

For Information

**Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry
The 2009 Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting**

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting held on 30 November 2009.

Background

2. The close liaison between Hong Kong and Shenzhen started in 1978 after the Mainland had begun its “reform and opening up”. Since then, a broad base of co-operation has developed. Both sides have been maintaining close partnership on the basis of the ‘One Country, Two Systems’ principle and the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference. The Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting co-chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration (CS) and the Mayor of the Shenzhen Municipal Government had been set up since 2004 with a view to consolidating up the achievements attained in various co-operation initiatives and considering the co-operation in the coming year so as to obtain synergy.

3. At the meeting on 30 November 2009, the two governments reviewed comprehensively the work over the past year and conducted in-depth discussion over a number of key areas. Both sides reached agreement on many fronts and signed seven agreements at the co-operation agreement signing ceremony after the meeting (The text of the co-operation agreements is in the Annex). On the same day, a press conference by the CS and the Acting Mayor of the Shenzhen Municipal Government was held and a press release was issued, giving an account of the deliverables of the

meeting. The key areas discussed at the meeting are set out in the following paragraphs.

Development of Qianhai

4. Both sides reviewed the work progress made in the past few months and reached consensus on the respective role in taking forward the co-operation initiative of developing modern service industries in Qianhai in the meeting. The Shenzhen Municipal Government will take up the leading role, and be responsible for the development and management of the Qianhai area, while the HKSAR Government would provide comments on the study and formulation of issues like development planning and policies. To facilitate the discussion of Qianhai development, both sides agreed to collect extensively, through multiple channels and means, the views of experts of the concerned fields on various related issues, such as the mode of development, industry development, new policies, infrastructural development and operational management. The joint expert group to be set up will be led by the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs of the HKSAR Government and the Executive Vice-Mayor of the Shenzhen Municipal Government. Its members comprise officials of the relevant authorities of both governments. The joint expert group will start to discuss the detailed co-operation direction and content as soon as possible.

Tourism Co-operation

5. During the meeting, both sides welcomed the implementation of a new arrangement starting from 15 December to allow non-Guangdong residents ordinarily residing in Shenzhen to apply for Individual Visit endorsements in Shenzhen to visit Hong Kong, and will actively promote it to attract more Mainland visitors to come to Hong Kong for sightseeing and consumption, stimulating Hong Kong's tourism, retail, catering and other related sectors, and further facilitating the movement of people between the two places.

Financial Co-operation

6. Both sides agreed at the meeting to leverage on the “early and pilot implementation” policy to enhance the two-way flow of financial institutions, financial products, capital and talent between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. They also agreed to strengthen the links between the financial markets of both sides in the areas of financial market infrastructure and information sharing. To start with, both sides agreed to seek expansion of the pilot scheme of cross-border Renminbi trade settlement and prompt introduction of exchange-traded funds constituted by Hong Kong stocks to the Shenzhen Stock Exchange.

Education Co-operation

7. The Hong Kong and Shenzhen education authorities agreed in the meeting that they would continue to liaise with each other to explore further collaboration opportunities in education. Both sides also discussed the implementation details of the pilot project on the operation of Hong Kong Children Classes in three Minban schools in Shenzhen, including allowing eligible Primary 6 students in these Classes to take part in the Secondary School Places Allocation and be allocated Secondary 1 places in schools of Hong Kong. Besides, the Education Bureau of Hong Kong would provide training for teachers of these Classes and arrange schools in Hong Kong to serve as sister schools of these Minban schools so as to enhance exchanges and co-operation.

Cross-boundary Infrastructure Development

8. On cross-boundary infrastructure development, the Hong Kong and Shenzhen authorities have maintained close liaison and co-operation. Both sides have exchanged views on the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point project with regard to such aspects as work schedule, entrustment of part of the cross-boundary works for implementation by the Shenzhen side and organizing design

competition jointly for the passenger terminal building. We have made substantial progress on the project. Besides, both sides have reached consensus on the vision to develop Lok Ma Chau Loop as an area for fostering cross-boundary talents and exchange of knowledge and technology under the principle of sustainable development. This will form the basis for the next stage of the planning work.

9. In addition, the two sides reviewed at the meeting the progress made in the studies relating to the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line (WEL), and agreed to pursue the planning work on the basis of the Co-operation Arrangement on Advancing Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line, which was signed in August this year, thereby enabling the WEL to perform its multiple transport functions effectively and facilitating cross-boundary travel between Hong Kong and Shenzhen for travellers. The transport arrangements for Qianhai will be one of the priorities in the planning work.

Environmental Co-operation

10. Both sides discussed the progress of environmental co-operation at the meeting. Following the signing of the “Co-operation Agreement on Cleaner Production between Hong Kong and Shenzhen” in 2008, the two sides are actively taking forward the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme. In the past year, over 380 projects in the Pearl River Delta region were approved under the Programme. Of these, 90 were from factories based in Shenzhen. In respect of improving regional air quality, both sides are strengthening co-operation and exchange regarding reduction of tailpipe emissions from motor vehicles; use of cleaner motor fuels; implementation of comprehensive vapour recovery system at petrol filling stations, oil depots and tanker trucks; and management of volatile organic compounds pollutants.

11. To further improve the water quality of the Shenzhen River, the two sides jointly commissioned a three-year strategic study on remediation of Shenzhen River contaminated sediment in June this year with a view to developing feasible remedial

solutions. Both sides will also enhance co-operation in the areas of promoting wider use of clean energy and green transportation.

Innovation and Technology Co-operation

12. At the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on the strengthening of co-operation on innovation and technology. Hong Kong and Shenzhen signed a co-operation agreement on “Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation Circle” in 2007, in order to consolidate the technological resources and enhance the overall competitiveness of the two places. Following the signing of the agreement, the two sides have jointly launched a number of initiatives, including the joint funding for Research and Development (R&D) projects and joint participation in the annual China High-Tech Fair. The two sides have also successfully invited DuPont of the United States to set up its Global Photovoltaic Research and Development Centre in Hong Kong and to establish a relevant production base in Shenzhen. DuPont’s headquarters and R&D centre in the Hong Kong Science Park were opened in March 2009, and the production base also commenced operation in November 2009.

13. In addition, to foster closer co-operation on innovation and technology between the two places, Hong Kong and Shenzhen agreed on a “Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation Circle” Three Year Action Plan in March 2009. The Action Plan comprises 24 co-operation projects in various technology fields. Co-operation partners comprise government departments, universities, R&D institutions and community organisations from both sides.

Others

14. At the meeting, the Hong Kong side also reported to the Shenzhen side that the HKSAR Government will soon establish a dedicated liaison unit in Shenzhen under the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong for liaison with Shenzhen. Apart from the above key areas, there has also been close co-operation

between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in a number of other areas such as arts and culture, sports, information technology, quarantine and public health and civil servants exchanges. Both sides will explore other areas of co-operation and concrete measures on the basis of the established foundation. Besides, the two governments will organize activities in 2010 to showcase the achievements attained in Hong Kong/Shenzhen's 30 years of co-operation since the designation of Shenzhen as a special economic zone, and to consider future co-operation.

Conclusion

15. Since the signing of the "Memorandum on Closer Co-operation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen" in 2004, substantial achievements have been attained in various areas of co-operation. In the years ahead, the HKSAR Government will make full use of the opportunities brought about by the implementation of initiatives such as "The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" and the "Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta" to continue to enhance co-operation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, so as to promote the overall development of the Greater PRD region.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

December 2009

深圳市教育局

香港特別行政區政府教育局

深圳學校試辦港人子弟班合作協議

為加強深港兩地教育合作，進一步拓展雙方合作範圍和內容，按照“優勢互補，共同發展”的原則，深圳市教育局和香港特別行政區政府教育局（以下簡稱“雙方”）共同簽署《深圳學校試辦港人子弟班合作協議》（以下簡稱“協議”），同意讓一些具備素質的深圳學校作為試點開辦港人子弟班，並參加香港的中學學位分配辦法，以協助現時在深圳居住的港人子弟，在有需要回港升學時，有更全面及妥善的安排，使港人子弟既可以在內地生活及接受教育，又能及早銜接香港的教育制度。

- 一、雙方同意在深圳市三所民辦學校（北大附中深圳南山分校、深圳清華實驗學校和深圳市耀華實驗學校）作為試點，根據兩局共同議定的《深圳學校試辦港人子弟班施行細則》開辦港人子弟班，讓符合資格的學生參加中學學位分配辦法，獲派香港中學學位。

- 二、 雙方協力推行港人子弟班計劃，並就跟進安排予以支持，
包括雙方會加強對試點學校各項專業的支援及教師專業培訓，以及透過姊妹學校交流活動，增強協作與溝通。
- 三、 雙方會按需要召開交流合作會議，共同協調解決相關問題。
- 四、 本“協議”自雙方簽署之日起生效，補充事宜雙方協商解決。

深圳市教育局

香港特別行政區政府教育局

二零零九年十一月三十日

二零零九年十一月三十日

2010年文化及體育交流合作協議

第一條 為進一步促進深港兩地文體事業的共同繁榮和發展，按照“務實、創新、共贏”的原則，雙方建立更緊密合作及溝通機制，舉行定期會面，共同磋商、制定交流與合作項目計劃。

第二條 為加強兩地文化資訊交流，方便兩地市民演藝資訊共享，雙方共同努力推動兩地售票系統的合作，方便兩地市民跨境購票。

第三條 在演藝人才和節目、粵劇藝術等領域，雙方共同推動粵劇藝術交流，並鼓勵兩地藝術家和文藝精品交流演出。

第四條 雙方鼓勵和支持文博及公共圖書館之間的交流與合作，合作舉辦“4·23世界讀書日”主題徵文聯展，支持深港公共圖書館館際交流。支持聯合主辦深港出土文物大展。

第五條 雙方鼓勵和支持在文化及創意產業的交流與合作，如香港參加中國（深圳）國際文化產業博覽交易會。

第六條 為加強兩地體育交流與合作，鼓勵和支持兩地舉辦體育賽事及交流活動。

第七條 雙方支持開展藝術教育方面的交流；支持文化藝術領域的學術交流，鼓勵深港兩地學者共同開展課題研究。

第八條 為推動文化旅遊的發展，雙方支持兩地配合策劃文化旅遊路線，設立文化景點和聯合舉辦文化盛事。

香港特別行政區
民政事務局

深圳市文體旅遊局

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

**深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局與香港特區政府漁農自然護理署
關於水生動物疫病檢測的合作安排**

爲了加強深港兩地水生動物疫病檢測的合作與交流，促進兩地動物貿易的健康發展，深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局與香港特區政府漁農自然護理署（以下簡稱“雙方”）本著平等互利，真誠合作的原則，經友好協商就水生動物疫病議題作出如下合作安排：

第一條 合作安排的內容

一、建立實驗室檢測技術定期交流機制。

1、每年兩次，由雙方輪流安排實驗室檢測技術交流活動，以期提升檢測技術水準。具體實驗室檢測項目由雙方檢測技術部門協商確定。

2、根據實際工作需要，雙方可互邀專家參與相關水生動物疫病科研合作項目研究。

3、雙方可根據對方的要求互派專家進行技術指導，也可以互派人員到對方實驗室跟班學習。

二、在水生動物疫病方面的具體合作內容主要有：

- (1) 海水魚類疾病診斷和檢測技術的研究；
- (2) 觀賞魚類疾病診斷和檢測技術的研究；
- (3) 水生動物疾病組織病理學的研究；

第二條 費用安排

三、除非另行商定，實施本合作安排中任何活動所產生的食宿和交通費用由雙方各自承擔。

四、實驗室檢測所需的儀器、試劑和實驗耗材等等，雙方實驗室均免費爲對方人員提供。

五、由邀請方安排及承擔被邀專家的交通及住宿費用。

六、派出學習人員的交通和食宿費用由派出方承擔，接收方實驗室免費進行培訓。

第三條 附則

七、本合作安排一式兩份，簽署雙方各持一份，自簽署之日起生效，有效期兩年。

八、執行過程中，如一方想調整合作內容或終止合作安排，可以以書面形式提出，正式通知對方，雙方協商後解決。

九、本合作安排有效期結束前3個月，雙方須決定是否延續合作安排及檢討修訂有關協議細則。雙方如未能在本合作安排有效期結束前達成延續的協定，本合作安排將自動終止。

十、合作交流研究之測試結果及其發現將為雙方共同擁有。除非得到雙方的同意，任何有關檢測的直接或衍生樣本，均不得用作該指定檢測事項以外的用途，而有關檢測的數據、結果及其發現，也不得對任何第三者透露或公佈。

十一、雙方需各自承擔因本合作安排而可能導致其所屬一方人員在任何工作環境中發生之人身傷害或死亡的有關保險責任。雙方須確保其擁有的第三者責任保險，足以保障因對方人員人為疏忽或失誤而引致的任何損失。

十二、本合作安排未盡事宜，由雙方友好協商。

深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局

香港特區政府漁農自然護理署

二零零九年十一月三十日

二零零九年十一月三十日

香港創新科技署 深圳市科技工貿和信息化委員會 深化“深港創新圈”建設合作安排

2007年5月21日，深港兩地政府簽署《深港創新圈合作協議》以來，通過深港創新及科技合作督導會議工作機制，在兩地政府的高度重視和積極推動下，深港創新圈各項工作取得了全面、深入、務實、成效的進展。作為深港創新圈建設雙方聯絡單位，香港創新科技署與深圳市科技工貿和信息化委員會就深化深港創新圈建設的具體工作，形成以下共識：

一、進一步密切督導會議日常聯絡工作。及時徵求成員單位及相關行業有關深港合作的建議、議題，適時提交督導會議審議；注重檢查督導會議議定內容的進度完成及落實情況，及時報告雙方主席。

二、繼續推動落實兩地有關部門（單位）已簽訂的有關深港創新及科技合作的協議、合作安排、意向書等合作共識。

三、雙方繼續設立專項資金支持深港合作，以鼓勵兩地的科研機構和企業合作，進行應用研發項目。

四、雙方繼續聯手推廣、宣傳深港創新圈。雙方繼續聯合在中國國際高新技術成果交易會設立深港創新圈展區，擴大深港創新圈的社會影響，努力打造深港合作的新品牌。

五、雙方積極推動高端服務業在創新科技領域的合作與發展，包括兩地檢測機構的合作。

六、雙方積極配合兩地創新科技產業基地園區的發展。

七、積極開展有助於推進深港創新圈建設的其他合作活動。

本合作安排一式四份，雙方各執兩份，經雙方代表簽字後生效。未盡事宜，由雙方友好協商解決。

香港特別行政區政府

創新科技署

深圳市人民政府

科技工貿和信息化委員會

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

**香港旅游发展局 深圳市文体旅游局
双方旅游合作协议**

为加强港深两地的旅游合作与沟通，增加两地之间的旅客流量，相互支持发展双方旅游点的旅游业务，进一步加强在服务、合作及咨询方面的联系与沟通，香港旅游发展局与深圳市文体旅游局签订协议，同意达成以下合作内容：

- 一、建立定期沟通渠道，就旅游市场拓展方面分享业界旅游资讯、工作经验，以及有关两地旅游业重要事项和建议的资料（涉密资料除外）。
- 二、在适当情况下向旅客推广对方为旅程的中途站。
- 三、为旅游业界的交流活动、考察团、研习行程、促销推广活动及资讯交流活动提供协助，加强旅游业界的参与。
- 四、增加两地之间旅游统计数据与其他非涉密资料的交流。
- 五、根据市场情况，在海内外广泛推广“优质诚信深港游”旅游连线产品及线路。
- 六、共同培育旅游会展业市场，加大在高端旅游服务业方面的合作力度。
- 七、在未得双方书面同意前，不得向第三者透露有关对方的涉密资料。
- 八、定期检讨本协议所签定的合作计划进度。

此协议在双方签署日起生效，为期一年，之后可以在双方同意下延续有效期。本协议可在双方同意下随时修订和补充。若任何一方有意终止本协议，必须在最少三个月前以书面知会对方。本协议于2009年11月30日签订。

香港旅游发展局

深圳市文体旅游局

年 月 日

年 月 日

香港大學 深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局 深港創新圈創新技術科技合作協議

甲方：深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局

乙方：香港大學

香港大學是世界一流大學，在多個學科居國際領先水平；深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局直屬國家質檢總局，下屬 14 個國家級檢測重點實驗室。為了響應深港兩地政府加強深港創新圈科技創新合作的規劃要求，甲乙雙方經友好協商，就重點實驗室之間的科技合作達成以下協議，合作雙方共同遵守。

- 1、 甲乙雙方根據科技發展規劃和重大技術攻關任務要求，邀請或委託對方參加科研項目計畫，甲乙雙方互為優先聯合對方申報地方和國家級有關食品安全和監管的重大科研項目，並開展科研合作。
- 2、 甲乙雙方在物聯網、食品安全溯源和監管服務技術方面加強合作，逐步推動雙方已聯合成功申請的深圳市“寬帶通訊與 RFID 重點實驗室”成為省和國家級重點實驗室。
- 3、 甲乙雙方共同推動在其他領域的科學研究和創新合作，並根據具體科研項目需要相互開放，共享重點實驗室儀器設備資源，積極提供相關資源，確保實驗室科研任務的完成。

- 4、 甲乙雙方積極參加深圳市科技創新體系的建設，推動“檢、學、研、企”的緊密結合和科技成果轉化。甲方積極支持乙方關鍵技術在深圳相關企業的試驗、應用和產業化。
- 5、 甲乙雙方共同推動深港兩地相關學科的學術交流，聯合舉辦相關技術領域的國際化高峰論壇。在條件允許的情況下，乙方接受甲方的科研人員訪港，開展客座研究和關鍵技術開發工作，並支援甲方“國家博士後工作站”建設。雙方共同支持在關鍵技術方面的人才培養，選派優秀科學家講課和開展學術報告。雙方商定每年舉辦2—3次技術交流會，甲方支持乙方在深圳聘用研究人員開展創新研究工作。

本合作協議中，甲方的聯絡單位為深圳市檢驗檢疫科學研究院，乙方的聯絡單位為香港大學電子商業科技研究所。本合作協議自簽訂之日起生效，有效期五年。甲乙雙方可根據未來合作需要，進一步簽訂補充協議，落實具體合作項目。本合作協議一式肆份，雙方各執兩份，具有同等效力。

甲 方：
深圳出入境檢驗檢疫局
代表簽名：

乙 方：
香港大學
代表簽名：

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

香港大學深圳教學醫院合作安排

深圳市衛生和人口計劃生育委員會 香港大學

為促進內地和香港特別行政區醫療交流合作，推動深港兩地經濟社會共同繁榮和發展，在國家衛生部、香港醫院管理局的支持下，深圳市衛生和人口計劃生育委員會與香港大學就香港大學深圳教學醫院一事進行了友好交流。雙方一致認為：

1. 該項目符合國務院《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要》、《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》及其相關補充協議、《粵港醫療交流合作備忘錄》的精神，有利於推動深港兩地在醫院管理、醫學教學、醫療技術等方面的深度合作，實現深港兩地醫療衛生事業和醫藥衛生產業共同發展。

2. 該項目符合中共中央、國務院《關於深化醫藥衛生體制改革意見》以及《深圳市綜合配套改革總體方案》的精神，有利於推動深圳公立醫院管理體制改革，有利於更好地發揮深圳在全國醫藥衛生體制改革方面的試驗田作用。

3. 該項目符合濱海醫院既定建設目標，有利於將其建設成為輻射深港兩地、珠三角區域乃至亞太地區的國際一流的現代化綜合醫院，更好地滿足服務區域內居民多層次、多樣化的醫療衛生服務需求。

4. 該項目為香港大學特別是其醫學院的未來發展提供了巨大的空間，尤其是為香港未來的醫學人才培養創造了良好的平台。

5. 該項目得到了兩地主管部門的積極支持和指導。雙方認為，成功實施這一合作項目具有政策、地理、時機等方面的有利條件。

6. 雙方認為在合作過程中，要堅持濱海醫院公立醫院的辦院方向，維持非營利性醫院的經營屬性，優先滿足深圳居民基本醫療衛生服務需求。

7. 雙方認為在合作過程中應遵守內地的法律制度，同時本著互利共贏、務實創新、面向未來的態度，在醫院管理體制、運行機制、服務模式上大膽創新。

有鑒於此，爲了更好地推動合作項目的開展，雙方同意簽訂此合作安排，並成立專責工作小組，就合作項目的開展作深入探討和具體磋商，以求在短期內形成合作協議框架，爲簽署正式協議做好前期工作。

甲方：
深圳市衛生和人口計劃生育委員會
代表：

乙方：
香港大學
代表：

二〇〇九年十一月三十日

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