

For Information

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

17th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the 17th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 9 January 2012 in Hong Kong.

Background

2. The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Stephen Lam, and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province, Ms Zhao Yufang, co-chaired the 17th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Hong Kong on 9 January 2012. At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the progress of implementation of the 2011 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement) and compiled the 2012 Work Plan. In response to the call to strengthen Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation set out in the National 12th Five-Year Plan, a total of 86 specific action items have been included in the 2012 Work Plan, which will serve as a blueprint for co-operation and exchange this year. The conference reviewed various co-operation areas, including the development of financial

services, commerce and trade, legal and arbitration, tourism, travel facilitation, environmental protection, medical services, education, key co-operation areas and regional co-operation plans. The two sides signed the 2012 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement (Annex, Chinese version only) after the meeting. A press release was issued in the afternoon of the same day. The key areas discussed at the meeting are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Co-operation progress and direction

Financial services

3. Financial co-operation continues to be one of the key areas of co-operation between the two sides. In the past year, geographical coverage of the Renminbi (RMB) trade settlement scheme has been expanded to the entire Guangdong Province, and RMB cross-border trade settlement business between Guangdong and Hong Kong continues to expand. From January to November 2011, the amount of RMB trade settlement conducted through Hong Kong amounted to RMB 1,675.9 billion yuan, of which more than 20 per cent involved trade settlement between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

4. Supplement VIII to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) signed in last December introduces new liberalisation measures for the insurance industry under which Hong Kong insurance brokerage companies would be allowed to set up wholly-owned insurance agency companies in Guangdong Province on a pilot basis. Supplement VIII to CEPA also includes measures which further expand the business scope of Hong Kong-funded banks in the Mainland. As of end of last November, over 120 Guangdong enterprises have been listed in Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong subsidiaries of six securities companies, six fund management companies and three securities futures trading companies from Guangdong have obtained licenses to carry out

regulated activities in Hong Kong. In addition, as of October 2011, four banks with Hong Kong capital have set up a total of 19 sub-branches in Guangdong Province.

5. This year, in accordance with the National 12th Five-Year Plan and the principles of the Framework Agreement, we will progressively establish a financial co-operation zone led by Hong Kong's financial system and supported by financial resources and services of the Pearl River Delta region. The two sides will continue to promote RMB business between the two places; enhance co-operation in various financial services such as credit, securities, insurance, futures, bonds and asset management; and further deepen co-operation in training and exchanges in this sector.

Commerce and trade

6. On commerce and trade, the Guangdong Province will continue to implement CEPA and the various early and pilot measures to open up its service industries for Hong Kong. Supplement VIII to CEPA includes liberalisation measures in a wide spectrum of sectors including construction, insurance, distribution, individually owned stores etc. The Guangdong side will strive for the early promulgation of the implementation details for all relevant measures to be taken forward in Guangdong Province. Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to co-operate closely to step up the promotion of CEPA and follow up on any problems encountered in the process.

7. On upgrading and transformation of the processing trade, the two sides have been keeping a close eye on the development of Hong Kong-funded enterprises in Guangdong. The 30 measures supporting the development of Hong Kong-funded enterprises introduced at the end of last year by the Guangdong Province are of great significance to upgrading and transformation of these enterprises.

The HKSAR Government will also set up a HK\$1 billion fund to support Hong Kong enterprises in developing their brands, promoting domestic sales, and upgrading and transforming their operation in the Mainland. The HKSAR Government will maintain close dialogue with the Guangdong Province and jointly encourage enterprises to move up the value chain and build their own brands by leveraging Hong Kong's strengths in design.

Legal and arbitration

8. The two sides recognised that the global experience of the legal sector and arbitration bodies of Hong Kong will facilitate and support Guangdong enterprises in tapping into the international market. Hong Kong and Guangdong will expedite co-operation and commence discussion as soon as possible to strive for early implementation of relevant measures announced by the Vice-Premier Li Keqiang in August last year, including to explore ways of improving the mode of association of law firms of the two places and to work out detailed arrangements to enable Hong Kong arbitration bodies to provide service directly in Qianhai, Shenzhen. The two sides will continue to enhance co-operation on visits and exchanges between the departments responsible for legal affairs of the two places as well as in training.

Tourism

9. The focus of this year's tourism co-operation is on the implementation of the measures to support Hong Kong's tourism development as announced by the Vice-Premier Li Keqiang during his visit to Hong Kong last August. Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to step up co-operation in further opening up overseas travel markets, attract international tourists and expand the Mainland's outbound travel market. Guangdong will expedite the extension of the "144-hour facilitation visa" policy to the entire province.

Travel facilitation

10. On travel facilitation, this year two sides will focus on the implementation of three new initiatives: first, the introduction of the first phase of the trial scheme on ad hoc quotas for cross-boundary private cars in March as planned; second, launch of Octopus and Lingnan Tong two-in-one cards within 2012 which could be used by the general public for public transport and retail purchases in the two places; third, extension of Hong Kong's e-Channel service to registered frequent visitors from the Mainland, starting with Lo Wu and Lok Ma Chau Spur Line control points from January 2012 onwards.

Environmental protection

11. On environmental protection, two sides have made considerable achievements in implementing emission-reduction measures under the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2002-2010). The focus of our work for this year would be to conclude the formulation of the emission reduction targets and arrangements for the Pearl River Delta region in 2015 and 2020, and announce the results.

12. The two sides will also take forward the joint study on regional water quality management plan for the Pearl River Estuary and collaboration on water pollution abatement actions for Shenzhen Bay; initiate collaboration on protection of marine environment and ecological restoration; take forward reef check and collaboration on healthy aquaculture; continue to take forward cross-boundary co-operation in recycling and reuse of resource materials; and to implement the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme.

Medical services

13. Hong Kong and Guangdong co-operation continues to deepen in medical services. Hong Kong and Guangdong will further support Hong Kong service providers in operating their business in Guangdong Province. As of November 2011, Hong Kong service providers have set up 12 wholly-owned clinics and out-patient clinics in Guangdong Province. Meanwhile, the Hong Kong University-Shenzhen Hospital (i.e. Shenzhen Binhai Hospital) set up jointly by the University of Hong Kong and the Shenzhen Municipal Government is expected to officially start operation within this year. Last year, medical institutions in the two places started a pilot scheme for transfer of medical records of Hong Kong residents who have received treatment in the Mainland back to Hong Kong. The two sides will continue to improve the medical records transfer scheme and expand the scheme to more hospitals in Shenzhen this year.

Education

14. On education co-operation, the HKSAR Government will encourage local education institutions and students to participate in learning or exchange programmes in the Mainland under the Pilot Mainland Experience Scheme for Post-secondary Students, and take the opportunities to enhance their understanding of the Guangdong Province. Furthermore, Vice Premier Li Ke-qiang announced in August last year a pilot scheme whereby from 2012 onwards 63 Mainland higher education institutions will exempt Hong Kong students from taking the Joint Entrance Examination for Universities in the Mainland and admit them on the basis of their results in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examinations or the Hong Kong Advanced Level Examinations. Seventeen higher education institutions in the Guangdong Province have participated in the scheme. The Education Bureau and the Ministry of Education jointly organised the 2011 Mainland Higher Education Expo last

December to provide opportunities for students and parents to obtain information on admission arrangements directly from the 63 Mainland higher education institutions.

15. Furthermore, the two sides are actively facilitating customs clearance and transport arrangements for cross-boundary students residing in Shenzhen. At the same time, joint efforts will continue to be made to encourage teachers in the two places to enhance exchange and co-operation in training, and to push forward co-operation in vocational education. Meanwhile, continuous efforts will be made to improve the pilot scheme for providing special schools/classes for Hong Kong children in Shenzhen.

Key co-operation areas

16. All of the key co-operation areas made significant progress last year. On Qianhai, Hong Kong and Guangdong will focus on obtaining the Central People's Government's early approval for preferential measures to encourage Hong Kong enterprises, professionals and service providers to establish operations in Qianhai. The HKSAR Government will also continue to actively complement the Shenzhen authorities in the related publicity and promotional work. On Lok Ma Chau Loop, Hong Kong and Shenzhen reached an initial consensus on various issues, including development positioning, applicable laws, land administration and co-development mechanism. The two sides will continue the efforts to push forward the work in this area with a view to commencing operation of some of the higher education facilities in the Loop by 2020. In respect of Nansha, the Hong Kong - Guangzhou Co-operation Working Group held its first meeting in December last year to exchange views on Nansha's development directions. The HKSAR Government will maintain a close dialogue with the Guangzhou Municipal Government to provide views on the development of Nansha.

Regional co-operation plan

17. The four regional co-operation plans under the Framework Agreement have also made good progress. The Regional Co-operation Plan on Building a Quality Living Area, the Plan on Infrastructure Construction in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao and the Action Plan for the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary are nearing completion. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao have commenced work on the Tourism Co-operation Plan to map out a long-term development strategy on regional tourism co-operation and to enhance the attractiveness of the region as tourist destinations.

Other areas

18. Apart from the above-mentioned areas, Hong Kong and Guangdong have also made steady progress in various other areas of co-operation such as cross-boundary infrastructure, creative industries, innovation and technology, testing and certification, cultural co-operation, building of cross-boundary control points and cross-boundary clearance, intellectual property, food and agricultural products safety, and public security.

Conclusion

19. The 2012 is the third year since the implementation of the Framework Agreement. Hong Kong and Guangdong have built a stable foundation in a wide range of co-operation areas. In the light of the uncertainties on the global economic prospects, Hong Kong and Guangdong must rise to the challenge together by enhancing co-operation and seizing the opportunities brought by the National 12th Five-Year Plan and the various support measures announced by Vice-Premier Li Keqiang during his visit to Hong Kong last August.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
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實施《粵港合作框架協議》 2012 年重點工作安排

一、跨界基礎設施

- (一) 按照國家批准的方案，繼續推進港珠澳大橋島隧工程施工，開工建設橋樑工程。
- (二) 繼續開展深港西部快速軌道交通各項研究。
- (三) 繼續建設廣深港高速鐵路，爭取福田站段年內開通。
- (四) 爭取廣深沿江高速公路全線建成通車。
- (五) 廣東落實粵港 2011 年簽署的供水新協議，保障對港供水。
- (六) 加快西氣東輸二線工程建設，香港支線年中完成建設，爭取 2012 年內實現向香港供氣。深圳 LNG 項目爭取 2012 年初開工建設。
- (七) 繼續推進五大機場合作，召開深圳年會，推動解決珠三角空域緊張問題，推進珠三角直升機短途運輸網絡建設，完善兩地空管協作機制，提升區域航空運輸能力。

二、現代服務業

- (一) 廣東繼續深入實施 CEPA 及服務業對港開放各項先行先試措施，進一步健全雙方聯絡協調機制，協調解決實施過程中的問題。廣東年內制定出台 CEPA 補充協議八相關實施細則。
- (二) 金融合作
 - 1. 進一步擴大粵港跨境貿易和投融資人民幣結算規模，支持

香港人民幣離岸業務中心建設。支持香港企業以人民幣在粵直接投資，研究推動廣東法人金融機構和企業赴港發行人民幣債券。

2. 鼓勵廣東銀行機構對香港銀行同業提供人民幣資金兌換和人民幣賬戶融資，對香港企業開展人民幣貿易融資。支持廣東企業通過香港銀行開展人民幣貿易融資。

3. 支持港資銀行進一步擴大在粵異地支行網絡，支持符合條件的港資機構在粵發起設立村鎮銀行、小額貸款公司等新型農村金融機構（組織）和融資性擔保公司。推動在粵率先實行允許內地港資法人銀行參與共同基金銷售業務。

4. 支持廣東法人證券公司、基金管理公司的香港子公司取得人民幣境外合格投資者資格(RQFII)。繼續支持廣東企業赴港上市。推動符合條件的內地證券公司與香港證券公司在粵設立合資證券投資諮詢公司。支持深圳證券交易所與香港交易所深化合作，推動港股組合ETF在深圳交易所上市。

5. 支持符合條件的香港保險經紀公司在廣東試點設立獨資保險代理公司。

6. 加快推進廣東交通卡與香港“八達通”互聯互通工作，爭取2012年在廣東省內部分城市及香港試點。

7. 支持金融改革創新項目在前海先行先試，探索建設國家金融業對外開放試驗示範窗口，重點推動深港兩地在跨境人民幣業務、資本市場合作和保險創新發展三個領域的合作。

8. 完善粵港金融監督管理部門聯絡機制，建立健全共同防範金融風險跨境傳遞的工作機制，相互通報影響系統性金融風險的事件，協調風險處置行動。繼續深化兩地在金融人員培訓、交流

等方面的合作。

（三）支持兩地會展業界探索建立交流合作機制，鼓勵兩地業界開展會展資訊交流、相互參展及聯合舉辦會展宣傳活動等合作。

（四）支持開展工業設計等技能型人才交流，推進工業設計成果產業化。

（五）繼續加強兩地文化創意產業合作，以多種形式促進兩地業界交流。

（六）旅遊合作

1. 加快編制旅遊發展規劃。廣東加快將“144小時便利簽證”政策推廣到全省，推進配套管理系統建設，簡化外國遊客經廣東口岸的入境手續。

2. 支持粵港兩地旅遊企業和社會資本互相進入對方市場，重點支持香港在廣東設立旅行社。

3. 共同開發“一程多站”旅遊精品線路，聯合開展海外宣傳推廣。以聯合展台等形式參加國際旅遊展，建立聯合促銷網絡平台。

4. 聯合提升旅遊服務質量，完善兩地旅遊市場監管協調機制，規範旅遊企業誠信經營，繼續共同推廣“誠信旅遊”。

（七）鼓勵業界建立兩地物流信息交流、共享機制。繼續辦好粵港物流合作洽談會。

(八) 進一步推動實施香港取得內地建築及相關工程專業資格的專業人士在廣東註冊執業。

(九) 廣東重點推進廣東製造業與香港工業設計、管理諮詢、品牌營運、技術創新、市場推廣等專業服務業對接合作。

三、製造業及科技創新

(一) 繼續推進粵港科技合作。研究實施 2012 年度粵港科技合作聯合資助計劃，擴大聯合資助的範圍。繼續實施《共建科技創新平台合作協議》和《共同推進粵港產學研合作協議》。

(二) 總結《深港創新圈建設行動計劃》的成效及經驗，研究繼續推進兩地創新科技合作。

(三) 廣東大力支持在粵的港資加工貿易企業轉型升級，實現穩定發展。繼續保持加工貿易政策的基本穩定，推進加工貿易轉型升級示範區建設。繼續舉辦“廣東省外商投資企業產品（內銷）博覽會”，幫助在粵投資的港資企業拓展內銷市場。繼續支持港企發揮香港設計服務優勢，在廣東建立及推廣香港品牌。加強就業服務和用工指導，提供融資保險支持等，鼓勵港資加工企業轉型升級。

(四) 香港設立十億元專項基金，支持企業在內地發展品牌、拓展內銷和升級轉型，並繼續實施“中小企業發展支援基金”，“中小企業市場推廣基金”和“中小企業信貸保證計劃”，支持在粵的港資來料加工企業發展。

四、國際化營商環境

(一) 口岸建設與通關監管

1. 香港提升管制站電腦系統，使符合條件經常往返香港的內地訪客經登記後，採用 e-道過關。2012 年 1 月起分階段在港方 6 個管制站擴展 e-道服務，在羅湖和落馬洲支線兩個管制站率先推出，6 月前擴展至深圳灣、中國客運碼頭、港澳客輪碼頭及香港國際機場管制站。文錦渡和落馬洲管制站登記處及內地旅客 e-道待改善工程完成後投入服務。

2. 加快推進蓮塘/香園圍口岸規劃設計等前期工作，爭取 2013 年內開工建設。

3. 加快推進文錦渡口岸旅檢大樓擴建改造工程。開展皇崗口岸入境大廳改造工程前期準備工作，力爭年內動工。

4. 加快推進一次性臨時來往粵港小汽車實施準備工作，於 2012 年 3 月在深圳灣口岸啟動試點，並逐步探索完善各項安排。

5. 不斷完善深圳灣口岸“一地兩檢”查驗模式，進一步開展陸路口岸“單一窗口”通關模式研究工作，實現粵方口岸各查驗單位出入境車輛和貨物申報數據共享。港方將以深圳灣口岸作為試點，探討在陸路口岸的海關與入境事務處合併檢查站安裝“車道司機體溫自動測量系統”的可行性，冀能同時進行體溫檢測。粵方在深圳灣口岸推廣應用“車道司機體溫自動測量系統”。

6. 積極研究為在深圳居住的跨境學童提供通關、交通等便利。

(二) 電子商務合作

支持兩地企業擴大粵港電子簽名證書互認試點應用，探索將粵港電子簽名證書互認納入常規管理的程序和規範。廣東陸續啟動編制一批電子商務標準。

(三) 技術標準合作

充分發揮粵港標準工作專責小組作用，加強檢測和認證領域的合作。廣東繼續支持在粵的港資企業申請和評（認）定廣東省名牌產品、廣東省著名商標。

(四) 知識產權保護

1. 繼續完善粵港保護知識產權合作專責小組機制，加強項目合作和完善會議制度，推進落實《粵港知識產權合作協議（2011-2012年）》。

2. 進一步完善粵港知識產權案件協作處理機制，加強信息通報，健全執法合作雙邊聯絡機制，開展聯合執法行動，共同打擊跨境侵權違法犯罪行為。

3. 繼續開展“正版正貨承諾”活動，在試點基礎上推廣至廣東全省。

4. 繼續鼓勵及協助香港考生在粵參加全國專利代理人資格考試。繼續加強兩地民間知識產權組織、中介機構及行業協會間的交流。

5. 研究推動粵港知識產權貿易，為兩地知識產權貿易合作創造條件。

(五) 法律事務合作

1. 建立健全法律法規文本交流制度，推動建立法律事務協調

機制，成立法律問題協商與合作專家小組。加強法律事務部門的互訪交流和人員培訓合作。

2. 加強兩地公證事務交流與合作，進一步密切兩地法律服務業的合作。建立兩地公證文書核查協作機制，推進兩地公證法律服務業合作。爭取國家支持粵港律師事務所探索開展合夥型聯營。

3. 爭取國家支持深圳前海在法律服務業方面對港開放先行先試。支持香港仲裁機構在前海設立分支機構，支持在前海設立香港法律查明機制，支持符合條件的香港人士擔任人民陪審員，參與前海案件審理。鼓勵兩地仲裁業界加強交流合作。繼續探索以替代性爭議解決方式（ADR）解決兩地商事、海事等糾紛。

（六）貿易投資促進

1. 兩地政府繼續聯合舉辦粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會，促進雙方貿易投資合作交流。

2. 大力推動廣東與香港企業聯合“走出去”。充分發揮香港在金融、法律、會計及投資諮詢等服務方面的優勢，鼓勵兩地企業以聯合投資、聯合投標、聯合承攬項目等多種方式，通過香港共同開拓國際投資和基礎設施建設市場。

3. 兩地政府聯手繼續在境外舉辦經貿交流活動，共同推介大珠三角投資營商環境，深化粵港兩地與海外經貿合作。

4. 借助香港自由港和葡萄酒貿易及分銷中心的地位，以及在葡萄酒貿易方面的經驗，發揮深圳福田、鹽田、前海灣等特殊監管區及華南物流園的資源優勢，探討在檢驗經香港中轉內地的葡萄酒方面合作，為業界提供便利，以助葡萄酒貿易等相關業務進一步發展。

五、優質生活圈

(一) 生態建設和環境保護

1. 盡快完成並公布《珠江三角洲地區空氣質素管理計劃(2002 – 2010年)》終期評估結果。研究珠三角地區2011–2020年的空氣污染物減排工作，按照國家“十二五”規劃制定珠三角地區2011–2015年的空氣污染物減排方案，並提出2016–2020年的空氣污染物減排方案。

2. 繼續推進珠江河口區域水質管理合作規劃前期研究。繼續加強東江水資源保護，繼續推進深圳灣（后海灣）水污染防治合作，研究開展《深圳灣水污染控制聯合實施方案》第二次回顧工作。

3. 香港繼續跟進紅花嶺地區作為郊野公園的可行性研究及諮詢工作。發揮粵港濕地保護工作小組作用，推進珠江口濕地保護的合作，共同保護珠江口紅樹林等濱海濕地，建設形成相對完整的河口濕地生態系統。

4. 繼續開展海洋環境保護及生態修復合作，推進珊瑚普查和水產健康養殖合作，開展人工魚礁建設，支持民間環保組織交流。開展海上漁業聯合執法行動，加快供港水產品養殖基地建設，共同促進漁民轉產轉業。

5. 繼續推動粵港兩地跨境資源循環利用合作。繼續實施為期五年的粵港“清潔生產伙伴計劃”及“清潔生產伙伴”標誌計劃，鼓勵珠三角地區的港資企業採用清潔生產技術及工序。

6. 加強粵港清潔能源、可再生能源及新能源汽車的研發和應用合作。

7. 舉辦“第九屆中國（廣州）國際環保展覽會”和“國際環保博覽”，推動環保產業的發展及開拓綠色商機。

8. 落實“粵港應對氣候變化合作協議”，加強兩地在控制溫室氣體排放及適應氣候變化方面的交流。

（二）社會保障

1. 支持香港大學與深圳市政府合作成立香港大學深圳醫院（即深圳市濱海醫院），爭取2012年內正式開業。

2. 進一步支持香港服務提供者到廣東設立獨資門診部，鼓勵香港服務提供者到廣東設立獨資醫院和獨資療養院；粵港共同組織召開申辦培訓、諮詢的相關座談會和宣講會，協助香港業界掌握申請設立獨資門診部、醫院、療養院的法律法規要求。進一步簡化程序，提高審批效率。

3. 完善雙方居民轉診機制，繼續推進香港居民病歷轉介安排，進一步擴大深圳試點醫院數量。推動粵港中醫藥交流合作，促進粵港中醫藥醫療、科研、商貿、信息化交流平台對接。

4. 廣東出台鼓勵香港服務提供者來粵興辦養老機構和殘疾人福利機構的優惠政策，進一步完善合作機制，加強與香港社會福利機構的交流合作。

5. 加強供港食品檢驗檢疫合作，建立食品安全檢測合作機制，健全兩地食品安全的實時通報機制。建立兩地食品安全方面的法律法規、技術標準的溝通聯繫機制，參照國際通用標準，探索協調兩地檢驗檢疫檢測的方法和標準的可行性。年內總結“供港活豬電子耳標試點應用”的成果及經驗，並研究推廣至其他食品。

6. 不斷完善藥品安全監管合作機制，加強兩地藥物研發和生產合作，支持香港生物醫藥產業發展。

7. 繼續落實粵港勞動監察執法培訓合作協議，舉行勞動監察協調合作交流會，加強執法培訓和勞動關係交流合作。

(三) 治安管理

1. 完善兩地警方高層及偵查主管工作會晤及交流機制，拓展合作範疇，建立健全情報通報制度，開展聯合行動，提升打擊跨境犯罪能力。

2. 繼續加強兩地預防職務犯罪合作和個案協查合作，共同舉辦個案協查座談會，正式出版《粵港澳營商防貪指引》。開展青少年反腐倡廉教育，舉辦“粵港澳青少年反腐倡廉動漫創作比賽”。

(四) 应急管理

完善应急管理合作機制，建立健全跨區域突發事件聯繫機制，研究解決香港特區政府飛行服務隊在廣東沿海機場降落與加油問題，加快推進應急救援隊伍快速通關“綠色通道”。加強預警信息發布技術交流，開展应急管理研究交流，推進應急平台互聯互通工作，開展聯合應急演練。

(五) 文化交流

1. 繼續推進演藝、文化信息、文物博物館、公共圖書館以及非物質文化遺產保護等合作。

2. 加強體育交流與合作，推進信息溝通、人才培育等合作，共同提高競技水平，繁榮體育市場。

六、教育與人才

(一) 廣東支持香港中文大學與深圳合作舉辦香港中文大學(深圳)。

(二) 2012年廣東部分高校試行實施免內地聯招考試招收香港學生。

(三) 鼓勵粵港兩地開展教師協作與培訓交流合作，逐步擴大合作領域。

(四) 繼續做好廣東工業設計培訓學院(香港知專設計學院合作院校)共建項目，開展職業教育師資培訓、合辦課程、學生實習實訓、培訓認證體系等合作；繼續研究開辦可同時頒發兩地認可學歷的課程工作，推進工業設計及有關專業“一試三證”試點工作，共同打造工業設計、產品結構設計、產品原型製作三大專業。

(五) 全面深化粵港職業技能鑒定合作交流，研究探索國家職業標準與香港“能力標準說明”之參照及銜接，開展“一試兩證”技能鑒定試點。研究探索“一試三證”人才培養評價模式。

(六) 推進粵港專業資格互認試點工作。積極爭取國家支持開展部分專業技術人員職業資格互認試點工作。

(七) 繼續推動香港青年服務團及其他青年團體到廣東交流和提供服務。

七、重點合作區域

(一) 加快研究出台推動前海服務業發展的政策措施，落實前海服務業向香港擴大開放、下放審批權限等事項，為企業和人

員在前海發展提供一站式服務。支持前海建設人才特區。

(二) 通過穗港合作專責小組機制，繼續共同探討推進南沙建設。編制《南沙新區總體發展規劃》並按程序報審。推進南沙CEPA先行先試綜合示範區起步區建設，支持港資企業在南沙投資、創業，促進港資企業轉型升級，開拓內地市場，支持南沙新區申報遊艇“兩地牌”，試行粵港澳遊艇“自由行”政策。

(三) 開展落馬洲河套地區規劃及工程研究的第二階段公眾參與工作，爭取2013年初完成研究，積極推進深港河套地區的共同開發。

八、區域合作規劃

(一) 編制完成並共同推進實施《粵港澳共建優質生活圈合作專項規劃》。

(二) 編制完成並共同推進實施《粵港澳基礎設施建設合作專項規劃》。

(三) 編制完成並共同推進實施《環珠江口宜居灣區建設重點行動計劃》專項規劃。

九、合作機制

(一) 不斷完善粵港合作聯席會議機制，進一步健全推進粵港合作框架協議工作機制，強化協調職能，增強執行力。

(二) 就粵港合作共同支持香港六大產業發展等共同關心問題開展研究，促進兩地經濟社會可持續發展。

(三) 繼續舉辦珠江論壇，發揮粵港澳民間合作平台的作用，促進民間與政府的互動。