

**For information  
on 19 April 2016**

**Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry**

**Trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong**

**Purpose**

This paper briefs Members on the latest position of the trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong.

**Background**

2. Hong Kong maintains a close economic and trade relationship with the Mainland. The Mainland is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, and Hong Kong is the Mainland's second largest trading partner (after the US) in 2015<sup>1</sup>. The value of merchandise trade between the Mainland and Hong Kong was HK\$3,920.6 billion in 2015, accounting for 51.2% of the total merchandise trade value of Hong Kong during the same period. Hong Kong has been an important entrepot for the Mainland's merchandise. In 2015, the value of goods re-exported through Hong Kong to the Mainland was HK\$1,916.1 billion<sup>2</sup>, and the value of Mainland goods re-exported through Hong Kong to other parts of the world amounted to HK\$1,264.5 billion. For trade in services, in 2014, the Mainland was the largest importer of Hong Kong's exports of services, amounting to HK\$321.6 billion. The Mainland was also Hong Kong's largest source of imports of services, amounting to HK\$216.4 billion.<sup>3</sup> In terms of investment, Hong Kong is the Mainland's largest source of realised foreign direct investment, accounting for 50.7% of the national total as at the end of 2015, with the cumulative value reaching HK\$6,459.1 billion. At the same time, the Mainland is Hong Kong's second biggest external investor. At the end of 2014, inward direct

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<sup>1</sup> If the European Union is considered as a single trading entity, Hong Kong ranked as the Mainland's third largest trading partner in 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Including goods originating from and re-exported back to the Mainland through Hong Kong, and goods originating from other parts of the world and re-exported to the Mainland through Hong Kong.

<sup>3</sup> Statistical data on trade in services of Hong Kong in 2015 is expected to be released by the Census and Statistics Department in February 2017.

investment from the Mainland amounted to HK\$3,493.5 billion, accounting for 30.1% of our total stock of inward direct investment<sup>4,5</sup>.

### **National Five-Year Plan**

3. The “Outline of the 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan for the National Economic & Social Development of the People’s Republic of China” was promulgated officially on 17 March 2016, with a chapter dedicated to Hong Kong and Macao (see **Annex** for the Dedicated Chapter)(Chinese version only) . The Dedicated Chapter acknowledges the significant functions and positioning of Hong Kong in the economic development and the opening up of the country, as well as the scope and opportunities for development in a number of key areas, especially financial services and trade, innovation and technology, high-end maritime and legal services. The Dedicated Chapter supports Hong Kong in consolidating and enhancing its status as a trade centre, and promoting business and commerce and other areas towards high-end and high value-added developments, as well as supports Hong Kong in developing its innovation and technology industry, and co-operating with the Mainland in the area of innovation and technology. The Dedicated Chapter also supports Hong Kong and Macao in participating in the country’s two-way opening up and in the Belt and Road Initiative, and encourages Mainland and Hong Kong enterprises to leverage on their respective advantages to go global through various means. It further promotes strengthening the opening up the Mainland market for Hong Kong and advocates the upgrading of the “Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement” (CEPA). The Dedicated Chapter provides a solid foundation and sound platform for further enhancing co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and facilitates Hong Kong in continuing to perform the role of “super connector”.

4. On supporting Hong Kong to participate in the development of the Belt and Road Initiative as mentioned in the National 13th Five-Year Plan, the HKSAR Government is strengthening economic and trade ties with the markets along the Belt and Road and actively seeking to conclude free trade agreements and investment promotion and protection agreements etc, with countries along the Belt and Road. Moreover, The

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<sup>4</sup> In December every year, the Census and Statistics Department will release the statistical data on inward direct investment of Hong Kong for the previous year. The figures in 2015 are expected to be released by end of 2016.

<sup>5</sup> The sources of the trade and investment information of the Mainland and Hong Kong include the Census and Statistics Department, as well as information available on the websites of the Ministry of Commerce and the General Administration of Customs of the Mainland.

Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC) assists global enterprises to capitalise on the business opportunities arising from the Belt and Road Initiative through creating online portal and organising summit and missions. The TDC launched a Belt and Road Portal ([www.beltandroad.hk](http://www.beltandroad.hk)) in December 2015 to disseminate up-to-date and comprehensive market intelligence with the aim of helping Hong Kong service professionals connect with investors and owners of infrastructure-related projects in the 65 economies along the Belt and Road. To help international businesses explore business opportunities brought about by the Belt and Road Initiative and establish network, the HKSAR Government and TDC will jointly organise the inaugural Belt and Road Summit on 18 May 2016. Officials, business leaders and industry experts from the markets along the routes have been invited to join the Summit to explore together new opportunities brought about by the Belt and Road Initiative as well as Hong Kong's role under the Initiative. The TDC will also organise business missions to countries along the Belt and Road, such as India, Iran, Kazakhstan, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan, etc.

### **Key Areas of Trade Relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong**

5. The trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong cover a wide range of areas, including the “Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement”; the restructuring and upgrading and the development of domestic sales of Hong Kong enterprises in the Mainland; promotion of investment; and innovation and technology and e-commerce.

#### “Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement” (CEPA)

6. We briefed the Panel on Commerce and Industry on progress on further liberalisation under CEPA on 16 February 2016. In November 2015, the Agreement on Trade in Services was signed under the framework of CEPA to basically achieve liberalisation of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong, enabling the two sides to reach a new milestone after the continuous liberalisation of trade in services through CEPA over the years. The agreement will be implemented on 1 June 2016. The HKSAR Government will continue to maintain close co-operation with the Mainland authorities at central, provincial and municipal levels to promote CEPA and assist our trade in

utilising the preferential measures under CEPA. We will also continue to maintain close liaison with the trade to understand their concerns and problems in using the preferential measures, and actively follow up with the relevant Mainland authorities with a view to resolving the problems. In accordance with the policy direction of the National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan, the HKSAR Government will explore and discuss with the Central Government to enrich the content of CEPA.

Assisting Hong Kong-funded enterprises in restructuring and upgrading their business and exploring domestic sales in the Mainland

7. The HKSAR Government encourages Hong Kong enterprises to enhance their competitiveness and develop their business in the Mainland through developing brands, upgrading and restructuring their operations and promoting domestic sales in the Mainland.

8. We have been maintaining close dialogue with the trade through various channels, so as to understand the trade's concerns and views regarding their operations in the Mainland; and maintaining close liaison with the Mainland authorities at various levels (including through the "Hong Kong/Guangdong Expert Group on the Restructuring and Upgrading of the Processing Trade") to relay to them the trade's views and to discuss with them measures to support the trade. The Trade and Industry Department (TID) and our offices in the Mainland also disseminate information to Hong Kong enterprises by means of circulars and newsletters, and organise activities such as symposiums and seminars so as to keep the trade abreast of the Mainland's latest policies, regulations and business environment.

9. With regard to financial support, TID assists small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in obtaining finance, exploring markets and enhancing the overall competitiveness through the on-going "SME Funding Schemes". We would also continue to implement the \$1 billion Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales introduced in June 2012, which comprises the "Enterprise Support Programme" (ESP) and the "Organisation Support Programme" (OSP), to provide funding support to eligible Hong Kong enterprises and non-profit-distributing organisations (e.g. trade and industrial organisations, professional bodies or research institutes), so as to assist enterprises in enhancing their competitiveness and furthering their business development in the Mainland. As at the end of March 2016, 539 applications under the ESP and 50 applications under the OSP have

been approved, with a total funding amount of about \$372 million.

10. Our offices in the Mainland also collaborate with trade associations and other organisations to organise promotional events in the Mainland to promote Hong Kong products and services and to assist Hong Kong enterprises in building up their brand image and exploring the domestic market. For example, the Beijing Office (BJO) staged a series of events bearing the theme of “Creative Hong Kong” in Tianjin in June 2015 and the Chengdu Economic and Trade Office (ETO) organised a “Hong Kong Festival” in Xi’an in September 2015 to promote the industries where Hong Kong has competitive edges.

11. We also provide Hong Kong enterprises with support services on technological upgrading, branding and market development, etc., as well as Mainland market information through TDC and the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), etc. For example, the HKPC has set up 3 wholly-owned subsidiary consulting firms in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Dongguan to provide integrated support to Hong Kong-owned factories operating in those places, including consultancy on technology upgrade, consultancy on environmental protection technology, management consultancy and relevant training, and to assist Hong Kong-owned enterprises in enhancing technical and management capabilities, developing high value-added products and services, as well as enhancing competitiveness. The HKPC’s subsidiary consulting firms will enhance their support services for Hong Kong-owned factories operating in the Mainland with particular focus on promoting cleaner production and automated production services. They will also focus on the planning and provision of automation solutions to support Hong Kong companies to embrace re-industrialisation and upgrade to intelligent manufacturing level so as to capitalize on the opportunities brought about by the “Made in China 2025” strategy. In addition, in view of the positive response to the Enterprise Upgrading and Transformation Subvention Scheme for Hong Kong-owned companies collaboratively launched with a number of municipal governments in the Mainland, the HKPC’s Mainland subsidiary consulting firms will continue to implement the schemes, with a view to assisting Hong Kong companies in solving problems on upgrading and restructuring. TDC also organises promotional activities and delegations to visit various Mainland cities, with a view to enhancing the trade’s understanding of the latest policies and market development of the Mainland. In addition, TDC has been actively expanding its Design Gallery networks in the Mainland, and has collaborated with department stores in the Mainland to open a series of Design Gallery “shops-in-shop” to provide platforms for Hong Kong enterprises, particularly SMEs, to

showcase their products and build up greater awareness of Hong Kong brands in the Mainland. Up to February 2016, the TDC has opened 21 Design Gallery outlets in various Mainland cities. As regards electronic platform, TDC has been setting up business to customer online shops since 2010 to help Hong Kong enterprises expand domestic sales. So far, TDC has set up online Design Gallery shops on various major online platforms in the Mainland, including Tmall.com, JD.com and Taobao.com.

### Promotion of investment

12. InvestHK will continue to strengthen its investment promotion efforts on the Mainland and will work closely with the Ministry of Commerce and the Commercial Office, Economic Affairs Department of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR to organise seminars in various high-growth cities on the Mainland. In 2015, InvestHK organised investment promotion seminars in cities including Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Hefei, Nanjing, Shanghai, Nanning, Jinan, Qinhuangdao, Fuzhou, Quanzhou, Lanzhou, Mianyang and Chengdu, etc. to introduce to Mainland enterprises the business advantages of Hong Kong and highlight Hong Kong as an ideal platform for Mainland companies to go global and expand their overseas businesses. In 2016, InvestHK plans to organise investment promotion activities in cities including Chongqing, Xi'an, Xiamen, Yinchuan, Urumqi, etc. to encourage more Mainland companies to leverage on Hong Kong's business advantages to explore the overseas markets. InvestHK also participates in various forums and trade fairs held in the Mainland to promote and showcase the business environment of Hong Kong as well as the various services provided by InvestHK for Mainland enterprises. In 2015, InvestHK assisted 78 companies from the Mainland to set up or expand their businesses in Hong Kong.

13. To leverage on the opportunities brought about by the Belt and Road Initiative, InvestHK will strengthen the manpower support in its Investment Promotion Unit under the ETO in Wuhan and arrange additional investment promotion visits and programmes to provinces/cities in the Central and Western parts of the Mainland. It will also continue to organise joint promotion activities with its Mainland partners (especially provinces and cities in the Greater Pearl River Delta region) in key economies along the Belt and Road to encourage local companies to leverage on the advantages of Hong Kong's role as "super-connector" to invest and establish their presence in the Greater

Pearl River Delta region. During 2015, InvestHK organised joint promotion events with Guangzhou in Dubai, Guangdong and Macao in Jakarta in Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur in Malaysia and Singapore. Apart from cities along the Belt and Road, InvestHK will also continue to conduct joint promotion activities in other regions. InvestHK plans to conduct a series of investment promotion visits to target markets including South-East Asia, India, the Middle East and Russia in 2016, as well as organise other investment promotion events, including networking events in Hong Kong with the participation of companies, consulates-general and chambers of commerce from target markets.

### Innovation and technology and e-commerce

14. Hong Kong will continue to strengthen collaboration with the Mainland in the area of science and technology to enable better synergy between Hong Kong's science and technology sector and the national innovation system. Subsequent to the approval for the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute to establish the first Hong Kong Branch of the National Application-Specific Integrated Circuit System Engineering Research Centre in collaboration with the Southeast University in Nanjing on a pilot basis in 2012, the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST) approved in October 2015 the establishment of 5 new Hong Kong Branches of Chinese National Engineering Research Centres (CNERCs), making the number of Hong Kong Branches of CNERCs to 6. There are also 16 Partner State Key Laboratories (PSKLs) approved by MOST in Hong Kong. Each PSKL and Hong Kong Branch of CNERC will be provided with an annual funding of up to \$5 million from the Innovation and Technology Fund until 2018-19. In addition, the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation signed partnership agreements on collaboratively promoting youth entrepreneurship and innovation with technopreneurship incubators and co-working space providers in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Shenzhen in December 2015, with the aim of promoting technological exchanges among the start-ups as well as facilitating their co-operation and development in commercialisation of research results.

15. With regard to cross-boundary e-commerce, the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (OGCIO) and the Economic and Information Commission of Guangdong Province jointly organized the “2015 Hong Kong/Guangdong Exchange Forum on Smart City and Cross-boundary e-Commerce” in Hong Kong in July 2015. The forum facilitated exchange and experience sharing in smart city development

and cross-boundary e-commerce between industries of the two places. In September 2015, the HKSAR and the Guangzhou Municipal Commission of Commerce (GMCC) signed the Co-operation Agreement on Enhancing Cross-Boundary E-commerce to promote the development of cross-boundary e-commerce and strengthen collaboration between the e-commerce industry of Hong Kong and Guangzhou. In January 2016, the Government Chief Information Officer led a delegation of local e-commerce industry associations to visit GMCC to understand more about Guangzhou's policies and developments in respect of cross-boundary e-commerce. The delegation visited Guangzhou's e-commerce enterprises to foster exchange and explore business opportunities.

16. The Pilot for Mutual Recognition of Electronic Signature Certificates Issued by Hong Kong and Guangdong was rolled out in 2010 under CEPA and the "Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation". In the light of experiences gained from the pilot scheme and on the basis of consultancy studies, Hong Kong and Guangdong jointly established the standing arrangement for the mutual recognition of electronic signature certificates in 2012. Electronic certification services organisations or certification authorities in the two places, with approval by relevant authorities, can issue electronic signature certificates with mutual recognition status for use in cross-boundary transactions. This will help enhance security and reliability of cross-boundary e-commerce between the two places. Currently, two electronic certification services organisations or certification authorities from each place have been approved to issue electronic signature certificates with mutual recognition status.

### **Enhancing the network and functions of the HKSAR Government's offices in the Mainland**

17. Following the establishment of the fifth office of the HKSAR Government in Wuhan in April 2014, the network of HKSAR Government's offices in the Mainland (Mainland Offices) comprises the Shanghai ETO in the east, the Guangdong ETO in the south, the Chengdu ETO in the west, the BJO in the north and the Wuhan ETO in the central region. Moreover, we have established a liaison unit under the BJO in Liaoning Province and another one under the Shanghai ETO in Shandong Province in December 2014 and April 2015 respectively, bringing the



total number of liaison units under the relevant Mainland Offices to five<sup>6</sup>.

18. To further enhance the network, the 2016 Policy Address announces the setting up of six more liaison units to achieve the target of having two liaison units under each Mainland Office (other than in the province or municipality directly under the Central Government where the Mainland Office is located). Currently, there is no liaison unit under the Wuhan ETO. We plan to set up a liaison unit each in the Hunan Province and Henan Province under the Wuhan ETO within this year. Thereafter, we plan to set up one liaison unit each under the BJO, Guangdong ETO, Shanghai ETO and Chengdu ETO in 2017.

19. In addition, we will join hands with relevant bureaux and departments to implement the new initiatives in the 2016 Policy Address of further enhancing the functions of Mainland Offices, including setting up an Immigration Division under the Shanghai ETO to provide more appropriate support for Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland<sup>7</sup>, and deploying a dedicated cultural staff to the BJO to enhance promotion of cultural exchange and co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

## **Regional Economic and Trade Co-operation**

20. The HKSAR Government has been actively pursuing regional economic and trade co-operation with areas including the Pan-Pearl River Delta (PPRD) Region<sup>8</sup>, Guangdong, Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing and Fujian via Government-to-Government (G2G) liaison mechanisms with the provinces/municipalities concerned. In the past year, we have convened the following high-level meetings with the region/provinces/municipalities concerned to exchange views on various co-operation areas, including the future directions of further economic and trade co-operation –

- (i) The Chief Executive, Mr CY Leung, and the Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr Zhu Xiaodan, co-chaired the 18th

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<sup>6</sup> The five liaison units are the Shandong Liaison Unit under the Shanghai ETO, the Shenzhen and Fujian Liaison Units under the Guangdong ETO, the Chongqing Liaison Unit under the Chengdu ETO and the Liaoning Liaison Unit the BJO.

<sup>7</sup> Currently, only the BJO, the Guangdong ETO and the Chengdu ETO have Immigration Divisions for providing assistance for Hong Kong residents in distress in the Mainland.

<sup>8</sup> Including nine provinces, i.e. Fujian, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, and the Hong Kong and Macao SARs.

Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference (HK/GDCJC) in Hong Kong in September last year. The two sides reviewed the progress of implementation of the “2015 Work Plan” of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and set out future directions for further co-operation, which include taking forward the Belt and Road Initiative and the development of Guangdong Free Trade Zone (FTZ), as well as furthering co-operation in the areas of liberalisation of trade in services, innovation and technology, finance, professional services, environmental protection, youth, cultural exchange and education, etc. The two sides had also signed five co-operation agreements after the meeting;

- (ii) The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, and the Vice-Governor of Fujian Province, Mr Zheng Xiaosong, co-chaired the first “Hong Kong-Fujian Co-operation Conference” on 22 January 2015 in Fuzhou. Two agreements on strengthening economic and trade co-operation as well as financial co-operation between Hong Kong and Fujian were signed. In respect of economic and trade co-operation, both sides agreed to enhance co-operation in the service industry, assist Fujian enterprises to explore the overseas market and assist Fujian in attracting foreign investment, further Hong Kong-Fujian tourism co-operation and establish a liaison mechanism for the implementation of the agreement. The second Hong Kong-Fujian Co-operation Conference will be held in mid-April this year in Hong Kong;
- (iii) The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, and the Mayor of the Shenzhen Municipal Government, Mr Xu Qin, co-chaired the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting in February 2016 in Hong Kong. At the meeting, both sides reviewed the achievement of co-operation in the past year and agreed to further strengthen co-operation in the areas of innovation and technology, Qianhai development, creative industries, construction services, finance and youth in the coming year;
- (iv) The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr He Zhongyou, co-chaired the 21st Working Meeting of the HK/GDCJC in Hong Kong in March 2016. At the meeting, the two sides agreed on the “2016 Work Plan” of the Hong

Kong/Guangdong co-operation which covers 92 co-operation items in various areas, including the Belt and Road Initiative, liberalisation of trade in services, innovation and technology, financial services, youth, education, professional services and environmental protection;

- (v) The Chief Executive, Mr CY Leung, and the Mayor of Shanghai Municipal Government, Mr Yang Xiong, co-chaired the Third Plenary Session of Hong Kong/Shanghai Economic and Trade Co-operation Conference in Shanghai in April 2015. The two sides reviewed the outcome of co-operation and reached consensus on 27 co-operation initiatives covering various areas, including Shanghai FTZ co-operation; commerce, trade and investment; finance; youth; civil aviation, maritime transport and logistics; science and technology; urban management; tourism; creative industries, culture; sports; exchange of professionals; education; and medical and health care. The two sides also signed three co-operation agreements at the Conference; and
- (vi) The Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, Mr Raymond Tam, attended the 2015 PPRD Regional Co-operation Chief Executive Joint Conference held in Fuzhou in December 2015 on behalf of the HKSAR Government. He highlighted the dual advantages of “One Country” and “Two Systems” of Hong Kong and encouraged PPRD region to capitalise on Hong Kong’s role as the “super-connector” to develop modern service industries, implement the “go global” strategy and push forward urbanisation.

Details of the abovementioned meetings and activities have been set out in the relevant LegCo papers and press releases.

### Pilot Free Trade Zones

21. The State Council decided in December 2014 to establish three more FTZs in the designated areas of Guangdong, Tianjin and Fujian, and deepen the reform and opening up of the Shanghai FTZ. The State Council announced the overall plans of the Guangdong, Tianjin and Fujian FTZs, as well as the plans on deepening the reform and opening up of the Shanghai FTZ on 20 April 2015. Of which, the Guangdong FTZ

emphasizes fostering the Mainland's deeper economic co-operation with Hong Kong and Macao.

22. The establishment of FTZs is an important Mainland initiative to deepen reforms and further open up. Hong Kong is the largest external investor in the Mainland, including Guangdong Province. Given Hong Kong's deep understanding of the Mainland market and extensive business network in the Mainland, the establishment of FTZs would bring more business opportunities for Hong Kong enterprises. The HKSAR Government collaborates with the governments of the relevant provinces and municipalities in organising seminars and also disseminates relevant information from time to time to deepen the Hong Kong trade's understanding of the policy measures of the FTZs. We will continue to maintain close liaison with the governments of the relevant provinces and municipalities to facilitate Hong Kong enterprises in capturing the business opportunities arising from the FTZs.

#### Promotion of Nansha, Qianhai and Hengqin

23. Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin are major co-operation projects amongst Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao set out in the Chapter on Hong Kong and Macao of the National 12<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan. The recently promulgated National 13<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan also expresses support in expediting development of co-operation platforms among Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao with particular regard to Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin. The HKSAR Government has been actively pursuing preferential treatment for Hong Kong enterprises and individuals in these three areas and has established G2G liaison mechanisms to liaise with the Guangdong Provincial Government, the Guangzhou Municipal Government, the Shenzhen Municipal Government and the Zhuhai Municipal Government to jointly explore opportunities for co-operation in various aspects with a view to achieving mutual benefits.

24. The three regions are covered in the Guangdong FTZ. The three regions each has its own unique characteristics, with Qianhai serving as the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone; Nansha focusing on promoting Hong Kong-Guangdong in-depth co-operation and establishing a technology and innovation transfer platform between the two places; and Hengqin attaching importance to the development of cultural, creative, tourism and leisure industries. Having accumulated considerable international experience in these aspects and with a rich pool of professional talents,

Hong Kong will be able to enhance our co-operative partnerships with Guangdong Province and the three regions under the principle of “one country, two systems”, and in turn secure greater potential and opportunities for Hong Kong enterprises and individuals.

25. The three areas have put in place a number of policies and measures offering preferential treatment to Hong Kong enterprises and individuals over the past few years, such as the introduction of 15 percent enterprise tax for eligible companies in Qianhai and Hengqin; identification of pilot construction projects to allow Hong Kong accredited construction and engineering related professionals and enterprises to provide services directly at Qianhai; on cross-border Renminbi (RMB) business, the cross-border RMB lending pilot scheme was extended from Qianhai to Nansha and Hengqin in July last year; and on legal services, the policy of allowing Hong Kong law firms to operate in the form of partnership association with Mainland law firms has been extended from the pilot areas of Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin to Shenzhen, Guangzhou and Zhuhai.

## **Conclusion**

26. The HKSAR Government will continue to strengthen liaison with the Mainland to deepen the economic and trade co-operation between the two sides, and make good use of the platform of the various co-operation meetings, with a view to further enhancing the overall competitiveness of the two places.

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau  
Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau  
April 2016

## 《國家「十三五」規劃綱要港澳專章》<sup>1</sup>

### 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，支持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。支持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。

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<sup>1</sup> 全文請參閱 [http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016lh/2016-03/17/c\\_1118366322.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/politics/2016lh/2016-03/17/c_1118366322.htm)。