

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**PANEL ON COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY****Strengthening HKSAR's Representation in the Mainland****Introduction**

This paper briefs Members on the detailed proposal regarding strengthening HKSAR's representation in the Mainland. Members are invited to support the creation of two directorate posts, respectively to head the Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs) to be set up in Shanghai and Chengdu.

Background

2. Since the reunification, communications between the HKSAR and the Mainland have been increasingly frequent in various aspects, especially in trade and commerce. Apart from being Hong Kong's largest trading partner, the Mainland is also the largest market and the major source of Hong Kong's re-export goods. Hong Kong is the largest foreign investor of the Mainland. According to Mainland statistics, as at end June 2005, the cumulative amount of actual utilized direct investment from Hong Kong in the Mainland amounted to HK\$946.9 billion, accounting for 42% of total foreign direct investment (FDI) of the Mainland. On the other hand, Mainland is also a major investor of Hong Kong. As at the end of 2003, direct investment from Mainland to Hong Kong amounted to HK\$770.1 billion, accounting for 26% of Hong Kong's total FDI. Currently, there are over 2,100 Mainland companies operating in Hong Kong, 267 among them have set up their regional headquarters or regional offices here.

3. China has experienced continual growth in foreign trade since its accession to the World Trade Organisation. This provides Hong Kong with unlimited business opportunities and enhances Hong Kong's status as an international financial and business centre. The signing of

“Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement” (CEPA) further opens up a huge market for Hong Kong goods and services. Driven by the first phase of CEPA, Hong Kong companies invested almost HK\$2.9 billion in the Mainland in 2004. The estimated investment in 2005 is expected to increase by 32.5% to HK\$3.8 billion. On trade in services, as at 29 October 2005, the Trade and Industry Department has received 925 applications for Certificate of Hong Kong Service Supplier, among which 879 have already been approved. The third phase of CEPA, which will be implemented from January 2006, will further facilitate economic cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong. Meanwhile, more and more Mainland companies are using Hong Kong as a platform to access overseas markets and to raise fund. As at October 2005, over 320 Mainland companies have been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and have so far raised more than HK\$1000 billion.

4. Apart from interactions on commercial and trading front, more and more Hong Kong residents engage in other activities in the Mainland. According to 2003 statistics, about 61,800 Hong Kong residents lived in the Mainland, which is a 50% increase from the 2001 figure. 2004 statistics showed that about 244,000 Hong Kong residents visited the Mainland for work in the past 12 months, which has increased by 2% from 2003. The number of visits paid by Hong Kong residents to the Mainland for tourism reached almost 60 million trips in 2004.

5. In recent years, various major initiatives launched by the Central Government, e.g. CEPA and Individual Visit Scheme, have greatly strengthened linkage between the SAR and the Mainland in all aspects. At the same time, Hong Kong has been actively developing regional cooperation mechanism with the Mainland in recent years. We have so far formally established cooperation mechanism with the Guangdong Province, Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) region, Beijing, Shanghai and Shenzhen. Implementation of these initiatives will further enhance communication and cooperation between the places concerned and Hong Kong in various aspects. In order to achieve effective cooperation with the Mainland, it is necessary to strengthen our representation network in various provinces and cities in the Mainland.

Strengthening Network of Economic and Trade Representatives in the Mainland

6. The SAR Government set up in Guangzhou the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office in Guangdong (GDETO) in 2002 to foster economic cooperation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, to strengthen business ties between the two places, to encourage Mainland companies to invest in Hong Kong or to access international market via Hong Kong, and to provide better support to Hong Kong businessmen running businesses there. After three years' operation, GDETO has built up effective communication channels with authorities of the Guangdong Provincial Government (in particular authorities in charge of trade and commerce, customs and taxation). The effective communication has facilitated our cooperation with chambers of commerce, for fostering better business environment there for the over 80,000 enterprises set up by Hong Kong businessmen. GDETO also disseminates latest information relating to trade and commerce through its website on a weekly basis.

7. Hong Kong has been actively participating in PPRD¹ regional cooperation since its commencement in 2004. Apart from hosting the first PPRD Regional Cooperation and Development Forum, Hong Kong is also formulating various projects to promote among relevant provinces/regions, Hong Kong's strengths in finance, trade, logistics, tourism and professional services, and to develop a complementary cooperative relationship with the provinces/regions.

8. The total population and GDP of the nine Mainland provinces/region of the PPRD region account for one-third of the national total. With the current trend of rapid economic growth, the potential of PPRD regional cooperation is enormous. To better grasp opportunities arising from rapid economic development in the PPRD region, with a view to transforming it into impetus for economic development in Hong Kong, we need to strengthen the network of Hong Kong representation in

¹ The PPRD Region refers to nine Mainland provinces including Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan and Hainan, as well as Hong Kong and Macao SARs.

the PPRD region in order to enhance liaison with PPRD provinces/regions and to further explore cooperation opportunities.

9. In addition, Hong Kong also enjoys very close economic relationship with the Yangtze River Delta (YRD) region (including Municipality of Shanghai, Jiangsu Province and Zhejiang Province). According to Mainland statistics, in 2004, Hong Kong is Shanghai's most important source of foreign investment, with contracted FDI amounted to HK\$19.1 billion, which accounted for 20.9% of total contracted FDI. Hong Kong is also the largest external investor in the provinces of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. In 2003, Hong Kong investment accounted for 26.8% and 39.4% of the total FDI in the two provinces respectively. YRD and PRD regions are commonly regarded as the dual engines of Mainland's economic development. The flourishing consumer market of the YRD region provides many business opportunities to Hong Kong service suppliers and professionals. We also strive to attract promising companies in the region to invest in Hong Kong or to access the international market via Hong Kong. The SAR Government should strengthen liaison with the above provinces and cities as well as other provinces/ regions with potential for further cooperation, in order to enhance mutual understanding for more efficient collaboration.

Detailed Proposals

10. To further promote our exchanges and cooperation with the eastern and the south-western regions of China and to provide additional support to Hong Kong people in the Mainland, the Chief Executive announced in the 2005-06 Policy Address the plan to set up additional offices in Shanghai and Chengdu. Meanwhile, we also propose to expand the functions of GDETO. Our detailed proposals are as follows:

- a) to set up an ETO in Shanghai, with a tentative coverage including the YRD region and its peripheries, i.e. the Municipality of Shanghai and the four provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Hubei;
- b) to set up an ETO in Chengdu, with a tentative coverage including four of the PPRD provinces and its peripheries, i.e. the provinces of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan, Shaanxi and the

Municipality of Chongqing; and

- c) to expand GDETO's current coverage to include five of the PPRD provinces/region, i.e. Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi and Hainan, and to enhance its functions to provide practicable assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress or seeking assistance in areas within its coverage.

11. For areas outside the coverage of the above three ETOs, the economic/ trade and liaison works lie with the Office of the Government of the HKSAR in Beijing (BJO). Upon implementation of the above proposals, BJO's economic and trade functions will cover 15 provinces/municipalities. In addition, we plan to enhance BJO's functions in economic and trade liaison and furthering investment promotion. The coverage of these offices may be adjusted in future in the light of experience gained in actual operation.

12. To better coordinate and enhance our liaison with the Mainland, and to strengthen management of exchanges and cooperation with Mainland provinces/regions on various fronts, the Chief Executive announced in the 2005-06 Policy Address the plan to set up a Mainland Affairs Liaison Office (MALO) within the Constitutional Affairs Bureau (CAB). The Office would formulate overall strategies and directions of Mainland-Hong Kong cooperation, and coordinate from a macro level the liaison work with Mainland authorities conducted by BJO and Mainland ETOs. It will also oversee our Mainland offices, regarding resource management, personnel arrangements and administrative work. The functions and coverage of BJO would also be revised taking account of the establishment of two new ETOs and the strengthening of GDETO's functions. We will brief Members, at the meeting of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs scheduled for 21 November 2005, on the proposals regarding MALO and BJO.

Functions of ETOs in Shanghai and Chengdu

13. Functions of the two new ETOs include:

- a) economic and trade liaison – to enhance economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and the place concerned by

cooperating closely with the local government and relevant organisations;

- b) enhance understanding – to report to the HKSAR Government on the development of the place concerned and to provide information on the HKSAR to the local authorities and non-governmental organisations;
- c) enhance cooperation – to enhance cooperation with the place concerned and to take part in relevant activities, which include exploring cooperation opportunities, working on the implementation of cooperation initiatives;
- d) assist in taking forward initiatives – assist bureaux/departments of HKSAR Government to take forward initiatives related to the places concerned and to help liaise with local governments in such tasks as data collection, initial discussion with relevant local governments, monitoring progress etc.;
- e) tender advice – to advise the HKSAR Government on policies and initiatives on fostering relations between Hong Kong and the province/municipality concerned. Relevant tasks may include data collection, research, formulation of strategies, and assessment of proposed initiatives etc.;
- f) support Hong Kong enterprises – to proactively approach Hong Kong investors in the place concerned so as to enhance communication; to reflect and follow up on issues of common concern among the Hong Kong investors through effective channels; to facilitate Hong Kong investors to obtain information on business operation in the Mainland, in particular that on local trade policies, regulations and latest economic development;
- g) attract investment – to proactively provide information and assistance, and to attract local enterprises to invest in Hong Kong; and
- h) promote Hong Kong and its professional services – through local publicity, to boost Hong Kong’s positive image as a supportive neighbour and an outstanding trade partner; to promote its professional services so as to enhance trade relations between

Hong Kong and the places concerned.

To Expand the Functions of GDETO

14. According to 2003 statistics, about 80% of the 61,800 Hong Kong residents in the Mainland resided in the Guangdong province. Over the past 3 years more than 80% of the requests for assistance received by the Immigration Department from Hong Kong residents in the Mainland have originated from Guangdong. The several cases of serious traffic accidents involving a few casualties of Hong Kong residents in 2005 occurred in either Guangdong or Guangxi. Under the present arrangement, BJO is responsible for providing practicable assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland. However, if the incident occurs in southern China, it will take a longer time for staff members of BJO and the Immigration Department to reach the scene, and a more tortuous route to approach the relevant authorities of the province/municipality concerned. As such, we propose to deploy supporting staff to GDETO so as to expand GDETO's functions to provide assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress in the 5 provinces within its coverage. This arrangement will enable more effective support for Hong Kong residents seeking assistance. Requests for assistance from areas outside GDETO's coverage will continue to be handled by BJO.

15. The HKSAR's offices in the Mainland will be overseen by the MALO to be established. As for their economic and trade promotion functions and provision of assistance for Hong Kong residents in distress, the offices would follow relevant policies laid down respectively by the Commerce, Industry and Technology Bureau as well as the Security Bureau.

Proposed Establishment of ETOs

Ranking of the Heads of New ETOs

16. The ETOs in Shanghai and Chengdu will respectively be responsible for promoting our communication and cooperation with, as well as economic and investment interests, in the eastern and southwestern regions of Mainland China. They will also work towards strengthening our ties with the provinces/municipalities in YRD and the

western part of PPRD region. The respective heads of these two ETOs will take on the role of the HKSAR's principal representative on economic and trade issues in the eastern and southwestern regions of the Mainland, and would handle relevant issues involving Hong Kong. To effectively discharge their duties, they will be in close liaison with senior officials of the Administration, and will communicate with relevant officials from provinces and municipalities under their purview. In addition, they will need to maintain an extensive network of liaison with the Hong Kong business community so as to provide better support services for them and to address their concerns. Apart from the above responsibilities, they will also assist in promoting co-operation with the regions concerned. The Chengdu ETO will join hands with the GDETO to promote PPRD regional co-operation, while the Shanghai ETO will promote Hong Kong-Shanghai co-operation.

17. In determining the ranking of these two ETO heads, we consider that due regard should be given to the job requirements and operational need of the post; the scope of work and the complexity of tasks involved; the extent and level of official liaison required; existing economic relationship, regional co-operation, business activities and exchanges between Hong Kong and the area concerned; as well as its business potential and co-operation opportunities for Hong Kong. In the case of the Shanghai ETO, given the existing strong economic ties between Hong Kong and the YRD region which is a key economic drive in the Mainland, and our zealous effort to attract enterprises in the region to invest in Hong Kong, we consider that the Shanghai ETO, similar to the GDETO, needs to be headed by a senior directorate officer with extensive experience to ensure its effective functioning. Thus we propose to pitch the head of Shanghai ETO at Administrative Officer Staff Grade (AOSG)B (D3) level.

18. As for Chengdu ETO, taking account of the economic development of the five provinces (i.e. Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan and Shaanxi) and the Municipality of Chongqing it will cover, the trade relations between Hong Kong and the area, we expect the office to devote efforts to strengthen ties and promote PPRD regional cooperation and, on the other hand, facilitate Hong Kong businessmen to explore business opportunities in the western region of China and capitalize on the

“Development of the Western Region” policy, which is one of the policy foci of the Mainland. The establishment of China-ASEAN Free Trade Area will reach the crucial preparation stage in the next few years. We should strengthen our ties with provinces adjacent to the ASEAN, such as Yunnan, in order to leverage on the business opportunities thus provided. Having regard to the above factors, we consider it appropriate to pitch the head of the ETO at AOSGC (D2) level.

19. The heads of Shanghai ETO and Chengdu ETO will report to the Mainland Affairs Liaison Office. The proposed job descriptions of these two posts are at Annexes A and B.

Flexible Ranking System

20. In June 1991, the Finance Committee approved a flexible ranking system to facilitate the posting and retention of directorate heads and deputy heads of overseas offices. Under this system, in certain specified situations a supernumerary post at a pre-determined higher rank can be created and held against the permanent posts of the lower rank. In March 2002, after considering paper EC(2001-02)26 for the Establishment Sub-committee, the Finance Committee approved the extension of the flexible ranking system to all directorate head and deputy head posts in HKETOs in the Mainland. Accordingly, the same ranking arrangement should apply to the Shanghai and Chengdu ETOs. Details and rationale of the system are at Annex C.

Non-directorate Staff

Shanghai ETO

21. The Shanghai ETO will be supported by 14 non-directorate staff. We intend to create 5² permanent non-directorate posts to accommodate staff deployed to the office on various duties relating to economic and trade liaison, public relations and investment promotion. Another 8 supporting personnel will be engaged locally to provide support in various areas of work. The organisation chart of the Shanghai ETO is at

² Apart from the above-mentioned permanent posts, a time-limited Executive Office I post will be created in both Shanghai and Chengdu ETOs for two years, to support the administration of the offices in inception stage.

Annex D.

Chengdu ETO

22. The Chengdu ETO will be supported by 13 non-directorate staff. We intend to create 4² permanent non-directorate posts which will accommodate staff deployed to the office on various duties relating to economic and trade liaison, public relations and investment promotion. Another 8 supporting personnel will be engaged locally to provide support in various areas of work. The organisation chart of the Chengdu ETO is at Annex E.

GDETO

23. Four non-directorate posts comprising one Principal Immigration Officer, one Chief Immigration Officer and two Immigration Officers will be created in the Immigration Division of GDETO. Besides, One supporting personnel will be engaged locally to discharge clerical duties.

24. To cope with the extended coverage of the office in future, we intend to create one permanent non-directorate Trade Officer post. In addition, we will engage 3 supporting personnel locally to provide support in investment promotion, trade liaison, administration and public relations. The organisation chart of the GDETO is at Annex F.

Implementation Timetable

25. We hope that the Shanghai ETO and Chengdu ETO will commence operation in the third quarter in 2006. We intend to submit proposal for consideration by the Establishment Subcommittee in December this year, on the creation of one permanent AOSGB post and one permanent AOSGC post. Post-holders will respectively serve as the head of Shanghai and Chengdu ETOs, and we will propose the posts be created in April 2006 to provide support for the preparation of the two offices. As to other non-directorate staff and local supporting personnel, they will assume office according to the progress made in establishing the respective ETOs.

Financial Implications

26. The estimated expenditures in relation to the establishment of two ETOs and the expanded functions of the GDETO are as follows:

- a) **Shanghai ETO:** for the AOSGB post to be created as head of office, the notional annual salary cost at mid-point is \$1,580,400. Its full annual average staff cost (including salary and staff fringe benefits) is \$2,250,420. Through the Departmental Establishment Committee, we will create 5 non-directorate posts at a notional annual mid-point salary cost of \$3,843,240 and a full annual average staff cost of \$6,136,644. The set-up cost of the office is estimated to be \$9.5 million and the annual recurrent departmental expenses (including the cost of engaging local staff) are \$13.78 million;
- b) **Chengdu ETO:** for the AOSGC post to be created as head of office, the notional annual salary cost at mid-point is \$1,360,800. Its full annual average staff cost (including salary and staff fringe benefits) is \$2,025,624. Through the Departmental Establishment Committee, we will create 4 non-directorate posts at a notional annual mid-point salary cost of \$2,914,020 and a full annual average staff cost of \$4,764,456. The set-up cost of the office is estimated to be \$7.9 million and the annual recurrent departmental expenses (including the cost of engaging local staff) are \$8.5 million;
- c) **GDETO:** for the setting up of the Immigration Division in GDETO, we will create through the Departmental Establishment Committee 4 non-directorate posts at a notional annual mid-point salary cost of 2,522,640 and a full annual average staff cost of \$3,757,080.

On additional manpower for economic and trade functions, we will create through the Departmental Establishment Committee one non-directorate post at a notional annual mid-point salary cost of \$681,180 and a full annual average staff cost of \$1,178,916.

The set-up cost of the office for the Immigration Division is estimated to be \$2,239,000. The annual recurrent departmental

expenditure for additional manpower in the GDETO (including the cost of engaging local staff) is \$7.67 million.

27. In the paper for the Panel on Constitutional Affairs meeting scheduled for 21 November 2005, we will provide details of the proposals (including manpower and financial implication) relating to BJO and the establishment of MALO in CAB, as outlined in paras. 11-12 above.

28. We will include sufficient provision in the 2006-07 draft Estimates to meet the cost required for the coming financial year.

Advice Sought

29. Members are invited to comment on the above proposals.

Constitutional Affairs Bureau
November 2005

Job Description

Post Title : Director, Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs,
Shanghai
Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade B (D3)
Responsible to : Permanent Secretary for Constitutional Affairs

Main Duties and Responsibilities –

1. to undertake the role of the HKSAR's principal representative on economic and trade issues in the eastern region of the Mainland (i.e. the Municipality of Shanghai and the Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Hubei provinces); to handle economic and trade issues relating to Hong Kong; and to develop and reinforce commercial and trade relations between HKSAR and the concerned region;
2. to promote the HKSAR's connections and co-operation with the eastern region of the Mainland;
3. to facilitate communication, co-operation and to enhance understanding between the HKSAR and the concerned region, at both government and non-governmental levels;
4. to help promote Hong Kong-Shanghai co-operation, including to explore co-operation opportunities and help take forward co-operation initiatives;
5. to assist bureaux/departments of HKSAR Government to take forward initiatives relating to the area and to help liaise with local governments. Relevant tasks may include data collection, initial discussion with relevant local governments, monitoring progress etc.;
6. to advise the HKSAR Government on policies and initiatives for fostering relations with the concerned region. Relevant tasks may include data collection, research, formulation of strategies, and assessment of proposed initiatives etc.;
7. to provide support services for Hong Kong businessmen in the concerned region, including to enhance liaison, to follow up on

matters of common concern, and to collect and disseminate information relating to commercial operations in the concerned region;

8. to provide information and assistance to local enterprises and to attract them to invest in Hong Kong;
9. to organise publicity activities to promote Hong Kong and its professional services, with a view to promoting relationship and business activities between Hong Kong and the concerned region;
and
10. to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Shanghai Office.

Job Description

Post Title : Director, Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs,
Chengdu
Rank : Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)
Responsible to : Permanent Secretary for Constitutional Affairs

Main Duties and Responsibilities –

1. to undertake the role of the HKSAR's principal representative on economic and trade issues in the eastern region of the Mainland (i.e. Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Hunan and Shaanxi provinces as well as the Municipality of Chongqing); to handle economic and trade issues relating to Hong Kong; and to develop and reinforce commercial and trade relations between HKSAR and the concerned region;
2. to promote the HKSAR's connections and co-operation with the south-western region of the Mainland;
3. to facilitate communication, co-operation and to enhance understanding between the HKSAR and the concerned region, at both government and non-governmental levels;
4. to help promote PPRD regional co-operation in the PPRD provinces it covers (i.e. Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou and Hunan), including to explore co-operation opportunities and help take forward co-operation initiatives;
5. to assist bureaux/departments of HKSAR Government to take forward initiatives relating to the area and to help liaise with local governments. Relevant tasks may include data collection, initial discussion with relevant local governments, monitoring progress etc.;
6. to advise the HKSAR Government on policies and initiatives for fostering relations with the concerned region. Relevant tasks may include data collection, research, formulation of strategies, and assessment of proposed initiatives etc.;
7. to provide support services for Hong Kong businessmen in the concerned region, including to enhance liaison, to follow up on matters of common concern, and to collect and disseminate

information relating to commercial operations in the concerned region;

8. to provide information and assistance to local enterprises and to attract them to invest in Hong Kong;
9. to organise publicity activities to promote Hong Kong and its professional services, with a view to promoting relationship and business activities between Hong Kong and the concerned region;
and
10. to oversee the day-to-day operations of the Chengdu Office.

Flexible Ranking System for HKETOs

In June 1991 and after considering EC(1991-92) Item 18, the Finance Committee approved a flexible ranking system to facilitate the posting and retention of directorate heads and directorate deputy heads of overseas offices. Owing to their representation role, the directorate heads and deputy heads of the overseas offices should be mature and experienced officers with well-honed skills in negotiation, lobbying and public relations. Based on past experience, it could be difficult to attract and retain suitable officers to fill these overseas posts because –

- a) the pool of suitable candidates at the designated ranks of the senior overseas posts is relatively small in view of the special qualities required of them;
- b) an overseas posting involves disruption to family and social life. In case of married officers, it could also involve loss of income and interruption to the career of working spouses; and
- c) since the normal duration of an overseas posting is approximately three years, officers who are selected as directorate heads and deputy heads of overseas officers are often unwilling to accept such postings for fear that they will lose the opportunity to act in a higher rank which they might otherwise be given if they remained in Hong Kong. They also consider that their promotion prospects will be adversely affected if they are denied access to opportunities for acting appointment.

2. The flexible ranking system expanded the pool of potential candidates for overseas posts and removed a major disincentive for potential candidates by ensuring that officers in overseas posts receive the same opportunities for acting appointments and promotion as their counterparts in Hong Kong.

3. Under this system, the Secretary of Civil Service may exercise delegated authority in the following situations to create supernumerary posts at a pre-determined higher rank held against the permanent directorate head and deputy head posts of the lower rank in the following

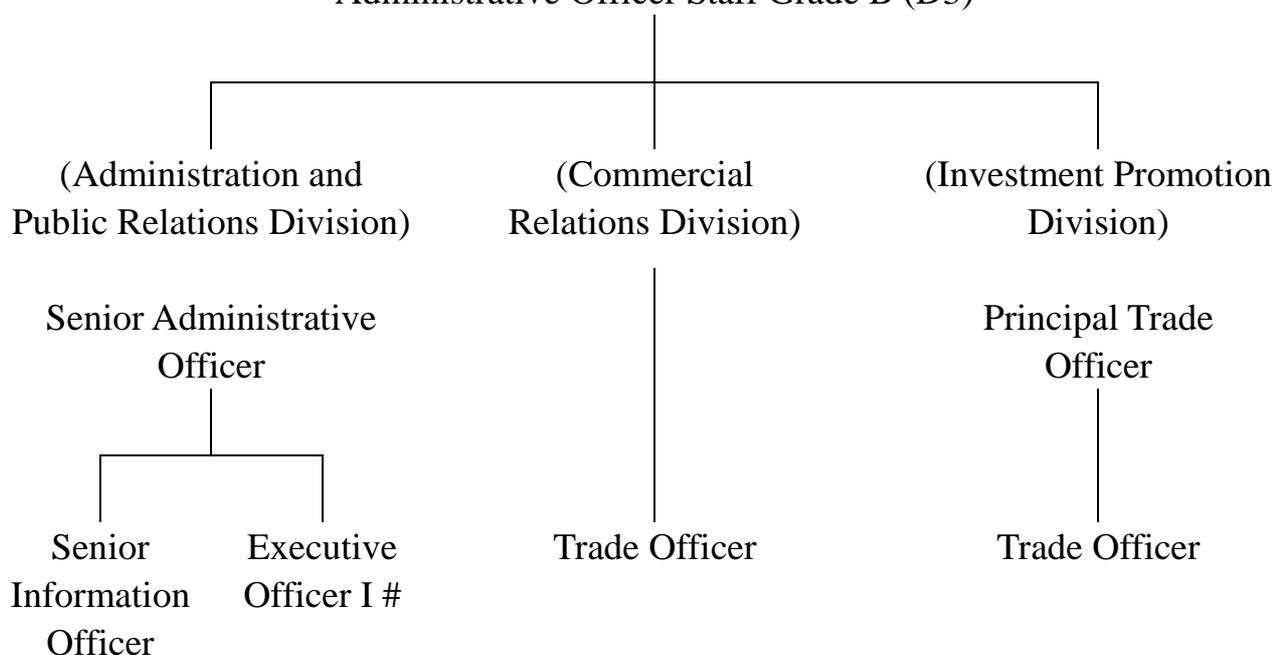
situations –

- a) the promotion of an officer during his overseas tour to a rank higher than the rank of the post he currently occupies;
- b) the posting overseas of an officer whose substantive rank, at the time of posting, is already higher than the rank of the post in the overseas office to which he is posted;
- c) the appointment of an officer to act in a rank higher than the rank of the post he occupies on being posted overseas, if it is considered that he would have been offered an acting appointment at that higher rank had he remained in Hong Kong; and
- d) the appointment of an officer already serving overseas in his own substantive rank to act in the higher rank if, in all likelihood, he would have been offered an acting appointment at the higher rank had he remained in Hong Kong.

4. In June 1996, after considering EC (96-97)10 and the Supplementary Note, Finance Committee approved the extension of approved flexible ranking system to D6 Heads of overseas offices subject to a set of conditions as set out in the Supplementary Note.

**Organisation Chart of the Economic and Trade Office of the
Government of the HKSAR in Shanghai**

Director, Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs, Shanghai *
Administrative Officer Staff Grade B (D3)



Notes

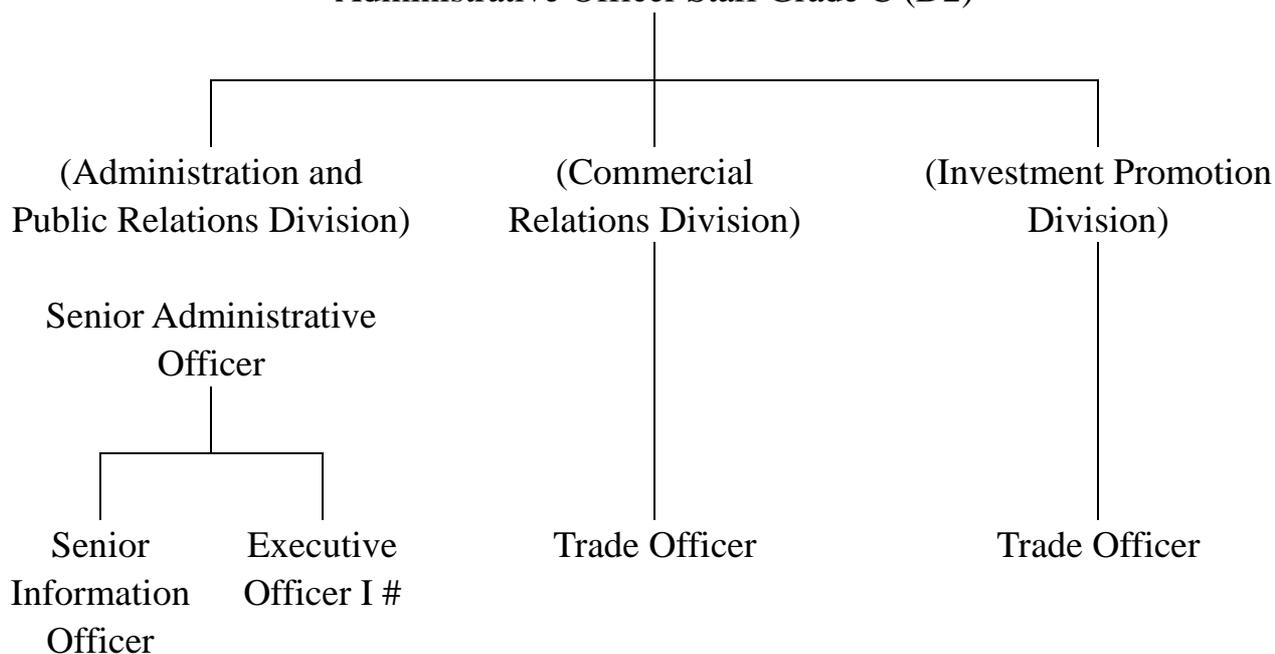
* Directorate post proposed to be created.

Time-limited post proposed to be created for 2 years.

Eight local supporting personnel will be engaged, viz. 1 Commercial Relations Manager, 1 Investment Promotion Manager, 1 Investment Promotion Assistant, 1 Executive Secretary, 1 Assistant Executive Manager, 2 Clerical Assistants and 1 Driver/Office Assistant.

**Organisation Chart of The Economic and Trade Office of the
Government of the HKSAR in Chengdu**

Director, Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs, Chengdu *
Administrative Officer Staff Grade C (D2)



Notes

* Directorate post proposed to be created.

Time-limited post proposed to be created for 2 years.

Eight local supporting personnel will be engaged, viz. 1 Commercial Relations Manager, 1 Investment Promotion Manager, 1 Investment Promotion Assistant, 1 Executive Secretary, 1 Assistant Executive Manager, 2 Clerical Assistants and 1 Driver/Office Assistant.

**Organisation Chart of The Economic and Trade Office of the
Government of the HKSAR in Guangdong**



Notes

* Non-directorate permanent posts proposed to be created.

There are at present 13 local supporting personnel in the GDETO. To meet demand arising from its extended coverage, 4 additional local supporting personnel will be engaged, viz. 1 Investment Promotion Manager, 1 Commercial Relations Manager and 2 Clerical Assistants.