



珠三角最新發展情況

包括廣州、深圳、東莞、佛山、江門、中山、珠海、惠州和肇慶在內的珠三角地區，雖然僅佔全國土地面積0.4%和普查人口之3.2%，但在2005年卻佔國內生產總值之9.8%、總出口的29.8%，地區的外來直接投資佔內地總額的19.1%。

近年，廣東省的產業結構轉型，並朝著重工業和高增值產業方向發展。作為廣東省的經濟樞紐，珠三角地區的產業增值額在2005年佔全省的86.5%，重工業的比重由1987年的43.4%增至2005年的59.6%。其中電子信息、電器用品及機械工業和石油化工等行業的發展最為蓬勃。此外，珠三角地區的第三產業也正急速發展，在地區生產總值的比重由1987年的28.9%，提高至2005年的46.3%。根據在廣東省「十一」規劃，廣東省將在2006-2010年間加快服務業的發展。

內地在2006年下半年開始，發布了加工貿易政策的調整，取消或降低對某些產品的出口退稅，並擴大加工貿易禁止類商品目錄，新規定旨在促進加工貿易「轉型升級」和控制「兩高一資」。為了協助企業轉移，廣東省政府自2006年開始，在珠三角區域與廣東省山區和東西兩翼地區，設立了18個產業轉移園區，在土地、供電、基礎設施給予支援。

An Overview of Recent Developments in the PRD

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

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

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

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



年報摘要

Executive Summary

近年，香港特區和廣東省兩地政府亦積極合作改善跨境建設，以增強兩地融合及提升雙方的競爭力。深港西部通道已於2007年7月開通，成為第四條連接兩地的跨境行車通道；上水落馬洲支線及配套设施亦將於2007年落成啟用，以紓緩羅湖口岸過境旅客擠塞和應付日益繁重之過境鐵路旅客的需求。另外，香港將會發展由西鐵錦上路站伸延至落馬洲站的北環線，為新界西部提供直接通往邊界的鐵路服務；並正積極研究廣深港高速鐵路香港段，以及繼續推動港珠澳大橋項目的落實。

至於深港合作方面，香港特區和深圳市政府均認同兩地必須強化不同領域的交流和合作，其中創新科技更是兩地合作的主要領域之一。隨著深港政府在2007年5月簽署「深港創新圈」合作協議，兩地政府將致力加強創新科技方面的資訊及資源交流，長遠目標是把深港這兩個毗鄰地區建設為創新科技活動的世界級地區樞紐。

商務委員會

商務委員會的第二屆任期為2006年3月1日至2008年2月29日。商務委員會的主席由馮國經博士擔任，另有31位委員。

商務委員會共成立了五個工作小組，致力探討粵港合作的各個主要課題。五個小組包括：

1. 跨境人流物流工作小組
2. 服務業發展工作小組
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、人才資源工作小組

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

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

The Business Council

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

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

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

此外，商務委員會成立由委員、香港主要商會代表、有關業界及學術界人士組成的「內地加工貿易政策對香港的影響」專責小組，就去年中央政府發布有關加工貿易政策的措施展開調研工作，探討這些政策調整對香港工商界的影響，並作出建議。

工作小組的工作

1. 跨境人流物流工作小組

去年小組的工作重點包括：

i. 使用深港西部通道的安排

工作小組建議深港西部通道在2007年開通後，准許現時持有沙頭角和文錦渡口岸「封閉道路通行證」的車輛，同時使用深港西部通道。小組亦建議為經常往返內地的持外國護照商人提供便利通關。

ii. 落馬洲口岸車輛過關

工作小組建議於陸路口岸增設「沒有載客」車輛專用通道，並簡化入境處及海關檢查。

iii. 旅客簽證問題

工作小組建議取消限制，讓持澳門通行證的內地旅客可以順道來港；而對於那些持「指定起落點」機票前往內地的旅客，工作小組建議可減低多程出入中國簽證費用，以鼓勵更多旅客順道來港。

iv. 提升跨境人流貨流效率

工作小組向廣東省口岸辦公室建議粵港政府考慮在各個口岸逐步全面實施「一地兩檢」、開通跨境直昇機服務、以「跨境過路費」取代發牌控制跨境車輛流量，和晚間在皇崗口岸開放更多通道，疏導跨境貨車。

2. 服務業發展工作小組

隨着 CEPA 措施逐步落實，工作小組去年繼續探討業界在進入內地市場時遇到的問題，包括在內地辦理營業手續時的困難、進入內地市場的門檻過高、兩地專業人士不同的執業觀念等。

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

Work of the Sub-groups

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

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

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

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

ii. Vehicle clearance at the Lok Ma Chau Control Point

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

iii. Visa related issues

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

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

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

工作小組亦與科技、教育及人才資源工作小組合作，致力把香港發展成為大珠三角區域的知識樞紐。小組正與貿易發展局探討設立一個網頁，讓香港的大專學院、專業機構和相關團體登載他們為珠三角企業員工提供的培訓課程，以吸引他們更多使用香港提供的培訓服務。

3. 可持續發展工作小組

小組去年工作重點如下：

i. 清新空氣約章

工作小組在去年繼續聯同香港總商會、香港商界環保大聯盟、廣東省貿促會和廣東省環保產業協會，推動大珠三角地區內企業簽署《清新空氣約章》，並鼓勵在區內設廠的粵港企業參與潔淨生產計劃。

ii. 參觀潔淨生產企業

工作小組與香港總商會、香港商界環保大聯盟、廣東省貿促會和廣東省環保產業協會於2007年3月組織考察團到廣東省參觀一家港資企業的生產線、熱電發電廠及污水處理廠等設施，藉此了解珠三角廠商如何運用環保潔淨科技和管理模式，控制生產過程中污染源的排放，並希望以這個成功經驗作為例子，推動區內的環保潔淨生產。

4. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組

工作小組去年的工作重點如下：

i. 吸引廣東省民營企業來港開業

工作小組於2006年5月及12月，與粵方工作小組、投資推廣署及駐粵辦合辦兩個廣東企業赴港考察團，分別有40及60家從事不同行業的廣東企業參與。考察活動的目標，是讓企業代表了解在港開業的審批程序、香港特區政府部門的運作以及本地專業團體和商會提供的支援。

2. Services Industry Development Sub-group

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

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

3. Sustainable Development Sub-group

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

i. Clean Air Charter

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

ii. Study visit to a clean production enterprise

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

4. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

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

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

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

此外，工作小組等亦在2006年8月在佛山舉辦第二次赴港投資實務宣講會，為廣東省企業提供來港開業的實用資訊，講者包括香港特區政府人員、銀行、法律及會計行業的專家。

ii. 方便經商人士往來

工作小組繼續與香港特區政府相關部門探討簡化廣東省投資者來港的入境程序。工作小組將繼續探討如何鼓勵內地專業人士和人才來港創業。

iii. 機構支援

工作小組現正與在港的有關機構或商會共同探討可否在香港成立商會，為已在港開業的內地企業提供最佳的支援服務。

5. 科技、教育及人力資源工作小組

工作小組去年的工作重點如下：

i. 在教育及人才培訓方面，工作小組去年研究了兩個課題：

- 一. 隨着留粵工作的港人日增，其子女對教育的需求也在增加。工作小組正探討如何配合這方面的需要，中央政策組亦將對此課題進行研究。
- 二. 工作小組經與服務業發展工作小組共同研究後，認為可以設立網頁，集中處理香港院校及有關團體為珠三角企業提供的課程的資訊。這項計劃將由服務業發展工作小組跟進。

ii. 科技

工作小組支持香港特區政府和深圳市政府合力建立「深港創新圈」，並對下一步可以深化粵港兩地科技合作的措施，提供商業角度的參考意見。工作小組期望計劃能在加強科技發展合作和支援應用研發項目上取得佳績，有助推動大珠三角區域的經濟發展。

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

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

ii. Facilitating movement of business persons

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

iii. Institutional support

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

5. Technology, Education and Human Resources Sub-group

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

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

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

專題研究 — 「內地加工貿易政策對香港的影響」

內地在2006年底至2007年初，發布多項措施，加強對加工貿易的管理，包括降低或取消部分產品之出口退稅，並擴大加工貿易禁止類商品目錄的政策，對不能以加工貿易方式進出口的商品再作增減。同時將環保及能耗等指標納入核查範圍，作為對企業開展加工貿易業務的審批依據，建立加工貿易企業准入制度。報告認為這些政策調整是國家既定的政策方向和目標，目的是要促進加工貿易「轉型升級」和控制「兩高一資」（即高能耗、高污染、資源性）。

據內地統計，全中國現有加工貿易企業九萬多家，在廣東有超過七萬家。據估計，全廣東省在加工貿易企業的就業人員超過1 600萬人。2006年加工貿易進出口總額達到8,319億美元(66,327億人民幣)，佔中國對外貿易總額47.2%。而港商在內地的企業從事加工貿易非常普遍。因此，有關加工貿易政策的調整，將會對香港有很大的影響。

報告認為大部分港資企業明白國家對加工貿易進行調整的必要性並願意配合，亦認同轉型和升級才是長遠的發展方向。但是，港商要應付這些政策調整，不管是發展品牌、創新或遷移，均需大量資金。不少港商缺乏財政資源，特別是「來料加工」廠，較難向銀行取得貸款作轉型升級之用。即使港商的財政得以解決，但目前加工貿易政策前景未明，廠商亦不敢作長線投資。

ii Technology

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

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

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

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

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

對於仍以「來料加工」形式在珠三角生產和出口的港商來說，他們目前若要改以一般貿易方式生產和發展內銷，必須由「來料加工」改為「三資企業」。但目前內地對這些企業改為「三資企業」沒有明確一致的審批程序和手續，而且辦理有關手續需時，影響了正常生產。

為了協助企業面對政策調整帶來的困難及轉型升級，報告建議內地政府維持清晰穩定的政策大方向，並在推出具體政策調整前進行諮詢及提供合理過渡適應期，並加強與香港特區政府的溝通。另外，報告亦建議內地政府可以提供配套安排和協助，幫助企業由「來料加工」轉為「三資企業」，並鼓勵內銷。同時，報告建議內地政府可以考慮接受加工企業以「銀行保證」或「保險保單」為台帳保證金；以及支持加工企業在轉型時多作「自主創新」方面的投資。

報告建議廣東省政府提供「一站式」諮詢服務，協助企業加快辦理「來料加工」轉為「三資企業」的申請；及加快興建設有中央排污設施的環保園，讓企業作搬遷的選擇。

報告建議香港特區政府及有關機構加強與中央及香港商界聯繫，就加工貿易政策調整，做好溝通和諮詢工作。另外，香港特區政府與有關機構可以加強為企業提供市場資訊、協助更多企業發展自主品牌產品及調整現有的「中小企業信貸保證計劃」，協助紓緩轉型企業在過渡期的財政困難。

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

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

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

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

商務委員會的對外聯繫

在過去一年，商務委員會及其工作小組與粵港政府、廣東省貿促會、兩地的商界組織、學術界及香港的專業團體等保持緊密的聯繫。

去年的主要聯繫活動包括：

- 跨境人流物流工作小組，在2006年5月與廣東省口岸辦招玉芳主任會面，就提升口岸通關效率提出意見。
- 馮國經主席在2006年6月與廣東省貿促會葉耀會長會面，商討兩會的合作事宜。
- 商務委員會在2006年7月舉辦了簡報會，由香港特區政府律政司講解有關香港與內地法院交互強制執行民事判決的安排。
- 馮國經主席於2006年8月的粵港合作聯席會議第九次會議上，匯報了商務委員會的工作進度和未來工作重點。
- 聯合投資推廣工作小組與廣東省聯合投資小組、投資推廣署及駐粵辦分別在2006年5月和12月，合辦了兩次「廣東省民營企業赴港考察團」，推動了廣東民企到港開業。有關機構並於2006年8月在佛山舉辦了「赴港投資實務宣講會」，向廣東民企介紹到港開業的手續。
- 商務委員會與貿易發展局、香港的主要商會、廣東省貿促會在2006年11月就廣東省產業轉型和珠三角西部發展的議題，舉辦了大型研討會。
- 可持續發展工作小組與廣東省貿促會、廣東省環保產業協會、香港總商會和香港商界環保大聯盟在2007年3月組織了「清潔生產考察團」，參觀珠三角的一家港資企業，了解該企業的減排措施。

商務委員會亦與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。

External Liaison of the Business Council

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

Major liaison activities in the past year included:

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

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