



# 可持續發展工作小組

## Sustainable Development Sub-group

### 工作目標及範圍

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

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

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

### 工作進度及意見

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

### Objectives of the Sub-group

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

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

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

### Work Plan and progress

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

## (1) 改善空氣污染

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

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

## (2) 促進社會融合的發展

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

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

## (1) Improving air quality

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

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

## (2) Facilitating social inclusion

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



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

## 未來工作

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

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

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

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

## Way Forward

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

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

