

大珠三角商務委員會

THE GREATER PEARL RIVER DELTA BUSINESS COUNCIL



香港

2008-2010
Term Report
工作報告

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

尊敬的曾先生：

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2008-2010年度工作報告。

商務委員會自2004年成立後，一直致力擔當粵港兩地民間機構的重要溝通橋樑，探討如何促進粵港合作的各項事宜，並向兩地政府反映意見。

過去一屆，商務委員會一如以往，集中研究有關大珠三角發展的主要事宜，包括便利跨境人流物流、吸引粵企來港、推動可持續發展、促進服務業發展和加強人才培訓等，並就回應《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》（《規劃綱要》）提出建議。現逐一報告如下：

跨境人流物流：

跨境人流物流工作小組關注新口岸的使用情況和多項大型跨境交通基建工程的進展，並曾就此提出建議。小組認為，基建必須要有完善的軟件配合，才能發揮最大效益，故建議在各出入口岸加設快捷e-道，並增加24小時開通的口岸。

吸引粵企來港：

聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組與粵方小組合辦考察團，向有意「走出去」的粵企介紹香港的營商環境。工作小組又連同香港總商會舉辦「港深經濟合作前景研討會」和「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，以探討香港服務業的商機和促進《規劃綱要》的落實。小組亦曾就優化「資本投資者入境計劃」和「輸入內地人才計劃」，與相關的政府部門交換意見。

可持續發展：

可持續發展工作小組舉辦了一系列有關改善空氣質素、廢物管理、水資源運用及替代能源等會議，並提出多項建議和方案，包括將固體廢物循環再用、棄用劣質油發電，以及推出優惠政策鼓勵生產和使用環保潔淨能源等，以改善大珠三角區內空氣質素。

服務業發展和人才培訓：

服務業發展及人才資源工作小組檢討在2008年設立的培訓網頁，以評估網頁的使用和運作情況，並就改善網頁的設計及功能提出建議。工作小組亦曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地學生來港就讀，以及本港吸納外地專業人士來港執業的現行安排，進行探討。

除此之外，為把握《規劃綱要》賦予「先行先試」的機遇並提出切實建議，大珠三角商務委員會於2009年4月成立特別小組，在促進粵港雙方互惠共贏的大前提下，針對產業和民生事務兩大範疇展開近半年的研究、討論和諮詢，最終成果——《回應〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉研究報告》已於2009年9月底對外公布和發表。

回應《規劃綱要》的研究報告：

研究報告圍繞產業和民生事務兩大範疇，歸納由香港工商界代表提出的七個重點共47項具體政策建議，建議內容涵蓋醫療、環保、教育、交通、社會服務，以及專業服務(法律、金融、會計、航運物流及保險)、中小企開拓內銷市場和製造產業升級轉型、創新科技、文化及創意、檢測認證共14個領域。

粵港兩地政府2009年3月提出編制《粵港合作框架協議》，確定深化基礎設施、產業合作、環保和教育作為粵港合作的具體合作方向，並同意就「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題共同編制區域合作規劃。在此基礎上，商務委員會認為，粵港政府可聯手向中央反映可行的建議，把粵港合作提升至國家戰略層面，爭取納入國家的「十二·五」規劃。在互惠共贏的前提下，商務委員會相信，粵港真誠合作可為國家作出新的貢獻。

商務委員會在推行工作期間，一直與兩地政府、廣東省貿促會及其轄下的小組保持良好的溝通。我們在未來會繼續加強這些工作聯繫。

衷心希望您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

二〇一〇年二月

大珠三角商務委員會

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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

February, 2010

Dear Mr Tsang,

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

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

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

Cross-boundary Passenger and Cargo Flow:

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

Attracting Guangdong Enterprises to Hong Kong:

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

Sustainable Development:

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

Services Industry Development and Human Resources Training:

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

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

Study Report in Response to the “Outline”:

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

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

In carrying out its work, the Business Council has maintained a constructive dialogue with the two governments, the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and its sub-groups. We will continue to enhance this working relationship in the years ahead.

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

Yours sincerely,



Dr Victor Fung
Chairman

The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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報告摘要

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

大珠江三角洲最新發展情況

大珠江三角洲位於廣東省，覆蓋廣州、佛山、肇慶、深圳、東莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江門九座城市，以及香港和澳門兩個特別行政區。響應國家發布的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008—2020年）》（《規劃綱要》）和廣東省政府的《關於加快推進珠江三角洲區域經濟一體化的指導意見》（《指導意見》），珠三角九市先後簽定「一體化」合作框架協議，形成分別以廣州、深圳和珠海為中心城市區域的「廣佛肇」（廣州、佛山、肇慶）、「深莞惠」（深圳、東莞、惠州）和「珠中江」（珠海、中山、江門）三個經濟圈。

廣東省和三個經濟圈的經濟以及在政策實施和基礎建設方面的情況如下：

在1979年至2008年間，廣東省的年均經濟增長為13.7%。至2008年，廣東錄得生產總值35,696.5億元人民幣，佔全國的11.9%。廣東人均地區生產總值以及消費品零售額分別由1978年的370.0元人民幣和79.9億元人民幣，增加至2008年的37,589.0元人民幣和12,772.2億元人民幣，年均增速為11.3%和18.4%。廣東在1991年至2008年間，進出口總額年均增長16.8%，佔全國進口和出口總額的24.6%和28.3%。

2008年「廣佛肇」、「深莞惠」和「珠中江」三個經濟圈的經濟指標如下：

在社會消費品零售總額方面，三個經濟圈分別為4,239.5、3,351.1和1,045.8億元人民幣。工業總產值方面為21,792.8、24,402.5和8,049.2億元人民幣。

An Overview of Recent Development in the Greater Pearl River Delta

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

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

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

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

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



《規劃綱要》和《指導意見》這兩分文件為珠江三角洲地區未來的發展提供重要基礎。2009年初公布的《規劃綱要》把珠三角發展提升到國家戰略層面，並把粵港澳合作定為國家整體發展策略。《規劃綱要》提出推進珠江三角洲地區與港澳地區更緊密合作，包括推進重大基礎設施，深化CEPA力度，做好對港澳地區的先行先試工作，共建優質生活圈等。《指導意見》就加快推進珠江三角洲區域經濟一體化提出意見，主要內容涉及交通、能源水資源供應、信息、產業發展、環保生態、城市規劃和公共服務等範疇。

為落實《規劃綱要》和促進粵港更緊密合作，粵港兩地政府合作編製《粵港合作框架協議》、「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題規劃，並爭取把有關內容寫進國家的「十二·五」規劃。

在基礎建設方面，港珠澳大橋的主體建造工程已在2009年年底正式開展，目標2015年至2016年完工。港珠澳大橋建成後，珠江西岸將納入香港方圓三小時車程內可達範圍，有助加強珠江西岸與香港的聯繫。另外，廣深港高速鐵路(香港段)的興建將有利香港與珠三角主要城市實現一小時生活圈的落實。港深西部快速軌道、前海發展和「三環八射」城際軌道交通網絡等項目，對香港與珠三角地區優勢互補的發展帶來正面和積極的幫助。

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

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

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



商務委員會

商務委員會的第三屆任期為2008年3月1日至2010年2月28日。商務委員會的主席由馮國經博士擔任，另有31位委員。

今屆商務委員會共成立了四個工作小組，致力探討粵港合作的各個主要課題。四個小組包括：

1. 跨境人流物流工作小組
2. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組
3. 可持續發展工作小組
4. 服務業發展及人才資源工作小組

此外，商務委員會亦成立了由多位委員組成的「珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要特別小組」，為把握國家公布《規劃綱要》賦予「先行先試」的契機進行研究並提出切實建議，推動粵港新一輪的經濟融合和可持續發展。

工作小組的工作

1. 跨境人流物流工作小組的工作重點包括：

i. 新口岸的使用情況

工作小組建議在福田口岸(深圳方面)加強接駁交通設施，包括小汽車/計程車/旅遊巴士等上落客地點，以及在口岸附近興建長途車站，引入長途客運服務，以便吸引更多過境旅客使用這個口岸，以達到各個口岸成功分流。在深圳灣口岸方面，工作小組建議深港兩地有關部門加強宣傳，尤其是向運輸界及貨主解釋及推廣深圳灣口岸的現代化運作程序。

The Business Council

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

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

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

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

Work of the Sub-groups

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

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

i. Utilisation of New Boundary Control Points

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



ii. 多項大型跨境交通基建工程進展

小組支持廣深港高速鐵路的興建，亦希望高鐵香港段總站能設置一站式邊檢服務以增加通關效率。

iii. 快捷e-道試驗計劃

跨境基建的效能必須有完善的軟件配合，才能發揮最大的效益。小組初步認為快捷e-道計劃有助於提高香港居民出入口岸的通關效率，值得在其他管制站推展。由於港人或廣東省居民即日往來兩地的人流大幅增加，小組亦建議盡快增加24小時開通的口岸數目。

2. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組

i. 協助內地投資者了解香港

小組於2008年6月、9月及2009年11月，聯同特區政府投資推廣署、粵港民間合作機制大珠三角投資貿易推廣小組等聯合舉辦「立足香港 邁向國際」廣東民企來港考察團。目的是幫助廣東企業深入瞭解香港營商環境、投資貿易優勢、在港開設公司的辦法和途徑、與香港現代服務業對口交流和建立合作平台，深化粵港在優勢產業的合作等。

ii. 粵港經貿合作論壇

工作小組在過去兩年間一直關注粵港兩地經貿合作方面的發展，曾經連同香港總商會舉辦了兩次「港深經濟合作前景研討會」，探討深圳未來的城市規劃下，香港的高端服務業如何把握商機；以及舉辦「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，以探討粵港雙方如何落實《規劃綱要》。

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

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

iii. Pilot Scheme on Express e-Channel

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

2. Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group

i. Assisting Mainland Investors to Know Hong Kong

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

ii. Hong Kong-Guangdong Economic Cooperation Seminars

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



iii 方便經商人士往來

工作小組一直致力於簡化廣東投資者來港的入境程序，並曾與香港特區政府相關部門進行討論，研究「資本投資者入境計劃」及「輸入內地人才計劃」等入境安排所起的作用，並向政府提出優化計劃的建議。

3. 可持續發展工作小組

i. 可持續發展相關課題的會議

工作小組在2008 - 2010年度共舉行了一系列會議，就如何改善空氣質素、廢物管理、水資源運用及替代能源等問題進行探討。小組建議特區政府參考內地某些省份的做法，把垃圾燃燒，將之製成類似煤磚的磚塊後再用作替代能源；或其他將固體廢物循環再用的方案。另外，粵港地區應以推廣「綠色能源」為策略核心，在電力供應和交通運輸行業引進新思維，棄用劣質油發電；及推出優惠政策鼓勵生產和使用環保潔淨能源。

ii. 《清新空氣約章》

自2005年，商務委員會已與香港總商會合作在大珠江三角洲地區推展《清新空氣約章》，藉此鼓勵區內企業簽署約章及積極推行及達成潔淨生產或營運計劃的指標。

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

iii. Facilitating Movement of Businesspeople

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

3. Sustainable Development Sub-Group

i. Meetings on Sustainable Development Issues

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

ii. Clean Air Charter

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



iii 支持環保活動

工作小組亦一如以往積極支持特區政府及其他機構的環保活動，包括環保署的「與業界攜手推動清潔生產」活動、「清潔生產伙伴計劃」活動及香港工業總會的「一廠一年一環保項目」計劃等。

iv. 未來工作

展望未來，工作小組將繼續與兩地政府及各專業部門緊密合作，並就減排減污的政策和技術進行建設性交流，以透過官商民三方的全方位渠道，推廣及推動大珠三角地區的環保潔淨生產工作。

4. 服務業發展及人才資源工作小組

本工作小組由前服務業發展工作小組和前科技、教育及人才資源工作小組合併組成。合併旨在讓我們能以更協調一致的方式，推動培訓服務和人才資源事宜等相關項目的工作。

iii. Support for Environmental Protection Initiatives

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

iv. Way Forward

Looking forward, the Sub-group will continue to work closely with the governments and professional agencies of Hong Kong and Guangdong and facilitate constructive exchanges on policies and technologies pertaining to emissions and pollution reduction with the aim of promoting environmental friendly and clean production in GPRD through multi-dimensional measures based on tripartite partnership among government, business sector and the general public.

4. Services Industry Development and Human Resources Sub-group

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





i. 吸引人才來港

工作小組曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地學生來港就讀，以及本港吸納外地專業人士來港執業的現行安排，搜集研究資料。不過，有關研究因為全球金融危機而暫時擱置。

ii. 培訓網頁意見調查

商務委員會的培訓網頁於2008年2月推出，工作小組其後於2009年6月進行檢討，以評估網頁的使用和運作情況，並就改善網頁的設計及功能提出建議。工作小組曾向17間在培訓網頁提供超連結的服務機構進行評估調查，徵詢他們對改善網頁的意見及建議，秘書處會着手對培訓網頁的改善建議作出跟進。

i. Attracting Talent to Hong Kong

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

ii. Survey of Training Webpage

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

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

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

《回應〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉研究報告》

2009年初國家公布《規劃綱要》，首次把粵港澳合作納入國家戰略，並再次賦予珠三角「先行先試」的發展空間和契機。為把握《規劃綱要》賦予「先行先試」的機遇並提出切實建議，2009年4月大珠三角商務委員會成立特別小組，針對產業和民生事務兩大範疇展開近半年的研究、討論和諮詢，報告最終於2009年9月底對外公布和發表。



報告的建議主要圍繞產業和民生事務兩大範疇，針對「硬軟基建對接，打通四流」、「制度創新，統一標準」、「簡化審批，降低准入門檻」、「謀求可持續發展，共建優質生活圈」、「整合社會服務資源，便利跨境生活」、「擴展教育和科技合作，提升整體人才質素」和「完善金融基建，防範金融風險」七個重點提出47項具體建議。

在落實上述各項建議方面，報告認為兩地政府及業界應向中央提出建議並爭取支持。在跟進方面，報告建議香港政府有關政策局及部門應加強與業界的定期溝通，使業界可以了解政府就各項提議的時間進度和落實情況，而政府亦可明白業界遇到的具體矛盾和困難。

粵港兩地政府正共同編制「粵港合作框架協議」，並合作規劃「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題項目。報告建議粵港政府可聯手向中央反映，爭取將有關建議納入國家的「十二·五」規劃。在互惠共贏的前提下，粵港真誠合作定可為國家作出新的貢獻。

商務委員會的對外聯繫

在過去兩年，商務委員會與轄下的四個工作小組積極與粵港政府、廣東省貿促會及兩地的商界、學術界組織和專業團體等保持緊密聯繫。

主要的聯繫活動包括：

- 廣東省貿促會副會長司慶偉先生於2008年4月與商務委員會秘書處會面，探討粵港澳民間商協會如何進一步加強合作，推動區域經濟發展。

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

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

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

External Liaison of the Business Council

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

Major liaison activities include:

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



- 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組分別於2008年6月和9月以及2009年11月聯同廣東省貿促會及投資推廣署合辦「立足香港 邁向國際」廣東民企赴港考察團，共有接近200位廣東民營企業代表出席有關考察活動。
 - 馮國經主席與部份委員於2008年8月與廣州市委副秘書長盧一先先生及其他廣州市政府部門領導會面，就「營商標準與規則國際化」及促進兩地「規則合作」等議題交換意見。
 - 馮國經主席於2008年8月及2009年8月粵港合作聯席會議第十一和第十二次會議上，分別親自及以書面形式向兩地政府匯報商務委員會的工作進度及介紹未來工作重點。
 - 2008年9月，商務委員會與香港總商會聯合舉辦「第二屆港深經濟合作前景研討會」，邀請香港特區政府、深圳市政府代表以及香港業界代表參與，檢討深港兩地在經濟、社會和文化等多個層面的合作情況，以及探討未來的合作方向。
 - 商務委員會接受特區政府規劃署邀請，於2008年12月出席「大珠江三角洲城鎮群協調發展規劃研究」第二次諮詢論壇。
 - 2009年3月，商務委員會與香港總商會合辦「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，邀請兩地政府代表、商界人士及學者參加，一起探討如何充分利用《規劃綱要》帶來政策優惠推動粵港兩地經濟發展。
- furthering cooperation among non-official trade organisations in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao with a view to enhancing economic development within the region.
- In June and September 2008 and November 2009, the Joint Investment and Trade Promotion Sub-group, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council and InvestHK co-organised study visits to Hong Kong for delegations of Guangdong privately-owned enterprises under the “Hong Kong-Your Platform to Go Global” programme. Some 200 delegates of such enterprises participated in the study visits.
 - In August 2008, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members met with Mr Lu Yixian, Deputy Secretary of CPC Guangzhou Municipal Committee and other departmental leaders of Guangzhou Municipal Government, exchanging views on “internationalisation of business standards and regulations” and promotion of “regulation cooperation” between both places.
 - At the 11th and 12th plenary meetings of the Hong Kong/ Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference held in August 2008 and August 2009, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung reported respectively in person and writing to the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments the work progress of the Business Council and future work focus.
 - In September 2008, the Business Council and HKGCC co-organised the “Second Seminar on Prospects of Hong Kong/ Shenzhen Economic Cooperation”, inviting representatives of the HKSAR Government, the Shenzhen Municipal Government and local business sector to have a review of Hong Kong/ Shenzhen cooperation in economic, social and cultural aspects and explore the direction for future cooperation.
 - In December 2008, at the invitation of the Planning Department of the HKSAR Government, Members of the Business Council attended the second consultation forum on the “Planning Study on the Coordinated Development of the Greater Pearl River Delta Townships”.
 - In March 2009, the Business Council and HKGCC co-organised a seminar entitled “Hong Kong/ Guangdong Cooperation under the Pearl River Delta Regional Plan”. Representatives from the governments, business sectors and academics of both places were invited to the seminar to jointly explore the possibilities of fully leveraging the favourable policies of the “Outline” for the benefit of the economic development of Hong Kong and Guangdong.



- 2009年7月，馮國經主席應特區政府邀請出任《香港與珠三角九市落實〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉交流會》的主持人。交流會讓香港業界深入了解珠三角九市實施《規劃綱要》的情況，並令香港業界與廣東省及九市政府在多年的粵港合作及《規劃綱要》的基礎上直接交流及探討如何加強合作。
- 「廣東省粵港澳合作促進會」在2009年9月成立，馮國經主席及數名商務委員會委員獲邀出任該會的名譽會長及名譽副會長。商務委員會希望與「廣東省粵港澳合作促進會」密切溝通，協力深化粵港澳民間合作及推動《規劃綱要》的落實。
- 馮國經主席與部份委員於2010年1月與廣東省政府副秘書長、廣東省發展研究中心主任謝鵬飛先生所率領的調研組會面，討論穗港合作等議題。
- 2010年1月，馮國經主席及部份委員與廣東省省長黃華華先生會面，就粵港合作的課題交換意見，席上亦有討論《回應〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉研究報告》內的建議。
- In July 2009, at the invitation of the HKSAR Government, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung hosted the Forum on the Implementation of The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta Region by Hong Kong and Nine Pearl River Delta Municipalities. The Forum aimed at giving members of Hong Kong's industries a better understanding of the progress of "Outline" implementation in the nine PRD municipalities. It also offered an opportunity for direct exchanges with the Guangdong Government and the nine municipalities for strengthening cooperation on the basis of the "Outline" and long years of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation.
- The Guangdong's Association for Promotion of Cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao was set up in September 2009. Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members were invited to join as Honorary Presidents and Honorary Vice-Presidents of the Association. The Business Council would maintain close liaison with the Association to jointly promote deeper private sector cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and implementation of the "Outline".
- In January 2010, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Council Members met with an R&D delegation led by Mr Xie Pengfei, the Deputy Secretary General of Guangdong Provincial Government and Director of the Centre for Development Research of Guangdong Provincial People's Government to discuss issues of cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangzhou.
- In January 2010, Council Chairman Dr Victor Fung and some Members had a meeting with Mr Huang Hua-hua, Governor of Guangdong, to exchange views on Hong Kong / Guangdong cooperation matters, e.g. the recommendations as set out in the "Study Report in Response to the Outline of the plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta".

商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兩年的支持，謹表謝意。

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

香港特別行政區政務司司長唐英年先生, GBM, GBS, JP

The Honourable Henry Tang, GBM, GBS, JP

Chief Secretary for Administration

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

序 Foreword



2009年1月，國家發展和改革委員會公布《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》，將香港與珠三角地區的合作發展納入國家發展戰略。際此歷史契機，粵港兩地政府和包括商界在內的社會各界，應當登高望遠，開拓粵港合作的新局面。

內地正處於經濟結構轉型和發展方式轉變的關鍵時期。與此同時，席捲全球的國際金融危機正重塑國際經濟秩序，發展的重心正逐漸向亞洲轉移，我國在世界經濟的參與度和重要性也與日俱增。深化粵港合作，有利於大珠三角地區功能互補，有利於共同開拓海內外市場，有利於提高整個地區的核心競爭力，更有利於為國家的長遠發展繼續作出貢獻。

大珠三角商務委員會一直以來就兩地經濟合作出謀獻策，委員會並通過轄下四個工作小組以及因應《規劃綱要》出台而成立的特別小組，與工商專業團體一道，積極探討和推動粵港合作大計。

展望未來，商務委員會的角色將更形重要，我們期望委員會繼續支持全面落實《規劃綱要》，協助實施CEPA和廣東「先行先試」，研究在國家「十二·五」規劃中大珠三角地區的作用。

一直以來，商務委員會的工作廣受社會認同，我衷心感謝各位成員的承擔和努力，令委員會得以順利履行使命，廣集商界、專業團體和民間對粵港合作的意見。我希望商務委員會與廣東省貿促會保持緊密溝通，協助兩地政府及時掌握商界和社會的最新情況和發展趨勢，制訂適切的政策，為粵港合作譜寫新的篇章。



香港特別行政區政務司司長

唐英年

二〇一〇年二月



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

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

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

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

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

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

廣東省人民政府副省長萬慶良先生

Mr Wan Qingliang

Vice-Governor

People's Government of Guangdong Province

序 Foreword



粵港兩地親如兄弟、情同手足，交流合作日趨緊密、成果豐碩。大珠三角商務委員會作為粵港合作的重要推動力量和民間合作的重要牽頭機構，自成立以來，緊緊圍繞兩地合作發展目標，充分發揮職能作用，務實推動經貿、旅遊等各領域的交流合作，為促進兩地的繁榮發展做了大量卓有成效的工作。特別是2008年以來，面對百年不遇的國際金融危機衝擊，大珠三角商務委員會團結廣大港資企業，堅定信心、迎難而上、奮發有為，積極配合實施《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》，深入宣傳政府政策，反映業界訴求，大力推動實施CEPA和服務業開放先行先試政策，全力促進在粵港資企業特別是加工貿易企業轉型升級，為粵港兩地克服困難、推動經濟形勢穩定好轉作出了積極貢獻！今年，粵港進出口貿易在困難重重的情況下仍保持3,500億美元左右的規模，廣東吸收香港直接投資特別是服務業投資逆勢快速增長，兩地在經貿、旅遊、大型基礎設施建設、科技、文化、民生等各領域的合作全面推進。這些成績的取得，香港大珠三角商務委

員會功不可沒！藉此2008—2010年度工作報告出版之際，我謹代表廣東省人民政府表示熱烈的祝賀！並對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的感謝！

回顧過去，我們共克時艱、成果豐碩；展望未來，我們攜手合作、前景廣闊。希望大珠三角商務委員會在香港特區政府的領導下，緊緊把握粵港更緊密合作的契機，充分發揮「溝通、研討、建議、促進」的職能，進一步團結企業，加強合作，促進發展，為推動粵港兩地的繁榮發展作出新的貢獻！

廣東省人民政府副省長
二〇〇九年十二月



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

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

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

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

主席報告

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT





大珠三角商務委員會(商務委員會)經歷了不平凡的一屆。在任期內，金融海嘯席捲全球，對各國經濟體系均帶來不同程度的衝擊，對大珠三角地區當然也不例外。不過，政府、工商界和社會各界人士戮力一心，紛紛出謀獻策，令粵港經濟得以走出陰霾，攜手克服和渡過此一前所未有的難關。

過去一屆，對商務委員會而言，亦是別具意義。中國經濟改革開放三十年、中華人民共和國成立六十周年，這些重要的歷史里程碑象徵著中國走向新的發展階段，對香港乃至珠三角未來的發展方向皆有著深刻的啟示。

粵港合作的歷史發展軌跡

香港經濟發展到現今階段，主要受惠於背靠祖國和面向國際。回顧香港與廣東經濟發展的軌跡，歷史上，香港是轉口港，為內地、尤其珠三角地區提供進出口服務。然而，在1949至1979年間，受到禁運等因素影響，香港與內地割裂，無法進行融通內地與全球的貿易業務，遂另闢蹊徑，發展成為工業基地。

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

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

The History of Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Development

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

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

不過，自1970年代，香港的地價及人工成本日漸高昂，開始面臨其他「三小龍」及東盟地區的競爭。在此關鍵時刻，內地改革開放正為香港帶來新的發展動力。把握1978年內地改革開放的契機，香港與珠三角得以緊密發展，製造活動遷往珠三角，「前店後廠」的分工格局逐步形成。此後，珠三角的工業迅速發展，成為全國最重要的出口基地，香港亦回歸傳統貿易角色，向珠三角工業提供高增值服務，並成為重要的國際金融中心、貿易和航運中心。

發展至今，粵港經濟合作已從以香港輕工業轉移而帶動的「前店後廠」模式，發展到目前以香港生產性服務業與廣東省先進製造業緊密合作的階段。此經濟結構優化過程不僅帶動兩地經濟持續增長三十年，其結果亦促進了整個國家的改革開放。

把握《規劃綱要》機遇加強服務業融合

目前，廣東服務業佔其經濟份額只有四成左右，香港則超過九成。廣東經過三十年的高速發展，深明若要不斷創新和創造更高的價值，則必須發展先進的生產性服務業，將廣東打造為全國的服務業中心、面向全國市場；對香港而言，面對各種資源和條件的制約，亦須以廣東作為廣闊的發展腹地 and 市場延伸空間。

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

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

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

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





故此，我相信，粵港兩地在未來三十年將會在服務業加強融合，兩地經濟將走進新一輪以服務業為核心的合作階段。事實上，為促進和支持粵港服務業合作，國家和廣東近年相繼頒布一系列政策文件，其中，2009年初公布的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(2008-2020年)》(下稱《規劃綱要》)正好為進一步的粵港合作打下強心針。

《規劃綱要》首次把粵港澳合作納入國家戰略，並賦予珠三角「先行先試」的發展空間和契機。在過去的合作基礎上，粵港社會各界應認清當前形勢，在互惠互利、平等共贏的大前提下，以更長遠眼光和更廣闊空間，發揮各自的優勢，實事求是地共同提升整個區域在世界經濟中的綜合競爭力。

全球經濟格局變化： 區域競合、重心轉向亞洲

事實上，全球的經濟格局正發生變化，區域競合已成為世界潮流，包括歐盟的建立和深化、東盟-中國自由貿易區已在2010年全面建成、兩岸三地關係愈趨密切、長三角和沿海地區的高速發展、中西部地區的崛起等。由此可見，未來將會是區域與區域之間的合作和競爭，個別的城市再難以單打獨鬥。不過，只要香港發揮好服務業的優勢，與珠三角融合成一個強大的經濟區域，前途仍然無可限量。

全球另一趨勢，是重心逐步轉向亞洲。亞洲地理形狀可比劃為一個大漏斗，粵港樞紐處於中間位置，漏斗上方是內地、日本、南韓，下方是東盟和印度，因此，對整個亞洲而言，粵港是溝通亞洲上下的橋樑，地位舉足輕重，我們只要居安思危，把握機會，不斷創新，香港的優勢絕不容易被取代。

基於上述趨勢，粵港加強合作、消除阻礙流通的壁壘障礙，有很大潛力發展成為真正的人流、物流、資金流和資訊流大樞紐。粵港融合，整體實力亦將大大增強，對香港、廣東，以至國家都可以帶來益處。

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

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

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

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

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

商務委員會提建議冀促《規劃綱要》落實

在粵港融合的大趨勢下，商務委員會自2004年3月成立以來，一直致力促進香港與珠三角地區在經濟上更緊密合作。

為回應《規劃綱要》，商務委員會在2009年4月成立特別小組，圍繞產業和民生事務兩大範疇進行研究，並針對「硬軟基建對接，打通四流」、「制度創新，統一標準」、「簡化審批，降低准入門檻」、「謀求可持續發展，共建優質生活圈」、「整合社會服務資源，便利跨境生活」、「擴展教育和科技合作，提升整體人才質素」和「完善金融基建，防範金融風險」七個方面提出47項具體建議，藉此促進《規劃綱要》的具體落實。

粵港兩地政府正共同編制「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題合作規劃以及《粵港合作框架協議》，後者將會是粵港合作的綱領文件。商務委員會希望我們的建議能為粵港兩地政府提供參考，並能為國家現正制定的「十二·五」規劃，提供一定的背景意見。

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

Business Council's Recommendations Facilitating "Outline" Implementation

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

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





感謝各位對商務委員會的支持

在此，我謹代表商務委員會，衷心感謝各委員與事務主任盡心竭力為商務委員會服務。各委員高瞻遠足，不吝分享經驗，使商務委員會各項工作得以順利完成。我也要感謝大會秘書處人員不辭勞苦，擔當商務委員會的重要溝通橋樑。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的鼎力支持和鼓勵，共同促進粵港兩地經貿合作。



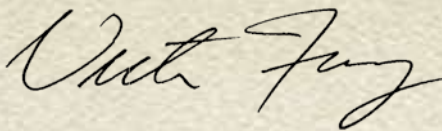
大珠三角商務委員會主席
馮國經

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

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

Acknowledgements of the Support for the Business Council

On behalf of the Business Council, I wish to extend my heartfelt gratitude to each of our Members and Staff Officers for their commitment and dedication, their sound advice, and their generosity in sharing with us their invaluable experience. Their contribution has brought the various tasks of the Business Council to successful completion. I would also like to thank the Secretariat for its hard work in serving as an important channel of communication for the Business Council. Finally, I wish to thank the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Guangdong Sub-Council for supporting and encouraging the work of the Business Council as well as fostering trade and economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province.



Dr Victor Fung
Chairman
The Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

職權範圍及架構

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND STRUCTURE





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 Cooperation Joint Conference to foster closer economic cooperation within the Greater Pearl River Delta (GPRD) region by:

1. advising on the policies and implementation strategies needed to enhance the economic and other cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, which in turn will facilitate more value-added operations and sustainable development on both sides of the boundary;
2. providing a forum for the private sectors in Hong Kong and Guangdong to exchange views with one another on how to further promote two-way trade and investments;
3. collecting opinions of Hong Kong business and professional sectors on issues relating to Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation and channelling them to both governments;
4. in collaboration with the Central Policy Unit, conducting strategic research into the future economic development of the GPRD region; and
5. establishing closer ties with provincial and municipal institutions in Guangdong.



委員及事務主任名單

LIST OF MEMBERS AND STAFF OFFICERS (2008-2010)

主席	Chairman	事務主任	Staff Officers
馮國經博士	Dr Fung Kwok-king, Victor	陳素貞女士	Ms Chan So-ching
		張家敏先生	Mr Chang Ka-mun
		馬家華女士	Ms Ma Ka-wa, Carol
委員	Members	事務主任	Staff Officers
陳智思先生	Mr Bernard Chan	方敏生女士	Ms Fang Meng-sang, Christine
		王覺豪先生	Mr Wong Kok-ho
陳國威先生	Mr Chan Kwok-wai, Felix	巢國明先生	Mr K M Chau, Joe
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周梁淑怡女士	Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-yee, Selina	-	-
鍾普洋先生	Mr Chung Po-yang	葉松茂博士	Dr Saimond Ip
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許漢忠先生	Mr Hui Hon-chung, Stanley	-	-
洪克協先生	Mr Hung Hak-hip, Peter	曹端杰先生	Mr Ricky Tso
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郭炳聯先生	Mr Kwok Ping-luen, Raymond	麥力強先生	Mr Mak Nak-keung
林天福先生	Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick	梁國浩先生	Mr Stephen Liang
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李大壯先生	Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David	-	-
黎定基先生	Mr Anthony Nightingale	方志偉先生	Mr Alex Fong
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董建成先生	Mr Tung Chee-chen	董立新先生	Mr Alan Tung
黃子欣博士	Dr Wong Chi-yun, Allan	-	-
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		林寶財先生	Mr P.C. Lim
		陳忠元先生	Mr Nicholas Tan
王冬勝先生	Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter	梁兆基先生	Mr Leung Siu-kay, George
胡定旭先生	Mr Wu Ting-yuk, Anthony	梁永立先生	Mr Leung Wing-lup, Gregory
楊敏德議員	The Hon Yang Mun-tak, Marjorie	黃延萍女士	Ms Christina Huang
		孔君道先生	Mr Dodie Hung
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召集人

Convenor :

黎定基先生

Mr Anthony Nightingale

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Mr Bernard Chan

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Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter

陳子政先生

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Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter

杜源申先生

Mr Sonny Doo

楊敏德議員

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尹德勝先生

Mr Yin Tek-shing, Paul

林天福先生

Mr Lam Tin-fuk, Frederick

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召集人

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鄭耀棠議員

The Hon Cheng Yiu-tong

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Mr Li Tzar-kuoi, Victor

陳永棋先生

Mr Chan Wing-kee

李大壯先生

Mr Lie-A-Cheong Tai-chong, David

陳鎮仁先生

Mr Chen Cheng-jen, Clement

黃匡源先生

Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter

霍震寰先生

Mr Fok Chun-wan, Ian

余國春先生

Mr Yu Kwok-chun

大珠三角商務委員會珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要特別小組
Ad Hoc Group on the Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta
Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

主席

Chairman :

馮國經博士

Dr. Fung Kwok-king, Victor

召集人

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Mr Chan Wing-kee

陳鎮仁先生

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周梁淑怡女士

Mrs Chow Liang Shuk-yee, Selina

鍾普洋先生

Mr Chung Po-yang

杜源申先生

Mr Sonny Doo

許漢忠先生

Mr Hui Hon-chung, Stanley

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Mr Ip Shing-hing, Simon

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Mr Anthony Nightingale

戴德豐博士

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黃子欣博士

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黃匡源先生

Mr Wong Hong-yuen, Peter

王冬勝先生

Mr Wong Tung-shun, Peter

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大珠三角最新發展情況

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





大 珠江三角洲位於廣東省，覆蓋廣州、佛山、肇慶、深圳、東莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江門九座城市，以及香港和澳門兩個特別行政區。

響應國家發展和改革委員會在2009年初發布的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008—2020年）》和廣東省政府在2009年年中發布的《關於加快推進珠江三角洲區域經濟一體化的指導意見》，珠三角九市先後簽定「一體化」合作框架協議，藉此整合資源、加強協調，從而推進同城發展，形成以廣州為中心城市的中心區域、以深圳市為中心城市的珠江東岸區、以珠海為中心城市的珠江西岸區，即「廣佛肇」（廣州、佛山、肇慶）、「深莞惠」（深圳、東莞、惠州）和「珠中江」（珠海、中山、江門）三個經濟圈。

下文將站在廣東省為出發點，並以「廣佛肇」、「深莞惠」和「珠中江」三個經濟圈為劃分基礎，概述珠三角九市的經濟，以及在政策措施和基礎建設方面的情況。

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

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

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



I. 過去三十年廣東省經濟發展情況

I. Economic Development of Guangdong in the Past 30 Years

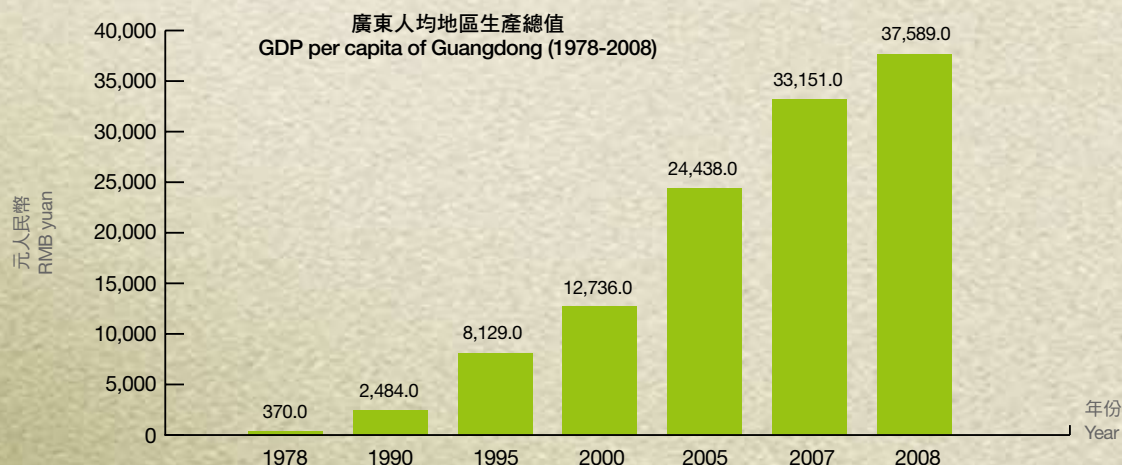


資料來源：2009廣東統計年鑑

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

在1979年至2008年間，廣東省的年均經濟增長為13.7%，其中，第二產業的增長最迅速，達到16.4%，第一及第三產業的增長則分別為5.5%及14.4%。至2008年，廣東錄得生產總值35,696.5億元人民幣，佔全國的11.9%。

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



資料來源：2009廣東統計年鑑

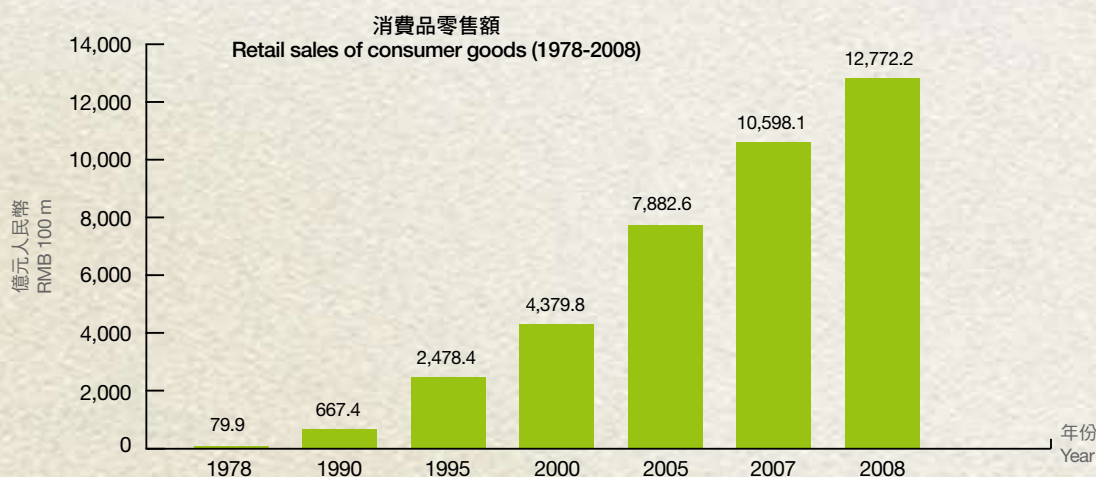
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

自中國經濟改革開放以來，廣東人均地區生產總值由1978年的370.0元人民幣，增加至2008年的37,589.0元人民幣，年均增速為11.3%。

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

註：文中引用的統計數字劃一取小數位後一個數字。

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

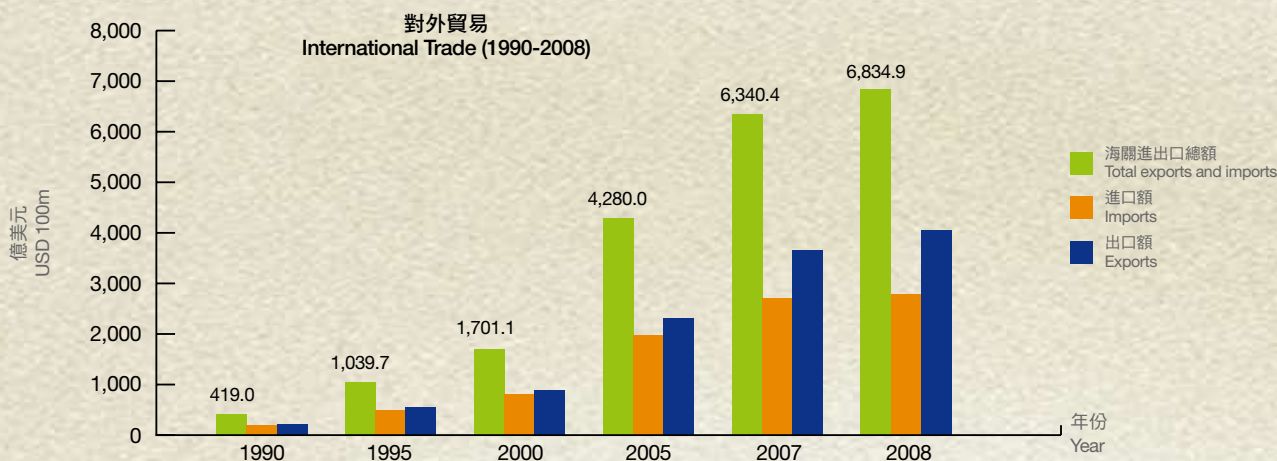


資料來源：2009廣東統計年鑑

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

隨著居民的收入增加，消費品零售額由1978年的79.9億元人民幣，增至2008年的12,772.2億元人民幣，平均增長速度為18.4%。

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



資料來源：2009廣東統計年鑑

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

在1991至2008年間，廣東進出口總額年均增長16.8%，其中，進口額平均增幅為15.9%，出口額平均增幅為17.5%。至2008年，廣東佔全國進口和出口總額的24.6%和28.3%。

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

II. 2007-2008年珠江三角洲九市 經濟情況

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

珠江三角洲九市 Nine Municipalities in PRD	2007	佔全省比重 Percentage to the Whole Province (%)	2008	按年增長 Year-on-year Growth Rate (%)	佔全省比重 Percentage to the Whole Province (%)
基本資料 Basic Information					
土地面積 (平方公里) Land Area (sq. km)	54 744.0	30.5	54 744.0	/	30.5
年末常住人口 (萬人) Permanent Population at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	4 725.0	50.0	4 771.8	1.0	50.0
城鎮人口 (萬人) Urban Population (10,000 persons)	3 761.3	63.1	3 819.6	1.6	63.3
年末從業人員 (萬人) Employed Persons at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	3 102.3	57.4	3 204.3	3.3	57.7
生產數據 Production Data					
地區生產總值 (億元人民幣) Regional GDP (RMB 100 million)	25,606.9	79.7	29,745.6	16.2	79.4
第一產業 Primary Industry	625.4	37.0	711.5	13.8	36.3
第二產業 Secondary Industry	1,3046.8	80.6	1,4964.6	14.7	79.8
第三產業 Tertiary Industry	11,934.7	83.8	14,069.5	17.9	84.0
各產業佔地區生產總值比例 (%) Ratio of Industries to the Gross Domestic Product (%)					
第一產業 Primary Industry	2.4	/	2.4	0*	/
第二產業 Secondary Industry	51.0	/	50.3	-0.7*	/
第三產業 Tertiary Industry	46.6	/	47.3	+0.7*	/
人均生產總值 (元人民幣) GDP per capita (RMB)	54,721.0	/	62,644.0	14.5	/
本土經濟 Domestic Economy					
全社會固定資產投資總額 (億元人民幣) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	6,909.7	72.0	7,829.0	13.3	70.1
社會消費品零售總額 (億元人民幣) Total Amount of Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	7,811.8	73.7	9,366.5	19.9	73.3
對外經濟 External Economy					
出口總額 (億美元) Total Exports (USD 100 million)	3,540.9	95.9	3,872.1	9.4	95.8
進口總額 (億美元) Total Imports (USD 100 million)	2,560.3	96.7	2,697.6	5.4	96.6
實際外商直接投資 (億美元) Foreign Direct Investment Actually Utilised (USD 100 million)	151.9	88.7	169.2	11.4	88.3

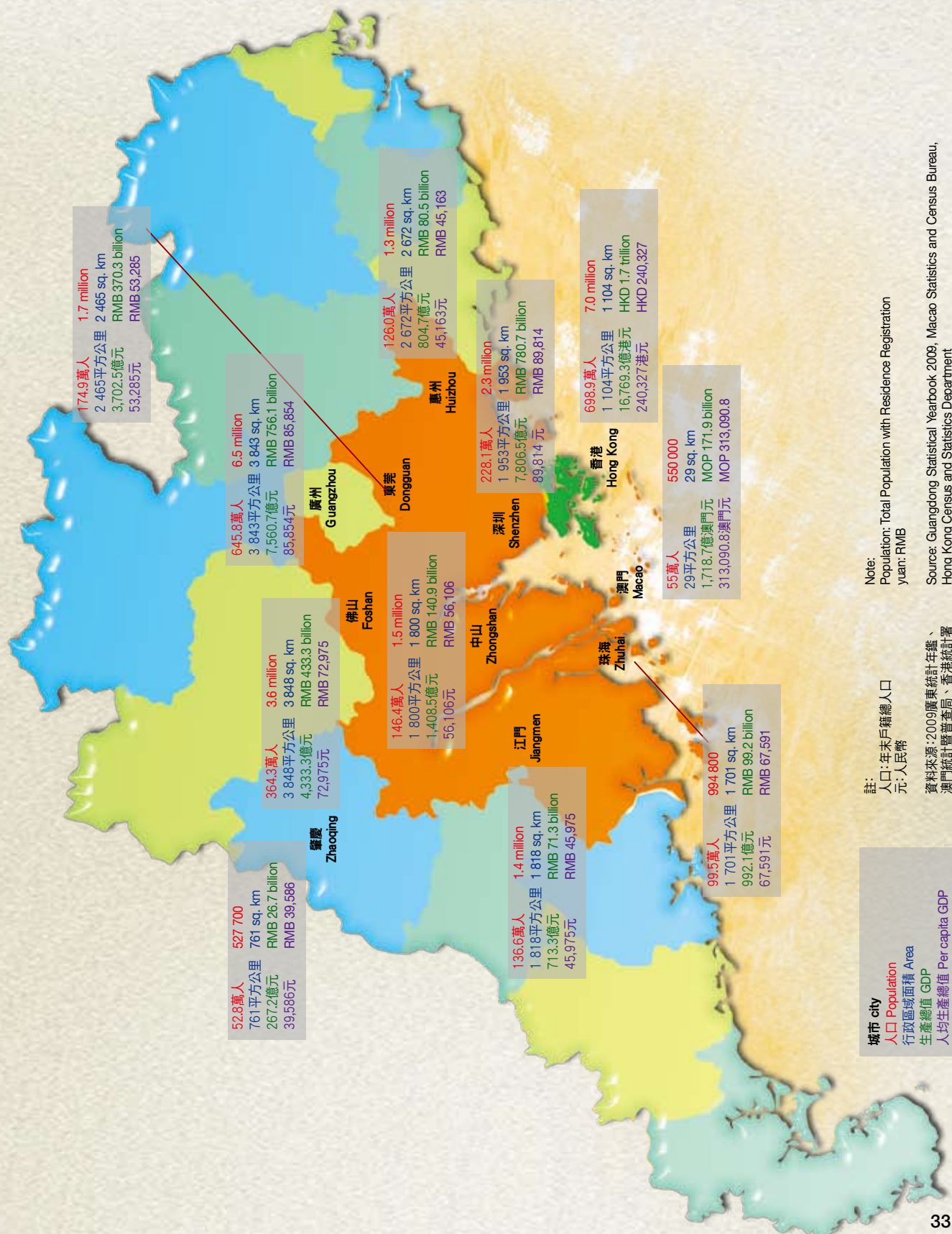
* 百分點 Percentage Point

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009
資料來源: 2009廣東統計年鑑



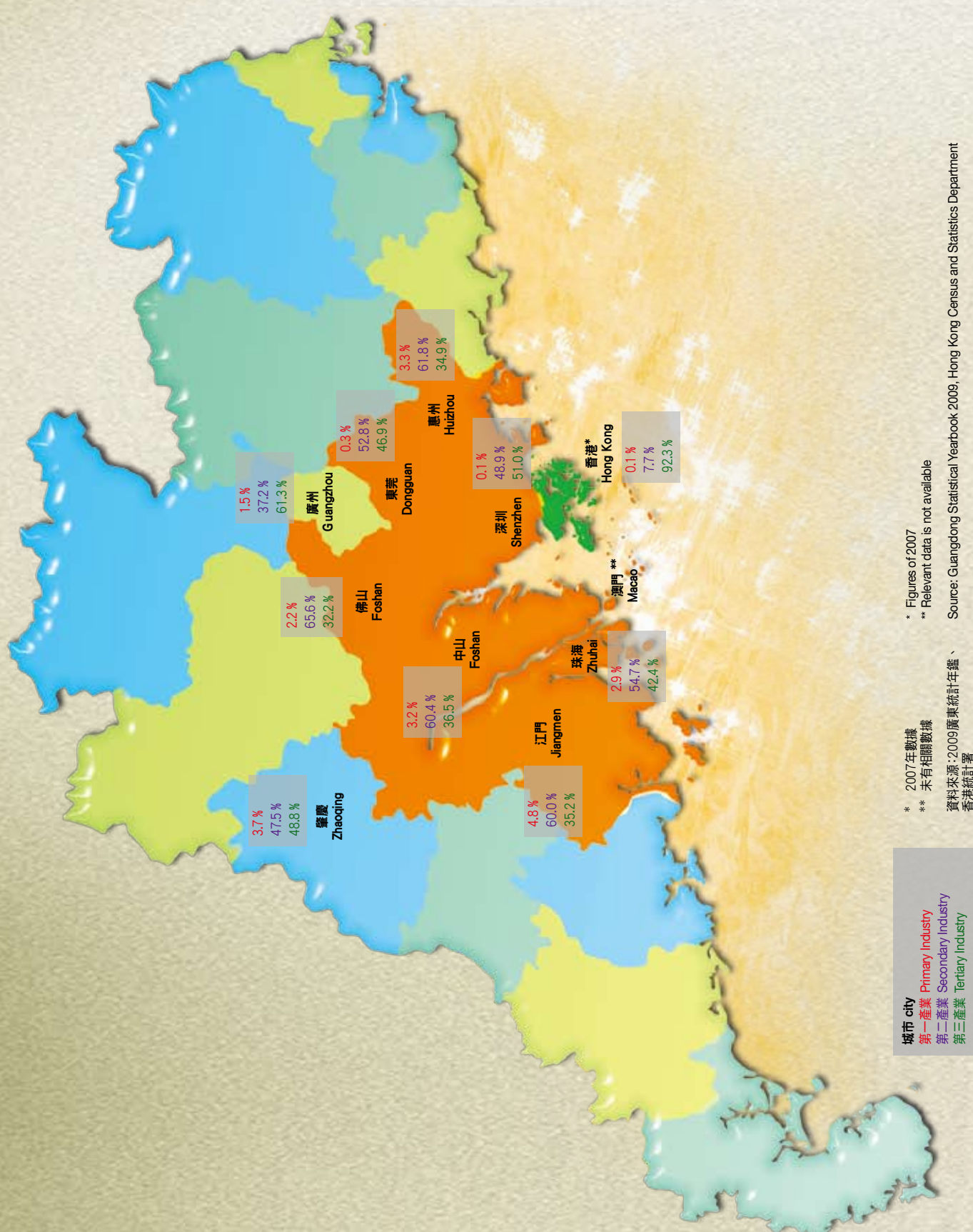
III. 區域地圖(1) - 2008年珠江三角洲九市基本資料

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



IV. 區域地圖(2) - 2008年珠江三角洲各產業佔當地生產總值比例

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





V. 「廣佛肇」經濟圈經濟指標 (2008年)

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

	廣州市 Guangzhou	佛山市 Foshan	肇慶市 Zhaoqing	一體化發展協議 Integration Agreement
產業發展規劃 Industry Development Planning	汽車、電子、石化、裝備製造業及金融服務等 Motor Vehicles, Electronics, Petrochemical, Manufacture of Equipment and Financial Services etc.	電器、金屬產品、通訊設備、計算器、電子、紡織、化工、通訊設備製造業等 Electrical Appliances, Metal Products, Communication Equipment, Computers, Electronics, Textile, Chemical Industry, Manufacture of Communication Equipment etc.	金屬加工、再生資源加工、機械及汽車零部件製造、電子信息和裝備製造、生物醫藥、林漿紙等、紡織服裝、製鞋、新型建築材料、食品飲料、林產化工等 Metal Processing, Renewable Resources Processing, Manufacture of Machinery and Auto Parts, Electronic and Information Technology and Manufacture of Communication Equipment, Biomedicine, Logging and Papermaking etc., Textile and Garments, Manufacture of Footwear, New Building Materials, Food and Beverage, Forestry and Chemicals etc.	《廣佛肇經濟圈建設合作框架協議》 Cooperation Framework Agreement on Establishment of Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing Economic Circle
指標 Indicator				總計 Total
固定資產投資 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社會固定資產投資總額 (億元人民幣) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,938.6	1,258.7	134.5	3,331.8
房地產開發投資額 Investment in Real Estate Development	682.0	403.7	34.1	1,119.8
住宅 Residential Buildings	450.1	266.7	31.0	747.8
商品房屋銷售面積 (萬平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	854.0	542.9	83.3	1 480.1
商品房屋銷售額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	842.3	292.3	27.9	1,162.5
批發零售貿易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限額以上批發零售貿易業商品銷售總額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	8,096.6	1,887.1	84.4	10,068.0
社會消費品零售額 (億元人民幣) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,978.5	1,177.8	83.2	4,239.5
工業 Industry				
工業企業數 (個) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	4 172.0	6 738.0	356.0	11 266 .0
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	2 324.0	5 057.0	181.0	7 562.0
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	1 117.0	1 158.0	114.0	2 389.0
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	731.0	523.0	61.0	1 315.0
工業總產值 (當年價) (億元人民幣) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	10,688.7	10,667.2	436.9	21,792.8
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	4,387.7	6,797.3	143.0	11,328.0
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	1,976.9	2,562.1	224.8	4,763.8
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	4,324.2	1,307.8	69.1	5,701.1
進出口 (億美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	819.7	422.1	36.7	1,278.5
出口 Exports	429.6	289.6	24.2	743.4
進口 Imports	390.0	132.5	12.6	535.1

資料來源：2009廣東統計年鑑
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009

VI. 「深莞惠」經濟圈經濟指標 (2008年)

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

	深圳市 Shenzhen	東莞市 Dongguan	惠州市 Huizhou	一體化發展協議 Integration Agreement
產業發展規劃 Industry Development Planning	通訊設備、計算器等電子製造業、電氣機械及專用設計製造業、金融、科技等 Communication Equipment, Manufacture of Computers and Electronics, Manufacture of Electrical Machinery and Special-purpose Machinery, Finance, Technology etc.	電子信息、重化、紡織服裝、家具、玩具、模具、現代服務業、專業性技術、創意產業、商貿、會展、物流等 Electronic and Information Technology, Heavy Chemicals, Textile and Garments, Furniture, Toys, Mould & Die, Modern Services Industry, Professional Technology, Creative Industry, Commerce, Conventions and Exhibitions, Logistic, etc.	電子、石化、汽車、金融等 Electronics, Petrochemical, Motor Vehicles, Finance etc.	《深圳市、東莞市、惠州市規劃一體化合作協議》 Cooperation Agreement on the Planning of Integration among Shenzhen, Dongguan and Huizhou
指標 Indicator				總計 Total
固定資產投資 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社會固定資產投資總額 (億元人民幣) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	1,467.6	944.3	450.0	2,861.9
房地產開發投資額 Investment in Real Estate Development	440.5	271.4	159.4	871.4
住宅 Residential Buildings	315.0	221.4	111.8	648.1
商品房銷售面積 (萬平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	466.7	511.6	233.8	1 212.1
商品房銷售額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	591.1	288.6	105.6	985.3
批發零售貿易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限額以上批發零售貿易業商品銷售總額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	3,481.7	1,435.5	152.6	5,069.9
社會消費品零售額 (億元人民幣) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	2,251.8	838.2	261.1	3,351.1
工業 Industry				
工業企業數 (個) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	7 013.0	4 987.0	902.0	12 902.0
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	2 946.0	1 291.0	191.0	4 428.0
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	3 058.0	2 497.0	523.0	6 078.0
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	1 009.0	1 199.0	188.0	2 396.0
工業總產值 (當年價) (億元人民幣) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	15,860.1	6,372.3	2,170.1	24,402.5
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	4,559.9	1,398.3	210.2	6,168.4
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	5,083.4	2,743.6	749.8	8,576.9
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	6,216.8	2,230.4	1,210.1	9,657.2
進出口 (億美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	3,000.7	1,134.2	297.5	4,432.4
出口 Exports	1,797.1	656.4	179.9	2,633.4
進口 Imports	1,203.5	477.8	117.6	1,798.9

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2009
資料來源: 2009廣東統計年鑑



VII. 「珠中江」經濟圈經濟指標 (2008年)

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

	珠海市 Zhuhai	中山市 Zhongshan	江門市 Jiangmen	一體化發展協議 Integration Agreement
產業發展規劃 Industry Development Planning	電子信息、家電電器、石油化工、電力能源、生物醫藥、精密機械等 Electronic and Information Technology, Household Electrical Appliances, Petroleum and Chemicals, Electricity and Energy, Biomedicine, Precision Machinery etc.	電子信息、醫藥化工、新能源、新材料、裝備製造業、重化、物流、船舶、金融等 Electronic and Information Technology, Medicine and Chemicals, New Energy, New Materials, Manufacture of Equipment, Heavy Chemicals, Logistics, Ship Building, Finance etc.	電機、紡織服裝、食品、建材、電子信息、造紙、船舶拆解等 Electrical Machinery, Textile and Garments, Food, Building Materials, Electronic and Information Technology, Papermaking, Ship Dismantling etc.	《推進珠中江區域緊密合作框架協議》 Framework Agreement on the Promotion of Close Regional Cooperation among Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen
指標 Indicator				總計 Total
固定資產投資 Investment in Fixed Assets				
全社會固定資產投資總額 (億元人民幣) Total Investment in Fixed Assets (RMB 100 million)	372.3	445.1	174.9	992.3
房地產開發投資額 Investment in Real Estate Development	147.7	191.6	53.4	392.6
住宅 Residential Buildings	92.8	150.6	44.5	287.9
商品房屋銷售面積 (萬平方米) Floor Space of Buildings Sold (10 000 sq.m)	174.3	320.4	107.8	602.5
商品房屋銷售額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Buildings (RMB 100 million)	121.8	140.8	38.9	301.4
批發零售貿易 Wholesale and Retail Trades				
限額以上批發零售貿易業商品銷售總額 (億元人民幣) Total Sales of Commodities in Wholesale and Retail Trades above Designated Size (RMB 100 million)	423.6	676.3	246.8	1,346.6
社會消費品零售額 (億元人民幣) Total Retail Sales of Consumer Goods (RMB 100 million)	359.7	477.0	209.1	1,045.8
工業 Industry				
工業企業數 (個) Number of Industrial Enterprises (Unit)	1 131.0	5 077.0	1 566.0	7 774.0
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	356.0	3 457.0	1 020.0	4 833.0
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	543.0	1 098.0	417.0	2 058.0
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	232.0	522.0	129.0	883.0
工業總產值 (當年價) (億元人民幣) Gross Industrial Output Value (at current prices) (RMB 100 million)	2,603.7	3,675.7	1,769.7	8,049.2
內資企業 Domestic-funded Enterprises	699.1	1,555.2	813.7	3,068.0
港、澳、台商投資企業 Enterprises with Funds from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan	663.0	1,129.1	632.2	2,424.3
外商投資企業 Foreign-funded Enterprises	1,241.7	991.5	323.8	2,556.9
進出口 (億美元) Imports and Exports (USD 100 million)	468.3	259.1	131.4	858.8
出口 Exports	211.7	187.0	96.5	495.2
進口 Imports	256.6	72.1	34.9	363.6

VIII. 珠江三角洲最新發展

主要政策措施

1. 《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008-2020年）》

2009年初，國務院審議通過由國家發展和改革委員會編製的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008-2020年）》（下稱《規劃綱要》），把珠三角發展提升到國家戰略層面，並把粵港澳合作定為國家整體發展策略的重要一環。

《規劃綱要》目標到2012年，珠江三角洲地區的人均地區生產總值要達到80,000元，服務業增加值比重達到53%。到2020年，珠江三角洲地區的人均GDP要達到135,000元人民幣，服務業增加值比重達到60%。

此外，《規劃綱要》亦提到，推進珠江三角洲地區與港澳地區更緊密合作，包括推進重大基礎設施，如軌道交通網絡、信息網絡等方面的對接；支持在珠江三角洲地區的港澳加工貿易企業延伸產業鏈條，向現代服務業和先進製造業發展，實現轉型升級；支持勞動密集型企業順利過渡，並協助港資企業拓展內地市場；深化CEPA力度，做好對港澳地區的先行先試工作；共建優質生活圈，鼓勵珠江三角洲地區與港澳地區在教育、醫療、社會保障、應急管理、知識產權保護等方面開展合作，為港澳人員到內地工作和生活提供便利等。

VIII. Recent Development in PRD

Major Policy Initiatives

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

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

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

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



2. 《關於加快推進珠江三角洲區域經濟一體化的指導意見》

《指導意見》就加快推進珠江三角洲區域經濟一體化提出意見，主要內容包括：(a) 促進粵港澳交通一體化發展；(b) 推進能源水資源供應一體化；(c) 推進信息一體化；(d) 推進產業發展一體化。廣州—佛山—肇慶、深圳—東莞—惠州和珠海—中山—江門三大經濟圈的核心城市要充分發揮帶動作用，構建錯位發展、梯度發展、優勢互補的區域產業格局。並共建珠江三角洲創新圈，構建區域一體化金融產業體系和金融服務體系；(e) 推進環保生態一體化；(f) 推進城市規劃一體化；(g) 推進公共服務一體化；以及(h) 推進廣佛同城化等。

3. 粵港合作框架協議

把握《規劃綱要》的機遇，粵港共同編制《粵港合作框架協議》、「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題項目以落實《規劃綱要》和促進粵港更緊密合作。框架協議的擬稿計劃在2009年底完成，粵港政府將爭取把有關內容寫進「十二·五規劃」。

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

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

3. Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation

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



4. 雙轉移

廣東省在2008年5月下發《關於推進產業轉移和勞動力轉移的決定》，象徵廣東開始實施「雙轉移」策略。「雙轉移」包括「產業轉移」和「勞動力轉移」。

在產業轉移方面，將引導珠三角地區勞動密集和高能耗的產業向東西兩翼、粵北轉移，同時在珠三角發展先進製造業和現代服務業。

在勞動力轉移方面，將鼓勵粵北和兩翼的勞動力向當地二、三產業轉移，同時吸引一些較高素質勞動力，向珠三角發達地區轉移。

廣東省政府計劃從2008-2012年五年時間裡，安排500餘億元人民幣資金推進「雙轉移」。

5. 開拓內銷市場

環球金融危機對依賴出口的廣東而言，影響首當其衝。回應中國擴大內需的政策方向，廣東省政府推出多項便利措施，包括落實「不停產轉型」及「多次內銷、一次報關」，並舉辦更多對洽及展銷活動，以協助港資加工貿易企業轉型升級及開拓內銷。

6. CEPA先行先試措施

在推進落實《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)方面，2008年公布的CEPA補充協議五和廣東省「先行先試」措施已於2009年初實施；新簽訂的CEPA補充協議六則在2009年10月落實。兩年來公布了共34項以廣東省為試點的開放及便利化措施。

4. Dual Transfer

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

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

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

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

5. Tapping the Mainland’s Domestic Market

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

6. Measures for Early and Pilot Implementation under CEPA

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



基礎建設

1. 港珠澳大橋

國務院在2009年10月已正式批准港珠澳工程的可行性研究報告。粵港澳三地政府已於2009年年底開展港珠澳大橋的主體建造工程，目標2015至2016年完工。港珠澳大橋建成後，珠江西岸將納入香港方圓三小時車程內可達範圍，有助加強珠江西岸與香港的聯繫。

2. 廣深港高速鐵路(香港段)

造價669億港元的廣深港高速鐵路(香港段)目標於2015年通車。高鐵香港段建成後將接駁國家高鐵網，途經福田、龍華和虎門，直達廣州總站石壁，有利香港與珠三角主要城市實現一小時生活圈。廣深港高鐵全長約140公里，香港段總站設於西九龍。

Infrastructure Construction

1. Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

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

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

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

3. 港深西部快速軌道

連接深圳和香港機場的港深西部快速軌道正在規劃階段，初步構思在前海設置轉乘車站和通關口岸。目前，深圳機場的國內線網絡覆蓋約70個內地城市，較香港的40個為多；香港國際機場則有廣闊的國際網絡，並連接110個海外城市，兩者形成優勢互補。

4. 前海

在粵港合作聯席會議第12次會議上，兩地官員簽署「關於推進前海港深現代服務業合作的意向書」，計劃引入港式管理開發深圳的前海。前海是港深西部快速軌道的其中一站，臨近深圳蛇口，將用作發展以研發設計、金融、貿易和高端服務業為主的深港現代服務業示範區。深港已成立聯合專責小組開展工作，商討具體合作方向和內容。

5. 蓮塘/香園圍口岸

深港雙方已就蓮塘/香園圍口岸工程時間表達成共識，目標在不遲於2018年啟用新口岸。新口岸可將香港與粵東、粵東北區聯繫起來，進一步擴大香港的經濟腹地，並將有助把東部口岸的過境交通重新分流，紓緩文錦渡口岸交通經常擠塞的情況。

3. Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line

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

4. Qianhai

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

5. Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point

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



6. 落馬洲河套區域

香港與廣東省政府同意在落馬洲河套地區發展以高等教育為主，輔以高新科技研發設施和文化創意產業用途的發展區。香港政府已在2009年中展開須時約28個月的規劃和綜合研究，以推動華南地區的人力資源發展。本地多所學府亦提出在河套發展的建議。

7. 三環八射

《珠江三角洲地區城際軌道交通同城化規劃》已於2009年12月獲國家發改委批覆。根據有關規劃，廣東計劃在2020年前形成「三環八射」城際軌道交通網絡貫通珠三角所有縣級以上的城市，形成「一小時城市圈」。

第一環：廣佛環線，擴大廣州白雲機場和新廣州站等重要客流集散點輻射範圍，並將把廣州為中心的放射形線路緊密地組合在一起；第二環：由廣莞深、中山-南沙-虎門、廣佛珠三條城際線組成環珠江口的中環線；第三環：由廣莞深、深圳-珠海、廣佛珠三條城際線組成環珠江口的大環線。八條放射線：廣佛肇、廣州-清遠、廣州-惠州、東莞-惠州、深圳-惠州、珠海-斗山、江門-恩平、肇慶-高明。

6. Lok Ma Chau Loop

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

7. Three Circular and Eight Outbound Routes

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

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

工作小組報告

REPORTS OF THE SUB-GROUPS



工作目標及範圍

小組的工作關注粵港兩地在改善人流和貨流方面的合作和進展，並著眼跨境硬件和軟件的配合，目的是提升大珠三角地區作為一個經濟體的整體營商效率，促進區內發展更上樓層。

工作小組在2008年至2010年度主要關注的議題：

1. 新口岸的使用情況

經過實地視察及與業界溝通，工作小組建議在福田口岸(深圳方面)加強接駁交通設施，包括小汽車/計程車/旅遊巴士等上落客地點，以及在口岸附近興建長途車站，引入長途客運服務，以便吸引更多過境旅客使用這個口岸，以達到各個口岸成功分流。

在深圳灣口岸方面，工作小組建議深港兩地有關部門加強宣傳，尤其是向運輸界及貨主解釋及推廣深圳灣口岸的現代化運作程序。

Objective and Scope of Work

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

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

I. Utilisation of New Boundary Control Points

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

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

2. 多項大型跨境交通基建工程進展

小組認為興建廣深港高速鐵路，不單可以讓香港和廣東省有緊密連結，更可以透過國家興建中的高速鐵路網絡與內地主要城市連繫，希望高鐵香港段總站能設置一站式邊檢服務。

至於港深西部快速軌道（前稱機場軌道聯絡線），小組期望有關鐵路將規劃多功能鐵路，支援兩地機場、前海及新界西北的發展。至於港珠澳大橋，則有助推動珠江三角洲西岸地區社會經濟發展和完善地區交通網絡。在跨境車輛管制方面，小組建議盡快推出「私家車一次性特別配額」試驗計劃，為香港和珠三角地區更大融合作好準備。

3. 快捷e-道試驗計劃

小組認為跨境基建的效能必須有完善的軟件配合，才能發揮最大的效益。因此，小組向入境處了解羅湖管制站在2009年3月推出快捷e-道試驗計劃的實施情況。

據入境處官員介紹，香港出入境旅客的人數在過往幾年大幅攀升，2008



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

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

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

III. Pilot Scheme on Express e-Channel

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

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



年全年的數字超過二億二千萬人次。快捷e-道試驗計劃是為提升自助過關效率、加快人流的處理和減少旅客輪候時間。入境處將檢討試驗計劃，小組會繼續跟進有關檢討結果。

小組初步認為快捷e-道計劃有助於提高香港居民出入口岸的通關效率，值得在其他管制站推展。為增加整體e-道的靈活性以及效率，小組建議將各種類e-道合併成多用途e-道，並推展至更多訪客類別。

總結

小組認為改善跨境人流物流效率主要在硬件和軟件兩方面下工夫。硬件方面，大珠三角的交通物流基建規劃在過去幾年已經頗為全面，並且大部分規劃已經落實開始動工。然而，要能夠實現區內人流物流暢通無阻障的關鍵在於跨境通關的方便和效率，換言之，口岸和交通基建管理的軟件必須配合硬件的提升。本著中央、廣東及香港各方都得益的大前提下，小組提出以下幾點建議：

1. 由於港人或廣東省居民即日往來兩地的人流大幅增加，建議盡快增加24小時開通的口岸數目；
2. 建議建立「一站式」邊檢服務，旅客和貨車只需通過一個關口，香港與內地進出境及海關部門在同一地點一起進行各自的檢查。
3. 建議隨著通道容量的增加而逐步放寬跨境車牌發放制度，最終至完全取消限制。建議兩地政府認真考慮試行短期配額跨界車牌或「通車證」，引入「通車證」配額計劃，旅客預購「通車證」，以一次性的形式，讓有關車輛往返兩地。

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

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

Conclusion

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

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

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

小組曾為廣東省民營企業安排數次來港參加聯合投資及貿易推廣宣講會和考察團，讓他們親身體驗香港的營商環境，以便於他們日後的投資。另外，通過和廣東企業的交流，也使本地企業可以瞭解廣東省企業的營商特色，進一步便利和優化兩地的合作。

特別是，2009年1月國家公布《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》（《規劃綱要》）之後，本小組更加側重於加強粵港兩地民間交流，推動兩地的區域經濟合作，幫助廣東省企業「走出去」，並且協助企業升級轉型也是工作重點之一。

工作進度

協助內地投資者瞭解香港

本小組的重要任務之一就是協助內地企業，特別是中小型企業，加深認識香港的營商環境，增加他們來港投資的信心。

Objectives And Scope Of Work

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

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

Work Progress

Facilitating Mainland Investment in Hong Kong

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





2008年6月，本小組聯同特區政府投資推廣署、粵港民間合作機制大珠三角投資貿易推廣小組聯合舉辦「廣東民企考察團」。活動共吸引近100人參加，其中企業家60多人。除了讓他們可直接瞭解在港開業的審批程序、相關的香港特區政府部門的運作情況，以及本地專業團體和商會提供的支援之外，該次的「廣東民企考察團」，企業比較關注利用香港的創意工業將廣東的工業升級，甚至建立品牌。

另外，本小組分別於2008年9月及2009年11月，與粵方工作小組及投資推廣署攜手組織「立足香港 邁向國際」廣東省企業投資貿易赴港考察團，目的是幫助企業深入瞭解香港營商環境、投資貿易優勢、在港開辦公司的辦法和途徑、與香港現代服務業對口交流和建立合作平台，深化粵港在優勢產業的合作。2008年9月的活動重點新增和推動兩地企業在工業設計、創意產業領域合作的內容；2009年11月的活動則特別向參加的廣東省企業代表介紹數碼及資訊科技業的最新發展情況及配套設施。

粵港經貿合作論壇

本小組在過去兩年間一直關注粵港兩地經貿合作方面的研究，以方便兩地企業的互補互足的合作，拓展更多商機。曾經連同香港總商會舉辦了兩次「港深經濟合作前景研討會」，探討深圳未來的城市規劃下，

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

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

Seminars on Economic Cooperation

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

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JOINT INVESTMENT AND TRADE PROMOTION SUB-GROUP



香港的高端服務業如何把握商機。以及舉辦「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，以探討粵港雙方如何落實《規劃綱要》。

2008年1月，第一次「港深經濟合作前景研討會」召開，是次研討會在探討政府層面合作的同時，更著重業界意見，研究兩地企業層面的合作模式。重點討論了如何實現港深兩地平衡的雙向變動，促進兩地在經濟、社會和文化等多個層面的融合。

2008年9月，第二次研討會召開，在上次研討會的基礎上檢討和更新相關資訊、進一步加深各界對深港經濟合作的交流。與第一屆研討會不同的是，本次論壇不僅從宏觀層面明確了未來兩地要加強高端服務行業的合作，更結合深圳市的城市規劃從微觀層面探討了具體行業和市場的發展合作前景。

2009年3月，本小組連同香港總商會，一同舉辦了「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，特邀請兩地政府代表、商界人士、及學者分別從不同的角度對《規劃綱要》進行了探討，以便於業界可以瞭解未來粵港合作的宏觀導向以及具體的產業合作商機。

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

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

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

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



方便經商人士往來

本小組一直致力進一步簡化廣東投資者來港的入境程序，並曾與香港特區政府相關部門進行正式及非正式討論，研究「資本投資者入境計劃」及「輸入內地人才計劃」等入境安排所起的作用。政府回應會考慮小組的建議。



總結

隨著粵港融合的不斷深化，相信未來兩地的投資將更加緊密。商務委員會和小組將會不斷努力探討相關事宜和計劃，務求協助兩地建立更緊密的經貿關係。

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

Facilitating Movement of Businesspeople

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

Conclusion

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



目標

《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》(《規劃綱要》)確立了珠江三角洲地區未來的發展角色和戰略定位；而《規劃綱要》內提及「科學發展，先行先試」的政策主調，更將為粵港地區帶來大量的發展商機和挑戰。展望未來，可持續發展工作小組將繼續為粵港地區的政府、工商業界、非政府組織和學者，提供意見交流平台，探討和解決大珠三角地區各項有關環保、醫療、教育、社會福利及文化差異的問題，以實現區域性可持續發展的目標。

工作進度及意見

可持續發展工作小組在2008-2010年度共舉行了一系列會議，邀請了政府部門、研究機構代表、商會代表等出席會議，就如何改善空氣質素、廢物管理、水資源運用及替代能源等問題進行探討。其中，包括邀請了商界環保協會行政總裁譚安德博士，和國際商會聯盟珠三角委員會主席歐迪生先生簡介了綠色中國第十四屆論壇研討焦點。此外，小組亦邀請了香港浸會大學地理系教授兼香港能源研究中心主任周全浩教授，向委員講述替代能源的發展情況。

小組亦一如以往積極支持特區政府及其他機構的環保活動，包括環保署的「與業界攜手推動清潔生產」活動、「清潔生產伙伴計劃」活動及香港工業總會的「一廠一年一環保項目」計劃等。與此同時，小組亦就有關以燃燒固體廢物方式產生再生能源的研究，和香港現有的堆填區快將填滿，特區政府有否適當措施應付有關情況等事宜，進行建設性的討論。

Objectives

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

Work Plan and Suggestions

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

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



未來工作

展望未來，小組將繼續與兩地政府及各專業部門緊密合作，並就減排減污的政策和技術進行建設性交流，以透過官商民三方的全方位渠道，推廣及推動大珠三角地區的環保潔淨生產工作。此外，小組亦期望促進兩地社會各界多就區內長遠的發展事宜，從全方位的社會政策規劃角度，為區內城市實現可持續發展的理想建立更完備的基礎。重點工作包括：

1. 固體廢物處理方案

小組認為香港最迫切的問題是現存的堆填區快將填滿，建議特區政府參考內地某些省份的做法，把垃圾燃燒，將之製成類似煤磚的磚塊後再用作替代能源；或其他將固體廢物循環再用的方案。據了解，為應付香港都市固體廢物的處置問題，特區政府於2005年制定《都市固體廢物管理政策大綱(2005-2014)》，並正計劃發展綜合廢物管理設施，採用先進的焚化暨能源回收技術作為處理廢物的核心技術。小組會繼續向特區政府了解應對堆填區快將填滿這問題的策略。

Way Forward

Looking forward, the Sub-group would continue to work closely with the governments and professional agencies of Hong Kong and Guangdong and facilitate constructive exchanges on policies and technologies pertaining to emissions and pollution reduction with the aim of promoting environmental friendly and clean production in the GPRD region through multi-dimensional measures on the basis of a tripartite partnership among government, business sector and the general public.

The Sub-group would also strive to encourage different sectors in Hong Kong and Guangdong to approach the planning of long-term regional development more from a panoramic social policy perspective with a view to laying a more solid foundation for the sustainable development in GPRD cities. In the future, the Sub-group would also focus its attention on other areas including:

1. Solid Waste Management

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

2. 綠色能源

粵港地區應以推廣「綠色能源」為策略核心，在電力供應和交通運輸行業引進新思維，棄用劣質油發電；及推出優惠政策鼓勵生產和使用環保潔淨能源。此外，亦應著手統一區內車用環保替代能源，避免資源重疊和減少廢氣排放。

3. 統一採用優於全國的環保標準

小組認為有需要在珠江三角洲地區探討成立粵港澳環保監察機制的可行性，並落實《規劃綱要》所言逐步實現統一採用優於全國的汽車燃料和排放標準，藉此提升區內整體的生活質素。

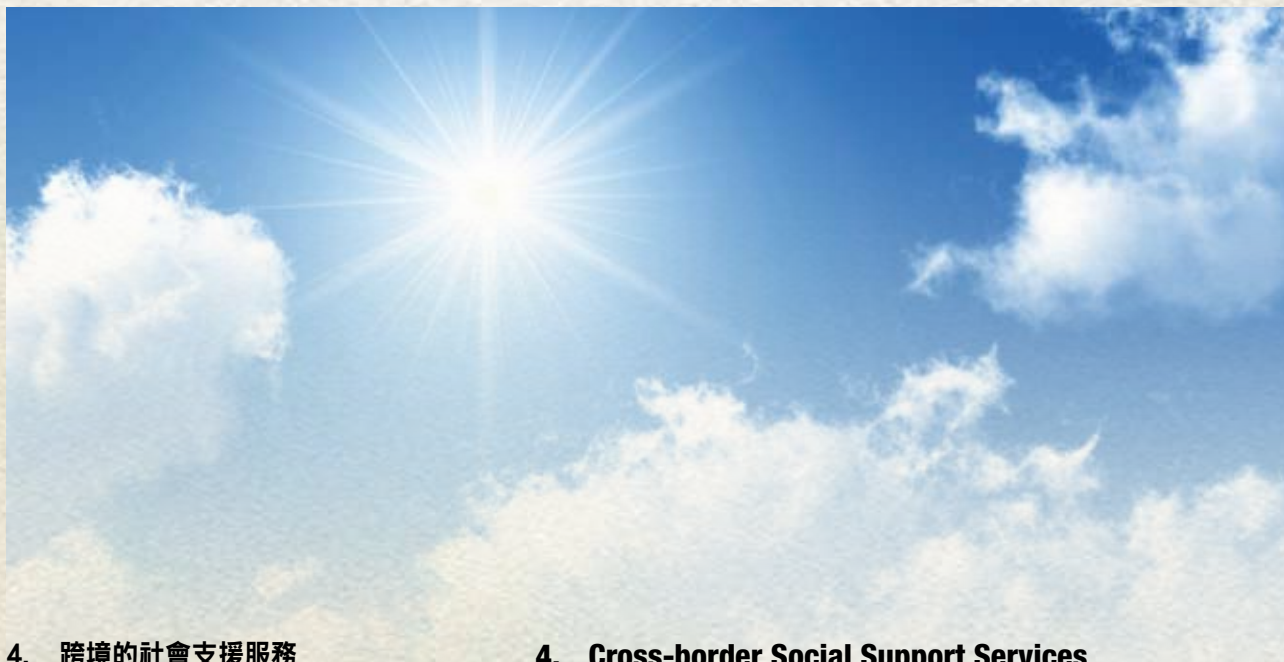
2. Green Energy

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

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

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





4. 跨境的社會支援服務

在促進兩地社會融合發展方面，小組將繼續保持與粵港兩地的政府和民間團體緊密交流，推動兩地社會各界收集更多有關跨境流動人口的數據資料，就區內如醫療、教育和社會福利等長遠的發展規劃議題，提出更全面及可行的政策建議，為兩地社會的可持續發展及和諧融合的未來，創造更穩健的基礎。

5. 《清新空氣約章》

自2005年，商務委員會已與香港總商會合作在大珠江三角洲地區推展《清新空氣約章》，藉此鼓勵區內企業簽署約章及積極推行及達成潔淨生產或營運計劃的指標，小組將繼續支持這方面的工作。

4. Cross-border Social Support Services

For better social inclusion of the two places, the Sub-group would continue to maintain close communication with both Hong Kong and Guangdong Governments and non-governmental organizations and incentivise different sectors in both places to collate more information on cross-boundary floating population with a view to making more comprehensive and practical policy recommendations in the major areas of healthcare, education and social support services for long-term regional development and planning, hence laying a more consolidated foundation for sustainable development and social inclusion of both Hong Kong and Guangdong.

5. Clean Air Charter

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

服務業發展及人才資源工作小組

SERVICES INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES SUB-GROUP

工作小組

本小組由前服務業發展工作小組和前科技、教育及人才資源工作小組合併組成。合併旨在讓我們能以更協調一致的方式，推動培訓服務和人才資源事宜等相關項目的工作。

工作進度

吸引人才來港

小組曾就香港高等教育院校如何吸引非本地學生來港就讀，以及本港吸納外地專業人士來港執業的現行安排，搜集研究資料。不過，有關研究因為全球金融危機而暫時擱置。

培訓網頁意見調查

商務委員會的培訓網頁於2008年2月推出，小組其後於2009年6月進行檢討，以評估網頁的使用和運作情況，並就改善網頁的設計及功能提出建議。

The Sub-group

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

Work Progress

Attracting Talent to Hong Kong

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

Survey of Training Webpage

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





小組曾向17間在培訓網頁提供超連結的服務機構進行評估調查，當中14間機構填妥及交回意見調查問卷，對改善網頁的個別問題提出意見及建議。

參與調查人士獲請按以下級別（即「非常同意=（1分）」、「同意=（2分）」、「無意見=（3分）」、「不同意=（4分）」及「非常不同意=（5分）」，就培訓網頁的內容、更新程序、功能及宣傳等11項陳述給予意見。得分由1.7至3.3分不等。

所得的平均分及意見已交予香港貿易發展局參考，而秘書處會着手對培訓網頁的改善建議作出跟進。

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

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

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

專題研究報告

REPORT ON RESEARCH STUDY



《回應〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉研究報告》

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

引言

在國家改革開放三十周年、廣東省改革發展的關鍵時期，國務院在2009年初審議並正式批准實施國家發展和改革委員會牽頭編制的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(2008-2020年)》(下稱《規劃綱要》)，首次把粵港澳合作納入國家戰略，並再次賦予珠三角「先行先試」的發展空間和契機。

為把握《規劃綱要》賦予「先行先試」的機遇並提出切實建議，粵港合作聯席會議下、由香港工商界代表組成的大珠三角商務委員會於2009年4月成立特別小組，在互惠共贏的大前提下，針對產業和民生事務兩大範疇展開近半年的研究、討論和諮詢，最終成果——《回應〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉研究報告》已於2009年9月底對外公布和發表。

研究報告圍繞產業和民生事務兩大範疇，歸納由香港工商界代表提出的七個重點共47項具體政策建議，建議內容涵蓋醫療、環保、教育、交通、社會服務，以及專業服務(法律、金融、會計、航運物流及保險)、中小企開拓內銷市場和製造產業升級轉型、創新科技、文化及創意、檢測認證共14個領域。¹



Introduction

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

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

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

¹ 報告全文可於<http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/issues/council.htm>瀏覽。

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

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報告的原則與立場

(1) 締造互利共贏

從兩地三十年合作的經驗得知，締造互利共贏是雙方合作最重要的基礎，故此，任何建議皆要以互利多贏為原則，以擴大雙方共同利益為前提。事實上，能有效地落實《規劃綱要》，不僅有利粵港持續發展，更可惠及全國，共同提升兩岸三地經濟圈的整體競爭力。

對廣東而言，通過提供香港在服務業的經驗，不僅能為廣東帶來現代化市場經濟理念、先進的國際管理與行銷經驗、營商標準和辦事規則，還可提高廣東製造業的勞動生產率和國際競爭力，加速推進廣東產業結構的優化升級。

對香港而言，在本地各種資源和條件的制約下，廣東可為香港的產業提供廣闊的發展腹地 and 市場延伸空間。通過完善基建及放寬簽證等限制，香港可吸引更多內地企業和人士到香港投資和消費、吸引更多海外企業利用香港作為跳板進入內地市場，從而鞏固香港總部經濟的地位，有助創造大量需求和帶動就業。

The Principles and Stance of the Report

(1) Achieving Reciprocity and Mutual Wins

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

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

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



改革開放以來，粵港在合作方面敢闖敢試，經濟社會發展取得矚目成就，積極發揮「試驗田」作用。當前，國家正處於經濟轉型和社會發展的關鍵時期，面對著前所未有的機遇和挑戰。在新的歷史節點上，粵港應該繼往開來，先行先試，在過去三十年的合作成果和基礎上，為國家的未來探索新路向。

(2) 探索政府與市場的關係

香港的經濟環境自由，政府多年以來採取積極不干預政策，奉行「小政府、大市場」原則，有別於內地的經濟體系。基於粵港雙方的經濟體制不同，任何涉及跨境的建議，必須經中央政府原則同意，並得到兩地政府的支持與配合，才可有效執行與落實。故此，在粵港合作的過程中，確保政府在經濟發展中扮演更好角色，以引導兩地市場力量打破體制障礙、加速融合，從而締造更大的市場，至為重要。

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

(2) Exploring Government-Market Relationship

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



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(3) 民生與產業息息相關

任何產業的發展，皆離不開民眾需求，並以改善民生為出發點。粵港應高瞻遠足，適切瞭解民眾需要和品味要求，預視未來的市場變化，使各產業可順應作出配合及行動。例如，內地未來或將逐步允許廣東省九市居民「一簽多行」赴港個人遊，香港方面應盡早規劃香港相應的配套措施，切實配合大珠三角居民的需求品味，以迎接龐大的商機。這同時可為兩地創造更多就業，並通過兩地高端人才的更緊密互動，提升區域競爭力。

(4) 以服務業推動兩地今後經濟融合

面對未來三十年，粵港兩地將在服務業加強融合，亦即兩地經濟進行第二次、以服務業為核心的結構合理化過程。現時廣東在產業的相對優勢，在於有大量的製造產業集群，及較強的科技實力，並已逐漸孕育出一些甚有潛質的第三產業如物流、商貿、展覽及各項專業服務等。

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

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

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

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

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



然而，廣東經過三十年的高速發展，深明若要不斷創新和創造更高的價值，則必需發展先進的生產性服務業，將廣東打造為全國的服務業中心、面向全國市場。這種先進製造業與生產性服務業合作的模式，正是中國政府在「十一·五」規劃中大力發展服務業和2003年內地與香港簽訂更緊密經貿關係安排(CEPA)背後的經濟理念。

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

具體建議

基於以上原則和立場，大珠三角商務委員會的報告主要圍繞產業和民生事務兩大範疇，針對「硬軟基建對接，打通四流」、「制度創新，統一標準」、「簡化審批，降低准入門檻」、「謀求可持續發展，共建優質生活圈」、「整合社會服務資源，便利跨境生活」、「擴展教育和科技合作，提升整體人才質素」和「完善金融基建，防範金融風險」七個重點提出47項具體建議，表列如下：

七個重點，47項建議

1. 硬軟基建對接，打通四流（資訊流、人流、物流和資金流）

- 改進跨界車輛規管制度
- 協調珠三角港口資源
- 協調珠三角機場和空域資源
- 加快八達通與廣東交通卡融合
- 加強協調兩地郵寄系統
- 加快跨境電訊漫遊服務的整合

Specific Recommendations

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

Seven Headings 47 suggestions

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

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

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2. 制度創新，統一標準

專業領域相互開放

- 在更多領域達到專業資格互認
- 設立聯合會計考試機制，互相豁免國籍和居留身分要求
- 允許在粵香港律師代表處聘用內地執業律師
- 互認檢測認證報告
- 提升香港科研機構的地位

兩地海關系統聯網

- 兩地海關資料數據系統應盡快實現聯網互通

2. New Systems and Common Standards

Mutual Liberalisation in Professional Areas

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

Networking Hong Kong and PRD Customs Systems

- Expediting the Formation of a Joint Customs Information System



3. 簡化審批，降低准入門檻

縮短審批時間及簡化程序

- 豁免商品認證重檢
- 便利從事出口的加工企業拓展內銷
- 爭取設計人員享內地同等待遇
- 縮短成立律師事務所辦事處審批時間
- 豁免重複的貨運通關文件

降低准入香港市場的條件

- 幫助內地公司在港開業
- 便利吸納內地優秀畢業生在港就業
- 放寬內地人才赴港工作的限制

降低准入內地市場的條件

- 幫助第三產業在廣東發展
- 降低保險機構的資產和資本要求
- 放寬成立合夥會計師事務局的限制
- 放寬開設醫療機構的限制
- 放寬文化創意產業的准入限制
- 檢討減輕薪俸稅負擔

3. Streamlining Procedures and Lowering Entry Threshold

Shortening Approval Time and Streamlining Procedures

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

Lowering the Threshold for Entering Hong Kong Market

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

Lowering the Threshold for Entering Mainland Market

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

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4. 謀求可持續發展，共建優質生活圈

- 棄用劣質油發電
- 長遠統一環保標準
- 爭取成為環保專項技術試點
- 建立粵港產品回收平台

5. 整合社會服務資源，便利跨境生活

整合社會和公益服務資源

- 粵港合辦社會服務
- 推廣香港公益服務經驗

便利內地人士在港生活

- 檢討銜接退休保障計劃
- 探討開辦內地子弟學校

便利港人在內地生活

- 檢討老人福利的保障範圍
- 協助港人子弟跨境上學事宜
- 協助改善港人在珠三角的醫療服務



4. Seeking Sustainable Development and Building a Quality Living Area

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

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

Integrating Resources of Social and Charitable Services

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

Facilitating Life for Mainlanders Living in Hong Kong

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

Facilitating Life for Hong Kong People in the Mainland

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



6. 擴展教育和科技合作，提升整體人才質素

教育合作

- 容許香港培訓機構獨立辦學
- 加強職業教育培訓的合作
- 促進兩地教育以創新方式合作
- 吸引更多內地學生在港讀書

科技合作

- 利用香港國際經驗，發揮珠三角科研優勢

7. 完善金融基建，防範金融風險

- 提供更多元金融服務
- 促進兩地人民幣資金融通
- 便利香港居民匯款
- 放寬銀行持股比例限制
- 共同防範金融風險

註：有關各專責小組針對產業和民生事務所提出的具體政策建議的詳情，請參閱研究報告的附件。

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

Education Cooperation

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

Technological Collaboration

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

7. Optimising Financial Infrastructure and Preventing Financial Risks

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

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

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主要的跟進方法

報告認為，要落實上述各項建議的重點策略之一，是兩地政府及業界向中央提出建議並爭取支持，針對個別服務業發展在制度上遇到的阻礙，對症下藥，逐步完善國家相關的法律法規、落實CEPA對各行業開放的實施細則及配套政策，以促進服務業發展，進而實踐香港生產性服務業與廣東省製造業結合的戰略構思。

香港政府有關政策局及部門亦應加強與業界的定期溝通，使業界可以瞭解政府就各項提議的時間進度和落實情況。此舉一方面可讓政府瞭解在推行過程中，業界遇到的具體矛盾和困難，另一方面可促進建議有效落實。在現行的基礎上，亦可根據個別情況和需要建立溝通渠道，從而實事求是地落實各項可行的建議，協助推進《規劃綱要》的落實。

Major Follow-up Initiatives

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

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



粵港兩地政府2009年3月提出簽訂《粵港合作框架協議》，確定深化基礎設施、產業合作、環保和教育的具體合作方向，並同意就「共建優質生活圈」和「基礎設施建設」兩個專題共同編制區域合作規劃。在此基礎上，粵港政府可聯手向中央反映具體建議，把粵港合作提升至國家戰略層面，爭取進入國家的「十二·五」規劃。在互惠共贏的前提下，粵港真誠合作定可為國家作出新的貢獻。

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



對外聯繫

EXTERNAL LIAISON





在過去兩年，商務委員會與轄下的工作小組積極與粵港政府、廣東省貿促會及有關的商界組織、和兩地的學術界商討各有關促進粵港合作的議題和交流意見，亦與香港的主要商會、專業團體、大學，以及推廣粵港合作的機構保持緊密聯繫。商務委員會非常感謝各機構對商務委員會工作的支持。

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，就促進兩地在投資推廣、便利人流物流、可持續發展和服務業及人才資源發展等方面合作，商討建議及交換意見。

商務委員會亦與兩地政府高層會面，以報告工作進度並反映商界的意見。馮國經主席於2008年8月及2009年8月粵港合作聯席會議第十一和第十二次會議上，分別親自及以書面形式向兩地政府匯報工作進度及介紹未來工作重點。

此外，商務委員會接受特區政府規劃署邀請，於2008年12月出席「大珠江三角洲城鎮群協調發展規劃研究」第二次諮詢論壇，並於活動上與規劃署、北京大學、廣東省城鄉規劃設計研究院及其他相關機構的代表分享看法及意見。

In the past two years, the Business Council and the Sub-groups had numerous exchanges with the HKSAR and Guangdong Governments, CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, and relevant business organisations as well as academia of the two places on issues of Hong Kong/Guangdong cooperation. It also worked closely with major chambers of commerce, professional bodies and universities in Hong Kong as well as the organisations involved in forging cooperation between the two places. The Business Council would like to thank these organisations for their support.

Liaison with HKSAR and Guangdong Governments

As an organisation set up under the framework of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference (the Joint Conference), the Business Council and its Sub-groups met with relevant government departments of both places from time to time to exchange views on cooperation proposals in a number of areas, including investment promotion, facilitating people and cargo flows, sustainable development, as well as the development of services industry and human resources.

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



國家於2009年1月發表《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(2008 - 2020年)》(《規劃綱要》)。為了更全面探討《規劃綱要》帶來的各種機遇及把握這個重要的發展契機，商務委員會於2009年4月成立特別小組，以針對產業及民生事務兩大範疇進行研究。商務委員會於9月對外公布及向粵港兩地政府提交有關研究報告，獲得兩地政府正面回應及高度重視。2010年1月，廣東省省長黃華華先生與馮國經主席及部份委員會面，就粵港合作的題目交換意見，席上亦有討論研究報告內的建議。

與廣東貿促會的聯繫

廣東省貿促會是粵港合作聯席會議框架下商務委員會的對口商界組織，兩會一直保持聯繫，共同推動務實的合作工作。

廣東省貿促會副會長司慶偉先生於2008年4月與商務委員會秘書處代表會面，探討粵港澳民間商協會如何進一步加強合作，推動區域經濟發展。



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

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

Liaison with CCPIT Guangdong Sub-council

The Business Council and the CCPIT Guangdong Sub-Council, its Guangdong counterpart under the framework of the Joint Conference, have stayed in close contact and worked in concerted efforts to take forward practical cooperation work.

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



與廣東省粵港合作促進會的聯繫

廣東省於2009年9月成立「廣東省粵港澳合作促進會」，並邀請馮國經主席及數名商務委員會委員出任該會的名譽會長及名譽副會長。該會的宗旨是通過民間的交流合作，促進《規劃綱要》的實施、粵港澳合作的深化和體制、機制的創新，貫徹「一國兩制」方針，為粵港澳三地經濟、社會、文化的合作發展發揮積極作用。商務委員會希望與「廣東省粵港澳合作促進會」密切溝通，協力深化粵港澳合作及推動《規劃綱要》的落實。

工作小組聯繫

商務委員會的聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組於2008年6月和9月以及2009年11月聯同廣東省貿促會及投資推廣署合辦「立足香港 邁向國際」廣東民企赴港考察團，共有接近200位廣東民營企業代表透過有關考察活動，與香港各大商會、貿易發展局及香港投資推廣署等相關機構會面，藉此加深考察團對於到香港開業的手續及對香港投資環境的認識。

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

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

Liaison of the Business Council's Sub-groups

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

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

商務委員會的可持續發展工作小組於2008年12月與商界和學術界代表共同討論多項有關環保、改善珠三角區域的空氣質素及發展替代能源等議題。

與廣州市政府交流

馮國經主席於2008年8月與廣州市委副秘書長盧一先先生、廣州市政府副秘書長唐航浩先生及其他廣州市政府部門領導會面，就「營商標準與規則國際化」中關於「標準」和「規則」的涵意及促進兩地「規則合作」等議題交換意見，並根據瑞士洛桑國際管理學院的「世界競爭力指數」作出討論。

重要課題研究

為了透過不同媒體的廣泛報導引起社會各界對《規劃綱要》的認知及提高認受性，商務委員於2009年9月特意为公布《回應〈規劃綱要〉研究報告》舉辦招待傳媒午宴。馮國經主席聯同幾位產業以及民生事務小組召集人於席上向內地及香港傳媒機構的高層代表詳細講解研究報告的建議及回應相關提問。

2009年7月，《香港與珠三角九市落實〈珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要〉交流會》在香港舉行，馮國經主席應特區政府邀請出任交流會主持人。出席交流會的人員包括行政長官、政務司司長、廣東省副省長、珠三角九市領導和代表團及香港來自工商、金融、創新及科技、旅遊等的業界人士。交流會讓香港業界深入了解珠三角九市實施《規劃綱要》的情況，並令香港業界與廣東省及九市政府在多年的粵港合作及《規劃綱要》的基礎上直接交流及探討如何加強合作。

Exchange with Guangzhou Municipal Government

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

Studies on Major Issues

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

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



2009年年初，金融海嘯席捲全球，商務委員會於2008年11月召開特別會議，邀請香港特區政府及香港業界代表出席，共同分析經濟狀況，探求善策良方幫助香港企業轉危為機。馮國經主席於會後即時召開記者招待會，公布可行方案，希望可以適時協助香港企業應付金融風暴帶來的衝擊。

2008年9月，商務委員會與香港總商會聯合舉辦「第二屆港深經濟合作前景研討會」，邀請香港特區政府、深圳市政府代表以及香港業界代表參與，藉此適時檢討深港兩地在經濟、社會和文化等多個層面的合作情況，以及探討未來的合作方向。

2009年3月，商務委員會與香港總商會合辦「珠三角整體規劃下的粵港合作前景研討會」，邀請兩地政府代表、商界人士及學者參加，一起探討如何充分利用《規劃綱要》帶來政策優惠推動粵港兩地經濟發展。

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

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

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

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



商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

附錄 Appendix

有關機構和商會 Related Organisations and Associations	網站 Website	電郵地址 E-mail Address
香港工業總會 Federation of Hong Kong Industries	http://www.industryhk.com	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
香港中華總商會 The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.cgcc.org.hk	cgcc@cgcc.org.hk
香港生產力促進局 Hong Kong Productivity Council	http://www.hkpc.org/	-
香港律師會 The Law Society of Hong Kong	http://www.hklawsoc.org.hk/	sg@hklawsoc.org.hk
香港紡織商會 The Hong Kong General Chamber of Textiles Limited	http://www.textilechamber.org/	admin@textilechamber.org
香港貿易發展局 Hong Kong Trade Development Council	http://www.hktdc.com	hktdc@hktdc.org
香港總商會 Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce	http://www.chamber.org.hk	chamber@chamber.org.hk
思匯 Civic Exchange	http://www.civic-exchange.org/chi/	cloh@civic-exchange.org
商界環保協會 Business Environment Council	http://www.bec.org.hk/chi/index.aspx	june@bec.org.hk

兌換率

本工作報告所採用的人民幣與美元兌換率，是參考2009廣東省統計年鑑的資料，按2008年兌換率計，以694.51元人民幣兌100美元。

Exchange rate

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

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大珠三角商務委員會

秘書處

香港中環下亞厘畢道中區政府合署東座3樓

Secretariat

Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

3/F, East Wing, Central Government Offices

Lower Albert Road, Central, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: 2810 3863

傳真 Fax: 2537 2735

電郵 Email: cmabenq@cmab.gov.hk

網址 Website: <http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/issues/council.htm>

