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Panel on Commerce and Industry

Meeting on 19 April 2016

**Updated background brief on
trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong**

Purpose

This paper provides updated background information on the initiatives to foster trade relations and economic co-operation between the Mainland and Hong Kong and the implementation of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA"). This paper also provides a summary of views and concerns expressed by Members during previous discussions on the subject.

Initiatives to foster trade relations

2. Since the reunification in 1997, communications between the Mainland and Hong Kong have become much more frequent in many aspects, especially in trade and commerce. The various major initiatives launched by the Central People's Government ("CPG"), such as CEPA, have greatly strengthened the linkage between the Mainland and Hong Kong in trade. Hong Kong has also been actively developing regional co-operation initiatives with the provincial governments and municipalities of the Mainland to further enhance communication and co-operation.

Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement

3. As the first free trade agreement concluded by the Mainland and Hong Kong, CEPA makes way for liberalization of trade in services, trade in goods as well as trade and investment between the two places. After the signing of the main text of CEPA on 29 June 2003 and its six Annexes on 29 September 2003 between the Mainland and Hong Kong, CEPA came into

force on 1 January 2004. Pursuant to Article 3 of CEPA, both sides will broaden and enrich from time to time the contents of CEPA through continuous and further reciprocal liberalization. Between 2004 and 2013, a total of 10 Supplements to CEPA have been signed between the Mainland and Hong Kong for progressive implementation of liberalization measures under CEPA.

4. On trade in goods, all products of Hong Kong importing into the Mainland enjoy preferential tariff free treatment if they meet the CEPA rules of origin. Currently, there are about 1 800 Hong Kong origin products that can enjoy zero tariff on importation to Mainland. On trade and investment facilitation, both sides agree to enhance co-operation to improve the overall business environment.

5. On trade in services, Hong Kong service suppliers enjoy preferential access to the Mainland market in selected service areas. CPG announced in 2011 its objective of basic liberalization of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong by the end of the National 12th Five-Year Plan period. Since then, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government ("HKSARG") has been working with the Ministry of Commerce ("MoC") to achieve this goal. Subsequently, the CEPA Joint Working Group was set up in 2013 to enhance effective implementation of CEPA and to facilitate Hong Kong enterprises in gaining access to the Mainland market. On 29 August 2013, Supplement X to CEPA was signed to provide for a total of 73 services liberalization and trade and investment facilitation measures, including 65 liberalization measures for trade in services, and eight measures to strengthen co-operation in areas of finance and to facilitate trade and investment between the two places. Together with the measures in Supplement X to CEPA, a total of 403 liberalization measures have been announced in various service sectors.

The Agreement on Achieving Basic Liberalization of Trade in Services in Guangdong

6. Following the signing of Supplement X to CEPA in 2013, HKSARG and MoC signed the Agreement on Achieving Basic Liberalization of Trade in Services in Guangdong ("Guangdong Agreement") on 18 December 2014 with the aim to achieve early basic liberalization of trade in services between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

7. While the scope and measures for liberalization under CEPA and its Supplements have been listed positively¹ all along, the Guangdong

¹ The positive list sets out the liberalization measures for Hong Kong by the Mainland.

Agreement adopts a hybrid approach of positive and negative lists² to set out the liberalization measures in Guangdong applying to Hong Kong. According to the Administration, the negative list is a more transparent and comprehensive way of listing liberalization commitments and the breadth and depth of liberalization surpass the previous measures for early and pilot implementation in Guangdong. Professional bodies of Hong Kong and regulatory authorities in the Mainland have also signed a number of agreements and arrangements on mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

The Agreement on Trade in Services

8. On the basis of the Guangdong Agreement, HKSARG and MoC signed the Agreement on Trade in Services ("Agreement") on 27 November 2015, extending the geographical coverage of liberalization measures to the whole Mainland. According to the Administration, the Agreement further enhances the liberalization in both breadth and depth, including extending the implementation of the majority of Guangdong pilot liberalization measures to the whole of Mainland; reducing the restrictive measures in the negative list; and adding 28 liberalization measures in the positive lists for cross-border services as well as cultural and telecommunications services. The Agreement will basically achieve liberalization of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong. The Agreement came into effect on the day of signing and will be implemented as from 1 June 2016.

Regional co-operation

9. HKSARG has established various co-operation platforms with the Mainland authorities to promote cross-boundary co-operation in various aspects, including promotion of trade and commerce, facilitation of the flow of personnel and goods, environmental protection, food safety, information technology, city construction, tourism co-operation, cultural exchanges, sports promotion, etc.

Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation

10. HKSARG and the Guangdong Provincial Government jointly set up the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference ("HKGDCJC") in 1998 to study and co-ordinate issues of mutual interest, and to facilitate co-operation and exchanges of both sides. Hong Kong and Guangdong

² Measures listed in the negative list are reserved restrictive measures. With the adoption of the approach of negative list, except for those reserved restrictive measures as well as the horizontal management measures, the Mainland will not impose any particular restrictions on eligible Hong Kong service suppliers in the Guangdong Province in terms of market access requirement, i.e. "permitted if not forbidden".

signed the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation in April 2010 which set out six long-term development positions for Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation³.

11. To monitor the progress of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation, the two sides hold annual plenary meetings of HKGDCJC, co-chaired by the Chief Executive of HKSARG and the Governor of Guangdong Province. On 6 November 2014, the two sides held the 17th Plenary in Guangzhou and reviewed the progress of implementation of the 2014 Work Plan of the Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and agreed to strengthen co-operation in areas such as financial and professional services, cross-boundary infrastructure, tourism, environmental protection and culture. On the basis of the consensus reached at the 17th Plenary, the Chief Secretary for Administration and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province co-chaired the 20th Working Meeting of the HKGDCJC on 11 March 2015 in Guangzhou and signed the 2015 Work Plan of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation.

12. On 9 September 2015, the 18th Plenary was held in Hong Kong where representatives of Hong Kong and Guangdong reviewed the progress of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and set the directions for co-operation for the next year in various areas. The two sides also agreed to strengthen liaison and co-operation to capitalize on the opportunities in the Belt and Road Initiative and the development of the Guangdong Free Trade Zone ("Guangdong FTZ"). Furthermore, five co-operation agreements were signed which covered Hong Kong/Guangdong exchanges and co-operation in food safety, sister schools, intellectual property protection, mutual recognition of plans for co-operation between search and rescue services and passenger ships with Macao, as well as enhancing cross-boundary e-commerce.

Hong Kong/Fujian co-operation

13. To strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong and Fujian Province⁴, both sides agreed on the establishment of a Hong Kong-Fujian Co-operation Conference. The first Hong Kong-Fujian Co-operation Conference was held on 22 January 2015 in Fuzhou where the two governments signed two agreements to strengthen economic and trade, as well as financial co-operation so as to assist Fujian enterprises to explore overseas market and attract foreign investment, and enhance Hong Kong/Fujian co-operation in

³ These include developing a world-class new economic region, a financial co-operation region, a manufacturing and modern services base, a modern economic circulation sphere, a quality living area and a world-class metropolitan cluster.

⁴ Hong Kong is the largest source of foreign investment of Fujian Province and the most preferred platform for Fujian enterprises to bring in foreign investments and go global.

sectors such as tourism, banking, insurance, securities and accounting services and financial market.

Hong Kong/Shenzhen co-operation

14. The close liaison between Hong Kong and Shenzhen started in 1978 after the Mainland had begun its "reform and opening up". The Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting was set up in 2004 with a view to consolidating the achievements attained in various co-operation initiatives and exploring future co-operation so as to obtain synergy. At the Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meetings held on 30 January 2015 in Shenzhen, and on 29 February 2016 in Hong Kong, the two sides comprehensively reviewed the co-operation progress and set the main directions for co-operation in areas such as innovation and technology, creative industries, financial services, professional services and youth in the coming year.

Hong Kong/Shanghai co-operation

15. In October 2003, the HKSARG and the Shanghai Municipal Government established the Hong Kong/Shanghai Economic and Trade Co-operation Conference, which aimed to foster closer economic and trade ties between the two places. The Third Plenary Session of Hong Kong/Shanghai Economic and Trade Co-operation Conference was held on 10 April 2015 in Shanghai. At the Conference, the two sides reached consensus on 10 areas of co-operation, including the China (Shanghai) Pilot FTZ co-operation; finance; commerce, trade and investment; youth development and social management; science and technology; tourism, creative industries, culture and sports; exchange of professionals, etc. Major progress made in various areas of co-operation since the Second Plenary Session in 2012 and directions for future co-operation are set out in the Government press release issued on 10 April 2015.⁵

National 13th Five-Year Plan

16. In April 2014, the National Development and Reform Commission announced the commencement of preliminary research work on the National 13th Five-Year Plan, indicating that it would consider placing Hong Kong and Macao under a dedicated chapter when drawing up the National 13th Five-Year Plan, with a view to promoting the economic development of Hong Kong and Macao, and would support Hong Kong in consolidating and enhancing its status as an international financial, trade and maritime centre. In this connection, HKSARG submitted nine proposed policy proposals in

⁵ See the press release on the website:
<http://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/201504/10/P201504100658.htm>.

end 2014 to CPG for its consideration when conducting research work⁶.

17. On 17 March 2016, CPG promulgated the Outline of the National 13th Five-Year Plan. The chapter dedicated to Hong Kong and Macao expressed support for Hong Kong's participation in the Mainland's two-way opening up and the Belt and Road Initiative, as well as expeditious development of co-operation platforms among Hong Kong, Macao and Guangdong (including Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin). According to the Administration, the Steering Committee on Co-operation with the Mainland would coordinate various policy bureaux and departments in formulating policies and measures based on the National 13th Five-Year Plan under the "One Country, Two System" principle. To support exchange, promotion and co-operation efforts with countries along the Belt and Road and other external markets, including the Mainland, the Chief Executive announced in the 2016 Policy Address that \$200 million funding support would be provided to Hong Kong professional services sector.

Previous discussions at the Panel on Commerce and Industry

18. The Panel on Commerce and Industry ("Panel") was briefed on the issues relating to Mainland/Hong Kong co-operation and the various initiatives that fostered trade relations between the two places at its meetings on 18 June and 16 July 2013, 20 January 2015 and 19 January 2016. Members asked questions about the progress of ongoing initiatives and the preparation for new initiatives to strengthen Mainland-Hong Kong trade co-operation.

Liberalization and facilitation measures under CEPA

19. Given the great potential market demand, some members urged the Administration to seek to include testing and certification services for textile products in the further liberalization measures under CEPA, and to strive for

⁶ HKSARG's nine proposals include: (a) deepening the policy direction of National 12th Five-Year Plan, consolidating and enhancing Hong Kong's status as the world's offshore Renminbi ("RMB") business hub and an international asset management centre; (b) consolidating Hong Kong's role as a platform for Mainland's enterprises "going global" and a leading international investment and financing platform in Asia; (c) deepening and expanding mutual access between the financial markets of the Mainland and Hong Kong; (d) strengthening co-operation with the Mainland to promote Hong Kong's status as an international maritime centre/supporting Hong Kong's role as an international and regional aviation hub; (e) building up Hong Kong as major homeport for cruise and an international cruise hub; (f) further achieving liberalization of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong; (g) supporting the positioning of Hong Kong as a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia Pacific Region; (h) developing the Pearl River Delta region into a quality living green port cluster; and (i) further promoting technology, and cultural and creative industries.

further expansion of the scope of testing services in future supplements to CEPA. The Administration responded that the scope of testing services for the purpose of certification that could be undertaken by Hong Kong testing laboratories would be expanded from food to other areas of voluntary product certification on a pilot basis in Guangdong Province starting from 1 January 2014 under Supplement X to CEPA signed in August 2013. With a view to providing more business opportunities for the trade, the Administration assured members that it would continue to strive for further expansion of the scope of testing services for the purpose of certification that could be undertaken by Hong Kong testing laboratories in future supplements to CEPA.

20. Some other members called for more liberalization measures to improve the access of Hong Kong's cultural and creative industries to the Mainland market, including allowing Hong Kong publishers to publish books and magazines in the Mainland directly on a quota basis and facilitating synchronized distribution of Cantonese versions of Hong Kong films in Hong Kong and the Guangdong market. The Administration advised that the Mainland authorities adopted a more prudent approach in opening up the cultural service sector to external service suppliers. Meanwhile, HKSARG would continue to reflect the publishing industry's views to the Mainland authorities and strive for further liberalization measures under CEPA.

Regional co-operation

21. Members were concerned about the Hong Kong/Guangdong/Macao co-operation project in Qianhai and urged the Administration to reflect Hong Kong business sectors' views to the relevant central ministries and Shenzhen authorities in a timely manner so that the policies and regulations drawn up would facilitate Hong Kong enterprises in making the best use of the opportunities brought about by mutual co-operation in modern services industries in Qianhai. Other members suggested that the Administration should strive for the application of Hong Kong law in respect of commercial contracts in the region, including setting up a special tribunal adopting Hong Kong law to deal with commercial disputes. These members considered that the application of Hong Kong law in Qianhai would facilitate Hong Kong business sectors to invest in Qianhai, and provide development opportunities for Hong Kong legal services in Qianhai.

22. Other members requested the Administration to elaborate on the co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong Province in promoting the development of the Guangdong FTZ which covered the Nansha, Qianhai and Hengqin regions.

23. The Administration explained that Nansha, Qianhai and Hengqin each had a unique positioning in terms of development. While Qianhai and Hengqin would serve as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Co-operation and a region for cultural, creativity, tourism and leisure industries development respectively, the Guangdong Province intended to develop Nansha by drawing on Hong Kong's experience in economic development and social management to achieve mutual benefits. To enhance members' understanding of the developments in the three regions, the Administration could help arrange visits there and briefings from related Mainland management authorities for members and delegations of Hong Kong business and professional to learn about their development plans.

Restructuring and upgrading of Hong Kong enterprises and domestic sales in the Mainland

24. The Panel looked into the implementation progress of the Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales ("BUD Fund") which was introduced in June 2012 to assist Hong Kong enterprises in upgrading and restructuring their operations, developing brands and promoting domestic sales in the Mainland. Members urged the Administration to provide clear application guidelines to help enterprises understand the application criteria and procedures. Some members were of the view that the Administration should not be too conservative in supporting the business sector so long as an open and transparent application vetting mechanism was in place to fend off criticisms of transferring benefits to private companies.

25. Members also called for a mid-term review to assess the extent to which the BUD Fund objective had been met and to identify areas for improvement. They urged the Administration to draw up concrete measurable yardsticks to evaluate the effectiveness of the funded projects to ensure that the BUD Fund would be able to bring tangible benefits to Hong Kong's economy as a whole, such as creating job opportunities, and not just benefitting individual beneficiary enterprises. The Administration advised that even if the BUD Fund might not have immediate effect on sales business development of the funded enterprises, funding from the BUD Fund could enhance the overall competitiveness of the funded enterprises and lay the foundation for their further development in the Mainland market.

26. Some members urged the Administration to set up show-and-sales centres in major Mainland provinces/cities through quasi-government organizations, such as the Hong Kong Trade Development Council ("TDC"), for staging exhibition and product shows on a long-term basis. Exhibition booths or divided units could be subsequently leased out to Hong Kong enterprises to showcase their products. Pointing out that accurate market information was a critical success factor for SMEs to explore and develop the

Mainland market, some members called on the Administration to step up the provision of market information to Hong Kong enterprises, particularly information on second-tier and third-tier cities in the Mainland. The Administration advised that TDC would set up more Design Gallery shops and "shops-in-shop" in department stores in the Mainland. The Mainland Offices had also collaborated with trade associations and other organizations to organize "Hong Kong Week" in the Mainland to promote Hong Kong products and services.

National 13th Five-Year Plan

27. In relation to the proposed \$200 million funding announced in the 2016 Policy Address to support the professional services sector of Hong Kong to tap into the business opportunities in the Belt and Road countries and regions including the Mainland, members enquired about the types of activities to be introduced under the funding support. Other members advised the Administration to disseminate more economic and trade information about the Belt and Road countries which had diverse cultural and commercial interests to enhance Hong Kong investors' understanding of these economies.

28. Regarding the proposed \$200 million funding, the Administration replied that it planned to first consult relevant industries on their needs for capitalizing the business opportunities in the Belt and Road region before working out the implementation details. To enhance the business sector's understanding of the Belt and Road markets, the Administration advised that TDC had launched a Belt and Road Portal in December 2015 to provide updated market intelligence related to Belt and Road. In May 2016, the Administration and TDC would co-organize the inaugural Belt and Road Summit in Hong Kong for government officials and top business executives from the economies along the Belt and Road region to meet and explore business opportunities.

Council meetings

29. Council questions were asked by Members at the Council meetings of 25 June 2014, 18 March 2015, 6 January and 17 February 2016 on topics ranging from assistance to Hong Kong professionals to access the Mainland market, Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation to the National 13th Five-Year Plan and the Belt and Road Initiative.

30. At the Council meeting of 25 June 2014, Hon Christopher CHEUNG raised a question about the "Provisional Regulations on Certified Public Accountants practices carrying out Cross-border Audit Services"

("Provisional Regulations") announced by the Ministry of Finance of China ("MoF"). Mr CHEUNG was concerned about the implications of the Provisional Regulations on Hong Kong's audit profession and market regulation. The Administration advised that it had raised with MoF the issues that required clarification and further deliberation, and had also relayed the concerns of Hong Kong's audit profession to MoF. The Administration would actively follow up the matter and continue to maintain dialogue with MoF, the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the relevant financial regulators on the details of the Provisional Regulations.

31. At the meeting of 18 March 2015, Hon NG Leung-sing asked a written question about the work progress in promoting financial co-operation between Guangdong and Hong Kong in recent years, specifically the progress of establishing the Guangdong FTZ. The Administration replied that trade liberalization measures for Hong Kong's financial services industry were usually implemented in Guangdong Province on an early and pilot basis. Over the years, considerable progress had been made in Hong Kong/Guangdong financial co-operation in industries including RMB business, banking and insurance through CEPA and its Supplements, HKGDCJC, the Expert Group on Hong Kong/Guangdong Financial Co-operation and the Guangdong Agreement. At the 20th Working Meeting of HKGDCJC in Guangzhou on 11 March 2015, the Hong Kong and Guangdong governments formulated the 2015 Work Plan which covered co-operation in financial services areas such as RMB business, banking, insurance and securities. The Administration agreed that the establishment of the Guangdong FTZ would bring new opportunities for financial co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong and advised it would continue to liaise with the Guangdong Provincial Government to seek more co-operation and development opportunities for the financial services industry of both sides.

32. At the meeting of 6 January 2016, Hon NG Leung-sing asked a written question on whether the Administration had made any initial preparations to complement the Mainland's implementation of the National 13th Five-Year Plan and the specific measures to facilitate Hong Kong's participation in the development of Belt and Road Initiative. The Administration replied that the Steering Committee on Co-operation with the Mainland chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration would coordinate the efforts of various policy bureaux and departments to complement the National 13th Five-Year Plan and conduct studies on the key proposals of promoting the overall development of the Mainland and Hong Kong. Besides, the Guangdong Agreement and the Agreement under CEPA had basically achieved liberalization of trade in services between Mainland and Hong Kong, thus affirming Hong Kong's role as a "super-connector" between the Mainland and the international community to complement the Mainland's

development strategies of "going global" and "attracting foreign investment". In relation to Hong Kong's participation in the Belt and Road Initiative, the Administration had stepped up efforts to gather information on the business and investment environment of the region to keep the business sector updated of the emerging Belt and Road market.

33. At the meeting of 17 February 2016, Hon James TIEN asked a written question on how Hong Kong small and medium sized enterprises ("SMEs") could participate in and benefit from the development of the Belt and Road Initiative. The Administration replied that the Belt and Road Initiative aimed at forging connectivity with countries in the Belt and Road region in five areas, namely policies, facilities, trade, finance and people-to-people bond. Since the Belt and Road Initiative would boost business and investment activities in emerging markets, enhance people flow, goods flow and tourism development, Hong Kong SMEs could benefit directly or indirectly from the Belt and Road Initiative.

34. Details of the relevant Council questions are given in the hyperlink in the **Appendix**.

Latest position

35. The Administration will brief the Panel on 19 April 2016 on the latest developments of the trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong, including CEPA, and assisting Hong Kong enterprises in upgrading and exploring domestic sales in the Mainland, etc.

Reference

36. A list of relevant papers is at the **Appendix**.

Trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong

List of relevant papers

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
18/6/2013 and 16/7/2013	Panel on Commerce and Industry	<p>Administration's paper on "Economic and trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1282/12-13(03))</p> <p>Updated background brief on trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)1282/12-13(04))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting held on 18 June 2013 (LC Paper No. CB(1)1726/12-13)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting held on 16 July 2013 (LC Paper No. CB(1)1797/12-13)</p>
29/8/2013 (Paper date)	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1745/12-13(01))
25/6/2014	Council	Question No. 7 on "Proposed new requirement on undertaking of auditing services for Mainland enterprises listed/to be listed in Hong Kong" raised by Hon Christopher CHEUNG (Hansard)(Page 15464-15466)
20/1/2015	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "The 17th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference" (LC Paper No. CB(1)364/14-15(01))
		Administration's information paper on "The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (LC Paper No. CB(1)373/14-15(01))

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
		<p>Administration's paper on "2015 Policy Address - Policy Initiatives of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch and Innovation and Technology Commission, Commerce and Economic Development Bureau" (LC Paper No. CB(1)438/14-15(03))</p> <p>Administration's paper on "2015 Policy Address - Policy Initiatives of Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau in relation to Mainland and Taiwan co-operation" (LC Paper No. CB(1)438/14-15(04))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)582/14-15)</p> <p>Administration's follow-up paper on "Work progress of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government to complement the National 13th Five-Year Plan" (LC Paper No. CB(1)594/14-15(01))</p>
17/3/2015	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "Hong Kong/Shenzhen Co-operation Meeting" (LC Paper No. CB(1)595/14-15(01))
18/3/2015	Council	Question No. 20 on "Financial co-operation between Guangdong and Hong Kong" raised by Hon NG Leung-sing (Hansard) (Page 7394-7397)
2/4/2015 (Paper date)	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "Co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland – Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation" (LC Paper No. CB(1)715/14-15(01))
17/11/2015	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "The 18th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference" (LC Paper No. CB(1)41/15-16(01))

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
6/1/2016	Council	Question No. 13 on "Work to complement the country's Thirteenth Five Year Plan" raised by Hon NG Leung-sing (Hansard) (Page 3412-3417)
13/1/2016		2016 Policy Address (2016 Policy Address) 2016 Policy Agenda booklet (2016 Policy Agenda) booklet)
19/1/2016	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's paper on "2016 Policy Address – Policy Initiatives of Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch, Commerce and Economic Development Bureau" (LC Paper No. CB(1)436/15-16(03)) Administration's paper on "2016 Policy Address – Policy Initiatives of Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau in relation to Mainland and Taiwan co-operation" (LC Paper No. CB(1)436/15-16(04)) Administration's paper on "2016 Policy Address – Policy Initiatives of Innovation and Technology Bureau" (LC Paper No. CB(1)436/15-16(05)) Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)665/15-16)
16/2/2016	Panel of Commerce and Industry	Administration's paper on "Progress on further liberalization under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (LC Paper No. CB(1)550/15-16(03)) Background brief on the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)550/15-16(04))

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
17/2/2016	Council	Question No. 14 on "the 'Belt and Road' Initiative" raised by Hon James TIEN (Hansard) (Page 5018-5025)
6/4/2016 (Paper date)	Panel on Commerce and Industry	Administration's information paper on "Hong Kong/Shenzhen co-operation meeting held on 29 February 2016" (LC Paper No. CB(1)750/15-16(01))