Economic Summit on "China's 11th Five-Year Plan and the Development of Hong Kong"

Summary of Views Expressed at Plenary Discussion

(Translation)

Opening Remarks by the Chief Executive

The Chief Executive welcomed the two guest speakers and the panelists to the Economic Summit. A copy of the opening remarks by the Chief Executive is attached at Annex 1.

Presentation on the National 11th Five-Year Plan

2. The Chief Executive invited Mr XU Lin, Director General of the Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs, National Development and Reform Commission, to brief the meeting on the National 11th Five-Year Plan. A copy of the speech by Mr XU on the National 11th Five-Year Plan is attached at Annex 2.

Presentation on the 11th Five-Year Plan of the Guangdong Province

3. The Chief Executive invited Mr CHEN Shanru, Director of the Guangdong Development and Reform Commission, to brief the meeting on the 11th Five-Year Plan of the Guangdong Province. A copy of the speech by Mr CHEN on the 11th Five-Year Plan of the Guangdong Province is attached at Annex 3.

The Opportunities and Challenges Presented by the 11th Five-Year Plan and the Outlook for Hong Kong (Paper Ref.: 2006ES/1)

4. The Chief Executive remarked that the plenary session of the Summit should focus its discussion on how Hong Kong could maintain its status as an international centre of financial services, trade and shipping as set out in the 11th Five-Year Plan. To maintain Hong Kong's status as the "three international centres", Hong Kong should examine its actual

positioning in the world in these three areas, the difficulties it faced and advantages it had in achieving a leading position in the world, as well as the opportunities and challenges arising from the 11th Five-Year Plan of the country and that of the Guangdong Province.

5. The Chief Executive invited Mr. KWOK Kwok-chuen, the Government Economist, to brief the meeting on "The Opportunities and Challenges Presented by the 11th Five-Year Plan and the Outlook for Hong Kong" (Paper Ref.: 2006ES/1). Please refer to Annex 4 for details of the presentation.

Plenary Discussion

Hong Kong's Positioning in the World and Strategies to Maintain its Status as the "three international centres"

- 6. In respect of the development as "three international centres", a panelist considered that Hong Kong in fact had a leading position in the Asia-Pacific region, and continued to enjoy many advantages. Nevertheless, Hong Kong was behind many international cities from a global perspective.
- 7. In order to maintain its status as the "three international centres", a panelist stressed that Hong Kong should keep improving its international competitiveness, and should aim to achieve a leading position on the world stage and uphold its position as the most international city in China. Only by doing so that Hong Kong would be able to respond to the rapid development of Mainland cities and regions, embrace the challenges brought by the ever-changing market, and give full play to its functions in supporting and complementing the rapid development of our country. At the same time, Hong Kong should reinforce its status as the bridge between the Mainland and the overseas markets. This would enable Hong Kong to make substantial contributions to the modernisation of the national economic development and its integration with the international economy.
- 8. There was a strong consensus among the panelists on the direction provided for Hong Kong by the National 11th Five-Year Plan that our future economic development should based on further developing and enhancing Hong Kong's status as an international centre of financial services, trade and shipping. It was generally agreed that a pragmatic

approach should be adopted toward this direction to draw up the action agenda and commence relevant work, so as to complement with the modernisation of our country and make substantial contributions to its integration with the international economy.

Interrelated Areas of the "three international centres"

- 9. In strengthening its status as the "three international centres", panelists were of the view that Hong Kong should pay due regard to the interrelated areas among the development of these three areas, such as nurturing of talents and the free flow of people, goods, capital and information. Panelists agreed that this issue was of utmost importance in enhancing the status of Hong Kong as the "three international centres" and worth further consideration.
- 10. With respect to the interrelated areas of the "three international centres", professional services, information and technology, and tourism were relevant industries that underpinned the development of the "three international centres". For this reason, they had been the subject of discussion in one of the Focus Groups of the Summit. Moreover, the National 11th Five-Year Plan set out that China "supports Hong Kong's development on fronts such as financial services, logistics, tourism and information services, and the maintenance of Hong Kong's status as an international centre of financial services, trade, shipping, etc". This indicated that Hong Kong could be developed into an international hub in other areas such as professional services.
- 11. Moreover, a panelist also pointed out that an industry could not thrive on its own. Apart from its own progress, it had to be complemented and supported by the development of other related industries. For instance, in addition to financial services, the development of legal and accounting services was essential to Hong Kong's development into an international financial centre. Hence, Hong Kong's development towards the "three international centres" would provide impetus to the growth of various local trades and industries through a clustering effect.
- 12. Separately, a panelist opined that China, with its vast territory, could accommodate two to three international centres in various sectors. In this connection, Hong Kong and other big cities in the Mainland might

seek coordination and co-existence. Hong Kong should take the initiative to examine its own role and positioning, and strengthen the liaison and coordination with related provinces and cities, with a view to promoting regional cooperation for mutual benefits and creating a win-win situation.

13. A panelist put forward that economic achievement was not the sole indicator of an international city. To be an international city, Hong Kong should have other qualities, including the overall education standards and the international outlook of our citizens, a world-class consumer protection regime and labour standards, development of arts and culture, urban greening, and environmental policies etc. In view of the unique historical background and social environment, Hong Kong should establish a sound system of its own. For instance, a number of delegations from various regions and cities had drawn reference from Hong Kong's experience in our public housing development.

Trade and Business

- 14. A panelist pointed out that Hong Kong (particularly the services sectors) had enjoyed enormous business opportunities arising from the rapid development of China and its vigorous promotion of domestic consumption. Hong Kong might consider strengthening its cooperation with the neighbouring Guangdong Province, which was one of the relatively well-developed provinces in the Mainland. As such, Hong Kong could be better informed of the Mainland market situation through Guangdong, and Guangdong could reach out to the world through Hong Kong. That would promote joint development and bring about mutual benefits.
- 15. A guest speaker proposed that Hong Kong should move towards development of high value-added products. Since production in Hong Kong represented quality and efficiency, "Hong Kong" was a brand by itself. Hong Kong should capitalise on this advantage, by deploying innovative technology and professional talent to design and produce high value-added products and developing its own brand names. These products could be used not only for domestic sales, but also to open up new markets worldwide.
- 16. Separately, a panelist pointed out that even with the implementation of CEPA, there were still obstacles to entering the

Mainland market. Therefore, the SAR Government should further strengthen coordination and communication with relevant Mainland authorities, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of CEPA and facilitating the operation of Hong Kong enterprises in the Mainland. Responsible committees should conduct reviews with relevant Mainland authorities on the provisions and implementation of CEPA.

Financial Services

17. A panelist pointed out that the market entry thresholds for financial institutions (such as banks and insurance companies) under CEPA were too high to be of benefit to many small-and medium-sized financial institutions in Hong Kong. Therefore, the positive effects of CEPA were limited as far as the financial services sector was concerned. A panelist urged the Government to actively explore with the Mainland regarding the improvement and enhancement of the provisions of CEPA. It was also suggested that studies should be conducted on the feasibility of allowing Hong Kong financial institutions to operate in the Guangdong Province or the Pearl River Delta region on a trial basis. A panelist also proposed to investigate the feasibility of conferring "national treatment" on Hong Kong financial institutions operating in the Mainland.

Maritime Services

18. Regarding the development of Hong Kong's maritime services, a panelist pointed out that port charges and other related expenses(such as wages) in Hong Kong were higher than which in the Mainland. The gap between the operational cost of the two places as well as the rapid expansion of services of other ports in Asia had prompted many companies to switch to the Mainland ports. Facing challenges from the Mainland and overseas, Hong Kong might have difficulties in maintaining Hong Kong's status as an international shipping centre. Furthermore, given the limited land resources, Hong Kong was subject to confinements in expanding the capacity of its wharves. Continued growth of demand for its maritime services was also called into question. In the face of the situation, a panelist opined that Hong Kong should not only consider cargo throughput, but also make vigorous efforts to promote transportation of high value-added goods, with a view to enhancing cost-effectiveness.

- 19. To maintain the status as an international shipping centre, a panelist expressed that Hong Kong should coordinate with the Guangdong Province on port utilisation and infrastructural packaging to avoid destructive competition. It was also necessary to maintain a smooth flow of people and goods between the two places.
- 20. A guest speaker pointed out that the development of Guangdong and Hong Kong would bring about an overall economic growth of the region and an increase in demand for maritime and logistics services. Different ports could support and complement each other in their services. The guest speaker held that Hong Kong would be able to maintain its status as an international shipping centre because it had a "free port". None of the ports in the Mainland enjoyed similar international reputation or status. Moreover, in view of the high quality and efficient services provided by Hong Kong's maritime sector, high value-added products were frequently handled via Hong Kong. Therefore, Hong Kong's maritime services had secured a definite share of the international and Mainland markets.

Development of Infrastructures

- 21. A panelist pointed out that Hong Kong and Mainland authorities had adopted different attitudes and approaches to the development of cross-boundary infrastructures. While Hong Kong generally adhered to the "demand-led" principle, the usual practice adopted in the Mainland was a forward-looking approach to develop infrastructure ahead of the actual requirement. With a view to facilitating the development of cross-boundary infrastructures of the two places, Hong Kong should consider if adjustment was necessary to the approach adopted in considerating infrastructural development.
- 22. A panelist raised that there had been tremendous progress in the development of the Mainland, particularly in infrastructural development. In Hong Kong, however, various factors, including political factors, had hindered the progress of a number of major infrastructure projects and programmes in recent years. In order not to fall behind the Mainland cities, it was imperative for Hong Kong to review the relevant procedures and expedite the implementation of various projects.

Professional Services

- 23. A panelist pointed out that protectionism existing in some of the local professional services sectors had discouraged many non-local professionals from working in Hong Kong. Despite the fact that local professionals were well equipped with the expertise and knowledge of their respective fields, their knowledge about the general situation, institutional framework and economic development in the Mainland was quite limited. It was considered that the flow of talent and exchanges between Mainland and Hong Kong professionals should be enhanced to facilitate greater complementarity. To this end, the Government was urged to consider allowing free flow of talent between Hong Kong and the Mainland.
- A panelist raised that Hong Kong was used to be a vendor of goods to foreign countries in the past. Nowadays, Hong Kong enjoyed international reputation for its world-class professional services. Many international consultancy firms specialising in legal, investment and accounting services established their Asia-Pacific regional headquarters in Hong Kong. It was vital for Hong Kong to capitalise fully on this advantage to further develop its professional services. The resulting synergy effect would be conducive to reinforcing Hong Kong's status as an international centre for financial services, trade and shipping. In addition, the Government should step up external publicity to promote Hong Kong as a hub for professional services, with a view to attracting more Mainland and foreign companies to use the professional services in Hong Kong.

Information Services

25. A panelist remarked that Hong Kong's broadband and video networking services had yet to be extended to the Mainland. In this fast-changing world, the establishment of a cross-boundary platform would greatly facilitate information flow and conduct of business activities. It was hoped that the governments of the two places could examine and implement this proposal as soon as possible.

Tourism

26. A panelist opined that the tourism industry in Hong Kong was well-developed, with a wealth of experience, professionals and international networks. It was suggested that the Central Government

should positively consider allowing Hong Kong travel agents to expand their operation into the Mainland so as to help improve the quality of Mainland tourism services.

Education and Manpower

- 27. Panelists agreed that Hong Kong should strengthen the training and pooling of talent. Competition in the 21st century was one for human resources. Therefore, Hong Kong should further open itself up to Mainland and overseas talent, and help them integrate into the local community as soon as they arrived. Apart from attracting talent worldwide, Hong Kong as an international city should strengthen the education and training provided to local students to improve their international exposure and command of English. This would enable Hong Kong to maintain its competitiveness.
- 28. A panelist pointed out that public expenditure on education in Hong Kong only accounted for about 4% of its GDP, which was lower than other developed countries. To improve the education level of the general public and the quality of its human resources, the Government should review the adequacy of the resources put into education by the whole community, and consider ways to amass the resources required for investment in education.
- 29. A panelist was of the view that education in Hong Kong should be industrialised instead of commercialised. To develop education into an industry of Hong Kong, the major problems encountered were, among others, inadequate provision of hostels and limited land resources. It was proposed that the Government should consider allocating land to educational institutes at low prices for the provision of educational facilities.
- 30. Separately, a panelist considered it necessary to strengthen the development of scientific research and education in Hong Kong so as to facilitate the development of innovation and technology. Hong Kong should consider setting up research and development centres to nurture talents in this area.

Other Views

The "One Country, Two Systems" Principle

31. A panelist expressed concern over the possibility of Hong Kong being excluded from the planning of the economic development of China under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle. It was considered that the "One Country, Two Systems" principle should be applied differently on political and economic fronts. On the economic front, China might actively explore the roles and functions of Hong Kong in the overall development of the country. Another panelist pointed out that the SAR Government should capitalize the advantages under "One Country" and take the initiative to identify areas where Hong Kong could contribute to the country. For example, on financial development, the relationship between the two financial systems should be cooperative, complementary and interactive. China should actively consider utilising Hong Kong's experiences, international networks and professional services to assist and promote its financial reforms. Under the "Two Systems" concept, Hong Kong should make use of its own expertise and unique advantages, including the robust legal system, simple tax regime and excellent business environment, to attract overseas and Mainland investors to set up businesses in Hong Kong. This would also help our country to link up with the global market.

Forward-looking and All-round Planning

32. A panelist reminded the meeting that during the launch of the National 11th Five-Year Plan, Mainland cities had taken immediate action to rally to its implementation. Hong Kong might have already lost its opportunity and lagged behind other Mainland cities for not having explored ways to respond to the Plan until now. In view of this, while efforts were being made to study the 11th Five-Year Plan, Hong Kong should, in parallel, conduct a forward-looking and all-round planning, with a view to suggesting to the country our potential contribution and development under the 12th Five-Year Plan. By the time when work started on the formulation of the 12th Five-Year Plan, Hong Kong would have been fully prepared and set to tie in with the Plan for the maximum benefits of both sides.

33. A panelist held that Hong Kong people generally failed to recognise the challenges brought by the National 11th Five-Year Plan, let alone seize the tremendous opportunities arising from China's development. The Government should therefore step up publicity to alert the communities on the challenges and opportunities ahead, so as to tie in with the rapid growth of the country.

Central Policy Unit October 2006 Chief Executive's opening remarks at press conference after economic summit

Following is the translation of the opening remarks by the Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang, at the press conference this evening (September 11) on the Economic Summit on "China's 11th Five-Year Plan and the Development of Hong Kong" at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre:

Ladies and gentlemen:

Thank you for attending the press conference today.

We have just concluded the Economic Summit on "China's 11th Five-Year Plan and the Development of Hong Kong". It is the first time that the SAR Government has made a systematic and in-depth study of the opportunities and challenges faced by Hong Kong under China's 11th Five-Year Plan. Today's meeting was a pragmatic beginning.

Today's economic summit was divided into two parts - a plenary session in the morning and the focus groups' discussions in the afternoon. There were four focus groups, each holding in-depth discussions on specific topics.

In the plenary session this morning, we examined Hong Kong's global status as an international financial centre, trade centre and shipping centre, and Hong Kong's advantages and difficulties in reaching a high ranking on the world stage. At the same time, we discussed from an overall perspective how the nation's and Guangdong's Five-Year Plans can provide opportunities, challenges and prospects for Hong Kong.

Members of the focus groups gave their much-valued views enthusiastically and sincerely this morning. All of us agreed that we had to continuously boost Hong Kong's competitiveness worldwide, in order to maintain our international status in three areas - finance, trade and shipping. We also have to uphold Hong Kong's leading position as the most international city in China. Only then can we respond to the rapid development of Mainland cities and regions to seek business opportunities together, as well as meet the challenges brought by the changing markets. At the same time, Hong Kong should reinforce its role as a bridge between the Mainland and overseas markets, and contribute to the modernisation of national economic development and its integration into the international economy.

Today's discussions covered a lot of topics. While some were discussed in depth, some were only touched on briefly and have to be studied further. This morning, I shared my thoughts on three areas. First, the direction provided for Hong Kong by the 11th Five-Year Plan is to base our future important development on three sectors – finance, trade and shipping. About this we have very strong consensus. We agree that our current strategy has exceeded the issue of "What?" - What are we doing? We already have strong consensus on what we have to do. We have to work towards being the "centres" in the three sectors. But we have to study the "How?". How to map out the development of the SAR's three strengths in relation to the country's overall planning, in particular how to leverage on our own conditions. What do we have to do? I think we have to carefully and pragmatically work out an action agenda for our targets. It is hoped that we can start practical work based on the agenda. This will solve the question of "How?".

My second thought is this. When we discuss the implementation of the agenda, Hong Kong has two unique roles. These two roles are complementary and stem from the "One country, two systems" principle. We should utilise our advantages under "one country", in particular under the country's rapid development, the SAR Government should take the initiative and identify areas where Hong Kong can contribute to the nation. Finance and monetary affairs are one major area. It is the same for the development of the reminbi. We should be proactive. With the Mainland's financial development and its continuing financial system reforms, there is a lot of room for us to provide assistance. We can also expand our own status as a financial centre through participation in it. These are some of the things we think we can secure for Hong Kong's own benefit under the "one country" concept. On the other hand, in our development plan we have to maintain Hong Kong's unique advantages under "two systems" – our legal system, our tax system and our environment in doing business. With our unique advantages, particularly in the services industry and in our legal profession, under the "two systems", we have the ability to use our expertise to assist the country in its current rapid development to become a part of the international community. In this area, there is a lot of room for work as far as the SAR is concerned.

My third thought is that when we are working to develop in finance, trade and shipping, we must aim higher. We have to use the best world standards as our benchmark. In doing so, I don't think that we are exceeding our abilities. As a matter of fact, the nation is already progressing rapidly. In trade, the financial figures are heading forwards the world's top ranks. If we look at the nation's GDP, its international income, various indicators are seeing double-digit growth every year. Under these circumstances, if the SAR wants to be fully functional to tie with the development of the country and to support its development, we must set our targets at the highest international levels. This is not just saying that we wish to do so. This is what we have to do.

In this respect and with this development trend, Hong Kong already ranks among the top countries in the world in certain aspects. However, we should not be complacent. We must keep up our efforts and strive for the best in a pragmatic way.

The focus groups this afternoon followed this strategic direction and held in-depth discussions on individual topics, addressing each particular challenge and opportunity. Now I would like to ask the Financial Secretary to brief us on the discussions of the focus groups to be followed by the convenors of the four focus groups.

国家"十一五"规划和香港的发展前景

国家发展改革委员会财政金融司 徐 林

女士们、先生们:早上好!

谢谢曾特首!非常高兴有机会参加今天的会议,并应主人的邀请,就"十一五"规划和香港的发展阐述个人的意见。我的发言内容主要限于介绍内地的"十一五"规划,但也会简单阐述我个人对香港未来发展的看法。我不是研究香港问题的专家,如果有什么不对的观点,请大家批评。

一、内地经济发展的简要回顾

在介绍内地"十一五"规划的主要内容前,我需要简单回顾一下改革开放后内地取得的主要发展成绩和存在的问题。因为这是理解"十一五"规划的一个重要前提。

如果用最简单的语言来描述内地改革开放以来所取得 的成就,那就是国民经济快速增长、综合国力明显提高、生 活质量大大改善、国际地位显著提高。

如果用数字来描述,内地国内生产总值从1978年的3645亿元增加到了18.3万亿元,年均增长9.5%以上,进出口总额从1978年的206亿美元增加到了1.42万亿美元,年均增

长 17%。经济的高速增长促进了人民生活水平的持续提高, 无论是居民的收入水平,还是实际物质享受水平和公共服务 水平,都有十分明显的改善。香港居民这些年看到越来越多 的内地居民到香港旅游购物,实际上就是内地居民收入水平 提高的体现,因为越来越多的人在收入满足了基本需求后, 有更多的剩余享受更高层次的消费需求。

经济的持续高速增长,迅速提升了我国在世界经济中的地位。内地国内生产总值在全世界的排名按名义汇率折算,由 1980 年的第 8 位提高到了第 4 位;内地进出口总额在全球的排名,由 1978 年的 27 位上升到了第 3 位。特别值得关注的是,虽然内地经济总量占全球经济总量的份额只有 5%左右,但目前内地每年经济增量占全球经济增量的比例却高达 10%以上,这说明内地经济增长对全球经济增长的贡献和影响力正在逐步加大。这也是为什么进入新世纪以来,越来越多的国家和地区关注中国经济的走势和前景,因为中国经济发展的好坏,已成为影响其他国家经济增长不可忽视的因素。我曾经参与过四个五年计划的制定,只有"十一五"规划引起全球范围的广泛关注,原因也应该在于此。

在看到发展成绩的同时,我们也意识到发展过程中存在的问题。用最简单的话来概括就是:增长方式还不尽合理,发展格局不够平衡,可持续发展面临挑战。主要表现在:

——经济增长的效益不高,过于依赖资金、劳动力、资源和

其他生产要素的投入,要素产出率低,技术进步贡献率低;

- 一一城乡差距、地区差距、社会成员收入分配差距过大,不同社会主体之间的利益矛盾更加突出;
- 一经济增长与资源环境之间的矛盾加剧,环境恶化、生态 退化的趋势没有得到有效控制;
- 一经济发展与社会发展之间的关系不协调,重经济、轻社会的现象比较普遍;
- ——经济社会健康发展的体制和制度保障还没有完全建立。

对上述发展成就和问题的全面认识,是中央政府科学客 观地研究提出"十一五"规划基本原则、发展目标和战略重 点的前提和基础。

二、国家"十一五"规划的主要原则、目标和战略重点

在深刻认识总结经济社会发展成效和问题的基础上,中 央政府全面开展了对未来经济社会发展战略的研究,针对性 地提出了国家"十一五"发展的原则、目标和任务。

首先,提出了坚持以人为本,全面、协调和可持续的科学发展观,以及构建社会主义和谐社会的战略思想。在充分总结建国 50 多年,特别是改革开放 27 年来的发展经验和教训,认真分析国内外环境的基础上,我们认识到国家正处在加快发展的千载难逢的历史机遇期,但也意识到面临着前所

未有的挑战。如何有效应对挑战,促进更快更好地发展,需要树立科学的发展理念,寻求更加合理的发展模式和道路。 出于这样的分析和认识,中央政府提出要把科学发展观和构建和谐社会的战略思想,作为国家"十一五"时期经济社会发展必须坚持的基本原则。科学发展观和构建和谐社会主义社会的本质,就是要按照统筹城乡发展、统筹经济和社会发展、统筹区域之间的发展、统筹国内经济与对外开放、统筹人与自然的关系等"五个统筹"的要求,来优化今后的发展模式,最终促进经济社会的可持续发展和人的全面发展。这实际上意味着我们要追求更加平衡和可持续的发展目标。

其次,确定了国家"十一五"发展的主要目标和实现目标的制度机制。通过对决定经济增长的供给和需求等方面因素的分析,"十一五"规划提出了年均增长7.5%的经济增长目标,并围绕结构调整、社会发展、可持续等,提出了总共39个不同领域发展的数量化指标。从这些发展指标的构成来看,不仅强调了经济增长,还提出了促进增长方式转变的要求。比如,提出了主要污染物排放下降10%和万元国内生产总值能源消耗下降20%左右的目标。从增长和要素投入效率以及污染排放控制几个方面提出相互制约的目标,目的是为了在推动发展的同时,促进经济增长方式的转变。为了分清规划实施过程化中市场主体和政府的不同功能,"十一五"规划还特别强调了政府在公共领域推动规划实施的职责,将

公共领域提出的发展指标作为约束性的指标,用来约束政府的行政行为,引导公共政策的制定和公共资源的配置,强化规划的实施。比如,能源消耗和环境保护的发展目标就是约束性的指标。对于节约能源的指标,我们不仅要分解到各个省,还要有相应的评价手段。这是过去五年规划实施过程中不曾有过的制度安排,也是具有中国特色的制度安排。

第三,提出了"十一五"规划的战略重点和需要政府推动实施的重大工程。实现"十一五"规划提出的各项目标,必须提出明确的发展重点,同时还要确定一批具有全局意义的重点工程。为此"十一五"规划提出了经济社会发展九个方面的战略重点和十二个领域的重点工程。

下面我逐一介绍这些战略重点。

1. 建设社会主义新农村。这是针对我国城乡差距过大的问题提出的。中国的城乡差距用名义收入衡量已经达到3.27 倍,而且在呈继续扩大的趋势。这不仅导致经济社会结构的失衡,也影响全面建设小康社会目标的实现。因为没有农村的小康,就没有全国的小康。建设社会主义新农村,核心目标是缩小城乡差距,特别是缩小城乡居民生活水平的差距,为中国农村和农业的发展提供持续的动力,创造更好的体制和政策环境。"十一五"期间新农村建设的重点是:改善农业生产和农村生活条件,加大对农村公共服务的投入,特别是要在农村教育、农村公共医疗和反贫困方面加大政府

投入。同时,通过进一步促进城市和非农产业的发展,吸纳更多的农村劳动力进入城市和非农产业就业,使他们有更多获得更高收入的就业机会。通过农村经济的发展和农民素质的提高,提高中国农村自我管理的水平。

- 2. 推进工业结构的优化升级。中国的工业规模很大,很多产品的产量和出口量都名列世界前列。尽管中国制成品出口占出口的比重高达 93%以上,具有工业化国家的结构特征,但中国工业的技术水平和产品附加值还处在比较低的水平,制成品的出口主体还是劳动密集型产业和来料加工产品。大量高技术产品和先进设备严重依赖进口,同时还面临以美国为首的发达国家的技术封锁。在这样的贸易环境下,中国必须在继续发挥劳动密集型产业优势的同时,促进工业结构的优化升级,更多地通过自主创新和开发,发展自己的高技术产业和设备制造业。同时加快工业组织结构和原材料工业布局的调整,优化能源工业结构,提高清洁能源的比重,继续加快工业领域的信息化改造,不断提高工业的国际竞争力,最终促进工业由规模大向竞争力强转变。
- 3. 加快发展服务业。服务业发展滞后是中国产业结构不合理的重要表现之一,也是能耗水平高、环境污染重的主要原因。中国服务业产值占 GDP 的比重不仅低于世界平均水平,甚至还低于经济发展水平不如中国的印度 10 多个百分点。服务贸易逆差呈逐年扩大的趋势。尽管如此,服务业

仍然在中国过去的发展中扮演了举足轻重的角色,特别是在过去十年创造了全国新增就业的约 70%。针对服务业发展滞后,特别是生产性服务业严重滞后,制约交易效率和整体竞争力提高的不足,"十一五"规划特别重视加快服务业的发展,特别是交通运输、金融服务、信息服务、商务服务等生产性服务业的发展。在发展政策上强调要通过市场化改革打破服务领域的市场垄断,促进市场竞争;通过产业化改革推进应该由企业经营的服务领域由政府办为主向企业办为主转变;通过社会化改革推进后勤服务由企事业单位自我服务为主向由社会提供服务为主转变。

4. 促进区域协调发展。改革开放后,中国各个地区的经济都取得了程度不同的发展,发展条件较好的沿海地区取得了更快的速度,基本实现了邓小平提出的先富起来的目标。但是,中国区域之间的发展差距也在逐步扩大。用人均 GDP 衡量,中国最富的省是最穷的省的 6 倍,这么大的地区差距在单一制的大国经济中是少有的。为了促进区域协调发展,中国已经提出并实施了西部大开发、东北等老工业基地振兴和中部地区崛起等战略措施,取得了一定成效。"十一五"规划围绕贯彻落实科学发展观,在继续实施上述战略框架的基础上,从产业布局、人口分布和资源环境相互协调的角度出发,提出了新的区域开发导向。要根据资源环境承载力和开发密度,合理确定优化开发、重点开发、限制开发和禁止

开发等四类主体功能区的空间范围,并提出了按不同主体功能区合理确定各自的发展导向,实施有区别的区域开发政策和公共财政政策的设想。比如对生态环境比较脆弱、资源环境承载力比较弱的地区,实施限制开发的主体功能定位,限制有可能进一步恶化生态环境的开发活动,并在区域政策上实施必要的财政补偿措施,保证限制开发地区的居民能享受与其他地区居民基本均等的公共服务水平。"十一五"规划提出的区域协调发展的设想,更侧重于从可持续发展的角度,推动各个地区的协调发展,这是科学发展观在区域协调发展上的具体贯彻。

5. 建立资源节约型社会和环境友好型社会。"十五"计划提出的主要发展指标都完成了,但环境保护的指标没有完成。对这一点,温家宝总理在人代会结束后的记者招待会上作了坦诚。这说明中央政府高度重视环境保护问题。我国是一个资源贫乏的国家,人均耕地资源只相当于世界平均水平的40%左右,人均水资源只相当于世界平均水平的27%左右,人均原油资源只相当于世界平均水平7%多一点。但中国也是一个资源浪费严重的国家,资源粗放开发和利用的问题十分突出。主要资源的开发和利用效率都大大低于世界先进水平。资源的粗放开发和利用,与生态环境的恶化具有互相推动的效应。一方面资源粗放开发和利用会加剧生态环境的破坏,另一方面生态环境的恶化又会进一步加剧某些资源的短

缺。比如,水污染的蔓延实际上导致很多地区出现水质性短缺,使一些地区的缺水状况进一步加剧。建立资源节约型社会和环境友好型社会,除了要在全社会树立节约意识和环境友好意识外,还有推动各项有利于环保和节约的技术的开发合理用。更关键的是实施有利于调节消费行为的价格和税收政策,减少政府对资源产品消费的价格补贴,对导致污染的行为进行环保课税,使资源产品的消费和环境污染行为承担真实的市场成本和社会成本,使资源产品的价格真实反映市场稀缺的程度。

- 6. 实施科教兴国战略和人才强国战略。中国是一个人力资源大国,但不是人力资本强国。无论是国民受教育年限、劳动力素质结构、还是研究开发的能力和成果,都与发达国家,包括周边的韩国,发展中国家中的巴西等有较大的差距。因此,"十一五"规划特别强调继续实施科教兴国战略和人才强国战略的重要性。提出要通过加快发展教育,深化科技教育体制改革,加大政府和社会各方面对教育和科技的投入等措施,加快人力资源开发,提高自主创新能力,尽快使中国成为创新型国家和人力资本强国。
- 7. 深化改革和扩大开放。经过 28 年的改革开放,中国已经初步建立了社会主义市场经济体制,市场配置资源的基础性作用已经得到发挥。我们加入了世界贸易组织,全面履行了对外开放的各项承诺,经济的外向度已高达 63%,利用

外国直接投资的规模名列世界前列。但我们也看到,体制机制不合理的问题还比较突出,与贯彻落实科学发展观所要求的体制机制还有较大的差距。对外开放的数量和规模虽然很大,但质量和结构还有待完善。"十一五"规划围绕政府体制改革、财税体制改革、金融体系改革、社会保障体系改革、国有企业改革等,提出了新的改革目标,目的是形成有利于转变经济增长方式、促进全面协调可持续发展的体制机制。为了提高对外开放的水平和质量,"十一五"规划提出要加快转变外贸增长方式,促进对外贸易由数量增加为主向质量提高为主转变;提高利用外资的质量,把利用外资同提升国内产业结构、技术水平结合起来;按照优势互补、互利共赢的原则,支持有条件的企业"走出去",积极开展各种形式的国际经济合作,坚定地捍卫多边自由贸易体制。

8. 加强社会主义和谐社会建设。由于发展不平衡,城乡差距、区域差距和居民收入水平差距的不断扩大,加上社会保障体系不健全、人口流动规模大范围广、社会管理体制建设滞后等原因,中国社会结构正在发生深刻变化,利益主体更加多样化,利益主体之间的矛盾和冲突有所增加,有时还引发一些激烈的群体性事件。为了改变这种状况,"十一五"规划立足长远稳定和发展,提出要加强社会主义和谐社会建设。提出要从解决人民群众最关心、最直接、最现实的切身利益问题入手,突出重点,扎扎实实地做好促进社会和

谐的各项工作。特别是要更加注重社会发展,更加注重社会公平,更加注重提供公共服务。

- 9. 加强社会主义民主政治和文化建设。社会主义民主政治和文化建设是经济社会持续发展的政治和文化保障。胡锦涛总书记在美国耶鲁大学演讲时指出,没有中国的民主就没有中国的现代化,深刻地揭示了民主和中国现代化之间的关系。但民主的发展具有阶段性,民主制度必须与生产力发展的实际水平相适应。目前,中国民主政治建设的重点是加强法制,加强重大公共决策的民主化和公众共参与,完善利益协调机制,推动政府的廉政建设。繁荣社会主义文化建设的关键是把握先进文化的方向,坚持百花齐放、百家争鸣的方针,营造宽容的文化发展环境,不断满足人民群众日益增长的精神文化需求。
- 10. 实施一批具有全局意义的重大工程。推动"十一五"规划的实施,主要靠市场主体的自主决策和广泛参与,政府要创造良好的环境,也要围绕发展重点组织实施一批重大工程。"十一五"规划围绕战略重点提出了十二个方面的重大工程,并把这些重大工程的主要内容作为专栏的内容列入规划。这是政府促进"十一五"规划实施的重要切入点和抓手,目的是进一步突出政府工作的重点。

经过"十一五"的发展,到 2010 年中国的前景是什么呢? 我个人的判断是:中国的综合国力进一步增强,国内生

产总值将超过 26 万亿元;人民生活水平将进一步提高,人均国内生产总值将接近 2500 美元;教育、医疗、社会保障、公共安全等公共服务将进一步改善;基础设施将更加完善,新建 1.7 万公里铁路和 2 万公里高速公路,还有一批新港口和新机场要完成建设;国际地位将进一步提高,货物贸易规模达到 2.5 万亿美元,服务贸易规模达到 4000 亿美元;生态环境恶化的趋势也会得到逆转并逐步改善。

三、"十一五"规划和香港的未来

今年三月底,我曾经应邀到香港介绍国家的"十一五"规划。来港前我注意到香港方面正在讨论香港被边缘化的问题。在香港期间,许多媒体朋友也要求我表达对这一问题的看法。我当时认为,香港的发展毫无疑问会面临一些新的挑战,一些可能是来自内地的挑战,但也有一些可能来自内部的挑战。一些挑战虽然还不是现实的挑战,但的确是潜在的挑战和压力。比如香港的港口由于经营成本的原因,正在逐渐丧失竞争优势,吞吐量的边际增长速度已经开始呈现下降趋势,如何保持香港国际航运中心的地位就是一个挑战。所以我赞赏特区政府和香港有识之士的居安思危、未雨绸缪的思想方法,但我不同意香港会被边缘化的结论。

我现在还保持和过去一样的看法。在经济全球化的条件下,任何国家或经济体都会面临动态的环境变化,并导致各自竞争优势的变化。一些传统的优势可能会逐渐丧失,一些

新的优势可能逐步得到培育。在内地也是一样,由于成本的变化,沿海地区的一些传统优势可能让位于内陆省份,中国大陆的一些传统优势可能让位于周边的一些国家和地区,这些都是经济发展过程中的正常现象。关键在于每个国家和经济体应对这些变化的态度和机制。

香港是一个高度市场化的经济体,具有成熟的法律和市场制度,过去在应对亚洲金融危机过程中,已经表现出了良好业绩。香港有很好的人力资本基础,有一大批深谙国际规则的专业人士,有勤政廉洁的公务员队伍,有以特首为核心的精干的领导团队,还有中央政府的坚定支持,香港有足够的理由和能力应对各类挑战。特别是随着内地的进一步发展,可以为香港国际贸易中心、金融中心和物流中心的发展提供更旷阔的腹地。

我注意到,特区政府和香港各界人士,正在携手内地不同地区和中央政府的有关部门,在一国两制的基本框架下探寻更好的促进内地和香港经济一体化发展的制度安排和措施,涉及"九加二"区域合作、重大基础设施建设的规划和建设协调、如何更好地发挥香港"三个中心"作用等诸多议题。在 CEPA 和香港人民币业务等领域,已经取得了较大进展。这次会议就是特区政府集各界智慧,积极应对未来挑战的具体表现。因此,在诸多有利条件下,在有备无患的积极态度下,在香港各界的共同努力下,我们没有理由怀疑香港

更加美好的前景。香港的未来一定会更美好。谢谢大家!

广东省经济和社会发展 "十一五"规划介绍

省发展和改革委员会主任 陈善如 (2006年9月11日)

女士们、先生们:

早上好!很高兴香港特区政府邀请我参加《"十一五"与香港发展》经济高峰会,并有机会向大家介绍广东省经济社会发展和"十一五"规划情况。希望通过介绍,使大家对广东"十五"时期的发展以及"十一五"规划有初步的了解,对促进香港的繁荣发展有所帮助。

我的介绍分为两个部分,第一部分是"十五"时期广东省经济社会发展情况;第二部分是"十一五"规划的主要内容和特点。

首先,介绍"十五"时期广东省经济社会发展情况。

"十五"时期是不平凡的五年,是我省改革开放和现代化建设取得新的重大成就的五年。这五年,我们深入推进改革开放,坚决执行中央宏观调控政策,积极适应我国加入世贸组织后的新变化,有效抑制经济运行中不稳定不健康因素,成功战胜非典型肺炎疫情和严重干旱及超百年一遇洪灾等重大自然灾害,经济社会在新的水平上保持持续快速协调健康发展,人民生活明显改善。"十五"计划确定的主要发展目标提前实现,各项任务圆满完成,为"十一五"的发展打下了坚实的基础。"十五"的成就主要体现在八个方面的"新":

一是经济实力跨上历史性新台阶。2005年全省生产总值突破两万亿元大关,达到22367亿元,占全国的12.2%,比2000年增

加 11625 亿元,五年年均增长 13.2%。全社会固定资产投资、社会消费品零售总额和外贸进出口总额分别达 7164 亿元、7883 亿元和 4280 亿美元,五年年均增长分别为 17.2%、12.5%和 20.3%。居民消费价格指数稳定,保持在 103%以内。财税收入大幅增加,来源于广东的财政总收入达 4432 亿元,占全国的 1/7;地方一般预算收入 1807 亿元,按可比口径五年年均增长 14.7%。金融运行平稳,信贷结构优化,年末全省金融机构存款余额达 38119 亿元,其中城乡居民储蓄存款余额比"九五"期末翻一番,突破 2 万亿元。

二是产业结构调整取得新进展。产业结构进一步优化升级。 一、二、三次产业增加值比重由 2000 年的 9.2:46.5:44.3 改变 为 2005 年的 6.2:50.7:43.1。农业保持稳定发展势头,农业产业 化进程加快,全省农业龙头企业达 1482 家。农业先进适用技术 得到广泛应用,主要农作物良种覆盖率达 93%。建立了无公害农 产品、绿色食品、有机食品认证制度。工业产业高级化、适度重 型化趋势明显。2005年规模以上工业九大产业增加值为6833亿 元,占全省规模以上工业增加值比重由"九五"期末的 70.2%提高 至 72.6%。电子信息产业高速增长,2005 年规模以上电子信息业 工业增加值达 2095 亿元,居全国首位。支柱产业、重化工业和 装备制造业加快发展,汽车、石化等重点产业带动作用增强,轻 重工业增加值比例由"九五"期末的 48:52 转变为 42:58。产业 集群化、特色化步伐加快,形成 15 个国家级特色产业基地、15 个产业集群升级示范区、159个专业镇。大企业实力不断增强, 年营业收入超百亿元的企业已达 49 家。获"中国名牌产品"称号的 产品达165个,总数居全国第一;物流、商务、会展、金融等现 代服务业蓬勃发展, 汽车、住房、教育、旅游、文化、体育等成 为新的消费热点。经济和社会信息化成效显著。

三是改革开放取得新成效。各项改革不断深化。按照构建公 共财政和集中财力办大事的要求进一步完善财政体制,财政支出 绩效评价和财务核算集中监管等改革走在全国前列。组建并完善 了省市两级国有资产监管机构。民营经济大发展,2005年实现增 加值 8602 亿元,占全省生产总值的 38.5%;年末个体工商户、私 营企业分别达 227.4 万户和 44.9 万户,比"九五"期末分别增加 75.2 万户和26.5 万户。投资体制改革步伐加快,在全国率先实 行社会投资项目备案制。省政府第二、三轮行政审批制度改革取 得实效,取消和调整审批事项989项,占总数的一半以上。坚持 打击走私贩私、制假售假、传销和变相传销等扰乱市场秩序的违 法犯罪活动。高度重视保护知识产权。2005年开始在全省免征农 业税,农民负担大幅减轻。农村土地承包经营权流转逐步规范。 对外开放成效很大。2005年外贸出口总额达2381.7亿美元,是"九 五"期末的 2.5 倍, 五年年均增长 21.0%。贸易结构得到优化, 一 般贸易出口533亿美元,五年年均增长25.1%。机电产品和高新 技术产品出口占出口总额的比重分别提高至 69.0%和 35.1%。私 营企业成为新的出口增长点,出口299.5亿美元。吸收外资质量 提高,2005年实际吸收外商直接投资123.6亿美元,五年累计实 际吸收外商直接投资 643.5 亿美元。工业九大产业和服务业吸收 外资扩大,世界500强企业已有176家在我省投资设立581家企 业,外商投资企业设立研发中心达246家。口岸通关环境和效率 明显改善。我省企业到境外投资设立加工贸易企业、合作开发资 源能源步伐加快, 对外承包工程和劳务合作扩大。我省到香港投 资设立的企业达 730 多家。

四是基础设施建设取得新突破。交通运输网络进一步完善, 提前一年实现地级市通高速公路的目标。五年新增高速公路 1954 公里, 通车总里程达 3140 公里, 与陆路相邻省区的高速公路通 道全部打通。五年建成农村硬底化公路 25200 公里, 基本实现所 有县(市)通二级以上公路、县到镇通三级公路。与铁道部签订 加快广东铁路建设会谈纪要,新落实建设 11 个铁路项目。建成 梅坎、粤海等铁路,新增铁路里程 414 公里、地铁 60 公里。武 广客运专线、新广州客运站、珠三角城际轨道交通网、广深四线、 广深港铁路客运专线广深段、洛湛铁路岑溪至茂名段等项目开工 建设。广州新白云国际机场投入使用。内河航道整治工程全面展 开,已完成整治648公里。能源建设大步推进。2005年省内发电 装机容量 4800 万千瓦, 比"九五"期末增长 50.5%, 西电东送 500 千伏输电线路按期建成投产,目前经国家同意立项及在建的电源 项目装机总容量达 1648 万千瓦,全省电力供应实现由持续紧张 向逐步缓和的重要转折。广东 LNG 接收站建设顺利,岭澳核电站 二期工程动工,一大批骨干电源和清洁能源项目加紧建设。水利 建设得到加强。东深供水改造工程完成,潮州供水枢纽及北江大 堤、重点江海堤围除险加固和安全达标工程进展良好。城乡水利 防灾减灾工程全面启动。修建、加固江海堤围 6305 公里,完成 水库除险加固 3522 宗。

五是区域协调与合作发展迈出新步伐。山区经济呈现快于全省平均水平的良好发展势头,工业化、城镇化、农业产业化步伐加快。2005年山区 5市生产总值和财政一般预算收入分别达1395.9亿元、66.2亿元,比上年增长15.1%、24.9%;全省山区县规模以上工业增加值达516.8亿元,比上年增长29.3%。东西两翼2005年地区生产总值达3332.1亿元,比上年增长12.9%。粤西地区重化工业、临港工业发展提速,粤东地区海洋经济、民营经济、特色经济有新起色。珠三角作为世界重要的电子信息和

家电制造基地的地位进一步巩固,高新技术产业、重化工业和现代服务业迅速发展。广州、深圳中心城市功能不断完善,辐射带动作用更加突出。粤港澳合作全方位展开,联合招商引资和推介大珠三角活动成效显著,深港西部通道、珠澳跨境工业区等建设顺利进行,港珠澳大桥前期工作扎实开展。泛珠三角区域合作与发展论坛和经贸合作洽谈会两大平台成功搭建,与"9+2"其他省区在经贸、交通、能源、劳务、旅游等领域的合作全面推进。泛珠三角横琴经济合作区前期工作积极进行。

六是社会事业实现新发展。文化大省建设开局良好。一批文化精品获国家级奖项,中国(深圳)国际文化产业博览交易会、中国国际音像博览会、中国音乐"金钟奖"扎根广东。科技综合实力增强,专利申请量和授权量居全国前列,科技进步对经济增长的贡献率提高至 49%。建立了一批工程技术研发中心和公共技术创新平台,重点领域关键技术和粤港联合科技攻关取得新成效,高新技术园区建设上新水平。高中阶段教育和职业教育迅速发展,技工学校在校学生数翻了一番多。五年新增普通高校 50 所,全省普通本专科在校生由 2000 年的 29.9 万人增加到 2005 年的87.5 万人,高等教育毛入学率由 11%提高至 22%。顺利完成广州大学城一、二期工程。成人教育、民办教育稳步发展。基本建立公共卫生体系,突发公共卫生事件应急机制不断完善,新型农村合作医疗农业人口覆盖率达 50.5%,社区卫生服务不断加强。成功举办第九届全运会等重大体育赛事,广州成功申办 2010 年亚运会。

七是人民生活水平有新提高。城乡居民生活水平明显提高, 2005 年城镇居民人均可支配收入、农村居民人均纯收入分别达 14770 元和 4690 元,五年年均实际增长 8.0%和 4.1%。"十项民心

工程"实施以来,仅省级财政就安排345亿元用于全民安居、扩大 就业、济困助残等民生项目。基本建立了具有广东特色的积极就 业政策体系, 启动实施"广东省百万农村青年技能培训工程", 五 年新增城镇就业岗位459.4万个,转移农村劳动力就业256.1万 人,城镇登记失业率控制在3%左右。社会保险覆盖面不断扩大, 养老、失业、工伤、医疗保险参保人数达 1565 万、1131 万、1605 万、1235万人,均居全国首位,基本实现养老保险市级统筹。城 乡居民最低生活保障制度进一步健全,全省符合低保条件的 171.9 万人实现应保尽保。较好解决了农村 180 万群众饮水难问 题。人口自然增长率降到7.02‰。全省环境质量基本保持稳定, 珠江综合整治和治污保洁工程扎实推进,城镇生活污水集中处理 率由 2000 年的 18%提高至 45%, 完成燃煤燃油火电厂脱硫装机容 量 586 万千瓦。深圳、珠海、中山、汕头、惠州、江门等城市获 "国家环境保护模范城市"称号。林业生态省建设步伐加快,2005 年森林覆盖率达 57.5%。江门、惠州、茂名、肇庆、湛江、开平 等城市获"国家园林城市"称号。

八是民主法制和精神文明建设取得新成就。民主法制建设继续加强。村民居民自治和企事业单位民主管理制度进一步健全。 认真实施行政许可法和《全面推进依法行政实施纲要》。政务公 开纳入法制化轨道,电子政务稳步推进。廉政建设不断加强,省 政府向社会公开作出并认真履行四项廉政承诺。社会治安综合治 理取得成效,依法严厉打击严重暴力犯罪、"两抢"等多发性犯罪 以及其他各类犯罪活动,严厉查处"黄赌毒"。依法加大安全生产 监管力度,以铁的手腕遏制重特大安全事故,突出加强了对煤矿 等重点行业、重点领域的安全专项整治。大力弘扬新时期广东人 精神,"爱国、守法、诚信、知礼"现代公民教育活动全面开展。 深圳、中山获"全国文明城市"称号。

"十五"我省经济社会发展存在的主要问题有五个方面:一是经济增长方式仍然粗放,资源和环境制约日益加剧。高投入低产出、高速度低效率等问题依然存在。二是区域发展仍不协调,城乡差距存在拉大的趋势。东西两翼和山区发展水平远远落后于珠江三角洲;城乡二元结构明显,县域经济基础薄弱。三是产业技术总体水平不高,自主创新能力不强。缺乏自主核心技术和高层次人才,具有自主知识产权的产品和品牌少。四是制约经济和社会发展的体制性障碍依然没有消除,政府职能转变还没有完全到位,社会领域的改革相对滞后。五是社会方面的问题较多。公共服务体系不健全,人口、就业、社会保障、社会治安、公共安全、社会利益分配等方面存在的问题亟待解决。

第二,介绍"十一五"规划的主要内容和特点。

国民经济和社会发展规划是政府履行经济调节、市场监管、社会管理和公共服务职责的重要依据。《广东省国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划纲要》(以下简称《纲要》)已经 2 月 27日省十届人大四次会议审议批准;我重点介绍《纲要》的主要内容和"十一五"规划的特点。

一、《纲要》的主要内容

《纲要》是国民经济和社会发展的战略性、纲领性、综合性规划,是编制本级和下级专项规划、区域规划以及制定有关政策和年度计划的依据。《纲要》分为四个部分。第一部分是发展基础和发展环境,主要总结评估了"十五"计划实施的情况,分析"十一五"时期我省经济社会发展面临的机遇和挑战。这是确定指导思想、发展目标和主要任务的宏观背景。第二部分是经济社

会发展的指导思想、发展目标和总体要求。这是确定主要任务和 编制专项规划、区域规划的基本依据。第三部分是主要任务。这 是今后五年政府工作的重点。第四部分是重大工程。这是《纲要》 的重要支撑。

(一)关于发展目标。"十一五"规划目标体现了三个方面的要求:一是符合落实科学发展观的要求。二是体现规划的可操作性和可评估性。既提出一些描述未来发展前景、定性的、预期性的目标,也有一些数量化、能检查、可评估的指标。三是既有引导市场主体行为方向的目标,也有约束政府行为的指标,即将规划目标分为预期性指标和约束性指标。包括经济发展、社会发展和人民生活三个方面 30 项指标。从指标的类型分,经济发展方面有 11 项指标,社会发展方面有 8 项指标,人民生活方面有 11 项指标;从指标的属性分,预期性指标有 22 项,约束性指标有 8 项,包括万元国内生产总值能耗、城镇职工基本养老保险和基本医疗保险覆盖人数、新型农村合作医疗覆盖率、人口自然增长率、耕地保有量、主要污染物排放总量减少、单位工业增加值用水量降低、森林覆盖率等指标。约束性指标是在预期性基础上进一步明确并强化了政府责任的指标,政府要通过合理配置公共资源和有效运用行政力量,确保实现。

《纲要》确定的发展目标:到 2010 年,全省人均生产总值 比 2000 年翻一番,进入宽裕型小康社会,经济强省、文化大省、 法治社会、和谐广东建设成效显著,经济实力进一步增强,文化 更加繁荣,法制更加健全,社会更加和谐,人民基本实现富裕安 康,珠江三角洲率先基本实现社会主义现代化,东西两翼发展进 入快速增长期,山区发展迈上新台阶。

——经济持续健康发展。全省经济继续保持较快发展,经济

结构优化升级,经济增长的质量和效益明显提高。到 2010 年,全省生产总值超过 33500 亿元(按 2005 年价测算,下同),年均增长 9%以上;人均生产总值达到 34400 元(约合 4250 美元,按8.1 元:1 美元折算,下同)。农业综合生产能力增强,工业产业结构进一步优化,产业国际竞争力显著增强,服务业全面发展,三大产业比例达到 5:50:45;科技创新能力提高,高技术产业增加值占全省生产总值的比重为 18%。资源利用效率明显提高,单位生产总值能源消耗比 2005 年降低 13%以上,万元工业增加值用水量降低 20%。

- ——社会事业全面进步。到 2010 年,社会发展滞后于经济 发展的局面得到较大改善,科技、教育、文化、卫生、体育等全面发展。小学适龄儿童入学率和初中毛入学率保持 100%;高中阶段教育毛入学率达到 80%以上,基本普及高中阶段教育;高等教育毛入学率达到 28%以上。高水平承办好 2010 年亚运会。
- ——体制、法制更加健全。到 2010 年,体制创新有突破性进展,建成比较完善的社会主义市场经济体制,形成更具活力、更加开放的经济体系。初步形成公正透明、廉洁高效、运转协调、行为规范的行政管理体制。基本完成社会事业领域和公共事业领域政企分开、政事分开和管办分开的改革。精神文明和民主法制建设不断加强。
- ——社会和谐程度提高。基本形成文明法治、稳定和谐、宽容诚信的社会环境。社会服务和管理水平大为提高,城乡、地区和居民收入分配差距扩大的趋势得到有效控制。社会主义新农村建设取得明显成效。城镇化水平达65%(第五次人口普查口径),非农就业比重达72%,城镇就业岗位持续增加,城镇登记失业率控制在3.8%左右。社会保障体系进一步健全,城镇职工参加基本

养老保险人数达 2180 万人,参加基本医疗保险人数达 2200 万人, 新型农村合作医疗覆盖率达到 85%。社会治安和安全生产状况进 一步好转。

- ——人民生活明显改善。生活水平和质量进一步提高,城镇居民人均可支配收入和农村居民人均纯收入年均实际增长分别达 5.5%和6%左右。城乡居民恩格尔系数分别为34.7%和42.9%。生态环境有所改善,主要污染物排放总量减少10%。人口自然增长率控制在6%左右。人口期望寿命达到75岁。
- (二)关于主要任务。《纲要》围绕我省"十一五"发展全局的重大问题、关键环节,提出我省"十一五"经济社会发展要完成十项主要任务。
- 1、调整优化产业结构。以结构调整为主线,以提高产业国际竞争力为核心,推动产业结构优化升级,形成以高技术产业为先导、支柱产业为支撑、现代服务业快速协调发展的产业格局。一是大力发展现代农业。培育具有地方特色、区域比较优势和竞争力强的农业主导产业。二是促进工业产业升级。走新型工业化道路,优化产业结构和布局,推进产业聚集,提升产业层次,培育知名品牌。做大做强电子信息、石油化工、家电等支柱产业。预计到 2010 年我省电子信息制造业增加值将达到 5000 亿元,年均增长 18%;建设五个石化基地,力争原油加工能力达到 6300 万吨,乙烯生产能力达到 380 万吨。加快发展汽车、装备制造、钢铁等主导产业,到 2010 年我省汽车生产能力将达到 150 万辆以上,争取建设湛江千万吨级钢铁基地。积极培育生物工程、新材料、新能源等战略产业。改造提升纺织服装、食品、建材等传统产业。三是加快发展现代服务业。优化服务业结构,提升产业素质,增强服务业吸纳就业能力,提高服务业的比重和水平。壮大

旅游业、信息服务业、房地产业、批发和零售业等有优势的服务业;大力发展金融产业;加快发展商务服务业、物流业和会展业等生产服务业;巩固提升居民服务业、餐饮旅馆业等生活服务业;改善服务业发展环境;积极扩大消费需求。四是全面推进信息化。以信息技术应用为核心,全面推进国民经济和社会信息化,到2010年,全省形成信息技术普遍适用、信息资源合理利用、覆盖国民经济和社会领域的较为完善的信息化体系,初步实现经济和社会信息化。大力推进产业信息化。加快推进科技、教育、文化、医疗卫生、社保等公共领域的信息化建设。

- 2、提高自主创新能力。实施自主创新战略,集中力量突破重点领域核心技术,发挥重点地区创新的示范带动作用,健全以企业为主体的创新体系和创新支撑服务体系,加快科技体制和机制创新,加强知识产权和技术标准工作,使我省成为全国重要的高新技术研究开发基地和成果转化基地。到 2010 年全省研究与试验发展经费支出占 GDP 比重由 2005 年的 1.16%提高至 1.8%。高技术产业增加值占全省生产总值的比重由 2005 年的 10.1%提高到 2010 年的 18%。
- 3、促进内外源经济协调发展。进一步提高对外开放水平和利用外资的质量,转变外贸增长方式,大力提高"引进来"的水平,优化提升外源型经济;大力发展民营经济,增强国有经济的控制力和带动力,做大做强内源型经济,形成外源型经济和内源型经济相互促进、协调发展的新格局。
- 4、加强区域协调与合作。一是提升珠三角发展水平。进一步强化广州、深圳对全省经济发展的龙头带动作用。珠三角要实现"品牌输出,产业转移,拓宽空间;高新引进,优化结构,再上台阶"。推进珠三角城镇群协调发展。二是加快两翼和山区发

- 展。积极推进珠三角产业向山区和两翼转移,建立健全区域重大事项协调机制,推动两翼、山区与珠三角的互动发展。发挥两翼的临海区位优势和资源优势,强化工业在两翼发展中的主导地位,加快东西两翼发展。积极落实扶持山区发展的政策措施。三是提升粤港澳合作水平。按照"前瞻、全局、务实、互利"的原则,进一步落实内地与香港、澳门关于建立更紧密经贸关系的安排,发挥粤港澳各自的优势,全方位加强合作。四是推进泛珠三角区域合作。坚持自愿参与、市场主导、开放公平、优势互补、互利共赢的原则,按照政府推动、市场运作的模式,创新合作机制,制定和实施合作规划,共同推动区域内各方合作。
- 5、统筹城乡发展。以提高农民收入和生活质量为中心,发展壮大县域经济,加快农村社会事业发展,深化农村改革,加大工业反哺农业、城市支持农村的力度,以工促农、以城带乡,努力建设生产发展、生活宽裕、乡风文明、村容整洁、管理民主的社会主义新农村。按照循序渐进、节约土地、集约发展、合理布局的原则,稳步推进城镇化,促进大中小城市和小城镇协调发展,提高城镇化水平。统筹城乡建设,充分发挥城市对农村的辐射和带动作用,推动城市基础设施和公共服务向农村延伸,努力形成城乡衔接的公共交通、供水供电、邮电信息、广播电视等基础设施网络和公共服务体系。
- 6、发展教育、文化和人才事业。把教育放在优先发展的战略地位,围绕"义务教育均衡化、高中教育普及化、高等教育大众化"的目标,高水平、高质量普及九年义务教育,把农村义务教育作为重中之重,促进城乡之间、区域之间义务教育均衡发展,从 2006 年秋季起在全省农村全面实行免费义务教育;加快普及高中阶段教育,大力发展职业教育,继续提升高等教育大众化水

平和人才培养质量。深化文化体制改革,大力发展文化事业和文 化产业,促进文化繁荣,建设文化大省;加快人才工作体制和机 制创新,推进人才资源整体开发和合理配置,发展壮大人才队伍, 建设人才强省。

7、构建绿色广东。走绿色发展之路,构建资源节约型和环 境友好型社会。一是加强资源节约型社会建设。以提高资源使用 效率为核心,以节能、节水、节地、节材、资源综合利用为重点, 以发展循环经济为途径、完善法规政策、建立政府主导、市场调 节、公众参与的节约型社会建设机制。大力发展循环经济,以优 化资源利用方式为核心,积极发展先进制造业、绿色建筑业、生 态农业和环保型产业,逐步构建节约型的产业结构和消费结构, 形成绿色产业体系。加强资源开发利用等各个环节的管理,特别 要加强对重点行业的能源、原材料、水和土地等资源的消耗管理。 二是加强环境综合治理。综合防治水污染。以珠江综合整治为重 点,继续加大对一批重点污染河段的整治。到 2010 年,城镇生 活污水处理率达 60%以上,主要江河水质保持良好,局部有所改 善。按照优先保护饮用水源的原则, 统筹兼顾上、下游地区经济 社会发展, 严格划定饮用水源保护区。强化大气污染防治。加快 燃煤燃油火电厂脱硫,2008年以前全省完成现役12.5万千瓦以 上火电厂脱硫治理,新建燃煤燃油火电厂同步建设脱硫装置。加 强机动车尾气污染治理,实行新车准入制度,提前在珠江三角洲 地区实行国Ш标准,减少酸雨频率,改善空气质量。加强固体废 物和危险废物的处理处置。建立健全固体废物分类收集和回收体 系。到 2010 年城镇生活垃圾无害化处理率达到 80%以上,工业固 体废物综合利用率达 85%。优化环境保护管理机制和政策环境。

三是加强生态保护。建设以生态公益林为主体的国土生态安全体

系。加强水资源和海洋生态环境保护。

- 8、适度超前发展基础设施。 优化布局,完善网络,加强以 交通、能源、水利为重点的基础设施建设,推进基础设施现代化。 一是完善交通运输网络。大力推进综合交通基础设施建设,重点 加强高速公路及县乡公路网、轨道交通网、高等级航道网、集装 箱运输系统、能源运输系统和民用航空运输系统等"三大网络、 三大系统"的建设。到2010年,全省公路通车里程达14万公里, 其中, 高速公路达 5000 公里左右; 公路密度达到 78 公里/百平 方公里。铁路营运里程达约 2900 公里, 地铁达到 300 公里以上。 民航机场旅客吞吐能力达到9000多万人。港口吞吐能力达12亿 吨,其中集装箱吞吐能力达 5000 万标箱。二是加快能源基础设 **施建设。**加强电源、电网、天然气网等能源基础设施建设,增加 西电、核电、液化天然气、可再生能源等优质清洁能源的供应, 建立能源储备,构建稳定、经济、清洁的能源供应体系。到 2010 年,全省电力装机容量约9500万千瓦(含西电东送),其中清洁 电源所占比重达 53%。三是加强水利基础设施建设。以实现水利 现代化为总目标,继续推进水利基础设施建设,加快建设防洪减 灾体系,优化水资源开发利用和配置体系,加快农村水利事业发 展,建立人水协调的防洪除涝与防风暴潮体系和持续优化的水资 源配置体系。全省地级市城市防洪堤围达到100年一遇标准,县 级市城市防洪堤围达到 50 年一遇标准。
- 9、深化体制改革。以政府行政管理体制改革为重点,加大 改革的力度,积极稳妥地推进政府改革、事业单位改革、国企改 革和地方金融体制改革,加强现代市场体系建设,力争在一些重 点领域和关键环节取得新的突破。
 - 10、促进社会和谐发展。以扩大城乡就业、健全社会保障、

调节收入分配、保障公共安全等为着力点,健全公共服务体系,加强民主法制和精神文明建设,维护和实现社会公平和正义,促进社会和谐发展。预计"十一五"期间每年新增城镇就业岗位 100万个。城镇职工基本养老保险参保人数和医疗保险参保人数年均分别增长 7%和 12%。

(三)关于重大工程。按照政府配置资源的重点应在基础设施、公共服务,以及重大基础产业等领域的要求,《纲要》提出"十一五"期间我省要重点建设"十大工程"。这十大工程是:综合运输工程、能源保障工程、水利建设工程、自主创新工程、现代重化工程、服务业工程、农村建设工程、环保生态工程、文化发展工程和平安保障工程。"十一五"时期建设重大项目 230多项,估算总投资 16000 多亿元,"十一五"期间的投资 12000 多亿元。

重大工程中粤港跨境交通项目有 4 项,总投资近 900 亿元,包括 2 个公路通道和 1 个铁路通道。

1、深港西部通道

深圳西部通道由深圳湾公路大桥、一线口岸工程两部分组成。其中深圳湾公路大桥 5545 米,一线口岸深港双方总建筑面积约 17 万平方米。总投资约 20 亿元。该项目于 2003 年 8 月 28 日开工建设,现深圳湾公路大桥已合龙,一线口岸深港旅检大楼主体结构已于今年 2 月封顶,计划于今年底前全面建成。

2、广深沿江高速公路

广深沿江高速公路起于广州黄埔区,经南岗、麻涌、长安、沙井,终于深圳区月亮湾大道(接建设中的深港西部通道)。全

长约 90 公里,该项目除广州黄埔至南岗段 1.75 公里按双向六车 道建设外,其余双向八车道,设计速度 100 公里/小时。总投资约 165 亿元。该项目广州段已于今年年初正式开工,争取 2008年完成。

3、广深港客运专线

广深港客运专线内地段线路由新广州站(石壁站)起,经广州新城(番禺)南端、东莞虎门、深圳龙华到皇岗,线路长度约116公里。其中新广州(石壁站)至新深圳站(龙华)段线路长度104.6公里,投资167亿元。预留向南延伸,经深圳皇岗至香港境内。内地段按客运专线标准兴建,速度目标值300公里/小时,基础设施按350公里/小时考虑。按目前设计方案,内地段列车的行车时间最快为33分钟,香港段的行车时间最快为25分钟。经内地与香港方协商达成共识,双方同意"统一规划、分段实施"。2005年9月,国家发改委批复新广州站至新深圳站段可性研究报告,项目已于2005年底开工建设,争取2009年完工。新深圳站至皇岗段与香港段应同步建设。

4、港珠澳大桥

由粤港澳三地共同成立的"港珠澳大桥前期工作协调小组" 于 2004 年 3 月委托中交公路规划设计院开展大桥工程可行性研究及相关专题研究工作。线路走向专家推荐大桥东岸以香港大屿山石散石湾为登陆点,西岸以珠海拱北/澳门东方明珠为登陆点;大桥采用桥隧组合方案,长约 35 公里,初步估算总投资约 500亿元。目前设计单位正在进行可行性研究报告修编工作;25 个专题研究已完成23 个。目前设计单位正在进行口岸设置方案论证, 然后由粤、港、澳三方口岸主管部门研究,按程序上报审批,此后完善可行性研究报告,确定投资主体并做好项目报批工作。

二、"十一五"规划的特点

广东"十一五"规划概括起来有如下五个特点:

- 一是注重充分体现了两大战略思想,突出以人为本的规划新理念。"十一五"规划,是党中央提出全面落实科学发展观和建设社会主义和谐社会重大战略思想后编制的第一个五年规划。我省"十一五"规划的编制,坚持以这两大战略思想统领编制工作,自始至终贯穿以人为本的规划新理念。《纲要》体现两大战略思想,如《纲要》确定的指标体系,力求突出以人为本,突出人文的、社会的指标,突出保护资源和生态环境的指标,突出公共事业和公共服务的指标。30 项指标中直接与人的全面发展、与建设和谐社会相关的指标达 19 项。
- 二是注重完善发展思路,创新发展战略。我省"十一五"规划提出,要以创新为动力,按照科学发展观的要求,坚持继承、创新、提高、发展,进一步转变发展观念,完善发展思路,创新发展战略,提高发展质量,增强发展动力。创新发展战略,是指"十一五"时期广东要在继承、丰富和深化了原有发展战略的基础上,实施自主创新、经济国际化、区域协调发展、绿色广东四大战略。其中,自主创新、经济国际化、绿色广东战略是新战略。这四大战略充分体现了贯彻落实科学发展观、全面建设小康社会的要求,既保持延续性,又与时俱进。实施自主创新战略,就是要坚持自主创新、重点跨越、支撑发展、引领未来的指导方针,把科学技术真正置于优先发展的战略地位,大力发展科技、教育,推动产学研结合和科技成果转化,提高原始创新能力、集成创新

能力和引进消化吸收再创新能力,推进产品创新、技术创新、产业创新,构建创新型广东。实施经济国际化战略,就是要以全球的视野谋划我省的发展,着眼于提高对外开放水平和促进内外源经济协调发展,大力提高"引进来"的水平和"走出去"的竞争力,更好地利用国内外两种资源、两个市场,进一步加强粤港澳合作、泛珠三角区域合作以及与东盟自由贸易区的合作,不断提高国际竞争力。实施区域协调发展战略,就是要打破行政区划限制,调整优化区域空间结构,继续提高珠三角经济发展水平,加快东西两翼和山区的发展,形成各具特色、功能互补、各展优势的区域经济发展新格局。实施绿色广东战略,就是以促进经济社会发展与人口、资源、环境相协调为目标,发展循环再生的绿色经济,构筑系统安全的绿色生态,建设优美高质的绿色环境,培育人与自然和谐的绿色文明,促进自然生态环境系统与经济社会发展系统良性循环,提高可持续发展能力。

三是注重科学确定规划重点,突出政府配置资源的领域。"十一五"规划的重点主要放在政府履行公共职责的基础设施、生态环境、公共服务等领域。省政府确定的 24 个重点专项规划和 42 个一般专项规划,主要是这些领域的发展规划。《纲要》确定的我省"十一五"发展的十项主要任务,是这些领域政府工作的重点;确定的十大工程,也是"十一五"政府在这些领域要重点建设的工程。

四是注重以重大工程为支撑,促进区域协调发展。我省"十一五"规划注重以重大工程为支撑,使规划更具有可操作性。在项目规划布局上,统筹考虑我省资源环境承载能力与人口分布和经济布局,加强布局两翼和山区的项目,以促进区域协调发展。"十一五"规划东西两翼和山区建设重大项目个数占全省的

52.7%,比"十五"计划增加 18 个百分点;总投资占全省的 40.4%,比"十五"增加 20 个百分点;"十一五"期间的投资占全省的 40.7%,比"十五"增加 22 个百分点。通过重大项目建设的带动,到"十一五"期末,东西两翼沿海重化工业带将初步形成,山区加快发展,经济落后地区特色经济逐步发展,并将形成不同区域间各有侧重的梯度合理分工。

五是注重规划编制的民主性和科学性。在"十一五"规划编制过程中,我省广泛听取社会各界意见,增强规划工作的透明度和公众参与度,使规划更好地反映民情,提高规划的民主化和科学化水平。在"十一五"规划前期研究工作中,我省将经济社会发展的9个重大课题面向社会公开招标,取得了很好的效果。在《纲要》编制过程中,分别听取专家、各民主党派、工商联的意见,多次征求省直部门、地级以上市人民政府的意见,并在网上公开征集社会公众的意见。《纲要》经省十届人大四次会议审议批准。可以说,《纲要》是一个凝集了全省人民智慧的规划。我们相信,规划的实施,将会给全省人民带来一个更加美好的明天!

谢谢大家!



國家「十一五」規劃與香港三個國際中心的發展 The 11th Five-Year Plan and the development of Hong Kong's three international centres

- 國家「十一五」規劃明確指出「支持香港發展金融、物流、遊遊、資訊等服務業,保持香港國際金融、貿易、航運等中心的地位」 The 11th Five-Year Plan unequivocally "supports Hong Kong's development on fronts such as financial services, logistics, tourism and information services, and the maintenance of Hong Kong's status as an international centre of financial services, trade and shipping".
- 從國際、國家及地區層面,作出策略性分析和建議,思考如何令 香港在這三個中心達致世界前列
 - From international, national and the regional level, consider strategically and suggest how to enable Hong Kong to be one the world's best in these "three centres".

金融業:香港未來各行業的重中之重 Financial services industry: strategically the most important economic sector for the future

- 香港已成為亞太區內主要的國際金融中心,但與紐約及倫敦等主要國際金融中心相比,仍有一段距離。
 - Hong Kong has developed into a major international financial centre in the region. But there is still a large gap as compared with major international financial centres such as New York and London.
- 國家在「十一五」期間經濟持續擴張及繼續改革金融業,全球及亞太區內金融業發展迅速,均爲香港金融中心發展,帶來新的機遇和挑戰 Further economic expansion and financial services reform under the Mainland's 11th Five-Year Plan, and the rapid development in the financial services industry globally and regionally, will provide new opportunities and challenges to Hong Kong's development as an international financial

centre.

發揮香港爲內地資金融通的角色, 推動國際金融中心的發展

Strengthen HK's financial intermediation role for the Mainland Develop further HK's international financial centre status

- 向以下五大方向推進,充分發揮爲內地資金融通的角色
 Proceed with the following five-pronged strategy to give full play to
 Hong Kong's financial intermediation role for the Mainland:
 - 1. 香港金融機構「走進去」內地 Hong Kong financial institutions to go into the Mainland
 - 2. 香港作為內地資金和內地金融機構「走出去」的大門
 Hong Kong to serve as a gateway for Mainland funds and financial institutions to come out
 - 3. 香港金融工具「走進去」內地 Hong Kong's financial instruments to be made available on the Mainland
 - 4. 加強香港金融體系處理以人民幣爲貨幣單位的交易的能力
 Enhance the capability of Hong Kong's financial system in handling renminbi-denominated transactions
 - 5. 加強香港與內地金融基礎設施的聯繫
 Strengthen financial infrastructure links between the Mainland and Hong Kong

發揮香港爲內地資金融通的角色,推動國際金融中心的發展(續)

Strengthen HK's financial intermediation role for the Mainland Develop further HK's international financial centre status (cont'd)

- 發揮風險管理功能,研究進一步發展商品期貨市場、外匯期貨合約市場及保險業等業務,並推動香港資產管理中心的發展。
 - Leverage on Hong Kong's risk management capabilities, explore the possibilities of developing the commodity futures market, foreign exchange futures contract market, the insurance industry, etc., and further develop Hong Kong into a wealth management centre
- 研究及借鏡其他金融中心的監管方法、標準,與及在推動市場發展的 做法
 - Study the regulatory approach and standards of other advanced financial centres as well as their practices in promoting market development, and to learn from their experiences.

國際商貿中心的發展 Development as an international trading centre

- 香港的商品及服務貿易額全球分別排名第十一及十六,與本地生產總值 的比例則與新加坡同為全球前列。香港是實施自由貿易的典範,並為區 內重要的國際服務平台。
 - Hong Kong's goods and services trade rank the world's 11th and 16th largest respectively. But as % of GDP, HK and Singapore are amongst the world's highest. Hong Kong is noted for its free trade and is also an important international services platform in the region.
- 「十一五」推動產業升級、擴大內需、加快發展服務業、進一步開放市場,均會爲香港帶來機遇,更好地發揮雙向的商貿及其他服務,但同時亦對香港業界增加競爭壓力。
 - The 11th FYP promotes industrial upgrading, grows domestic demand, accelerates the development of services and further opens up markets. These provide more opportunities for Hong Kong to play up its role as a trade and services hub in both the Mainland's exports and imports. But there will also be more competitive pressure on existing players.

國際商貿中心的發展(續)

Development as an international trading centre (cont'd)

- 深化及落實CEPA,協助業界發展內地市場。並方便更多服務提供者及客户 到香港,加强香港「服務之都」的角色。
 - Pursue further and implement more effectively CEPA initiatives, and assist Hong Kong enterprises to develop the Mainland market. Facilitate more services providers and customers to come to Hong Kong, thus enhancing further Hong Kong's role as a "cosmopolitan city for services".
- 協助香港企業適應內地對產業升級及環保節能等要求,發展品牌。利用香港在創新科技發展方面的有利條件,協助內地企業自主創新。
 - Assist Hong Kong enterprises to adapt to increasing demands in the Mainland in industrial upgrading, environmental protection and energy conservation, and develop own brands. Leverage on Hong Kong's strengths in innovation and technology to assist Mainland enterprises to adopt independent innovation.
- 加强與內地在旅游方面的合作。
 - Strengthen cooperation with Mainland in tourism services.

國際航運中心的發展:

航運業和物流業的發展息息相關,兩者相輔相成 Development as an international maritime centre: The maritime, shipping and logistics industries are closely related with and complementary to each other

- 香港是全球最繁忙的貨櫃港之一,國際空運貨量也是全球之冠。
 "Hong Kong is one of the world's busiest container port and the world's largest international air cargo hub
- "與內地合作及協調"

"Co-operate and coordinate with the Mainland"

充分發揮和珠江三角洲地區沿海港口運輸系統的整體優勢, 粤港之間在港口發展上需進一步明確分工

To realize fully the strengths of the container transport system rendered by the port of Hong Kong and other coastal ports in the PRD region. Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province should map out a clear division of role in port development.

致力擴展本港的航空網絡,積極與內地和澳門協調和研究提高空管效率 To strive to extend our air transport network and actively co-ordinate with the Mainland and Macao authorities to explore ways of increasing efficiency in air traffic control.

國際航運中心的發展:

航運業和物流業的發展息息相關,兩者相輔相成(續) Development as an international maritime centre: The maritime, shipping and logistics industries are closely related with and complementary to each other (cont'd)

• "加強物流業競爭力"

"Enhance the competitiveness of the logistics industry"

政府會致力在貨運效率、資訊科技、配套用地等方面,提升香港物流業的競爭力。

The Government is committed to enhancing the competitiveness of our logistics industry by increasing the efficiency of the cross-boundary cargo movements, promoting the application of information technology, and providing additional back-up land around the terminals, etc.

對「十一五」的總體回應策略重點 Key overall strategies of Hong Kong in response to the 11th Five-Year Plan

- 加強國際化,增強香港國際優勢

 Strengthen internationalisation, sharpen international competitiveness
- 與內地進一步溝通、合作和融合
 Strengthen co-operation and integration with the Mainland
- 人才培訓及匯聚
 Nurture and attract talent
- 加強環保
 Step up environmental protection efforts
- 強化及推廣「香港」品牌
 Strengthen and promote the "Hong Kong" brand