

For Information

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

The 14th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the 14th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 23 August 2011 in Hong Kong.

Background

2. The Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Huang Huahua, co-chaired the 14th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Hong Kong on 23 August 2011. At the meeting, the two sides reviewed the progress of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation over the past year and set the directions for co-operation in the coming year. Both sides considered the progress of implementation of the 2011 Work Plan satisfactory. Apart from promoting economic development, Hong Kong and Guangdong also achieved outcomes which are beneficial to and can be felt by people of the both sides. The conference discussed various co-operation areas, including the development of financial services, commerce and trade co-operation, travel facilitation, co-operation on environmental protection, medical

services co-operation, education co-operation, cultural exchanges, key co-operation areas and regional co-operation plans. The two sides signed five co-operation documents at the co-operation projects agreement signing ceremony held after the meeting. The texts of four cooperation documents are at **Annex**¹. A press release was issued in the afternoon of the same day. The key areas discussed at the meeting are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Development of financial services

3. For both Hong Kong and Guangdong, financial services is an important economic sector. It is also a key area of co-operation between the two places. In the past year, there were encouraging developments in cross-border Renminbi (RMB) business including expansion of the geographical coverage of the RMB trade settlement scheme in June last year to cover the whole of Guangdong Province. In the first half of 2011, RMB trade settlement conducted through Hong Kong banks reached RMB804 billion, of which nearly 30 per cent involved trade settlement between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

4. Other financial services involving the two places have also recorded healthy growth. Presently, four banks with Hong Kong capital have set up a total of 12 sub-branches in Guangdong. In addition, as of June 2011, over 125 Guangdong enterprises have been listed in Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong subsidiaries of six securities companies, four fund management companies and three securities futures trading companies from Guangdong have obtained licenses to carry on regulated activities in Hong Kong.

5. In the coming year, in accordance with the National 12th Five-Year Plan and the principles of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (Framework Agreement), Hong Kong and Guangdong will fully utilise Hong Kong's position as an

¹ The Heads of Agreement between GDPASS Payment Network Company Limited and Octopus Cards Limited on Issuance of Two-in-One Card is not made public as it is a trade secret.

international financial centre and formulate policies and measures to establish a financial co-operation zone led by Hong Kong's financial system and supported by financial resources and services of the Pearl River Delta region. Both sides will continue to promote RMB business; enhance co-operation in various financial services such as credit, securities, insurance, futures, bonds and asset management; and support further exchanges and co-operation between talents and training institutions in the financial sector.

Commerce and trade co-operation

6. On commerce and trade, Hong Kong and Guangdong have been actively pushing forward the implementation of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) over the past year, and achieved remarkable results. Since the implementation of Supplement VII to CEPA in January this year, Guangdong has promulgated the implementation details for all relevant pilot measures. To familiarise the industries with CEPA measures, a number of seminars have been organised by the two sides to introduce implementation details in the testing and certification, medical and construction services sectors. These efforts are beginning to yield results, as evidenced by an increasing number of clinics set up by Hong Kong doctors and dentists in Guangdong.

7. On upgrading and transformation of the processing trade, Guangdong Province has reached agreements with relevant Central Government ministries, including the Ministry of Commerce and the General Administration of Customs, to implement various measures to help the processing trade in Guangdong to upgrade and transform operations. Hong Kong will work closely with Guangdong Province to develop relevant implementation details as soon as possible.

Travel facilitation

8. To facilitate travel between the two places, relevant organisations from Guangdong and Hong Kong signed after the meeting a Heads of Agreement regarding the issuance of a Lingnan Tong and Octopus two-in-one card, to be launched in 2012. It is an initiative that would benefit the general public as card holders can use these cards to pay for public transport and retail purchases in Guangzhou, Foshan, Jiangmen, Zhaoqing, Shanwei, Huizhou and Hong Kong.

9. On the other hand, the first phase of the trial scheme to introduce ad hoc quotas for cross-boundary private cars will be launched in March 2012. Owners of Hong Kong private cars with five seats or less may apply for ad hoc quotas under the scheme to drive their private cars into Guangdong Province. This will further facilitate travel between the two places. The relevant arrangements and implementation details will be announced before the end of this year.

Co-operation on environmental protection

10. On environmental protection co-operation, improvement of air quality is one of the key areas. Hong Kong and Guangdong have been actively implementing the emissions-reduction measures under the Pearl River Delta Regional Air Quality Management Plan (2002-10). On the basis of the final assessment now being conducted on the Management Plan, the two sides will seek to complete by the end of this year the study on future arrangements for emissions reduction in the Pearl River Delta region and promulgate the findings.

11. Both Hong Kong and Guangdong recognise the importance of regional co-operation to combat climate change. With

a view to controlling greenhouse gas emissions and actively promoting the development of a low-carbon economy in the region, the two sides agree to set up the Hong Kong/Guangdong Liaison Group on Combating Climate Change under the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference. The Liaison Group, led jointly by the Environment Bureau of Hong Kong and the Development and Reform Commission of Guangdong Province, will co-ordinate measures and activities in combating climate change, including the promotion of scientific research and technology development in the two places.

Medical services co-operation

12. On medical services co-operation, Hong Kong and Guangdong co-operation continues to deepen. As of July 2011, Hong Kong service providers have set up a total of 10 clinics and out-patient clinics in Guangdong. Meanwhile, the first hospital to be jointly established by the two sides will commence operation in 2012. This hospital was developed by the Shenzhen authorities, while the University of Hong Kong assisted in its planning and will participate in its future operation.

13. There is good progress in the arrangement for transfer of medical records of Hong Kong citizens from Guangdong to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Hospital Authority and the Shenzhen authorities have launched a medical records transfer pilot project in Peking University Shenzhen Hospital and Shenzhen Nanshan People's Hospital since the first quarter of 2011. This project will be gradually extended to four other hospitals.

14. We will step up co-operation in medical services with Guangdong Province. We will also continue to strengthen our ties with the Central Government and Guangdong Province to provide training and information to Hong Kong medical practitioners to

enable them to have a better understanding of Mainland laws and regulations as well as the requirements and procedures for Hong Kong service providers to set up operations in Guangdong.

Education co-operation

15. On education co-operation, significant outcomes have been achieved in various aspects, including higher education co-operation, vocational education co-operation, teacher co-operation and training, the sister school scheme and the pilot scheme on schools and classes for Hong Kong children in Shenzhen.

16. Looking forward, Hong Kong and Guangdong will encourage more innovative co-operation between higher education institutions in Hong Kong and educational institutes in Guangdong; continue the promotion of co-operation in vocational education; continue with the implementation of the pilot exercise on schools and classes for Hong Kong children in Shenzhen; continue the implementation of the sister school scheme and explore the deepening of exchanges between sister schools; and continue the improvement of teacher training and establishment of bilateral exchanges.

Cultural exchanges

17. Hong Kong and Guangdong have organised many cultural exchange activities over the past year. A series of events have been organised successfully, including the unprecedented joint Cantonese opera performance "A Showcase of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau Cantonese Opera Masters" by Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. The three sides are also working jointly on a roving exhibition entitled "Ceramics of the Maritime Silk Road - Relics from the Pearl River Delta Region", which will be displayed from May 2012 to the end of 2013, and other cultural promotion events.

Key co-operation areas

18. On each key co-operation area, significant progress has been made. Nansha is one of the key outcomes of this year's Hong Kong and Guangdong co-operation. The two sides have decided to set up a working group on Hong Kong/Guangzhou co-operation to take forward the development of Nansha under the framework of the Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, so as to promote the upgrading and transformation of Hong Kong-invested processing trade in Guangdong, to develop a demonstration zone for implementation of CEPA and relevant early and pilot measures, and to advance co-operation in social services.

19. On Qianhai, the Shenzhen authority is now striving to formulate preferential policies and lower the entry thresholds for Hong Kong service providers to establish operations in Qianhai. The HKSAR Government will continue to complement the efforts of the Shenzhen authorities.

Regional co-operation plan

20. The four regional co-operation plans set out in the Framework Agreement have seen smooth progress. Preparatory work on the "Tourism Co-operation Plan" has started. "The Study on the Action Plan for Bay Area of the Pearl River Estuary" has entered its final phase. It is expected that the study results can be announced by the end of this year or early next year. The three sides will strive to complete by early next year the Plan on Infrastructure Construction to strengthen the linkage of existing and planned infrastructure facilities in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau. As for the Regional Co-operation Plan on Building a Quality Living Area, Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macau have commenced public consultation shortly to collect views from the public on the co-operation directions proposed in the study. The views collected

will be taken into account in the further studies with a view to releasing the findings of the Plan in early 2012. Looking ahead, the three sides will endeavour to implement the regional co-operation plans to enhance co-operation in respect of the living environment, transport infrastructure and tourism.

Other areas

21. Apart from the above-mentioned areas, Hong Kong and Guangdong have also made steady progress in co-operation in various other areas such as cross-boundary infrastructure, creative industries, innovation and technology, testing and certification, tourism, building of cross-boundary control points and cross-boundary clearance, intellectual property, legal matters, food and agricultural products safety and public security.

Conclusion

22. The HKSAR Government will continue to work closely with Guangdong, and make good use of the Central Government's package of measures to support social and economic development in Hong Kong announced by the Vice-Premier of the State Council Mr Li Keqiang. Guided by the National 12th Five-Year Plan and the objectives of the Framework Agreement, we will progressively implement various areas of work under the Framework Agreement to advance the overall competitiveness of the Pearl River Delta Region.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
October 2011

廣州市人民政府 香港特別行政區政府

關於穗港合作推進南沙新區發展意向書

為落實《中華人民共和國國民經濟和社會發展第十二個五年規劃綱要》、《珠江三角洲地區改革發展規劃綱要（2008-2020 年）》和《粵港合作框架協議》，在粵港合作框架下，按照“一國兩制”的指導方針，共同建設中華民族共同家園，廣州市人民政府和香港特別行政區政府經協商一致同意推進南沙新區作為深化穗港合作的重要載體和平台建設，全面深化並提升穗港合作，特簽訂本意向書。

國家“十二五”規劃綱要將南沙新區明確定為國家深化粵港澳合作的重點項目之一，確立了把南沙新區“打造成服務內地、連接香港的商業服務中心、科技創新中心和教育培訓基地，建設臨港產業配套服務合作區”，為當前和今後深化穗港更緊密合作提供了難得的機遇、注入了全新的動力。目前，穗港兩地進入了全面拓展合作領域、努力提升合作水平、聯合提升國際競爭力的關鍵時期，穗港合作推動產業轉型升級、推進南沙建立實施 CEPA 先行先試綜合合作示範區，有利於發揮兩地優勢，實現互補發展。

雙方同意按照先行先試、優勢互補、互利共贏的原則，重點在以下領域共同推進合作：

一、支持和鼓勵港商在南沙投資、創業，促進港資企業轉型升級，並為港人創業發展提供新平台。

二、推動實施 CEPA 先行先試綜合合作示範區建設，研究落實 CEPA 先行先試具體政策措施，完善實施細則、落實具體舉措；探索發展物流、經貿、旅遊、金融、會展、科技創新、文化創意與工業設計、教育培訓、醫療服務、民生福利、專業服務等現代服務業，探索給予港人創業發展優惠政策措施；

三、在優勢互補, 共創雙贏的大前提下，並以尊重院校自主為原則，支持粵港兩地大專院校以創新的模式在南沙 CEPA 合作示範區加強合作，包括提供課程，進行學術和研究交流等。

四、支持和鼓勵香港服務提供者在南沙 CEPA 示範區獨立辦醫。

五、探索給予在南沙新區投資、創業、居住和工作的香港居民在教育、醫療等公共服務方面與本地居民享受同等待遇。

六、借鑒香港社會管理服務先進經驗，建立穗港社會管理服務交流合作機制，探討加強穗港民生福利合作。

為落實上述合作措施，雙方同意在粵港合作聯席會議框架下，成立穗港合作專責小組，加強共同磋商和策劃，提出推進合作項目建設的具體措施意見。

本意向書簽訂後，穗港合作專責小組將盡快及時開展意向書細化事項協商。在意向書之外的其他重大合作研究事項（包括未來新的合作事項）可另行協商。

本合作意向書於二零一一年八月二十三日經穗港兩地政府正式授權代表簽字之日起生效。

本合作意向書一式四份（繁體版、簡體版各兩份），分別由廣州市人民政府及香港特別行政區政府保存。

廣州市人民政府
副市長

香港特別行政區政府
政制及內地事務局局長

二零一一年八月二十三日

二零一一年八月二十三日

粵港應對氣候變化合作協議

為加強粵港應對氣候變化領域的交流合作，經粵港雙方政府同意，廣東省發展和改革委員會與香港特別行政區政府環境局牽頭正式成立了粵港應對氣候變化聯絡協調小組。經雙方協商，為推動粵港應對氣候變化聯絡協調小組工作的順利開展，一致同意在粵港合作聯席會議框架下，共同簽署本協議：

一、磋商、協調粵港兩地應對氣候變化相關事宜。

二、加強粵港兩地控制溫室氣體排放及適應氣候變化方面的計劃、政策和措施的交流。

三、積極推動兩地在應對氣候變化各方面的科學研究、技術開發應用和宣傳教育的交流、合作。

四、共同支持和協調有利於粵港兩地應對氣候變化的活動開展及措施制定，包括共同推動清潔能源、可再生能源及新能源汽車的研發、應用，以及就節約能源的措施進行推廣及交流。

五、根據國內外應對氣候變化的最新形勢，共同研究及開展具體合作項目。

六、共同向粵港合作聯席會議匯報有關情況。

七、本合作協議於 2011 年 8 月 23 日在香港簽署，協議自簽署之日起生效，一式四份，雙方各執兩份。

(此頁無正文)

廣東省發展和改革委員會
主 任

徐建華

2011年8月23日

香港特別行政區政府環境局
局 長

邱騰華

2011年8月23日

廣東省通信管理局與香港特別行政區政府電訊管理局 關於建立粵港兩地跨境電信網絡嚴重故障 應急通報機制的合作安排

由於廣東省（以下簡稱“粵”）與香港特別行政區（以下簡稱“港”）之間的通信量十分龐大，兩地作為其它地區經轉業務通信樞紐的地位也十分顯著，所以兩地之間電信網絡的可靠與安全對兩地（包括兩地對外）的通信、社會和經貿發展起著極其重要的作用。

廣東省通信管理局與香港特別行政區政府電訊管理局（以下簡稱“雙方”）均確信：有必要在涉及跨境電信網絡嚴重故障應急處置領域進一步加強密切合作，建立相互間通報機制，迅速、有效地互換信息（資訊），提高應對突發事件的應急處置能力，確保粵港兩地之間電信網絡的可靠與安全，這對於粵港兩地都是極其有益的。

雙方就建立粵港兩地跨境電信網絡嚴重故障應急通報機制達成以下共識與安排：

第一章 定義與解釋

第一條

在本安排中：

1、“跨境電信網絡”是指本安排附件一中所列明的連接粵港兩地的主要公用電信陸纜傳輸通道以及其所承載的電信業務。由於目前通信量所佔比重較小的原因，本安排暫未將連接粵港兩地的海纜傳輸

通道、微波傳輸通道、衛星傳輸通道以及該些通道所承載的電信業務列入考查範圍。

2、“陸纜傳輸通道”是指本安排附件一中所列明的連接粵港兩地的主要公用電信陸纜傳輸通道。

3、“嚴重故障”是指由於自然或人為的因素，導致跨境電信網絡出現以下至少一種現象的故障：

(1) 兩個或以上陸纜傳輸通道同時出現物理性中斷，且原本承載於該些陸纜傳輸通道的電信業務並不能於該現象出現後 3 個小時內完全轉接到其它陸纜傳輸通道。

(2) 因各種事故原因引起，造成粵港兩地的某一個運營商（營辦商）通過陸纜傳輸通道跨境通信的實際帶寬處理能力下降到正常帶寬總容量的 50%以下，且該現象歷時 3 個小時或以上仍未改善或繼續惡化。

4、“通報解除”是指跨境電信網絡的嚴重故障在經過有關恢復過程後，滿足以下全部條件，且經雙方共同確認的通報任務：

(1) 原本承載於曾經出現過物理性中斷的陸纜傳輸通道的電信業務已全部恢復正常（包括通過第三方轉接疏通的方式）；或者，未恢復正常的電信業務僅局限於一個曾經出現過物理性中斷的陸纜傳輸通道內。

(2) 粵港兩地的某一個運營商（營辦商）通過陸纜傳輸通道跨境通信的實際帶寬處理能力上升到正常帶寬總容量的 50%或以上。

第二條

本安排的所有附件為組成本安排整體的一部分。

第二章 指定聯絡人員

第三條

為方便根據本安排互換資訊，雙方應各自指定最少兩名聯絡人員，負責根據本安排的有關規定開展工作。

第四條

在簽署本安排後的 5 日內，雙方應以書面形式向另一方提供人員名單，列明根據本安排第三條指定的本方聯絡人員的姓名與聯絡資料（電話、電郵、傳真號碼）。雙方可根據實際情況更新有關指定聯絡人員的資料，並及時以書面形式通知另一方。如有必要，雙方的指定聯絡人員通過商定，可以舉行定期或不定期的工作會晤。

第三章 合作範圍

第五條

當任何一方得悉粵港兩地間的跨境電信網絡出現嚴重故障時，該方將：

- 1、 通過本方任何一名指定聯絡人員，在本方得悉資訊後的 2 小時之內，主動緊急聯絡另一方；
- 2、 確保本方指定聯絡人員切實履行本安排第四章所規定的工作職責；

- 3、 根據本安排的規定內容與另一方互換資訊。

第四章 指定聯絡人員的職責

第六條

當任何一方得悉粵港兩地間的跨境電信網絡出現嚴重故障時，該方的指定聯絡人員必須：

- 1、 主動緊急聯絡（以電話為主要方式，並輔以附件二的粵港兩地跨境電信網絡嚴重故障通報表）另一方的指定聯絡人員，提醒另一方知悉粵港之間的跨境電信網絡嚴重故障已經發生（除非該方已確信另一方已完全得悉有關故障的發生，方可免除此義務）；

- 2、 通過（按以下選擇次序）電郵、電話或傳真方式，與另一方繼續保持緊密聯絡，互相協助提供必要的資訊和嚴重故障的解決辦法，直至通報解除為止。除非不可抗力因素或上述聯絡方式均出現問題，確保在通報解除之前不得與另一方失去聯絡；

- 3、 嚴重故障發生後的 24 小時之內，與另一方互換有關詳細資訊。資訊內容應包括且不僅限於：嚴重故障發生的具體日期和時間、故障發生過程簡介、故障對粵港兩地間跨境電信網絡質量影響的評估結果，等等；

- 4、 在得悉有關嚴重故障進一步發展或出現符合通報解除條件的最新情況時，向另一方提供經過及時更新的資訊。

- 5、 對另一方提出的通報解除建議予以確認。

第五章 處理涉密信息

第七條

雙方必須就另一方以密件形式提供的、或已聲明列入涉密範圍的任何資訊承擔相應的保密責任。除非存在另一方以書面形式在某種程度授權的情況，或者存在有關法律規定並已提前通報另一方的情況，否則本方不得擅自披露或分發前述的涉密資訊。

第六章 資源保障

第八條

雙方應為開展本安排規定的工作活動提供相應的資源保障。

第七章 修訂與覆核

第九條

本安排（包括所有附件）可在雙方同意下隨時以書面形式作出修訂。

第十條

雙方商定：每隔三年，共同對本安排的實施情況進行覆核，並視實際情況根據本安排第九條的有關規定提出修訂建議。

第八章 爭議解決

第十一條

雙方如對本安排的解釋、適用和實施有任何異議或爭議，可通過

真誠的相互諮詢和協商，達到友好解決之目的。

第九章 生效與終止

第十二條

本安排自雙方簽署之日起生效並運作。

第十三條

如一方認為本安排需要終止，應當書面通知另一方。在該書面通知到達的 30 日內，另一方需作出同意或不同意終止的書面回覆。如同意，當書面同意回覆送返提出方時，視為安排終止；如不同意，在提出終止請求一方發出書面通知的 90 日內，雙方應當舉行協商會議。如果該次協商會議未能更改提出方的意見，雙方應當簽署書面文件宣佈本安排終止。

第十四條

本安排的終止，不會影響到所有在本安排終止之前已經開始的且依然在進行中的合作活動，有關活動可繼續運作至完成為止。

本安排於二零一一年八月二十三日在香港特別行政區簽署。

廣東省通信管理局	香港特別行政區政府電訊管理局
古偉中先生 通信管理局局長	利敏貞女士 電訊管理局局長

附件一：粵港間主要跨境公用電信陸纜傳輸通道一覽表

通道序號	內地側名稱	香港側名稱	內地側歸屬者	香港側歸屬者	深圳過境地點
✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂

備註： 1、 本附件與主文件共同構成合作安排的整體；
2、 粵港雙方將根據實際情況，共同對本附件的有關內容進行修訂。

附件二：粵港兩地跨境電信網絡嚴重故障通報表

主送機關:		聯繫人:	
日期:	時間:	頁數:	初報 <input type="checkbox"/> 更新 <input type="checkbox"/> (第 次)
發文機關:		聯繫人:	
電話:		傳真:	
電郵:		檔號:	
標題			
嚴重故障的情況	發生日期:		發生時間:
	故障發生情況簡介:		
	故障對粵港兩地間跨境電信網絡質量影響的評估:		
	已採取的行動 (如搶救行動、應變措施等):		
	其它事項:		

備註： 1、 本附件與主文件共同構成合作安排的整體；
 2、 粵港雙方將根據實際情況，共同對本附件的有關內容進行修訂。

粵港知識產權合作協議 (2011-2012 年)

為貫徹《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）及其補充協定，落實粵港合作聯席會議精神，促進粵港更緊密合作，增強兩地的經濟實力、自主創新能力和國際競爭力，廣東省政府與香港特別行政區政府的知識產權保護和管理部門決定加強合作，積極推動粵港知識產權全面合作與發展。現經粵港保護知識產權合作專責小組雙方成員單位協商一致，制訂本合作協議。雙方將在知識產權領域開展以下合作：

一、合作提高區域知識產權發展與保護水準。完善粵港保護知識產權合作專責小組機制建設，加強項目合作制度建設，深化粵港兩地在加強知識產權保護、促進知識產權創造與運用以及知識產權宣傳、培訓、教育、調查研究和服務等方面的交流合作，不斷完善知識產權合作機制，鞏固合作成果，提升合作層次，拓展合作領域，發揮合作的輻射帶動作用。

二、完善粵港知識產權案件協作處理機制。在現有粵港知識產權情報交流渠道基礎上，進一步完善粵港兩地知識產權案件協作處理機制。海關總署廣東分署與香港海關繼續健全知識產權執法合作的雙邊聯絡機制，開展事前情報交流以及粵港進出口侵權狀況趨勢性和綜合性分析；試行打擊侵權貨物跨境運輸的控制下交付措施；有針對性地組織海運、陸運、寄遞和旅檢渠道的保護知識產權的雙邊聯合執法行動。廣東省工商局及版權局在與香港海關建立聯絡員、商標版權侵權案件信息通報和協查制度基礎上，及時交換兩地最新的侵權技術情況及線索，逐步完善粵港商標版權案件協作處理機制，提高兩地商標版權保護水平。廣東省公安廳增加網監處作為省公安廳參加專責小組的內設單位，與香港海關對口協助開展相關案件偵查和技術交流。

三、舉辦“粵港知識產權與中小企業發展”研討會。粵港雙方將於 2012 年上半年在廣東省佛山市舉行研討會，主題為“知識產權貿易與轉化運用”。研討會將繼續邀請國家知識產權局領導以及來自粵港雙方的知識產權專家、中小企業及中介機構代表出席，共同探討知識經濟時代，中小企業如何通過知識產權貿易提升市場競爭力。

四、在廣東省全省開展“正版正貨承諾”活動。由廣東省知識產權局、廣東省版權局、廣東省工商局聯合發通知，

在廣東省全省 21 個地市推廣開展“正版正貨承諾”活動。在廣東舉辦“正版正貨承諾”交流會，加強粵港兩地參加商戶的經驗分享和相互了解。

五、支持在粵港資企業申請認定廣東省著名商標。對在廣東的港資企業開展省著名商標宣傳，加強對港資企業的引導和培育，做好有產品內銷的在粵港資企業的廣東省著名商標申請和認定工作。開展行政指導，促進在粵港資企業提高商品或服務質量，提高商標意識和商標運用水平，引導其創建品牌。

六、持續更新“粵港澳知識產權資料庫”與“粵港知識產權合作專欄”。粵港雙方持續更新“粵港澳知識產權資料庫”與“粵港知識產權合作專欄”，更新與豐富粵港澳三地知識產權執法的資訊，加深企業和公眾對知識產權執法的了解。針對內地商標法律法規及廣東省商標政策的最新變化，及時更新“粵港澳知識產權資料庫”的相關內容，向香港、澳門及廣東省企業提供國家和省商標註冊、管理、保護等領域的法規政策及最新動態。在知識產權資料庫的平台上，雙方陸續將兩地知識產權執法的信息現有的英文版本上載至相關網站，加強企業和公眾對兩地知識產權執法的了解。

七、協助香港考生在粵參加 **2011** 年全國專利代理人資格考試。廣東省知識產權局將繼續向港方通報 2011 年廣東專利代理人考試相關培訓的信息，港方宣

傳粵方在廣東舉辦的考前培訓班課程，方便香港考生及時了解培訓信息並參加培訓；雙方繼續協助香港考生參加2011年全國專利代理人資格考試廣東考點的考試。

八、繼續加強兩地民間知識產權組織、中介機構及行業協會的交流。粵港雙方將繼續邀請兩地的知識產權民間組織、中介機構及行業協會參與雙方合作舉辦的研討會、培訓班和交流等活動，以深化彼此溝通。粵港兩地繼續開展版權企業相互交流活動。

九、繼續支持香港民間組織參加“廣東省少年兒童發明獎”。繼續支持香港民間組織由廣東發明協會、廣東科學中心、廣東省知識產權研究會、廣東教育學會、廣東省少先隊工作學會等五個單位聯合舉辦的第十屆“廣東省少年兒童發明獎”，鼓勵粵港兩地的青少年發揮創意。

十、粵港海關聯合組織知識產權社會宣傳活動。2011年7月在香港舉行知識產權研討會—粵港澳執法概況，向香港業界介紹粵港澳海關知識產權保護情況，海關總署廣東分署及廣東省版權局派員出席研討會，介紹內地知識產權保護措施，回答業界的有關提問，以促進業界對內地執法部門的了解，建立彼此的合作夥伴關係，加強有關版權作品及品牌產品在內地受到的保護。粵港雙方商定每年根據業界的訴求舉辦同類研討活動。

十一、組織粵港青少年版權知識和版權保護交流活動。
廣東省版權局與香港海關聯手組織粵港青少年版權知識和版權保護交流活動，組織兩地的青少年版權知識和版權保護交流團開展互訪。

十二、研究推動粵港知識產權貿易。雙方研究推動粵港知識產權貿易概念和趨勢，邀請有興趣機構提供知識產權資訊，創造知識產權貿易基本條件，積極協助企業抓緊機遇，開拓商機，推進企業轉型升級。

本合作協議一式四份(繁體版簡體版各二份)，簽署雙方各執二份(繁體版簡體版各一份)，二〇一一年八月二十三日在香港簽署，自簽署之日起生效。

粵港保護知識產權合作

專責小組

廣東省代表：

粵港保護知識產權合作

專責小組

香港特別行政區代表：
