



Research Office
Legislative Council Secretariat

Fact Sheet

National 14th Five-Year Plan

FS06/20-21

1. Introduction

1.1 On 11 March 2021, the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress ("NPC") approved the "Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035" ("the 14th Five-Year Plan"), which maps out the development blueprint and action agenda for the country in the next five years (2021-2025) and, at the same time, crafts a vision for the long-range objectives through the year 2035. Like the previous Five-Year Plans, the 14th Five-Year Plan has dedicated a chapter outlining strategies to support the development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR"), in particular to enhance Hong Kong's competitive advantages in all spheres of economic activity and help Hong Kong better integrate into the overall development of the country. This fact sheet provides information on the background and main contents of the National 14th Five-Year Plan to facilitate Members' discussion of the subject at the meeting of the Panel on Commerce and Industry scheduled on 15 June 2021.

2. Background and formulation of the Five-Year Plans

2.1 The Five-Year Plan (五年規劃)¹ formulates the development direction, strategies and indicators for the economic and social development of the country for the next five-year period. It can be classified at three planning levels: national, provincial/municipal and individual specific projects.² The

¹ The Five-Year Plans from the 1st (1953-1957) to the 10th (2000-2005) were referred to in Chinese as "計劃" (Jihua), while the plans from the 11th (2006-2010) were referred to in Chinese as "規劃" (Guihua).

² See 政治及內地事務局(2011). This fact sheet only covers Five-Year Plans at the national level.

country initiated its first national Five-Year Plan in 1953 and has since implemented a total of 13 Five-Year Plans. In the 14th Five-Year Plan, the Central Government also promulgates the planning vision and outlines the longer-range objectives for the basic realization of socialist modernization by 2035, 15 years earlier than the original plan of the middle of this century.³

2.2 According to the publicly available information and media reports about the past Five-Year Plans, the formulation of a Five-Year Plan involves a set of procedural norms. Regarding the 14th Five-Year Plan, the relevant preparation work was based on the evaluation of the mid-term report on the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) Implementation. After preliminary research and studies conducted, the National Development and Reform Commission ("NDRC")⁴ formulated its basic ideas on the development path for the next Five-Year Plan.⁵ Subsequently, the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China ("CPC") Central Committee decided in March 2020 to form a drafting group headed by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee to prepare draft proposals under the leadership of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.⁶ The planning proposals were adopted at the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on 29 October 2020 and were announced to the public. Upon adoption, the proposals formed the basis for the formulation of the draft outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan ("the Draft") by NDRC.⁷ At its meeting on 15 January 2021, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee adopted the Draft in principle. After the deliberation on the Draft at the State

³ The Communist Party of China formulated a "three-step" development strategy at the 13th National Congress in October 1987, setting forth the goal of achieving the basic realization of socialist modernization by the middle of the 21st Century. See 人民網(2020年11月19日) and 中國共產黨歷次全國代表大會資料庫.

⁴ NDRC is one of the ministerial-level departments of the State Council (i.e. the Central People's Government). One of its main functions is to formulate and implement strategies on national economic and social development, medium and long-term development plans and annual plans.

⁵ In December 2018, NDRC submitted the mid-term report on the implementation of the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Subsequently, NDRC reported to the State Council in February 2019 regarding the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan, taking the first step to kick-start the formulation work. See 國家發展和改革委員會(2021年3月8日).

⁶ Apart from soliciting views from specific groups of CPC members and non-CPC members, the drafting group also collected views from the public via online channels. See 人民網(2020年11月3日).

⁷ NDRC reported to the State Council leading group on the formulation of the draft plan of the 14th Five-Year Plan during the formulation process. See 中國政府網(2020年12月24日).

Council's fifth plenary meeting on 20 January,⁸ the Draft was sent to provincial governments, central government departments and experts, etc. to solicit their opinions.⁹ On 26 February, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee discussed at its meeting the Draft that the State Council slated for deliberation at the fourth session of the 13th NPC. After deliberation by NPC on 5 March 2021, the Draft was approved on 11 March with amendments.

3. Main contents of the 14th Five-Year Plan

3.1 As a continuation of the 13th Five-Year Plan, and being the first Five-Year Plan period after the country's official completion of the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects (小康社會), the 14th Five-Year Plan period marks the starting point of a "new journey" (新征程) toward fully building a modern socialist country. The Five-Year Plan comprises a total of 19 parts, 65 chapters and 192 sections. Like the previous Five-Year Plans, the first part of the 14th Five-Year Plan elaborates on the prevailing **development environment** of the country, and the **guiding principles** and **main targets** of the Five-Year Plan. The above three aspects are summarized as follows:

- (a) **Development environment:** The country is undergoing an important period of strategic opportunity for development, encountering the unprecedented changes unseen in a hundred years. Given the increasingly complicated international landscape, the world has entered an age of turbulence and change, accompanied by growing instability and uncertainty. At the same time, the country is moving toward a new stage of high-quality development. Despite its many development advantages and strengths, it remains imperative to understand the new conflicts and challenges brought about by the changes in the international environment, and to enhance the awareness of risks and opportunities.

⁸ The Premier, Vice-Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions etc. shall attend State Council plenary meetings, and the Premier shall convene and preside over the meetings.

⁹ See 中國政府網(2019年11月27日及2021年1月20日) and 國防部(2021年3月19日).

- (b) **Guiding principles:** The 14th Five-Year Plan provides a period for the country to promote high-quality development. It is imperative to "have a firm grasp of the new development stage, apply the new development philosophy, and create a new development paradigm".¹⁰ The relevant strategic directions include deepening "supply-side" (供給側) structural reforms, and generating new demand with innovation-driven development and high-quality supply; expanding domestic demand, expediting the building of a more comprehensive system of domestic demand, enhancing demand-side management, and building a strong domestic market; emphasizing the dominant role of domestic circulation (國內大循環), making better use of international circulation to enhance the efficiency and standard of domestic circulation and enabling the domestic and international circulations to reinforce each other.
- (c) **Main targets:** The country strives to achieve the long-range objective of the basic realization of socialist modernization in 2035, with actual gross domestic product ("GDP") per capita reaching the level of moderately developed countries, and a noticeable expansion of middle-income groups, etc.; it eyes a significant improvement in economic strength, technology capability as well as composite national strength, and plans to make major breakthroughs in core technologies and rise to the forefront of innovative countries. During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, the annual growth of GDP will maintain at a reasonable range, with targets set every year based on actual circumstances;¹¹ spending on research and development ("R&D") will increase by 7% or above every year; other indicators are set out in **Appendix I**.

¹⁰ The new development stage is the country's new journey of building a modern socialist power in the coming 30 years; new development philosophy is the vision featuring innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing; and the new development paradigm means having domestic circulation as the mainstay and with domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other. See 新華網 (2021年4月30日), 中國人大網 (2020年12月22日) and 中國政府網 (2020年11月25日).

¹¹ The major indicators of the 14th Five-Year Plan do not set specific GDP targets as would normally be the case.

3.2 The main contents of the 14th Five-Year Plan on economic development comprise, among others, the following:

- (a) **Adhering to innovation-driven development:** To consolidate and optimize the allocation of technological resources; to focus efforts on the research of original and pioneering technologies; to increase the share of basic research investment to 8% or above of the total R&D investment; to support the development of Beijing, Shanghai and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area ("GBA") into international innovation and technology hubs; and to encourage enterprises to increase R&D investment and nurture high-calibre talents.
- (b) **Accelerating the building of a modern industrial system:** To promote a high degree of integration of advanced manufacturing and modern service industry; to build a modern industrial system through coordinated development of real economy, innovation and technology, modern finance and human resources; to promote strategic emerging industries¹²; to further open up the service industry both internally and externally; and to coordinate the development of traditional and new infrastructure and build a modern energy system.
- (c) **Forming a strong domestic market:** To expand domestic demand and expedite the development of a more comprehensive domestic demand system, which should be integrated with the deepening of supply-side structural reforms; to use innovation-driven development and high-quality supply to guide and create new demand; and to accelerate the establishment of a new development paradigm featuring dual circulation which takes the domestic market as the mainstay while enabling domestic and foreign markets to boost each other.
- (d) **Building "Digital China":** To accelerate the construction of a digital economy, a digital society and a digital government, and to drive changes in production methods, lifestyles and governance methods through digital transformation as a whole.

¹² Examples of these industries are biotechnology, new energy, new materials, high-end equipment, new energy vehicles, etc. The goal is to achieve a ratio of added value of strategic emerging industries in GDP of over 17%.

- (e) **Enhancing the quality of urbanization development:** To facilitate a coordinated and characteristic development of large, medium and small cities and small towns by optimising the use of megalopolises and metropolitan areas to enable more people to enjoy better quality of life in cities.
- (f) **Upgrading regional economic planning:** To accelerate the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region, the development of the Yangtze River Economic Zone and the construction of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA, etc.;¹³ to further "develop the west, revitalise the northeast, promote the rise of the central and speed up the development of the east"; to support faster development of certain special regions and strike a relative balance among the different regions in the development process.
- (g) **Pursuing a higher level of opening-up:** To further open up the country to the world, and promote international cooperation for mutual benefits by leveraging on its edge of having a super-large market; to ensure the steadfast and successful implementation of the initiative of jointly building the Belt and Road Initiative, and to promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind (人類命運共同體)¹⁴.
- (h) **Promoting green development:** To improve the quality and stability of the ecosystem; to continuously improve atmospheric environment, make concerted efforts to promote reduction of pollution and carbon footprint, and constantly strive for better air quality and aquatic environment as well as effective monitoring and control against the risk of land contamination; and to speed up the green transformation of the mode of development, and make concerted efforts to promote high-quality economic development and a high level of protection of the ecological environment.

¹³ See Appendix II.

¹⁴ The idea of "a community with a shared future for mankind" embodies the concept that "a country should accommodate the legitimate concerns of others when pursuing its own interests; and it should promote common development of all countries when advancing its own development". See 人民網(2012年11月11日).

4. Contents relating to Hong Kong in the 14th Five-Year Plan

4.1 Hong Kong has been included as part of the overall framework of national development since the 11th Five-Year Plan (2006-2010). In as early as 2008, Hong Kong had established direct working relationship with NDRC to dovetail with the preparation of the Five-Year Plans¹⁵. Subsequently, the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) and 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020) which were promulgated devoted noticeably more coverage to Hong Kong in comparison to the previous Five-Year Plans (see **Appendices III, IV and V**).¹⁶

4.2 The dedicated chapter on Hong Kong in the 14th Five-Year Plan (see **Appendix II**) states that the constitutional order in HKSAR will be maintained while the Central Authorities' overall jurisdiction over HKSAR will be upheld, and the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security to protect the nation's sovereignty, security and development interests, as well as HKSAR's social stability will be implemented. It also indicates support for Hong Kong to **reinforce and enhance its competitive advantages, to integrate into the overall development of the country and to proactively take forward the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA**. Salient points of the aforesaid three aspects are summarized in **Table 1**.

¹⁵ See 政制及內地事務局(2011).

¹⁶ It is stated in the 9th Five-year Plan (1996-2000) that Hong Kong's "economic and social development would not be covered by the Central Government's planning" and that it would "continue to maintain its status as an international financial, trade and shipping centre". See 國家發展和改革委員會(2021).

Table 1 – Key contents on economic development relating to Hong Kong in the 14th Five-Year Plan (the full text is at Appendix II)

The 14th Five-Year Plan (Chapter 61)
Section 1: Supporting Hong Kong and Macao to reinforce and enhance their competitive advantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting Hong Kong to enhance its status as an international financial, transportation and trade centre as well as an international aviation hub • Strengthening Hong Kong's status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub, an international asset management centre and a risk management centre • Supporting Hong Kong to develop into an international innovation and technology hub • Supporting Hong Kong to promote service industries for high-end and high value-added development • Supporting Hong Kong to establish a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region and a regional intellectual property trading centre • Supporting Hong Kong to develop into a hub for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world
Section 2: Supporting Hong Kong and Macao to better integrate into the overall development of the country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing Hong Kong and Macao's integration into the overall development of the country, fostering complementary and coordinated development with the Mainland. • Supporting Hong Kong and Macao's participation in and contribution to the country's comprehensive opening-up and development of a modern economic system, as well as fostering Hong Kong and Macao as functional platforms for the Belt and Road Initiative • Deepening the cooperation between the Mainland, and Hong Kong and Macao in the areas of trade, innovation and technology • Deepening and widening of mutual access between the financial markets of the Mainland, and Hong Kong and Macao • Promoting high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA • Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation as well as Pan-Pearl River Delta regional cooperation • Taking forward the establishment of major cooperation platforms in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA, e.g. Qianhai of Shenzhen, Nansha of Guangzhou, Hengqin of Zhuhai, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop, etc • Strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the Mainland, and Hong Kong and Macao on different fronts • Improving policy measures to facilitate Hong Kong and Macao residents to develop and live in the Mainland • Strengthening education on the Constitution and the Basic Law and national development, and enhancing national awareness and patriotism among Hong Kong and Macao people • Fostering cooperation and exchanges with countries and regions around the world

Table 1 – Key contents on economic development relating to Hong Kong in the 14th Five-Year Plan (the full text is at Appendix II) (cont'd)

The 14th Five-Year Plan (Chapter 31)
Section 3: Actively and steadily taking forward the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the coordinated development of industries, academia and research institutes in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao • Improving the "Two Corridors and Two Poles" framework system which comprises the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong, Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Innovation and Technology Corridors and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop, Guangdong-Macao-Hengqin Innovation and Technology Poles • Promoting the setting up of an integrated national science centre • Facilitating the cross-boundary exchange of innovative elements • Expediting the construction of intercity railways, coordinating planning for the positioning of ports and airports, optimizing the allocation of maritime and aviation resources • Deepening the customs clearance reforms to facilitate effective and convenient flow of people, goods and vehicles • Expanding the scope of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, and further strengthening the regulatory interface and connectivity in key areas • Facilitating young people of Hong Kong and Macao to study, take up employment and start businesses in the Mainland cities of GBA

Source: 國家發展和改革委員會.

4.3 The HKSAR Government welcomed the 14th Five-Year Plan upon its passage and promulgation, and stated that the Central Government has fully positioned Hong Kong's role in planning and taking forward the country's overall development since the 12th Five-Year Plan. Attaching great importance to Hong Kong's integration into the nation's overall development, the HKSAR Government will fully participate in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA, perform the function of **"leveraging Hong Kong's advantages, meeting the country's needs"** and fulfil the vital dual role of a **"participant" in domestic circulation and a "facilitator" in international circulation** for the country's economic development.¹⁷

¹⁷ See 政府新聞公報(2021年3月11日).

4.4 Recently, the Financial Secretary also stated that the 14th Five-Year Plan reflects the country's assessments of the current and future international situation and domestic development, and its responses and preparation. Under the new development paradigm featuring "dual circulation" which takes the domestic circulation as the mainstay while enabling the domestic and foreign markets to reinforce each other, **domestic demand, technology and openness** are the **three fundamental pillars underpinning the new development paradigm**. Regarding these three pillars, the Financial Secretary has the following observations:

- (a) **Domestic demand:** The Mainland's middle-income population will double to 800 million in the coming decade, which will provide a continuous driving force for domestic demand and enable the Mainland market to grow larger and become more demanding.
- (b) **Technology:** Emphasizing the importance of a strong and self-reliant economy, China is determined to reduce its reliance on foreign technology and, at the same time, develop strategic industries such as life science and healthcare and new materials to support economic restructuring; and
- (c) **Openness:** China champions a highly open economy which lays a foundation for fostering economic development and reinforcing domestic and international circulations. While the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA is the intersection point of domestic and international circulations, Hong Kong is the best entry point to the GBA. Hong Kong should strengthen its roles and functions as a springboard, an intermediary, a high value-added service platform, an international talent and fund pool, a testing ground and a firewall, in order to enhance and enrich the interaction and connection between the Mainland and international markets, as well as lead the GBA to build a high-level open economy.¹⁸

¹⁸ See 政府新聞公報(2021年5月7日).

4.5 In addition, the Financial Secretary pointed out that Hong Kong can capitalise on its strength in the aspect of promoting the integration of domestic and foreign trade laws and regulations, quality standards, certification and accreditation, etc. Also, Hong Kong can collaborate with the GBA cities in system and policy innovation to further facilitate capital flows and exchange of talents. As for individual industries like financial services, trading and logistics services, innovation and technology and professional services, Hong Kong should be able to leverage its established advantages to complement the national development strategies and create more room for industries to grow in the market.

"十四五"時期經濟社會發展主要指標(Chinese version only)

"十四五"時期經濟社會發展主要指標					
類別	指標	2020 年	2025 年	年均/累計	屬性
經濟發展	1. 國內生產總值(GDP)增長(%)	2.3	—	保持在合理區間、各年度視情提出	預期性
	2. 全員勞動生產率增長(%)	2.5	—	高於 GDP 增長	預期性
	3. 常住人口城鎮化率(%)	60.6*	65.0	—	預期性
創新驅動	4. 全社會研發經費投入增長(%)	—	—	>7、力爭投入強度高於"十三五"時期實際	預期性
	5. 每萬人口高價值發明專利擁有量(件)	6.3	12.0	—	預期性
	6. 數字經濟核心產業增加值佔 GDP 比重(%)	7.8	10.0	—	預期性
民生福祉	7. 居民人均可支配收入增長(%)	2.1	—	與 GDP 增長基本同步	預期性
	8. 城鎮調查失業率(%)	5.2	—	<5.5	預期性
	9. 勞動年齡人口平均受教育年限(年)	10.8	11.3	—	約束性
	10. 每千人口擁有執業(助理)醫師數(人)	2.9	3.2	—	預期性
	11. 基本養老保險參保率(%)	91.0	95.0	—	預期性
	12. 每千人口擁有 3 歲以下嬰幼兒托位數(個)	1.8	4.5	—	預期性
	13. 人均預期壽命(歲)	77.3*	—	[1]	預期性
綠色生態	14. 單位 GDP 能源消耗降低(%)	—	—	[13.5]	約束性
	15. 單位 GDP 二氧化碳排放降低(%)	—	—	[18]	約束性
	16. 地級及以上城市空氣品質優良天數比率(%)	87.0	87.5	—	約束性
	17. 地表水達到或好於 III 類水體比例(%)	83.4	85.0	—	約束性
	18. 森林覆蓋率(%)	23.2*	24.1	—	約束性
安全保障	19. 糧食綜合生產能力(億噸)	—	>6.5	—	約束性
	20. 能源綜合生產能力(億噸標準煤)	—	>46.0	—	約束性

註：(1) [] 內為 5 年累計數。

(2) *為 2019 年數據。

(3) 能源綜合生產能力指煤炭、石油、天然氣、非化石能源生產能力之和。

(4) 2020 年地級及以上城市空氣品質優良天數比率和地表水達到或好於 III 類水體比例指標值受新冠肺炎疫情等因素影響，明顯高於正常年份。

(5) 2020 年全員勞動生產率增長 2.5% 為預計數。

資料來源：新華網。

"十四五"(2021年-2025年)規劃綱要有關香港及大灣區的章節 (Chinese version only)

第十八篇 堅持"一國兩制" 推進祖國統一

保持香港、澳門長期繁榮穩定，推進兩岸關係和平發展和祖國統一，共創中華民族偉大復興的美好未來。

第六十一章 保持香港、澳門長期繁榮穩定

全面準確貫徹"一國兩制"、"港人治港"、"澳人治澳"、高度自治的方針，堅持依法治港治澳，維護憲法和基本法確定的特別行政區憲制秩序，落實中央對特別行政區全面管治權，落實特別行政區維護國家安全的法律制度和執行機制，維護國家主權、安全、發展利益和特別行政區社會大局穩定，堅決防範和遏制外部勢力干預港澳事務，支援港澳鞏固提升競爭優勢，更好融入國家發展大局。

第一節 支持港澳鞏固提升競爭優勢

支持香港提升國際金融、航運、貿易中心和國際航空樞紐地位，強化全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐、國際資產管理中心及風險管理中心功能。支持香港建設國際創新科技中心、亞太區國際法律及解決爭議服務中心、區域智慧財產權貿易中心，支持香港服務業向高端高增值方向發展，支持香港發展中外文化藝術交流中心。支持澳門豐富世界旅遊休閒中心內涵，支持粵澳合作共建橫琴，擴展中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台功能，打造以中華文化為主流、多元文化共存的交流合作基地，支援澳門發展中醫藥研發製造、特色金融、高新技術和會展商貿等產業，促進經濟適度多元發展。

"十四五"(2021年-2025年)規劃綱要有關香港及大灣區的章節 (Chinese version only)

第二節 支持港澳更好融入國家發展大局

完善港澳融入國家發展大局、同內地優勢互補、協同發展機制。支持港澳參與、助力國家全面開放和現代化經濟體系建設，打造共建"一帶一路"功能平台。深化內地與港澳經貿、科創合作關係，深化並擴大內地與港澳金融市場互聯互通。高品質建設粵港澳大灣區，深化粵港澳合作、泛珠三角區域合作，推進深圳前海、珠海橫琴、廣州南沙、深港河套等粵港澳重大合作平台建設。加強內地與港澳各領域交流合作，完善便利港澳居民在內地發展和生活居住的政策措施，加強憲法和基本法教育、國情教育，增強港澳同胞國家意識和愛國精神。支持港澳同各國各地區開展交流合作。

第九篇 優化區域經濟布局 促進區域協調發展

第三十一章 深入實施區域重大戰略

第三節 積極穩妥推進粵港澳大灣區建設

加強粵港澳產學研協同發展，完善廣深港、廣珠澳科技創新走廊和深港河套、粵澳橫琴科技創新極點"兩廊兩點"架構體系，推進綜合性國家科學中心建設，便利創新要素跨境流動。加快城際鐵路建設，統籌港口和機場功能布局，優化航運和航空資源配置。深化通關模式改革，促進人員、貨物、車輛便捷高效流動。擴大內地與港澳專業資格互認範圍，深入推進重點領域規則銜接、機制對接。便利港澳青年到大灣區內地城市就學就業創業，打造粵港澳青少年交流精品品牌。

資料來源：國家發展和改革委員會。

"十三五"(2016年-2020年)規劃綱要有關香港的章節 (Chinese version only)

第十二篇 深化內地和港澳、大陸和台灣地區合作發展

支持港澳鞏固傳統優勢、培育發展新優勢，拓寬兩岸關係和平發展道路，更好實現經濟互補互利、共同發展。

第五十四章 支持香港澳門長期繁榮穩定發展

全面準確貫徹"一國兩制"、"港人治港"、"澳人治澳"、高度自治的方針，嚴格依照憲法和基本法辦事，發揮港澳獨特優勢，提升港澳在國家經濟發展和對外開放中的地位和功能，支持港澳發展經濟、改善民生、推進民主、促進和諧。

第一節 支持港澳提升經濟競爭力

支持香港鞏固和提升國際金融、航運、貿易三大中心地位，強化全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐地位和國際資產管理中心功能，推動融資、商貿、物流、專業服務等向高端高增值方向發展。支持香港發展創新及科技事業，培育新興產業。支持香港建設亞太區國際法律及解決爭議服務中心。支持澳門建設世界旅遊休閒中心、中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台，積極發展會展商貿等產業，促進經濟適度多元可持續發展。

第二節 深化內地與港澳合作

支持港澳參與國家雙向開放、"一帶一路"建設，鼓勵內地與港澳企業發揮各自優勢，通過多種方式合作走出去。加大內地對港澳開放力度，推動內地與港澳關於建立更緊密經貿關係安排升級。深化內地與香港金融合作，加快兩地市場互聯互通。加深內地同港澳在社會、民生、文化、教育、環保等領域交流合作，支持內地與港澳開展創新及科技合作，支援港澳中小微企業和青年人在內地發展創業。支持共建大珠三角優質生活圈，加快前海、南沙、橫琴等粵港澳合作平台建設。支援港澳在泛珠三角區域合作中發揮重要作用，推動粵港澳大灣區和跨省區重大合作平台建設。

資料來源：國家發展和改革委員會。

"十二五"(2011年-2015年)規劃綱要有關香港的章節 (Chinese version only)

第十四篇 深化合作 建設中華民族共同家園

從中華民族根本利益出發，推進"一國兩制"實踐和祖國和平統一大業，深化內地與港澳經貿合作，推進海峽兩岸經濟關係發展，為實現中華民族偉大復興而共同努力。

第五十七章 保持香港澳門長期繁榮穩定

堅定不移貫徹"一國兩制"、"港人治港"、"澳人治澳"、高度自治的方針，嚴格按照特別行政區基本法辦事，全力支持特別行政區行政長官和政府依法施政。支持香港、澳門充分發揮優勢，在國家整體發展中繼續發揮重要作用。

第一節 支持港澳鞏固提升競爭優勢

繼續支持香港發展金融、航運、物流、旅遊、專業服務、資訊以及其他高增值服務業，支持香港發展成為離岸人民幣業務中心和國際資產管理中心，支持香港發展高價值貨物存貨管理及區域分銷中心，鞏固和提升香港國際金融、貿易、航運中心的地位，增強金融中心的全球影響力。支持澳門建設世界旅遊休閒中心，加快建設中國與葡語國家商貿合作服務平台。

第二節 支持港澳培育新興產業

支持港澳增強產業創新能力，加快培育新的經濟增長點，推動經濟社會協調發展。支援香港環保、醫療服務、教育服務、檢測和認證、創新科技、文化創意等優勢產業發展，拓展合作領域和服務範圍。支持澳門推動經濟適度多元化，加快發展休閒旅遊、會展商務、中醫藥、教育服務、文化創意等產業。

**"十二五"(2011年-2015年)規劃綱要有關香港的章節
(Chinese version only)**

第三節 深化內地與港澳經濟合作

加強內地和香港、澳門交流合作，繼續實施更緊密經貿關係安排。深化粵港澳合作，落實粵港、粵澳合作框架協定，促進區域經濟共同發展，打造更具綜合競爭力的世界級城市群。支持建設以香港金融體系為龍頭、珠江三角洲城市金融資源和服務為支撐的金融合作區域，打造世界先進製造業和現代服務業基地，構建現代流通經濟圈，支持廣東在對港澳服務業開放中先行先試，並逐步將先行先試措施拓展到其他地區。加快共建粵港澳優質生活圈步伐。加強規劃協調，完善珠江三角洲地區與港澳的交通運輸體系。加強內地與港澳文化、教育等領域交流與合作。

資料來源：國家發展和改革委員會。

"十一五"(2006年-2010年)及"十五"(2001年-2005年)規劃綱要 有關香港的章節(Chinese version only)

"十一五"規劃綱要

第十四篇 建立健全規劃實施機制

第四十八章 健全規劃管理體制

(第 6 段)保持香港、澳門長期繁榮穩定。堅持"一國兩制"、"港人治港"、"澳人治澳"、高度自治的方針，嚴格按照特別行政區基本法辦事，加強和推動內地同港澳在經貿、科教、文化、衛生、體育等領域的交流和合作，繼續實施內地與香港、澳門更緊密的經貿關係安排，加強內地和港澳在基礎設施建設、產業發展、資源利用、環境保護等方面的合作。支持香港發展金融、物流、旅遊、資訊等服務業，保持香港國際金融、貿易、航運等中心的地位。支持澳門發展旅遊等服務業，促進澳門經濟適度多元發展。

"十五"計劃綱要

第十篇 規劃實施

第二十六章 創新實施機制 保障實現規劃目標

(第 9 段)繼續按照一國兩制方針和基本法，全力支持香港、澳門特別行政區政府依法施政，維護香港、澳門的長期繁榮穩定鞏固和加強香港國際金融、貿易、航運中心的地位，加強港澳台與內地的經濟合作及交流。

資料來源：國家發展和改革委員會。

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