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Panel on Commerce and Industry

Meeting on 20 May 2008

**Background brief on furthering of trade relations
between the Mainland and Hong Kong**

Purpose

This paper provides the background of the various initiatives in place to foster trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong. It also summarizes members' views and concerns on the subject.

Initiatives to foster trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong

2. Since the reunification, communications between Hong Kong and the Mainland have been increasingly frequent in various aspects, especially in trade and commerce. Apart from being Hong Kong's largest trading partner and major investor, the Mainland is also the largest market and the major source of Hong Kong's re-export goods. In recent years, the launching of various major initiatives by the Central People's Government (CPG), such as the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), has greatly strengthened linkage between Hong Kong and the Mainland in many aspects. Hong Kong has also been actively developing regional co-operation initiatives with the provincial governments and municipalities of the Mainland to further enhance communication and co-operation between the places concerned and Hong Kong. The various major initiatives are given in the following paragraphs.

Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference (HKGDCJC)

3. The Governments of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and the Guangdong Province jointly set up the HKGDCJC in 1998 to study and co-ordinate issues of mutual interests, and to facilitate co-operation and exchanges of both sides. Starting from 2003, the HKGDCJC has been co-chaired by the Chief Executive of the HKSAR and the Governor of Guangdong Province. To complement the development of both places in all aspects, the Chief Secretary

for Administration of the HKSAR and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong have spearheaded the expert groups, set up under the HKGDCJC, to follow up implementation of various co-operation initiatives through working level meetings.

4. At present, there are 20 expert groups responsible for taking forward a variety of co-operation initiatives, including the implementation of CEPA, restructuring and upgrading of the processing trade, control point operation, major infrastructure projects, tourism, innovation and technology, education, intellectual property rights, joint promotion of the Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) cooperation, town planning and development, environmental protection and information technology, etc.

5. Under the framework of the HKGDCJC, the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council and the Hong Kong Guangdong Strategic Development Research Group have been established, with the former facilitating discussion and exchanges amongst Hong Kong enterprises, trade and business associations on issues relating to Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, while the latter conducts researches into subjects which have a significant bearing on Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation.

6. The Hong Kong and Shenzhen authorities signed the "Memorandum on Closer Co-operation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen" and eight co-operation agreements in 2004 to facilitate the implementation of CEPA, expedite the implementation of co-operation initiatives and enhance co-operation. To enhance communication and collaboration between both places, the Hong Kong and Shenzhen authorities signed another seven co-operation agreements in 2007 to develop new competitive edges and to deepen the level of co-operation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

7. At the tenth plenary of the HKGDCJC held on 2 August 2007, the Hong Kong/Guangdong Expert Group on the Restructuring and Upgrading of the Processing Trade was set up to assist Hong Kong-owned enterprises in Guangdong Province to adjust to changes in the Mainland's policy on processing trade.

The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)

8. CEPA is the first free trade agreement ever concluded by the Mainland and Hong Kong, covering liberalization of trade in goods, trade in services, as well as trade and investment facilitation between the two places. The Mainland and Hong Kong signed the main text of CEPA on 29 June 2003 and its six Annexes on 29 September 2003 (CEPA I). CEPA I was fully implemented on 1 January 2004. As CEPA adopts a building block approach, the CPG and the HKSAR Government enter into consultation with a view to further broadening and enriching the scope of CEPA. A Joint Steering Committee jointly chaired by the Vice Minister of Commerce of the CPG and the Financial Secretary of the HKSAR has been set up to oversee the overall coordination of CEPA. So far, four Supplements to CEPA have been signed for progressive implementation of the liberalization measures under CEPA.

Trade in goods

9. Starting from 1 January 2006, the Mainland has granted all products of Hong Kong origin tariff free treatment upon applications by local manufacturers and subject to the agreed CEPA rules of origin (ROOs) being met. For products without agreed ROO, Hong Kong manufacturers may apply to include these products into the subsequent rounds of ROO consultations which are held twice a year. In the four ROO consultations conducted in 2006 and 2007, CEPA ROOs have been agreed for a total of 115 products. In sum, Hong Kong and the Mainland have reached agreement on CEPA ROOs for 1 502 products since CEPA was implemented. Details of these products are available on http://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/tradegoods/trade_goods.html.

Trade in services

10. As a result of CEPA and its four supplements, the Mainland has given preferential market access to Hong Kong service suppliers (HKSS) in a total of 38 services areas¹. Broadly speaking, the liberalization measures permit earlier and wider access for HKSS to the Mainland market. In some sectors (such as legal, audiovisual, transport, banking and insurance services), the concessions go beyond China's WTO commitments. The Mainland and Hong Kong have also committed to encourage mutual recognition of professional qualifications as part of the services measures under CEPA. So far, ten arrangements for mutual recognition or examination have been signed covering accounting, construction, securities and futures, etc.

Trade and investment facilitation

11. Both the Mainland and Hong Kong agree that trade and investment facilitation plays a crucial role in the successful implementation of CEPA and in enhancing the flow of trade and investment between the two places. So far, both sides have agreed to enhance co-operation in eight areas, including trade and investment promotion, customs clearance facilitation, transparency in laws and regulations, intellectual property protection, etc.

Impact of the first three phases of CEPA

12. A study was conducted by the Administration in 2006-2007 on the impact

¹ The 38 services areas are: accounting, advertising, airport, audiovisual, banking, building cleaning, computer and related services, cultural, convention and exhibition, distribution, environmental, freight forwarding agency, information technology, insurance, job referral agency, job intermediary, legal, logistics, management consulting, market research, medical and dental, patent agency, photographic, printing, professional qualification examinations, public utility, real estate and construction, social services, sporting, storage and warehousing, securities and futures, telecommunications, tourism, trade mark agency, translation and interpretation, transport (including road, air and maritime transport) and individually owned stores on the basis of the commitments on liberalization of trade in services under CEPA.

of the first three phases of CEPA on the Hong Kong economy between 2004 and 2006 and thereafter. The study covered three areas of CEPA, namely trade in goods, trade in services and the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS).

13. On trade in goods, the study found that 89% of the responding companies considered CEPA beneficial to the Hong Kong economy and 77% considered CEPA beneficial to the manufacturing sector. The additional capital investment in Hong Kong amounted to HK\$103 million in 2005, HK\$202 million in 2006, and a total of HK\$239 million additional capital investment was planned for 2007 and beyond. As at 31 March 2008, 32 478 Certificates of Hong Kong Origin - CEPA were issued and products with a total value of about HK\$12.3 billion were entitled for tariff free treatment upon importation into the Mainland.

14. On trade in services, 74% of the responding companies considered CEPA beneficial to the Hong Kong economy, and 47% considered CEPA beneficial to their own industries. The cumulative additional capital investment induced amounted to HK\$4.8 billion by 2006, representing an increase of 380% over two years. The expected capital investment in 2007 and beyond totalled HK\$2.4 billion. As at 31 March 2008, 1 182 applications for HKSS Certificate were approved with 1 945 certificates issued.

15. As at end 2007, IVS was implemented in 49 Mainland cities. In 2007, about 8.6 million Mainland visitors travelled to Hong Kong under the IVS, accounting for 55.5% of the total Mainland arrivals. The percentage share concerned was 34.8% in 2004. The IVS visitors generated an additional tourist spending of HK\$22.7 billion between 2004 and 2006. The additional spending concerned was estimated at HK\$9.3 billion in 2006, almost 38% higher than that in 2004. Major spending was made in the retail sector, hotel accommodation and restaurants.

16. According to the Administration's estimation, about 35 000 new jobs were created for Hong Kong residents in Hong Kong between 2004 and 2006 as a result of the first three phases of CEPA. Taking into account the 1 000 CEPA-generated new jobs in the Mainland filled by Hong Kong residents, the total number of new jobs created for Hong Kong between 2004 and 2006 as a result of CEPA was about 36 000. It was expected that 3 642 new jobs would be further created in Hong Kong in 2007 and beyond as a result of the first three phases of CEPA liberalization measures in goods and services. Another 1 438 new jobs would be created for Hong Kong residents in the Mainland in 2007 and beyond.

Hong Kong/Shanghai and Hong Kong/Beijing Cooperation

17. In October 2003, the HKSAR Government and the Shanghai Municipal Government established the Hong Kong/Shanghai Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference, which aimed to foster closer economic and trade ties between the two places, particularly to leverage on the opportunities brought about by CEPA, as well as the World Expo to be held in Shanghai in 2010. The two

sides agreed to strengthen co-operation under the CEPA framework and promote co-operation in eight areas, namely airport; port and maritime; Shanghai World Expo; tourism, convention and exhibition industry; investment and trade; education, health and sports; financial services and professional personnel exchanges. The relevant departments on both sides would continue to liaise and follow up on the implementation of the co-operation initiatives.

18. In September 2004, the HKSAR Government and the Beijing Municipal Government established the Hong Kong/Beijing Economic and Trade Cooperation Conference to strengthen Hong Kong - Beijing cooperation and to tap the opportunities arising from CEPA and the 2008 Olympic Games. The second plenary session of the Conference was held on 15 November 2006 in Hong Kong. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation in the four areas of 2008 Olympic Games, further implementation of CEPA, innovation, technology and financial services, as well as creative and cultural industries. Besides, the Beijing/Hong Kong Economic Cooperation Symposium, first started in 1996 and co-organised by the Trade Development Council, is an annual event held alternatively in Beijing and Hong Kong. Major areas covered in the recent symposiums include financial services, logistics, tourism, municipal management and environmental protection, etc.

Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation

19. The first Pan-Pearl River Delta Regional Cooperation (PPRD) Regional Cooperation and Development Forum was held in June 2004. During the forum, the "9+2" governments² signed the PPRD Regional Cooperation Framework Agreement (Framework Agreement). Under the Framework Agreement, the "9+2" governments agreed to strengthen cooperation in 10 areas, i.e. infrastructure, investment, business and trade, tourism, agriculture, labour, education and culture, information and technology, environmental protection, and health and prevention of infectious disease. The "9+2" governments have also agreed to organize annual forum, and to establish a liaison mechanism among the "9+2" Secretary-Generals as well as a General Coordination Office mechanism.

20. Since the commencement of the PPRD regional cooperation, a number of initiatives have been implemented. These include the enhancement of the linkage between Hong Kong and the Mainland by facilitating the flow of people and goods in the PPRD region through the implementation of appropriate policies and provision of transport infrastructure, the extension of IVS to cover all provincial capitals in the PPRD region since 1 May 2006, and visits for business delegations to Guangxi, Hunan, Guizhou and Jiangxi organized in 2006 and 2007 respectively. To complement the national policy of adjusting the industrial structure and promoting industrial upgrading, restructuring and relocation, the Seminar on Facilitation of Industrial Upgrading, Restructuring and Relocation of Hong Kong Enterprises in the PPRD Region was held on 23 November 2007. An information

² The "9+2" governments comprise Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hainan, Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR

platform at <http://www.gdeto.gov.hk/eng/property/index.htm> and <http://www.cdeto.gov.hk/english/industrial/industrial.html> has been set up in a bid to providing information to Hong Kong-owned enterprises on industrial upgrading, restructuring and relocation as well as the current situation, relevant policies and investment activities of the PPRD provinces.

HKSAR's representation in the Mainland

21. The Office of the Government of the HKSAR in Beijing (BJO) and three Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs) in Guangdong, Shanghai and Chengdu have been set up to, inter alia, promote economic and trade relations with the respective provinces/municipalities/autonomous regions of the Mainland³ and provide assistance to Hong Kong residents in distress within their geographical coverage⁴.

22. In addition, the Mainland Affairs Liaison Office (MALO) was established in April 2006 within the Constitutional Affairs Bureau (now renamed as the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau) to 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. The MALO oversees the resource management, personnel arrangements and administrative work of the Mainland offices. As for their economic and trade promotion functions and provision of assistance for Hong Kong residents in distress, the offices follow relevant policies laid down respectively by the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB) as well as the Security Bureau.

Concerns raised by Members

Discussion by the Panel on Commerce and Industry

23. The Panel has been monitoring the implementation of the various initiatives to foster stronger trade relations between Hong Kong and the Mainland. In general, members welcome the initiatives implemented to strengthen economic ties between the two sides and are keen to ensure that Hong Kong can capitalize on the business opportunities brought about by the initiatives. Nevertheless, members raised the following concerns at Panel meetings.

³ BJO covers 15 provinces/municipalities/autonomous regions including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai and Tibet; Guangdong ETO covers the five provinces of Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan; Shanghai ETO covers Shanghai and the four provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Hubei; and Chengdu covers Chongqing and the four provinces of Sichuan, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan and Shaanxi.

⁴ Currently there are Immigration Divisions set up under the BJO and Guangdong ETO. Requests for assistance concerning immigration and personal safety matters received by the Shanghai ETO and Chengdu ETO will be referred to the BJO for follow-up.

Measures to widen and deepen CEPA

24. Noting that IVS had brought the largest and most direct economic benefits to Hong Kong, members considered that measures should be devised to further broaden and deepen the implementation of IVS, for instance, by issuing multi-purpose permits for Mainlanders to visit Hong Kong and supplying land for the construction of hotels at affordable room rates. According to the Administration, the Mainland authorities would further extend IVS coverage and enhance the relevant implementation measures. The Government had also taken up with the CPG for consideration of issuing a single IVS permit for Mainland visitors to visit both Hong Kong and Macao. In addition, 10 sites restricted to hotel use would be included in the 2008-2009 Application List for building different types of hotels.

25. Members urged that measures should be taken to further widen and deepen other liberalization measures of CEPA. They suggested that more business opportunities should be explored for allowing HKSS to organize exhibitions all over the Mainland, instead of the Guangdong Province and Shanghai. Hong Kong travel enterprises should also be allowed to operate tour groups to Hong Kong and Macao for the permanent residents of more Mainland provinces.

Assistance provided to Hong Kong businessmen operating in the Mainland

26. Members expressed grave concern on the assistance provided by the Administration to Hong Kong businessmen who encountered difficulties when conducting business in the Mainland. For instance, teething problems were encountered by Hong Kong businessmen when pursuing new CEPA liberalization measures; the professional streams were confronted with various entry barriers to the Mainland market with all the associated access restrictions, such as the high capital and assets requirement for setting up business in the Mainland; and mishaps. According to the Administration, the subject matter would be taken up by CEDB, BJO and the three Mainland ETOs with the relevant Mainland authorities. The Administration would also strive to forge ahead closer liaison with the private sector with a view to providing the required assistance to them.

27. On the processing trade, members were aware that measures introduced recently by CPG to tighten up the regulation of the processing trade had an impact on Hong Kong-owned enterprises in respect of export of goods, operation, pricing and tax rebate, etc. They called on the Administration to provide assistance to these enterprises to tie over the difficulties, such as by enhancing information exchange between the relevant trade associations and the Mainland authorities. According to the Administration, the Guangdong ETO had been maintaining close contacts with the four major local trade associations in reflecting to the CPG difficulties faced by Hong Kong-owned enterprises involving in the processing trade. Mitigation measures, such as allowing enterprises to pay standing book deposit by various means including cash and bank guarantees, had been introduced. Briefing sessions and seminars were held from time to time to enhance Hong

Kong-owned enterprises' understanding of the policy changes in the Mainland.

Development of the frontier closed area for setting up production base for local manufacturing industries

28. To encourage Hong Kong manufacturers to relocate or set up their production base in Hong Kong, members suggested that the land released as a result of the reduction of the frontier closed area (FCA) should be developed as a production base for the local manufacturing industries. In February 2007, the Administration issued an information paper on the results of public consultation on the recommendations arising from the review of the coverage of the FCA. According to the Administration, one of the suggestions received during the consultation was to use the area to be released from the FCA for special industrial uses. The Chief Executive announced in his Policy Address on 10 October 2007 that the Government would work with the Shenzhen authorities to tap the land resources of the Lok Ma Chau Loop (the Loop) to meet future development needs and consolidate the strategic position of Shenzhen and Hong Kong in the PPRD region. For this purpose, Hong Kong and Shenzhen signed the "Cooperation Agreement on Recently Initiated Major Infrastructural Projects" on 18 December 2007. According to the Agreement, a new "Hong Kong-Shenzhen Joint Task Force on Boundary District Development" would be set up to explore the feasibility of developing the Loop on the basis of mutual benefit. The Planning Department has embarked on a study to examine the development potential and the constraints of the land to be released, and to formulate a planning framework for the preparation of statutory town plans to guide the conservation and development of the land based on the principle of sustainable development before the new FCA boundary comes into effect.

Discussion at Council meetings

29. Members have raised questions on the implementation of CEPA, Hong Kong's economic cooperation and integration with the Mainland, measures to assist businessmen in grasping the business opportunities in the Mainland at various Council meetings.

30. A number of motions on CEPA were carried at the Council meetings on 9 July 2003, 19 November 2003 and 15 June 2005. Members in general expressed support for CEPA but urged the Administration to formulate appropriate measures to improve the business environment and facilitate local enterprises, especially the small and medium sized enterprises, to make the best use of the business opportunities brought about by CEPA, thereby creating more employment opportunities and improving the economy.

31. Motions on promoting PPRD cooperation and development and developing cooperative relationship with the Mainland were carried at the Council meetings on 3 July 2004 and 11 July 2007 respectively. Members urged the Government to continue to develop its cooperative relationship with the Mainland on all fronts so

as to reinforce Hong Kong's position as a financial, logistics and commercial centre in the Region.

32. A motion on assisting Hong Kong residents encountering problems in the Mainland was passed at the Council meeting on 19 October 2005. Members urged the Government to develop closer communication and initiatives with Central/provincial/municipal governments of the Mainland with a view to enabling Hong Kong residents to receive proper assistance and support as soon as possible when they encountered difficulties in the Mainland.

Reference

33. A list of relevant papers is at the **Appendix**.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
19 May 2008

List of relevant papers

Committee	Paper	LC Paper No.
Panel on Commerce and Industry	✧ Administration's information paper : "The Mainland/Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade" dated January 2001	CB(1)874/01-02
	✧ Administration's information paper : "The Mainland/Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade" dated January 2002	CB(1)657/02-03
	✧ Administration's paper : "Briefing on Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)2101/02-03(01)
	✧ Presentation materials provided by the Administration	CB(1)2101/02-03(02)
	✧ Minutes of special meeting held on 30 June 2003	CB(1)2396/02-03
	✧ Administration's paper : "The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)"	CB(1)2524/02-03(01)
	✧ Administration's paper : "The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)"	CB(1)2101/02-03(03)
	✧ Presentation materials provided by the Administration	CB(1)2101/02-03(02)
	✧ Leaflet provided by the Administration on the six Annexes to and implementation details of CEPA	CB(1)40/03-04
	✧ Leaflet provided by the Administration summarizing the major aspects and benefits of CEPA	CB(1)2219/02-03
✧ Minutes of meeting held on 13 October 2003	CB(1)430/03-04	

Committee	Paper	LC Paper No.
	✧ Administration's information paper : "The Work of Expert Groups under Hong Kong Guangdong Cooperation Joint Conference" dated December 2003	CB(1)529/03-04(01)
	✧ Administration's paper : "Implementation of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)1710/03-04(04)
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 10 May 2004	CB(1)2335/03-04
	✧ Administration's paper : "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)2500/03-04
	✧ Background brief on "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)50/04-05
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 19 October 2004	CB(1)211/04-05
	✧ Administration's paper : "Preliminary report on the impact of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)"	CB(1)861/04-05(03)
	✧ Background brief on "Recent Developments of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)860/04-05
	✧ Question raised by Hon Jeffrey LAM at the Council meeting on 26 January 2005 and the Administration's reply	CB(1)861/04-05(04)
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 15 February 2005	CB(1)1071/04-05
	✧ Administration's paper : "Report on the impact of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)1259/04-05(03)
	✧ Leaflet on Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership	CB(1)1007/04-05(01)

Committee	Paper	LC Paper No.
	Arrangement – Implementation details	
	✧ Background brief on "Recent Developments of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)1249/04-05
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 19 April 2005	CB(1)1499/04-05
	✧ Administration's paper : "Implementation of the third phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA III)"	CB(1)90/05-06(01)
	✧ Leaflet on Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement published by the Trade and Industry Department in October 2005	--
	✧ Background brief on "Recent Developments of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)259/05-06
	✧ Administration's paper : "Strengthening HKSAR's Representation in the Mainland"	CB(1)260/05-06(04)
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 15 November 2005	CB(1)499/05-06
	✧ Administration's paper : "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement - Further Liberalization Measures in 2006"	CB(1)1898/05-06(01)
	✧ Background brief on "Developments of Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement"	CB(1)1977/05-06
	✧ Minutes of meeting held on 18 July 2006	CB(1)2179/05-06
	✧ Administration's paper : "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) - Impact on the Hong Kong Economy"	CB(1)1849/06-07(04)

Committee	Paper	LC Paper No.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Background brief on "Development of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" ✧ Minutes of meeting held on 12 June 2007 ✧ Administration's paper : "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) - Further Liberalization Measures in 2007" ✧ Minutes of meeting held on 17 July 2007 ✧ Administration's paper : "Policy Agenda of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch and Innovation and Technology Commission, Commerce and Economic Development Bureau" ✧ Minutes of meeting held on 16 October 2007 ✧ Administration's paper : "Report on the Work of HKSAR's Offices in the Mainland" ✧ Minutes of meeting held on 20 November 2007 	<p>CB(1)1873/06-07(04)</p> <p>CB(1)2085/06-07</p> <p>CB(1)2012/06-07(01)</p> <p>CB(1)121/07-08</p> <p>CB(1)32/07-08(03)</p> <p>CB(1)366/07-08</p> <p>CB(1)243/07-08(04)</p> <p>CB(1)575/07-08</p>
Panel on Constitutional Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Administration's paper : "Establishment of the Mainland Affairs Liaison Office" dated November 2005 ✧ Administration's paper : "2007-08 Policy Agenda" dated October 2007 	<p>CB(2)396/05-06(03)</p> <p>CB(2)46/07-08(03)</p>
Panel on Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Administration's paper : "Review of the Frontier Closed Area" dated February 2008 	<p>CB(2)818/07-08(01)</p>
Legislative Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✧ Motion on "Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (9 July 2003) ✧ Motion on "Grasping the opportunities 	<p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p>

Committee	Paper	LC Paper No.
	<p>brought about by CEPA to enhance employment" (19 November 2003)</p> <p>✧ Motion on "Promoting Pan-Pearl River Delta regional cooperation and development" (3 July 2004)</p> <p>✧ Question No. 17 on "Cooperation development of Pan-Pearl River Delta Region" (5 January 2005)</p> <p>✧ Question No. 9 on "Assisting professionals to development business in the Mainland" (8 June 2005)</p> <p>✧ Motion on "Deepening the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (15 June 2005)</p> <p>✧ Motion on "Assisting Hong Kong residents encountering problems in the Mainland" (19 October 2005)</p> <p>✧ Question No. 6 on "Assisting Hong Kong people in doing business in Mainland under CEPA" (22 March 2006)</p> <p>✧ Motion on "Developing cooperative relationship with the Mainland" (11 July 2007)</p> <p>✧ The 2008-09 Budget - Speech by the Financial Secretary (27 February 2008)</p>	<p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>Hansard</p> <p>http://www.budget.gov.hk/2008/eng/speech.html</p>
--	<p>✧ Government's press release : Seminar on Facilitation of Industrial Upgrading, Restructuring and Relocation of Hong Kong Enterprises in the Pan-Pearl River Delta Region</p>	<p>http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/200711/23/P200711230315.htm</p>