



年報摘要

Executive Summary

大珠江三角洲

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

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

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

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

另一方面，大珠三角須處理區內發

The Greater Pearl River Delta

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

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

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

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

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

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

商務委員會

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

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

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

在成立後的首年，商務委員會也集中研究了三項備受關注的課題，並提出建議：

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

工作小組的工作

1. 跨界基建規劃工作小組

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

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

The Business Council

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

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

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

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

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

Work of the Sub-groups

1. Cross-boundary Infrastructure Planning Sub-group

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

採用新科技以提高貨物清關的效率。

過去一年，小組集中研究以下兩項建議：

(i) 延長沙頭角和文錦渡口岸的運作時間：

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

(ii) 商務旅遊證：

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

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

2. 落實CEPA服務業合作工作小組

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

為了解決這些問題，小組建議粵港政府加強合作推廣CEPA，提高有關政策

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

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

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

(ii) Business Travel Card

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

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

2. Services – Implementation of CEPA Sub-group

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

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

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

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

3. 可持續發展工作小組

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

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

4. 聯合投資貿易推廣工作小組

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

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

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

3. Sustainable Development Sub-group

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

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

4. Joint Investment & Trade Promotion Sub-group

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

題的研究報告，以及考慮日後在這方面推行的工作。

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

5. 科技、教育及人才資源工作小組

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

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

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

6. 旅遊、文化及體育工作小組

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

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

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

5. Technology, Education & Human Resources Sub-group

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

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

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

6. Tourism, Culture and Sports Sub-group

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

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

三項主要工作

1. 吸引內地民企來港開業

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

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

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

2. 促進粵港貨物貿易便利化

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

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

Work on Three Major Issues

1. Attracting Mainland enterprises to establish business in Hong Kong

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

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

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

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

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

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

綜合有關意見後，商務委員會認為可加以改善的範疇主要包括：

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

商務委員會已把上述建議提交粵港政府考慮，並會與有關部門跟進建議。

3. 協助珠三角的外發加工廠進入內地市場

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

大珠三角商務委員會的對外聯繫工作

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

去年的主要聯繫活動包括：

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

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

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

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

External Liaison of the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council

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

Major liaison activities in the past year included:

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

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

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