

For discussion on
25 May 2010

**Legislative Council Panel on Development
Development Related Issues under the Framework Agreement
on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation**

PURPOSE

This paper informs Members of development related issues under the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation.

**BACKGROUND OF “*FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON HONG KONG/
GUANGDONG CO-OPERATION*”**

2. The Framework Agreement signed by the Chief Executive and the Governor of Guangdong Province in Beijing on 7 April has marked an important milestone in the co-operation between Hong Kong (HK) and Guangdong (GD). It is also a significant embodiment of the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”.

3. The Framework Agreement has incorporated the views of different central ministries and is the first document on HK/GD co-operation ever endorsed by the State Council and signed by the two sides. It has translated the macro policies of the “Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta” into concrete measures, laying a foundation for seeking to incorporate the related initiatives into the National 12th Five-Year Plan. It has also provided a platform to facilitate the two sides in seeking more measures for “early and pilot implementation” for HK/GD co-operation.

4. The Framework Agreement has defined clearly and specifically the development positioning of HK/GD co-operation. To achieve the development objectives, HK and GD have put forward a number of specific policies and measures under various areas and have set out major initiatives for each year. The two sides

will review progress of the implementation work and plan major initiatives for the coming year on an annual basis.

5. To capitalise on the opportunities brought about by the Framework Agreement, we will continue to maintain close liaison with the GD Province and actively pursue the implementation of the policy initiatives set out in the Framework Agreement. We will also actively strive to incorporate the related initiatives set out in the Framework Agreement into the National 12th Five-Year Plan.

6. A paper on the Framework Agreement submitted to the LegCo Panel on Commerce and Industry is at **Annex 1** for Members' reference.

7. The Framework Agreement covers a wide area and that includes a number of policy initiatives such as regional co-operation plans and cross boundary infrastructural facilities etc. Four major initiatives concerning development and coordinated by the Development Bureau are as follows:

- i) Development of Lok Ma Chau Loop;
- ii) Study on the Action Plan for the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary;
- iii) Development of Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point; and
- iv) Supply of Dongjiang water.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOK MA CHAU LOOP

8. In 2008, the HK and Shenzhen (SZ) governments agreed to conduct an integrated planning and engineering (P&E) study on the development of Lok Ma Chau Loop (the Loop).

9. On 24 February 2009, the LegCo Panel on Development was consulted and Members in general supported the proposal to conduct the P&E Study. The P&E Study, the cost of which was shared by HK and SZ governments, commenced on 1 June 2009.

10. The Study Area, as shown on **Annex 2**, comprises the Loop (Area A), and the adjoining areas in HK (Area B) and SZ (Area C). In the P&E Study, a

Recommended Outline Development Plan (ODP) and a Recommended Layout Plan will be formulated on the basis of mutual benefit to both HK and SZ.

Proposed Land Uses

11. In June and July 2008, the planning authorities of HK and SZ separately consulted the general public, major stakeholders and experts on the future development of the Loop. Among the public views received, higher education, hi-tech research and development (R&D) facilities, and creative industries gained wide public support on both sides. Based on the result of the public engagement activities, it was agreed at the meeting of the Joint Task Force on Boundary District Development (JTF) in 2009 that higher education should be the leading land use for the Loop, to be complemented with R&D of new high technology 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 exchange of cross-boundary talent, knowledge and technology.

Current Progress

12. Since its commencement in June 2009, the P&E Study has made significant progress in completing a number of tasks, including Inception Report, Baseline Update and Review of Key Issues, Ground Investigation for Area A and Contamination Assessment, etc.

13. To facilitate the P&E Study, the Education Bureau and the Development Bureau in April 2009 invited local tertiary institutions to participate in engagement activities including a site visit to the Loop. Afterwards, six tertiary institutions submitted views/suggestions on the development direction of the Loop, which served as inputs to the Study Consultant in formulating a Preliminary ODP for the Loop.

The Next Step

14. According to the current schedule, we endeavour to conduct public engagement on the Preliminary ODP of the Loop within this year. The general public, relevant stakeholders, institutions and bodies including the LegCo Panel on Development will be consulted.

15. As for the selection of education institutes and related organisations, the Government will call for expression of interest in the relevant sectors when a consensus has been reached on the ODP. It is premature at this stage to decide on the selection criteria which would depend very much on the details of the ODP.

STUDY ON THE ACTION PLAN FOR THE BAY AREA OF THE PEARL RIVER ESTUARY

16. In February 2009, the governments of GD, HK and Macao agreed to commission the Study on the Action Plan for the Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary (the Bay Area Study). The Bay Area Study is to explore feasible options to develop the Bay Area into a sustainable and livable region, so as to enhance the development of the Greater Pearl River Delta into the most vibrant and globally competitive city-region in the Asian-Pacific region. The Bay Area Study commenced in April this year with its cost equally shared by the three governments.

The Objectives and Focus of the Bay Area Study

17. The main objectives of the Bay Area Study are to develop the Bay Area into a livable region and to enhance the living environment of the residents in GD, HK and Macao. The focus of the Study is to make recommendations on such aspects as the functional organization, land uses, development of marine areas, conservation and utilization of coastal areas and implementation mechanism; provide guidance and coordination amongst them; and provide key action guidelines for specific areas in developing a livable Bay Area.

Current Progress and the Next Step

18. The Bay Area Study just commenced in April. Taking into account the wide coverage of the study area and the professional and technical issues involved, we will engage experts of different professions from Mainland, HK and Macao to provide inputs. Expert forums will be held at different stages of the study to collect views. Depending on the recommendations of the Bay Area Study, we will, through various channels and at appropriate time, seek comments from different sectors of

the community. It is anticipated that the Bay Area Study will be completed within this year.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIANTANG/HEUNG YUEN WAI BOUNDARY CONTROL POINT

19. At the second meeting of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Joint Task Force on Boundary District Development (the JTF) on 18 September 2008, the HKSAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal Government agreed to take forward the development of the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (LT/HYW BCP). A Legislative Council Brief was issued on the same day to announce the thrust of the new BCP development plan, with works scheduled to commence in 2013 for commissioning in 2018. A Working Group on Implementation of LT/HYW BCP has been set up under the JTF to take forward the relevant technical work. A location plan of the new BCP and its connecting road is at **Annex 3**.

Current Progress and the Next Step

20. The Working Group on Implementation of LT/HYW BCP has held five meetings since December 2008. The two sides have reached consensus on the work schedule and are actively discussing matters of collaboration on works connecting the BCPs in Hong Kong and Shenzhen.

21. The investigation and preliminary design of the BCP for the HK side commenced in April 2009. The relevant engineering impact assessments are expected to be completed by the end of 2010. As for ground investigation, works commenced in December 2009 for completion in the second quarter of 2010. Site formation works for resiting Chuk Yuen Village is scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2010 for completion in early 2012. We plan to commence the detailed design of the BCP works in mid-2011.

SUPPLY OF DONGJIANG WATER

Agreement for the Supply of Dongjiang (DJ) Water to Hong Kong

22. Hong Kong has enjoyed 24-hour continuous water supply since 1982. This is achieved through the “Agreement for the supply of DJ water to Hong Kong” (Supply Agreement) with GD Provincial People’s Government. The latest Supply Agreement was signed in December 2008 covering the period from 2009 to 2011. As with the 2006 Supply Agreement, a package deal lump sum approach is used under which the annual water prices are specified and will remain unchanged throughout the agreement period. In determining the DJ water price, such factors as the operation costs, the exchange rate between Renminbi and HK dollar as well as the relevant price indices of the two sides have been taken into account. Moreover, there is no pre-determined supply quantity specified in the Agreement. The GD side will supply us DJ water to tie in with our actual needs subject to an annual ceiling of 820 million cubic metres (mcm). This will enable us to have better control of the storage level in reservoirs, thereby minimizing the overflow more effectively and saving operation costs. The ultimate quantity of 1 100 mcm to be supplied to HK a year is required to meet our long-term estimated demand up to 2030.

23. Under the Supply Agreement, the GD side will strive to ensure that the quality of DJ water supplied to HK complies with the national “Environmental Quality Standards for Surface Water, GB3838-2002” set out for Type II water (applicable for the abstraction for human consumption in the first class protection area). To ensure water quality would not be unduly affected by external factors during delivery, the DJ water is supplied to HK via a dedicated aqueduct. The location map of the aqueduct (alignment plan) is attached at **Annex 4**.

Effect of the Drought in Mainland China on DJ Water Supply

24. GD Province suffered a severe drought in 2009. The GD authorities have developed a scientific plan to regulate the flow of DJ water through the use of the remaining storage in the three reservoirs namely, the reservoirs of Fengshuba Xinfengjiang, and Baipenzhu (see photos at **Annex 4**), to ensure sufficient supply of raw water to Hong Kong and other cities along the DJ for potable uses before the onset of the rainy season.

25. Since the quantity of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong only accounts for about 3% of the river's average annual flow, the GD authorities have assured us that the supply of DJ water to Hong Kong will not be affected by the drought in the GD Province. The storage of water in our local reservoirs has provided a buffer that further secures our supply. Notwithstanding, we have kept close liaison with the GD authorities since November 2009 to obtain updated information about their reservoir storage and to agree on the quantity of DJ water to be exported to Hong Kong to match with their flow regulation plan. The amount of DJ water imported to Hong Kong from December 2009 to April 2010 is 243 mcm, which is 5% less than the corresponding period in 2008-09.

26. The south-western part of Mainland China has suffered a 1-in-100 year severe drought this year. The south-western part of GD Province was similarly affected. However, according to the latest information from the GD authorities, the recent drought in the south-western part of Mainland China has little impact on the DJ catchment, which is on the eastern side of GD Province. The GD authorities assured us again on 22 April 2010 that the supply of DJ water to Hong Kong would not be affected.

Implications of Framework Agreement on Supply of DJ Water

27. There are relevant provisions in the Framework Agreement on the quantity and quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong. Those related to the quantity of supply are basically reassurance of the ultimate annual supply of 1 100 mcm from DJ as specified in the Supply Agreement.

28. Provisions related to water quality are in respect of enhanced protection of water resources in DJ catchment to be implemented by the Department of Environmental Protection of GD Province (DEPGD) in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources (DWRGD). The works include the development of the DJ Water Quantity and Quality Monitoring and Control System and the regular exchange of water quality monitoring information to further enhance the safety of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong.

29. The DJ Water Quantity and Quality Monitoring and Control System project is funded by the GD Province. The scope of the project mainly involves the enhancement of the following:

- i) facilities to critically control water flow at various sections and intake points of DJ;
- ii) water quality monitoring facilities at intake points;
- iii) water quality monitoring facilities at discharge points along DJ; and
- iv) on-site water sampling, analysis and on-line reporting system.

30. The advance preparatory work for the system has commenced. DEPGD and DWRGD are working closely with relevant provincial government authorities on the development of the system for completion of the major works by 2011. We will keep close contact with our GD counterparts on the progress of works.

31. The GD authorities have attached great importance to the protection of DJ and have implemented a series of measures on prevention and control of water pollution to ensure the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong complies with the requirements in the Supply Agreement. For instance, the GD authorities had constructed and commissioned the bionitrification plant at Shenzhen Reservoir and the dedicated aqueduct from DJ intake to Shenzhen Reservoir in 1999 and 2003 respectively. The DJ Water Quantity and Quality Monitoring and Control System is a new measure to further strengthen the protection of water quality.

32. WSD exchanges water quality monitoring information with DWRGD regularly. Details of the information exchanged and the respective frequency of monitoring are set out at **Annex 5**. Furthermore, the WSD makes available to the public through the internet data on the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong collected at the east bank section of the DJ upstream of the abstraction point (data provided by DEPGD), the quality of DJ water received at Muk Wu Pumping Station and the quality of potable water in Hong Kong. According to the results of regular water monitoring by WSD, the quality of DJ water supplied to Hong Kong is maintained, with every item fully meeting the standards stipulated in the Supply Agreement.

CONCLUSION

33. The Framework Agreement further strengthens the collaboration between GD and Hong Kong. We will continue to keep close and active communication with the relevant authorities in the Mainland on development related issues outlined above. The two sides will review progress of the implementation work and plan major initiatives for the coming year on an annual basis.

Development Bureau

Planning Department

Civil Engineering and Development Department

Water Supplies Department

May 2010

For information**Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry****Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation****Purpose**

This paper briefs Members on the specific details and content of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement).

Background

2. The National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) promulgated in January 2009 the “Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta (PRD)” (the Outline), which elevates the development of the PRD region to the strategic level of national development, specifying Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation as a national policy. Since then, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government has been actively implementing the Outline, so as to capitalise on the strategic opportunity offered by the Outline to deepen Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, as well as to continue to contribute to national development in the next three decades.

3. During their meeting in Beijing in March 2009, the Chief Executive and Wang Yang, the Party Secretary of Guangdong Province, reached important consensus on the work relating to deepening Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation. One of the most important tasks is the joint formulation of the Framework Agreement, which would become an official agreement between the two governments. In his Policy Address 2009-10, the Chief Executive highlighted that “to capitalise on this strategic opportunity, the governments of Hong Kong and Guangdong are formulating a framework agreement for Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation. This will translate the Outline’s macro policies into concrete measures conducive to the development of both places. The framework will also serve as an agenda for Hong Kong-Guangdong co-operation, laying a foundation for us to seek to incorporate the related initiatives into the National 12th Five-Year Plan.”

4. In the past year, Hong Kong and Guangdong have been actively formulating the Framework Agreement. Bureaux and departments of the HKSAR Government and the Guangdong Provincial Government have held many discussions on the draft document. Views have also been sought from the relevant Central ministries. During the process, we have also taken into account suggestions from various sectors on the deepening of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and the implementation of the Outline, including the motion carried by the Legislative Council in March 2009 and the results of the study report published by the Greater Pearl River Delta Business Council in September 2009 on the implementation of the Outline. With the assistance and support from various fronts, the Framework Agreement has been endorsed by the State Council. On 7 April, top leaders of Hong Kong and Guangdong signed the Framework Agreement in Beijing, witnessed by the State Leaders.

Iconic Effect of the Framework Agreement

5. The Framework Agreement, which builds on years of close co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong, is the fruit of rapport and consensus created by the exchanges between the two places over the years. It is also a significant embodiment of the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”, bringing Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation to a new height. The importance of the Framework Agreement is underscored in the following aspects -

- (a) At the **Central Government level**, the Framework Agreement has incorporated the views of different Central ministries and is endorsed by the State Council. It has translated the macro policies of the Outline promulgated by the NDRC into concrete measures conducive to the development of Hong Kong and Guangdong, laying a foundation for seeking to incorporate the related initiatives into the National 12th Five-Year Plan.
- (b) At the **regional level**, the Framework Agreement is the first agenda on Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation ever endorsed by the State Council since the establishment of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in 1998, covering a wide range of subjects. In addition, it lays down the major work plans of the two places for the coming year, and provides a platform and mechanism for Hong

Kong/Guangdong co-operation, so that the HKSAR Government and Guangdong Provincial Government to review progress of the implementation work and plan major initiatives for the coming year on an annual basis, which will facilitate the two sides in seeking more “early and pilot implementation”.

- (c) At the **local level**, apart from setting clear targets and development positioning for Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, the Framework Agreement also outlines specific policies and measures under various areas of co-operation. This will keep the local industries and the general public better informed of the latest economic development and policies of the two places, so that they can further build on the existing competitiveness and seize the opportunities for expansion. The Framework Agreement will help further promote economic development of Hong Kong and Guangdong, which will greatly benefit the long-term economic development in Hong Kong.

Composition of the Framework Agreement

6. The Framework Agreement consists of two parts, i.e. the main text and the list of annual major initiatives. For details, please refer to Annex A and Annex B.

7. The main text of the Framework Agreement contains 11 chapters, covering a wide range of topics, including the preamble, cross-boundary infrastructural facilities, modern service industries, manufacturing industries and innovation and technology, business environment, quality living area, education and talent, major co-operation areas, regional co-operation plans, as well as mechanisms and arrangements.

8. The list of annual major initiatives sets out specific measures for the two sides to implement the Framework Agreement during the year. To keep up the momentum, this document will be updated annually with reference to the development of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation. The policies, measures and items set out in the Framework Agreement will be implemented jointly or respectively by Hong Kong and Guangdong depending on the circumstances.

Development positioning and policy measures

9. The Framework Agreement defines clearly the development positioning of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation as follows -

- (a) promote joint socio-economic development in Hong Kong and Guangdong to create a new world-class economic zone;
- (b) enhance Hong Kong's position as an international financial centre and expedite the development of financial services industries in Guangdong to build an international financial centre with Hong Kong taking the lead with its financial systems to be supported by resources and services in the PRD cities;
- (c) capitalise on the competitiveness of Hong Kong's service industries and Guangdong's manufacturing industries to build an advanced global manufacturing and modern services base;
- (d) facilitate the flow of key factors such as people, goods, information and capital across the boundary, with a view to building an international aviation, shipping and logistics hub and a world-class modern economic circulation sphere;
- (e) implement a regional ecology and environment protection regime operating at a leading level by the national standards to create a high quality living area; and
- (f) promote collaborative development among Hong Kong and the PRD cities to form a world-class metropolis cluster.

10. To achieve the above objectives, Hong Kong and Guangdong have put forward a number of specific policies and measures, as well as set out the major initiatives for 2010:

- (a) In the area of **financial services**, specific policies include continuing to take forward the Renminbi cross-border trade settlement pilot scheme and increase the participants timely to include more regions, banks and industries where appropriate and to support the establishment of cross-boundary subsidiaries for financial institutions from Hong Kong and Guangdong. The governments and

financial regulators of both sides will take forward specific work plans through the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference and relevant platforms. Under the framework of the Expert Group on Hong Kong-Guangdong Financial Co-operation¹, major tasks in the coming year include: exploring specific arrangements for bank financing and issuance of Renminbi bonds in Hong Kong by Guangdong enterprises through “early and pilot implementation”; advancing the Renminbi cross-border trade settlement pilot scheme; and encouraging more Guangdong enterprises to list in Hong Kong.

- (b) In the **manufacturing and services** sectors, specific policies include assisting the Hong Kong-owned processing enterprises to upgrade and restructure, supporting the Hong Kong-invested enterprises in opening up the Mainland domestic market and implementing CEPA, in particular Guangdong pilot measures for the service industries. In 2010, both places will:
 - (i) Continue to work out measures that will facilitate business operation of Hong Kong-invested enterprises and tapping into the Mainland market;
 - (ii) Deal with problems encountered in the implementation of CEPA and pilot measures in Guangdong; and
 - (iii) Further promote mutual legal co-operation and strengthen ties and communication with Guangdong authorities and legal bodies.
- (c) In respect of **the facilitation of the flow of key factors such as people, goods, information and capital**, specific policies include expediting the construction of cross-boundary highways, rail links and ancillary works, building a high class navigation network in the PRD, improving the mechanism of the Joint Meeting of the Five Major Airports in the PRD, proactively seeking national support for

¹ In August 2009, Hong Kong and Guangdong signed the “Co-operation Agreement of the Expert Group on Hong Kong-Guangdong Financial Co-operation” during the 12th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Hong Kong, to officially set up the Expert Group on Hong Kong-Guangdong Financial Co-operation.

enlarging the air space in the PRD, supporting the respective aviation status of each airport, building a network of short-haul helicopter services in the PRD, supporting Hong Kong as an international maritime centre and supporting the development of an international logistics hub. In 2010, both places will:

- (i) Pursue the implementation of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge project in a timely manner;
 - (ii) Continue the planning of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line to support the development of the relevant areas; and
 - (iii) Press ahead with the construction of the Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link and strive to complete it by 2015.
- (d) On the **protection of the environment and ecology**, specific policies include jointly exploring the reduction targets and options for the total emission of air pollutants in the PRD region in 2011-2020, gradually realising air quality objectives and fuel and emission standards for motorised vehicles and ships at a level above the national standards, exploring new forms of co-operation in the use of reusable materials, developing electric car industry, expanding Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, building a cross-boundary natural reserve and ecology corridor, and building a fully structured regional ecology regime etc. In 2010, both places will:
- (i) Strive to complete the 2011-2020 objectives of the PRD Regional Air Quality Management Plans by 2010, strengthen the co-operative efforts in studying the relationship among photochemical smog, hazy weather and atmospheric quality, and improve the PRD Regional Air Quality Monitoring Network;
 - (ii) Implement the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme, support Hong Kong-invested enterprises to conduct in situ assessment, develop demonstration projects, provide certification services for

- improvement plans and recognise Hong Kong-invested companies participating in the Programme with good performance as Hong Kong-Guangdong Cleaner Production Partners;
- (iii) Carry out costal wetland co-operative conservation projects like the restoration of mangroves at the Pearl River Estuary, make joint planning for cross-border natural conservation areas, commence the construction of a regional cross-border green channel for the Bay Area at the Pearl River Estuary; and
 - (iv) To be the pioneer in introducing electric car to major Greater PRD cities like Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Shenzhen etc, and jointly foster the research and development, manufacturing, general application and development of relevant auto parts industry of electric car in the Greater PRD Region.
- (e) On **collaborative development**, specific policies include joining hands on the promotion of the development and construction of key co-operation areas, and enhancing co-operation in planning, construction, operation and management.
- (f) On the **education** front, specific policies include exploring new operation modes for tertiary institutions of Hong Kong to offer education programmes in Guangdong, supporting higher education institutions of both sides to jointly offer education programmes, encouraging the opening up of education resources for secondary and primary education and continuing the exchange and collaboration of teacher training. In 2010, both places will:
- (i) Support prestigious tertiary institutions from Hong Kong to jointly set up institutions of higher learning in the PRD Region with Mainland education institutions; and
 - (ii) Establish Hong Kong-Guangdong Industry-University-Research bases, joint laboratories, joint engineering centres, humanities and social sciences research bases and innovation and technology parks,

support tertiary institutions from both places in undertaking key scientific and technological research projects of national, ministerial or provincial levels.

11. In addition, the Framework Agreement also supports Hong Kong and Guangdong to join hands with Macao to take forward the formulation of regional co-operation plans on Quality Living Area and Infrastructure Construction which are underway.

12. The regional co-operation plan on Quality Living Area aims at promoting regional environmental protection and ecology conservation and facilitating development of low carbon economy in energy and industry. Emphasis will be put on economical use of land resources, improving land use models and regional spatial organisation. It also seeks to promote development of green transport in the region, facilitate connecting of social services in the region. The plan will strive to enhance cultural exchange, co-operation on education and social welfare, and safeguard regional food safety with a view to transforming the region into a sustainable development area.

13. The plan on Infrastructure Construction is to study the speeding up of the construction of cross-border transport infrastructure, to enhance the level of co-operation of the airports, to implement the agreements on electricity, water and gas supply, to jointly take forward the implementation of the protection measures under the Dongjiang Water Resources Allocation Scheme, to strengthen the connection of information technology infrastructure.

Conclusion

14. With national support, Hong Kong and Guangdong signed the Framework Agreement, which facilitates complementarities between the two places and enhances the core competitiveness of the whole region. Besides, the references to the positioning of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation in the Agreement provides a clear direction for furthering co-ordinated development between both sides.

15. Looking ahead, Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to take forward follow-up work, which includes implementing policy initiatives in the Framework Agreement and striving to incorporate the related initiatives into the 12th Five-Year Plan. By leveraging on the advantages arising from the measures for early and pilot implementation in Guangdong and the “One Country, Two Systems” principle in Hong

Kong, and with the support of the national policy on expediting opening up, we aim at making new contribution to the long-term development of our nation, Hong Kong and Guangdong.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
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Annex A

粵港合作框架協議

為落實《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008—2020 年）》、《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)及其補充協議，促進粵港更緊密合作，廣東省人民政府和香港特別行政區政府經協商一致，制定本協議。

第一章 總 則

第一條 合作宗旨

在“一國兩制”方針指導下，放眼世界、面向未來，在全球格局深刻變化、周邊地區競爭加劇以及國家的發展中，以戰略思維謀劃粵港合作發展思路，完善創新合作機制，進一步建立互利共贏的區域合作關係，有效整合存量資源，創新發展增量資源，推動區域經濟一體化，促進社會、文化、生活等多方面共同發展，攜手打造亞太地區最具活力和國際競爭力的城市群，率先形成最具發展空間和增長潛力的世界級新經濟區域。

第二條 發展定位

一、推動粵港經濟社會共同發展，促進與閩台、北部灣地區深度合作，深化與泛珠江三角洲等其他地區合作，率先建設在全國乃至亞洲具有較強引領作用、更具活力、發展潛力和國際競爭力的世界級新經濟區域。

二、提升香港國際金融中心地位，加快廣東金融服務業發展，建設以香港金融體系為龍頭，廣州、深圳等珠江三角洲城市金融資源和服務為支撐的具有更大空間和更強競爭力的金融合作區域。

三、發揮香港服務業和廣東製造業優勢，加快形成國際一流的現代產業體系和科技創新體系，打造世界先進製造業和現代服務業基地。

四、加快跨境基礎設施網絡建設，優化區域營商環境，促進區域人員、貨物、信息、資金等要素往來流通便利，形成更低成本、更高效率的國際航空樞紐、航運中心和物流中心，構建現代流通經濟圈。

五、構建全國領先的區域環境和生態保護體系，大力發展綠色經濟，形成資源節約、環境友好的生產、生活及消費方式，建設宜居、便利、管理和服務水平先進的優質生活圈。

六、加快城市公共服務體系銜接，促進香港與深圳、廣

州等珠江三角洲中心城市協同發展，實施人才戰略，推動科技創新，發展總部經濟，形成高端產業、高級人才以及優質資源集聚的世界級城市群。

第三條 基本原則

一、堅持優勢互補、互利共贏，推動廣東實現科學發展，維護香港長期繁榮穩定。

二、堅持平等協商、相互開放，着眼擴大區域共同利益，整合資源，打造區域發展新優勢。

三、堅持先行先試、重點突破，探索推動主要合作區域和領域的體制機制創新，以點帶面深化合作。

四、堅持協調規劃、合理對接，共同編製區域合作專項規劃，爭取納入國家規劃和發展戰略。

五、堅持市場主導、政府推動，遵循區域經濟發展規律和市場經濟規律，促進要素便捷流通和資源優化配置。

第四條 主要目標

一、在國家“十二五”規劃期內，粵港深度合作機制基本建立，落實《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008-2020年）》、深入實施 CEPA 及服務業對港開放在廣東先行先試政

策措施取得明顯成效，跨界基礎設施網絡初步建成，產業轉移與轉型升級、生產和生活要素流通、公共服務體系銜接、重點合作區發展等取得較大突破，區域功能布局進一步優化，生態與環境質量明顯改善，共建優質生活圈初顯成效，大珠江三角洲世界級城市群格局基本形成。

二、到本世紀二十年代，基本形成先進製造業與現代服務業融合的現代產業體系、要素便捷流動的現代流通經濟圈、生活工作便利的優質生活圈、國家對外開放的重要國際門戶，香港國際金融中心地位得到進一步鞏固和提升，建成世界級城市群和新經濟區域。

第二章 跨界基礎設施

加強統籌協調，共同推進跨界重大基礎設施的規劃、建設和運營，構建大珠江三角洲發達完善的基礎設施體系。

第一條 綜合交通運輸體系

一、加快建設跨界高速公路、軌道交通及配套工程，形成無縫銜接、換乘便利的陸路網。港珠澳大橋預計於 2016 年底建成；深圳東部過境高速公路 2010 年開工建設；廣深港高速鐵路廣州至深圳北段 2010 年建成、福田站段 2012 年

建成，香港段 2015 年完成。加快廣深沿江高速公路、深港西部快速軌道交通等項目規劃和建設。

二、建設珠江三角洲高等級航道網，支持和鼓勵粵港港航企業在開闢粵港跨境客、貨運水路航線，包括郵輪航線方面加強合作，促進兼具旅遊、客貨運輸、郵輪運輸等功能水路運輸網的形成。

三、完善廣州、深圳、珠海、香港和澳門等五大機場聯席會議機制，積極爭取國家支持擴大珠江三角洲空域使用空間，支持香港機場鞏固國際航空中心地位，廣州白雲國際機場建成我國門戶複合型航空樞紐，深圳機場成為大型骨幹機場，珠海機場發展航空產業，構建珠江三角洲地區的直升機短途運輸網絡，促進航空企業在投資、銷售網絡、擴展業務等方面的商業合作。

四、推動建立港口合作交流機制，加強港口發展政策等交流，形成以香港為國際航運中心，深圳港、廣州港為樞紐港，其他港口為支線港和餵給港的大珠江三角洲港口群。

五、調整口岸功能定位，規劃建設新口岸，完善公共交通接駁，加強口岸綜合配套服務功能，推進口岸電子化建設。實施皇崗口岸出入境大廳、文錦渡口岸旅檢大樓改擴建工程；建設港珠澳大橋配套口岸，規劃建設廣深港鐵路客運專線配套口岸；規劃建設深港西部快速軌道配套口岸；推進蓮塘/香園圍口岸規劃與建設。

第二條 信息網絡

一、進一步提升粵港信息通信網絡基礎設施能力及水平，加強信息技術應用的普及滲透，推進廣東數字家庭中心、數字電視工程實驗室、香港數碼港等粵港信息技術基礎設施和公共支持平台資源合作與共享，加強電信監管和應急通信保障合作。

二、研究推動粵港電信企業降低通信結算價的可行方案。在現有無線電頻率協調機制框架下，做好粵港邊界地區頻率協調工作，合理利用頻譜資源，促進第三代及後續移動通信網絡以及數字電視廣播共同發展。

第三條 水電及能源基礎網絡

一、優化東江水資源調度機制，落實粵港“東江水供水協議”，實現最終年供水量 11 億立方米，保障對香港供水。

二、探討加強電網聯網，增強電力互供，提高對香港供電保障能力。

三、依據《國家能源局與香港特別行政區政府關於供氣供電問題的諒解備忘錄》，共同支持通過西氣東輸二線工程向香港供氣及配套建設深圳 LNG 項目，提高香港天然氣供

應保障能力。支持增加向香港供應核電等清潔電能，逐步淘汰香港煤電機組。

第三章 現代服務業

支持香港發展高端服務業，促進香港現代服務業進入廣東，拓展發展空間；通過引進和合作，加快廣東現代服務業發展，提升服務業水平；深化粵港產業鏈條分工合作，形成錯位發展、優勢互補、協作配套的現代服務業體系。

第一條 金融

一、在人民幣跨境貿易結算相關政策框架下，共同推進跨境貿易人民幣結算試點，適時擴大參與試點的地區、銀行和企業範圍，逐步擴大香港以人民幣計價的貿易和融資業務。按照《跨境貿易人民幣結算試點管理辦法》的規定，鼓勵廣東銀行機構對香港銀行同業提供人民幣資金兌換和人民幣帳戶融資，對香港企業開展人民幣貿易融資。支持廣東企業通過香港銀行開展人民幣貿易融資。支持香港發展離岸人民幣業務。

二、推進人民幣跨境調撥基礎設施建設，完善人民幣現鈔跨境調撥機制，加強跨境反假幣、反洗錢合作。

三、支持粵港金融機構跨境互設分支機構，支持符合條件的香港銀行、證券及期貨、保險和基金管理公司等金融機構在廣東設立法人機構和分支機構，依法參與發起設立村鎮銀行、小額貸款公司等新型金融機構或組織。支持香港證券公司在廣東設立合資證券投資諮詢公司，支持香港保險公司進入廣東保險市場，鼓勵香港保險代理機構在廣東設立獨資或合資公司，提供保險代理服務。推動廣東法人金融機構赴港開設分支機構，拓展境外業務。

四、全面推進信貸、證券、保險、期貨、債券市場和基金管理金融業務合作。在政策允許範圍內支持符合條件的廣東法人金融機構和企業在香港交易所上市，在港發行人民幣債券、信託投資基金。爭取在深圳證券交易所推出港股ETF等試點合作。支持符合條件的企業在深圳和香港創業板市場跨境上市。加強粵港保險產品創新合作，共同探索為跨境出險的客戶提供查勘、救援、理賠等後續服務的模式，探索保險業務銜接的途徑和方式。支持符合條件的香港金融機構和企業參與廣東個人本外幣兌換特許業務試點。

五、加強企業金融服務體系建設。廣東出台的支持中小企業融資的政策措施，在不違反WTO規則的前提下，原則上適用於在廣東的港資中小企業。在政策允許範圍內支持符合條件的廣東金融機構為境內港資企業在內地銀行間市場發行企業債、短期融資券和中期票據提供承銷服務。鼓勵在

廣東的港資企業在深圳證券交易所發行股票。

六、推動金融智力合作，支持兩地金融培訓機構和人才的交流合作，打造金融高端研究論壇和平台，推動金融合作創新。

第二條 旅遊

一、支持雙方旅遊企業拓寬粵港旅遊合作範疇。

二、聯合開發推廣“一程多站”旅遊線路，研究開發粵港航空及郵輪旅遊，形成不同主題、特色、檔次的多元旅遊產品體系。

三、共同開拓海外旅遊市場，開展旅遊宣傳促銷，共同吸引國際遊客。有效利用廣東“144 小時便利簽證”政策，簡化到香港的外國遊客入境廣東手續。

四、為廣東居民到香港旅遊及香港居民到廣東旅遊相互提供通關、交通等便利措施。

五、建立粵港旅遊市場監管和投訴處理協調機制，互通共享旅遊市場監管信息，推行誠信旅遊，引導企業和從業人員規範服務，提升旅遊服務質量。

第三條 物流與會展

一、共同推動建立物流業發展交流機制，支持物流企業加強交流合作，優化粵港直通貨運車輛指標監管機制，研究打造國際物流中心的政策措施。

二、鼓勵業界逐步統一無線射頻識別（RFID）等標準，加強物流關鍵技術與設備研發，加快信息技術在物流業應用。

三、發揮會展行業協會作用，鼓勵業界互相參與對方舉辦或共同舉辦的專業展會和綜合展會，支持聯合辦展和差異化辦展，聯合舉辦會展宣傳活動，互換或共同編製會展業資訊，宣傳推介大珠江三角洲國際會展品牌。

第四條 專業服務與服務外包

一、落實 CEPA 及服務業對港開放在廣東先行先試政策措施，支持香港服務提供者依照相關規定到廣東開辦會計、法律、管理諮詢、中介服務等專業服務機構。積極爭取國家支持，進一步擴大開放領域、降低准入門檻、簡化審批程式。

二、搭建粵港服務外包合作平台，共同拓展國際服務外包市場。聯合承接全球軟件開發、金融後台、研發設計、數據處理等服務外包，打造區域服務外包品牌，建設服務全國、面向國際的服務外包基地。

第五條 文化創意及工業設計

一、制定文化創意產業發展規劃和扶持政策，加強文化創意產業合作，支持投資文化設施，聯合培養文化創意設計人才，支持設計成果市場推廣和產業化生產。允許香港廣告專業人士參加廣東廣告專業職稱評定。

二、建立文化產業園區，打造兩地及海外企業合作平台。支持廣東省與香港影視機構在履行申報和審批手續後，合作、協作拍攝製作影視節目和電視動漫節目，大力支持開展文化服務產業合作。依據國家有關規定，組建廣播影視演藝節目營銷網絡。

三、加強工業設計產業合作，聯合開展教育培訓、成果推廣、項目建設等。共同培養工業設計等技能型人才，推進工業設計成果產業化，在珠江三角洲產業集群引進香港工業設計服務。

第四章 製造業及科技創新

發揮各自優勢，聯手承接國際高端產業轉移，提高創新能力，推動傳統製造業轉型升級，培育發展戰略性新興產業，構建具有核心競爭力的世界先進製造業基地。

第一條 加工貿易轉型升級

一、支持港資加工貿易企業向產業鏈兩端延伸，鼓勵企業設立研發機構，提高創新能力，創立自主品牌，提高產品附加值，促進轉型升級。

二、支持港資企業拓展國內市場，逐步建立國內營銷和物流體系，形成內銷品牌。

三、鼓勵粵港投資者在經過國家審核公告的開發區參與建設循環工業園和產業轉移園區，完善園區基礎設施建設和產業配套功能，推動有需要的港資企業到廣東省產業轉移工業園投資發展。

第二條 科技創新

一、聯合推動科技創新，突破共性技術，着眼信息、新能源、新材料、生物醫藥、節能環保、海洋等戰略性新興產業發展，實施關鍵領域重點項目聯合資助行動，粵港共同投入資金，培育新的經濟增長點。

二、支持香港的汽車零部件、資訊及通信、物流及供應鏈管理、納米科技及先進材料、紡織及成衣等研發中心與廣東科研機構和適用企業對接合作。支持香港應用科技研究院及科學園與廣東科研機構和高新園區合作。支持廣東大型企

業在港設立科研中心。

三、推動香港科研資源與廣東高新園區、專業鎮、平台基地等建立協作機制，合作在廣東設立孵化基地，實現香港研發成果在廣東產業化。推動粵港科技合作項目經費跨境流動，降低科技服務項目交易成本，粵港雙方聯合在廣東省設立的研發中心進口研發設備、實驗器材符合有關政策規定的，可依法享受進口稅收優惠。

四、規劃建設“深港創新圈”，聯合承接國際先進製造業、高新技術企業研發轉移，開展技術研發，推進珠江三角洲地區區域科技合作和國際合作，支持廣州、深圳建設國家創新型城市，擴展建成“香港—深圳—廣州”為主軸的區域創新格局。

第五章 營商環境

共同促進貿易投資便利化，實現人流、物流、資金流和信息流便捷互通，優化和提升區域營商環境。

第一條 通關

一、研究創新口岸通關模式，在有效監管的前提下，推動符合貿易便利與安全要求的通關安排。在兩地公路、港

口、航空及鐵路口岸推進人員、貨物及交通工具快速、便捷通關的措施，逐步實現出入境管理信息化、查驗流程規範化以及通關電子化。進一步推廣人員“自助式”通關。在不影響雙方作為獨立關稅區的地位下，探索貨物“單一窗口”通關、車輛“一站式”電子驗放的可行性。

二、全面推進海關查驗結果參考互認，拓展陸路和水運口岸與內陸車檢場的 X 光機查驗結果參考互認範圍，推動人工查驗結果參考互認深入發展，減少雙方海關對同一批次進出境貨物重複檢驗，提高貨物流轉速度。

三、整合車載 GPS 監控系統、電子關鎖等科技設備，在香港運作成熟的前提下，與內地探索跨境快速通關的可行性，以便利兩地物流通關。

四、推動雙方海關所需的資料格式及數據模型的統一。推動香港“道路貨物資料系統”與內地“電子艙單”相同項目的格式及數據模型盡量統一，以便利業界使用同一電子數據分別向雙方海關申報。

五、採取有效措施，共同打擊走私活動，維護口岸通關正常秩序，營造良好通關環境。

六、加強粵港雙方協調、協作，加大力度建設和完善口岸海關監管場所及相關設施。

七、進一步完善口岸檢疫手段，加強對往來人員攜帶物、郵寄物檢疫的宣傳、信息溝通和技術交流合作。

第二條 便利往來

一、在確保海關實行有效監管、制定嚴格出入境查驗登記核銷制度的前提下，研究逐步擴大過境汽車指標，並以深圳灣口岸為試點，在充分論證基礎上，探索一次性臨時過境私家車安排。

二、推動交通、物流供應等跨境“一卡通”。推進香港“八達通”卡與廣東交通卡互通使用，納入珠江三角洲交通“一卡通”規劃加以推動。

第三條 檢驗檢疫

一、加強食品農產品質量安全信息的溝通和交流，及時通報對方入境食品農產品檢出問題等相關情況，協同積極應對影響兩地食品農產品貿易的檢驗檢疫問題，磋商統一雙方檢驗檢疫的程式、方法和標準，包括實驗室測試和分析技術。

二、雙方在內地對供港食畜及其產品、水產品、水果、蔬菜、花卉等種植場、養殖場實施註冊和備案管理的基礎上，加強源頭的檢驗檢疫和監督。

三、雙方進一步探討建立既符合科學有效性原則，又能確保供港食品安全的檢驗檢疫新模式，協調打擊非法進出口

行為，共同做好供港食品農產品的質量安全工作。

第四條 電子商務

一、推進電子簽名證書互認試點，完善電子簽名證書監管機制。支持粵港兩地企業開展電子簽名證書互認試點。

二、支持 RFID 粵港澳農產品質量安全信息服務平台等電子商務基礎技術支撐平台建設，完善安全認證、網上支付、關鍵標準等電子商務公用技術。

三、探索出台電子商務發展的政策措施，支持雙方企業共建電子商務系統，鼓勵業界建設數據共享、業務協同的電子貿易服務平台，加強對企業的清關、支付、稅務等服務。

第五條 技術標準

一、組建標準工作小組，鼓勵企業按國際標準和國外先進標準組織生產，加強現行標準交流，促進雙方進一步合作。

二、加強金融、會展、物流等行業標準的交流與合作，提升現代服務業發展水準，形成行業規範。

三、加強對在廣東港資企業的質量幫扶，允許有產品內銷的在廣東港資企業申報廣東省著名商標。

第六條 知識產權保護

一、建立健全知識產權溝通聯絡和執法協作機制，在現有法律框架下，完善粵港侵犯知識產權案件信息通報制度，深化開展信息共享、執法協作、人員交流培訓等合作，完善粵港知識產權案件執法協作處理機制，建立區域知識產權保護體系，共同打擊跨境侵權違法犯罪行為。

二、完善“粵港澳知識產權資料庫”，加強知識產權宣傳、培訓交流、教育及研究合作。開展“正版正貨承諾”、企業知識產權研討、展會知識產權保護、知識產權專業人士及民間組織機構交流等活動。開展“創新知識企業”評審與推廣活動，推動企業運用知識產權。

三、鼓勵香港居民依法取得內地專利代理人資格，支持雙方知識產權中介服務機構交流合作，拓展專利申請、商標註冊、版權保護及維護知識產權諮詢等業務。

第七條 法律事務合作

一、建立法律法規文本交流制度，提供投資貿易操作程序和規則指引。建立溝通機制，就涉及雙方合作項目的立法建議相互通報及諮詢。

二、建立法律事務協調機制，成立法律問題協商與合作

專家小組，處理涉及雙方合作的法律事務問題，按需要就加強雙方各領域合作提出立法建議。

三、支持兩地法律專業服務機構開展律師諮詢業務，推動律師、公證、司法鑒定領域的交流與合作。

第八條 貿易投資促進

一、共同開拓國際市場，繼續聯合向海外開展引入外來投資及貿易宣傳，聯合建設推介大珠江三角洲信息網，推廣大珠江三角洲貿易投資國際品牌。

二、建立商貿協作機制。聯合舉辦粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會，促進相互貿易投資。完善促進兩地貿易投資的操作指引，舉辦廣東企業赴港發展高級培訓班。支持廣東企業通過香港“走出去”，併購參股國外先進企業，開拓國際市場。

三、就應對國際貿易爭端解決和推動自由貿易，促進政府、中介、企業之間的信息交流，加強宣傳培訓，應對國際貿易技術與綠色壁壘。

第六章 優質生活圈

完善生態建設和環境保護合作機制，保護區域環境和自然生態，促進社會資源開放共享，共同建設大珠江三角洲地

區優質生活圈，打造更適宜人居的自然和社會生活環境。

第一條 生態建設和環境保護

一、繼續推進落實《珠江三角洲地區空氣質素管理計劃（2002-2010 年）》，結合區域實際，共同研究 2011 年至 2020 年珠江三角洲地區空氣污染物的總量減排目標及方案，爭取在 2010 年完成。逐步實現優於全國其他地區的空氣質素指標及機動車、船舶燃料與排放標準，完善區域空氣質量監測網絡。

二、共同推進東江和東深供水工程水資源保護工作，推進東江流域水量水質監控系統建設，定期交換監測資料，確保供港水質安全。加強區域水環境管理和污染防治，着手開展珠江河口區域水質管理合作規劃前期研究，繼續推進大鵬灣及深圳灣（前海灣）區域環境管理合作。

三、共同建設跨界自然保護區和生態廊道，構建系統完整的區域生態系統，聯手打造若干連通粵港的區域生態屏障。共同規劃建設深港邊界跨界自然保護區，共同保護珠江口紅樹林等濱海濕地，合作建設東江水源林工程，保護區域生態旅遊資源。

四、建立海洋環境監測和災害預防合作機制，逐步實現海洋環境調查監測設備共享，完善信息通報制度，通過水生

生物資源增殖放流和人工魚礁、海水養殖可持續發展等措施，深化海洋生態修復合作，保護海洋生物多樣性，合作開展珠江口海域海洋生態環境整治與海洋珍稀水生野生動植物保護，養護水生生物資源和生態系統。加強水產健康養殖合作，開展海上漁業聯合執法行動，加強流動漁船管理。

五、發展循環經濟與環保產業，制定循環經濟合作規劃，推進循環型工業、服務業發展，以及生活垃圾分類及廢物無害化、減量化、資源化處理，監管廢物跨境轉移，探討可重用物料利用合作的新模式。發展電動車產業，舉辦環保博覽會，研究區域清潔能源及可再生能源發展策略，推動清潔能源及可再生能源研發應用，擴大“清潔生產夥伴計劃”，支持企業節能減排。

第二條 醫療

一、擴大開放醫療服務市場，支持香港服務提供者到廣東開設醫療門診部，實行准入優先，發展高端醫療服務。廣東對香港自然人設立醫療機構工商登記納入全省各地工商註冊大廳的 CEPA 綠色通道以及工商網上登記業務。

二、支持醫療業界合作合資設立醫院或中醫藥醫療保健機構，開展醫院管理、科研技術交流、醫護人員培訓等合作。探索香港服務提供者在廣東設立全資（獨資）醫院的可行性。

三、積極研究醫療機構溝通機制，完善雙方居民的轉診安排，推進醫療服務便利化。廣東對香港居民在粵就醫實行同等待遇，通過醫療保險公司提供意外急救醫療保險服務。

四、發展中醫藥醫療保健服務，推廣中醫藥適宜技術，加強人才培養，共建雙方居民共享的中醫預防醫療保健服務網絡。

第三條 衛生及食品安全

一、完善傳染病疫情信息通報和聯防聯控機制，加強突發公共衛生事件應急管理合作，設立專責小組和專家組，提高區域內突發公共衛生事件應急處置的聯動能力。

二、完善動植物、食品、農產品衛生信息通報、協查和安全溯源機制，提高共同應對食品安全風險和突發事件能力。建立食品安全技術標準溝通及協調機制。加強雙方食品安全標準的交流合作。

三、建立藥品安全監管信息溝通和監督執法合作機制，加強藥品研發、註冊、生產、檢驗等方面交流與合作。發揮香港的研發優勢和廣東的產業化優勢，推動藥物研究機構和符合 GMP 標準的生物製藥企業合作研發和生產。

第四條 文化體育

一、加強文化交流，聯合舉辦文化藝術巡演和活動，開展人才培訓與交流，培養演藝人員，興辦文化事業。

二、聯合保護區域內物質文化遺產和非物質文化遺產，弘揚中華民族傳統文化，打造具有嶺南特色、體現中西融合的國際文化品牌。共同推動粵劇等非物質文化遺產的保護與傳承，促進傳統技藝相關產業發展，培育國際化文化經營機構。

三、建設文化資源共享體系，推動圖書館、博物館、藝術館等資源相互開放，合辦文化展覽，互贈圖書資料，建立統一售票系統，為對方民眾提供便利。

四、推進體育交流與合作，加強信息溝通、人才培育，共同提高競技水平，繁榮體育市場。推進出版交流與合作，繁榮出版市場。

第五條 社會保障

一、建立勞動關係和勞動監察協調合作機制，暢通勞動關係和勞動監察信息溝通渠道，雙方相關部門設立定期互訪機制，開展執法培訓與交流合作，研究促進雙方對用人單位在勞動法規方面的信息溝通，探索兩地處理企業欠薪事宜。

二、支持香港服務提供者到廣東舉辦養老、殘疾人等社

會福利機構，廣東提供與內地民辦社會福利機構同等政策。

三、香港審視各項相關範疇及政策改變所帶來的深遠影響，探討在廣東居住的香港居民的生活和消費模式，以確定未來有關在粵生活港人福利的政策方向。

第六條 治安管理

一、進一步完善打擊跨境犯罪業已建立的直接聯絡、會晤和協查案件渠道，提升打擊跨境犯罪的效率和能力。

二、建立香港居民在粵服刑和廣東居民在港服刑的信息通報制度，開展相關服刑人員的查詢、探視等協作，積極推進監獄工作業務交流。

三、加強跨境職務犯罪案件協查和情報交換，舉辦跨境職務犯罪個案協查交流年會，編印《粵港兩地防貪指引》。

第七條 應急管理

一、推進區域突發事件應急管理合作，建設突發事件的應急管理合作體系，完善突發事件通報及信息共享機制，提升聯合處置能力。

二、完善應急管理理論研究與科技開發，促進應急管理專家交流互訪，實現應急平台互聯互通，加強應急聯合演

練，制定聯合應急預案。

第七章 教育與人才

深化教育培訓合作，共同推進專業資格互認、區域人力資源開發和專業人才流動，打造亞太區域人才教育樞紐。

第一條 教 育

一、探索多種形式的合作辦學模式和運作方式，積極探索香港高等學校在廣東辦學的新形式、新途徑。

二、支持雙方高等學校合作辦學，共建實驗室和研究中心，擴大互招學生規模，聯合培養本科或以上高層次人才。

三、推動雙方中小學教育資源相互開放，繼續開展教師協作與培訓交流合作，逐步擴大共識及合作領域。為在深圳居住的跨境學童提供通關、交通等便利。

四、推動青少年國民教育交流合作，支持開展粵港青年交流活動，探討舉辦粵港青年高峰論壇。

第二條 培 訓

一、加強職業教育培訓合作，研究合作舉辦動漫、物流、

酒店、工業設計、電子商務等職業培訓項目，建立高等職業技術學院、中等職業技術學校、技工學校師資和職業培訓師資交流合作制度。

二、支持廣東高等職業技術學院、中等職業技術學校、技工學校、職業培訓學校與香港有關組織、企業和機構合作，建立職業技能實習實訓基地，優化職業技能培訓資源配置，提供貼近企業需求的專業課程和人才培養項目，共建香港知專設計學院廣東工業設計培訓學院。

三、支持香港國際教育機構與內地機構合作在廣東開展職業培訓服務。

第三條 人才流動

一、鼓勵雙方有關機構就技能人才職業資格鑒定、職業標準加強交流和增進相互了解，研究實施“一試三證”培養模式的可行性。

二、鼓勵雙方主管部門或有關專業團體、行業機構等在國家批准下，就有關專業人才資格管理加強交流。研究進一步簡化有關廣東專業人才到香港工作的審批程序。

第八章 重點合作區

共同推動發展建設重點合作區域，按照依法批准的深圳市、廣州市和珠海市城市總體規劃，加強規劃、建設、運營、管理等合作，以點帶面提升粵港合作水平。

第一條 深圳前海地區

成立前海深港合作聯合專責小組，發揮香港國際金融、貿易和航運中心優勢，充分利用前海地區的地緣和交通便利優勢，打造區域綜合交通樞紐，以發展現代服務業為重點，創新行業管理制度和規則，共同拓展現代服務業市場。

第二條 深港河套地區

本着共同研究、共同開發的原則，發揮深港邊界區發展聯合專責小組作用，探索建立落馬洲河套地區開發管理機構，建設以高等教育合作為主，輔以高新科技研發、文化創意產業的跨界人才培育與知識科技交流區。

第三條 廣州南沙

發揮廣州市建設國家中心城市優勢，在南沙區參照先進地區的城市規劃和社會管理模式，建設一流的人居環境，吸

引高端人才聚居創業，打造服務內地、連結香港的商業服務中心、科技創新中心和教育培訓基地，推動發展物聯網等“智慧”產業，積極探索依托南沙保稅港區建設大宗商品交易中心和華南重要物流基地，打造世界郵輪旅遊航線著名節點。積極鼓勵業界參與廣州南沙的發展建設。

第四條 落實 CEPA 重點市

以廣州、深圳、珠海、佛山、東莞作為在廣東落實 CEPA 及先行先試政策的重點城市，率先探索落實 CEPA 的配套政策措施、行業規則和相關體制機制，明確香港服務提供者開業、執業所需的要求及程序，促進發展現代服務業。

第九章 區域合作規劃

共同編製區域合作規劃，就共同關心及影響區域發展的課題及事項進行研究，落實合作項目，統籌合作進程，發揮協同效益，促進區域融合發展。

第一條 優質生活圈規劃

突出重點，注重前瞻性和現實性相結合，推動區域環境

保護與生態建設，促進產業、能源低碳發展，注重節約集約用地，優化土地利用模式和區域空間組織，推動綠色交通，優化運輸管理系統，促進區域社會服務銜接，促進文化交流、加強教育和社會福利方面的合作，維護區內食品安全，將大珠江三角洲地區打造成為具有安全舒適的生態環境、富裕宜居的城市群、便捷高效的交通聯繫、優質便利的公共服務、多元共享的現代文化的可持續發展區域。

第二條 基礎設施規劃

加強規劃協調協作，強化市場力量。加快跨境交通基礎設施建設，完善陸路通道，構建綜合交通運輸體系；完善大珠江三角洲港口群功能，形成優勢互補港口體系，提升機場合作水平，落實送電、供水、供氣協議，共同推進東江流域水資源分配方案各項保障措施的實施；加強信息基礎設施對接。

第三條 環珠江口宜居灣區建設重點行動計劃

打造區域產業核心、生態核心、交通樞紐和多元文化融合區，通過明確的行動計劃，在功能布局、海域開發、土地利用等各方面進行引導和協調，建設宜居灣區。

第四條 旅遊合作規劃

盡快編製完成粵港旅遊合作發展規劃，開拓區域旅遊市場，促進雙方在旅遊產品開發、品質監管、聯合推廣、信息交流、協會溝通、過境便利等方面的合作，為區域旅遊合作提供長期發展戰略，形成區域旅遊品牌，將粵港地區建設成為國際著名旅遊目的地。

第五條 合作規劃實施

共同推動實施區域合作專項規劃，研究制定落實措施，建立完善規範化、制度化的政策支撐體系，建立區域規劃信息平台，鼓勵引導社會各界參與規劃實施。

第十章 機制安排

遵循“一國兩制”方針，順應區域合作基本規律，不斷完善和創新粵港合作機制。

第一條 高層會晤

粵港高層適時舉行會晤，研究重大合作事項，達成戰略性共識，形成合作綱領性文件，指導和推動合作的開展。

第二條 聯席會議

一、完善粵港合作聯席會議制度，強化工作機制的協調和執行職能，簡化環節，不斷提高工作的實效性。

二、根據需要組建或重組粵港合作有關專責小組，加大統籌協調力度。

三、加強香港與廣州、深圳等珠江三角洲城市協同發展的聯繫，共同推進重點項目和重點合作區的合作。

第三條 工作機構

擴充粵港合作聯絡辦公室職能，粵方設在廣東省人民政府港澳事務辦公室，港方設在香港特別行政區政府政制及內地事務局，負責跟進落實本協議有關事項，協調解決合作爭端，建立公共信息平台，定期發表本協議落實情況報告。

第四條 諮詢渠道

強化粵港合作諮詢渠道，擴充粵港發展策略研究小組的

諮詢職能，吸納內地及粵港各界代表和專家參與，研究探討各領域合作發展策略、方式及問題，舉辦合作發展論壇，向粵港高層提供政策建議。

第五條 民間合作

一、支持粵港工商專業組織建立聯繫機制、設立行業協會合作平台、推動統一行業服務標準及資格認定，促進建立統一服務市場。

二、支持雙方工商企業界、專業服務界、學術界等社會各界加強交流與合作。

三、支持雙方行業協會開展人員培訓、資格互認、行業自律等工作，共同制定區域行業規則。

第十一章 其他

第一條 有效期

本協議有效期從正式簽署之日起到 2020 年 12 月 31 日。

第二條 協議落實

粵港雙方每年提出實施本協議年度重點工作，經雙方協商後，按情況共同或各自推動落實。

第三條 修正

經雙方協商同意，可對本協議進行修正。

第四條 生效

- 一、本協議自雙方代表正式簽署之日起生效。
- 二、本協議以中文書就，一式兩份。
- 三、本協議於 2010 年 4 月 7 日在北京簽署。

實施《粵港合作框架協議》2010 年重點工作

一、跨界基礎設施

（一）港珠澳大橋，按照國家已批准的方案抓緊落實。

（二）深港西部快速軌道交通，由深港組成聯合專責小組開展前期研究，初步規劃在深圳境內設前海站、深圳機場站，並在香港境內的香港機場及新界西北設站。

（三）廣深港高速鐵路，廣州至深圳北段 2010 年建成，福田站段 2012 年建成，香港段 2015 年完成。

（四）東江流域水量水質監控系統，預計 2011 年完成主體工程建設。

（五）開展廣州、深圳、珠海、汕頭、湛江等港口與香港郵輪的掛港合作研究，2010 年完成。

二、現代服務業

（一）加強旅遊合作，聯合參加重要國際旅遊展會及大型旅遊節慶活動。繼續以聯合展台形式參加海外展銷會，宣傳推介“一程多站”精品旅遊線路，借助廣東國際旅遊文化節，共同搭建展台，聯合開展宣傳活動。鼓勵兩地旅遊協會、導遊協會、旅行社協會等民間組織建立溝通聯繫機制。

（二）推動工業設計合作，成立粵港工業設計合作工作小組，支持舉辦粵港工業設計合作研討會和粵港工業設計大

賽，推動有關工業設計合作項目落實。

（三）建設廣東金融高新技術服務區，打造輻射亞太地區的現代金融產業後援服務基地。推進兩地金融人才交流與培訓，爭取金融從業資格互認，研究建設國際金融研究院的可行性。

（四）建設廣州南沙國際影視城，發展集影視、文化旅遊為一體的影視產業，打造具有國際影響力的中國影視文化產業品牌。

三、製造業及科技創新

（一）落實促進製造業發展的政策措施。實施《廣東省來料加工企業不停產轉型操作指引》和廣東省《關於推進外商投資企業、加工貿易企業擴大內銷工作的指導意見》；履行《粵港關於促進港資加工貿易企業轉型升級的合作協議》。

（二）共同推動科技創新。實施《共建科技創新平台合作協議》；繼續實施關鍵領域重點項目聯合資助計劃，啟動粵港科技創新平台建設；便利粵港科技合作項目經費跨境流動，降低科技服務項目交易成本；粵港聯合在廣東設立的研發中心進口研發設備、實驗器材符合有關政策規定的，可依法享受進口稅收優惠；支持科技創新產業基地園區和服務平台的建設；鼓勵兩地大學、科研機構、企業積極參與共建科技創新平台。

（三）舉辦“廣東外商投資企業產品（內銷）博覽會”，

促進廣東外商投資企業與採購集團、商貿流通企業、零售商進行對接合作，開拓國內市場。

四、國際化營商環境

（一）通關監管和口岸建設

1、開展粵港部分口岸和有條件的進出境貨運車輛查場在 2011 年前試點實施“單一窗口”通關模式的可行性研究。

2、改造現有口岸。皇崗口岸改造工程，出境大廳 2010 年 6 月完工並開通；入境大廳 2010 年動工，2011 年完工。文錦渡口岸旅檢場地改造工程 2010 年 3 月底動工，2012 年年底前完成。

3、建設新口岸。港珠澳大橋口岸，採用“三地三檢”模式，由三地政府分別負責興建，珠海口岸工程已於 2009 年底動工，香港口岸工程計劃於 2010 年動工，確保與大橋主體工程同步投入使用。廣深港高速鐵路口岸，研究探索實行滿足快捷、大量客流需求的通關模式。蓮塘/香園圍口岸，爭取在 2018 年前完成並投入使用。

（二）知識產權保護

1、完善粵港知識產權案件執法協作處理機制。在粵港保護知識產權合作專責小組框架下，廣東省公安廳與香港海關就建立打擊知識產權犯罪協作機制等問題進行研究，推動在建立聯絡官、情報交流、業務培訓、案件協查、協助攔截涉案進出口貨物等方面達成共識。

2、雙方相關部門聯合舉行知識產權交流活動，包括在兩地舉行知識產權專題研討會，支持知識產權中介服務機構開展交流活動。

（三）法律事務合作

1、建立溝通機制，就涉及雙方合作項目的立法建議相互通報及諮詢。

2、建立司法鑒定技術、標準、程序、司法鑒定機構及司法鑒定學術交流機制。

3、探索建立粵港公證事務協調機制，就公證文書核査、公證法律宣傳、工作信息溝通等開展合作。

4、建立粵港（委託）公證人交流合作機制，建立雙方公證人員互訪交流制度，定期開展公證法律事務培訓。

（四）貿易投資促進

1、落實《關於建立粵港反傾銷案件資訊通報機制的合作協議》，完善手把手助廣東企業投資香港指南和港澳服務提供者投資服務業操作指引手冊。

2、聯合舉辦粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會，在海外舉辦或參加各類展會和相關貿易促進活動，舉辦廣東企業赴港發展高級培訓班和應對國際貿易摩擦培訓班。

五、優質生活圈

（一）生態建設和環境保護

1、共同防治空氣污染。落實《珠江三角洲地區空氣質

素管理計劃（2002 - 2010 年）》。研究 2011 年至 2020 年珠江三角洲地區空氣污染物管理計劃，爭取在 2010 年完成。加強對光化學煙霧以及灰霾天氣與大氣質量關係的合作研究。完善珠江三角洲區域空氣監測網絡。

2、開展水資源保護，着手開展珠江河口區域水質管理合作規劃前期研究。落實《后海灣（深圳灣）水污染控制聯合實施方案》及《大鵬灣水質區域控制策略》。

3、開展粵港海洋環境監測網絡及海洋珍稀生物保育技術交流。利用現有環保協作與海洋資源護理交流平台，不定期交換粵港海洋交界海域海洋環境資料；開展海洋環境監測技術、網絡建設、實驗室分析等技術交流。

4、建立赤潮等海洋事故通報協作處理機制，利用現有環保協作和海洋資源護理交流平台，及時向對方通報海洋赤潮等海洋災害事故的處理情況。建立海洋災害通報協作處理機制，建立健全海洋災害應急交流平台和機制，及時向對方通報風暴潮、海嘯等海洋災害的處理情況。

5、開展聯合專項執法行動，打擊非法用海、違法越界採沙、破壞海洋環境等違法活動，打擊跨界非法捕撈行為；進一步加強流動漁船管理，強化流動漁民安全生產和捕撈許可教育培訓，共同做好漁業資源養護工作，維護正常的漁業生產秩序，保障流動漁民的合法權益；舉辦粵港漁業執法部門交流會。

6、實施清潔生產伙伴計劃。為 800 至 1000 家港資企業進行實地評估，為 500 至 1000 個改善項目提供核證服務，培育 120 個示範項目。對參與“清潔生產伙伴計劃”並在落實清潔生產方面有良好表現的港資企業，授予“粵港清潔生產伙伴”稱號。

7、合作建設珠江口紅樹林等濱海濕地保護工程。建立雙方有關部門協調機制，加強紅樹林等濱海濕地保護科技及經驗方面的信息交流，開展營造和恢復更新鄉土紅樹林樹種工程。

8、共同規劃建設跨界自然保護區，共同加強對深港邊界的自然保護區、地質公園、濕地公園、郊野公園等重要區域的生態保護和建設。

9、啟動環珠江口跨境區域綠道建設，全長約 400 公里，分期、分段逐步推進建設。其主要節點包括：珠海太平山森林公園—黑白面將軍山郊野公園—鳳凰山風景區—中山五桂山森林公園—廣州沙灣水道—海珠果樹保護區—東莞水濂山森林公園—大嶺山森林公園—深圳羅湖森林公園—塘朗山—默林森林公園—銀湖森林公園—梧桐山森林公園—香港八仙嶺、大欖郊野公園。

10、率先在香港、廣州、深圳等大珠江三角洲主要城市引入電動車，共同促進電動車在大珠江三角洲地區的研發、生產、應用普及和相關零部件產業發展。

（二）社會保障

1、廣東省將對香港服務提供者到當地舉辦養老機構和殘疾人福利機構審批權下放至廣州、深圳市。香港服務提供者到廣東舉辦養老機構和殘疾人福利機構，按照稅收法律法規規定享受相應的稅收優惠政策。

2、建立雙方相關部門互訪機制，2010 年開始，由廣東省人力資源和社會保障廳與香港特別行政區勞工及福利局/勞工處輪流主辦。2010 年開始，定期在兩地開展勞動保障監察員業務培訓和交流學習活動，具體人員和時間由雙方商定。

（三）治安管理

1、深化粵港警方高層及偵查主管工作會晤制度。深化粵港警方網上警務合作平台建設。

2、建立健全粵港警方在打擊跨境嚴重暴力犯罪、黑社會滲透犯罪、毒品犯罪、經濟犯罪、組織賭博和賣淫犯罪等跨境犯罪的刑事偵查直接聯絡制度，拓展香港警務處與廣東省公安廳及涉港刑事協作重點市刑事偵查部門的直接聯絡渠道，建立聯絡官制度。

3、建立跨境職務犯罪個案協查交流年會制度。廣東省檢察院與香港廉政公署合作編印《粵港兩地防貪指引》，合作召開以兩地企業為對象的反貪防貪研討會。

六、教育與人才

（一）支持香港名牌高校在廣州、深圳、珠海、佛山、東莞等珠江三角洲地區與內地教育機構試行合作設立高等教育機構。

（二）鼓勵雙方高校合作開展科技創新，建立粵港聯合產學研合作基地，推進建設聯合實驗室、聯合工程研究中心、人文社科研究基地、聯合科學創新園，支持兩地高校共同承擔國家和省部級重點科研項目。

（三）香港職業訓練局所屬專業訓練機構為廣東培訓技工教育優秀教師。從 2010 年起，定期對廣東省技工學校教師進行培訓。

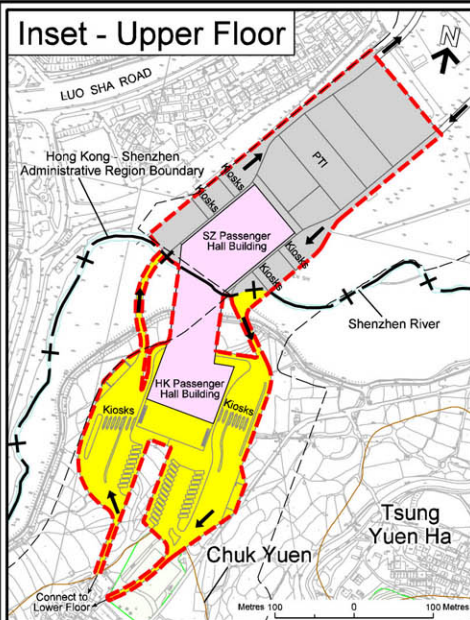
（四）共同推進技能人才實訓基地建設，廣東引進或聘請香港優秀教師、技術能手等到人才實訓基地擔任指導老師，推進高技能人才培养。在 2011 年，在香港選擇 1 至 2 所大型企業建立技師工作站，擴大廣東省技師工作站規模。

（五）廣東省職業技能鑒定指導中心和香港職業訓練局合作建設香港知專設計學院廣東工業設計培訓學院。將學院發展成為集工業設計職業研發、培訓認證、創意實驗、成果轉化、創業孵化、展覽交流六大功能一體的國際一流工業設計綜合培訓學院和培訓產業基地。

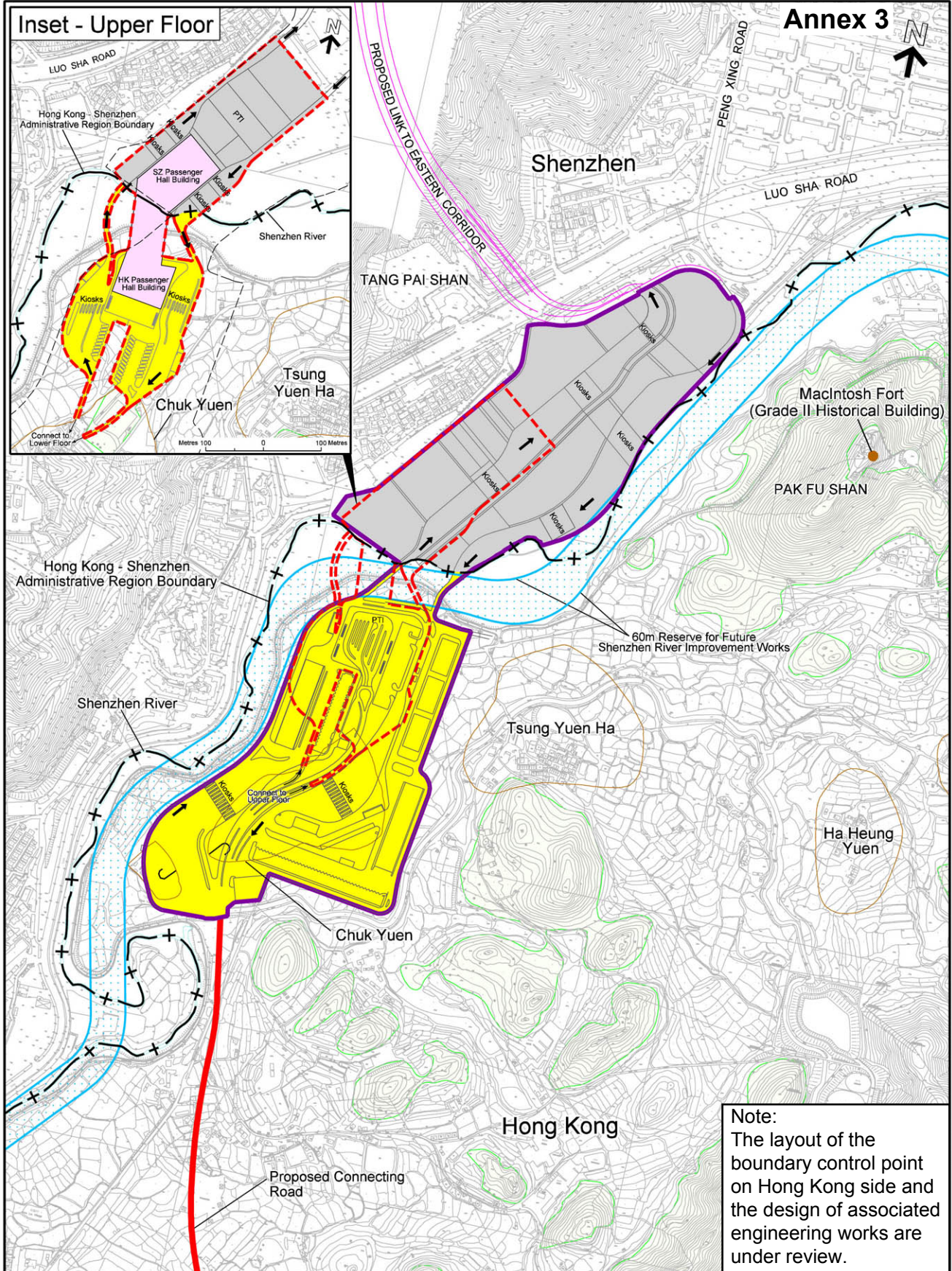


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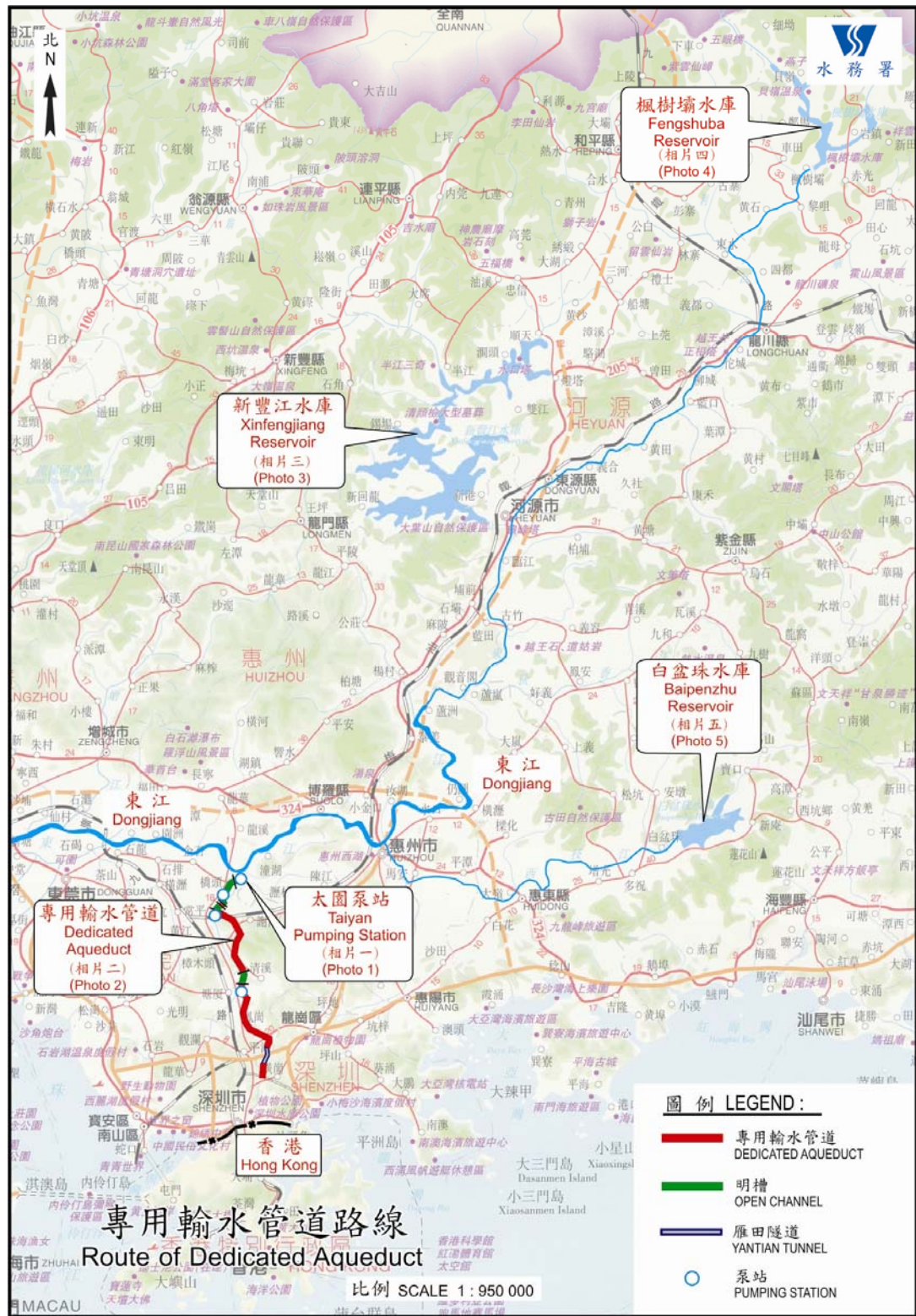
Annex 3



Note:
The layout of the boundary control point on Hong Kong side and the design of associated engineering works are under review.

Proposed Liantang / Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point - Location Plan

Annex 4 (Sheet 1 of 4)
附件四(四頁之第一頁)



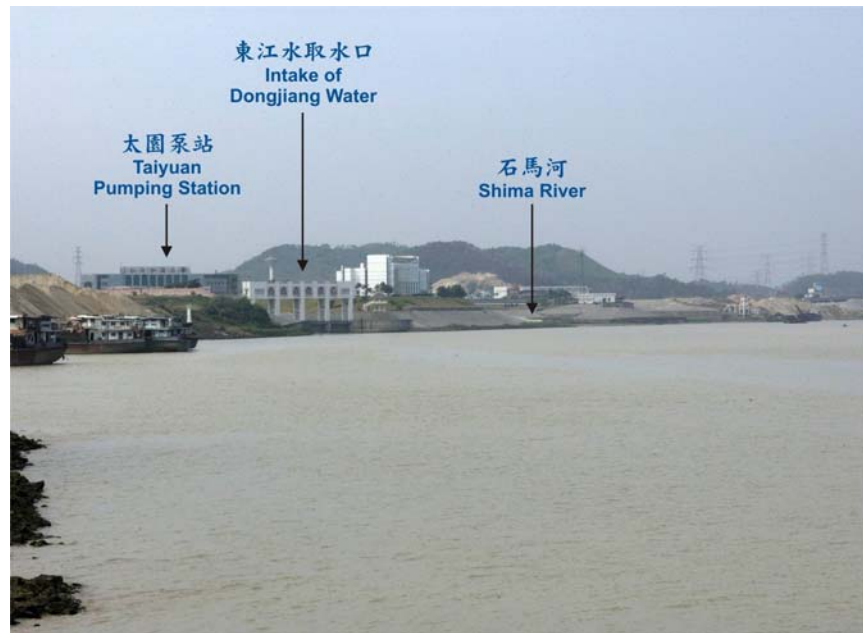


Photo 1 : Intake of Dongjiang Water
相片一：東江水取水口



Photo 2 : Dedicated Aqueduct
相片二：專用輸水管道



Photo 3 : Xinfengjiang Reservoir
相片三：新豐江水庫



Photo 4 : Fengshuba Reservoir
相片四：楓樹壩水庫



Photo 5 : Baipenzhu Reservoir
相片五：白盆珠水庫

**Parameters and Frequencies of
Water Quality Monitoring Data Regularly Exchanged
Between Hong Kong and Guangdong
for Dongjiang Water Supplied to Hong Kong**

Currently, the Water Supplies Department (WSD) of Hong Kong and the Department of Water Resources of Guangdong Province (DWRGD) are exchanging information on water quality monitoring regularly. On a weekly basis, WSD provides daily water quality monitoring data of Dongjiang (DJ) water as received in Hong Kong at Muk Wu Pumping Station (P/S) to the DWRGD. The monitoring data includes ammoniacal nitrogen and manganese levels, and updated graphs of fluoride and dissolved oxygen.

The DWRGD provides WSD on monthly basis the water quality monitoring data at Taiyuan P/S and Shenzhen Reservoir as follows:

- (i) Monthly water quality monitoring data of 22 parameters as measured at Taiyuan P/S and Shenzhen Reservoir: pH, chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, ammoniacal nitrogen, permanganate index, nitrate nitrogen, total nitrogen, chromium (VI), faecal coliforms, sulphate, volatile phenols, dissolved oxygen, chloride, total phosphorus, fluoride, total iron, total manganese, copper, lead, cadmium, nickel and zinc.
- (ii) Weekly water quality monitoring data of 9 parameters as measured at the abstraction point of Shenzhen Reservoir for water supplied to Hong Kong: biochemical oxygen demand, ammoniacal nitrogen, permanganate index, nitrate nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total iron, total manganese and nickel.
- (iii) Daily water quality monitoring data of 2 parameters as measured at the abstraction point of Shenzhen Reservoir for water supplied to Hong Kong: ammoniacal nitrogen and dissolved oxygen.

On an annual basis, the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province also provides WSD the water quality monitoring data at the east bank section of DJ upstream of the intake point. There are 23 parameters in total: water temperature, pH, chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, ammoniacal nitrogen, permanganate index, chromium (VI), faecal coliforms, volatile phenols, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, fluoride, copper, lead, cadmium, zinc, selenium, arsenic, mercury, cyanide, petroleum hydrocarbons, anionic surfactants and sulphide.