerce in Hong Kong. A list of these is shown in the Appendix. The Business Council would like to thank these organisations for their support in the past year.

Looking ahead, the Business Council would come up with further recommendations on major areas of work and strive for effective cooperation with the governments and business sectors in both places.



政務司司長 曾蔭權

粵港合作源遠流長，香港商界一直發揮極大的作用。早在二十多年前，香港商人已在珠三角地區謀求發展。由最早期的設廠生產開始，發展至今天，香港企業在廣東省的業務已遍及製造、物流、金融、零售等不同行業，並提供各種專業服務。

粵港的聯繫也從自發性的商業活動提升至兩地政府的全面合作。自1998年粵港合作聯席會議成立以來，兩地政府已就共同合作的項目，取得很好的成果。在經貿交流、基建項目、環境改善、口岸合作、旅遊、投資推廣、衛生，以至文化交流各方面，粵港政府均同心協力，讓整個地區更有規模地發展，並提高競爭力。

粵港政府在2003年的第六次聯席會議同意各自成立商界組織，讓兩地的私營機構能配合粵港政府進一步推動兩地合作。香港的商界向來以靈活應變、具有創意和拼勁十足見稱。大珠三角商務委員會的成立，為粵港合作多提供一個平台，從私營機構的角度提出意見，與兩地政府的工作相輔相成。

商務委員會成立只有短短一年，已積極研究各項粵港合作的課題，包括提高兩地通關效率、促進貨流、完善《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》的實施、貿易和投資推廣及改善空氣質素等，並向廣東省的商界組織和粵港政府提出積極的意見及建議。

在未來的日子，相信商務委員會定能繼續發揮重要功能，支持和推動粵港合作。

曾蔭權

曾蔭權
香港特別行政區政務司司長
二零零五年四月



Mr Donald Tsang Chief Secretary for Administration of HKSAR

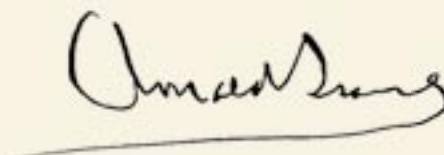
Hong Kong's business community has played a significant role in the historical link and cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong. More than two decades ago, Hong Kong companies began setting up manufacturing plants in the Pearl River Delta region. Today, their business in Guangdong Province covers a wide spectrum, including manufacturing, logistics, financial and retail services as well as various professional services.

The ties between Hong Kong and Guangdong have also been elevated from commercial activities spearheaded by the business sector to all-embracing cooperation at the government level. Since the establishment of the Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference (Joint Conference) in 1998, the two governments have made good progress in various cooperation projects. Their concerted efforts in promoting economic and trade, infrastructure development, environmental improvement, control point cooperation, tourism, investment promotion, hygiene and cultural exchange have led to better coordinated development and enhanced the competitiveness of the whole region.

At the Sixth Plenary of the Joint Conference held in 2003, both governments agreed to each set up a business committee to facilitate collaboration of the private sector in enhancing cooperation between the two places. Hong Kong's private sector is renowned for its resilience, creativity and can-do spirit. The establishment of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council (Business Council) has provided an additional platform for the business sector to provide input and complement government efforts in forging closer ties between the two places.

In its first year of operation, the Business Council has actively engaged in studies in various issues regarding Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. They include enhancement of control point operation, promotion of cargo flow, effective implementation of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, promotion of trade and investment, and improvement of air quality. The Business Council has also tendered sound advice and recommendations to the business committee of Guangdong and the two governments.

Looking ahead, I am confident that the Business Council will continue to play a vital role in supporting and promoting Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation.



(Donald Tsang)
Chief Secretary for Administration
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
April 2005



廣東省常務副省長 湯炳權

值此香港大珠三角商務委員會年報出版之際，我謹代表廣東省人民政府表示熱烈祝賀！並對香港大珠三角商務委員會為推動粵港合作做出的努力和貢獻表示衷心感謝！

加強粵港民間合作，是粵港合作聯席會議第六次會議確立的粵港合作重要機制之一。去年以來，在粵港兩地工商企業界、民間團體、各界人士的熱心支援和共同努力下，粵港合作取得豐碩成果。2004年粵港進出口貿易總值達2533.8億美元(其中直接貿易額745.2億美元，轉口貿易額1788.6億美元)，廣東實際吸收香港直接投資累計已突破1000億美元，在粵港資企業已超過8萬家。粵港合作取得的巨大成就，香港大珠三角商務委員會功不可沒！作為粵港民間合作的重要機構，大珠三角商務委員會成立以來積極配合政府推動粵港交流與合作，尤其是在推動粵港民間合作、促進兩地繁榮發展等方面做了大量卓有成效的工作，為粵港合作做出了積極的貢獻！

當前，加強粵港合作時機大好、商機無限、前景廣闊。希望香港大珠三角商務委員會進一步加強與廣東省貿促會的合作，充分發揮粵港民間合作機制的重要平臺作用，密切交流，推動合作，為促進粵港兩地共同發展繁榮做出更大的貢獻！

湯炳權
廣東省人民政府常務副省長
二零零五年四月



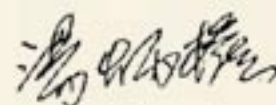
序 Foreword

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

On behalf of the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, I wish to extend our warmest congratulations on the publication of the Annual Report of the Hong Kong Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council. I would also like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt appreciation of the dedication and contribution of the Business Council in strengthening cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

Enhancing Guangdong/Hong Kong private sector cooperation is one of the important collaboration mechanisms agreed at The Sixth Plenary of the Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference. With the staunch support and concerted efforts of the industrial and commercial enterprises, the private sector and individuals in the two places, we have made enormous achievements in Guangdong/Hong Kong cooperation since 2004. Last year the total value of imports and exports between Guangdong and Hong Kong reached US\$253.38 billion, of which direct trading accounted for US\$74.52 billion and re-export US\$178.86 billion. The cumulative actual direct investment in Guangdong from Hong Kong has exceeded US\$100 billion. Over 80 000 Hong Kong-funded enterprises have been set up in the province. The cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong has indeed achieved remarkable results, to which the Business Council has made an important contribution. As a key player in promoting private sector cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong since its establishment, the Business Council has taken active steps to dovetail with government endeavour in facilitating mutual exchange and cooperation between the two places. In particular, the Business Council has made strenuous efforts to boost Guangdong/Hong Kong private sector cooperation and the prosperity of the two places.

This is a golden time to enhance the cooperation between the two places, in view of the immense business opportunities available and the promising future. I hope the Business Council will forge closer ties with the Guangdong Council for the Promotion of International Trade, continue to serve as an effective and important platform for Guangdong/Hong Kong private sector cooperation, facilitate interaction and collaboration, and achieve greater success in promoting the prosperity and development of Guangdong and Hong Kong.



TANG Bingquan
Executive Vice-Governor
Guangdong Provincial People's Government
April 2005



主席報告

Chairman's Statement

大珠三角商務委員會於去年三月由行政長官委任成立，目的是在政府架構以外提供一條民間渠道，就如何加強香港與廣東省的經濟和其他領域的合作，向行政長官提供意見。本報告是委員會的第一份年報。

This is the first annual report of the Business Council. Appointed by the Chief Executive in March last year, the Business Council serves as a private sector channel alongside the government mechanism to give advice to the Chief Executive on strengthening Hong Kong and Guangdong cooperation in economic and other arenas.

粵港合作對香港一向極為重要。粵港兩地水陸相連，唇齒相依，在社會和經濟發展方面一直緊密合作，彼此憂戚與共，互惠互利。

身為商務委員會的主席，可以和大家分享商務委員會對大珠三角日後發展的願景，實在深感榮幸。

香港和廣東省的關係

香港自1997年回歸祖國後，實行“一國兩制”，在經濟上與珠三角日漸融合，逐漸不斷擴大而成為大珠三角地區。大珠三角包括香港特別行政區、澳門特別行政區和廣東省九個市。區內人口約4 900萬，本地生產總值超過24,830億元人民幣(3,000億美元)，出入口貨物總值佔全國的三分之一以上。大珠三角取得如此強大的經濟實力，全賴珠三角的生產基地與香港這個金融、貿易和物流中心協作，互動互補。

我們認為，日後國際間的競爭將不再是個別城市間的較量，而是以經濟區之間的競爭為主，個別城市的經濟規模有限，難以參

The cooperation between the two sides has always been an important subject for Hong Kong because we are more than just neighbours. We are also close partners in terms of social and economic development. In many ways we are interlinked and benefit mutually from our strong ties.

As the Chairman of the Business Council, it is a great honour for me to share with you the Business Council's vision on the future development of the GPRD.

Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province

Through reunification with the Mainland of China in 1997, Hong Kong today operates under the “one country, two systems” principle and has become economically more and more integrated with the PRD. The result of this integration has spurred the enlargement of the PRD into the GPRD, which encompasses the HKSAR, the Macao Special Administrative Region and nine municipalities of the Guangdong Province. This region has a population of about 49 million with a Gross Domestic Product of over \$2,483 billion yuan (US\$300 billion). It also accounts for over one-third of China's total imports and exports. It is really due to the synergy between the manufacturing base in the PRD and Hong Kong as a financial, trade and logistics centre that this region has risen as a powerful economic force.

與全球性的競爭，只有由中心樞紐配合周邊腹地構成的經濟區，才有實力在國際上爭勝。大珠三角經濟區發展蓬勃，充滿活力，已經成為推動國家經濟發展的強大動力。

新時代，新伙伴關係

國家加入世界貿易組織(世貿)，又與香港實施《更緊密經貿關係安排》(CEPA)，為我們帶來無限商機；不過，全球一體化步伐加快，加劇了各地之間的經濟與科技競爭，令我們遭到前所未有的挑戰。因此，在步入新時代之際，面對全新局面，香港和廣東省都必須重新定位，以提高整體的競爭力。

我們深信，香港可以繼續發展成國家的主要服務中心。香港在服務業方面具備豐富的專業知識和穩健的經驗，非常適合為本地市場以至大珠三角地區提供服務。舉例來說，香港的金融服務業一直為珠三角龐大製造業提供各類支援業務。因此，我們在重新定位時，重點之一是採取措施，推動香港為大珠三角地區提供服務。

我們全力支持香港特區政府把香港定位為區內物流中心的計劃。香港擁有完善的基建設施、豐富的知識與管理經驗，並憑著雄厚的實力，在國際貿易上早已建立優良信譽。因此，香港要晉身為區內的供應鏈管理中心，當可應付自如，亦須朝着這個目標努力。此外，香港亦應定位為地區資訊中心，協調區內商貿活動，從中創造商機，為每項交易增值。這樣，我相信香港必定能夠保持本身的價值，以及在區內和國際貿易上的競爭力與領先優勢。

In our view, future competition in the world will not be city versus city because a city does not have the critical mass to compete on global scale. Instead, competition between economic zones consisting of a hub together with a hinterland is likely to prevail. The GPRD, as a vibrant economic zone, has become a very dynamic driver of the country's economy.

A new era, a new partnership

China's entry to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the implementation of the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) has presented us with huge opportunities. However, the accelerating pace of globalization has sharpened worldwide economic and technological competition and brought about unprecedented challenges. Hence, as we enter a new uncharted era, both Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province will have to re-position ourselves so as to enhance our overall competitiveness.

We are convinced Hong Kong will continue to develop into a key service centre for China. With ample expertise and solid experience, Hong Kong's service sector is well placed to service the local market and the GPRD region as a whole. For instance, our financial service sector has been supporting the extensive activities of the enormous manufacturing industry in the PRD. Therefore, one key element of our re-positioning must be to take measures to promote Hong Kong's supply of services to the region.

We fully support the HKSAR Government's plans to position Hong Kong as a logistics hub of the region. With our well-established strengths in global trade – in terms of infrastructure, knowledge, sound experience in management, reputation and track record – Hong Kong can, and must aspire to be the supply chain management centre of the region. Moreover, we shall also position ourselves as an information centre that coordinates trade-related activities in the region, thereby creating and adding value to each and every transaction. That, I believe, will be the surest way to maintain our values, competitive edge and leadership in regional and global trade.

今時今日，粵港兩地的合作已不限於出口製造業。整體而言，大珠三角地區需要在科技、創意、管理三方面更進一步。現時，越來越多科技公司設法在大珠三角開展業務。經過過去二十年製造業的蓬勃發展後，大珠三角地區現正致力邁向多元化發展，更上一層樓。我們相信，大珠三角顯然會朝着高增值的知識型經濟發展，亦將為粵港兩地開拓無限商機，使兩地的經貿關係更形緊密。

香港與廣東省在國家融入世界經濟體系方面所發揮的作用

長久以來，香港和廣東省一直是國家對外的窗口。我們認為，隨着國家在國際商貿活動日趨活躍，兩地的窗口地位仍然會十分穩固。再者，在未來十年及以後，國家的經濟將會蓬勃發展。國家也需要與全球經濟融合和發展東北與西部省份，勢將帶來各種挑戰和機遇。香港和廣東省具備相關的經驗，優良往績和先進的基建，將可發揮推動發展的作用，並大大受惠於這些發展所帶來的機遇。

由於國家現已加入世貿，將會開放其擁有13億人口的市場，所以一般預期國家與世界各地的貿易額將會激增。有見及此，發展大珠三角成為物流樞紐，已變得刻不容緩。在這方面，香港具備條件和潛力足以成為區域物流樞紐，與珠三角互動互補。兩地聯手，將可為區內的貿易活動帶來增益，合力把大珠三角發展為內地和亞太區的物流中心。

Today, the Hong Kong - Guangdong partnership has developed beyond the sphere of manufacturing for export. The region as a whole needs to advance in terms of technology, innovation and management. More and more IT firms are seeking to establish themselves in the GPRD. After the manufacturing boom in the last two decades, the GPRD is also actively seeking ways to diversify and rise to the next level of development. We believe the obvious direction is the knowledge-based economy that promises higher value-added. In this regard, we see enormous opportunities for both Hong Kong and Guangdong to forge an even closer partnership.

Hong Kong's and Guangdong Province's Role in China's Integration with the World Economy

Traditionally, both Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province have been China's windows to the outside world. We consider that role will remain strong as China becomes a major component of international trade and commerce. Furthermore, the next 10 years and beyond will be exciting times for the Chinese economy. The need for China to integrate with the global economy and to develop the Northeastern and Western provinces will give rise to both challenges and opportunities. With their established experience, track record and advanced infrastructure, Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province are well equipped to play the role of a catalyst in these developments, and as a result, will benefit greatly from the opportunities that arise.

It is generally expected that the volume of trade between China and the rest of the world will drastically increase now that China is a WTO member and will open up its 1.3 billion - population market. Under such circumstances, the urgency for the GPRD to become a logistics hub is very obvious. In this regard, Hong Kong's capabilities and potential as a regional logistics hub will complement those of the PRD. Together we can be one single value creator for trade activities across the region and build the GPRD into the logistics centre for the Mainland and the Asia Pacific region.

粵港融合，一直能發揮互利互惠、相輔相成的作用。展望未來，這種融合關係將可繼續讓兩地受惠，所以兩地更應加強合作，融合為一，拓展世界市場。

落實措施，加強合作

為加強大珠三角的競爭力，以及謀求持續發展，香港和珠三角必須更緊密地合作。我們認為各方應齊心協力，一同解決對區內構成影響的重要問題。

首先，能否建設覆蓋全面的多元運輸網絡，令整個珠三角地區的交通暢通無阻，是成功落實區域合作的關鍵。為此，香港和廣東省需要進一步協調基礎設施的發展，以期建設一個四通八達的運輸網絡，應付越見頻繁的人流和貨流。此外，香港必須與廣東省的有關政府部門保持緊密聯繫，務求去除一切障礙，做到人便其行，貨暢其流。

另一項備受大家關注的事宜，是環境污染問題。每況愈下的空氣質素，不僅影響區內市民的健康和生活質素，同時亦減低大珠三角對海外投資者和旅客的吸引力。空氣污染的問題主要源於區內運輸和大量工廠產生的污染物，因此，粵港政府和民間機構必須攜手合作，採取前瞻性的措施，改善兩地空氣質素。

其次是人才資源的問題。我們正處於全球一體化的新時代，必須培養具備所需技能的人才，以便在區內運作。我們認為香港應致力發展成為區內的優秀人才集中地，吸引來自內地和世界各地的頂尖人才，為大珠三角以至全國服

The integration between Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province has been mutually rewarding and reinforcing. For integration to remain beneficial to both sides, the two economies should foster cooperation and compete together as one entity in world markets.

Initiatives for future cooperation

In order to enhance the competitiveness of the GPRD and to ensure growth in the longer term, Hong Kong and the PRD have to reinforce their partnership. In our view, there are some key issues that have regional implications and therefore require joint concerted efforts of all parties in the region.

First, the key to successful regional cooperation lies in the ability of building an all-encompassing multi-modal transport network, such that the region will have a high level of mobility. In this regard, there is a need for Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province to further coordinate developments in advanced infrastructure with a view to establishing an integrated transport network that facilitates the increasing flow of people and goods. Moreover, Hong Kong shall work closely with its counterpart in the Guangdong Province on a long-term and continuous basis to remove any barriers which may hinder or interrupt the efficient movement of people and goods.

Another issue, which we believe is close to the heart of many people, is the problem of the environment. The deterioration of air quality in particular threatens not only people's health and quality of life, but also the GPRD's attractiveness to international business and tourists. Much of the problem is due to pollutants that originate from transport and extensive manufacturing in the region. Hence, there must be a concerted effort between governments of both sides and the private sector to take forward-looking measures that can improve our air quality.

Next is about human resources. In the new globalisation era, we need to build our own human resources with the requisite skills to operate throughout the region. Our view is that Hong Kong should strive to become a centre of quality human resources for the GPRD and the whole country, and as such, shall attract the best talents from China

務。為此，香港和廣東省須在發展教育及人才培訓方面加強合作。

最後是香港和廣東省企業的新發展潛力。在國家實行改革開放後的二十年內，香港約80%的製造業已遷往廣東省。今天，香港廠商在廣東省投資管理的工廠超過80 000家，僱用超過1 100萬名工人。這些廠商大多是八、九十年代成立的出口加工企業，產品行銷海外市場。不過，隨着國家逐步開放本土的龐大市場，加上內地人民收入增加，消費需求上升，內地已成為香港企業爭取的最大客戶。為這些出口企業開拓急速增長的內地市場，不但可為香港各行各業擴大銷售市場，同時亦可帶動內地的內部消費。

另一方面，很多內地企業已為拓展國際市場作好準備。隨着國家加入世貿，民營企業投資國外的項目已有所增加。由於兩地為鄰，廣東企業可輕易通過香港這個窗口走向地區和全球市場。吸引更多廣東民企來港經營，會有助推動本地經濟，鞏固香港的中介角色，來港經營的內地企業亦能借助本港穩健的金融市場、支援服務和覆蓋全球的交通網絡，走向世界，可謂一舉兩得。

總結

大珠三角地區對投資者和商人日見重要。這個地區擁有無限潛力，可以成為推動國家經濟發展的一股重要動力。香港是廣東省的長期伙伴，可以促進區內的經濟增長和發展，並因而受惠。與此同時，我們須審

and around the world. To achieve this, there is a need to strengthen cooperation between Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province in developing education and manpower training.

The final point is about new potential for Hong Kong and Guangdong enterprises. Within two decades after the economic opening of China, about 80 percent of Hong Kong's manufacturing had shifted to the Guangdong Province. Today, there are over 80 000 Hong Kong controlled factories in Guangdong, employing more than 11 million people. The majority of them are export-processing enterprises set up in the 1980s and 1990s, with products destined for overseas markets. However, as China gradually opens up its vast market, coupled with its rising income and increasing consumer demand, the Mainland has become Hong Kong enterprises' biggest potential customer. Opening the fast-growing Mainland market to these export-driven enterprises will not only provide a greater sales market for Hong Kong businesses, but also serve as a catalyst that will drive domestic consumption in the country.

On the other hand, many Mainland enterprises are ready for expansion into the international market. China's accession to the WTO has increased the number of outbound investments from private enterprises. The proximity to Hong Kong makes it easy for Guangdong enterprises to use Hong Kong as the gateway to regional and global markets. Attracting more Guangdong private enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong will bring benefits to both sides. This will help boost the local economy and fortify Hong Kong's intermediary role. Mainland enterprises on the other hand that set up businesses in Hong Kong will benefit from our well-established financial markets, support services and our global reach.

Conclusion

The GPRD is becoming an increasingly important region for investors and businessmen. It has unlimited potential in playing a key role in driving the economic growth of China. As the Guangdong Province's lifelong partner, Hong Kong has the ability to facilitate the region's growth and development, and will all gain as a result. At the same time, we should be mindful of region-

慎處理一些因經濟發展而衍生的地區性問題，例如可持續發展，並積極謀求對策。我們必須緊記，地區融合並非單為了經濟利益和回報，也必須尋求共識和彼此分擔責任。

因此，兩地政府必須有開放的態度和遠大的目光。在這方面，我認為民間的參與不可或缺。我身為商務委員會的主席，定必與全體委員一起探討更多方法，促進粵港關係和商機，為兩地開創互惠互利的局面。

鳴謝

我謹代表商務委員會，感謝各位委員與事務主任盡心竭力為商務委員會服務。商務委員會的工作得以順利進行，實在有賴全體同寅的鼎力協助和支持。我也要感謝秘書處人員不辭勞苦，確保商務委員會運作暢順。最後，我要感謝粵港兩地政府，以及中國國際貿易促進委員會廣東省分會同心協力，為推動香港與廣東省地區的經貿合作作出貢獻。



大珠三角商務委員會主席
馮國經
二零零五年五月

wide issues such as sustainable development that may arise from economic prosperity and we all need to proactively contribute to solving them. After all, integration is not just about economic benefits and gains. It is about the sharing of a common vision and the sharing of responsibilities as well.

It is therefore important for governments on both sides to have an open mind and a shared long-term vision. In this regard, I think participation of the private sector is essential. And as the Chairman of the GPRD Business Council, I and fellow members will be looking for more ways to foster relations and business opportunities that will be mutually beneficial to both sides.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Business Council, I would like to extend my gratitude to every member of the Business Council and the staff officers. All our endeavors would not have been possible without their commitment and dedication to the Business Council. I also wish to thank the Secretariat for its efforts and support in ensuring the smooth operation of the Business Council. Finally, I would like to thank the efforts of the HKSAR and Guangdong governments, and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council in fostering cooperation between Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province.



Dr Victor Fung
Chairman
The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council
May 2005

大珠三角商務委員會 職權範圍及架構

Terms of Reference and Structure of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council





職權範圍

Terms of Reference

向 行政長官提出建議並在粵港合作聯席會議框架下運作，促使大珠江三角洲（大珠三角）地區在經濟上更緊密合作，負責：

- 1 就加強粵港在經濟及其他方面合作所需的政策及推行策略提出建議，藉此推動兩地更多增值合作和可持續發展；
- 2 提供途徑，讓粵港兩地的私營機構就如何進一步促進雙向貿易及投資交流意見；
- 3 收集香港商界及專業界別對粵港合作事宜的意見，並轉達兩地政府；
- 4 協同中央政策組進行關於大珠三角地區日後經濟發展的策略研究；及
- 5 與廣東的省市機關建立更緊密的聯繫。

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

- 1 advising on the policies and implementation strategies needed to enhance the economic and other co-operation 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 co-operation and channel 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.

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大珠江三角洲概覽

An overview of the Greater Pearl River Delta

大珠江三角洲的定義

大珠江三角洲(大珠三角)地區包括香港特別行政區、澳門特別行政區，以及廣東省的珠江三角洲(珠三角)經濟區。根據廣東省的界定，珠三角經濟區包括九個市，分別是廣州、深圳、東莞、佛山、江門、中山、珠海，以及惠州和肇慶的市區(大珠三角的11個管轄區和所佔的土地面積見圖表1和地圖)。

Definition of the Greater Pearl River Delta

The GPRD includes the HKSAR, the Macao Special Administrative Region, and the PRD Economic Zone portion of Guangdong Province. The PRD Economic Zone, as specified by Guangdong Province, includes nine municipalities, namely Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan, Jiangmen, Zhongshan, Zhuhai, and the urban areas of Huizhou and Zhaoqing (see Exhibit 1 and map below for the 11 jurisdictions of the Greater Pearl River Delta and their land area).

廣東省及珠江三角洲經濟區

Guangdong Province and the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone

資料來源：投資推廣署(www.investhk.gov.hk)
Source: Invest HK (www.investhk.gov.hk)



註：圖內橙色區域為珠江三角洲
Note: The area shaded orange denotes the Pearl River Delta

圖表1：大珠江三角洲管轄區和土地面積

Exhibit 1: Jurisdictions of the Greater Pearl River Delta and their land area

香港 Hong Kong	珠江三角洲經濟區 Pearl River Delta Economic Zone		澳門 Macao
	東莞 Dongguan	深圳 Shenzhen	
	佛山 Foshan	肇慶 Zhaoqing	
	廣州 Guangzhou	中山 Zhongshan	
	惠州 Huizhou	珠海 Zhuhai	
	江門 Jiangmen		
1,100平方公里 sq km	41,698平方公里 sq km		26平方公里 sq km

大珠江三角洲的主要管轄區

Main Jurisdictions in the Greater Pearl River Delta Region



資料來源：投資推廣署(www.investhk.gov.hk)
Source: Invest HK (www.investhk.gov.hk)

大珠三角的發展

二十多年前，廣東省珠三角大部分地區尚未發展。珠三角早期以務農為主，直到國家在七十年代末推行改革開放政策，才成為全球發展最快的地區之一。

八十年代初，鄰近港澳的深圳和珠海成為經濟特區，以特設的規定和稅制吸引外資，促使不少港商把工廠遷往鄰近的深圳特區以及珠三角其他地區，借助內地低廉的土地、工資和營運成本生產。勞工密集的工業北移至珠三角，而高增值的服務如管理、金融、物流、設計、科研、品質保證等行業則留港發展。

Development of the GPRD

Some twenty years ago, the PRD in Guangdong Province was largely undeveloped and largely engaged in agricultural activities. It was not until the introduction of the open-door policy and economic reforms in the late 1970s that the region has transformed into one of the fastest-growing areas in the world.

In the early 1980s, the areas next to Hong Kong and Macao became the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) of Shenzhen and Zhuhai respectively. These SEZs had special regulations and taxation to attract foreign investments. Hence, many Hong Kong manufacturers moved into the Shenzhen SEZ nearby as well as other parts of the PRD to take advantage of cheaper land, labour and operating costs. Whilst labour-intensive activities shifted to the PRD, higher value-added activities, such as management, finance, logistics, design, R&D, quality assurance etc. remained in Hong Kong.

珠三角的經濟結構近年出現了新一輪的轉變，由從前以製造業為主的，逐漸發展為知識型的經濟體系。廣東省一直積極拓展服務業，發展較高增值的服務。另一方面，又增加汽車製造、石油化工及設備製造等高增長和具有長增值鏈的高科技產業及重工業的比重。因此，珠三角正轉型為生產力高、科研發展力強的經濟重鎮。

香港在金融、管理、會計、法律服務、產品設計、品牌創造、分銷管理、市場推廣和公共關係上的優勢，結合珠三角在製造和科研發展方面的實力，使大珠三角成為實力雄厚的經濟地區。

珠三角的國內生產總值由1980年的稍低於120億元人民幣(14.5億美元)，上升至2003年的11,340多億元人民幣(1,370億美元)(見圖表2：珠江三角洲主要經濟指標)。期間，珠三角的國內生產總值每年平均增長21.9%，增幅遠較廣東省(13.6%)和全國(9.6%)為高。2003年，珠三角的人均國內生產總值為39,782元人民幣(4,806美元)，是廣東省的2.3倍，全國的4.36倍。在珠三角地區，以廣州、深圳、佛山和東莞這幾個城市的發展最為蓬勃；2003年，這些城市的人均國內生產總值都超過4萬元人民幣(4,833美元)(圖表3)。

珠三角是廣東省的經濟中心，雖然土地面積只佔全省的25%，但2003年的國內生產總值卻佔全省的83.2%。此外，珠三角已逐漸成為一個具有吸引力的消費市場。過去二十多年，珠三角消費品的零售額由1980年的70.7億元人民幣(8.5億美元)，激增至2003年的3,976.6億元人民幣(480.4億美元)。2003年的消費品零售額較一年前增加11.8%，佔全省總零售額的70%以上。

In recent years, a new wave of transformation of the PRD's economic structure - from one that has been predominantly manufacturing-based to one that is gradually becoming knowledge-based - has taken place. Guangdong Province has been keen in developing its service capabilities and diversifying into higher value-added services. Meanwhile, it has increased the proportion of high-tech and heavy industries such as automobiles, petrochemicals and equipment manufacturing industries, which feature high growth and long production industry value chains. Hence, the PRD is transforming into a dynamic place with high levels of productivity and considerable scientific R&D capabilities.

It is the combination of Hong Kong's strengths in financing, management, accounting, legal service, product design, branding, distribution management, marketing and public relations with the PRD's abilities in production and R&D research that has enabled the GPRD to emerge as an economic powerhouse.

The GDP of the PRD grew from just below 12 billion yuan (US\$1.45 billion) in 1980 to over 1,134 billion yuan (US\$ 137 billion) in 2003 (see Exhibit 2 for a summary of the major economic indicators of the PRD). During the period, the average annual growth rate of GDP in the PRD was 21.9%, well above that of Guangdong Province (13.6%) and the country as a whole (9.6%). The per capita GDP of the PRD amounted to 39,782 yuan (US\$ 4,806) in 2003, which is 2.3 times that of Guangdong Province and 4.36 times that of the whole country. Within the PRD region, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Foshan and Dongguan are the most prosperous cities, and the per capita GDP of each of them was over 40,000 yuan (US\$4,833) in 2003 (Exhibit 3).

The PRD is the economic hub of Guangdong province. It accounted for 25% of Guangdong's land area but contributed to 83.2% of the province's GDP in 2003. Moreover, the PRD has increasingly become an attractive consumer marketplace. Over the past two decades, the retail sales of consumer goods in the PRD increased dramatically from 7.07 billion yuan (US\$ 0.85 billion) in 1980 to 397.66 billion yuan (US\$ 48.04 billion) in 2003. In 2003, the retail sales of consumer goods grew by 11.8% year-on-year, and accounted for over 70% of the provincial total.

圖表2：珠江三角洲的主要經濟指標(按當時價格計算)

Exhibit 2: Pearl River Delta Region Major Economic Indicators (at current prices)

指標 Indicator	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003
登記人口(百萬人) (註) Registered population (million persons) (Note)	16.27	17.57	19.28	21.38	23.07	23.37	23.65	23.99
國內生產總值(億元人民幣) Gross domestic product (0.1 billion yuan)	119.2	303.9	872.2	3,899.7	7,378.6	8,363.9	9,418.8	11,341.1
第一產業(億元人民幣) Primary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	30.7	57.3	129.4	314.9	428.5	445.2	465.0	470.5
第二產業(億元人民幣) Secondary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	54.0	148.7	404.6	1,957.1	3,657.3	4,139.0	4,688.1	5,939.6
第三產業(億元人民幣) Tertiary industry (0.1 billion yuan)	34.5	97.9	338.2	1,627.7	3,292.9	3,779.8	4,265.6	4,930.0
固定資產投資總額(億元人民幣) Total amount of investment in fixed assets (0.1 billion yuan)	16.6	128.4	231.4	1,491.0	2,291.6	2,566.8	2,886.6	3,739.7
消費品零售總額(億元人民幣) Total amount of retail sales of consumer goods (0.1 billion yuan)	70.7	198.0	445.7	1,544.7	2,781.4	3,120.1	3,481.3	3,976.6
出口總額(億美元) Total amount of exports (US\$ 0.1 billion)	6.2	16.3	81.4	461.1	847.4	908.3	126.1	1,450.6
實際利用的外資(億美元) Amount of foreign capital actually utilized (US\$ 0.1 billion)	1.0	7.4	15.4	85.8	125.4	141.9	150.2	170.3
政府收入(億元人民幣) Government revenue (0.1 billion yuan)	23.4	49.9	95.9	315.3	599.1	745.7	768.7	878.0
政府支出(億元人民幣) Government expenditure (0.1 billion yuan)	8.2	26.1	76.4	316.6	685.4	822.7	963.6	1,075.0
城鄉居民年終儲蓄存款(億元人民幣) Savings deposits by urban and rural residents at year-end (0.1 billion yuan)	21.0	112.0	552.7	2,810.4	6,641.0	7,670.6	9,240.2	11,068.9

資料來源：廣東省統計局和 2001年、2002年、2003年及2004年的《廣東統計年鑑》。

Sources: Guangdong Provincial Statistics Bureau, and Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004.

註：根據2000年進行的全國人口普查，珠三角經濟區共有人口4 080萬，與官方的登記人口數字有出入。兩者出現差異的主要原因，是前者計算了外來人口和流動人口，而後者則沒有把這兩類人口計算在內。由於前往珠三角就業者人數眾多，但卻沒有正式的‘登記’戶籍，所以珠三角在這方面的人口差異較中國其他地區為大。

Note: According to the 2000 National Census, the PRD Economic Zone had a population of 40.8 million people. This contrasts with the official registered population. The main reason for the difference between the Census and registered populations is that the former figure includes the migrant and floating populations and the latter does not. Given the large number of people that come to the PRD for employment, but do not have official 'registered' status, this discrepancy is larger in the PRD than elsewhere in China.

圖表3：2003年珠三角主要城市居民的生活水平

Exhibit 3: Living standard of local residents in major cities of the PRD in 2003

主要城市 Major City	國內生產總值 GDP (百萬元人民幣) (million yuan) (逐年增長率) (yoy growth)	人均國內生產總值 Per capita GDP (百萬元人民幣) (million yuan) (逐年增長率) (yoy growth)	消費品零售總額 Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (百萬元人民幣) (million yuan) (逐年增長率) (yoy growth)
廣州 Guangzhou	349,687.87 (15.2%)	48,372 (14.2%)	149,427 (9.02%)
深圳 Shenzhen	289,540.70 (19.2%)	54,545 (9.3%)	80,177 (16.27%)
珠海 Zhuhai	47,327.42 (17.5%)	37,675 (16.3%)	15,918 (10.95%)
佛山 Foshan	138,159.51 (16.1%)	40,444 (14.7%)	47,319 (12.72%)
江門 Jiangmen	73,008.25 (11.1%)	19,131 (10.9%)	27,784 (11.86%)
東莞 Dongguan	94,796.54 (19.5%)	60,158 (17.6%)	33,800 (50.26%)
中山 Zhongshan	50,140.43 (18.6%)	28,645 (16.4%)	15,361 (14.35%)
惠州 Huizhou	59,097.72 (13.9%)	20,759 (12.7%)	18,167 (12.84%)
肇慶 Zhaoqing	46,639.14 (11.4%)	11,907 (10.9%)	17,120 (10.72%)

資料來源：《廣東統計年鑑—2004》

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2004

大珠三角的競爭力

香港和珠三角在經濟上互動互補，帶動了大珠三角地區發展各式各樣具國際競爭力的工業和產業羣。大珠三角不僅是各種資源、物料和資本貨物的重要工業市場，也是運輸及貿易服務的主要市場。

(1) 製造業

大珠三角在國際輕工業和科技製造業的市場上甚具競爭力，也許可說已成為全球最重要的輕工業製品中心，以及全球高科技電子產品的主要裝配點之一。大珠三角在這些工業上具備的主要優勢包括：低廉的土地和工資、高效率的勞工、妥善的基礎設施、日益進步的技術，以及政府的政策支持。此外，這些產業亦借助本港的投資、管理、市場知識、科技和國際聯繫拓展業務。

Competitiveness of the GPRD

The economic interaction between Hong Kong and the PRD has fostered the development of a range of internationally competitive industries and clusters in the GPRD. The region is important as an industrial market for all sorts of inputs, materials, and capital goods. It is also a major market for transportation and trade-related services.

(1) Manufacturing industries

The GPRD has achieved a high level of international competitiveness in light manufacturing and technology-based manufacturing. The region has become perhaps the world's leading centre for a wide range of light-manufactured goods and one of the leading locations for assembling manufacturing of high-tech electronics products. The region's greatest strengths in these industries include low land and labour cost, productive workforce, reasonable infrastructure, improving technical skills, and a supportive policy regime. The industries also benefit from the investment, management, market knowledge, technology, and international connections obtained through Hong Kong.

(2) 運輸服務

大珠三角地區的運輸服務主要由國際貿易帶動。大珠三角是全球主要的製造業和出口基地之一，而且地位日益顯要，因而成為全球海空貨運服務的最大市場之一。一直以來，本港擁有全球最繁忙的貨櫃港和國際航空貨運機場。最近，珠三角（特別是深圳和廣州）的港口和機場發展非常迅速，為付運人提供更多的貨運容量和選擇，也為區內的運輸服務帶來發展動力。

(3) 貿易和商業服務

大珠三角的出口量在過去二十多年大幅增長，使區內的貿易、採購、貨運代理、物流、貿易融資、法律及其他相關服務的需求上升。香港是國際貿易和金融中心，具備發展完善的服務業，吸引大量跨國企業的採購部門，以及物流、資訊和其他貿易服務公司進駐香港。類似服務亦在珠三角發展，數量與日俱增。時至今日，大珠三角已經成為內地貿易服務的主要中心。

至於商業服務方面，香港資金自由流動、有效率的規管制度，又匯聚世界各地的技術專業人才，足以提供大量的專業和商業服務，供應大珠三角的龐大需求。

(4) 產業羣

大珠三角發展的一個明顯特徵是湧現了一大批各行各業的產業羣，如製衣和紡織、鞋履、塑膠製品、電器、電子、印刷、運輸、物流、金融服務等。這些產業羣大多分布在範圍較小的地方（圖表4顯示各行各業往往集中在珠三角的某些城市和鄉鎮）。

產業羣已經成為大珠三角的主要競爭優勢。在產業羣中，企業可共用相關的生產資源、具有專門技能的勞工、分銷和訊息渠道，以及聯繫網絡等，從而

(2) Transportation services

Transportation services in the GPRD region are driven largely by international trade. Given the growing prominence of the GPRD as one of the world's leading manufacturing and export bases, the region has become one of the largest markets for sea and air cargo services in the world. Hong Kong has long been the world's busiest container port and airport for international airfreight. Recently, the ports and airports in the PRD, particularly those in Shenzhen and Guangzhou are developing very fast. This provides shippers with additional capacity and additional choice, as well as impetus for development of transportation services in the region.

(3) Trade-related and business services

The massive export surge of the GPRD region over the last two decades has increased demand for trading, sourcing, freight-forwarding, logistics, trade finance, legal, and other related services in the region. Hong Kong being an international trade and finance centre, with a well-developed service industry, has become a magnet to the buying and sourcing offices of multinational enterprises, as well as to logistical, information, and other services related to trade. Increasingly, similar services are developing in the PRD. Hence, the GPRD has become a major centre for trade-related services in the Mainland.

As for business services, Hong Kong's free flows of capital, efficient regulatory system and skilled professionals from all over the world have greatly contributed to a good supply of professional and business services to meet the enormous demand for such services in the GPRD.

(4) Industrial clusters

A distinctive feature of the development of the GPRD is the emergence of a broad range of clusters in various industries such as garments and textiles, footwear, plastic products, electrical goods, electronics, printing, transportation, logistics, financial services, etc. Many of these clusters can be found in relatively small geographic areas. (Exhibit 4 shows a wide range of industries in which there is a strong geographic concentration in individual cities or towns in the PRD).

Industrial cluster has become a major source of the GPRD's competitiveness - enterprises within a cluster can enjoy economies of scale from sharing related production inputs, specialized labour pools, distribution and communication channels, and also networking. Moreover, such clustering can also spur competition, which encourages information, knowledge and technology transfer among related

受惠於規模經濟效益。此外，這些產業羣亦可推動競爭，促進相關企業互通資訊、知識和技術。這種知識與技術的轉移有助發展新的產業，從而帶動產業羣的整體發展。

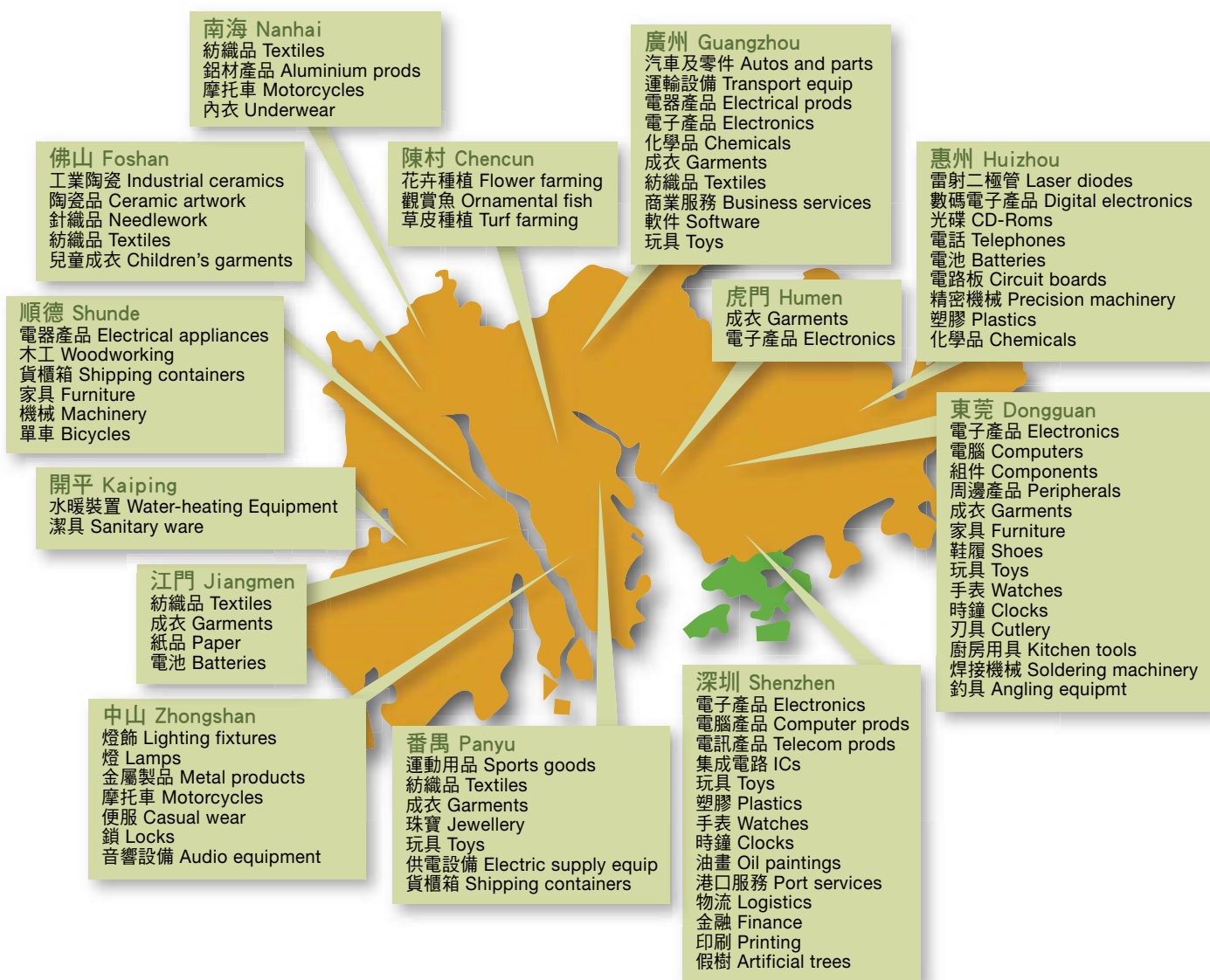
產業羣是地區經濟的重要一環，大珠三角的經濟一直受惠於各地區產業羣的穩步發展。

enterprises within the cluster. Such type of knowledge and technology transfer may lead to new industry growth, thereby helping to drive the overall growth of the cluster.

Industrial cluster is an integral part of the regional economy. The GPRD economy has been benefiting from the steady growth of the local clusters.

圖表4：珠三角的地區工業

Exhibit 4: Localised Industries in the Pearl River Delta Region



資料來源：《香港與珠江三角洲：經濟互動》，恩萊特等著，2003年

Source: "Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta: the Economic Interaction", M. Enright et al., 2003.

近期影響大珠三角發展的措施

(1) 世貿和CEPA

國家持續進行經濟自由化和改革開放，對大珠三角的經濟帶來重要影響。2001年國家加入世界貿易組織(世貿)，2003年簽署《內地與香港關於更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)，以及多項促進粵港經濟合作的政策措施，均有助增強大珠三角的經濟增長。

根據世貿協議，中國須逐步開放服務業市場。不少跨國企業將會把握這個機會，開拓龐大的中國市場。由於珠三角毗鄰以香港為基地的世界級服務機構，因此會大大受惠。

在CEPA框架下，預期大珠三角會通過貨物和服務貿易、投資便利化和旅遊業，加速融合。CEPA准許香港多個服務界別以先於內地對世貿訂下的開放時間表進入內地市場，使以香港為基地的企業可以早著先機，赴內地發展。

(2) 泛珠三角區域合作

2003年8月，廣東省政府提出泛珠三角區域合作的構思。泛珠三角包羅九個省份，再加上香港和澳門兩個特別行政區¹。整個地區的面積佔全國面積的五分之一，人口超過全國的三分之一，國內生產總值合計達到52,145億元人民幣(6,300億美元)。

今天，國際間的競爭已不再局限於一個城市，而是以區域為單位，同時，每個經濟區亦必須擁有獨特的優勢(“核心”)和腹地。泛珠三角區域合作成功，將可大大增強區內的經濟實力、地位和影響力，並有助達致區域協調發展的目標。香港和廣東是區內經濟最發達的兩個地方，當可攜手合作，戮力開拓和利用這個巨大經濟區域的潛力和機遇。

¹ 泛珠三角由廣東、福建、湖南、廣西、海南、四川、貴州、江西和雲南九個省份，再加上香港和澳門兩個特別行政區組成，又稱為“9+2”。

Recent initiatives shaping the development of the GPRD

(1) WTO and CEPA

China's continuing process of economic liberalisation and opening will have an important influence on the economies of the GPRD. China's accession to the WTO in 2001, the signing of CEPA between the Mainland and Hong Kong in 2003, and the various policy initiatives to enhance economic cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong have helped strengthen economic growth of the GPRD.

Under WTO's agreement, China has to gradually open up its service sector to the world. Many multinational enterprises will make use of this opportunity to tap the huge Chinese market. In this connection, the PRD, with its proximity to world-class service providers based in Hong Kong, shall be a strong beneficiary.

With CEPA, the GPRD is expected to integrate even faster through trade in goods and services, investment facilitation and tourism. In many service sectors, CEPA is lowering barriers of entry into the Mainland for Hong Kong service providers before China's WTO commitments take effect, allowing enterprises based in Hong Kong an early mover advantage.

(2) Pan-PRD cooperation

The concept of Pan-Pearl River Delta (Pan-PRD) regional cooperation was proposed by the Guangdong Government in August 2003. The Pan-PRD region comprises nine provinces and the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions¹. The region makes up one-fifth of China's landmass, contains more than one-third of its population and a combined GDP of \$5,214.5 billion yuan (US\$630 billion).

Nowadays, international competition is no longer on a city basis, but rather on a regional basis, and that each economic region possesses unique strengths ('core') and a hinterland. A successful Pan-PRD regional collaboration will give a huge boost to the economic strength, status and influence of the region concerned and help realise the objective of coordinated regional development. Hence, Hong Kong and Guangdong, being the two most developed economies in the region, must together play a very critical role in exploring and utilising the potentials of and opportunities brought by this growing regional giant.

¹ The Pan-PRD region is made up of nine provinces including Guangdong, Fujian, Hunan, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Jiangxi and Yunnan as well as Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions. The region is also known as "9+2".

(3) 改善運輸基建

為了促進大珠三角的合作，我們必需發展一系列運輸基建和相關設施，以配合隨着區內貿易投資大幅增長而激增的需求。最近，粵港兩地正不斷推動多項跨界基建的發展。舉例來說，港珠澳大橋的前期規劃工作進展良好，三方已就大橋的定線和落腳點達成共識。此外，兩地政府正進行廣深港高速鐵路的前期工作，並正全力興建深港西部通道，以期在2006年下半年前落成啟用。在泛珠三角區域進行類似的合作，對進一步促進區內的融合至為重要。

大珠三角面對的挑戰

大珠三角地區誠然擁有龐大的潛力，具備實力成為全球最有活力的地區之一，但前路並非毫無障礙，仍有不少問題和挑戰足以左右未來的發展。事實上，很多挑戰都是區內急速發展所致。發展迅速對珠三角的基建、環境、能源和其他公共服務造成壓力，其中環境惡化等問題已在粵港兩地引起很大的關注。

此外，大珠三角正面對內地其他地區的激烈競爭。十多年前，長江三角洲（長三角）的經濟發展落後於珠三角，但現已急起直追，成為推動內地經濟發展的另一個重要動力源頭。長三角近年的出口增長更超越珠三角。另一方面，華北的環渤海地區亦正在冒起，將在內地的經濟發展方面擔當重要的角色。

事實上，大珠三角面對種種挑戰和問題，將會促使區內各地更加緊密合作。總而言之，大珠三角端賴區內各政府和私人機構緊密合作，才能持續興旺發展。

(3) Improvement in transport infrastructure

To facilitate GPRD cooperation, it is important to develop a range of transport infrastructure and related facilities to keep pace with the surging needs resulting from substantial growth of trade and investment in the region. Recently, the Hong Kong and Guangdong authorities have been making progresses concerning cross-boundary infrastructure developments. For example, the advanced planning work of the proposed bridge linking Hong Kong, Zhuhai and Macao has been progressing well, with consensus reached on the alignment and landing sites. They are also taking forward the preparatory work of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-HK Express Rail Link and working at full steam on the construction of HK-Shenzhen Western Corridor with the objective of ensuring its opening by the second half of 2006. Similar cooperation in the Pan-PRD region would be important to facilitate better regional integration.

Challenges faced by the GPRD

There is no doubt that there is enormous potential for the GPRD region to extend its position as one of the most dynamic regions in the world. Yet the region is not growing without challenge – the region is facing a number of issues and challenges that can influence its future development. In fact, many of these challenges stem from the rapid growth of the region. The rapid pace of development has placed great strains on the infrastructure, environment, energy and other public services in the PRD. Some issues, for instance, the problem of environmental degradation, have become a major concern for both Hong Kong and Guangdong.

Besides, the GPRD is facing strong competition from other regions in China. The Yangtze River Delta (YRD), whose economy lagged behind the PRD some ten years ago, is surging as another major economic engine of China. The YRD's export growth recently overtook that of the PRD. The Bohai Rim in Northern China is also going to play a key role in economic development.

Indeed, the challenges and issues that the GPRD faces would provide incentive for different parts of the region to work together even more closely. All in all, it is through close cooperation between governments and private sector in the region that the GPRD can continue to prosper in the future.

工作小組報告

Reports of the Sub-groups





跨界基建規劃工作小組

Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group

工作目標及範圍

工作小組的目標是研究可以加快港、粵兩地人流、貨流通關的具體措施，從而提升大珠三角作為一個經濟體的整體營商效率。

工作進度及意見

小組曾討論議題包括改善深港邊境口岸人流過關效率、放寬貨櫃車「四上四落」的限制、檢討跨界客車的發牌制度、推動利用「射頻識別技術」加快貨物通關等。

經討論後，小組將工作集中於兩項具體建議，並已和港、粵兩地政府作出商討。

(1) 沙頭角及文錦渡口岸分階段延長運作時間

小組建議香港特區及深圳市政府將沙頭角及文錦渡口岸每天的運作時間分別從現行的晚上八時及十時延長至午夜十二時，以方便日益增長的跨界人流、貨流；但考慮到兩地政府需要增加及調動人手加以配合，小組提出按以下三階段逐步實施有關的建議：

1. 沙頭角口岸先延長運作時間兩小時至晚上十時；

Objective of the Sub-group

To identify specific measures to speed up passenger and cargo clearance between Hong Kong and Guangdong with a view to enhancing the overall operating efficiency of the GPRD as an economic entity.

Work plan and progress

The Sub-group had discussed a wide range of issues including measures to improve passenger clearance at control points between Shenzhen and Hong Kong, relaxation of the “four-up-four-down” rule for container trucks, review of the licencing system of cross-boundary passenger vehicles, and wider use of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) to speed up cargo clearance.

Based on their discussions, the Sub-group came up with two concrete proposals and raised them with HKSAR and Guangdong governments.

(1) Extension of Operating Hours of Sha Tau Kok (STK) and Man Kam To (MKT) Control Points on a Progressive Basis

To meet the ever-growing people and cargo flows, the Sub-group proposed that both HKSAR and Shenzhen governments extend the daily operating hours of STK and MKT Control Points to midnight from 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. respectively. The Sub-group also put forward the view that the proposal be rolled out in the following three stages, having regard to the additional manpower and staff deployment involved:

1. Extending the operating hours of STK Control Point for two hours to 10:00 p.m.;

2. 晚上十時後，容許持有沙頭角及文錦渡「封閉道路許可通行證」的私家車經落馬洲—皇崗口岸過關；
3. 沙頭角及文錦渡口岸同時延長運作時間至午夜十二時。

小組亦同意向兩地政府建議，中、長期而言，應考慮擴建沙頭角口岸，並發展至全日二十四小時通關，以應付粵東地區的發展。

對於延長沙頭角及文錦渡口岸的運作時間，廣東省方面初步認為，如果港、粵兩地社會認定有此需要，廣東省政府會研究作出相應調整。但是，由於建議涉及口岸人員的配置及設施的改造，須由粵港兩地政府進一步詳細研究如何配合運作。

另一方面，香港特區政府從2003年10月8日起，實施了一項試驗計劃，容許獲發該兩個管制站的「封閉道路通行許可證」的私家車在午夜12時至翌日早上6時30分經由落馬洲管制站過境。政府表示會研究可否進一步放寬這項試驗計劃。

(2) 「商務旅遊證」

小組建議向中央政府提出，以廣東省作為試點，向合資格的持外國護照商人簽發「商務旅遊證」，並設立特別出入境通道，便利他們往來香港及廣東營商。根據小組的構思，該「商務旅遊證」的申請及審批准則，應以「亞太經合組織商務旅遊證」為藍本，並加以適當修改，以符合國家對入境旅客的管理，但卻不應附加太多限制條件。小組建議，持有「商務旅遊證」的外國商人，其進出內地的手續及運作，應與「亞太經合組織商務旅遊證」持有人大致相同。

2. Allowing private cars with Closed Road Permits of STK/MKT Control Point to cross the boundary through Lok Ma Chau/Huanggang (LMC/HG) Control Point after 10:00 p.m.; and
3. Extending the operating hours of both STK and MKT Control Points to midnight.

In the medium and longer term, the Sub-group had arrived at the view that both governments should consider carrying out extension work and implementing 24-hour operation at STK Control Point to keep pace with the development of eastern Guangdong.

In its initial response, the Guangdong side stated that necessary adjustments would be considered subject to the needs of Hong Kong and Guangdong. However, as this would entail staff deployment and facility modifications, further deliberations and coordination by both governments were required.

Meanwhile, the HKSAR Government had launched a pilot scheme on 8 October 2003 to allow private cars with Closed Road Permits of the two control points to use LMC Control Point between midnight and 6:30 a.m. The government indicated that they would see whether the scheme could be further extended.

(2) Business Travel Card

The Sub-group put forward the proposal that the Central Government consider introducing a pilot scheme in Guangdong in which business travel cards would be issued and special lanes be designated for eligible businessmen holding foreign passports to facilitate business travel between Hong Kong and Guangdong. The Sub-group held the view that the application and approval criteria of the business travel card, if introduced, could be modelled on the APEC Card with necessary modifications for the control of inbound travellers in line with the established practice in the Mainland. Excessive restrictions should be avoided. It was also proposed that foreign businessmen holding the business travel card would enjoy similar treatment as APEC Card holders when travelling to the Mainland.



廣東省方面指出，涉及中央政府向外國人簽發進出境證件，現時沒有先例可援，但他們會把建議向中央有關部門反映，同時，亦會研究合適的措施，盡快提升外國人進出粵、港兩地口岸的效率。

(3) 其他事項

工作小組亦於2005年3月8日與廣東省有關部門會面，除了跟進上述兩項建議外，還就開展粵港兩地直昇機服務、深港西部通道通車後「一地兩檢」的運作安排、以及興建「東部通道」以加強粵東與香港的交通連繫，與粵方交換了意見。

與會各方都認同改善兩地的通關流程，可以減省企業的成本，有利提升大珠三角區域的整體競爭力及經濟效益。粵方表示，會考慮工作小組提出的意見。此外，粵方指出，他們用「以人為本」的理念，一直以來不斷進行改革，同時會採用新的管理模式及科技設施，使跨境通關更方便。對此，工作小組感到鼓勵。

The Guangdong side pointed out that there was no precedent for the Central Government to issue such a travelling document to foreigners, but they would forward the proposal to the central authorities concerned for consideration. They would also explore appropriate measures to speed up immigration clearance for foreigners commuting between Hong Kong and Guangdong as soon as practicable.

(3) Other issues

On 8 March 2005, the Sub-group held a meeting with the relevant Guangdong authorities to follow up on the two proposals and exchange views on the commencement of cross-boundary helicopter service, the “co-location” arrangements after the commissioning of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor, and the development of an “eastern corridor” to strengthen the transport link between Hong Kong and eastern Guangdong.

The meeting agreed that smoother clearance arrangements would lower the operating costs for enterprises, thereby enhancing the overall competitiveness and economic efficiency of the GPRD region. The Guangdong side undertook to consider the Sub-group's proposals. The Sub-group was pleased to learn that the Guangdong side, with travellers' interest in mind, had been taking actions to facilitate clearance at control points, and that new management systems and technological facilities would be put in place to give greater convenience to cross-boundary travellers.

未來工作

工作小組將會與粵、港兩地政府的相關部門，就已提出的建議繼續商討，並會開展新的研究課題，其中包括加強運用電子報關以提升通關效率、統一內地口岸各部門的運作時間及減少跨境客車的通關限制等。

結語

粵港兩地經貿關係密不可分，要進一步提升大珠三角地區的競爭力，改善跨境人流物流效率是其中之先決條件。由於各種因素，包括可擴展用地空間、跨境交通量升幅大且急等，我們都理解改善跨境基建並非一蹴而就的工作。然而，我們深信，粵港兩地經濟互惠互利，信念一致，當可加快完善跨境通關設施和政策，以進一步促進兩地的經貿、旅遊等聯繫。

Future plan

The Sub-group will continue to work with the relevant HKSAR and Guangdong authorities on the above proposals and embark on study on other new topics, including the wider application of electronic submission of manifests to enhance clearance efficiency, standardisation of the operating hours of various departments at inland control points and relaxation of clearance restrictions for cross-boundary passenger vehicles.

Conclusion

Hong Kong and Guangdong are integrated inextricably in their economic and trade activities. One of the prerequisites of further enhancing the competitiveness of the GPRD region is to improve the efficiency of cross-boundary passenger and cargo flows. We appreciate that improvements to cross-boundary infrastructure cannot be achieved overnight owing to multi-faceted factors such as the availability of land for expansion and the rapid surge of cross-boundary traffic volume. Nevertheless, we firmly believe that Hong Kong and Guangdong, based on mutual economic benefits and a shared vision, will certainly expedite the enhancement of cross-boundary facilities and refinement of relevant policies to forge closer ties in trade, economic and tourism activities.



落實CEPA服務業合作工作小組

Services — Implementation of CEPA Sub-group

工作目標及範圍

中央人民政府與香港特別行政區政府在2003年6月簽署了「內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排」（CEPA），並在2004年10月簽署CEPA第二階段。CEPA涵蓋三大範疇，分別為：貨物貿易、服務貿易和貿易投資便利化。在2005年1月CEPA第二階段實施以後，合共有26個服務行業的香港服務提供者取得內地的優惠待遇。

落實CEPA服務業合作工作小組集中於研究服務行業進入內地市場的安排及實施進度。小組的主要目標包括研究如何加強推廣CEPA、了解及建議如何解決服務提供者在內地開業時遇到的困難及研究專業服務在內地發展的前景及問題等。

工作進度及意見

根據香港特區政府的經濟效益分析，初步結果顯示CEPA實施的首兩年估計為香港帶來超過28 000個新增職位。在這方面，小組認為CEPA對香港的整體經濟有幫助。但是在服務行業方面，尤其是個別專業，CEPA的效果並不十分彰顯。小組認為主要成因有幾方面：

- 服務業在內地申請開業遇到不少困難。香港業界一般對內地法規不熟悉，加上某些政策透明度不高和申請開業手續比較繁複。因此，香港服務提供者在辦理手續時往往遇到困難。

Objectives of the Sub-group

The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and CEPA II were signed by the Central Government and the HKSAR Government in June 2003 and October 2004 respectively. CEPA covers three main areas, namely trade in goods, trade in services, as well as trade and investment facilitation. Since the implementation of CEPA II in January 2005, service suppliers of a total of 26 services sectors from Hong Kong have been granted preferential treatment in the Mainland.

The Sub-group focused on the arrangements and implementation progress regarding the services sector's market access in the Mainland. Its primary objectives are to explore ways to step up the promotion of CEPA, identify problems encountered by service suppliers in starting a business in the Mainland and suggest possible solutions, and assess the prospects as well as possible problems for professional sectors to develop in the Mainland.

Work progress and suggestions

According to the initial economic assessment conducted by the HKSAR Government, an estimate of over 28 000 new jobs would be created in Hong Kong in the first two years after the implementation of CEPA. The Sub-group is of the view that while CEPA is helpful to the local economy as a whole, it has not made significant impact on the services sector, especially individual professions, mainly due to the following reasons:

- Hong Kong's services sector has been confronted with difficulties in starting up business in the Mainland. Generally they are unfamiliar with the Mainland's laws and regulations. Moreover some policies may not be very transparent and application procedures may be relatively complicated. As a result, service suppliers from Hong Kong often encountered difficulties when going through the necessary formalities required for business operation.



- 由於內地與香港制度不同，因此在落實CEPA方面必須要解決因制度不同而做成的障礙，其中以專業界別遇到較大問題。小組認為兩地的專業服務行業必須衷誠合作，達成專業資格互認及加強交流，並要在互惠的原則下合作，讓兩地的專業可擴大市場並得到更大的發展空間。
- 此外，即使個別專業行業的專業資格可以互認，在開業時仍然可能遇到其他問題。例如在建築專業，內地在審批申請成立建築設計企業時，對申辦資質證書的人員要求，必須包含建築、結構及其他相關的專業人員。這種綜合模式的企業，有別於香港一般的單一專業形式經營。因此，一般香港建築師事務所不能以現有模式在CEPA框架下在內地開業。工程師及規劃師等專業服務行業亦遇到類似的問題。
- Barriers created by the institutional differences between Hong Kong and the Mainland had hampered the smooth implementation of CEPA. In particular, the professional sector has faced greater difficulties. The Sub-group considered that the professional service sectors of the two places should work together earnestly to achieve mutual recognition of qualifications and conduct more exchange activities. They should also cooperate on the principle of reciprocity to help expand their markets and seek bigger scope for development.
- For some professional sectors, though mutual recognition of qualifications has been in place, they still have to address some other problems in establishing business in the Mainland. Take the architectural profession for example. A staff mix of architects, structural engineers and other related professionals is required for an architectural design company to apply for business operation in the Mainland. Such a multi-disciplined mode of business is different from the operation of architectural firms in Hong Kong, which generally adopts a single-professional mode. As a result, Hong Kong architectural firms cannot operate in their existing mode in the Mainland under CEPA. Other professionals, like engineers and planners, also have similar problems.

小組在研究過這些問題後，認為可以從不同途徑進一步協助CEPA在兩地得到更好的發展，其中廣東省與香港關係最密切，亦是香港服務業開拓內地市場的第一步，因此應從廣東省做起：

The Sub-group has studied the issue and considered that efforts could be made at various levels to take CEPA further in both places, and such efforts should start with Guangdong as it has the closest tie with Hong Kong and is the gateway for Hong Kong services sector to develop in the Mainland market:

- 香港特區及廣東省政府應加強合作推廣CEPA，提高有關政策及規例的透明度，及盡量簡化申請開業的手續。兩地政府部門亦應該加強諮詢服務，發放訊息。此外，就着個別行業的需求及新政策的推行，小組建議可請廣東省作為試點，先推行簡化的程序和較寬鬆的處理方法。
- 兩地的商會和專業團體應加強交流和建立聯繫，多接觸有興趣利用CEPA到內地經營的企業或專業人士，以了解他們的需求，並將搜集到的資料或意見交給政府考慮。
- 此外，小組鼓勵香港的專業界別多在廣東省發展，為那些準備到香港開業的內地企業提供不同的財務、會計、法律及管理等方面的服務，各個專業界別亦應就此加強推廣。
- Both the HKSAR and Guangdong governments should forge closer cooperation to promote CEPA, enhance the transparency of relevant policies and regulations, and streamline application procedures for business operation. Government departments in both places should also strengthen their enquiry services and information dissemination. Guangdong could be requested to offer herself as a trial point for simplifying procedures and relaxing regulations in response to the needs of individual trades and introduction of new policies.
- Chambers of commerce and professional bodies in both places should enhance mutual exchanges and liaison. They should reach out to enterprises or professionals interested in establishing operations in the Mainland under CEPA, so as to gauge their needs and relay the information or views collected to the governments for consideration.
- Hong Kong's professional sector should be encouraged to build a greater presence in Guangdong to provide a wide range of financial, accounting, legal and management services to Mainland enterprises intending to start business in Hong Kong. The professional sector should step up promotional efforts in this respect.

小組亦研究了醫療專業在廣東省發展的可能性，並理解到在CEPA框架下，具有香港特區合法行醫權的醫生，可以申請在內地短期執業，最長時間為3年，短期執業期滿需要延期的，可重新辦理短期執業。但是現時內地一般情況

The Sub-group has also studied the feasibility of exporting Hong Kong's medical services to Guangdong. It understood that currently medical practitioners who are legally eligible to practise in the HKSAR can apply for a licence, maximum duration being 3 years, to provide short-term medical services in the Mainland. On expiry, the licence for



是醫生在醫療機構工作，私人執業並不普遍容許。香港的醫療界在內地開辦醫療機構亦不容易，除了要有一定開辦資本，申請手續也相當繁複。小組亦認為香港醫療專業可以其專業精神作主要賣點，向廣東省及內地其他地區的市民推廣來港就醫，但內地市民對香港醫療服務的詳情，例如收費及配套措施等不清楚。小組認為香港醫療服務界應多加推廣。

未來工作

小組將繼續研究如何協助醫療專業利用CEPA進入廣東省市場，委員將會諮詢香港的醫療機構以了解在內地開業的困難。小組將在了解情況後向粵港政府反映，並研究是否可以廣東省為試點，放寬部份開辦業務的條例。

此外，小組會研究香港特區政府進行有關CEPA經濟效益的評估，以考慮商務委員會可向政府或其他機構進一步提出的意見。

short-term practice is renewable. It also noted that private practice is not normally allowed in the Mainland as medical practitioners are generally employed by medical institutions. Setting up medical practice in the Mainland by Hong Kong's medical service sector is not easy as it involves sizable start-up capital and have to go through complicated application procedures. The Sub-group considered that the medical profession might highlight its professionalism as a key selling point and promote the local medical services to people from Guangdong and other areas in the Mainland. Promotion drive should also be stepped up for people in the Mainland as they have no idea about the service details like the fee level and service package.

Future actions

The Sub-group will continue to explore ways to facilitate the entry of Hong Kong's medical profession into Guangdong under CEPA. Local medical institutions will be consulted on the difficulties they encountered in setting up practice in the Mainland. The Sub-group will then reflect the situation to the HKSAR and Guangdong governments and see whether Guangdong could run a pilot scheme and relax certain regulations governing medical practice.

Moreover, the Sub-group will study the assessment conducted by the HKSAR Government on the economic impact of CEPA in order to consider what the Business Council should propose to the governments or other organisations.



可持續發展工作小組

Sustainable Development Sub-group

工作目標及範圍

根據聯合國環境及發展世界委員會提出，可持續發展指「既能滿足我們現今的需求，又不損害子孫後代能滿足他們的需求的發展模式。」可持續發展的概念及策略思考應涵蓋很廣的範疇，除保護環境和生態保育外，更應包括社會發展、土地資源運用及社會融和等重要議題。

香港社會的成功因素向來都是與背靠內地有莫大的關係，要達致可持續發展的效益，香港社會必須繼續發揮與內地各自的優勢，在加強兩地經濟合作之上，同時需要在策略發展上顧及其他的社會需要，才能建立雙贏的局面。因此，可持續發展工作小組主力在加強香港與廣東省城市合作的層面，將可持續發展概念貫徹在大珠三角社會當中，從而共同促進兩地的長遠發展。

小組希望能提出本地社會各界對促進社會融合、人力資源發展、其他社會服務配套及保護環境等課題的意見，並推動香港與廣東省加強合作，從而帶動兩地共同發展和進步。

工作進度及意見

在過去一年，小組和有關的政府部門官員、社會服務界代表、環保人士等，就推動大珠三角的可持續發展的課題，進行意見交流。在有關的課題上，小組有以下的建議：

Objectives of the Sub-group

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

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

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

Work Plan and progress

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

(1) 改善空氣污染

最近，大珠三角的環境污染情況日趨嚴重，直接及間接影響兩地社會的發展，當中尤以空氣污染情況最令人關注。環境保護署在2002年委託香港大學及香港中文大學進行研究，估計香港社會可能與空氣污染有關連的呼吸系統和心臟病所引致的經濟損失，每年可達17億港元。由於珠三角城市的地方及人口都比本地為大，由此可推算，香港及廣東省城市近年因空氣污染所造成的經濟損失合共的開支更為龐大。

要建設優美的大珠三角城市環境，香港社會必須要爭取廣東省政府的合作。為此，香港已率先把汽車廢氣排放標準提升至歐盟三期，並預計於日後提升至歐盟四期標準，但本地空氣懸浮粒子水平仍屬偏高；而深圳去年亦錄得有130日為空氣欠佳的日子，顯示區域性空氣污染仍然嚴重。小組希望廣東省城市能採取有效措施，包括爭取盡早把廢氣排放標準提升至與本港相同水平，從提高燃油的品質上來解決空氣污染問題，及收緊所有燃料排放廢氣的規格。

(2) 促進社會融合的發展

從整體發展而言，香港與內地城市的經濟發展十分急速，從而衍生出許多與社會發展相關的問題，是值得兩地關注。根據香港政府統計處2003年的調查，有接近24萬香港居民在內地工作。小組希望能反映本地社會各界對促進社會融和、人力資源及其他服務配套等課題的意見，並推動香港與廣東省加強合作，在各方面的政策及措施上提出解決問題的方案。

香港社會服務聯會於2004年8月與廣東省民政廳簽定「合作開展社會福利服務工作備忘錄」，現時亦有香港志願機構於內地設立諮詢服務中心，為在內地工作/居住的港人提供相關社會支援服務。小組希望兩地政府可支持這些社會

(1) Improving air quality

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

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

(2) Facilitating social inclusion

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



服務機構，使它們可有效地為在內地的港人及在港工作/居住的內地人士提供適切的服務，令兩地居民得到適當的相關服務，從而達致長遠穩健的社會發展。

未來工作

在加強粵港環境保護合作方面，小組將深入探討改善空氣質素的具體建議。作為第一步，小組正與香港的商會商討合作推動企業自發性開展環保工作，例如推行機構環保守則。同時小組希望能與廣東省有關機構討論如何就大珠三角地區空氣污染問題及改善方法作更具體的研究。此外，小組亦會就有關改善香港與內地水質污染的問題，進行相關的研究工作。

在促進社會共融方面，小組會研究建議，以加強兩地政府的合作，深入了解現時內地工作及居住的香港居民的背景、數字及需要，以便得到足夠的資料作為基礎，再考慮如何為這些人士提供相應的服務。

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

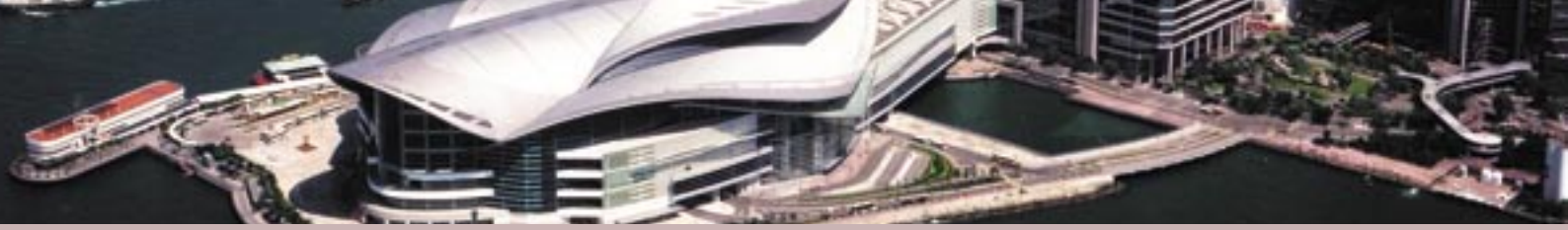
The Hong Kong Council of Social Services signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Civil Affairs of Guangdong Province in August 2004. There are also other local voluntary agencies which have set up enquiry service centres in the Mainland to provide social support services to Hong Kong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

Way Forward

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

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





聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組

Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

工作目標及範圍

工作小組的目標是進行研究，並提出方法：

- 向海外投資者推廣大珠三角地區
- 推廣香港作為廣東企業拓展業務的地方

小組亦在貿易投資的議題上，特別是貿易便利化方面向商務委員會提供支援。

小組首先制訂了工作計劃，作為2004年的工作指引。小組在2004年年底審視有關計劃後，決定集中處理兩項主要工作，分別是推動廣東企業來港開業，以及攜手向海外推廣大珠三角。在釐定工作重點後，小組與廣東省方面有關的工作小組就聯合投資、貿易推廣事宜展開討論和交換意見。

工作進度及意見

小組初期定下的工作計劃包括以下主要工作：

- 建立協調機制，以協調推廣香港的工作
- 制訂粵港海外推廣工作的總策略
- 促請兩地採取措施，推動廣東企業來港開業
- 評估內地企業來港開業的需要

小組在2004年年底進行檢討後，決定首先集中處理兩項工作：

Objective and scope of work

The Sub-group's objective is to study ways to:

- promote the GPRD region to overseas investors
- promote Hong Kong as a place for Guangdong enterprises to expand their business

The Sub-group also provides support to the Business Council's agenda on trade and investment, especially on issues related to trade facilitation.

The Sub-group began by developing a work plan to guide its tasks through 2004. Following a stock-taking by the end of 2004, the Sub-group focused its work on two major items, namely, facilitation of Guangdong enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong, and joint overseas promotion of the GPRD. With a clearer focus, the Sub-group then engaged its Guangdong counterpart in discussion and exchange on joint investment and trade promotion.

Work plan and progress

The Sub-group's initial work plan covered the following major items:

- Setting up a mechanism to coordinate promotion of Hong Kong Inc.
- Establishing an overall strategy for overseas promotion of Hong Kong and Guangdong
- Calling for measures to facilitate Guangdong enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong
- Gauging the needs of Mainland enterprises in setting up business in Hong Kong

After taking stock at end-2004, the Sub-group decided that, as a first step, it should focus on two specific areas:

(1) 推動廣東企業來港開業：

小組參考了香港特區政府中央政策組資助，香港理工大學進行的《內地有關政策及措施對方便民營企業來港經營的影響》研究。小組經討論後，向商務委員會提出了三項建議：

- 建議中央政府將鼓勵內地民企來港投資的措施納入“走出去”的中央政策內，使有關措施提升為國家經濟政策。
- 建議中央政府採取措施鼓勵更多廣東企業來港投資，例如放寬對廣東企業調動員工和資金來港的限制。
- 建議中央政府鼓勵廣東金融機構利用CEPA的框架來港開設分行及代表辦事處。

(2) 攜手向海外推廣大珠三角：

小組倡議粵港雙方在每年九月協調下一個年度的大珠三角推廣計劃。

2005年1月20日，小組與以廣東省外商投資企業協會為首的粵方工作小組舉行會議。會上雙方介紹了各自的工作計劃，並就跨境投資和貿易的經驗、箇中困難，以及合作機遇進行了深入的討論。

2005年3月，小組又與廣東省發展研究中心舉行會議，會議由小組召集人黎定基先生主持。該中心正與中央政策組研究如何吸引廣東企業來港開業。小組就如何簡化相關程序，以及增加程序的透明度提出建議。

(1) Facilitation of Guangdong enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong:

The Sub-group evaluated a study on “Mainland policies and practices to facilitate private enterprises in setting up business in Hong Kong” which was funded by the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and conducted by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University. The Sub-group made three recommendations to the Business Council, namely:

- To recommend to the Central Government to include measures to encourage Mainland private enterprises to invest in Hong Kong as part of the central “Going Out” policy, so as to raise the matter to the level of national economic policy.
- To suggest to the Central Government to encourage more Guangdong investment in Hong Kong by measures such as relaxation of procedures for Guangdong enterprises to deploy their staff and capital to Hong Kong.
- To suggest to the Central Government to encourage the setting up of branches and representative offices of Guangdong financial institutions in Hong Kong under the CEPA framework.

(2) Joint overseas promotion of the GPRD:

The Sub-group advocated the coordination of an annual GPRD promotional plan, to be agreed between the Hong Kong and Guangdong sides every September for the following year.

The Sub-group held a meeting on 20 January 2005 with its Guangdong counterpart, which is led by the Association of Enterprises with Foreign Investment of Guangdong Province. Both sides shared their respective work plans at the meeting, and there was very substantive and fruitful discussion on both sides’ experiences in cross-boundary investment and trade, the problems encountered, and the opportunities for cooperation.



未來工作和總結

在粵港合作的眾多範疇當中，投資和貿易推廣對協助兩地企業的發展十分重要。由於牽涉的事宜非常廣泛，因此小組應先選擇其中幾項主要工作，集中處理。

要取得成效，小組須與粵方工作小組釐定清晰的方向和共同的目標，而訂定方向和目標的過程亦能促進雙方進行有建設性的合作。

在首年工作中，小組與粵方達成共識，同意需要蒐集資料，了解企業在貿易和投資上遇到的困難；簡化手續；以及促進區內的資金流動。

The Sub-group's Convenor, Mr Anthony Nightingale, also hosted a meeting in March 2005 with the Guangdong Development Research Centre which was undertaking a study jointly with the Central Policy Unit on attracting Guangdong enterprises to Hong Kong. The Sub-group provided some suggestions on how to simplify the relevant procedures and enhance the transparency of such procedures.

Conclusion and the way forward

Among the many areas of cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, investment and trade promotion is very important in helping businesses of both sides. The Sub-group's observation is that there is a diverse range of issues to tackle, hence it is critically important to be able to focus our effort on a few key areas.

To do so would require the Sub-group to come up with clear direction and shared goals with its Guangdong counterpart. The finding of such clear direction and shared goals is in itself a process of constructive engagement for the Guangdong and Hong Kong sides.



小組未來的主要工作包括：

- 跟進香港特區政府中央政策組與廣東省發展研究中心有關鼓勵廣東民企到港發展業務的研究報告，以考慮這方面的未來工作。
- 跟進粵港雙方每年協調大珠三角推廣計劃的建議。
- 與粵方工作小組合作，支持兩地政府和相關機構舉辦講座和推廣活動，向廣東企業進一步推廣香港的投資環境，並推動企業來港開業。

展望未來，小組深信粵港雙方憑藉至今取得的合作基礎和共識，定能制訂具體計劃，協助兩地企業的發展。

In the first year of work, the Sub-group has made progress in reaching consensus with its Guangdong counterpart on the need to gather information on the difficulties encountered by enterprises in trade and investment, to simplify relevant procedural requirements, and to facilitate the flow of capital within the region.

The major tasks for the Sub-group will include:

- Studying the report by the Hong Kong Central Policy Unit and the Guangdong Development Research Centre on encouraging Guangdong enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong when it is available in order to consider future work in this regard.
- Pursuing the proposal for Hong Kong and Guangdong to coordinate an annual GPRD promotion plan.
- Working with its Guangdong counterpart to further promote to Guangdong enterprises the investment environment in Hong Kong and to facilitate them to set up business in Hong Kong, by supporting the organising of seminars and promotional activities by the two Governments and relevant organisations.

Looking ahead, the Sub-group is confident that on the basis of cooperation and common understanding achieved so far, Hong Kong and Guangdong can develop concrete joint projects to facilitate the businesses of both sides.



科技、教育及人才資源工作小組

Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group

工作目標及範圍

- (1) 就促進粵港兩地在科技、教育及人才資源培訓方面合作，提出政策及策略上建議；
- (2) 推動兩地的私營機構在科技及教育方面作更進一步合作；及
- (3) 與廣東省及各主要城市就有關範疇建立更緊密的聯繫。

工作進度

自從成立以來，小組已分別聽取了教育統籌局介紹目前在大珠三角地區之教育合作情況、創新科技署與內地的合作計劃及知識產權署在粵港保護知識產權方面的合作和推廣計劃。

經深入討論，就如何推進兩地進一步合作，小組擬訂了一系列工作計劃，包括：

- (1) 聽取更多參與機構的意見，如香港的大學，香港科技園，香港應用科技研究院等；
- (2) 與主要城市建立良好關係和探討在小組領域中的合作機會；及
- (3) 提交科技、教育及人才資源建議書。

Objectives and scope of work

- (1) To advise on the policies and strategies on promoting Hong Kong/ Guangdong cooperation in technology, education and human resources development;
- (2) To forge closer technological and educational cooperation between the private sectors in both places; and
- (3) To establish a closer tie with the Guangdong Province and its major cities in related areas.

Work progress

Since its establishment, the Sub-group has received briefings on various issues such as educational cooperation with GPRD by Education and Manpower Bureau, cooperation programmes with the Mainland by Innovation and Technology Commission, and cooperation and promotion programmes on protection of intellectual property rights in Hong Kong and Guangdong by Intellectual Property Department.

After thorough discussion, a work plan was drawn up to take the cooperation further by:

- (1) inviting more inputs from the stakeholders such as local universities, Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks, and Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI);
- (2) nurturing good working relations with major cities and exploring cooperation opportunities within the ambit of the Sub-group; and
- (3) preparing and putting forward proposals on technology, education and human resources development.

為訂下工作計劃，小組於2004年6月17日與八所大學(香港大學、中文大學、科技大學、理工大學、城市大學、嶺南大學、浸會大學、公開大學)作初步了解並交換一些意見及現有經驗。於2005年3月10日，與八所大學及教育學院就教育加入CEPA項目再深入研究及探討現有合作項目中稅務及外匯的問題。

於2004年6月18日，小組與深圳市李鴻忠市長及市領導在香港作初步會談，討論如何加強深圳及香港在科技及教育方面的合作，得到深圳市政府的初步支持。為跟進有關討論事宜，小組於2004年7月21日探訪深圳大學、高新區科技園、集成電路設計產業化基地(包括一些香港的大學設於深圳的科研單位及舉辦之課程)、深圳市所辦的虛擬大學及清華大學研究院，大大提高了本小組對深圳市在科研及教育工作的認識。

小組的構思和意見

小組就粵港科技、教育及人才資源培育合作有以下構思及意見：

教育及人才資源培育

- (1) 大珠三角地區經濟發展迅速，工商業一直依賴從發展比較緩慢的地區聘請大量廉價勞工，他們的教育程度亦比較低，在 90 年代對大珠三角區工商業發展有肯定貢獻。但在 2000年代及對往後之長遠發展，卻有一定限制。大珠三角要保持長期競爭優勢，面對中國加入世貿後將引入國外競爭及與國際接軌，必需在教育及培訓方面作出更大努力，培養新進人才，提升現有員工學識水準和擴闊他們的視野，及挽留優秀及有經驗人才。

To facilitate the formulation of the work plan, the Sub-group held a meeting on 17 June 2004 with eight local universities (i.e. University of Hong Kong, Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong Polytechnic University, City University of Hong Kong, Lingnan University, Hong Kong Baptist University and Open University of Hong Kong) to carry out an initial stocktaking and exchange views and experience. On 10 March 2005, the Sub-group had another meeting with the universities and the Hong Kong Institute of Education to discuss in greater depth a proposal to include education services in CEPA and explore the taxation and foreign exchange problems they encountered in their cooperation projects.

On 18 June 2004, the Sub-group had an initial discussion in Hong Kong with Mr. Li Hongzhong, the then Mayor of Shenzhen, and other senior Shenzhen officials on how to strengthen technological and educational cooperation between the two places. The Shenzhen Municipal Government expressed initial support to the cooperation. To follow up on the discussion, the Sub-group visited Shenzhen University, High New Technology Industrial Park, Shenzhen IC Base (including some R & D units set up and training classes organised in Shenzhen by Hong Kong's universities), Shenzhen Cyber University and the Research Institute of Tsinghua University in Shenzhen on 21 July 2004. The visit has significantly deepened our understanding of Shenzhen's effort in the fields of technological research and education.

Propositions and recommendations

The Sub-group has the following propositions and recommendations on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation in technology, education and human resources development.

Education and human resources training

- (1) The business sector has been taking advantage of the cheap and abundant labour supply from the less-developed regions to underpin the rapid economic development in the GPRD region. The education level of these workers is relatively low. Despite their contribution to the industrial and commercial development in GPRD in the 1990s, there would be constraints for long term development in the 2000s and beyond. In order to sustain its competitive edges in the face of overseas competition emerged after China's accession to WTO and to link up with the world, the GPRD has to make greater efforts in promoting education and training, to nurture talents, to increase the knowledge level of serving staff and expand their horizons and to retain competent and experienced talents.

- (2) 香港在大珠三角地區投資、加工及管理的工廠僱用員工超過一千萬人，培訓商機龐大，香港有關機構應把握這些機會。
- (3) 大珠三角須提升教育及培訓的質與量，以配合經濟發展，而香港擁有世界一流師資及設施，包括專業及工商業長期及短期培訓，廣東省聯同香港在教育及培訓方面合作發展，將為兩地取得一定優勢。
- (4) 小組建議把教育服務包括大學、專上、專業、職業及短期培訓(正規及非常規教育)加入CEPA框架，以推動大珠三角地區教育服務的雙向交流合作，利用兩地地理及資源優勢，提供專才與國際工商管理接軌，應付加入世貿帶來的商機及新挑戰。
- (5) 雙方政府必須對兩地教育在監管確保素質條件下，對開辦各層次學位、學歷以及專業、職業培訓等課程採取一視同仁的態度，不加設限制，讓市場自行調節(義務教育和某些特殊專業除外)。認可辦學機構可自由獨資、合資或以合作形式在兩地辦學。
- (6) 兩地自由辦學應分期進行，如先從雙方認可辦學機構(大學及政府註冊為專上學院等)和本科以下的認可學科、課程及短期培訓(例如工商管理、工業工程、會計、商業英語等)開始，發展為全面專上教育及培訓。



- (2) The number of employees working in factories and outward processing operations set up or managed by Hong Kong enterprises in PRD exceeds 10 million. Educational institutions in Hong Kong should capitalise on the enormous business opportunity flowing from the great training demand of these employees.
- (3) To keep pace with its economic development, the GPRD should enhance its education and training services in both quality and quantity. With its world class teaching staff and facilities, Hong Kong could offer various kinds of training ranging from short to long-term professional, business and industry training. It would bring mutual benefits to both places if Hong Kong and Guangdong could work together on education and training development.
- (4) Education services including university and tertiary education, as well as professional, vocational and short-term training (formal and non-formal education) should be included in CEPA to facilitate exchange of and cooperation in education services in GPRD. The close proximity of the two places and the training resources available should be put to good use to cultivate talents conversant in international business management in support of the Mainland to embrace the opportunities and new challenges brought about by its accession to WTO.
- (5) The two governments should allow educational institutions in both places to run, on an equitable basis, multi-level and multi-disciplinary courses as well as professional and vocational training programmes as long as they were up to the required standard under an appropriate quality assurance mechanism. Their operation should be regulated by market forces with no restrictions imposed (except in the case of voluntary and certain special professional programmes). Authorised educational institutions should be given a free hand to operate in both places in sole proprietorship, joint venture or partnership.
- (6) The above liberalisation measures should be introduced in phases. For example, liberalisation may start with approved educational institutions (such as universities and registered post-secondary colleges) and approved subjects, courses and short-term training programmes below undergraduate level (e.g. business administration, industrial engineering, accounting and business English) before extending to all post-secondary education and training courses.

- (7) 為扶持教育服務作為不牟利事業的發展，中央政府應給予香港教育機構國民待遇，並在外匯和稅制等方面給予便利和優惠，以達到不遜於在CEPA框架下其它工商項目的投資條件。
- (8) 小組建議兩地政府應促進學術人才流通，包括提供出入境便利、異地短期學習、培訓、在職培訓和實習。
- (9) 小組亦建議加快兩地學歷、專業資格及課程互認和學分免修互相銜接，以及推廣兩地互相開放各種專業資格聯合考試，達到一試兩証及相關要求的上崗証。

科技合作

- (1) 聯合舉辦產品及設計有關的國際會議和論壇並提供專上（碩士等）及短期培訓課程，提高工商業對設計的認識。



- (2) 根據泛珠三角區域合作前景和創立大經濟圈發展所需，對各層次和各種專業的教育及人才培育作長遠的研究和規劃。
- (3) 兩地應加強在科技方面的溝通，共同研究確定科技合作和發展的重點領域，以明確目標，集中資源共同發展。
- (4) 加強科研產業化，完善各類科技園區，提高孵化能力，發展出新的產業群，為傳統產業提供新技術的支持。

- (7) To promote the development of non-profit making education services, the Central Government should provide Hong Kong educational bodies with the same treatment as that for their Mainland counterparts, and offer them tax incentives and concessionary treatment for foreign exchange arrangement, which would be no less favourable than the investment concessions granted to other businesses under CEPA.
- (8) The two governments should step up exchange of academics through facilitation measures for cross-boundary visit, short-term study, training including on-the-job training and practical training.
- (9) Mutual recognition of academic and professional qualifications, educational and training programmes as well as credits exemption should be expedited. Organisation of joint professional examinations should also be encouraged so that candidates who pass the relevant examination on either side could be issued with professional certificates and practicing licences in both places.

Technological cooperation

- (1) Both sides should co-organise international conferences and forums in relation to products and design, as well as postgraduate (such as Master degree) courses and short-term training programmes to enable the industrial and business sectors to gain a better understanding of product design.
- (2) A long-term study and planning for professional education and training at all levels and for different fields should be carried out, having regard to the future development of Pan-PRD cooperation and the needs arising from the establishment of a greater economic circle.
- (3) Communication in technological development should be enhanced to identify key areas of technological cooperation and development, so that resources could be marshalled for the targetted joint development projects.
- (4) Further action should be taken to promote commercialisation of R & D deliverables. Science and technology parks should also be upgraded to enhance their incubation capability with a view to developing new clusters of industries and providing new technological support for traditional industries.

(5) 研究利用鄰近香港地區和香港大學師資優勢，開設科技教育城，允許香港教育機構在城內採取合作、合資和合作等多種形式辦學，作為特殊政策的試點，以獲取經驗。

未來工作

小組會繼續跟進及推動把教育項目納入CEPA框架的建議，及促進兩地大學在粵港獨資辦學；包括：

- 提交教育加入CEPA更具體的建議書；及
- 探討和推動與廣東省政府和各市合作辦學或提供獨資辦學的可行性。

在科研合作方面，小組會就上述的構思及意見作更深入研究，然後按優先次序與有關政府部門討論。

(5) Guangdong should consider capitalising on its proximity to Hong Kong and the quality teaching staff in Hong Kong's universities to develop "a City of Science Education". Hong Kong educational institutions should be allowed to operate in the city in sole proprietorship, joint venture or partnership as a trial scheme of this special policy to gain experience.

Way forward

The Sub-group will follow up on the proposal to include education services in CEPA and facilitate operation of training ventures in sole proprietorship by Hong Kong/Guangdong universities in both places, including:

- put forward a concrete proposal to include education services in CEPA; and
- study the feasibility of and promote the establishment of educational institutions by Hong Kong universities in the Mainland either in collaboration with Guangdong Government and cities or in sole proprietorship.

The Sub-group will carry out in-depth study on the above propositions and recommendations in relation to technological cooperation, and raise them with the authorities concerned in order of priority.





旅遊、文化及體育工作小組

Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

目標

- (1) 就加強粵港旅遊、文化和體育合作的政策和策略提供意見；
- (2) 促進和便利粵港兩地旅客互訪；以及
- (3) 推動粵港兩地文化藝術和創意設計的發展和合作，並促進兩地人才資源的融合、本土經濟發展和文化創新。

工作範圍

- (1) 旅遊：推動改善有關基建、交通設施、出入境手續及過境設施，以便與廣東省不同地方連接起來，方便旅客來港或經香港前往其他海外的主要目的地；
- (2) 文化：加強粵港兩地在演藝活動和文化方面的合作和交流，並促進兩地創意產業羣聚區的發展。

工作計劃和最新進展

旅遊

香港旅遊業近年不斷取得蓬勃發展。2004年，訪港旅客已達2 180萬人次，比2003年增長40.4%。隨着幾個大型旅遊熱點於2005年年底／2006年年初落成啟用，2005年香港的旅客人數將穩步邁向2 300多萬人次的目標，開創新的里程。能夠取得這個成績，主要是由於香港位處亞太地區的要衝，又是通往內地的門戶，同時得益於內地旅遊市場的迅速增長。

Objectives of the Sub-group

- (1) To advise on policies and strategies pertaining to enhancement of cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong in the areas of tourism, culture and sports;
- (2) To encourage and facilitate more visitor flow between Guangdong and Hong Kong; and
- (3) To promote development and cooperation in terms of arts, culture and creative design between Hong Kong and Guangdong, and to enhance integration of human resources, local economic development and cultural innovation in both places.

Scope of work

- (1) For tourism, the scope of work is to promote enhancement in infrastructure, transport facilities, entry requirements and cross-boundary facilities to better connect various parts of Guangdong with Hong Kong and facilitate passenger movement both to Hong Kong and through it to other key overseas markets;
- (2) For culture, the scope of work is to promote cooperation and exchanges in performing arts and culture and facilitate the development of clustering for creative industries between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

Work Plan and progress to date

Tourism

Hong Kong's tourism industry has been going from strength to strength in recent years. 2004 visitors arrivals reached 21.8 million, represented a 40.4% growth on 2003. With the opening of some large scale exciting tourism attractions in late 2005/early 2006, Hong Kong is well on target to achieve a new milestone of more than 23 million visitor arrivals in 2005. This achievement is due in no small measure to Hong Kong's strategic location in the Asia Pacific region and as a gateway to the Mainland, as well as the rapid expansion of the Mainland's tourism market.



隨着珠江三角洲地區的經濟不斷增長，區內出現了十分龐大的消費市場，居民外遊的能力和對服務的要求亦不斷提高。珠三角旅遊這個概念早在十多年前便已開始構思。1993年，香港旅遊發展局(旅發局)與澳門和廣東旅遊當局成立珠江三角洲旅遊推廣機構，首次提出這個概念，目的是促進珠三角區內的旅遊活動和交流。2003年，這個機構易名為“粵港澳旅遊推廣機構”，反映珠三角的推廣工作已擴大至大珠三角區域。

多年來，香港旅發局、澳門特別行政區政府旅遊局和廣東省旅遊局曾多次攜手為大珠三角進行推廣活動，例如：在2004年，三地的旅遊局一同參與在澳洲墨爾本、德國柏林、日本和香港舉行的國際旅遊展。三地共同制訂一系列大珠三角行程。此外，當局邀請旅客市場（如北美洲和歐洲）的旅遊業伙伴到三地進行考察訪問；三地的旅遊局亦各自在網頁上提供超連結，推廣各個旅遊目的地的景點。

With the growing economy of the PRD region, it presented a very large consumer market with increasing affordability and sophistication for outbound travel. The PRD tourism concept was first nurtured more than 10 years ago when the Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTb) and the Macau and Guangdong tourism authorities jointly established the Pearl River Delta Tourism Marketing Organisation in 1993, with an aim to generate tourism traffic and exchange amongst the PRD region. This organisation was renamed as ‘Guangdong, Hong Kong & Macau Tourism Marketing Organisation’ in 2003, signifying that the promotion work for the PRD has expanded to cover the GPRD region.

Over the years, the HKTb, the Macau Government Tourism Office (MGTO) and the Guangdong Provincial Tourism Administration have launched several joint promotions for the GPRD. For example, in 2004, the three tourism bureaux participated in international travel shows in Melbourne of Australia, Berlin of Germany, Japan and Hong Kong. Together they developed a series of GPRD itineraries. Furthermore, travel trade partners from source markets such as North America and Europe were invited to participate in familiarisation visits to the three areas. In addition, hyperlinks are provided on the websites of the respective tourism organisations to promote the attractions of the destinations.

從旅遊業的角度看，為了進一步發揮大珠三角地區的地理優勢，必須確保香港備有所需基建、交通設施、出入境手續和過境設施，以便與內地不同地方連接起來，方便旅客來港或經香港前往其他海外的主要目的地。

作為第一步，小組同意集中處理有關簽證的事項，以簡化海外及內地旅客來港旅遊的安排。

(1) 簽證事項

可改善兩方面的簽證安排：

(i) 往返內地的海外旅客

- 往返內地(來自須簽證才可來港旅遊的國家或地區)的海外旅客，如有意順道來港旅遊，必須持有有效的香港簽證，否則不能入境。
- 持“指定起落點”機票前往內地的旅客如欲順道來港，必須於來港後返回內地^(註)。這類旅客須申領多程出入中國的簽證，費用為單一出入境簽證的兩倍，令有意在單一旅程順道來港的旅客卻步。
- 解決上述問題對於前往珠三角地區營商或消閒旅遊的旅客尤其重要，因為可以鼓勵他們順道來港。這類旅客的數量眾多，而且往返次數頻密，尤以商務旅客為甚。如能簡化規定，便利他們訪港，當可為香港的旅客人次帶來可觀增長。

(ii) 內地旅客

- 目前，持來港通行證的內地旅客可以同一簽證前往澳門，但持澳門通行證者則不可以順道來港。這類旅客如獲相同待遇，有助鼓勵他們來港。

(註) “指定起落點”機票的價錢較可以自選回程上機地點的機票便宜。

To further leverage on the strategic locations of GPRD region from a tourism perspective, it is essential that the necessary infrastructure, transport facilities, entry requirements and cross-border facilities are in place to connect various parts of the Mainland with Hong Kong and facilitate passenger movement both to Hong Kong and through it to other key overseas markets.

As a first step, the Sub-group has focused its work on visa related issues, simplifying the arrangements for overseas and Mainland visitors to visit Hong Kong.

(1) Visa related issues

There are two areas related to visas where improvements can possibly be made :

(i) Overseas visitors in the Mainland

- Overseas visitors (from countries or regions that require a visa to visit Hong Kong) in the Mainland who want to visit Hong Kong on the same trip are not able to do so unless they have a valid visa to visit Hong Kong.
- Overseas visitors visiting Hong Kong as part of a China trip need to return to the Mainland if they use point-to-point tickets into the Mainland ^(Note). These visitors are required to apply for a multiple-entry visa into the Mainland and the cost is double the price of a single entry visa. This is a deterrent factor for visitors to visit Hong Kong as part of a Mainland trip.
- These issues are of particular pertinence to travellers who are visiting the PRD area either for business or leisure as they can easily make a side trip to Hong Kong. Due to the large numbers involved and the likely frequency of visits, especially for business visitors, the potential arrivals that can be generated for Hong Kong can be significant if the requirements can be simplified.

(ii) Mainland visitors

- Currently, Mainland residents who have a permit to visit Hong Kong are allowed to visit Macau with the same permit but not vice versa. Mainland residents visiting Macau using the ‘Macau only’ permit can be encouraged to visit Hong Kong on the same trip if the permit allows them to do so.

Note: point-to-point tickets are cheaper than open jaw ticket, which allow the passenger to return home from a different point.

(2) 工作進度

小組已擬備一份概述上述情況的文件，並一直與有關的政府決策局研究如何改善簽證申請程序和安排，以便到內地探訪的海外旅客途經香港或繞道到香港旅遊。此外，小組亦建議內地有關機構檢討多程簽證的收費水平。小組又正與有關機構合作，研究放寬持有澳門通行證的內地旅客訪港的入境規定。

文化

為推動粵港兩地文化藝術和創意設計的發展和合作，小組同意推展以下工作：

(1) 研究兩地有關團體的推動演藝活動合作建議：

- (i) 在大珠三角各城市舉辦比賽(例如服裝設計、平面設計、流行音樂、粵劇、舞蹈等)和創意藝術節；

(2) Work progress

The Sub-group prepared a paper outlining the current situation of the points raised above and has been working with relevant Government bureaux on possible enhancement to the visa application procedures and arrangements, and to facilitate overseas visitors travelling to the Mainland via or detour to Hong Kong for a visit. In addition, the proposal suggested relevant Mainland authorities could review the cost of multiple visas as far as possible. The Sub-group has also been working with relevant authorities in the relaxation on entry requirements to Hong Kong, for Mainland visitors holding valid 'Macau only' entry permit.

Culture

To promote development and cooperation in terms of arts, culture and creative design between Hong Kong and Guangdong, the Sub-group has agreed to work on the following initiatives:

(1) To study proposals for relevant organisation in the two places to enhance cooperation in performing arts by:

- (i) holding contests (on fashion design, graphic design, pop music, Cantonese opera and dance etc.) and arts festivals in GPRD cities;



(ii) 設立大珠三角文化藝術村；以及

(iii) 編輯演藝交流資料手冊、建立廣東戲曲資料中心、放寬文化藝術人才交流互訪的入境規定，並推動兩地在出版和電視文化頻道上更緊密合作。

(2) 研究在本地設立創意產業羣聚區，並以長沙灣服裝業羣聚區為試點，與珠三角的專業集散市互動合作。

(3) 工作進度

在第(i)項工作方面，小組曾與民政事務局進行現況調查，了解政府籌辦的工作和交流活動，並得悉粵港澳三地政府已成立了五個工作小組跟進各項文化合作項目。此外，三地亦透過合作，在發展及促進大珠三角區域文化上取得了進展，包括：演藝人才交流和培訓及節目合作；文化訊息交流及售票網絡的合作；博物館網絡的發展和文物發掘、保護與推廣；公共圖書館數字化聯網；以及粵劇藝術的推廣。

進行現況調查的目的是為了避免工作重疊，讓小組可以集中進行其他跨境文化藝術推廣工作。

至於第(ii)項，小組得知長沙灣工業大廈已有清拆計劃。

為了進一步落實這個構思，小組會向製衣及紡織業和創意工業的代表徵詢意見，以期為羣聚區物色選址，務求善用本地的創意人才，協助珠三角地區內的相關工業增值。

(ii) setting up an arts and cultural village in GPRD; and

(iii) compiling a handbook for performing arts, setting up a Cantonese opera information centre, relaxing the entry requirements for artists to engage in exchange programmes for performance across the boundary, as well as forging closer cooperation in publication and cultural television channels in Hong Kong and Guangdong.

(2) To explore the idea of developing clusters of creative industry in local community, with the garment industry cluster in Cheung Sha Wan as a pilot project, and to link them up with the distribution centres in PRD.

(3) Work Progress

For item (i), the Sub-group has done a stocktaking exercise with the Home Affairs Bureau on the relevant work or exchanges being carried out on a government-to-government level. The Sub-group has also noted that five working groups have been set up jointly by Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong governments to take forward their cultural cooperation programmes. Moreover, progress has been made in cultural development and promotion in the GPRD region through tripartite cooperation in, inter alia, exchange and training of performing artists and co-organisation of cultural performances; exchange of cultural information and establishment of ticketing network; development of museum network as well as excavation, preservation and promotion of cultural relics; networking of digital public library services; and promotion of Cantonese opera.

The aim of this stocktaking exercise was to avoid duplication of work and to focus the work of the Sub-group on initiatives that would promote cross-boundary arts and cultural activities.

For item (ii), the Sub-group noted that the Cheung Sha Wan Flatted Factories had been earmarked for demolition.

The Sub-group would like to pursue this idea further by consulting relevant representatives from the garment and textile industries and the creative industry to identify possible locations for this clustering that would help the relevant industries in the PRD to add value with the benefit of our creative talents.

三個主要研究課題報告

*Reports on three
major areas of study*





吸引內地企業來港開業

Attracting Mainland Enterprises to Hong Kong

吸引民營企業來港的重要性

內地民營經濟經過二十多年的發展，已經成為中國經濟新一輪發展的原動力。最新的資料顯示，內地民營企業已有近300萬家。民營企業主要集中在廣東、上海、江蘇及浙江四省市。這些民營企業經過多年發展已有一定的對外投資的能力，並正積極開拓海外市場。

中央政府由1992年開始便鼓勵內地企業到境外投資。在2003年，中共十六大報告談及民營企業「走出去」的政策，指出：「實施『走出去』戰略是對外開放新階段的重大舉措，鼓勵和支援有比較優勢的各種所有制企業對外投資，帶動商品和勞務出口，形成一批有實力的跨國企業和著名品牌。」

雖然不少內地企業在過去十多年已經開始向外發展，包括來港上市或集資，但是商務委員會認為應該研究如何進一步吸引內地的民營企業來港發展。這是一個雙贏的方案。對內地民營企業來說，香港是國際金融及商業中心，擁有優越的條件，可為內地企業發展提供優良的融資、財務或管理等服務。到香港投資一方面可以集資，另一方面也可在香港提升技術和吸收管理方面的經驗，從而令企業在邁向國際市場時更加成熟和更有信心。對香港來說，吸引內地企業來港發展，可為香港的金融及專業服務界拓展商機和擴大與內地的商業聯繫，並會為本港製造就業機會。

The importance of attracting private enterprises to Hong Kong

After over two decades of development, private economy has emerged as a major driving force for the next stage of economic development in the Mainland. According to the latest data, there are nearly 3 million private enterprises in the Mainland, mainly clustering in Guangdong, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. After years of development, these private enterprises have now built up the capacity to expand abroad and are seeking to open up overseas markets.

The Central Government has been encouraging Mainland enterprises to invest overseas since 1992. In 2003, the “Going Out” policy for private enterprises was highlighted in the report of the 16th Party Congress, which reads “Implementation of the strategy of ‘going out’ is an important measure taken in the new stage of opening up. We should encourage and help relatively competitive enterprises with various forms of ownership to invest abroad in order to increase export of goods and labour services and bring about a number of strong multinational enterprises and brand names.”

Many Mainland enterprises have started to expand overseas with a number of them listing or raising funds in Hong Kong in the past decade. However, the Business Council considered that greater efforts should be made to further attract Mainland private enterprises to Hong Kong. This will be a win-win situation. For Mainland private enterprises, on top of raising capital, doing business in Hong Kong can also enable them to enhance their technological level and draw on Hong Kong’s management experience, which will make them better equipped and more confident when making inroads to international markets. As an international financial and commercial centre, Hong Kong is strategically positioned to provide them with funding, financial or management services, all of quality standard. For Hong Kong, attracting Mainland enterprises to the territory would open up business opportunities and forge closer link with the Mainland for the financial and professional sectors. This will also help create more job opportunities in the local labour market.

研究和工作進度

在研究這個課題時，商務委員會參考了香港特區政府中央政策組委託香港理工大學中國商業中心編寫的「內地有關政策及措施對方便民營企業來港經營的影響」研究報告。同時，在粵港合作聯席會議的架構下，廣東省發展研究中心及香港特區政府中央政策組正就鼓勵廣東民企到港發展業務進行研究。商務委員會的聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組亦就上述研究與廣東省發展研究中心的課題組舉行了一次交流會議。

根據商務委員會的研究，吸引更多廣東省民營企業來港開業的工作可集中在幾方面。首先是企業本身的狀況。其次是香港有甚麼優勢吸引內地企業利用香港的服務，以及企業使用這些服務時遇到的困難。第三方面是審批企業來港開業的程序。

(1) 廣東省民營企業本身的狀況

廣東省民營企業發展的歷史仍短，這些民營企業無論在內部管理、投資策略、品牌意識或技術方面仍處於發展階段。另外，部分民營企業對國際市場的運作也不熟悉，也可能不大了解在香港營商的情況。

在這方面，香港可以為廣東省企業提供協助。憑藉CEPA的契機，香港的專業服務可在廣東省成立辦事處，為準備到香港發展的企業提供財務或投資方面的專業服務，亦可以為民營企業提供管理人才訓練，加強它們向外發展的條件，並為邁向國際市場作好準備。

Study and work progress

In examining this issue, the Business Council has drawn reference to a report by the China Business Centre of Hong Kong Polytechnic University on *the Study of Mainland Policies and Practices to Facilitate Private Enterprises in Setting Up Business in Hong Kong* commissioned by Hong Kong's Central Policy Unit (CPU). In parallel, the Guangdong Development Research Centre (the Research Centre) and CPU are also conducting an in-depth study on the issue under the framework of Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference. The Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group under the Business Council had held a sharing session on this study with the research project group of the Research Centre.

On the basis of its study, the Business Council has come to the view that to attract more Guangdong private enterprises to set up business in Hong Kong, efforts should be focused on: (1) taking stock of the enterprises' situation; (2) identifying the services that Hong Kong can offer to them; and (3) streamlining the approval procedures for them to set up business in Hong Kong.

(1) Taking stock of Guangdong private enterprises' situation

Established for a relatively short period of time, private enterprises in Guangdong still have room for improvement in terms of internal management, investment strategies, brand building and technology development. Besides, some of them are unfamiliar with the operation of the international market or about the business environment in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong has much to offer in this regard. Taking advantage of CEPA, Hong Kong's professional service sectors may set up offices in Guangdong to provide enterprises which plan to start business in Hong Kong with professional financial/investment services or management training. This would enhance their readiness for overseas development and entry to the international market.



(2) 香港為內地民營企業提供的服務

香港的優勢在於擁有自由的市場經濟體制，對投資和商業活動限制較少，稅率低，政策和規例一視同仁，力求便利所有企業來港經營。香港能提供優良的金融和專業服務，並擁有良好的國際市場網絡。此外，廣東企業應較易適應香港的文化、語言和環境。

民營企業來港發展，除了一般企業融資和貿易融資外，還可以利用香港為企業自創的品牌做推廣，以香港作為平台，進一步打入國際市場。

為了使民營企業更加了解在香港成立公司、會計和法律方面的規例和手續等，商務委員會希望政府和有關商會或專業團體，例如香港貿易發展局和投資推廣署等，可以向有興趣來港發展的內地企業簡介有關的資料和香港可為他們提供的服務，協助他們來港發展。

(2) Providing services to Mainland private enterprises

The strength of Hong Kong lies in its free market economy with minimum intervention in investment and business activities, a low tax regime, a level playing field to facilitate all enterprises in terms of policies and regulations, excellent financial and professional services, as well as strong business ties with the international market. Guangdong enterprises would also find it easier to adapt to the culture, language and environment of Hong Kong.

In addition to corporate and trade financing, Guangdong private enterprises may also draw on Hong Kong's expertise in marketing to promote their brand names and open up the global market.

To familiarise private enterprises with the procedures as well as the accounting and legal requirements relating to setting up companies in Hong Kong, the Business Council hoped that the Government and the relevant chambers of commerce or professional bodies, such as the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and Invest HK, could brief Mainland enterprises interested in coming to Hong Kong on the services available.

(3) 簡化內地的審批程序

商務委員會得悉，現時內地在審批這些民營企業向外投資的申請時，例如審批工作人員簽證和投資項目方面，手續比較繁複，可能影響企業來港發展的計劃。

商務委員會希望中央政府商務部去年九月推出的《關於內地企業赴香港、澳門特別行政區投資開辦企業核准事項的規定》會對簡化這些審批程序有幫助，但更希望內地政府進一步簡化這些程序，以方便民營企業的發展。

未來工作

當香港特區政府中央政策組與廣東省發展研究中心完成這個課題的研究報告後，商務委員會將會跟進報告內容，以便考慮進一步的具體建議，協助推動更多廣東省民營企業來港發展。

(3) Streamlining the approval procedures of the Mainland

The Business Council noted that the approval procedures in the Mainland in relation to overseas investment applications by private enterprises, such as those for staff visas or investment projects, were relatively complicated. This might impede private enterprises' plans to set up business in Hong Kong.

The Business Council hoped that the *Rules of Approving Mainland Enterprises to Invest in Enterprises in Hong Kong or Macao Special Administrative Regions* as promulgated by the Ministry of Commerce of the Central Government in last September would help streamline the procedures. Better still, it hoped that the Mainland authorities could take further actions to simplify the procedures and facilitate private enterprises' entry to Hong Kong.

Future plan

The Business Council will study the joint study report prepared by CPU and the Research Centre in detail and come up with further recommendations to attract more Guangdong private enterprises to Hong Kong.



促進粵港貨物貿易便利化

Facilitation of Trade in Goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong

貿易便利化的重要性

香港與廣東省的貿易關係非常密切。在2004年，香港與廣東省的貿易額達6,167億元人民幣（745億美元）。同年，香港是廣東省最大的出口市場，總出口額為5,678億元人民幣（686億美元），佔全省出口總額35.8%。香港亦是廣東省第六大進口貨物來源地，進口額為488億元人民幣（59億美元），佔全省進口總額3.6%¹。

粵港之間的貨物貿易隨著兩地經濟的發展，在過去的二十多年不斷增長。廣東省自內地改革開放後，農村經濟逐步轉型，轉向工業及製造業發展。與此同時，香港的製造業自八十年代開始北移，利用珠三角地區提供的廉宜土地和勞工，降低生產成本。港資加工貿易在珠三角地區迅速發展，現時已有超過八萬家港資企業在粵，其中約有一半屬外發加工廠。很多外發加工貿易都是經香港進口原料，加工後把製成品出口。

在短短二十多年間，珠三角已經成為世界級製造業基地，進出口的原料與製成品的數量不斷增加。香港是亞洲首要的國際運輸及物流樞紐，擁有全球生產力和效率最高的貨櫃碼頭，貨櫃航線四通八達，聯繫香港和全球逾500個目的地。憑著這些優勢，香港成為了聯繫珠三角的製造業基地和國際市場的橋樑。商務委員會認為必須保持粵港兩地貨流暢順，以促進粵港兩地的貨物貿易和經濟增長，並推進香港運輸業和物流業的發展。

1. 廣東統計年鑑2004及廣東省對外貿易經濟合作廳網頁

The importance of trade facilitation

Hong Kong and Guangdong have very close economic and trade ties. In 2004, trade value between the two places reached \$616.7 billion yuan (US\$74.5 billion). In the same year, Hong Kong was Guangdong's largest export market, importing a total of \$567.8 billion yuan (US\$68.6 billion) worth of goods or 35.8% of Guangdong's total exports. Hong Kong was also Guangdong's sixth largest source of imports, supplying \$48.8 billion yuan (US\$5.9 billion) or 3.6% of Guangdong's total import value¹.

The continuous growth of trade in goods between Hong Kong and Guangdong over the past two decades has been in tandem with the economic development of the two places. Following the opening up of the Mainland market, Guangdong has gradually transformed herself from a rural economy into an industrial and manufacturing base since the 1980s. Many Hong Kong manufacturers have moved into the PRD region to take advantage of cheaper land, labour and production costs. This has led to a rapid growth of processing trade in the region. At present, there are over 80 000 Hong Kong-invested enterprises in Guangdong, with over 50% engaged in outward processing operations. Many of these enterprises import raw materials via Hong Kong and export the finished products after processing.

In a short span of only about decades, PRD has developed into a global manufacturing base. The growth of its import/export of raw materials/finished products shows no signs of slowing down. Hong Kong is strategically positioned to serve as a bridge between the manufacturing base in PRD and the international markets. It is a leading international transport and logistic hub in Asia and operates one of the busiest and most efficient container ports in the world, with an extensive network connecting to more than 500 destinations all over the world. The Business Council was of the view that efficient cargo flow between Hong Kong and Guangdong must be maintained to ensure growth of trade in goods in the two places and to promote transport and logistic development in Hong Kong.

1. Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2004 and Website of Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Guangdong Province

研究和工作進度

商務委員會在展開貨物貿易便利化的研究時參考了國內有關課題的研究報告²。報告主要在宏觀和中觀的層面探討兩地在貿易便利化領域面對的問題。

該報告其中一章探討兩地貨物貿易便利化的問題。報告認為貨物在通關和跨境運輸方面的延誤和繁瑣的手續要求增加了貨物的流通成本，給政府、經營者和消費者帶來不利影響。貨物貿易便利化可以給政府和商界都帶來直接的有形收益。對商界來說，加快貨物流轉和降低交易成本可以節省貿易商的時間和金錢，為企業帶來實際收益。對政府部門來說，通過加強和改善管理，既可提高效率，亦可增加對外國投資者的吸引力。

商務委員會認同這個意見，並決定研究現時粵港在貨物貿易中遇到的問題，通過諮詢商界，了解問題和研究是否有改善方案，綜合意見後向兩地政府建議如何進一步促進兩地貨物貿易便利化。

在收集了各委員及香港各大商會的意見後，商務委員會綜合了以下幾方面的意見。

(1) 政策

研究報告與商界均認為要進一步推進粵港經濟發展，內地政府應提高對外商政策的透明度，統一詮釋政策執行細則，並設立具體問題處理機制。在草擬新政策時可多諮詢商界的意見，而在推行新政策時，亦可盡早向港商宣傳和解釋有關政策，讓他們有更多時間準備。

Study and work progress

In studying trade facilitation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, the Business Council has made reference to a research on the subject conducted by a Mainland research centre². The report examined the barriers to trade facilitation between Hong Kong and the Mainland at macro and meso levels.

One chapter of the report discussed issues pertaining to facilitation of trade in goods. It pointed out that delay and the complicated procedures involved in cargo clearance and cross-boundary transport unduly increased the distribution cost of goods. This adversely affected the government, business operators and consumers. Facilitation of trade in goods could bring about direct and tangible benefits. To the business sector, it could bring real profits to enterprises by lowering the transaction cost and helping traders save time and money through faster cargo flow and reduced cost. To the government, better management could enhance efficiency and attract more foreign investors.

The Business Council shared this view and decided to study the existing problems encountered by Hong Kong and Guangdong in trade in goods. Views of the business sector were collected to gain a better understanding of their problems and work out improvement measures. Based on the consolidated views, recommendations would be made to both governments to further facilitate trade in goods.

The views of Council members and major chambers of commerce were consolidated as follows:

(1) Policies

Both the report and the business sector opined that to further promote the economic development of Hong Kong and Guangdong, the Mainland authorities should enhance the transparency of the policies governing inbound investment, standardise the interpretation of the fine points of the policies and establish a mechanism to address specific implementation problems. They should be more ready to consult the business sector during policy formulation, and conduct publicity drive and briefings for Hong Kong businessmen before implementation of new policies to allow them more time to make necessary preparations.

2. 國家發展和改革委員會宏觀經濟課題組於2003年展開了一項重點課題研究，並在同年12月發表「香港內地經濟合作：貿易便利化問題研究」報告。

2. Research conducted by the macroeconomic research team under the National Development and Reform Commission in 2003 and the report entitled "Economic Cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland: A Study of Trade Facilitation" was published in December 2003.



(2) 有關口岸及通關問題

研究報告提出內地海關、邊檢、衛檢、動植物檢驗、交通、運輸等分屬國家各部門，常在同一區域產生矛盾，地方政府和口岸辦難以協調處理。此外，口岸查驗部門多，業務交叉，手續繁複，重複收費。商務委員會贊同研究報告的建議，認為有關部門應加強直接交流與溝通。

同時，商務委員會亦了解現時發貨人必須分別與不同的部門完成相關的通關程序，而貿易商亦必須向各個不同部門提供單據。如果訊息數據可在不同部門互通，可為貿易商省卻不少重複申報的成本及時間延誤。

在口岸運作方面，商務委員會建議內地政府盡量統一各個口岸部門的工作時間，令貨運行業較容易安排貨運，免致延誤過關。商務委員會亦建議內地有關部門向貨運行業廣泛宣傳口岸部門的工作時間。

此外，商務委員會希望粵港兩地政府可以不時檢討口岸海關及邊防檢查的服務是否足以應付日益增長的人流及貨流，並在有需要時增加檢查關卡的數目。

(2) Control points and clearance

The report pointed out that customs, immigration, health inspection, animal and plant quarantine, traffic and transport in the Mainland were under the jurisdiction of different departments. This might give rise to operational problems within the same control point, which could not be readily sorted out even jointly by local governments and control point authorities. Furthermore, the control point operation was overseen by a number of inspection agencies and their jurisdiction overlapped. Other problems included complicated clearance procedures and double charges. The Business Council supported the recommendation of the report that direct exchange and communication should be strengthened among these departments and agencies.

The Business Council also noted that the existing practice requires the consignors and traders to approach different departments for clearance and filing of relevant documents. If information furnished by the consignors and traders could be shared among these departments, it could avoid duplication and save trading firms' cost and time significantly.

On the operation of control points, the Business Council proposed that the Mainland authorities should standardise as far as practicable the working hours for different departments at the control points to ensure smooth clearance of goods. Relevant Mainland departments should also mount extensive publicity on their working hours to the freight industry.

The Business Council also hoped that both governments could review from time to time whether the customs and inspection services can cope with the ever-growing people and cargo flows at control points and provide additional inspection kiosks as appropriate.

(3) 運輸

研究報告指出，香港與內地對車輛採用不同的檢查制度和要求，過關車輛須符合兩種不同的審查標準，為過關車輛造成不必要的阻礙。

商務委員會得悉，自2005年1月1日起，香港與內地共同使用統一格式的《內地海關及香港海關陸路進/出境載貨清單》，同時中國海關亦正式公布進出境運輸車輛的拖頭、拖架和集裝箱不再需要“捆綁”運輸。委員會相信這項安排可增加貨運的靈活度及貨櫃車的運轉次數，減低成本。

為了進一步增加運輸業的靈活度，商務委員會希望內地政府可以放寬「一車一司機」的規限，准許運輸公司事先選定一批司機，並將該批司機的資料向內地當局登記，讓運輸公司可以自由選擇安排司機載貨過關。

(4) 電子商務

研究報告建議加強兩地貨物貿易電子商務與互聯網的應用。內地應加快出口導向型企業的計算機化以及網絡建設，以便為電子商務建立良好的基礎設施，並與香港方面對接。

(5) 檢驗認證問題

商界建議統一內地與香港兩地產品標準。內地檢驗認證標準可參照或採納一些國際認可的標準，以達致簡化要求和方便廠商。同時在內地與香港指定一批測驗認證機構，其認證在內地與香港互相認可。

未來工作

商務委員會已把有關的意見及建議向粵港政府反映，並與有關部門繼續跟進，以便進一步促進粵港貨物貿易便利化。

(3) Transport

The report pointed out that different systems and requirements of vehicle inspection in Hong Kong and the Mainland had unnecessarily hindered cross-boundary traffic.

The Business Council was pleased to note that the Unified Road Cargo Manifest was introduced by Hong Kong and the Mainland on 1 January 2005, and that the Mainland Customs had formally announced the abolition of the requirement of “tying up” the truck, the trailer and the container as a unit for customs clearance. The Business Council believed that such an arrangement could give more flexibility to the transport industry and allow more cross-boundary trips to lower their operating cost.

To add more flexibility to the transport industry, the Business Council proposed that the Mainland authorities should relax the “one-truck-one-driver” rule. Carrier companies should be allowed to register the particulars of a pool of designated drivers with the Mainland authorities in advance, and be given a free hand to assign cross-boundary trips to any driver on the list.

(4) E-commerce

The report recommended promoting the application of e-commerce and Internet to trade in goods between Hong Kong and the Mainland. Export-oriented enterprises in the Mainland should speed up computerisation and network development to lay a solid foundation for e-commerce and to achieve alignment with the facilities in Hong Kong.

(5) Product inspection and certification

The business sector proposed the harmonisation of product standards in Hong Kong and the Mainland. Mainland authorities might simplify the relevant procedures and facilitate manufacturers by making reference to or adopting internationally recognized standards for product inspection and certification. A number of certification bodies might also be designated in both places to facilitate mutual recognition.

Future plan

The Business Council has relayed the relevant views and recommendations to the HKSAR and Guangdong governments, and has been following up on the issues with the relevant departments with a view to further facilitating trade in goods between the two places.



協助珠三角的外發加工廠 進入內地市場

Facilitating Outward Processing Operations in PRD to enter the Mainland Market

進入內地市場的重要性

中國在1979年推行改革開放政策，在華南地區大力發展，包括成立經濟特區及為外來投資者提供稅務優惠，鼓勵他們到珠三角地區投資。因為內地的土地和勞工成本較為低廉，加上獲得稅務優惠，不少港商都開始把製造業工序北移。

近二十多年來，香港企業在廣東省不斷發展業務，達到雙贏的結果。企業憑著珠三角的低廉生產成本，令產品在國際市場上更具競爭力。同時，亦為珠三角地區製造就業。目前，有超過八萬家港資企業在廣東省設廠，其中約有50%屬於外發加工企業。港資企業在廣東省的加工廠的主要加工貨品包括紡織品及成衣、電子產品、玩具、鐘錶等。在2003年，香港輸往內地的貨物中有44%是作外發加工用途；由內地進口貨物中則有72%與加工貿易有關¹。由此可見，外發加工貿易對粵港兩地的經濟均非常重要。

經過二十多年的發展，現時珠三角地區的人均收入已大大提高，正步入小康水平。以2003年計，國內人均生產總值達9,101元人民幣(1,100美元)²，而廣東省則為17,213元人民幣(2,080美元)。

The importance of entering the Mainland market

China introduced economic reform and the “open door” policy in 1979. A number of reform programmes were implemented in southern China such as the establishment of the Special Economic Zones and the introduction of tax concessions to attract foreign investments to the PRD. Many Hong Kong manufacturers seized the opportunity and began to relocate their production lines to the Mainland to take advantage of lower land and labour costs as well as the tax concessions offered.

The sustained development of Hong Kong enterprises in Guangdong in the past two decades or so has helped achieve a “win-win” situation in the region. Hong Kong enterprises took advantage of lower production costs in the PRD region to enhance the competitiveness of their products in the international market. At the same time they created job opportunities in the region. Factories set up by Hong Kong-invested enterprises in Guangdong now stand at over 80 000 and about 50% of them are outward processing operations (OPOs). Products processed by these OPOs primarily include textiles and clothing, electronic products, toys, clocks and watches. In 2003, 44% of Hong Kong’s exports to the Mainland were for outward processing, while 72% of our imports from the Mainland were related to processing trade¹. The figures manifest the economic significance of outward processing trade to the economies of both Hong Kong and Guangdong.

After more than two decades of economic development, the per capita income of PRD has substantially increased to a relatively well-off level. In 2003, the per capita GDP of Guangdong was \$17,213

1. 香港特區政府統計處
2. 數字來自《中國統計年鑑》及國家統計局網站

1. Census & Statistics Department, HKSARG

隨著人民的購買力不斷提高，內地的消費品市場也逐漸建立起來。

有見及此，商務委員會認為應該研究如何協助這些外發加工企業把產品內銷，一方面滿足廣東省市民日益增加的需求，協助發展內地消費品市場，另一方面可為港商製造龐大的商機。

研究及工作進度

商務委員會成立了一個小組研究這個課題，小組亦訪問了一些在內地經營外發加工廠的企業。據小組了解，在稅務安排方面，內地政府准許外資，包括港資企業，在珠三角設立外發加工廠，在來料及廠房設備方面可得到免稅安排，但製成品必須外銷，除非獲得批准，否則不得內銷。這些企業一般被稱為「三來一補」企業³。由於大部分來料及廠房設備都是進口貨品，為防止企業利用「三來一補」的稅務安排走私，如企業在未經批准的情況下在內地市場銷售這類製成品和不繳交各類稅款，可視作走私處理。

小組亦了解在現有規例下，外資企業可選擇以下列方式在內地市場銷售貨物：

(1) 三來一補轉三資企業

外發加工廠如欲轉營內銷業務，必須改變投資方式，成立獨資或合資經營的三資企業⁴。三資企業屬於有限責任的法律實體，可申請貨物的進出口權和製成品的內銷權。三資企業的全部產品均可內銷，並須繳交有關的關稅、增值稅和消費稅，須要每年核數和報稅，亦要繳交外資企業所得稅。

3. 三來一補是指：來料加工；來樣加工；來件裝配及補償貿易。
4. 合資企業、合作企業及外商獨資企業統稱三資企業。

yuan (US\$2,080), compared with the national figure of \$9,101 yuan (US\$1,100)². With a rise in people's purchasing power, there came the domestic consumer market.

Against this background, the Business Council considered that measures to assist outward processing enterprise in selling their products in the domestic market should be explored. Domestic sales by OPOs could help meet the increasing demands of Guangdong consumers and facilitate the development of the domestic consumer market in the Mainland on the one hand, and open up great business opportunities for Hong Kong businessmen on the other.

Study and work progress

A task group so established under the Business Council had interviewed some enterprises with OPOs in the Mainland. On tax arrangements, it was understood that tax exemptions are granted on imported materials, equipment and machinery to OPOs set up by foreign investors including Hong Kong-invested enterprises in PRD, provided that the finished products must be exported and no domestic sales are allowed unless prior approval has been sought. These enterprises are generally known as "processing and assembly factory business" (PAFB)³. Since most of the materials, equipment and machinery are imported products, it is stipulated that, to prevent enterprises from making use of the PAFB tax arrangements as a means of smuggling, domestic sales of the finished products without prior approval and repayment of taxes may be regarded as smuggling.

The task group also noted that under the existing regulations, foreign-funded OPOs might sell their products in the domestic market by means of the following options:

(1) Switching from PAFB to Foreign Invested Enterprise (FIE)

For OPOs with plans to engage in domestic sales, they have to switch their mode of investment to form FIEs⁴, either in the form of sole proprietorship or equity joint venture. FIEs are legal entities of limited liabilities, which can apply for import and export rights of goods as well as domestic sales right of finished products. FIEs are allowed to sell up to 100% of their products in the domestic market. They are subject to relevant custom duties, value-added tax (VAT), consumption tax and

2. The figures are quoted from China Statistical Yearbook and the website of National Bureau of Statistics of China.
3. PAFB undertakes processing with imported and supplied materials, processing with supplied samples, assembling with supplied parts as well as compensation trade.
4. Equity joint venture, co-operative joint venture and wholly foreign owned enterprise, are collectively named as FIEs.

(2) 另外成立三資企業

除了改變營運模式外，擁有外發加工廠的外商可以另外成立三資企業經營內銷業務，而原有的出口加工企業則繼續專注於出口業務，這樣外發加工廠無須改變營運模式便可把貨物內銷。但這個方法需要額外投資，而且另外成立三資企業比成立外發加工廠需要較長時間。

(3) 出口加工企業補稅內銷

目前，外銷和內銷各有一套會計及課稅制度。外銷產品的進口原材料和組件可獲寬免部分稅項，但如果產品轉內銷，當局便會徵收關稅及增值稅。假如出口加工企業選擇在內銷市場銷售產品，便須補回某些稅款。

外發加工企業想把產品在內地銷售，成立另一間三資企業或把外發加工企業轉為三資企業是較直接的方法。但會涉及額外投資或須要改變企業的業務方向，對一些企業(尤其是中小型企业)而言，有一定的難度。由於這兩種途徑主要取決於個別企業的商業考慮，商務委員會決定集中討論企業以補稅方式進行內銷面對的主要問題。

foreign enterprise income tax, and are required to conduct annual audit and file tax return.

(2) Setting up a separate FIE

As an alternative to (1), foreign investors with OPOs may opt to set up separate FIEs to handle domestic sales, while their original export processing enterprises retain their focus on export business. This arrangement enables the OPO to sell into the domestic market without altering its mode of operation. However, this option requires additional investments and longer time to complete the process when comparing with the establishment of an OPO.

(3) Export processing enterprises to sell into the domestic market through tax repayment

Export and domestic sales are governed by separate accounting and tax schemes. Imported raw materials and components for export products can enjoy certain tax rebates, but customs duty and VAT will be levied when such products are sold domestically. If export processing enterprises choose to sell their products in the domestic market, they need to repay the required taxes.

For OPOs intending to market their products in the Mainland, a more direct option for them is to set up a separate FIE or to turn the existing OPOs into FIEs. However, this may pose some difficulties for certain OPOs (especially those small and medium size enterprises (SMEs)) as the options involve further investment and a departure from their original business. This is a business decision which rests with individual OPOs. The Business Council therefore focused its study on the major problems faced by OPOs in selling products in the domestic market through tax repayment.



以補稅方式進行內銷的方法

內地的貿易法律、審批投資程序、進出口管理、稅務制度等都有較嚴格的規定，在某些情況下令有意進行內銷的香港外發加工企業面對一定的困難。外發加工企業以補稅方式內銷，由於繁複的計算方法，可能使企業在內銷部分產品時，在有關的補稅問題上與海關的統計出現偏差，因而成為違規行為而要受到懲罰。

另一方面，如果外發加工企業和有關部門能改善報關安排，並可使用先進科技，例如電子數據聯網報關及先進的電腦軟件，企業向海關申報進／出口資料時，當能減少出現偏差的情況。

商務委員會認為可進一步探討以下構思：

(1) 積極推廣使用電子數據聯網報關

使用電子數據聯網報關的主要好處是可利用現代化技術，實行簡便的管理制度。企業可運用有關的軟件，以聯網方式把報關資料即時傳到海關方面，減少出現偏差及誤會。外經貿部、海關總署於2001年10月25日頒佈了《實施電腦聯網監管企業加工貿易審批管理暫行辦法》，對海關批准實施聯網監管的企業實行較簡便的管理制度。海關對使用聯網報關的外發加工企業不實行銀行保證金台帳制度。另外，外經貿部對這些聯網企業取消合同審批，只審定聯網企業的加工貿易資格、業務範圍和加工生產能力。

聯網監管將會是未來的大趨勢，因此商務委員會希望廣東省政府積極向不同企業推廣使用電子數據聯網報關；在有需要時，更可在軟件使用等技術方面提供協助。但企業必須因應本身的發展所需決定是否採用電子數據聯網報關。

Selling products in domestic market through tax repayment

In the Mainland, stringent requirements in trade laws, approval procedures for investment, import/export administration and tax regime would in certain circumstances create difficulties for Hong Kong's OPOs to sell in the Mainland market. Under the current complicated scheme for calculation of tax repayable, OPOs would possibly be penalised for a breach of customs regulations by the Mainland Customs as a result of any discrepancy found in the calculation of overdue tax for their sales in the domestic market.

To help reduce discrepancy in import/export declaration, it is advisable for OPOs and the departments concerned to work out some improvement measures regarding the arrangements for declaration and to use advanced technology like Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and the latest software programmes.

The Business Council considered that more thoughts should be given to the following ideas:

(1) Active promotion of EDI online declaration

The main advantage of EDI online declaration lies in a simplified administration system made possible by modern technology. Enterprises can send declaration details to Customs authorities in real time through the online system, reducing possible discrepancy and misunderstanding to the minimum. On 25 October 2001, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation MOFTEC and the General Administration of Customs (GAC) promulgated the *Provisional Measures Governing the Approval and Administration in relation to Online Supervision of Processing Trade Enterprises*. This put in place a simplified administration system for enterprises with GAC's approval to join the online supervision system. Processing trade enterprises that make online declaration are exempted from customs duty deposit payment to GAC and contract review by MOFTEC. Examination by MOFTEC would be confined to their eligibility and capability of processing as well as their scope of business.

Online supervision is the trend for customs administration in future. The Business Council hoped that the Guangdong Government would actively promote EDI online declaration and lend technical support such as software applications to enterprises as necessary. Nevertheless, it must be stressed that in deciding whether to adopt online declaration, enterprises have to take into account their own development needs.

(2) 內地政府能更彈性處理問題

內地有關部門在處理和執行進／出口申報事宜時，往往比較嚴格。商務委員會認為如果廣東省政府可以對外發加工企業內銷給予多一點彈性，提供更多便利，相信有助更多企業發展內銷業務。

當然，企業本身亦應積極改善管理和監管模式，盡量減少因人為出錯而引致的偏差情況出現。

(3) 為企業提供更多有關中國營商的資訊

另一方面，有些企業，特別是中小企業表示對內地營商環境並不完全熟悉，有些企業則認為中國目前進行的稅務改革方向未明，令他們覺得難以適從。商務委員會希望廣東省政府可為企業提供更多內地的營商資訊。

此外，商務委員會認為企業亦必須詳細考慮開拓內銷市場所需的配套工作，例如經營零售業務與工廠裏需要不同的管理方法，以及建立品牌等問題。

未來計劃

商務委員會將會進一步研究上述構思，香港工業總會及香港中華廠商聯合會亦正就此課題向其會員進行問卷調查，主要探討目前各大、小企業使用電子數據聯網報關的情況，包括是否普遍使用、使用後能否減少偏差、減少被內地海關核查等等。待調查結果擬備後，商務委員會會制訂具體建議，與政府有關部門商討。

(2) Mainland authorities to exercise greater flexibility

Mainland authorities tend to be strict in their handling and enforcement of import/export declaration. The Business Council believed that more flexibility and facilitation measures offered by the Guangdong Government to outward processing enterprises would encourage more OPOs to enter the domestic market.

It is however equally important for enterprises to minimise the discrepancy caused by human errors in declaration by taking active measures to improve their management and modes of supervision.

(3) Providing more Mainland business information to enterprises

Many enterprises, especially SMEs, are not familiar with the business environment in the Mainland while others find the direction of the current Mainland tax reform uncertain. The Business Council hoped that the Guangdong Government could provide more business information on the Mainland market to these enterprises.

The Business Council also suggested that in making a decision on selling into the domestic market, enterprises must take into consideration the other related issues, such as the need to adopt a different mode of management for the retail business and manufacturing process respectively and the promotion effort required to establish their own brand names.

Future plan

The Business Council will conduct further studies on the above ideas. In this connection, a questionnaire survey was being conducted by the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong to collect members' views. Topics covered include the popularity of EDI online declaration among enterprises, as well as its effectiveness in reducing discrepancy in declaration details and verification by Mainland Customs. Once the findings are available, the Business Council will draw up specific proposals and raise them with the departments concerned.



大珠三角商務委員會的 對外聯繫和工作

External Liaison of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

在過去的一年，商務委員會舉行了五次大會，討論了關注的議題和六個工作小組的工作，各個工作小組亦已就其領域作出研究。商務委員會也積極與香港政府、廣東省貿促會及廣州市商討各議題和交流意見。

商務委員會亦與香港的主要商會，以及推廣粵港合作的機構保持緊密聯繫，並感謝各機構對商務委員會工作的支持。(有關機構列於附錄)。

與粵港政府的聯繫

作為粵港合作聯席會議框架下成立的組織，商務委員會及其工作小組不時與兩地有關政府部門會面，商討建議及交換意見，商務委員會亦與兩地政府高層會面，以報告工作進度並就關注的問題反映商界的意見。

馮國經主席於2004年8月粵港合作聯席會議第七次會議上，首次代表商務委員會向兩地政府匯報工作進度及介紹工作計劃。

此外，商務委員會亦與廣東省貿促會於本年1月11日一同與香港政務司司長及廣東省常務副省長會面。主席及委員藉此機會向兩地政府提交了對粵港合作多個課題的意見，並得到正面回應。

In the past year, the Business Council held a total of five plenary meetings to discuss issues of concern and the work of its six Sub-groups which carried out studies on their respective areas of work. The Business Council also exchanged views on various issues with the HKSAR and Guangdong governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council as well as the Guangzhou Municipal Government.

The Business Council has also worked closely with the major organisations and chambers of commerce in Hong Kong. A complete list of these is shown in the Appendix. The Business Council would like to thank these organisations for their support in the past year.

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 the relevant government departments of both places from time to time to deliberate on proposals and exchange views. The Business Council also reported its work progress and reflected the concerns of business sector to senior officials of both governments.

At the seventh plenary meeting of the Joint Conference held in August 2004, Dr Victor Fung, the Chairman reported the work progress and gave a briefing on the work plans of the Business Council to HKSAR and Guangdong governments.

At a meeting of 11 January 2005 with the Chief Secretary for Administration of the HKSAR and the Executive Vice-Governor of the Guangdong Government, the Chairman and other members put forward suggestions on a wide range of issues relating to Hong Kong/ Guangdong cooperation and received positive response.



馮國經主席與葉耀會長在本年一月舉行的座談會合照。

與廣東省貿促會的聯繫

商務委員會與廣東省貿促會都是粵港合作聯席會議框架下成立的商界組織，兩會一直保持聯繫。馮國經主席和廣東省貿促會葉耀會長亦就兩會的工作交流意見，並同意兩會的工作應以務實為宗旨。

商務委員會於去年9月向廣東省貿促會通報六個工作小組的工作計劃，並鼓勵兩會的小組訂立議程，就共同關注的課題展開合作。

兩會亦藉着本年1月與粵港政府會面時舉行座談會，就着大家的工作計劃及共同關注的課題交換意見。

與廣州市政府交流

廣州市張廣寧市長於2004年8月27日訪港並與商務委會舉行了座談會。會上，六個小組的召集人就著共同關注的課題與廣州市政府代表交換意見。

未來工作展望

展望未來，商務委員會希望強化橋樑角色，讓香港的商界、專業服務業界與廣東省政府及商界加強溝通，推動粵港合作並就粵港的整體發展向兩地政府提出意見。商務委員會希望在來年就主要課題作出進一步建議，並與粵港政府及商界組織共同努力，以推進兩地合作成效。

Liaison with CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council

The Business Council and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, the two business committees set up under the framework of the Joint Conference, had stayed in close contact. Dr Victor Fung and Mr Ye Yao, the President of CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, also met and exchanged views on the work of the two councils. Both agreed that a pragmatic approach be adopted in taking forward their work.

In September 2004, the Business Council informed CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council of the work plans of its six Sub-groups, and encouraged the sub-groups of the two councils to set an agenda on cooperation programmes on issues of mutual concern.

The two councils also took the opportunity of their meeting with the HKSAR and Guangdong governments in January 2005 to exchange views on their work plans and matters of mutual concern.

Exchange with the Guangzhou Municipal Government

On 27 August 2004, Mr Zhang Guangning, Mayor of Guangzhou, held a meeting with the Business Council during his visit to Hong Kong. At the meeting, convenors of the six Sub-groups shared their views with the Guangzhou delegation on areas of common interest.

Future Work

Looking ahead, the Business Council aimed to strengthen its role as a bridge for communication between Hong Kong's business and professional sectors on the one hand, and Guangdong's government and business community on the other, to foster Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation, and to advise HKSAR and Guangdong governments on the development of the two places. In the coming year, the Business Council will seek to come up with further recommendations on major areas of work and strive for more effective cooperation with the governments and business sectors in both places.



馮國經主席與張廣寧市長在去年八月的座談會合照。

附錄

Appendix

商務委員會曾聯繫的主要機構和商會 Major Organisations and Associations in Contact with the Business Council		
政府部門 Government Departments	網站 Website	電郵地址 E-mail Address
工業貿易署 Trade and Industry Department	http://www.tid.gov.hk	enquiry@tid.gov.hk
投資推廣署 Invest Hong Kong	(1) http://www.investhk.gov.hk (2) http://www.thegprd.com.cn (此網站由投資推廣署及廣東省對外貿易經濟合作廳共同管理) (This website is maintained by Invest Hong Kong and Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation of Guangdong Province)	(1) enq@InvestHK.gov.hk (2) enq@InvestHK.gov.hk service@gddoftec.gov.cn
香港駐粵經濟貿易辦事處 The Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong	http://www.gdeto.gov.hk	general@gdeto.gov.hk
有關機構和商會 Related Organisations and Associations	網站 Website	電郵地址 E-mail Address
香港旅遊發展局 Hong Kong Tourism Board	http://www.discoverhongkong.com	info@discoverhongkong.com
香港貿易發展局 Hong Kong Trade Development Council	http://tdctrade.com	hktcdc@tdc.org.hk
香港工業總會 Federation of Hong Kong Industries	http://www.fhki.org.hk	fhki@fhki.org.hk
香港中華廠商聯合會 The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong	http://www.cma.org.hk	info@cma.org.hk
香港總商會 Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.chamber.org.hk	chamber@chamber.org.hk