

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

**Co-operation between Hong Kong and the Mainland –
Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation**

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major outcomes of the 21st Working Meeting of the Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 23 March 2016 in Hong Kong.

**21st Working Meeting of the Hong Kong / Guangdong Co-operation
Joint Conference**

Background

2. At the 18th Plenary of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held in September last year, the Chief Executive and the Governor of Guangdong Province, leading delegations from the two sides, reviewed the progress of implementation of the 2015 Work Plan of the Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and reached consensus on the key areas for further co-operation. The Plenary agreed to further strengthen co-operation in areas such as the Belt and Road Initiative, Guangdong Free Trade Pilot Zone, liberalisation of trade in services, financial co-operation, professional services, innovation and technology, environmental protection, youth co-operation, cultural exchange, and education co-operation.

3. 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 Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Hong Kong on 23 March 2016 and signed the “2016 Work Plan” of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong

Co-operation on the above consensus (attached at Annex, Chinese version only), which covers 92 co-operation items in various areas.

Progress and direction of co-operation

The Belt and Road Initiative

4. The Belt and Road Initiative is a key medium and long term development initiative of our country in the future. Upon the issuance of the “Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road” last year, the SAR Government has immediately embarked on the planning work and proposed to capitalise on the pillar industries where Hong Kong enjoys clear advantages, namely financial services, trade and logistics, high-end services and tourism to actively facilitate and complement the nation to implement the Belt and Road Initiative.

5. On financial services, the SAR Government encourages Guangdong enterprises to fully make use of Hong Kong as a platform to invest in the infrastructure and other key development projects in the Belt and Road countries. On the logistics front, both Guangdong and Hong Kong will organise more trade and investment promotion activities in the Belt and Road countries and regions, so as to further strengthen the economic and investment ties with these places.

6. On high-end services, the SAR Government encourages co-operation between the legal and arbitration sectors in Guangdong and Hong Kong so that both sides could complement each other and provide Mainland, Hong Kong and cross-boundary legal and dispute resolution services for Mainland enterprises when they pursue opportunities for trade and investment under the Belt and Road Initiative. The SAR Government also encourages Guangdong enterprises to work together with the Hong Kong construction and engineering enterprises in launching construction projects in the Belt and Road countries and to engage architectural and engineering-related professionals and enterprises in Hong Kong to participate in the planning, construction and management of the projects, as well as to provide consultancy services. Besides, the SAR Government has also set aside \$200 million

to support the professional services sectors in enhancing exchanges, promotion and co-operation with the Belt and Road countries and with the Mainland. On tourism, both sides will enhance co-operation to expand the cruise tourism market in Asia and develop regional cruise itineraries, so as to develop the tourism market in the Belt and Road regions as well as promote community exchanges with these places.

Innovation and Technology

7. The Dedicated Chapter of Hong Kong and Macao in the “Outline of the 13th Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China” (the 13-5 Plan) proposes innovative development as a new driver for economic growth. Innovation and technology has been an important co-operation area between Guangdong and Hong Kong. Since its inception in 2004 to February this year, the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Co-operation Funding Scheme has approved funding of over HK\$800 million under the Innovation and Technology Fund for a total of 238 co-operation projects straddling across areas such as electronics, nano-technology, new energy vehicles, artificial intelligent robotics, information technology, etc. Looking ahead, both places will focus on strengthening technology transfer, and through the funding projects under the scheme, enhance exchanges on research and development result and interaction among the Government, industry, academia and research sectors to enhance the competitiveness of innovation and technology industry of the two places. In addition, Guangdong and Hong Kong have also set up the “Hong Kong/Guangdong ICT Expert Committee” to actively promote technological development and industry co-operation in cloud computing, big data, Internet of Things, smart city, etc.

Co-operation in Key Regions

8. The Dedicated Chapter of Hong Kong and Macao in the 13-5 Plan expresses support in expediting development of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation platforms such as Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin. The SAR Government will strengthen exchange and co-operation with the three regions. On Qianhai, the SAR Government will continue to make good use of the existing collaboration mechanism

to closely co-operate with Shenzhen and Qianhai to push forward the realisation of the “Ten Thousand, Thousand, Hundred and Ten” development target and to introduce more preferential measures for Hong Kong enterprises and professionals, so as to help them open up the markets in the Mainland. On the principle of achieving mutual benefits through active participation and joint planning, the SAR Government will actively promote the development of Nansha. The SAR Government also looks forward to the further expansion of liberalisation measures for Hong Kong service sectors in Hengqin, so as to benefit more Hong Kong enterprises and professionals.

Liberalisation of Trade in Services

9. On the basis of the Agreement between the Mainland and Hong Kong on Achieving Basic Liberalisation of Trade in Services in Guangdong signed in 2014, the Mainland and Hong Kong signed the Agreement on Trade in Services under the framework of CEPA late last year, which has realized the objective of basically achieving liberalisation of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong by the end of the National 12-5 Plan period. The Agreement will be implemented from 1 June 2016. The SAR Government hopes that the Mainland will timely formulate the implementation arrangement for the various liberalisation measures set out in the Agreement, so as to ensure that they are effectively put in place.

Youth Co-operation

10. On youth co-operation, the Guangdong Provincial Government supported the Funding Scheme for Youth Internship in the Mainland and assisted in arranging for more than 500 Hong Kong youths who joined the scheme to take up internships in enterprises, agencies and organisations in the Guangdong Province last year. This year, the SAR Government will continue to work closely with the Guangdong Provincial Government to increase the internship places offered by Guangdong agencies and enterprises to more than 900 places, with a view to providing more diversified internship opportunities for Hong Kong youths. The SAR Government also plans to launch the Youth Development Fund within this year to provide financial support in the

form of matching fund to non-governmental organisations for launching youth entrepreneurship projects to assist young people who would like to start their own business. Guangdong and Hong Kong will also encourage young people of the two places to collaborate on entrepreneurial projects in the coming year.

Financial Co-operation

11. The recently promulgated 13-5 Plan Dedicated Chapter has laid out the country's support for Hong Kong in consolidating and enhancing its status as an international financial centre, strengthening its status as a global offshore Renminbi (RMB) business hub and an international asset management centre. The establishment of the China (Guangdong) Pilot Free Trade Zone (GDFTZ) has also brought about more opportunities for financial co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong. This year, both places will continue to push forward the offshore and cross-boundary RMB business, encourage financial institutions and corporates in the GDFTZ to utilise the RMB platform in Hong Kong for cross-boundary investment and financing activities, including issuing RMB bond in Hong Kong, borrowing RMB funds through Hong Kong, and guiding these funds to participate in the development of the GDFTZ.

12. As regards deepening of co-operation of the securities market, both places will work together to seek policy support from the Central Government to lower the entry thresholds of Hong Kong financial institutions and to relax the shareholding percentage policies of joint venture securities, fund and futures companies held by Hong Kong-funded financial institutions, so that more eligible Hong Kong financial institutions will be allowed to provide services in Guangdong, thus facilitating the mutual access to capital markets of both places. As regards the level of activities under the arrangement on mutual recognition of funds arrangement, a total of 32 Mainland funds have been recognised by the Securities and Futures Commission as at 18 April 2016, 11 of which are managed by fund companies with Guangdong background. Guangdong and Hong Kong will continue to encourage more funds companies in both places to participate in the mutual recognition of funds arrangement.

Professional Services

13. On professional services, both places will step up efforts to strengthen co-operation in professional sectors in particular the legal, and the construction and engineering sectors in this year. On legal services, a total of nine associations between Hong Kong and Mainland law firms operating in the form of partnership had been given approval to operate in the pilot areas of Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin. We welcome the recent approval by the Mainland side for the extension of the geographical application for the measure of establishing associations in the form of partnership from the above-mentioned three pilot areas to Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai. Guangdong and Hong Kong will continue to seek the extension of the scope to cover the entire Guangdong Province, so as to provide better cross-boundary legal services for Mainland clients. As for construction and related engineering services, Qianhai is currently working with Hong Kong to use a development project as a pilot to incorporate elements of Hong Kong project management system. The SAR Government will strive for Guangdong to consider increasing the number of pilot projects, as well as to introduce the listing system of Hong Kong professional organisations and the registration systems of Hong Kong professionals and enterprises currently adopted in Qianhai to Nansha and Hengqin.

Environmental Protection

14. On environmental protection, the SAR Government will continue to implement the “Co-operation Agreement on Regional Air Pollution Control and Prevention among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao” which includes strengthening co-operation between Hong Kong and Guangdong in the monitoring of the air quality in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) region and in air pollution forecast and studies; taking forward the mid-term review study on air pollutant emission reduction targets for 2015 and 2020 and implementation of emission reduction measures. We will continue to implement the Cleaner Production Partnership Programme to facilitate Hong Kong-funded factories in Guangdong and Hong Kong to adopt cleaner production technologies and practice.

Tourism

15. The SAR Government will continue to maintain close liaison with the respective Mainland authorities to combat the problems arising from zero/negative tour fares and coerced shopping. The SAR Government will enhance communication and co-operation with the tourism authorities in the Mainland (including Guangdong Province) on measures on regulation of Mainland inbound tour groups, including sharing with the Mainland authorities information on the cost of receiving Mainland inbound tour groups in Hong Kong, enhancing transparency of the market, and stepping up efforts to promote “Honest and Quality Hong Kong Tours” to rebuild the image of Hong Kong in the eyes of Mainland tourists.

Co-operation in Education

16. To support more Hong Kong students in need of financial support to pursue undergraduate studies in the Mainland, the SAR Government has recently completed the review of the Mainland University Study Subsidy Scheme (MUSSS). Starting from the 2016/17 academic year, the MUSSS will be expanded to cover all Hong Kong students who are in financial need and pursuing undergraduate studies in a total of 155 Mainland institutions, irrespective of the channels of their admission to the institutions. Those 155 Mainland institutions comprise 84 institutions participating in the Scheme for Admission of Hong Kong Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions (Admission Scheme) in the 2016/17 academic year and 71 institutions covered under the “Project 985”¹ and/or “Project 211”² of the Mainland authorities but not participated in the Admission Scheme. It is envisaged that the expanded

¹ “Project 985” was first taken forward by the Central People’s Government in 1998 by allocating a large amount of funding to certain top-notch universities to develop them into world-class universities. A list of the 39 Mainland institutions which fall under the “Project 985” is available at http://www.moe.gov.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/moe/s6183/201112/xxgk_128833.html. All of them also fall under “Project 211”.

² “Project 211” was initiated in 1995 by the MoE with the purpose of raising the quality and standard of teaching, research, management and programmes of certain higher education institutions, so that they became the base of nurturing talents and cultivating strategies for socio-economic development. A list of the 112 Mainland institutions which fall under “Project 211” is available at http://www.moe.gov.cn/publicfiles/business/htmlfiles/moe/s238/201002/xxgk_82762.html. Among the 112 Mainland institutions that fall under “Project 211”, 41 of them are covered under the 84 institutions that fall under the “Admission Scheme”.

MUSSS will benefit the bulk of Hong Kong students who are in financial need and pursuing undergraduate studies in the Mainland (including the Guangdong Province).

17. Furthermore, the Education Bureau of the SAR Government and the Department of Education of the Guangdong Province signed a “Co-operation Agreement on Guangdong-Hong Kong Sister Schools” in September last year with an aim to further promoting exchange and co-operation between sister schools in both places. Currently, there are 327 pairs of Guangdong-Hong Kong sister schools, accounting for about two-thirds of the total number of Hong Kong-Mainland sister schools. We will continue to assist secondary, primary and special schools in Hong Kong to form sister schools with their counterparts in Guangdong Province. It is expected that at least 60 pairs of sister schools will be added in the three school years from 2015/16 to 2017/18.

Other Key Co-operation Areas

18. The 2016 Work Plan covers a wide range of sectors for co-operation. In addition to the above, other key co-operation items include areas such as cross-boundary infrastructure, trade and investment, intellectual property, food safety, social security, etc.

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
May 2016

實施《粵港合作框架協議》2016年重點工作

一、跨界基礎設施

1. 繼續全力推進港珠澳大橋主橋、口岸及連接線工程建設，配合完成大橋通行政策研究及相關跨境交通安排。
2. 繼續推進廣深港高速鐵路工程建設，香港段預計2018年完成。
3. 推進蓮塘／香園圍口岸及其連接路工程建設，目標在2018年完成有關工程。深圳加快制訂車輛“一站式”通關流程設計方案，爭取年底前口岸旅檢大樓封頂，力爭2018年建成啟用。
4. 推動落馬洲河套地區發展。在「共同開發、共享成果」的基礎上，深港雙方繼續商討推動落馬洲河套地區發展的可行方案，推動相關發展。
5. 繼續推進落實《珠江三角洲地區空中交通管理規劃與實施方案》中關於優化珠三角空域管理的措施，提升珠三角地區航機運作及空管效率，支持區域內相關機場的擴建計劃。
6. 2016年在香港召開大珠三角地區五大機場主席會議，促進大珠三角地區主要機場的交流和合作，促進大珠三角地區航空產業發展，便利粵港兩地居民的往來。
7. 廣東繼續完善珠三角高等級航道網絡，加快西江、北江、西伶通道等航道擴能升級項目建設，鼓勵粵港港航企業在粵開闢粵港跨境客、貨水路航線，促進形成兼具旅遊、客貨運輸、郵輪運輸等功能水路運輸網絡。

二、現代服務業

(一) 服務貿易自由化

8. 廣東加快制定落實《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA) 服務貿易協議(以下簡稱《服務貿易協議》)開放措施的實施細則，爭取國家支持調整實施相關法律法規。繼續探索 CEPA 框架下的負面清單管理模式，在相關服務貿易領域改投資審批制為備案制。完善外商投資事中事後監管體系，探索實施經營資訊報告和經營者集中申報等制度。

(二) 金融合作

9. 支持香港建設“一帶一路”投融資中心。支持廣東企業充分利用香港平台赴“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區投資基礎設施及其他重點項目。支持粵港機構合作設立面向“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區的人民幣海外投貸基金，為內地企業“走出去”展開投資、併購提供投融資服務。支持廣東金融機構和金融投資企業以香港為平台實施“走出去”策略。鼓勵廣東省企業在香港設立企業財資中心並開展籌集資金及財務管理業務，提升企業海外業務的風險管理水平。
10. 擴大粵港跨境人民幣業務。進一步推動廣東企業在香港發行人民幣債券，籌集資金調回內地使用。支持中國(廣東)自由貿易試驗區(以下簡稱廣東自貿試驗區)內企業從香港地區借入人民幣資金，引導香港的人民幣資金參與廣東

自貿試驗區的開發建設。推動在粵港兩地跨境經營的企業開展集團內部跨境人民幣資金集中運營業務。

11. 推動廣東金融機構與符合條件的互聯網支付機構合作，為粵港跨境電子商務辦理人民幣結算業務。完善銀行卡等非現金支付工具跨境使用環境。探索電子支票在粵港兩地間跨境使用和清算，便利兩地企業跨境業務資金往來。建立粵港跨境支付結算監管動態與法規建設交流合作機制，為兩地支付服務市場融合開放提供制度保障。
12. 推動粵港金融機構跨境互設和合作。支持粵港金融機構跨境互動，為廣東企業利用香港平台“走出去”構建良好金融組織體系。支持港資銀行在粵設立更多營業機構，擴大在粵的經營網路。支持廣東法人銀行在港設立分支機構。
13. 推動粵港兩地保險業務創新合作，研究保險業支持廣東企業“走出去”參與“一帶一路”建設的舉措。研究鼓勵廣東省企業在香港成立專屬自保保險公司。
14. 支持符合條件的香港金融機構在廣東設立合資證券公司、證券投資諮詢公司、基金管理公司、期貨公司、金融租賃公司、消費金融公司、保險公司和獨資保險代理公司，擴展內地金融業務。積極引入香港投資者參與國際金融資產交易中心建設，探索跨境金融資產交易。
15. 允許廣東自貿試驗區內金融機構為區內個人投資者投資香港資本市場的股票、債券及其他有價證券提供服務。共同向國家爭取降低香港金融和保險機構准入門檻，進一步放寬香港金融機構在內地設立合資證券公司、基金公司、期貨公司的持股比例等。

16. 推動深港兩地相關部門深化合作，適時推出“深港通”和開展合格境內個人投資者境外投資（QDII2）試點，推動深港兩地資本市場互聯互通。
17. 支持金融 IC 卡在粵港兩地互通使用。
18. 鼓勵廣東基金管理公司參與內地與香港基金互認試點，鼓勵廣東金融機構為香港互認基金提供銷售服務。
19. 在粵港金融監管合作框架下，研究加強跨境金融監管合作，及時溝通政策需求，共同推動政策落地，為粵港澳三地金融市場對接、金融業務創新合作、金融人才流動等方面持續深化合作提供支持。

（三）旅遊合作

20. 加快制定實施《粵港澳區域旅遊合作願景綱要》。粵港深化郵輪旅遊合作，發展面向“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區的郵輪市場，推廣粵港郵輪旅遊“一程多站”路線，加強對沿線國家和地區的宣傳推廣。
21. 加快“外國人 144 小時免簽旅遊團資訊管理系統”建設，加大政策推廣力度，引導外國遊客用好“144 小時”便利簽證措施，為該便利簽證措施擴大到全省實施奠定基礎。
22. 繼續推進港資旅行社經營中國內地居民出境遊業務（台灣地區除外），爭取符合條件的申請者盡快通過國家旅遊局審批。
23. 繼續做好香港居民報考全國導遊資格考試工作，為香港業界提供相關資訊。
24. 加強訪港旅客的消費權益保障合作，完善接待內地旅行團

的規管及抽查制度，研究提供相關服務成本的資訊，增加市場透明度。加大「優質誠信香港遊」在內地推廣力度，打擊「零／負團費」、強迫購物等違規行為。

（四）物流、運輸與會展合作

25. 鼓勵粵港港口群交流合作，共同推進與 21 世紀海上絲綢之路沿線國家和地區的海上互聯互通，佈局立足國內、直通全球、雙向輻射的國際海運物流網路，打造區域港口物流樞紐，鞏固提升香港國際航運物流中心地位。
26. 推動物聯網相關產業發展，促進各行業信息化、RFID 技術成果轉化，推進粵港智慧城市發展。舉辦智慧城市建設論壇，分享智慧城市建設成果經驗。
27. 落實「粵港澳三地搜救機構《客船與搜救中心合作計劃》互認合作安排」，加強客船搜救方面的交流合作。

（五）文化創意產業合作

28. 促進粵港兩地粵語電影、電影劇交流合作。支持粵港電影業合作，通過合辦電影展映交流活動，加強“香港電影”品牌在內地的宣傳和推廣，共同將粵港兩地打造成為華南地區電影製作中心。繼續為合資影院建設創造條件，積極為粵港合拍電影創造更好的政策環境。鼓勵廣東影視業界積極參加第 20 屆香港國際影視展，推介優秀粵產影視劇、動畫片、紀錄片等。
29. 繼續支持廣東廣播電視頻道在香港落地覆蓋。繼續舉辦粵港媒體交流活動，深化兩地媒體機構交流合作。適時召開

粵港廣播業務頻率協調專題會。

(六) 專業服務合作

30. 鼓勵粵港法律及仲裁專業合作，為內地企業與“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區的企業簽訂經貿、投資等合同方面，提供各自擅長的中、港、外跨境法律服務，共同協助企業建立完善海外業務風險管理，增強海外權益保護力度。鼓勵廣東企業選擇香港作為與海外合作方解決爭議的中立第三地。
31. 支持粵港合夥聯營律師事務所發展，將粵港律師事務所合夥聯營試點範圍擴大至廣州、深圳、珠海全市，並爭取司法部支持將粵港律師事務所合夥聯營試點範圍擴大至廣東全省及增加合夥聯營的限額。積極引進香港地區律師事務所在粵特別是廣東自貿試驗區設立代表機構。
32. 鼓勵粵港兩地律師利用 CEPA 框架下的開放措施，支持在廣州市和深圳市推廣香港大律師作為內地律師事務所法律顧問的計劃。
33. 待國家出台《律師特許執業條例》後，爭取司法部支持容許符合條件的香港律師，經過特許執業制度安排成為廣東省執業律師。爭取司法部支持進一步放寬取得內地律師執業證的香港居民律師承辦代理涉港民事訴訟案件的範圍。
34. 推動建立深港法律查明機制，繼續爭取允許香港律師和大律師參與有關工作，為廣東自貿試驗區內的商事活動提供香港法律查明服務。
35. 推進落實內地律師事務所向香港律師事務所駐粵代表機

構派駐內地執業律師擔任內地法律顧問的政策，在廣東自貿實驗區內培育一批專業化、國際化、規模化律師事務所。爭取司法部支持，出台或授權廣東省司法廳出台相關配套措施，落實派駐香港律師到內地律師事務所擔任法律顧問的有關政策。

36. 推動粵港法律事務部門及相關機構的互訪交流機制，特別是兩地律師、公證、仲裁及調解業界的交流合作，為兩地企業建立商事糾紛解決機制和平台。
37. 繼續加強和香港會計業界的溝通，做好政策宣傳推廣。配合財政部做好香港會計業界對粵港會計服務合作意見建議等相關事項的調研工作，積極向財政部反饋香港會計業界訴求。爭取財政部支持設立“非執業合夥人”。
38. 鼓勵香港居民特別是香港青年會計師報考內地註冊會計師。鼓勵符合條件的香港會計專業人士來粵開設事務所，完善各項配套服務措施，密切觀察政策執行情況，加強統計分析，為進一步拓寬合作領域提供支持。
39. 鼓勵廣東企業在“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區開展工程時，與香港的建築和工程企業合作，以及聘用香港的建築及相關工程專業人士參與項目的策劃、建設和管理，及提供顧問服務。
40. 落實內地與香港的《服務貿易協議》，支持在廣東自貿試驗區內創新項目管理模式，進一步探索研究工程諮詢、規劃、設計、測量等建築服務領域的香港專業服務人士在自貿試驗區直接執業和開設工程技術服務有關企業的政策措施，推動建設粵港澳統一建築市場。在前海試點推行香

港工程建設模式，為香港相關建築企業和專業人士在前海直接從業提供便利，並逐步推廣至南沙和橫琴。

41. 深化粵港建築服務領域的交流合作，在廣東自貿試驗區開展合作研討專業交流，互派人員培訓等活動，鼓勵在工程設計、施工等方面開展合作。

三、創新及科技

(一) 科技合作

42. 繼續推進“粵港科技創新走廊”建設，推動構建開放型區域創新體系。整合兩地創新資源，加強兩地科技研發平台、人才的交流合作，共同提升區域創新能力和競爭力。
43. 推動高科技及科技成果轉化方面的產學研合作。促進科研成果交流，尋找技術轉移合作機會，推進香港高校、科研機構的技術成果向廣東轉移，推動香港研發成果在廣東的產業化。加強粵港高等院校，以及香港高等院校與廣東科研機構、企業之間的合作，組織更多研究團隊，在廣東共建聯合實驗室、研發中心和現代服務業基地。實施「粵港科技合作資助計劃」，重點資助當前科技發展熱點領域，吸引更多科研機構和企業參與創新合作。共同開展“十三五”粵港關鍵共性技術領域研究。
44. 通過舉辦專題研討會、推介會等活動推介宣傳科研項目和專項計劃，加強創新政策對接，推動兩地科研人員的交流合作。加強智慧城市特別是智能措施應用、低碳綠色社區建設等領域的交流合作。
45. 成立粵港信息化專家委員會，進一步推動兩地雲計算、大

數據、物聯網、智慧城市等信息技術發展和業界合作，研究制定兩地適用的相關信息技術服務標準。

46. 推動粵港科研成果交流及技術轉移合作。繼續合辦粵港 ICT 青年創業計劃，支持兩地從事資訊科技專業的青年開發創新科技產品。

(二) 電子商務合作

47. 繼續推進粵港電子簽名證書互認工作，鼓勵兩地企業採用根據《粵港兩地電子簽名證書互認辦法》取得互認資格的電子簽名證書，提升跨境電子商務的安全性和可靠性。
48. 落實穗港《加強跨境貿易電子商務合作協議》，促進雙方跨境電子商務行業組織加強交流合作，鼓勵企業開展各類跨境電商業務，探討跨境電商園區合作等。

四、國際化營商環境

(一) 貿易促進

49. 開展“走出去”專題研究，共同推動兩地企業拓展國際市場，深化與“一帶一路”沿線國家和地區經貿合作。鼓勵攜手建設廣東“一帶一路”海外產業園區，支持港資企業入駐海外產業園區。共同舉辦 2016 粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會。

(二) 通關監管

50. 總結廣州國際貿易“單一窗口”試點經驗，探索推進南沙港區與香港在國際海運服務等方面的合作，提升國

際運輸便利化水平。

51. 全面啟動「跨境一鎖」計劃，將香港海關「多模式聯運轉運貨物便利計劃」與內地「跨境快速通關」對接，以「跨境一鎖，分段監管」為原則，利用同一電子鎖監管跨境運輸貨物，提高粵港物流通關效率。廣東省境內符合條件的口岸均可適用「跨境一鎖」模式。

(三) 知識產權保護

52. 落實《粵港保護知識產權合作協議 2015-2016》，推動粵港兩地知識產權保護、管理、服務及貿易的發展，加強粵港知識產權跨境保護合作，包括深化粵港知識產權合作機制，研究建立粵港海關與兩地快件監管部門和行業的聯動機制，開展電子商務領域知識產權保護交流合作，舉辦“粵港商標品牌海外註冊與權益保護”研討會，鼓勵兩地商標業界交流合作，加強粵港知識產權高端服務機構合作，鼓勵在粵港資企業實施《企業知識產權管理規範》國家標準，合作製作版權保護廣告宣傳片等。

五、優質生活圈

(一) 生態建設和環境保護

53. 繼續落實《粵港澳區域大氣污染聯防聯治協議書》，加強珠三角空氣污染防治合作，包括推進落實減排措施，探索開展珠三角大氣揮發性有機化合物常規監測的可行性，加強空氣污染預報技術交流合作和粵港澳珠三角區域空氣監測網路運行管理合作，繼續聯合發佈區域空氣質量資訊，

推進 2015 年及 2020 年空氣污染物減排目標中期回顧研究和粵港澳區域性 PM_{2.5} 聯合研究等。深化粵港兩地水環境保護、林業及海洋資源護理等方面的合作。

54. 在粵港應對氣候變化聯絡協調機制下，繼續開展氣候預報技術、城市排水系統設計及山體滑坡安全管理等領域交流合作，提高粵港兩地適應氣候變化能力。支持粵港兩地認證機構開展碳標籤互認機制研究及示範工作。
55. 落實《粵港清潔生產合作協議》，繼續共同推進“粵港清潔生產伙伴計劃”，推動粵港企業開展清潔生產，採用清潔生產技術，實施清潔生產項目，改善粵港兩地環境質量。
56. 繼續加強粵港兩地在船舶污染防治方面的交流合作，積極配合落實國家「珠三角水域船舶排放控制區」實施方案。
57. 繼續加強野生動植物監測、保護與執法交流，加強稀有瀕危野生動植物保護。加強濕地交流合作，推進珠江口紅樹林濕地保護。
58. 舉行粵港海洋資源護理專題小組第十六次會議，加強海洋生態保護交流與合作，促進人工漁礁、漁業資源增殖等生態修復工作。深化海上漁業聯合執法，打擊跨界漁船非法捕撈活動。加強漁業資源評估協作及珊瑚普查技術交流，深化珍稀水生野生動物的保育工作。繼續舉辦香港漁民培訓班，加強粵港水產養殖和加工技術交流。
59. 繼續推動粵港環保企業的技術及服務交流合作，鼓勵更多香港環保技術及服務提供者進入廣東市場，提升粵港環保技術及服務水準。

(二) 文化交流

60. 落實《粵港澳文化交流合作發展規劃（2014-2018）》，共同合作開展“粵港澳南音粵樂薪傳音樂會”創作和巡演，繼續共同舉辦“粵港澳青年文化之旅”、“粵港澳博物館專業論壇”等，探討合作舉辦粵港澳大型文物展覽，擴展“粵港澳文化資訊網”功能。通過開展研習及互訪交流活動，加強兩地人才培訓，推動建立完善的演藝、展覽和培訓網絡。
61. 香港繼續在廣東各市舉辦「見·識香港」綜合展覽，介紹香港在不同方面，包括文化創意產業的最新發展，促進兩地文化交流。繼續舉辦“深港文化創意論壇”及“深港設計雙年展”等活動，推動文化創意產業合作。

(三) 醫療衛生

62. 落實“第十五次粵港澳防治傳染病聯席會議”確定的各項工作，加強聯合防控傳染病和突發公共衛生事件應急合作，促進在更廣泛領域開展應對新發傳染病的防治，加強傳染病專業人員技術培訓與交流合作。
63. 深化醫療衛生管理和專科護理培訓合作，加強資訊通報，舉辦更多專業人才交流培訓合作項目。
64. 研究試點開展非急救陸路轉運粵港病人服務。
65. 通過合辦交流會等平台，鼓勵更多香港醫療機構在 CEPA 框架下來粵設立更多獨資、合資醫療機構。
66. 繼續擴大在中醫藥領域的合作。支持粵港合作或獨資設立中醫醫療保健機構。推進中醫藥健康服務業發展，積極探

索發展中醫“治未病”技術合作。探討中醫藥在重大公共衛生事件和防治重大疾病的應用及技術等方面合作。

(四) 食物安全及檢驗檢疫

67. 落實《粵港食品安全工作交流與合作協議》，完善食品安全訊息通報機制，加強食品安全風險管理方面的交流合作，探索建立兩地食品安全應急處置協作機制，提升有效防範和應對突發食品安全事件能力。
68. 加強供港食品農產品源頭管理，優化供港農產品出口管理模式。進一步改進供港活畜禽出口配額分配方式，鼓勵優勢企業擴大出口。加強檢測技術合作交流，推動供港農產品經營企業轉型升級。完善現行溝通機制，就實施《食物內除害劑殘餘規例》、暫存進口冷藏肉類及禽肉、供港活牛電子耳標標識管理等加強溝通協調。
69. 鼓勵香港業界參與廣東供港食品農產品示範區建設，推動香港業界在粵建立「信譽農場」。
70. 推進廣州香港馬會馬匹運動訓練場項目建設，爭取按計劃於 2018 年全面投入運行。加強粵港兩地檢疫部門的溝通協調，完善香港馬匹來往兩地試運的檢疫監管，確保馬匹運動訓練場順利投入使用。

(五) 社會保障和服務

71. 加強養老合作，香港繼續推行“綜援長者廣東及福建省養老計劃”、“廣東計劃”及“廣東院舍住宿照顧服務試驗計劃”，便利香港長者回鄉養老。

72. 推動在粵就業的香港人士按規定參加社會保險。加強勞動監察政策和執法的交流合作，辦好粵港勞動監察會議和執法培訓班。
73. 鼓勵更多香港社會服務機構在 CEPA 框架下，以獨資民辦非企業方式在內地開展社會服務業務，包括營辦安老服務機構、殘疾人士福利機構等。
74. 深化粵港社工的專業培訓交流，舉辦“嶺南社工宣傳周”等優秀社工系列評選活動，表揚在內地從事社會工作服務的優秀香港社工。

(六) 治安管理

75. 繼續深化粵港警務合作，加強情報交流，共同打擊跨境犯罪、非法越境及走私等活動，維護邊界安全穩定。適時聯合開展專項打擊行動和演練，提升聯合處理應急突發事件的能力。

六、教育、人才和青年合作

76. 香港檢討放寬「內地大學升學資助計劃」的申領資格，涵蓋通過「內地部分高校免試招收香港學生計劃」以及經該計劃以外途徑升讀內地(包括廣東省)大學學士學位課程並有經濟需要的香港學生，力爭更多有經濟需要的香港學生可申領資助。
77. 繼續深化粵港高等教育合作，推進粵港高校聯盟建設，促進兩地高校在教育、科技成果轉化、學生交流等方面的合作。粵方繼續支持香港中文大學在深圳辦學。

78. 繼續開展粵港兩地教師交流協作、中小學生內地交流、專上學生內地體驗、粵港姊妹學校等計劃，以及粵港交流教師培訓項目(普通話、英語)等。
79. 優化港籍學生班計劃，協助港籍學生順利銜接回港升學。協調相關單位支持深港跨境學童校巴服務，探討適度增加跨境校巴特別配額，以及便利跨境學童往返的措施。
80. 深化粵港職業教育培訓合作，鼓勵職業培訓機構加強課程、教師培訓等交流合作，開展中等職業學校的互訪交流，加大職業專業課程合作力度，推進職業教育教師赴港培訓。廣泛開展職業技能競賽，加強兩地職業技能交流。
81. 探討擴大“一試兩證／三證”的試點職業範圍，繼續在港開展國家職業技能鑒定考試，鼓勵香港職業培訓學生參與國家職業技能鑒定考核。
82. 香港推出“青年發展基金”，為有志創業的香港青年提供資金支持。廣東建設香港青年國情體驗和創新創業基地，為香港青年內地創業就業提供政策支持。
83. 繼續開展“青年內地實習資助計劃”，為香港青年提供更多到廣東企業及機構實習的機會，2016年香港青年到廣東實習計劃名額增加約400個，並爭取崗位更多元化。繼續推動兩地義務工作發展，鼓勵香港青年參與“粵港青年志願服務合作計劃”、“香港青年服務團計劃”等義工項目。
84. 繼續做好粵港青少年交流活動，在廣東推出一批遊學示範基地，推動粵港青少年的雙向交流。
85. 加快南沙、前海、橫琴人才示範區建設，廣東指導出台集聚人才的政策措施，建立健全人才創業發展服務體系，搭

建多管道高層次交流合作平台。

七、重點合作區域

86. 落實《中國(廣東)自由貿易試驗區廣州南沙新區片區建設實施方案》中關於粵港合作的項目和措施，加快推動廣東自貿試驗區南沙新區片區金融服務、航運服務、專業服務、公共服務、電信服務和商務合作等領域對香港的進一步開放，支持香港業界參與該片區的開發建設，落實區內教育、醫療及稅收等配套措施。
87. 落實《推進前海深港合作總體方案》提出的「萬千百十」發展目標。
88. 推動落實《廣東自貿試驗區珠海橫琴片區改革創新發展總體方案》，在CEPA框架下珠海探索對香港更深度的開放，加大對港澳地區服務業的開放力度，強化與香港金融機構和資本市場合作，盡快建立與香港金融基礎設施互通、產品互認、市場互聯的合作機制。

八、區域規劃合作

89. 加強城市規劃合作，利用粵港城市規劃研究成果，在“粵港城市規劃及發展專責小組”的機制下，在廣州南沙新區探索創新合作開發模式。

九、合作機制

90. 發揮“促進廣東前海南沙橫琴建設部際會議”機制作用，著力推進香港和南沙、前海、橫琴的合作。

91. 發揮粵港發展策略研究小組機制作用，深化粵港合作重點問題研究，為兩地政府提供決策參考。
92. 完善粵港合作聯席會議機制，進一步發揮深港、穗港、港珠合作機制作用，協調各領域合作項目進度，研究下一階段重點合作項目。

廣東省人民政府
副省長

香港特別行政區政府
政務司司長

2016年3月23日

2016年3月23日