

For Information

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

The 13th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the 13th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 16 September 2010 in Guangzhou.

Background

2. The Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Huang Huahua, co-chaired the 13th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Guangzhou on 16 September 2010. At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the progress of major co-operation initiatives of Hong Kong and Guangdong over the past year and discussed the direction of future development. Both sides were pleased to note that concrete results had been attained in various major co-operation areas, including the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (known as “Framework Agreement” thereafter), regional co-operation plans on “Building a Quality Living Area” and “Infrastructure Construction”, regional co-operation, financial services, commerce and trade, cross-boundary infrastructure,

education, medical services, environmental protection and tourism. Both sides signed four co-operation agreements at a co-operation agreement signing ceremony held after the meeting. The relevant content is at Annex. A press release was issued in the afternoon of the same day. The key areas discussed at the meeting are set out in the following paragraphs.

Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation

3. To translate the macro policies in the “Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta” into concrete measures that are conducive to the development of both places, Hong Kong and Guangdong signed a Framework Agreement in the presence of the State Vice-President, Mr Xi Jinping, and senior officials from relevant ministries in Beijing in April this year. This is the first agenda on Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation ever endorsed and approved for implementation by the State Council since the establishment of the Joint Conference in 1998. The Framework Agreement sets out six long-term development positions for Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, including a world-class new economic region, a financial co-operation region, a manufacturing and modern services base, a modern economic circulation sphere, a quality living area and a world-class metropolitan cluster.

4. Currently, the HKSAR Government and Guangdong Provincial Government are working closely to actively implement the various policies and measures in the Framework Agreement. Good progress has been made in the 43 projects of the 2010 Work Plan. Both sides signed an arrangement on the implementation of the Framework Agreement after the Plenary, with a view to attaining concrete deliverables in major co-operation areas under the Framework Agreement within a year or two. For this purpose, Hong Kong will continue to work closely with Guangdong to draw up the 2011 Work Plan. In addition, we will continue to strive to incorporate

the relevant policies on Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation in the Framework Agreement into the National 12th Five-Year Plan.

Regional Co-operation Plan on Building a Quality Living Area

5. The regional co-operation plan on “Building a Quality Living Area” being compiled jointly by Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao will be completed on confirmation from the three governments. The three sides will hold a news briefing to announce the outcomes of the Plan in the fourth quarter this year. This is the first regional co-operation plan with quality living as its theme. The Plan is highly forward-looking and allows the three governments to jointly develop the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region into a low-carbon, high-technology, low pollution cluster of cities with quality living, so as to transform the PRD region into a green and quality living area.

6. A number of key co-operation actions will be taken. They include enhancing control measures to protect air and water quality, developing regional ecological corridors, improving regional environmental and ecological quality, protecting our environment and natural resources. Actions will also be taken to promote development of a low-carbon economy with a view to addressing climate change, further encourage enterprises to adopt cleaner production, promote wider use of electric vehicles, and improve energy supply structures, including collaboration in promoting wider use of and research in clean and renewable energy. The governments will also optimize spatial organization, foster the development of a green, highly effective, people-oriented transport system, facilitate building up of convenient and efficient cross-boundary connections, as well as enrich the services in culture and social living.

7. One of the highlights of the regional plan is to promote the development of a low-carbon economy for the region. To address

climate change, both governments will promote exchange and co-operation on the development of a low-carbon economy, including in the areas of scientific research, technology development and application, public education and capacity building for combating climate change, etc.

Regional Co-operation Plan on Infrastructure Construction

8. The regional co-operation plan on “Infrastructure Construction” is the first co-operation plan formulated by Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao on future infrastructure construction and development. It covers cross-boundary transport facilities (including highways, railways, ports and airports), boundary control facilities, electricity supply, water supply, natural gas supply and cross-boundary high capacity information communication and technology infrastructure etc. The plan maps out the direction, objectives, priorities and measures for future co-operation, with particular emphasis on enhancing the interface of the three places in the planning and development of infrastructures at spatial, time and functional levels.

9. Work on this regional co-operation plan has been progressing well. The governments of Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao are now endeavouring to complete the final stage of the work, which is anticipated to complete by the fourth quarter.

Regional Co-operation

10. As for Qianhai development, the State Council gave its in-principle approval to the “Overall Development Plan on Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation on Modern Service Industries in Qianhai Area” in end August this year, which designates Qianhai as a Hong Kong/Guangdong modern service industry innovation and co-operation exemplary zone. It provides more business and

development opportunities for Hong Kong businesses and professional service providers to expand the Mainland service market, and renders substantial support to the co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong in enhancing regional competitiveness. The HKSAR Government welcomes the development, and will actively complement the Shenzhen Municipal Government in encouraging the trades in Hong Kong to capitalise on the favourable policies on Qianhai development, and to set up business and invest in Qianhai. Moreover, the Guangdong Economic and Trade Office of the HKSAR Government has set up a Shenzhen Liaison Unit in Shenzhen to assist in taking forward co-operation in the development of modern service industries in Qianhai and other new measures.

11. In addition, the Planning and Engineering Study on Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop, jointly commissioned by the Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments, commenced in June 2009. Both sides agreed that higher education could be the leading use, complemented with high-tech research and development facilities as well as cultural and creative industries. The Loop should be developed along the principle of sustainable development to build up an area for fostering cross-boundary talent and exchange of knowledge and technology. The study consultants are in the process of formulating the Preliminary Outline Development Plan of the Loop. It is scheduled to consult the public in both Hong Kong and Shenzhen by end 2010/early 2011. The Study is anticipated to complete by 2012.

12. The Study on the Action Plan for the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary, commissioned jointly by the governments of Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao, commenced in April this year. With co-operation, innovation and provision of services as the main focus, the Action Plan aims to examine feasible options to facilitate co-ordinated development of the Bay Area with a view to developing it into the most sustainable and livable area of the Greater Pearl River

Delta region and an important platform for new functionalities. The Study also intends to formulate guidance on the future changes in the region's mode of development. Through a well-defined action plan, the recommendations of the Study would be implemented by the three governments having regard to individual circumstances. The study is scheduled for completion within this year.

Co-operation on Financial Services

13. On financial services, four Hong Kong banks have been approved by the China Banking Regulatory Commission Guangdong Bureau to set up a total of seven sub-branches in Guangdong, under the "cross-location sub-branches" measure of Supplement VI to CEPA. Supplement VII to CEPA signed on 27 May this year further relaxed relevant requirements for Hong Kong banks to set up a wholly foreign-funded bank or a foreign bank branch in the Mainland, as well as to apply to conduct reminbi (RMB) business. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) will continue to work closely with financial regulators and other relevant authorities in the Mainland to follow up on related co-operation initiatives.

14. In addition, Supplement VII to CEPA specified measures on the deepening of co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland on financial services and product development, and the introduction of ETFs (exchange-traded funds) on Hong Kong stocks in the Mainland at an opportune time. The Securities and Futures Commission of Hong Kong will continue to work closely with the China Securities Regulatory Commission and other relevant Mainland authorities to follow up on pilot co-operation initiatives such as the introduction of ETFs on Hong Kong stocks at the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. The exchanges of Hong Kong and the Mainland have also held meetings to study in detail the technical considerations regarding the introduction of cross-border ETFs in the Mainland.

15. On RMB business, there has been satisfactory progress on its development in Hong Kong in recent months. The amount of RMB trade settlement conducted through Hong Kong has recorded remarkable growth in the past few months, with the settlement amount surging from a monthly average of some RMB400 million before February 2010, to a monthly average of some RMB4 billion from March to May 2010. About 80% of them were attributed to trade transactions between Hong Kong and Guangdong.

16. HKMA has been in close communications with the relevant authorities in the Mainland including those of Guangdong on promoting the cross-border trade settlement in RMB. On 22 June, the relevant Mainland authorities announced the expansion of the RMB trade settlement scheme. Moreover, the HKMA issued a circular to elucidate the supervisory principles and operational arrangements regarding RMB business in Hong Kong in mid-February, which has provided more room and flexibility for the development of offshore RMB business in Hong Kong. On 19 July, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) signed a Supplementary Memorandum of Co-operation on the expansion of the RMB trade settlement scheme with HKMA. This represents a milestone in the development of offshore RMB business in Hong Kong and a very crucial step in the implementation of the HKMA circular issued in mid-February this year. PBoC also signed a revised Settlement Agreement on the Clearing of RMB Businesses with the Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited, the RMB Clearing Bank. Thereafter, there will no longer be restrictions on banks in Hong Kong in establishing RMB accounts for and providing related services to financial institutions; and individuals and corporations will be able to conduct RMB payments and transfers through the banks.

Commerce and Trade Co-operation

17. Since 2008 the Mainland and Hong Kong have announced

41 measures for early and pilot implementation in Guangdong Province covering 21 sectors including legal, construction, medical, tourism, telecommunications, banking, securities and transport services, which are related to many important industries in Hong Kong. We will continue to liaise closely with Guangdong to ensure smooth implementation of the measures. The measures in the Supplement VII to CEPA signed in May this year will be implemented with effect from January next year. These new measures will further promote the development of professional and other service industries in the two places.

Cross-boundary Infrastructure

18. Work on the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) Main Bridge commenced in mid December 2009. The three governments jointly signed the Inter-governmental Agreement in late February this year. It specifies the partnership arrangements between the three governments as well as their rights and responsibilities in respect of the construction, operation, maintenance and management of the HZMB Main Bridge. The three governments also established the Joint Works Committee of the Three Governments on 24 May 2010, which will play a supervisory role over the implementation of the HZMB project, and have recently set up the managing body of the Main Bridge (the HZMB Authority) on the basis of the Articles of Association for the HZMB Authority.

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

20. Regarding the construction of Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP), both Hong Kong and Shenzhen sides have made considerable progress on a number of aspects including

works schedule, entrustment of parts of the cross-boundary works to the Shenzhen side and organization of a joint design competition for the passenger terminal building. We schedule to commence the construction of the new BCP in 2013 for commissioning in 2018. The site formation works for the Chuk Yuen Village resite area commenced in August 2010 and is anticipated to be completed in the first quarter of 2012 to dovetail the engineering works for the BCP.

Education Co-operation

21. The Education Bureau of HKSAR Government and the Department of Education of Guangdong Province jointly held the Hong Kong/Guangdong Expert Group on Co-operation in Education meeting in June this year. Both Hong Kong and Guangdong recognized the efforts and achievements made in promoting education development and co-operation and proposed strategic directions for future development.

22. In the past year, through close liaison and co-operation, both sides have achieved fruitful outcomes on education collaboration in various domains including co-operation on higher education and vocational education, teacher training and exchanges, the Sister School Scheme and the pilot project on the operation of Hong Kong children's classes in Shenzhen Minban schools. Looking ahead, both sides will :

- encourage Hong Kong higher education institutions to consider adopting innovative modes of collaboration with education institutions in Guangdong;
- continue teacher training, student exchanges, in-service training provision and collaborative initiatives under vocational education;
- explore the increase in the number of schools or classes for Hong Kong children living in Shenzhen, continue the

- implementation of Sister School Scheme and explore deepening the exchange among the sister schools; and
- strengthen teacher training and develop two-way exchanges.

23. Both sides will continue to work closely to foster broader, deeper and more multi-faceted collaboration with a view to nurturing talent for the country.

Medical Co-operation

24. CEPA and its Supplements, in particular the Guangdong pilot measures, will promote exchanges and co-operation in the area of medical and health services between Hong Kong and Guangdong. Under Supplement V to CEPA, Hong Kong service providers are allowed to set up out-patient clinics in Guangdong. This measure is well received by Hong Kong's medical service sector. A number of Hong Kong service providers have already obtained the certificates of approval for setting up outpatient clinics from Health Department of Guangdong Province. Under Supplement VII to CEPA, the medical service market in Guangdong will be further expanded and opened up. The specific measures include the following: Hong Kong service providers are allowed to establish wholly-owned hospitals and convalescent hospitals in Guangdong. No requirement is set on the total investment in establishing hospitals by Hong Kong service providers on an equity joint venture or contractual joint venture basis in Guangdong. No restriction is imposed on the ratio of capital investment between Hong Kong service providers and Mainland partners. The market access thresholds are also lowered. Besides, statutory registered healthcare professionals in Hong Kong, including medical practitioners, nurses and pharmacists, etc, are allowed to provide short-term services in the Mainland.

25. On the basis of CEPA liberalisation measures, the HKSAR Government will continue to work in collaboration with the Mainland health authorities to explore other liberalisation measures for early and pilot implementation in Guangdong, to facilitate the sector in providing diversified medical services in Guangdong, and to provide more choices for patients.

26. In addition, we will also develop a set of safety and quality standards for 200 Chinese herbal medicines commonly used in Hong Kong in collaboration with the Mainland, Hong Kong and international experts. The research work has commenced and is expected to be completed by 2012.

Co-operation on Environmental Protection

27. On environmental protection co-operation, the two governments will continue to take forward the emission reduction measures under the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan and strive to accomplish the emission reduction targets in 2010. Both sides are also striving to complete the study on the post-2010 arrangements for emission reduction in the PRD region this year. In addition, both sides are actively pursuing co-operation in respect of the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, cross-boundary water quality protection and ecology conservation, as well as exploring new cross-boundary co-operation models for recycling and reuse of reusable materials which would facilitate the development of green businesses in the two places.

Tourism Co-operation

28. On tourism, Hong Kong and Guangdong are close co-operation partners. Both sides communicate regularly on matters of mutual concern, work together in attracting visitors from within and outside the region, and develop and promote “multi-destination”

tourism itineraries, so as to further leverage the complimentary advantages of the two places in advancing tourism development of the region. The facilitation measures introduced for Shenzhen residents to visit Hong Kong, especially the multiple-entry Individual Visit endorsement for Shenzhen permanent residents implemented in April last year, were met with great enthusiasm from both visitors and the trade. By the end of July this year, more than 3.57 million visitors have come to Hong Kong with the multiple-entry endorsement. We hope that these facilitation measures could be extended to the entire Guangdong Province at an appropriate time to provide Guangdong residents with greater ease in visiting Hong Kong.

29. At the same time, we will do our utmost in gate keeping, regulation and enforcement, as well as in raising the trade's level of service to protect the consumer rights of visitors. We will also follow up on cases of rules violation by travel agents and tourist guides in earnest. The Hong Kong Travel Industry Council has a host of measures to protect visitors' consumer rights. It has also set up a task force to identify ways to combat "zero inbound fees" and strengthen tourist guide regulation. "Zero inbound fees" and its resultant problems is a structural issue that relates directly to improper trade practices in source markets. We will endeavour to ensure Hong Kong's travel trade renders honest and quality services to visitors. We will also continue to work closely with the China National Tourism Administration and the relevant authorities in Guangdong in stepping up regulation at source markets and combating the improper practice of cut-price, low quality inbound group tours to Hong Kong, so as to comprehensively tackle the issue, and promote the healthy development of the tourism market of the two places.

Conclusion

30. Next year, the Country will enter into the 12th Five-Year Plan period. With the huge hinterland of the Mainland, the HKSAR Government will continue to work closely with Guangdong to leverage on our respective advantages, and to enhance the overall competitiveness of the region through closer co-operation. This will allow us to continue to contribute to the reform and opening up of our country, while advancing development of both places to a new height.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
September 2010

有關《粵港合作框架協議》的落實安排

2010年4月7日，粵港雙方簽署了《粵港合作框架協議》，為當前和今後一段時期的粵港合作訂立了清晰的功能定位，並為粵港各領域合作明確了宏觀策略，制定了具體的政策、措施和項目。為進一步落實好《粵港合作框架協議》，提高執行效率，加大執行力度，務求取得實效，香港特別行政區政府與廣東省人民政府經協商一致，特簽訂本落實安排。

一、雙方各自明確部門分工和牽頭單位責任，對口部門加強交流銜接，共同推進落實《粵港合作框架協議》。

二、《粵港合作框架協議》已經明確並正在開展的工作，特別是2010年重點工作，雙方對口部門要全力推進，抓緊落實，確保按時完成。

三、《粵港合作框架協議》已經明確但尚處於研究階段的工作，雙方對口部門要加快推進前期工作，列明時間表，按時啟動。

四、雙方要在推進工作落實中不斷總結經驗，根據形勢和需求變化，對《粵港合作框架協議》適時制訂年度重點工作，經粵港雙方政府同意後定稿，更好地指導合作。

五、雙方要共同爭取將《粵港合作框架協議》有關內容納入國家“十二五”規劃，積極爭取中央及國家有關部委的政策支持與指導。

六、雙方要把落實《粵港合作框架協議》作為今後每年粵港合作聯席會議和粵港合作工作會議的重要主題。於每年舉行的聯席會議上檢視框架協議年度落實情況，並明確次年推進方向；於每年初舉行的工作會議上明確年度重點工作計劃。

七、雙方要着力完善合作機制。進一步加強高層會晤，研究決定重大事項；進一步加強粵港合作聯席會議以及有關工作機制建設；進一步發揮粵港合作諮詢渠道作用；進一步發揮民間組織和行業協會、商會作用，加強與業界的聯繫，推動政府與民間攜手推進合作。

八、雙方要繼續密切協作，並務實創新推動合作，積極爭取在1至2年內推動區域合作規劃、重點合作區域、金融、教育、醫療、跨界基礎設施、通關便利、環保、《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)項下於廣東先行先試的政策措施包括資格互認和技術標準銜接等關鍵領域，以便取得實質成果。

本落實安排一式四份(繁體版、簡體版各兩份)，分別由香港特別行政區政府及廣東省人民政府保存。

廣東省人民政府

2010年9月16日

香港特別行政區政府

2010年9月16日

广 东 省 科 学 技 术 厅
香港特别行政区政府创新科技署

共同推进粤港产学研
合作协议

二〇一〇年九月十六日

为了进一步落实《珠江三角洲地区改革发展规划纲要

(2008—2020年)》和《粤港合作框架协议》，深化粤港科技合作，推动粤港产学研合作，本着“自愿、务实、互利、共赢”的原则，经广东省科学技术厅与香港特别行政区政府创新科技署共同协商，双方就共同推动粤港产学研合作，达成以下共识：

1. 粤港科技、产业、资源优势互补，广东省、教育部、科技部、工业和信息化部、中国工程院产学研结合和广东省中国科学院全面战略合作取得了巨大成功，粤港联手共同推动粤港产学研合作对整合两地创新资源，加速创新成果产业化，营造、培育新兴战略产业，提升产业、区域国际竞争力有着重要意义。
2. 加强粤港产学研合作，协助香港的高校、研究机构来粤建立研发中心，与广东产业开展产学研合作，享受省部产学研合作、省院全面合作的有关政策和支持，积极营造粤港创新资源、产业互动共赢的政策环境。
3. 积极提升粤港产学研合作的机制、模式，逐步建立粤港联合产学研合作基地，推进建设联合实验室、联合工程研究中心、联合科学创新园，以粤港联合资助计划为支柱，深化关键领域重点项目联合资助行动，并鼓励两地高校、研发机构与产业界共同承担国家和省部级重点科研项目等，积极打造粤港创新科技合作区域格局。
4. 以粤港产学研合作为平台，促进内地与粤、港高校科

技的交流与合作，共同提升研发水平和能力。

5. 优先在先进制造、物流及供应链管理应用技术、纺织及成衣、纳米科技及先进材料、通讯技术、消费电子、集成电路设计、光电子、中药、创意产业以及其他战略新兴产业等领域鼓励产学研合作，例如设立联合创新平台，联手打造优势产业和创新链。

6. 为配合香港重点发展检测和认证业，以及响应《粤港合作框架协议》提出支持香港发展高端服务业，粤港两地将加强联系，加深双方对两地制度的相互了解，鼓励检测技术的交流，推动双方在检测和认证方面进一步合作。

7. 面向粤港产业发展和科技需求，发挥粤港创新科技合作的产业、服务、环境的整体优势，继续支持推动两地大型科技合作项目。

8. 鼓励粤港大学、研究机构，为粤港的传统企业转型升级提供科技服务。

9. 积极推动粤港自主研发科技，特别是发光二极管（LED）路灯在两地的应用。

10. 建立会商和检讨机制。“粤港高新技术合作专责小组”把粤港产学研合作作为每年的主要工作议题之一，负责粤港产学研合作的规划、指导和组织协调。

11. 本协议一式六份，双方各执三份。本协议签署之日起生效，未尽事宜，由广东省科学技术厅与香港特别行政区政府

附錄
Annex

创新科技署协商解决。

广东省科学技术厅
代表：

2010 年 9 月 16 日

香港特别行政区政府
创新科技署代表：

2010 年 9 月 16 日

粤港海上搜救合作安排

二〇一〇年九月

粵港海上搜救合作安排

第一章 总则

第一条

为加强广东与香港（以下简称粤港）两地海上搜救的协调与合作，对海上险情提供快捷、高效的救助，实现资源共享、优势互补，提高粤港海上搜救应急反应能力，制定本合作安排。

第二条

本合作安排适用于发生在粤港两地搜救责任区内任何需要合作的海上搜救事故。海上搜救事故包括飞行器堕海意外、船舶遇险求救和有人堕海。

第三条

广东的搜救责任区定义为广东省海域。
香港的搜救责任区定义为香港水域并包括在南中国海北纬十度以北和东经一百二十度以西的国际水域。

第四条

粤港两地的搜救协调机构（即广东省海上搜寻救助中心、香港海上救援协调中心、和香港航空救援协调中心）为

本合作安排的执行机构；两地搜救协调机构应定时召开海上搜救合作的工作会议。

第五条

粤港海上搜救合作以资源共享、就近快速、及时有效、互帮互助为原则。

第二章 搜救合作保障

第六条

粤港现有搜救资源应作为海上搜救合作的可调用资源。资源的调用遵循平等协商、协调解决、快速有效、合理节约的原则。粤港两地应当各自建立调用搜救资源参加合作的内部程序，保证搜救力量及时快速地参与搜救合作行动。

第七条

粤港两地应当定期更新可跨界的搜救飞机和搜救船只的资料。

第八条

粤港两地双方搜救协调机构在本合作安排下的工作职责为：

- (一) 负责搜救合作请求的发出和响应；

- (二) 负责对搜救合作进行跟踪与协调;
- (三) 负责在搜救合作工作会议提出搜救合作中存在的问题和解决的办法; 和
- (四) 负责粤港搜救合作工作会议上交办的其它工作任务。

第九条

- 粤港两地应当开展如下形式的人员培训与交流:
- (一) 不定期举办由搜救专家授课的培训班; 和
 - (二) 组织互访、交流活动, 互派搜救协调员进行搜救工作经验的交流学习。

第十条

- 粤港两地应当根据不同险情种类, 不定期地采取多种形式组织跨区域合作演练。

第十一条

- 粤港两地应当尽可能为参与搜救合作的力量提供便利和支持保障。

第三章 搜救合作行为

第十二条

搜救合作包括以下方式：

- (一) 制定搜救飞机跨界合作机制为本合作安排的附件；
- (二) 直接派出救助力量参加搜救行动；
- (三) 派出专家提供技术支持；
- (四) 提供相关信息；和
- (五) 其它合作方式。

第十三条

当出现任何一种如下情形时，可以要求启动粤港两地海上搜救合作安排：

- (一) 尚未能确定险情的具体位置；
- (二) 发生在本搜救责任区内，但由于搜救力量不足而需要对方提供协助；
- (三) 发生在双方相邻海域的险情，由于搜救地点的漂移，需要跨辖区搜救；或
- (四) 粤港两地之间需要启动搜救合作的其它情形。

第十四条

在符合本合作安排的第十三条规定情形时，提出要求协助的搜救协调机构(提出方)应提供险情基本概况、搜救方案、搜救合作的具体请求予对方的搜救协调机构。

第十五条

接到合作请求的搜救协调机构应当积极作出响应。若不能参加搜救合作，必须及时回复。

第十六条

搜救合作启动后，提出方应透过对方的搜救协调机构（派出方）向参与合作的救助力量明确提供下述事项：

- (一) 险情种类、遇险人数及其它相关情况、需要救助的任务；
- (二) 险情发生的时间、位置；
- (三) 搜救区域的相关海况；
- (四) 已指定的现场指挥；
- (五) 现场搜救单位情况；
- (六) 通讯联络方式与要求；
- (七) 实施救助过程中的工作与现场报告要求；和
- (八) 其它为及时准确救助所需要的信息。

粤港两地搜救协调机构应就以上事项和其它有关搜救事项制定双方共识的表格作传递信息之用。

第十七条

提出合作请求不等于将搜救协调责任交予对方。提出方

应当保持其搜救协调角色。

第十八条

现场协调员由负责协调搜救任务的机构指定。

第十九条

粤港两地派出参与合作的搜救力量到达现场后，应当听从负责搜救任务的搜救协调机构或其指定的现场协调员调遣，开展搜救行动。任何搜救力量不得无故中途退出或终止搜救合作行动。

第二十条

粤港两地搜救协调机构应当共同跟踪、通报搜救合作行动进展情况，及时调整或建议调整搜救合作行动方案，确定继续、终止或恢复搜救合作行动。

第二十一条

参与合作行动的救助力量应当及时向负责协调搜救任务的机构报告动态，直到搜救合作行动结束。

第二十二条

粤港两地搜救协调机构应当及时协调有关部门做好获救人员的善后工作。

第二十三条

负责协调搜救任务的机构要及时对搜救合作行动进行总结评估，并将评估结果通报对方。

第四章 附则

第二十四条

本合作安排在执行中存在的问题，粤港两地任何一方可用书面材料提交粤港两地搜救合作工作会议，由会议根据具体情况决定是否修订。

第二十五条

本安排一式两份，用中文书写，于二零一零年九月十六日在广州签订，自签署之日起生效。

广东省海上搜寻救助中心

代表：

2010 年 9 月 16 日

香港特别行政区政府海事处

代表：

2010 年 9 月 16 日

附件

粵港海上搜救飞机跨界搜救合作机制

第一章 总则

第一条

根据广东省和香港特别行政区政府（以下简称粤港）所签定的《粤港海上搜救合作安排》，并为保障参与海上搜救飞机的飞行安全、和提高粤港的海上搜救效率，制定本机制。

第二章 搜救合作程序

第二条

在处理本方搜救责任区内的海上搜救行动时，若发现本方搜救飞机不足而需要对方协助，本方的搜救协调机构（以下简称提出方）可向对方搜救协调机构（以下简称派出方）请求派出飞机协助搜救。

第三条

提出方应同时向派出方提供搜救目标特征、搜救范围及

附錄
Annex

现场天气等数据，以供派出方考虑。经考虑和协调后，派出方应尽早回复提出方能否给予协助。

第四条

若派出方能派出搜救飞机协助，提出方应负责派出方飞机的入境申请和通知本方的飞行管制中心。

第五条

派出方应向提出方提供派出飞机的数据以及准备飞往搜救现场的航线，和预计到达时间。

第六条

派出方的搜救飞机应按已同意的航线、搜救范围进行飞行和搜救，同时服从提出方或其指定现场协调员的调度和指挥，也定时向现场协调员报告搜救情况。

第七条

参与跨界搜救的飞机因天气条件、机械故障或油量不足等原因需要在对方就近机场紧急降落时，派出方的搜救飞机应及时将情况向提出方或现场协调员提出要求。

第八条

提出方接到派出方飞机需要临时紧急降落的要求时，应立即向有关部门提出申请并通知派出方。得到有关部门同意后，应立即直接或透过现场协调员回复派出方的飞机，同时将情况通报其民航管理部门和派出方。

第九条

提出方应迅速协调有关部门作如下安排，以便搜救飞机安全着陆：

- (一) 启动机场的紧急降落空管程序；
- (二) 向该搜救飞机提供机场天气情况、通讯方式；
- (三) 联络油料公司，安排加油事宜；
- (四) 如需要维修，联络维修部门；
- (五) 提供飞机停泊设施；
- (六) 如机组人员需要过夜住宿，联系口岸部门办理相关手续并安排机组人员住宿；和
- (七) 其它有关事宜。

第十条

为协助该搜救飞机尽快再度起飞，提出方应及时向有关部门提出申请，并协调有关安排。

第十一条

附錄
Annex

如搜救飞机救获遇险人员，提出方协调有关部门给以下安排：

- (一) 搜救飞机着陆；
- (二) 接收遇险人员；和
- (三) 搜救飞机再度起飞。

第十二条

派出方飞机在提出方机场降落所产生的相关费用由派出方飞机的单位负责。

第十三条

粤港两地搜救机构应对搜救飞机临时降落情况进行全程跟踪，掌握情况，并及时协调解决问题。

第十四条

在每次派出方的飞机安全返回基地后，派出方应及时将情况通报提出方；提出方接到派出方飞机安全返回后，应立即将情况通报相关部门。

第十五条

粤港两地应当定期更新有关机场的资料，包括：

- (一) 升降程序及图表；

附錄
Annex

- (二) 有关油料公司资料;
- (三) 代理公司数据; 和
- (四) 应急联络电话。

第十六条

粤港两地应当不定期地采取多种形式跨界合作演练。

- 附件完 -

粵港优质农产品合作协议

为进一步优化广东输港农产品品质，促进广东现代农业发展，经双方友好协商，一致同意在粤港合作联席会议框架下，共同签署本协议：

一、建立农产品生产和营销信息交流平台。不定期通报两地农产品的生产、品质和市场信息，交换有关资料。对突发事件及时进行沟通和协商。

二、建立优质农产品生产技术交流与合作机制。探讨举办有关技术交流活动。共同加强优质农产品生产技术方面的合作。

三、加强两地优质农产品从业人员、技术研究人员和管理人员的交流和培训。共同做好优质农产品生产、营销等方面交流、研究和培训工作。

四、建立日常联络工作机制。双方不定期召开联络工作会议，对双方合作重大事宜进行磋商。双方指定联络员，专责优质农产品的交流合作事宜。

五、本合作协议于 2010 年 9 月 16 日在广州签署，协议自签署之日起生效，一式两份，双方各执一份。

广东省农业厅代表

香港特別行政区
渔农自然护理署代表

2010年9月16日

2010年9月16日