

大珠江三角洲最新發展情況

Latest Developments of the Greater Pearl River Delta





這章節共分為六個部分。前三部分介紹廣東和大珠三角地區的最新經濟概況；第四及第五部分將分析珠三角的發展目標及粵港合作區的新進展。第六部分則簡述大珠三角地區的最新基礎建設項目和政府政策措施。

This chapter is divided into 6 parts. Part I, II and III will give the general economic overview of Guangdong as well as the Greater Pearl River Delta region. Key development goals for Guangdong and latest updates of the cooperation zones between Hong Kong and Guangdong will be covered in Part IV and Part V. Part VI will introduce the major government initiatives and recent infrastructure projects in the Greater Pearl River Delta region.

I. 廣東省經濟發展現況

I. Economic Overview of Guangdong

廣東是中國人口最多的省份。根據2011年的廣東統計年鑑，廣東共有常住人口1.044億，土地面積為179 812.7平方公里。

Guangdong is the most populous province in China. Encompassing a total land area of 179 812.7 sq. km, the province had a 104.4 million permanent population by the end of 2010, according to the Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2011.

廣東位處南中國沿岸，由21個地級市組成。其中，廣州、佛山、肇慶、深圳、東莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江門九座城市統稱為珠三角地區。珠三角地區是中國製造業的重鎮，2010年佔廣東地區生產總值79%，並佔廣東社會消費零售總額72.4%。

Located on the southern coast of China, Guangdong is composed of 21 cities at prefecture level. Of which, Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen are the 9 major cities forming a region commonly known as the Pearl River Delta. The Pearl River Delta region, a manufacturing hub of national importance, contributed 79% to total GDP of Guangdong in year 2010. Meanwhile, the region also accounted for a 72.4% share of total retail sales of consumer goods of Guangdong in 2010.

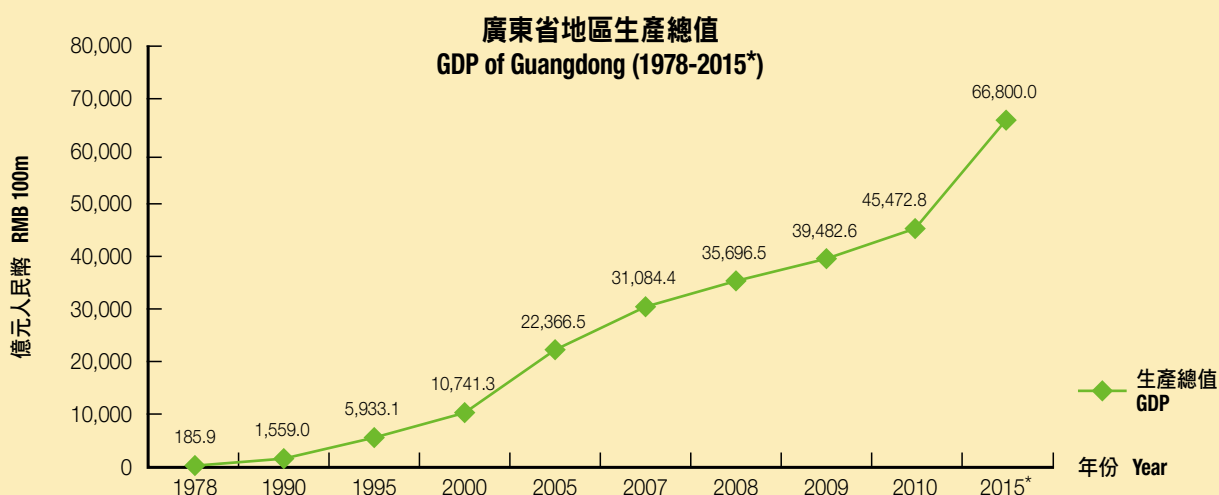


1. 廣東地區生產總值

2010年，廣東錄得地區生產總值45,472.8億元人民幣，同比增長15.2%。到2015年，廣東的生產總值預期將達到66,800億元人民幣，年均增長8%。

1. GDP of Guangdong

In 2010, Guangdong registered a GDP of RMB 4.5 trillion with a year-on-year growth of 15.2%. It is forecasted that the total GDP will reach RMB 6.7 trillion by 2015, with an annual growth rate of 8%.



資料來源：2011廣東統計年鑑
* 2015年數字為預算值

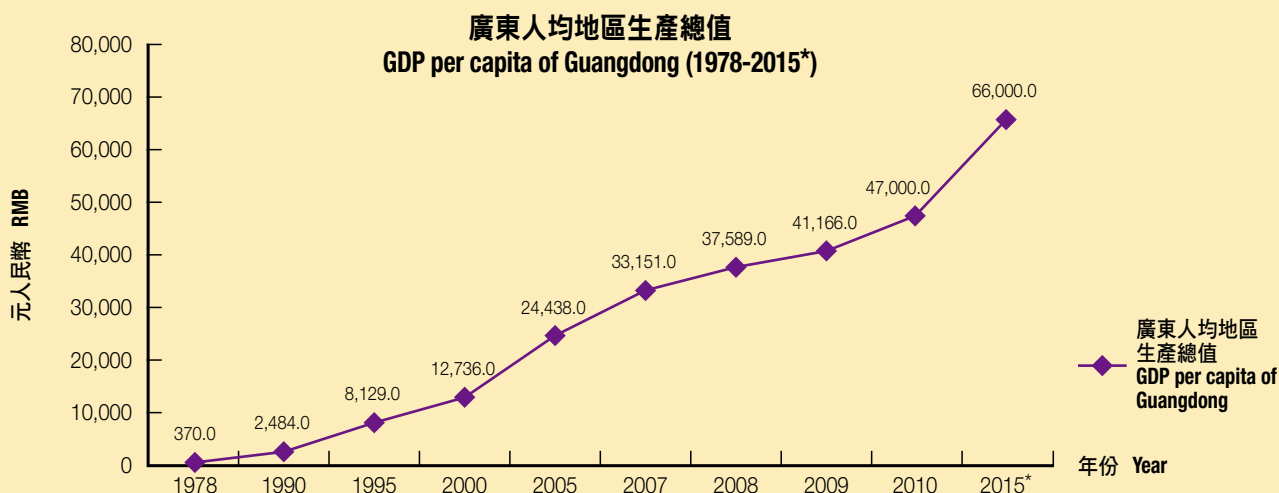
Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2011
* The figure of 2015 is projection

2. 人均地區生產總值

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元人民幣，增加至2010年的47,000元人民幣，年均增長14.2%；預計到2015年將增至66,000元人民幣，年均增速7%。

2. GDP Per Capita

Since China adopted the economic reform and opening-up policy, the GDP per capita of Guangdong has increased from RMB 370 in 1978 to RMB 47,000 in 2010, representing an annual growth of 14.2%. It is expected that the GDP per capita will increase to RMB 66,000 by 2015, with an annual growth rate of 7%.



資料來源：2011廣東統計年鑑
* 2015年數字為預算值

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2011
* The figure of 2015 is projection



3. 消費品零售額

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2010年的17,414.7億元人民幣，按年增長16.9%；預計到2015年將達到35,000億元人民幣。

3. Retail Sales of Consumer Goods

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 1.7 trillion in 2010 with an annual growth of 16.9%. By estimation, the figure will reach RMB 3.5 trillion by 2015.

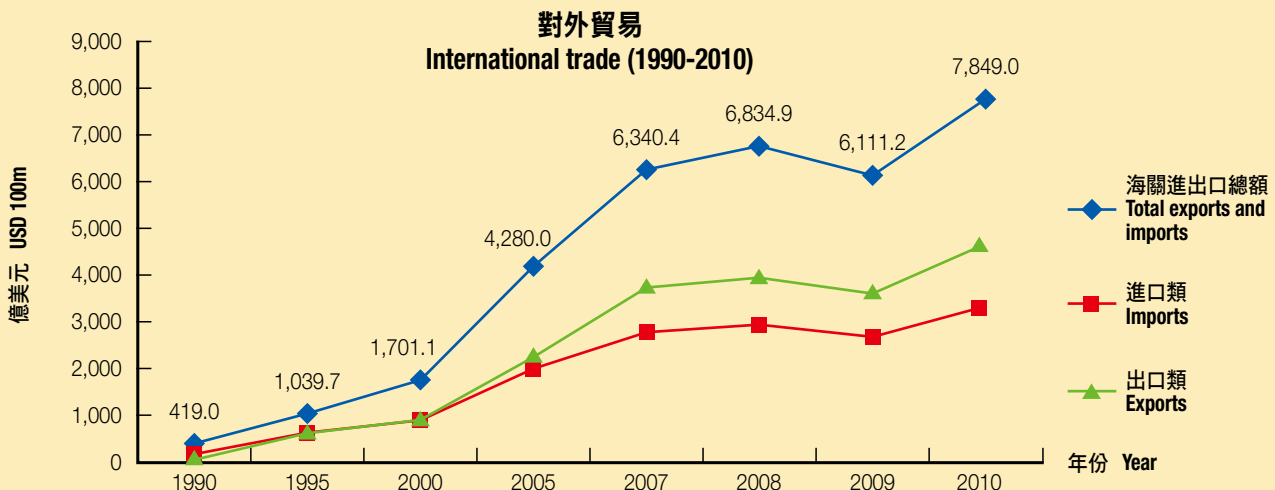


4. 進出口總額

2010年，廣東進出口總額為7,849.0億美元，其中，進口額為3,317.1億美元，出口額為4,531.9億美元，全年貿易順差1,214.8億美元。2010年，廣東佔全國進口和出口總額的26.3%和29.6%。到2015年，廣東進出口總額將超過1萬億美元。

4. Total Exports and Imports

Total imports and exports of Guangdong were USD 784.9 billion in 2010. Of which, total imports were USD 331.7 billion and total exports were USD 453.2 billion, representing a total trade surplus of USD 121.5 billion. In 2010, Guangdong accounted for 26.3% of the total national imports and 29.6% of the total national exports. By 2015, the total imports and exports will exceed USD 1 trillion.



II. 珠江三角洲九市*經濟情況 (2009-2010年)

II. Major Economic Indicators of the Pearl River Delta* (2009-2010)

珠江三角洲九市 Nine cities in PRD	2009	佔全省比重 Percentage to the Guangdong province (%)	2010	按年增長 Year-on-year growth rate (%)	佔全省比重 Percentage to the Guangdong province (%)
基本資料 Basic information					
土地面積 (平方公里) Land Area (sq.km)	54 733.0	30.4	54 733.0	/	30.4
年末常住人口 (萬人) Permanent Population at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	5 361.7	52.9	5 616.4	4.8	53.8
城鎮人口 (萬人) Urban Population (10 000 persons)	4 336.6	67.5	4 646.0	7.1	67.2
年末從業人員 (萬人) Employed Persons at the Year-end (10 000 persons)	3 261.0	57.7	3 377.4	3.6	58.7
生產數據 Production data					
地區生產總值 (億元人民幣) Regional GDP (RMB 100 million)	32,147.0	79.4	37,673.3	17.2	79.0
第一產業 Primary Industry	723.6	35.7	809.8	11.9	35.1
第二產業 Secondary Industry	15,427.5	80.0	18,313.5	18.7	79.3
第三產業 Tertiary Industry	15,995.9	83.4	18,550.0	16.0	83.2
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	2.3	/	2.1	-0.2	/
第二產業 Secondary Industry	48.0	/	48.6	0.6	/
第三產業 Tertiary Industry	49.8	/	49.2	-0.6	/
人均生產總值 (元人民幣) GDP per capita (RMB)	61,231.0	/	68,633.3	12.1	/
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)	9,603.6	71.9	11,355.8	18.2	70.5
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)	10,834.7	72.8	12,613.2	16.4	72.4
對外經濟 External Economy					
出口總額 (億美元) Total Exports (USD 100 million)	3,417.8	95.2	4,318.0	26.3	95.3
進口總額 (億美元) Total Imports (USD 100 million)	2,430.5	96.4	3,195.0	31.5	96.3
實際外商直接投資 (億美元) Realised Foreign Direct Investment (USD 100 million)	175.1	89.6	183.5	4.8	90.5

資料來源：2011廣東統計年鑑

* 包括廣州、佛山、肇慶、深圳、東莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江門

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2011

* Includes Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen



III. 大珠三角地區的基本資料 (2010年)

大珠江三角洲覆蓋位於廣東省的九座城市，包括廣州、佛山、肇慶、深圳、東莞、惠州、珠海、中山、江門，以及香港和澳門兩個特別行政區。以下圖表展示不同城市的基本資料。

III. Basic Facts and Figures of the Greater Pearl River Delta, 2010

The Greater Pearl River Delta comprises nine major cities in Guangdong, namely Guangzhou, Foshan, Zhaoqing, Shenzhen, Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Zhongshan and Jiangmen, as well as two special administrative regions, namely Hong Kong and Macao. The exhibit below shows the basic facts and figures of the respective cities.



資料來源：2011廣東統計年鑑
香港統計處
澳門統計暨普查局

Source: Guangdong Statistical Yearbook 2011
Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong
Statistics and Census Service of Macao

IV. 廣東三個經濟圈的發展目標

響應國家發展和改革委員會在2009年年初發布的《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。

廣東政府已為「廣佛肇」、「深莞惠」和「珠中江」三個經濟圈定下發展目標，並詳列於以下圖表。

IV. Key Development Goals of the Three Economic Circles in Guangdong

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 cities of Pearl River Delta had one after another entered into a cooperation framework agreement on regional integration. The aim was 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 Pearl River Delta region with Shenzhen as its core city; and the Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle comprising the western Pearl River Delta region with Zhuhai as its core city.

Key development goals of the three economic circles set out by the Guangdong Government are listed in the exhibit below.

大珠三角地區的主要發展目標 (2011至2012年) Key Development Goals of the Pearl River Delta Region in 2011 and 2012

	珠三角九市 City	年份 Year	人均地區 生產總值 (人民幣) GDP per capita (RMB)	服務業 增加值比重 Service industry as a share of GDP (%)	城鎮化水平 Urbanisation rate (%)	城鎮居民人均 可支配收入 (人民幣) Urban household disposable income per capita (RMB)	農村居民人均 純收入 (人民幣) Rural net income per capita (RMB)
深莞惠經濟圈 Shenzhen- Dongguan- Huizhou Economic Circle	深圳 Shenzhen	2011	113,129	56	100.0	34,100	-
		2012	121,048	58	100.0	36,800	-
	東莞 Dongguan	2011	72,000	47	87.2	37,476	15,238
		2012	80,000	48	87.5	39,537	16,457
	惠州 Huizhou	2011	44,182	37	62.2	25,200	8,682
		2012	50,000	38	62.5	27,500	9,200
廣佛肇經濟圈 Guangzhou- Foshan- Zhaoqing Economic Circle	廣州 Guangzhou	2011	97,900	63	83.0	32,800	13,148
		2012	103,700	65	83.2	35,800	14,332
	佛山 Foshan	2011	92,000	38	93.5	28,900	12,480
		2012	102,000	40	94.4	31,800	13,478
	肇慶 Zhaoqing	2011	25,500	44	48.5	17,733	7,235
		2012	30,000	45	50.0	19,152	7,799
珠中江經濟圈 Zhuhai- Zhongshan- Jiangmen Economic Circle	珠海 Zhuhai	2011	81,000	48.7	85.7	26,900	9,818
		2012	85,200	51	86.1	29,600	10,505
	中山 Zhongshan	2011	74,000	41	87.5	25,810	14,034
		2012	80,000	43	88.0	27,230	15,000
	江門 Jiangmen	2011	37,700	38	50.6	22,474	8,786
		2012	40,500	40	50.9	24,609	9,488

資料來源：廣東省人民政府

Source: Guangdong Government



V. 粵港重點合作區：深圳前海和廣州南沙

自中國經濟改革開放以來，廣東一直擔當「試驗田」的角色，為國家的經濟發展提供示範作用。三十多年後，廣東再被賦予「先行先試」的任務，其中，深圳前海和廣州南沙將是實踐「先行先試」的重點區域。

V. Major Cooperation Zones between Hong Kong and Guangdong

Since the opening up of China in late 1970s, Guangdong has been serving as a testing field for exploring a new direction for the economic development of China and also as a role model showcasing the benefits of the opening up policy. Three decades on, Guangdong is once again endowed with an opportunity to test-run the concepts of "Early and Pilot Implementation". It is noteworthy that the Qianhai area in Shenzhen and Nansha in Guangzhou have been chosen as the major cooperation zones between Guangdong and Hong Kong for seeking breakthroughs in innovative domains.

粵港合作區 Cooperation zones between Hong Kong and Guangdong	面積 Area	產業發展方向 Major industries	發展目標 Development goals	主要規劃文件 Major development plans
深圳前海 Qianhai, Shenzhen	15平方公里 15 sq.km	重點發展現代服務業，包括金融、物流、信息科技等 Focusing on the development of modern service industries such as finance, logistics and information technology	到2020年，成為亞太區重要的生產性服務業中心和世界服務貿易重要基地 To become a prominent producer service centre in the Asia-Pacific region and a world-class trading service base by 2020	《前海深港現代服務業合作區總體發展規劃》 "Overall Development Plan of Qianhai for the Cooperation between Shenzhen and Hong Kong in Modern Service Industry"
廣州南沙 Nansha, Guangzhou	803平方公里，其中陸地面積570平方公里 803 sq.km with land area of 570 sq.km	推動發展物聯網等智慧產業，探索依托南沙保稅港區建設大宗商品交易中心和華南重要物流基地 Promoting the development of intellectual industries such as the internet of things, and exploring the development of a bulk commodity trading centre and a major logistics base in South China in the vicinity of Nansha Bonded Port Area	四大功能：粵港澳全面合作新平台、珠三角世界級城市群新樞紐、華南地區科學發展新引擎、國家實施海洋戰略新基地 Four functions: a new platform for comprehensive cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, a new world-class logistics hub in the Pearl River Delta region, a new engine of scientific development in South China, a new base for the implementation of the national maritime strategy	《廣州南沙新區總體概念規劃綜合方案》 "Comprehensive Proposal for the Overall Conceptual Plan of Nansha, Guangzhou"

資料來源：前海和南沙的規劃文件

Source: Development Plans for Qianhai and Nansha

VI. 主要政策措施和基建項目

主要政策措施

1. 國家十二五規劃綱要

《中華人民共和國國民經濟和社會發展第十二個五年規劃綱要》於2011年3月16日正式公布，突破性地將「保持香港澳門長期繁榮穩定」單獨成章，詳述香港特區在國家發展戰略中的重要功能定位。其中，重點提到支持深化內地與香港的經濟合作，繼續實施CEPA，確定《粵港合作框架協議》中粵港合作的重要功能定位，包括建設以香港金融體系為龍頭的金融合作區域和世界級城市群，以及支持廣東在對香港服務業開放中先行先試，並逐步將有關措施拓展到其他地區。

VI. Major Policy Initiatives and Infrastructure Constructions

Major Policy Initiatives

1. The 12th Five-Year Plan

“The Outline of the 12th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China” (the 12th Five-Year Plan) was officially promulgated on 16 March 2011. For the first time, an individual chapter entitled “Maintaining the Long-term Prosperity and Stability of Hong Kong and Macao” was dedicated to Hong Kong and Macao. The significant functions and positioning of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the national development strategy were elaborated. The dedicated chapter clearly set out the Central Authorities’ support for Hong Kong to deepen economic cooperation with the Mainland and continue to implement CEPA. It also confirmed the significant functions and positioning of Hong Kong’s cooperation with Guangdong under the “Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation”, including the establishment of a financial cooperation zone and a world-class metropolitan cluster with Hong Kong’s financial system taking the lead, and the support for Guangdong to open up its service industries for Hong Kong on a pilot basis and extending the pilot scheme to other regions gradually.





2. 廣東十二五規劃綱要

《廣東省國民經濟和社會發展第十二個五年規劃綱要》繪畫了廣東未來五年的發展藍圖，發展目標包括經濟平穩較快增長、產業結構優化升級、創新能力顯著加強、區域差距逐步縮小、城鄉居民收入普遍較快增加、社會事業全面發展和生態環境明顯改善等。經過三十多年的經濟快速增長後，在2011至2015年期間，廣東預期地區生產總值和人均地區生產總值的年均增速將放慢至8%和7%，同時將更重視改善民生和建設「幸福廣東」。

2. 12th Five-Year Plan of Guangdong

As the blueprint of the development of Guangdong in the next five years, the “12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) of Guangdong” set out the following goals including steady and fast economic growth, optimised and upgraded industrial structure, improvement of innovation capability, reduction of regional development disparity, accelerated growth of urban and rural residents’ income, comprehensive development of social undertakings and significant improvement of ecological environment. After three decades of astonishing double-digit economic growth, Guangdong proposed to lower its targets of annual GDP growth and per capita GDP growth to 8% and 7% during the 12th Five-Year Plan period (2011-2015); instead, the province placed huge emphasis on the quality of growth in order to achieve “real happiness (well-being)” for its people.

廣東十二五期間的發展目標

Key Development Goals of Guangdong by 2015

指標 Indicators	地區生產總值 (億元人民幣) GDP (RMB 100 million)	人均地區 生產總值 (元人民幣) GDP per capita (RMB)	服務業 增加值比重 Contribution of service industry to GDP	城鎮化水平 Urbanisation rate	城鎮居民人均 可支配收入 (元人民幣) Urban household disposable income per capita (RMB)	農村居民人均 純收入 (元人民幣) Rural net income per capita (RMB)
2010	45,473	47,000	44.6%	64%	23,898	7,890
2015	66,800	66,000	48%	68%	35,100	11,600
年均增長率 Annual growth rate (%)	8或以上 8 or above	7或以上 7 or above	-	-	8	8

資料來源：廣東十二五規劃

Source: 12th Five-Year Plan of Guangdong



3. 珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(2008-2020)

2009年初，國務院審議通過由國家發展和改革委員會編制的《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008—2020年）》（下稱《規劃綱要》），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元人民幣，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建設，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。

3. The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008-2020)

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” elevated the Pearl River Delta 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” put forward a target for the GDP per capita of the Pearl River Delta 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 the Pearl River Delta was targeted to reach RMB 135,000 and its services industries to account for 60% of the regional GDP.

The “Outline” also mentioned the direction for the Pearl River Delta to forge closer cooperation with Hong Kong and Macao. Relevant measures included major infrastructure projects that aimed 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 the Pearl River Delta 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 the Pearl River Delta, 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.



珠三角地區至2012和2020年的發展目標 Development Goals of the Pearl River Delta Region by 2012 and 2020

發展目標 Development goals	
至2012 By 2012	人均地區生產總值達到80,000元人民幣 GDP per capita to reach RMB 80,000
	服務業增加值增至53% Service industries to account for 53% of the GDP
	城鎮化水平超過80% Urbanisation level to exceed 80%
至2020 By 2020	基本建立完善的社會主義市場經濟體制 A sound system of socialist market economy will be established
	形成全球最具核心競爭力的大都市圈之一 The Pearl River Delta to become one of the world's mega metropolitan regions
	城鄉居民收入水平比2012年翻一番 The income levels for the urban and rural residents to double compared with the levels of 2012
	人均地區生產總值達到135,000元人民幣 GDP per capita to reach RMB 135,000
	服務業增加值增至60% Service industries to account for 60% of the GDP
	城鎮化水平超過85% Urbanisation level to exceed 85%

資料來源：《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要(2008-2020年)》

Source: The Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (2008-2020)

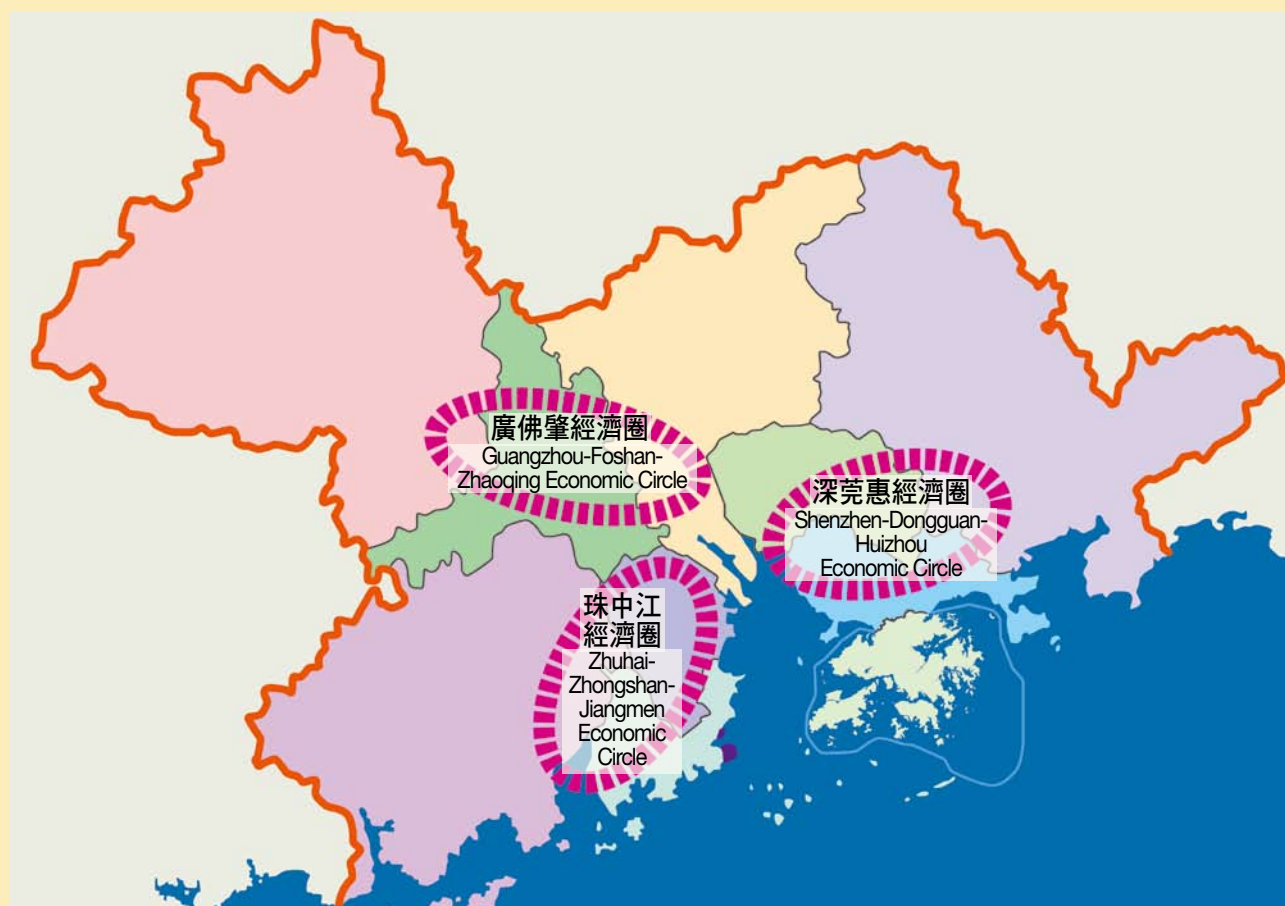


4. 五個一體化規劃

2010年，廣東省政府下發五個一體化規劃，分別是《珠江三角洲基本公用服務一體化規劃》、《珠江三角洲產業布局一體化規劃》、《珠江三角洲城鄉規劃一體化規劃》、《珠江三角洲環境保護一體化規劃》和《珠江三角洲基礎設施建設一體化規劃》，希望藉此整合資源、加強合作協調和壯大實力，從而形成以廣州為中心城市的中心區域、以深圳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，並將以「三環八射」城市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」。

4. Five Integration Plans

In 2010, the Guangdong Provincial Government initiated five integration plans, namely the “Integration Plan for Public Services of the Pearl River Delta”, the “Integration Plan for the Industrial Layout of the Pearl River Delta”, the “Planning for Urban-Rural Integration of the Pearl River Delta”, the “Integration Plan for Environmental Protection of the Pearl River Delta” and the “Integration Plan for Infrastructure Construction of the Pearl River Delta”. The aim was to integrate resources, strengthen cooperation and coordination, and enhance economic strength with a vision to forming 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 Pearl River Delta region with Shenzhen as its core city; and the Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen Economic Circle comprising the western Pearl River Delta region with Zhuhai as its core city, and materialise a “one-hour inter-city circle” by “three circular and eight outbound routes” which connect all the Pearl River Delta cities above county level via inter-city rail network.





5. 促進內銷

為幫助出口企業拓展內銷市場，廣東省政府在2010年7月下發《關於實施擴大內需戰略的決定》，計劃在全國建設八個或以上廣東商品銷售基地或銷售中心，通過銷售基地鼓勵更多的廣東企業拓展國內市場，並在全國推廣廣東優質、先進的服務理念；在廣東省《關於加快經濟發展方式轉變的若干意見》也提到努力開拓內銷市場，措施包括深入推進「廣貨全國行」，支持企業在內地主要城市建立「廣東商貿城」、「廣東商品直銷中心」等內銷平台和廣貨網上銷售等。

此外，商務部、人力資源和社會保障部、海關總署在2010年11月公佈的《開展加工貿易轉型升級試點工作的通知》挑選廣東東莞和江蘇蘇州為「全國加工貿易轉型升級試點城市」，以促進加工貿易轉型升級。

6. 《共建優質生活圈專項規劃》

粵港澳三地於2012年6月共同公布《共建優質生活圈專項規劃》。此《專項規劃》乃首個粵港澳三地共同參與編制的區域性專項規劃，在環境生態、低碳發展、文化民生、優化區域土地利用及綠色交通組織等五個主要領域訂定長遠合作方向。為落實《專項規劃》所建議的具體措施和項目，粵港澳三地政府將會善用現有的粵港、粵澳合作聯席會議機制，將《專項規劃》提出的合作建議納入相關專責小組的議事日程積極考慮，並會根據實際情況協調推進落實合作建議，同時會按既定機制及程序進行項目審批及諮詢。

5. Tapping the Mainland's Domestic Market

To facilitate processing factories to explore the domestic market, Guangdong issued a “Decision Relating to Implementation Strategies to Stimulate Domestic Consumption” in July 2010 with a plan to build more than 8 sales centres to help Guangdong factories to sell products nationwide. It was also stated in the “Opinions Relating to Expediting the Change of Economic Development Mode” of Guangdong to step up efforts on promoting domestic sales. Measures included the promotion of “selling Guangdong products nationwide” and online sales of Guangdong products, and building sales platforms such as “Guangdong Business and Trading Centre” and “Guangdong Merchandise Direct Sales Centre”.

Besides, the Mainland Government introduced a “Notice on Implementing Pilot Works on Upgrade and Transformation of Processing Trade” in November 2010, choosing Dongguan and Suzhou as the pilot cities to restructure and upgrade their industrial structure in the coming years.

6. “Regional Cooperation Plan on Building a Quality Living Area”

Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao jointly announced the publication of the Regional Cooperation Plan on Building a Quality Living Area in June 2012. This is the first regional plan jointly compiled by Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao. The Plan covers long-term cooperation in five major areas, namely environment and ecology, low-carbon development, culture and social living, spatial planning, and green transportation systems. The three governments will make full use of institutional mechanisms already in place, including the Hong Kong/Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference and the Guangdong/Macao Cooperation Joint Conference, to take forward the various initiatives in the Plan. Specific cooperation proposals will also be taken up and discussed by relevant expert groups, and there will be coordinated implementation. Established mechanisms and procedures for programme approval and consultation will be observed.

7. 更緊密經貿關係安排 (補充協議九)

《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排(補充協議九)》(CEPA 9)已於2012年6月29日簽訂。CEPA 9共有43項服務貿易開放和便利貿易投資的措施，當中包括22個服務領域的37項開放措施；以及加強兩地在金融和貿易投資便利化領域的合作，並進一步推動兩地專業人員資格互認。CEPA的深化落實將有助兩地服務業和其他行業的共同發展和提升。

基建項目

1. 港珠澳大橋

國務院在2009年10月已正式批准港珠澳大橋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

7. CEPA 9

Supplement IX to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA 9) was signed on 29 June 2012. CEPA 9 provides for a total of 43 services liberalisation and trade and investment facilitation measures, including 37 liberalisation measures in 22 service sectors. It also strengthens cooperation in areas of finance and trade and investment facilitation, and further promotes the mutual recognition of professional qualifications of the two places. Deepening implementation of CEPA will further promote the development of service and other industries in the two places.

Infrastructure Constructions

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 have commenced the construction of the HZMB Main Bridge in late 2009 for completion by 2016. When completed, western Pearl River Delta will fall within a reachable three-hour commuting





時車程內可達範圍，有助加強珠江西岸與香港的聯繫。大橋於香港水域的本地工程已於2011年年底展開，將配合主橋工程於2016年完成。

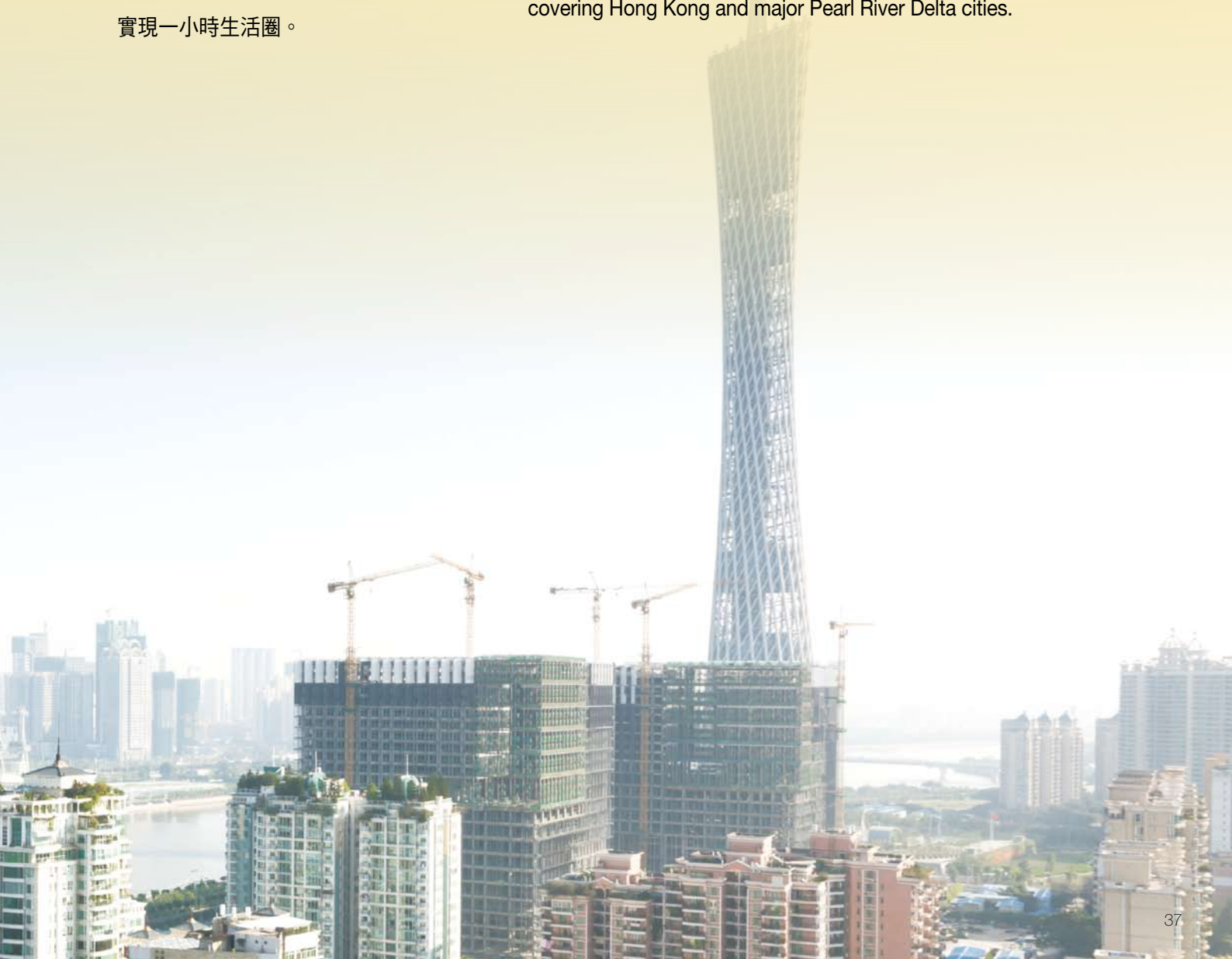
2. 廣深港高速鐵路(香港段)

廣深港高速鐵路(高鐵)是一條連接香港、深圳和廣州的高速鐵路。高鐵全長約140公里，香港總站設於西九龍。高鐵可將來往香港與廣州的行車時間由現在約100分鐘縮短至48分鐘。高鐵(香港段)已於2010年動工，預計於2015年完工。高鐵香港段建成後將途經福田、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。

radius of Hong Kong, thereby enhancing the connection between Hong Kong and western Pearl River Delta. The local works within Hong Kong waters commenced in late 2011 and will dovetail with the works of the Main Bridge to complete in 2016.

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

The Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) is an express rail link connecting Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou. The XRL will span about 140 kilometres with the Hong Kong terminus at West Kowloon. With the XRL, the journey time between Hong Kong and Guangzhou will be reduced from about 100 minutes as at present to 48 minutes. The construction of the Hong Kong section of the XRL was commenced in January 2010 for completion in 2015. Upon completion, XRL will 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 Pearl River Delta cities.



3. 京廣高鐵

京廣高鐵已於2012年12月正式通車。這是一條連接華北、華中、華南的高速客運專線。鐵路長約2 298公里，貫穿北京、河北、河南、湖北、湖南、廣東等六個重要省市，人口總計超過3.8億。京廣高鐵通車後，從北京至廣州只需八小時，比原有鐵路節省近13小時。預計廣深港高鐵於2015年通車後，香港與北京的時空距離將縮短至九小時之內。

3. Beijing-Guangzhou High-Speed Line

The Beijing-Guangzhou High-Speed Line was officially commissioned in December 2012. It is a high-speed passenger line connecting the northern, central and southern parts of China. Measuring 2 298 kilometres in length, it spans over six major cities and provinces, namely Beijing, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan and Guangdong, covering a total population of more than 380 million. The journey time between Beijing and Guangzhou by this high-speed line is eight hours only, cutting nearly 13 hours from the former rail ride. Soon Beijing will be just less than nine hours away from Hong Kong by train when the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link also comes into operation in 2015.





4. 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。

4. Three Circular and Eight Outbound Routes

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

Circular Route One is the Guangzhou-Foshan route, which will enlarge the accessible area 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 inter-city 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.

