

## **For Information**

### **Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry**

#### **Trade Relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in relation to Commerce and Industry between the Two Places**

### **Purpose**

This paper briefs Members on the development of the trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong, and on matters relating to commerce and industry discussed at the 16<sup>th</sup> Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference on 28 February 2011 in Guangzhou.

### **Background**

2. The Mainland is Hong Kong's largest trading partner. In 2010, the value of merchandise trade between the Mainland and Hong Kong was HK\$3,128 billion, accounting for 48.9% of the total trade value of Hong Kong during the same period. Hong Kong has been an important entrepot for the Mainland's merchandise. In 2010, the value of goods re-exported through Hong Kong to the Mainland was HK\$1,567 billion, while the value of Mainland goods re-exported through Hong Kong to other parts of the world amounted to HK\$1,114.5 billion<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, Hong Kong ranks third among the trading partners of the Mainland, after the US and Japan. In terms of investment, Hong Kong is Mainland's largest source of realised direct foreign investment, accounting for 43.4% of the national total as at the end of 2010, with a cumulative value of realised direct investment at HK\$3,544.2 billion. At the same time, the Mainland is Hong Kong's biggest external investor. As at the end of 2009<sup>2</sup>, inward direct investment from the Mainland amounted to HK\$2,644.5 billion, accounting for 36.4% of our total inward direct foreign investment. There are over 3 800 Mainland enterprises in Hong Kong engaging in a wide range of economic activities, including investment holding, professional and business services; import/export, wholesale/retail; and transportation and storage, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Excluding HK\$706.5 billion of goods originating from and re-exported back to the Mainland.

<sup>2</sup> In December every year, the Census and Statistics Department will release the statistical data on inward direct investment of Hong Kong for the previous year. The related figures in 2010 will be released in end of 2011.

3. As regards Hong Kong-Guangdong trade relations, according to the latest figures provided by the Department of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation of Guangdong Province, the total import and export trade between the Guangdong Province and Hong Kong in 2010 amounted to about HK\$1,233.4 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 32.4%, and accounting for 20.2% of the total trade of the Province. The amount of export from the Guangdong Province to Hong Kong was about HK\$1,187 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 31.8%, and accounting for 33.7% of the total export from the Province. In 2009, a total of 3 063 new inward direct investment agreements were signed with Hong Kong traders in the Guangdong Province. The realised direct investment of Hong Kong traders amounted to about HK\$92.1 billion, representing a year-on-year increase of 12.6%. By end of 2009, the approved projects of Hong Kong enterprises in the Guangdong Province accumulated to 107 464 (accounting for 72.1% of the Province's total), with a cumulative value of realised direct investment at about HK\$1,108.2 billion (accounting for 61.3% of the Province's cumulative total).

4. The Chief Secretary for Administration Mr Henry Tang, and the Vice-Governor of the Guangdong Province Ms Zhao Yufang, co-chaired the 16<sup>th</sup> Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in the morning of 28 February 2011 in Guangzhou. The meeting reviewed the implementation progress of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement), particularly in respect of the 2010 Work Plan. Apart from co-operation on commerce and industry, the meeting also discussed other aspects of co-operation, including financial co-operation, regional co-operation, co-operation on infrastructure construction and boundary control points, etc. (Annex I). The Chief Secretary for Administration Mr Henry Tang, and the Vice-Governor of the Guangdong Province Ms Zhao Yufang, finalised and signed the 2011 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement (Annex II) after the meeting. A press release was issued in the afternoon of the same day, giving an account of the deliverables of the meeting. The key areas related to commerce and industry discussed at the meeting, and other information on the development of trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong, are set out in the ensuing paragraphs.

### **Co-operation in Commerce and Industry**

5. Commerce and industry is one of the major areas of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation. Under the 2011 Work Plan, items which are related to commerce and industry include: Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and professional services; restructuring and upgrading of Hong Kong enterprises in the Guangdong

Province; promotion of trade and investment; customs clearance of goods; innovation and technology, industry-academia-research and e-business; intellectual property rights; creative industry; and tourism. Details of co-operation in these areas are set out in the following paragraphs.

### **Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) and Professional Services**

6. Since 2008, the Mainland and Hong Kong have announced some 41 measures for early and pilot implementation in the Guangdong Province. These early and pilot measures encompass 21 sectors including legal, construction, medical, tourism, telecommunications, banking, securities and rail transport services, and cover a number of important industries in Hong Kong. Supplement VII to CEPA has become effective since 1 January this year. There are a host of measures in the medical and construction sectors for early and pilot implementation in the Guangdong Province. These measures will further promote the development of service industries in the two places.

7. The HKSAR Government encourages the trade to capitalise on the opportunities brought about by these measures to further expand into the Mainland market. We will continue to work closely with the Guangdong Province to step up the promotion and to facilitate the effective implementation of measures under CEPA.

### **Restructuring and Upgrading of Hong Kong Enterprises in the Guangdong Province**

8. The Mainland (particularly the Guangdong Province) and Hong Kong have close trade relations. Over the years, the Mainland has been Hong Kong's largest trading partner. Hong Kong businessmen have invested in a large number of manufacturing operations in the Mainland, many of which are in the processing trade. Currently, the Mainland's policy direction in respect of the processing trade is to maintain an overall stable policy, and to continue with the implementation of major support measures (e.g. "suspending the actual payment of standing book deposit for processing trade enterprises", "consolidated tax return for multiple domestic sales", etc.) so as to encourage enterprises engaging in processing trade to upgrade, restructure, and assist enterprises in tapping the Mainland domestic market. In fact, one of the major initiatives in the Framework Agreement is also to encourage Hong Kong enterprises to upgrade, restructure, and tap the Mainland domestic market.

9. The HKSAR Government maintains close liaison with Mainland authorities at various levels (including through the Hong Kong/Guangdong

Expert Group on the Restructuring and Upgrading of the Processing Trade) to convey to them the trade's views on problems encountered in the process of developing the domestic sales market and in the course of upgrading and restructuring, and discuss with them proposed supportive measures for the trade. The HKSARG Government has in place various funding schemes, including the SME Development Fund, SME Export Marketing Fund, Innovation and Technology Fund, and Research and Development Cash Rebate Scheme, for assisting enterprises in restructuring and upgrading, and building their brands. Relevant organisations, including the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (HKTDC) and Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), provide Hong Kong enterprises with support services on technological upgrading, management improvement, branding and market development, as well as Mainland market information.

10. The HKSAR Government also supports Mainland provinces and cities to organise more business matching forums and trade fairs (e.g. the "Guangdong Foreign-invested Enterprises Commodities Fair" held by the Guangdong authorities in Dongguan). The HKTDC also organises many trade fairs in the Mainland (e.g. "Style Hong Kong Show") to enhance the awareness over Hong Kong brand products. We encourage Hong Kong businessmen to make good use of these trade fairs and promotional activities to tap the Mainland domestic market.

### **Promotion of Trade and Investment**

11. Since 2002, the Invest Hong Kong (InvestHK) has been promoting the combined advantages of Hong Kong and the Mainland (in particular the Greater Pearl River Delta region) and exploring the international market in collaboration with Mainland provinces and cities through organising joint investment promotion seminars in major overseas markets. In 2011-12, InvestHK plans to organise six joint overseas promotion seminars with the Guangdong Province and its cities, with a view to promoting the business advantages brought about by the economic integration of the two places. The seminars include one to be jointly held with Zhuhai in Bogota of Columbia and Sao Paulo of Brazil in May, one with Shenzhen in Copenhagen of Denmark and Munich of Germany in June, and another one with the Guangdong Provincial Government in Warsaw of Poland in October.

12. As regards assisting Guangdong enterprises in developing the Hong Kong market, InvestHK has been working closely with the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council and the Guangdong Working Group on Investment and Trade Promotion of the GPRD Region established under the Guangdong-Hong Kong Non-government Co-operation Framework, to jointly

organise study missions for the privately-owned Guangdong enterprises. These missions, comprising workshops introducing the business environment in Hong Kong and visits to the financial regulatory institutions, help the Guangdong enterprises better understand how to set up business in Hong Kong or seek the necessary financing. InvestHK will continue to work with the relevant Guangdong authorities to provide the latest information of setting up business in Hong Kong to potential Guangdong investors.

### **Customs Clearance of Goods**

13. On customs clearance of goods, the Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) launched the electronic Road Cargo System (ROCARS) in May last year to enable seamless clearance of road cargoes. The Mainland Customs is also developing an electronic system for receiving road cargo manifests. To reduce traders' data input efforts, the two customs authorities reached agreement last year to align the format for data fields common to the two systems. This year, to further facilitate the industry, the two sides agree that the Mainland Customs would examine the feasibility of establishing a third-party platform to enable the trading community to make submissions electronically at one go to ROCARS and the Mainland's road cargo manifest system. C&ED is taking proactive steps to facilitate the work concerned.

14. The two customs authorities have stepped up co-operation last year in the area of cargo inspection at the land boundary control points as well as some vehicle examination areas and maritime control points of the Mainland. In examining road cargo, the customs authority of one side will make reference to the inspection outcome of the other side as appropriate. This facilitates cargo flow by reducing duplicated examination on the same shipment. The customs authorities of both sides have agreed to extend the arrangements to all vehicle examination areas and maritime control points within the Guangdong Province this year, and to consider refining the detailed operational flow.

### **Innovation and Technology, Industry-Academia-Research and E-Business**

15. With regard to innovation and technology, the Innovation and Technology Commission (ITC) will work together with the relevant Guangdong and Shenzhen authorities to enhance the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Co-operation Funding Scheme (TCFS). Both sides will strengthen communication on the setting of the TCFS solicitation themes, with a view to ensuring that the TCFS covers the key areas of scientific research which are of the interest of the industry, universities and research institutes of the two sides, thus attracting more applications.

16. On the other hand, the ITC will continue to work with the Guangdong authorities to facilitate the building of science and technology innovation platforms, and to encourage co-operation between universities and research institutes in the Guangdong Province and Hong Kong. In this regard, the Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI) and the State Industry Base of Digital Home Application and Demonstration (the State Industry Base) in Panyu will establish a joint laboratory on digital home technologies. Technical staff of ASTRI have already commenced work on the State Industry Base.

17. In the area of e-business, relevant Guangdong and Hong Kong authorities announced in April last year the “Application Procedure for Pilot Project on Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates issued by Hong Kong and Guangdong” (Application Procedure), with a view to enhancing the business environment for cross-border e-business. As at February this year, two applications have been accepted as pilot projects. The authorities of the two places will continue to deal with applications and to promote the Application Procedure. The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and relevant Guangdong and Hong Kong authorities will conclude the experience of the pilot applications in a timely manner, and explore the incorporation of the mutual recognition of electronic signature certificates into normal management procedures and practices.

### **Intellectual Property Rights**

18. On intellectual property rights (IPR), the Guangdong Province and Hong Kong will co-organise the “Guangdong/Hong Kong Seminar on Intellectual Property and Development of Small and Medium Enterprises” in Zhaoqing in June this year. The Guangdong side will continue to develop Foshan, Zhongshan and Zhaoqing as the third-batch of pilot cities under the “No Fakes Pledge Scheme”. The Hong Kong side will continue to coordinate the participation of Hong Kong candidates in the National Qualification Examination for Patent Agents in Guangdong and promote the pre-examination preparatory courses organised by the Guangdong side. Both sides will also continue to foster exchanges and co-operation among IP-related non-government organisations in both places.

19. In addition, under the framework of co-ordination mechanism for IP-related cases of the Guangdong/Hong Kong Expert Group on Protection of IPR, C&ED and the Guangdong enforcement agencies of IPR will continue to maintain close liaison to exchange information and provide mutual enforcement assistance to combat infringing activities. To strengthen the communications of law enforcement agencies of different places, C&ED has all along been

actively organising and participating in IPR exchange and training activities, including the 2010 International Law Enforcement IP Crime Conference co-hosted with the INTERPOL in October last year. 500 participants, comprising law enforcement agents and trade representatives from 48 countries around the world, attended the Conference. Members of the Guangdong/Hong Kong Expert Group on Protection of IPR also attended the meeting and shared experience with C&ED and IPR experts of other countries, establishing the foundation for future co-operation. Besides, C&ED organised the 6<sup>th</sup> IPR Protection Training Course in January this year for officers of the Guangdong Sub-Administration of the Mainland Customs. Officers of the Mainland Customs gained a better understanding of the organisational structure of C&ED, its enforcement strategies and co-operation arrangement and experience with right owners. C&ED will continue to organise and support exchange activities in the region.

### **Creative Industries**

20. We will continue to facilitate the Hong Kong-Guangdong co-operation and exchange, organising events such as business matching for creative industries as well as film festivals, and promote the industrial design services of Hong Kong. The authorities of both sides will jointly organise a cultural and creative industries forum. Besides, the first Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Film Festival co-organised by authorities and industries of the three places ended in February this year. The event enhanced the exchange and collaboration among the younger generation of film directors and producers, as well as raising the standards of Chinese films as a whole.

### **Tourism**

21. On tourism co-operation, Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province have all along maintained close liaison at government and trade levels, and discussed matters of mutual concern under a regular meeting mechanism. Both sides will work together on the Guangdong-Hong Kong Tourism Co-operation Plan and continue efforts in joint promotion, publicising “multi-destination” products that feature both places and the “Quality and Honest Hong Kong Tour”. Both places will also work together to implement measures such as the Individual Visit Scheme and “144-hour facilitation visa”. We will also continue to step up market regulation and promote “honest and quality tourism”. Leveraging on the distinctive and diversified tourism resources of Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province, the two places can achieve synergy through co-operation to foster tourism development in the region, and enhance the attractiveness of Hong Kong and the Guangdong Province as travel destinations.

## **Conclusion**

22. The HKSAR Government will strengthen liaison with the Mainland, in particular the Guangdong Provincial Government, and will work to deepen the co-operation on commerce and industry related matters with Guangdong, making good use of the platform of the annual work plan of the Framework Agreement, with a view to enhancing the overall competitiveness of the two places.

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau  
Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau  
March 2011



**The 16<sup>th</sup> Working Meeting of  
the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference  
Co-operation in Areas other than Commerce and Industry**

**Financial Co-operation**

As regards financial co-operation, so far four Hong Kong banks have been approved by the China Banking Regulatory Commission Guangdong Bureau to set up a total of 10 sub-branches in Guangdong under the “cross-location sub-branches” measure of Supplement VI to Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA). Moreover, Supplement VII to CEPA signed at end May 2010 has included a measure to relax the prerequisite for business development of Hong Kong banks in the Mainland, under which any Hong Kong bank that has maintained a representative office in the Mainland for more than one year (instead of two years in the past) may apply to commence business operation.

2. As regards Renminbi (RMB) business, there have continued to be encouraging developments on RMB business in Hong Kong in recent months. In June 2010, the relevant Mainland authorities greatly expanded the RMB trade settlement pilot scheme from the original five cities to 20 provinces and cities in the Mainland. In December, relevant Mainland authorities announced an expanded list of eligible Mainland enterprises that can settle merchandise exports in RMB under the scheme, raising the number of eligible Mainland enterprises from 365 to 67 359. From January to December 2010, the amount of RMB trade settlement conducted through Hong Kong amounted to RMB369.2 billion. Currently, about 30 per cent of trade settled in RMB was conducted between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

3. In addition, in January 2011, the People’s Bank of China announced a pilot scheme for the settlement of overseas direct investments in RMB (Pilot Scheme). Under the Pilot Scheme, Mainland enterprises, upon approval by the relevant Mainland authorities, can conduct direct investments overseas using RMB. Moreover, the Hong Kong branches or correspondent banks of Mainland banks can obtain RMB funds from the Mainland and extend loans to the enterprises conducting the investments. We encourage Guangdong enterprises to make better use of the offshore RMB business platform of Hong Kong to “go abroad”, and to conduct related financing and fund management activities.

## Regional Co-operation

### *Qianhai Development*

4. In respect of co-operation on modern service industries in Qianhai, according to the current consensus, the Shenzhen Municipal Government has taken up the leading role and is responsible for the development and management of Qianhai, while the HKSAR Government will continue to provide comments on the study and formulation of issues like development planning and the related policies. At the meeting, the Hong Kong and Guangdong sides reviewed the progress in the implementation of the Overall Development Plan on Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation on Modern Service Industries in Qianhai Area (Qianhai Development Plan), and agreed to continue to strengthen communication and co-operation. The HKSAR Government will actively facilitate the authorities concerned to deepen their understanding of the Hong Kong business sector, especially the financial services, professional services and other services sectors, and the policies required to encourage them to set up operations in the Mainland, so that the authorities could introduce timely and effective policy measures. The HKSAR Government will also actively complement the publicity and promotional work of the Shenzhen authorities to introduce to Hong Kong enterprises, professional sectors and service suppliers the content and business opportunities brought about by the Qianhai Development Plan. Moreover, the Qianhai Development Plan stipulates that a co-ordination mechanism led by the National Development and Reform Commission with the involvement of relevant ministries of the State Council, the Guangdong Provincial Government, the HKSAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal Government should be set up to co-ordinate and resolve major problems encountered in the development of Qianhai. The HKSAR Government will actively participate in the mechanism, and support the implementation of the related policies.

### *Lok Ma Chau Loop*

5. Substantive progress has been made in the Planning and Engineering Study on Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop jointly commissioned by the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Governments. The two-month Stage 1 Public Engagement conducted concurrently in Hong Kong and Shenzhen ended on 22 January 2011. The HKSAR Government are considering the views of various sectors of the community collected during the public engagement exercise, so as to refine the planning proposals in the Preliminary Outline Development Plan for the Loop.

## Co-operation on Infrastructure Construction and Boundary Control Point

6. Construction of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Main Bridge commenced in mid December 2009 and good progress has been made. The Design and Build Contract for the Immersed Tube Tunnel and Two Artificial Islands for the HZMB Main Bridge, which is the most important contract of the Main Bridge, was signed on 21 December 2010 and relevant works commenced in end 2010. On project financing, with the authorization of the Joint Works Committee of the Three Governments, the HZMB Authority finalised the syndicated loan arrangement with the leader bank in January 2011.

7. Construction works of the Hong Kong section of the Guangdong-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link commenced in late January 2010. The whole project is in good progress and is expected to be completed in 2015.

8. The Dongjiang Water Supply Agreement specifies that the ultimate annual quantity of Dongjiang water supplied to Hong Kong should be 1,100 mcm, which will be adequate to meet the projected water demand of Hong Kong beyond 2030. The current supply agreement will expire by the end of 2011. Discussion between Hong Kong and Guangdong regarding the new Dongjiang Water Supply Agreement covering the supply arrangement in 2012 and after has already started. It is expected that the new supply agreement will be signed within 2011.

9. The Guangdong authorities have attached great importance to the protection of Dongjiang water and have implemented a series of measures on prevention and control of water pollution to ensure the quality of the water supplied to Hong Kong complies with the requirements in the supply agreement. The Dongjiang Water Quantity and Quality Monitoring and Control System is a new project to further strengthen the protection of water quality, and the relevant approval for implementation had already been obtained. Site investigation works and tender for the detailed design of the project were completed in 2010. It is expected that the project will be substantially completed in 2011.

10. In addition, Hong Kong and Shenzhen continue to proceed with various preparatory works on the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point project and have reached consensus in respect of the handling capacities of the control point, work schedule, entrustment of part of the cross-boundary works for implementation to the Shenzhen side and jointly organising an international design competition for the passenger terminal building. The competition was launched in December last year.

## Co-operation on Environmental Protection

11. As regards co-operation on environmental protection, the Governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to take forward the emission reduction measures under the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan and embark upon a final assessment on the achievement of the 2010 emission reduction targets. Both sides are also striving to complete the study on the post-2010 arrangements for emission reduction in the PRD region as soon as possible. In addition, both sides will support the 6<sup>th</sup> EcoExpo Asia to be held in Hong Kong, continue to pursue co-operation under the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, protect water environment, manage forestry and marine resources, as well as examine co-operation in recycling and reuse of reusable materials with a view to launching a trial scheme on cross-boundary recycling of reusable materials.

## Medical co-operation

12. On medical co-operation, the HKSAR and the Mainland health authorities have established a solid and effective co-operation mechanism in the areas of medical and public health services. Under Supplement VII to CEPA, the medical services market in the Guangdong Province will be further opened up. Hong Kong service providers are allowed to establish wholly-owned hospitals in Guangdong Province. No requirement is imposed on the total investment in setting up hospitals by Hong Kong service providers on an equity joint venture or contractual joint venture basis in the Guangdong Province, and no restriction is imposed on the ratio of capital investment between Hong Kong service providers and Mainland partners. The above will facilitate the setting up of business by Hong Kong medical service sector in the Province, promote exchanges and co-operation in the area of medical and health services between the two places and provide more choices for patients in Guangdong Province. Hong Kong service providers are allowed to set up convalescent hospitals on a wholly-owned, equity joint venture or contractual joint venture basis to provide medical services in the Guangdong Province. The approval for project establishment for setting up medical institutions by Hong Kong service providers on an equity joint venture or contractual joint venture basis in Guangdong Province will be undertaken by the Guangdong provincial health administrative authority. Application time will be shortened and procedures streamlined to expedite the grant of approval document to Hong Kong service providers for setting up business in the Mainland. Besides, 12 types of statutory registered healthcare professionals in Hong Kong, including medical practitioners, Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, nurses, pharmacists, etc, are allowed to provide short-term services in the Mainland. This helps

promote professional exchanges between practitioners in the two places, enrich the practice experiences of Hong Kong healthcare professionals, and provide a channel to facilitate the employment of Hong Kong healthcare professionals by Hong Kong service providers to work at the medical institutions set up by Hong Kong service providers in Guangdong Province.

13. Liberalization measures under CEPA are well received by the Hong Kong medical service sector. The HKSAR Government will continue to work in collaboration with the Mainland health authorities to explore other liberalization measures for early and pilot implementation in the Guangdong Province, to help the sector develop more business opportunities for provision of diversified medical services in the Province.

14. In addition, to facilitate the development of Chinese medicine and medicine products, the HKSAR Government will continue to conduct relevant studies in collaboration with the Mainland, regional and international experts for the setting of standards for 200 Chinese herbal medicines commonly used in Hong Kong, so as to make Hong Kong a stage for promoting Chinese medicine to the world.

#### Education Co-operation

15. On education co-operation, the two sides co-operate in a wide variety of areas and have achieved good progress in areas including teacher training, student exchange, tertiary education and vocational education. Schools, teachers and students generally support these efforts.

16. In the area of tertiary education co-operation, the Education Bureau of HKSAR Government, in the spirit of achieving complementarity and a win-win situation whilst respecting institutional autonomy, supports Hong Kong post-secondary institutions to explore creative models to strengthen co-operation with their counterparts in Guangdong.

#### Cultural Exchange

17. On cultural exchange, there will be a number of cultural exchange activities between Guangdong and Hong Kong this year. Apart from the 12<sup>th</sup> Greater Pearl River Delta Cultural Co-operation Meeting, the two sides will organise various brand new mega co-operation events, including a joint Cantonese Opera performance, a joint dance performance, an exhibition displaying artifacts and historical documents provided by the two sides, a forum on the cultural and creative industry, etc. We believe that through the various mega co-operation events to be organised this year, both sides will experience a

deeper and broader exchange which will be conducive to enhancing the cultural atmospheres and to providing an invaluable cultural interchange for the industry.

### Food Safety

18. On food safety, Guangdong and Hong Kong have maintained close contact on a regular basis on the area of food safety. To further strengthen exchanges and assist the Mainland trade in understanding Hong Kong's statutory requirements in relation to food safety, we will conduct briefing sessions in the Mainland, including Guangdong, to introduce important new legislation such as the Food Safety Bill. We are discussing with the Mainland on the control of edible aquatic products supplied to Hong Kong, and will continue to co-operate with Guangdong to strengthen the monitoring of the quality and safety of fresh agricultural products supplied to Hong Kong. We will also conduct forums to enhance technical exchanges between Guangdong and Hong Kong on laboratory testing of food.

19. In late 2006, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) and the Guangdong Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau (GDCIQ) launched a trial programme on identification of live pigs supplied to Hong Kong from Guangdong by means of electronic ear tags with Radio Frequency Identification functions. So far, FEHD has conducted four rounds of trial tests. FEHD will continue to conduct a new round of trial and review the effectiveness of the programme with GDCIQ.

## 實施《粵港合作框架協議》2011年重點工作

### 一、跨界基礎設施

(一) 按照國家批准的方案，加快推進港珠澳大橋主體工程建設。

(二) 推進深港西部快速軌道交通專題研究。

(三) 廣深港高速鐵路廣州至深圳北段建成通車，福田站段2012年建成，香港段2015年建成。

(四) 完成東江流域水量水質監控系統主體工程建設。持續優化東江水資源調度機制，落實粵港《東江水供水協議》，保障對港供水。

### 二、現代服務業

(一) 繼續合作加強推廣CEPA，跟進CEPA落實過程中遇到的問題，深化實施CEPA和先行先試措施。廣東加快制定出台CEPA補充協議七相關實施細則，支持符合條件的地市申報國家第二批“落實CEPA示範城市”。

(二) 深化金融合作。

1. 繼續推動粵港跨境人民幣結算業務的全面開展，共同加強跨境人民幣結算業務的海外宣傳和推廣，聯手拓展與世界各地的跨境貿易和投資人民幣結算業務，共同探索開展粵港人民幣深度業務創新試點，支持香港人民幣離岸業務中心建設。

2. 廣東鼓勵港資銀行駐粵分行擴大異地支行網絡，引導港資銀行在粵設立小企業信貸專營機構，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社區金融組織和融資性擔保公司。

3. 廣東支持省內具備條件的商業銀行、證券公司、基金管理公司和保險公司等申請境內機構投資者資格、增資境外子公司、擴大境外投資額度，穩步增加對香港證券市場的投資；推動省內法人金融機構和企業在香港交易所上市融資、開展並購重組；支持符合條件的廣東企業在港發行人民幣債券；鼓勵符合條件的內地證券公司與香港證券公司在廣東省設立合資證券投資諮詢公司。兩地共同研究加強粵港期貨業務合作，推動港股組合 ETF 在深圳交易所上市；支持深圳證券交易所與香港交易所加強合作。

4. 加強粵港兩地金融基建的合作發展，包括先行推動“深圳通”與“八達通”的互聯互通，方便兩地居民的往來。

5. 加強兩地在金融人員培訓、投資者教育等方面合作。

（三）推動兩地會展業相關政府管理部門、行業中介機構和企業建立合作互動機制，鼓勵業界建立會展信息資源共享交流平台及聯合開展國際推廣活動。

（四）廣東學習借鑒香港家務助理培訓等發展家政服務業的先進經驗，提升廣東家政服務水平。

（五）成立粵港工業設計合作工作小組，聯合開展成果推廣、項目建設等工作。繼續開展珠三角產業集群引進香港



工業設計服務工作，共同推進工業設計成果產業化和成果推廣等工作。

（六）廣東制定文化創意產業發展規劃和扶持政策，聯合香港舉辦文化創意產業高峰論壇。香港在廣東舉辦創意產業商業配對、電影節等活動。

（七）完善旅遊合作協調聯絡機制，共同推進粵港旅遊總體規劃，繼續以聯合展台形式參加重要國際旅遊展，加強宣傳推介“一程多站”旅遊線路、個人遊、144 小時便利簽證等方面的合作。共同加強規管內地赴港團隊旅遊市場，繼續推廣誠信旅遊，聯合打造國際知名旅遊區。

（八）繼續舉辦 RFID 高峰論壇，加快推動兩地 RFID 及物聯網合作應用，帶動戰略性新興產業的發展。

（九）積極協助香港建築及相關工程專業服務企業在廣東省開展業務，以及香港建築及相關工程專業人員在廣東省註冊執業。

### 三、製造業及科技創新

（一）繼續開展粵港在科技創新關鍵領域重點突破聯合招標，擴大聯合資助計劃的範圍和領域，積極推廣粵港聯合資助計劃支持研發的高新技術產品及技術。

（二）繼續實施《粵港共建科技創新平台協議》，聯合構建科技創新平台網絡。

（三）落實《粵港產學研合作框架協議》，吸引香港及國外創新團隊到廣東建立研發基地。

（四）繼續開展《深港創新圈建設三年行動計劃

(2009-2011)》，加強深港科技創新合作。

(五) 繼續推進在粵港資企業加工貿易轉型升級工作，共同協助港企適應內地政策調整，發揮香港設計服務優勢，支持港企建立及推廣香港品牌。廣東舉辦第三屆“廣東外商投資企業產品(內銷)博覽會”及省內外產品展銷會，協助港資企業開拓國內市場。

#### 四、國際化營商環境

##### (一) 口岸建設與通關監管

1. 加快蓮塘/香園圍口岸、深港西部快速軌道交通、廣深港高速鐵路和港珠澳大橋配套口岸的規劃、設計及建設工作。

2. 爭取皇崗口岸出境大廳改造工程 2011 年 6 月底前完工並投入使用，文錦渡口岸旅檢大樓擴建改造工程 2012 年底前完工。

3. 加快研究過境私家車一次性特別配額試驗計劃，力爭 2011 年內公佈成果。不斷規範粵港過境車輛的管理，繼續推行過境客運車輛班次動態管理。

4. 以內地海關跨境快速通關系統和香港海關道路貨物資料系統為基礎，建設第三方錄入平台，實現一次錄入同時申報。貨物查驗(包含 X 光機查驗和人工查驗)結果參考互認，推廣至廣東省內所有車檢場和水運口岸。

5. 不斷完善深圳灣口岸“一地兩檢”查驗模式，繼續推進陸路口岸“單一窗口”通關模式可行性研究工作。

6. 做好中國首個馬屬動物無疫區和與港運輸生物安全

通道的檢疫監管，加強內地與香港馬匹檢驗檢疫領域的合作，開展風險評估，協商進出境檢疫衛生要求，探索馬匹檢疫通關模式，以滿足香港馬匹頻繁快進快出的要求，支持兩地馬術運動事業的發展。

## （二）電子商務合作

廣東推進設立電子商務創新基金，建設廣東國際電子商務認證平台，進一步推動粵港電子簽名證書互認試點應用。

## （三）技術標準合作

強化粵港標準工作小組功能，廣東支持在粵港資企業申請和評（認）定廣東省名牌產品、廣東省著名商標。

## （四）知識產權保護

1. 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。

2. 完善兩地知識產權案件協作處理機制，開展信息共享、執法協作、人員交流培訓等合作。

3. 繼續合辦專題研討會，開展“正版正貨承諾”活動，組織香港考生在粵參加全國專利代理人資格考試，推進兩地民間知識產權機構交流合作。

4. 加快推廣實施《創新知識企業知識產權管理通用規範》。

## （五）法律事務合作

1. 完善法律事務部門互訪交流機制。建立法律事務協調和法律文本交流機制，繼續就涉及雙方合作的法律事務，開展立法建議相互通報和諮詢合作。開展法律事務專題研討和

人員培訓交流。

2. 推進法律服務業合作先行先試工作，加強兩地在司法鑒定、公證事務等領域的交流與合作。

3. 積極開展粵港兩地在商事仲裁、海事仲裁、商事調解等糾紛解決領域的交流與合作，共同探索並發揮非訴訟即替代性爭議解決方式（ADR）在構建兩地和諧經貿關係中的獨特作用。

#### （六）貿易投資促進

1. 粵港聯合在海外舉辦投資推介活動，共同推介大珠三角。辦好 2011 粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會。

2. 就貿易投資方面聯合舉辦廣東企業赴港發展高級培訓班，組織廣東相關企業及人員赴港交流學習。

### 五、優質生活圈

#### （一）生態建設和環境保護

1. 儘快完成《珠江三角洲地區空氣質素管理計劃（2002-2010）》終期評估，完成研究制訂珠三角地區 2010 年以後的空氣污染物減排方案。繼續完善珠三角區域空氣監控網絡。

2. 繼續開展珠江河口區域水質管理合作規劃前期研究，進一步加強東江水質保護工作，儘快完成《大鵬灣水質區域控制策略》第一次回顧研究，繼續推進深圳灣（后海灣）水污染防治合作。

3. 推進廣東環珠江口跨境區域綠道與香港的銜接，加強深港邊界自然保護區建設。香港儘快開展將紅花嶺地區作為

郊野公園的可行性研究及諮詢工作。共同保護珠江口紅樹林等濱海濕地，合作建設東江水源林工程。

4. 繼續開展海洋環境保護及污染整治、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. 開展資源綜合利用合作研究，推進資源跨境綜合利用試點計劃。繼續實施粵港“清潔生產夥伴計劃”及“清潔生產夥伴計劃”標誌計劃，支持企業節能減排。

6. 加強新能源和可再生能源及清潔能源的研發及應用合作，共同制訂措施，促進以新能源汽車為重點的產品推廣和應用，推動建設區域清潔能源基礎設施。

7. 香港舉辦第六屆“國際環保博覽會”，推動環保節能技術、服務企業參展，帶動環保產業發展，並促進企業與國際間的交流。

## (二) 社會保障

1. 支持香港醫療服務提供者在粵獨資設立醫院，廣東制定出台香港服務提供者在粵開辦獨資醫院的操作指引。

2. 積極開展港人在粵就醫醫療保障銜接，探索開展粵港醫療機構轉診合作醫院試點，建立居民轉診制度。加強中醫藥預防、養生保健、康復和防治重大疾病方面的交流，以及急性傳染病聯合攻關等方面合作。

3. 廣東研究制訂用地、稅收、行政性事業收費減免、財政補貼等扶持政策，鼓勵香港服務提供者在粵舉辦養老及殘

疾人社會福利機構。完善《港澳服務提供者在廣東以獨資民辦非企業單位形式舉辦養老機構申請須知》等政策指引，簡化相關申請條件和工作流程。

4. 完善供港食品農產品安全信息通報、協查和安全溯源機制，繼續開展無線射頻設別（RFID）技術測試。香港舉辦說明會介紹食物安全新法例，舉辦論壇進行技術交流。加強供港鮮活農產品品質安全監管。

5. 建立藥品安全監督信息溝通和執法合作機制，鼓勵在藥品研發、註冊、生產、檢驗等方面交流。

6. 舉辦粵港勞動監察協調合作第二次會議，開展執法經驗、人員培訓及勞動監察執法培訓等合作。

### （三）治安管理

1. 強化警方高層及偵查主管工作會晤及交流，完善跨境犯罪刑事偵查直接聯絡制度，加強警務網上合作平台建設。

2. 推動建立跨境職務犯罪個案協查新機制。加強專項預防合作，共同編印《企業防貪指引》，開展專業人才培訓、預防教育宣傳等方面合作。

### （四）應急管理

完善信息通報與共享機制，推動應急平台互聯互通；繼續舉辦聯合應急演練，提升區域突發事件聯合處置能力。

### （五）文化交流

加強演藝、文化信息、文博、公共圖書館以及非物質文化遺產保護等合作。

## 六、教育與人才

（一）支持粵港兩地高等學校創新合作模式，並在適當條件下考慮簽署框架協議，落實合作方案。廣東爭取國家教育部的支持，制定出台粵港合作辦學有關管理辦法。

（二）廣東支持汕頭大學自主辦學綜合改革，學習香港高校管理經驗，創新人才培養模式，建設高水平的師資隊伍和管理隊伍，積極探索和完善現代大學制度。

（三）鼓勵粵港雙方繼續擴大互招學生規模，支持廣東省內高校與香港知名高校開展聯合培養本科或以上高層次人才合作。香港繼續探討讓更多廣東學生及其他人士到香港升學、進修和交流的可行性。

（四）開展職業教育課程交流、師資培訓等合作項目。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，共同研究開辦可同時頒發兩地認可學歷的課程，推進工業設計職業“一試三證”試點工作。

（五）支持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）按照《前海深港現代服務業合作區總體發展規劃》要求，研究推出金融及專業服務等方面的優惠措施，全面推進與香港服務業的合作。

（二）廣東抓緊推動落實《橫琴總體發展規劃》賦予橫琴的各專項創新政策，儘快出台《關於加快推進橫琴開發的若干意見》，加大面向港澳招商的工作力度。

（三）廣東推進廣州南沙 CEPA 先行先試示範區的建設，

重點推進城市規劃建設和管理、科技創新與研發設計、教育培訓、休閒旅遊與健康服務、航運物流、文化創意與影視製作、綠色都市農業等領域合作。

（四）推進深港邊界區開發建設，加快落馬洲河套地區發展規劃及工程研究工作。

## 八、區域合作規劃

（一）繼續編制《粵港澳共建優質生活圈合作專項規劃》，研究提升區域環境生態質量，推進區域低碳發展，推進區域文化民生合作，推進區域空間協調發展，及促進區域發展綠色交通和便利通關等。

（二）繼續編制《粵港澳基礎設施建設合作專項規劃》，訂定完善跨境交通基礎設施網絡規劃建設配合方案，確立推進實施的工作機制。

（三）繼續編制《環珠江口宜居灣區建設重點行動計劃》專項規劃，制定以“宜居”為目標的規劃策略，把“環珠江口灣區”建設成為大珠三角內一個既有優質生活、又有利經濟發展的核心地區。

## 九、合作機制

（一）按照專業化分工和綜合性統籌的發展要求，整合粵港合作聯席會議機制下的專責小組。

（二）強化粵港發展策略研究專責小組職能，促進合作決策科學化。

（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。