

For Information

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

18th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the 18th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 15 March 2013 in Guangzhou.

Background

2. The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province, Ms Zhao Yufang, co-chaired the 18th Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Guangzhou on 15 March 2013. At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the progress of implementation of the 2012 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement) and compiled the 2013 Work Plan. With the efforts of the two sides, a total of 84 co-operation items have been included in the 2013 Work Plan, which basically cover all areas of co-operation of the two places. The meeting reviewed various co-operation areas, including promoting early and basic achievement of liberalisation of trade in services between Hong Kong and Guangdong, financial co-operation, professional services, tourism co-operation, cultural and creative

industries, upgrading and restructuring of Hong Kong-funded enterprises, encouraging Guangdong enterprises to "go global" through Hong Kong, combating parallel trading activities, co-operation on environmental protection, medical services co-operation, cross-boundary infrastructure and key co-operation areas. The two sides signed the 2013 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement (Annex, Chinese version only) after the meeting. A press release was issued on the same day on the outcome of the meeting.

Co-operation progress and direction

Promoting early and basic achievement of liberalisation of trade in services between Hong Kong and Guangdong

3. The objective of "early and basic achievement of liberalisation of trade in services with Hong Kong in 2014" announced by the Guangdong Province in 2012 is of great significance to the development of trade in services between the two places. The HKSAR Government hopes that the two places can continue to work closely and strive to achieve this objective as soon as possible. On the other hand, in order to fully implement the liberalisation measures under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), the HKSAR Government hopes that Guangdong can proactively improve its business environment by streamlining approval procedures, enhancing transparency and strengthening publicity, in order to bring substantive benefits to the trade.

Financial Co-operation

4. In the past year, cross-border RMB business between Guangdong and Hong Kong has continued to develop. RMB trade settlement conducted through Hong Kong in 2012 exceeded RMB 2,600 billion, of which over 20 per cent was contributed by RMB trade settlement between Guangdong and Hong Kong. In addition, there has been good progress in cross-border RMB lending in Qianhai. Under the provisional rules on the management of cross-border RMB loans in Qianhai announced at the end of 2012, companies which are registered in Qianhai and have substantial operation or investments in the area are allowed to borrow RMB from banks conducting RMB business in Hong Kong. The initiative will further enhance the cross-border use and circulation of RMB funds between the Mainland and Hong Kong, creating more opportunities in RMB loan business for Hong Kong banks.

5. There has also been considerable progress in other aspects of financial co-operation. As at the end of 2012, five Hong Kong-funded banks have set up a total of 39 sub-branches in Guangdong. A total of 136 Guangdong enterprises have been listed in Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong subsidiaries of seven securities companies, seven fund management companies and three futures trading companies of the Mainland have obtained licenses to carry out regulated activities in Hong Kong.

6. The two sides will continue to promote the development of cross-border RMB businesses in 2013. Consideration would be given to the further expansion of cross-border RMB lending to other parts of the Guangdong Province (including Nansha and Hengqin) and innovation and development of cross-border RMB business to allow participation by individuals in the two places. The two sides will also promote mutual access to the insurance markets of the two places by supporting Hong Kong insurance companies to set up

operation in Guangdong, and encouraging Guangdong enterprises to establish their captive insurers in Hong Kong. Also, the two sides will facilitate the setting up of joint-venture companies in the securities, advisory, fund and asset management sectors.

Professional Services

7. The two sides agreed that the Hong Kong professional services sector, with its extensive international experience, can play an important role in assisting Guangdong to achieve liberalisation of trade in services with Hong Kong and modernise its economic structure. In 2013, the two sides will accord priority to promoting co-operation in three areas, namely accounting, legal services, and construction and related engineering services.

8. On accounting services, Supplement IX to CEPA concluded in 2012 allows Hong Kong professionals to become partners of accounting firms in Qianhai on a pilot basis, which is a significant breakthrough. Building on this, in 2013 the two sides will focus on exploring the possibility of allowing Hong Kong accountants to become non-practising partners and non-resident partners of accounting firms in Guangdong. On legal services, in respect of the exploration of new mode of association between law firms of Hong Kong and the Mainland announced by the Central Government, the two sides will pursue pilot implementation of the initiative in Guangdong to allow law firms of the two places to form partnership firms so as to provide Mainland enterprises with a wider variety of legal services aligned with international standards. As for construction and related engineering services, the two sides will continue to pursue expansion of the scope of mutual recognition of professional qualifications, and allow Hong Kong professionals to register, practise and establish business operations in Guangdong on the basis of such qualifications. In addition, the two sides will explore simplified registration arrangements for Hong

Kong-registered professionals to provide professional services directly in Qianhai.

Tourism Co-operation

9. On tourism co-operation, to tie in with the commissioning of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal in Hong Kong in the middle of 2013, the two places will strengthen co-operation to promote cruise tourism and work together to develop the cruise tourism market with Hong Kong as the homeport. In addition, Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to develop and promote multi-destination itineraries. Guangdong will also extend the "144-hour facilitation visa" policy for visitors to the entire province and speed up the upgrading of the relevant management system in the Guangdong Province. In respect of regulatory co-operation, the two places will continue to work together to combat practices that would infringe upon the rights and interests of tourists or disrupt market disciplines. In respect of long-term co-operation, the two sides will expedite compilation of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Regional Tourism Co-operation Development Plan to provide a foundation for deepening co-operation in the next stage, and thereby enhancing the tourism appeal of the entire region.

Cultural and creative industries

10. Regarding cultural co-operation, the two sides will continue to promote cultural development in the Greater Pearl River Delta region. One of the possible areas for strengthening of co-operation is the exchange of information on cultural events. The Greater Pearl River Delta Cultural Information Website (Information Website), to be jointly developed by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao would facilitate the public to obtain information on the cultural characteristics and activities of individual regions, thereby promoting cross-region cultural activities and exchange. At present,

holders of international credit cards can buy tickets for cultural events on-line by visiting the relevant ticketing webpages listed on the Information Website. To further facilitate audiences in one place to book tickets for performances in other places, ticketing service providers will be encouraged to develop, through business co-operation, a convenient one-stop ticketing service.

11. Hong Kong and Guangdong share many cultural similarities, which provide a favourable environment for collaboration between the two places in the cultural and creative industries. In 2012, the Central Government promulgated measures to facilitate the access of Hong Kong films in Cantonese to the Guangdong market and the release of such films simultaneously in Hong Kong and Guangdong. The two sides will expedite the pace of collaboration in 2013, with a view to better informing the Hong Kong film industry of the relevant policies and deepening their understanding of the Guangdong film market.

Upgrading and restructuring of Hong Kong-funded enterprises

12. Promoting the upgrading and restructuring of Hong Kong-funded enterprises in Guangdong has always been an important co-operation initiative of Hong Kong and Guangdong. In this connection, the HKSAR Government launched the \$1 billion Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales (the BUD Fund) in June 2012. As at the end of February 2013, some 120 applications had been approved or approved with conditions under the BUD Fund, providing substantive support to Hong Kong-funded enterprises in the Mainland. The HKSAR Government will continue to maintain close contact with Guangdong to provide platforms for promoting domestic sales, and co-organise briefings on relevant policies so as to encourage these enterprises to move up the value chain.

Encouraging Guangdong enterprises to "go global" through Hong Kong

13. Hong Kong, being an international city closely connected to the Mainland and enjoying unique advantages under the "One Country, Two Systems" arrangement, has a well-developed professional service sector with particular strengths in the marketing, legal and financial fields, making it a popular choice for Mainland enterprises seeking to expand their international business. As at the end of 2012, about 260 Mainland enterprises had set up regional headquarters or regional offices in Hong Kong. The Central Government also stated its support for Mainland enterprises to "go global" through Hong Kong. In 2013, the two sides will step up efforts to encourage Guangdong enterprises to make use of Hong Kong as a platform to "go global", including co-organisation of promotion activities to introduce Hong Kong's investment environment to Guangdong enterprises.

Combating parallel trading activities

14. Hong Kong and Guangdong are very much concerned about the impact of parallel trading activities on residents living in the vicinity of the boundary. Relevant departments of the two places have implemented a number of measures to combat smuggling activities by parallel traders. To further strengthen co-operation on this issue, the two places will establish a new mechanism in 2013 to facilitate closer co-operation in anti-smuggling operations under the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference through strengthening of communication and exchange of information, and jointly taking sustainable and effective measures to combat organised parallel trading activities.

Co-operation on environmental protection

15. Environmental protection is a matter of great concern to the people of Hong Kong and Guangdong. In accordance with the 2012 Work Plan, the two sides agreed on the air pollutant emission reduction plan for the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region up to 2020, including the setting of emission reduction targets for 2015 and 2020. This will serve as the blueprint for future emission reduction efforts by the two sides. In 2013, the focus of co-operation is on the implementation of pollutant reduction measures to achieve the targets set for 2015.

16. In addition, since 2012, Hong Kong and Guangdong have been exploring co-operation in reducing vessel emissions, which is one of the major pollutant sources in the region. This initiative is supported by the Central Government. In 2012, the HKSAR Government took the lead and launched an incentive scheme to reduce "port facilities and light dues" for ocean going vessels (OGVs) that switch to low sulphur fuel while berthing in Hong Kong waters. As a further step, we are preparing for the introduction of a mandatory requirement for fuel switching by OGVs at berth in Hong Kong waters. We are also working with Guangdong to complete, as soon as possible, a study on reducing vessel emissions in the Greater PRD waters. Specific reduction measures, including jointly requiring OGVs to switch to low-sulphur fuel when berthing at PRD ports, will be explored.

17. The two places will continue to work together in promoting cleaner production by enterprises. The HKSAR Government has extended the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme for two years to March 2015 with an additional commitment of \$50 million. Both sides have also initiated exchanges and collaboration on combating climate change. To jointly prepare for the challenges, for example, a Guangdong

delegation participated in the workshop organised by the Hong Kong Environment Bureau in March 2013 on climate change adaptation for the financial services sector.

Medical services co-operation

18. On medical services, Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue co-operation in areas such as hospital management, exchanges in science and technology, and training of healthcare practitioners. The two places will also continue to implement the arrangement for cross-boundary transfer of Hong Kong patients living in Guangdong to facilitate them to seek medical treatment in Hong Kong.

Cross-boundary infrastructure

19. It is important to continuously enhance the cross-boundary infrastructure of Hong Kong and Guangdong so as to facilitate exchange and communication between the business sectors and residents of the two sides. Hong Kong and Guangdong will continue to press ahead with the implementation of various cross-boundary infrastructure projects, such as the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, and the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point.

Key co-operation areas

20. Both Qianhai and Nansha made significant progress in 2013. Approval by the State Council in June 2012 of a number of policies to support the development of Qianhai has helped Hong Kong enterprises and professional sectors to master the opportunities that would be brought about by the development of Qianhai. After the State Council's approval of the Nansha Development Plan in September 2012, the Hong Kong / Guangzhou Co-operation Working

Group held a meeting in January 2013 and reached a consensus to strengthen co-operation and communication in the formulation of supporting policies for the implementation of Nansha Development Plan.

21. Looking forward, the HKSAR Government will continue to maintain a close dialogue with relevant ministries of the Central Government and authorities in Guangdong and Shenzhen to convey views of the Hong Kong business sector on measures for implementing the Qianhai policies and supporting policies for the implementation of the Nansha Development Plan.

Other areas

22. The 2013 Work Plan covers a wide-range of areas for co-operation. In addition to the above, other areas for co-operation include logistics services, conference and exhibition services, innovation and technology, facilitation of cross-boundary clearance, electronic commerce, intellectual property, food safety, contingency management, and education.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
April 2013

實施《粵港合作框架協議》

2013 年重點工作

一、跨界基礎設施

(一) 按期推進港珠澳大橋主體(含人工島、隧道和橋樑等)工程建設,抓緊香港段的工程建設,力爭 2016 年底按計劃建成。按照港珠澳大橋跨界通行政策協調小組第一次會議要求,盡快完成大橋跨界通行政策研究。

(二) 加快推進廣深港高速鐵路深圳福田站及相關工程建設,力爭 2014 年建成。共同做好內地段與香港段銜接工作,爭取盡快就銜接技術細節、營運模式、營運安排等達成共識。

(三) 繼續進行香港《鐵路發展策略 2000》之檢討及修訂研究,爭取年內完成,以期進一步探討深港西部快速軌道的未來路向。

(四) 加快深圳東部過境高速公路一期工程、廣深(港)沿江高速公路建設。

(五) 推進兩地電子商務、下一代互聯網、物聯網、雲計算及信息服務等領域交流合作,加強信息技術基礎設施的資源合作與共享。繼續做好粵港邊界頻率協調,開展兩地公眾移動通信業務協調工作,推動兩地通信資費降低。

二、現代服務業

(一) 落實廣東省推動率先基本實現粵港澳服務貿易自由化規劃綱要和行動計劃。對有利兩地長遠發展的措施,共同爭取國家支持,簡化行政批核手續,推動專業人員資格互認,消除市場准入障礙,實現國民待遇,爭取率先基本實現

服務貿易自由化目標。

(二)廣東盡快制定出台 **CEPA** 補充協議九相關實施細則。粵港共同爭取國家批准將雙方已取得共識的內容納入 **CEPA** 補充協議在廣東先行先試。

(三) 金融合作

1.落實《廣東省建設珠江三角洲金融改革創新綜合試驗區總體方案》，加強雙方在保險、證券、銀行等領域合作。

2. 共同開展跨境人民幣結算業務的宣傳和推廣活動，推動擴大跨境貿易和投融資人民幣結算規模。支持香港投資者以人民幣資金投資廣東省內產業項目。推動粵港跨境個人人民幣業務創新和發展。推動大型涉外活動以人民幣作為計價、核算和統計單位。繼續支持廣東法人金融機構和企業赴港發行人民幣債券。支持兩地企業開展跨境人民幣融資業務。

3.支持港資銀行在廣東增設异地支行，進一步擴大在粵的經營網絡。

4.增加粵港跨境繳費通系統業務種類，開通廣東客戶繳付香港商戶費用服務，為兩地居民跨境消費、繳費提供便利的雙向支付服務。

5.支持廣東金融機構在香港的子公司申請 **RQFII** 資格，支持取得 **RQFII** 資格的金融機構創新產品設計、擴大投資額度和投資範圍。

6.支持兩地證券機構開展合作，加快培育和發展市場中介機構。就粵港兩地合資設立證券公司、證券投資諮詢公司、基金公司、期貨公司等方面提供便利。推動廣東金融機

構和企業赴港上市。積極研究深化內地與香港商品期貨市場合作路徑和方式，推動兩地建立優勢互補、分工合作、共同發展的期貨市場體系。

7.以在粵港均設有機構的保險公司為試點，加強保險產品研發、業務經營和運行管理等合作；以保險公司系統內通賠通付、委托代理等形式，探索粵港保險業協同為跨境出險的客戶提供查勘、救援、理賠等後續服務。

8.共同爭取香港保險公司以營業機構形式進入廣東市場，促進兩地保險業的發展。有關中央政府支持內地機構在香港設立自保公司、完善風險保障機制的政策一項，爭取及鼓勵廣東省企業來港成立自保公司，以便盡快落實有關政策。

9.推動涉及民生的公共服務行業小額收費結算向銀行機構開放。拓展金融 IC 卡在兩地民生領域的應用範圍和應用領域，聯合開發符合銀聯標準、可在兩地交通行業通用的嶺南通·八達通聯名卡。

10.共同支持廣州南沙、深圳前海、珠海橫琴創新跨境人民幣業務。鼓勵粵港金融機構以人民幣銀團貸款方式向上述區域產業項目和基礎設施項目發放貸款，支持香港投資者以人民幣資金投資上述區域重點產業項目和基礎設施項目。支持南沙、前海、橫琴符合條件的企業和金融機構在香港發行人民幣債券。研究支持設立在南沙、前海、橫琴的銀行機構發放境外項目人民幣貸款。進一步支持在前海註冊成立並在前海實際經營或投資的企業從香港經營人民幣業務的銀行借入人民幣資金。

（四）旅遊合作

- 1.支持在粵的港資旅行社（合資）作為試點單位，經營中國內地居民出境遊業務。
- 2.加快編制完成《粵港澳區域旅遊合作發展規劃》。
- 3.深化郵輪旅遊合作，共同開拓以香港為母港的郵輪旅遊市場。
- 4.加強“一程多站”旅遊線路聯合宣傳推廣。
- 5.推動“144 小時便利簽證”擴展至廣東全省，加快完成便利簽證管理系統提升工作。

（五）物流與會展合作

- 1.促進兩地甩掛運輸，構建多式聯運網絡體系。加快兩地物流信息系統對接，設立兩地物流企業信息系統平台，推動整合兩地分散的物流企業和資源。
- 2.完善粵港物流發展交流機制，深化物流合作研究。鼓勵廣東物流業界參與第三屆“亞洲物流及航運會議”。
- 3.發揮前海灣保稅港區服務與對接香港作用，探討簡化檢驗檢疫模式，促進食品貿易便利化的可行方案，包括建立對通過前海灣保稅港區分批供應香港市場的冷凍肉類產品，實施集中檢疫、分批送貨的新模式。
- 4.完善供港活豬電子耳標標識管理工作，開展供港活牛電子耳標標識管理研究。構建基於 RFID 技術的地理標識服務系統。開展供港食品 RFID 技術應用規範及標準研究。

（六）文化創意及工業設計

- 1.加強演藝業合作，搭建平台促進兩地藝術節及文娛節目資訊交流。

2.研究共同建立“粵港文化創意科技企業目錄”，鼓勵業界利用高新技術研發文化創意新產品和新項目。

3.鼓勵港產粵語版本影片更快捷和方便地進入廣東省市場。支持舉辦影展、商業配對和交流活動等，促進兩地創意產業合作發展。

4.探索建立粵港工業設計人才、市場、信息交流協作機制，促進粵港工業設計資源在粵港工業設計走廊上對接。推動香港與珠三角設計產業合作，推廣香港工業設計服務，推動香港工業設計機構、工業設計師與廣東製造企業對接。鼓勵及促進業界互相參與粵港兩地開展的工業設計推廣交流活動。

（七）專業服務合作

1.共同落實“容許持有中國註冊會計師協會非執業會員資格的香港會計師公會會員擔任廣東省會計師事務所的非執業合夥人/董事；容許香港執業會計師成爲廣東省會計師事務所的非常駐合夥人”政策，共同爭取國家有關部門政策支持。

2.爭取進一步降低廣東省法律服務業市場准入門檻，鼓勵和支持廣東律師事務所到香港設立分支機構。支持粵港律師加強內地企業境外上市、投資貿易、知識產權保護、企業融資等法律服務合作。共同爭取國家批准廣東先行先試設立粵港律師事務所合夥型聯營實施意見，允許香港律師事務所與廣東律師事務所以協議方式，由廣東律師事務所向香港律師事務所駐粵代表機構派駐內地律師擔任內地法律顧問，合作承辦內地法律事務。

3.探討香港仲裁機構在前海設立分支機構並提供服務的可行性。爭取允許香港法律專業人員參與深港合作建立法律查明機制，為前海合作區商事活動提供香港法律的查明服務。

三、製造業及科技創新

(一) 共同支持實施粵港聯合資助行動，進一步擴大2013年度聯合資助項目領域，吸引兩地更多產學研界參與。

(二) 配合國家科技部積極開展“在廣東省設立面向香港的國家級科技成果孵化基地，促進香港研發成果在廣東省實現產業化”工作。

(三) 粵港共同制訂工作目標和實施方案，推動實施“香港—珠三角科技創新走廊”合作計劃。

(四) 大力推進香港科技園與廣東省佛山市南海區合作，加強科研設施和服務資源的合作和共享，支持廣東高新園區、專業鎮與香港研發中心及其他科研機構合作。

(五) 繼續辦好“中國加工貿易產品博覽會”，為在粵的港資加工貿易企業產品進入國內市場提供平台。雙方有關部門和行業組織共同加強加工貿易政策的宣傳，引導在粵的港資加工貿易企業加強研發、創立品牌，實現轉型升級。香港特區政府繼續通過各項資助計劃，包括十億專項基金，支持香港企業在內地發展品牌、拓展內銷和轉型升級。

四、國際化營商環境

(一) 口岸建設與通關監管

1.港方繼續擴展內地旅客 e-道服務，提升管制站通關效率。

2.共同提高深圳灣口岸通關效率。配合港方增加人員上崗、研究推廣 e-通道適用範圍、增開查驗通道等措施，粵方相應增開旅檢通道疏導人流，促進雙方口岸通關效率基本保持一致。

3.蓮塘/香園圍口岸年內開工建設，開展港珠澳大橋口岸設置研究，做好廣深港高速鐵路口岸項目的前期準備工作。

4.繼續開展“單一窗口”通關模式研究，推進粵港口岸查驗部門之間實施通關查驗結果參考互認；探討香港海關“多模式聯運轉運貨物便利計劃”與內地海關“跨境快速通關”系統的對接，以“跨境一鎖，分段監管”為原則，利用同一電子鎖監管轉運貨物，縮短過關時間，提高物流通關效率。

5.共同做好一次性臨時來往粵港小汽車實施工作，積極協調解決有關口岸通關問題，完善各項工作安排。

6.文錦渡口岸旅檢場地改造工程年內完工並投入使用，做好文錦渡口岸客運恢復對外開放前的各項準備工作，雙方共同完成文錦渡口岸恢復開放後過境客運車輛的班次安排等問題。

7.繼續支持跨境學童校巴服務，為低齡學童提供更加便利通關條件。

8.完善口岸應急處理機制。修訂《粵港陸路口岸現場突發事件通報處理機制》，根據不同口岸類型制訂專門的應急方案及細則。

9.共同推進廣州從化亞運會馬術比賽場館賽後利用工作，探討從化無疫區維護、廣州香港馬會馬匹運動訓練場的檢疫監管、香港馬匹便捷通關及檢驗檢疫模式等政策和程

序，支持馬術運動事業發展。

（二）電子商務合作

1.在粵港電子簽名證書互認常規化下，共同加快推進電子簽名互認證書在粵港電子商務的應用，擴大兩地市民和企業對互認證書的認知和使用。廣東推動“粵港網上貿易便利化”平台建設，為粵港兩地用戶提供安全的電子商務服務；配合廣東省“網上辦事大廳”，建設“粵港網上服務自由辦”平台，推進涉港服務事項實行網上辦理。

2.舉辦粵港雲計算產業合作論壇，組織“粵港雲計算服務和標準專家委員會”會議，率先探索開展相關標準的研究。

（三）知識產權保護

1.完善粵港保護知識產權合作專責小組機制，加強兩地知識產權協作。推動粵港知識產權貿易，創造知識產權貿易發展條件。

2.加強兩地商標品牌方面合作，促進執法工作交流。

（四）貿易投資促進

1.聯合舉辦粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會，促進貿易投資合作交流。

2.發揮香港國際金融、貿易、航運中心優勢作用，推動廣東企業利用香港“走出去”，共同拓展海外市場。

3.共同在粵舉辦各類投資推廣活動。強化人才培養合作，繼續辦好“廣東企業赴港發展高級培訓班”。

4.粵港兩地共同在海外推介香港與珠三角聯合營商優勢。

五、優質生活圈

(一) 生態建設和環境保護

1.採取有效的綜合防治措施，改善珠江三角洲區域空氣質量，確保完成 2011-2015 年減排目標。

2.繼續做好東江水質保護、珠江河口水質管理工作，共同推行清潔生產工作。

3.加強粵港遠洋船舶污染排放控制的交流合作。盡快完成減少大珠三角海域船舶排放的調研，提出具體減排措施，在兩地共同實施。

4.落實粵港應對氣候變化協議，加強兩地在控制溫室氣體排放及適應氣候變化方面的合作。

(二) 社會保障

1.加強與香港醫院管理局合作，搭建粵港醫療機構交流平台。試行在深圳市試點醫院開展香港病人病歷轉介項目合作，並定期檢討。繼續開展醫院管理、科技交流、醫護人員培訓等合作。探討在內地居住的香港病人跨境運送安排，便利回港就醫。

2.共同舉辦有關座談或現場推介，向香港業界介紹廣東醫療服務業最新發展、來粵設置醫療機構的管理辦法及規劃配套等政策措施。制訂具體工作指引，為香港服務提供者來粵申請設立醫療機構提供規範指引。

3.加強粵港社會福利服務合作，定期開展互訪交流及培訓等活動，加強溝通協作。廣東制定提供土地優惠條件，鼓勵香港服務提供者來粵興辦養老機構。

4.不斷完善傳染病防治信息通報交流和聯防聯控機制，

加強監測合作，健全預警機制，實行技術資源共享，落實《粵港澳三地突發公共衛生事件應急合作協議》。

5.加強食品安全風險監測、食源性疾病突發事件等信息溝通，建立健全重大食品安全事故應急處理機制，提高兩地共同應對食品安全風險的能力。

6.推動建立專家層面交流機制，加強食品安全從業人員培訓合作，促進兩地食品安全監管機構、科研機構、行業協會（商會）、食品企業等溝通聯繫，增進食品安全從業人員間相互學習與交流。

（三）廉政建設及反走私合作

1.加強跨境反貪合作，定期舉辦粵港澳個案協查工作座談會，拓展和深化個案協查工作，探索完善合作機制，共同打擊和預防跨境腐敗犯罪。

2.加強打擊跨境水貨走私活動，聯合開展打擊治理水貨客走私專項行動，加強有關情報交流與執法互助，就整體情況作出政策性指導。

（四）應急管理

加快粵港應急平台互聯互通建設。共同爭取國家支持建立粵港應急救援隊伍在協同處置突發事件時快速進入對方轄區的“綠色通道”。深入探討應急救援隊伍和應急物資綠色通道，香港政府飛行服務隊飛機着陸廣東省內機場加油服務等合作事項。

六、教育與人才

（一）深化高等教育合作，重點支持香港中文大學（深圳）建設。積極推動香港高校與廣東高校在人才交流、科研

及辦學等方面的合作，探討優化粵港合作辦學政策環境。

（二）進一步完善廣東部份高等院校及部分具備條件的高等職業技術院校免試或自主考核招收香港學生，不斷擴大對港招生規模。跟進深圳港人子弟學校／班試行計劃的實施情況。加強中小學師資培訓合作，發展雙向交流。

（三）建立健全粵港技工院校師資培訓交流合作長效機制。繼續辦好廣東技工院校教師赴港培訓班，引進香港職業教育優秀教師、職業技術教育專業人才、職業培訓專家等到廣東技工院校任教或講學。

（四）推進粵港兩地校際合作交流，努力創造條件促進兩地院校（包括職業教育院校）締結姊妹學校，在專業設置、課程開發等方面開展交流。

（五）推動兩地職業培訓機構與企業開展培訓服務合作，促進兩地技能人才培養合作。推動廣州、香港、澳門、成都四地舉辦城際職業技能競賽，加強區域技能交流。

（六）推進粵港職業能力開發評價合作。結合香港產業發展和人才需求，穩步拓展在港職業技能鑒定規模和考試工種。推動在出版印刷、汽車修理、物業管理、養老護理等 4 個職業開展“一試兩證”開發研究和試點，積極推進美容師、美髮師的“一試三證”開發研究。

（七）共建廣東工業設計培訓學院（香港知專設計學院合作院校）。打造高端工業設計人才培養評價和高科技項目設計研發應用的“兩高”核心體系，建設工業設計與成果轉化公共服務平台，設立國際設計大師工作室，加強培養具備國際通用職業能力的高端設計人才。

（八）進一步加強廣州粵港澳青少年交流活動基地建設、加快深圳深港青年創新創業基地建設，加強兩地青年交流。

七、重點合作區域

（一）深入落實《廣州南沙新區發展規劃》，編制出台相關配套政策措施，深化經貿、法律、仲裁和調解服務、旅遊、文化、教育、醫療、建築、科技、會展、專業服務、民生等合作。探討南沙實施 **CEPA** 綜合示範區起步區合作新模式，降低香港專業人士及企業進入門檻，並逐步推動容許香港服務提供者在南沙直接提供服務。推進南沙新區國際教育合作試驗區、粵港澳現代航運服務集聚區和粵港澳文化（創意）產業試驗園區等項目建設。深化改革，努力營造與香港接軌的營商環境。完善穗港合作機制，貫徹錯位發展、優勢互補、互利共贏的原則，就落實《廣州南沙新區發展規劃》支持政策的編制工作保持緊密溝通，舉辦穗港合作專責小組會議及相關專題會議，加快穗港合作開發南沙。

（二）全面落實《前海深港現代服務業合作區總體發展規劃》，細化財稅、金融、建築、法制、人才等配套政策。研究推進金融改革創新項目在前海先行先試，探索建立創新型跨境人民幣交易平台，開展資本項目可兌換的先行試驗，鼓勵境內外金融機構在前海設立跨境金融業務總部，發展與港澳地區的跨境金融業務。探索已取得香港工程諮詢、規劃設計、測量、造價等執業資格的專業人士，直接在前海註冊執業。探索允許香港各類工程顧問公司和工程承建商獨立在前海承建工程項目。探索在前海範圍內，對香港獨資或與內

地合資開發的建設項目，允許實行香港的工程管理體制。完善深港合作機制，多渠道聽取香港業界意見，共同推進前海開發建設。

（三）廣東加快橫琴開發建設，全面落實《橫琴總體發展規劃》，爭取國家有關部委盡快研究制定產業優惠目錄和分線管理通關辦法等優惠政策實施細則，推動各項優惠政策落實。大力發展休閒旅遊、商務服務、金融服務、文化創意、中醫保健、科教研發、高新技術等七大產業。

（四）深港繼續研究落馬洲河套地區開發計劃及模式，盡快提出具體建議。

八、區域合作規劃

按照《環珠江口宜居灣區建設重點行動計劃》第一階段公眾諮詢收集的意見，盡快完成研究修訂工作，公布修訂建議及相關公眾意見，開展第二輪公眾諮詢。研究成果供粵港澳三地政府在制定各自規定等方面提供參考，共同促進環珠江口宜居灣區的形成。

九、合作機制

（一）廣東繼續完善推進實施 **CEPA** 及先行先試工作機制，提供“一站式”服務，建立和推廣便利、清晰的市場進入程序，協調解決港商在廣東發展業務時遇到的具體困難。

（二）廣東完善框架協議實施工作督查考核評價機制及考核辦法，加強工作督促檢查，確保各項工作落實。

（三）在粵港合作聯席會議機制下建立粵港反走私緊密合作機制，通報情況，共商對策，形成合力。