

## **For Information**

### **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 22<sup>nd</sup> Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference held on 23 February 2017 in Guangzhou.

### **22<sup>nd</sup> Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference**

#### ***Background***

2. At the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 the implementation of the 2016 Work Plan of Hong Kong/Guangdong co-operation and reached a 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, innovation and technology, youth, environmental protection, financial services, professional services, key regions, education, and tourism.

3. The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mr Matthew Cheung, and the Vice-Governor of Guangdong Province, Mr He Zhongyou, co-chaired the 22<sup>nd</sup> Working Meeting of the Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation Joint Conference in Guangzhou on 23 February 2017 and signed the “2017 Work Plan” of the Framework Agreement on Hong Kong/Guangdong Co-operation (attached at **Annex**; Chinese version only), which covers 77 co-operation items in various areas, based on the consensus above.

## *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. It also provides impetus for Hong Kong's future social and economic development. The two sides have included in this year's Work Plan a number of items covering the areas of financial services, trade and logistics, professional services and tourism to implement the co-operation direction and priorities set out in the "Letter of Intent on Guangdong-Hong Kong Co-operation in Participating in the Belt and Road Initiative" signed at the Plenary last September.

5. On financial services, the HKSAR Government encourages Guangdong enterprises to make full use of Hong Kong as an international financial centre to invest in the infrastructure and other key development projects in the Belt and Road countries, and to set up corporate treasury centres in Hong Kong. On the trade and logistics front, both Guangdong and Hong Kong will jointly organise more trade and investment promotion activities in countries and regions along the Belt and Road to promote trade and investment with those places.

6. On professional services, the HKSAR Government encourages Guangdong enterprises to make good use of Hong Kong's advantage as a leading international legal and dispute resolution services centre in the Asia-Pacific region and choose Hong Kong as a neutral venue for resolving investment and commercial disputes arising from Belt and Road projects. In addition, the HKSAR Government wishes that Guangdong would encourage their enterprises to work together with the Hong Kong construction and engineering sector to employ Hong Kong architectural and engineering-related professionals and enterprises to participate in the planning, construction and management of the projects, as well as to provide consultancy services when they launch construction projects in the Belt and Road countries. In November last year, the HKSAR Government launched a HK\$200 million Professional Services Advancement Support Scheme to support the professional services sector in Hong Kong to enhance exchanges, promotion and co-operation with Belt and Road countries and the Mainland; the first batch of projects under the Scheme are expected to commence in mid-2017. On tourism, Guangdong and Hong Kong will proactively establish co-operation platforms with neighbouring regions to further promote the development of multi-destination itineraries.

## Innovation and Technology

7. Innovation and technology has been one of the important co-operation areas between Guangdong and Hong Kong. In January this year, the HKSAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government signed the "Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Developing the Lok Ma Chau Loop by Hong Kong and Shenzhen", agreeing to jointly develop the Lok Ma Chau Loop into a Hong Kong/Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park to attract Hong Kong, Shenzhen and other overseas and Mainland top enterprises, research institutes and tertiary education institutions. This will turn a new page in the development of innovation and technology in both places. Moreover, since the inception of the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Co-operation Funding Scheme in 2004 till January this year, more than 240 projects have been approved under the Scheme. Of these projects, over 30 per cent are co-funded by relevant government authorities in Guangdong Province or Shenzhen and the Innovation and Technology Fund, with the funding approved under the Innovation and Technology Fund amounting to about HK\$200 million.

## Youth Co-operation

8. On youth co-operation, the Guangdong Provincial Government will make arrangements this year for the provision of some 990 internship places in enterprises, agencies and organisations in Guangdong Province for young people in Hong Kong under the Guangdong – Hong Kong Summer Internship Programme. In celebration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR, the HKSAR Government will launch the Sichuan Wolong Nature Conservation Internship Programme and the Beijing Palace Museum Heritage Conservation Internship Programme this summer to enable young people from Guangdong and Hong Kong to undertake internships at the Sichuan Wolong giant panda conservation base and the Beijing Palace Museum together. In addition, the Youth Development Fund was launched by the HKSAR Government in July last year and the list of successful applicant organisations was released in February this year with funding support of \$24 million. It is characteristic of the Fund that no restriction would be imposed on the places for starting businesses. Young people from Hong Kong who plan to start their own businesses on the Mainland would also be eligible for funding support. The HKSAR Government will work with Guangdong Province to strengthen youth exchange and co-operation.

## Financial Co-operation and the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)

9. On deepening co-operation between the financial and capital markets of the two places, the HKSAR Government encourages more eligible Guangdong enterprises to list and issue Renminbi bonds in Hong Kong. Both sides will also work together to enhance the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and promote the development of cross-boundary investment activities, such as the Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor scheme, the Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor scheme, the Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors scheme and mutual recognition of funds, to enhance connectivity between the capital markets of the two places.

10. On mutual establishment of financial institutions, both Guangdong and Hong Kong will strive to seek further relaxation of the entry requirements for Hong Kong financial institutions engaged in securities activities to access the Guangdong market and to support the establishment of more full-licensed joint venture securities companies by Hong Kong financial institutions in Guangdong Province under CEPA. Meanwhile, the HKSAR Government will strive to seek suitable relaxation of Guangdong market entry requirements for Hong Kong insurance companies.

### Co-operation in Professional Services

11. Both sides will continue to strengthen co-operation in professional services in respect of the legal, accounting, and construction and engineering sectors this year. On legal services, a total of 10 associations in the form of partnership between Hong Kong and Mainland law firms have been approved to set up in Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Zhuhai. In the coming year, both sides will jointly explore ways to further improve measures on forming associations in the form of partnership and employment of Hong Kong solicitors and barristers as legal consultants by Mainland law firms under the Agreement on Trade in Services signed under the framework of CEPA. On accounting services, the measure allowing eligible Hong Kong residents to become partners of partnership accounting firms nationwide under the Agreement on Trade in Services came into effect in June last year. In the coming year, the HKSAR Government will strive to seek further relaxation of restrictions for eligible Hong Kong residents who have obtained Chinese Certified Public Accountants qualification to become partners of accounting firms on the Mainland. As for construction and related engineering services, a

development project in Qianhai has been identified as a pilot project to adopt the Hong Kong project management system and admit Hong Kong professionals. Qianhai has also compiled a list of Hong Kong professional services providers and put in place a registration system for Hong Kong professionals. In the coming year, the HKSAR Government will seek to increase the number of pilot projects in Qianhai and extend the liberalisation measures in Qianhai to Nansha and Hengqin.

### Co-operation in Environmental Protection

12. On environmental protection, the Hong Kong-Guangdong Marine Environmental Management Special Panel under the leadership of the Environmental Protection Department of the HKSAR Government and the Environmental Protection Department of Guangdong Province was formally set up last year to study marine environmental issues in Guangdong and Hong Kong and formulate response strategies together. The HKSAR Government plans to publish the findings of the “Mid-term review study on air pollutant emission reduction targets for 2015 and 2020” in the first half of this year and complete the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Regional PM2.5 Study by the end of this year. Such co-operation and study can help improve the air quality of the Pearl River Delta region and allow the two places to formulate air quality management policy.

### Co-operation in Key Regions

13. The Dedicated Chapter of Hong Kong and Macao in 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) expresses support in expediting development of co-operation platforms among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, such as Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin, as well as promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Big Bay Area and major inter-provincial/regional co-operation platforms. On co-operation in Qianhai, the HKSAR Government encourages Qianhai to introduce more preferential policies and measures for Hong Kong people and enterprises, and will make good use of the existing co-operation mechanism and strengthen co-operation with the Shenzhen Municipal People’s Government to push forward the realisation of the “Ten Thousand, Thousand, Hundred and Ten” development target. Nansha’s development potential is huge. The HKSAR Government will, on the principle of achieving mutual benefits through active participation and joint planning, actively participate in pushing forward development in

Nansha and share experiences and provide suggestions for Guangdong's planning of the "Guangdong-Hong Kong In-depth Co-operation Zone" in Nansha. The HKSAR Government will continue to work closely with the Guangdong Provincial Government to explore ways to push forward the establishment of a high-end services zone, an innovation and technology industry zone, and so forth. As for Hengqin, the HKSAR Government urges for further expansion of liberalisation measures for Hong Kong and Macao services sectors in Hengqin, further liberalisation of measures in the negative list for financial services industry in the Hengqin area of the Guangdong Pilot Free Trade Zone, and the stepping up of efforts by Hengqin to open up its market to the Hong Kong and Macao services sector.

14. Apart from the three free trade areas, the HKSAR Government will, under the principle of "one country, two systems" as well as the principles of complementarity and mutual benefits, work with the Guangdong Provincial Government to follow up with the research and preparation work for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Big Bay Area Development Plan. Taking advantage of Hong Kong's unique functions and positioning as defined in the 13-5 Plan, the HKSAR Government looks forward to the establishment of a world-class metropolitan cluster through deepening co-operation with Guangdong and Macao.

#### Co-operation in Education and Social Security and Services

15. Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao will continue to push forward the building up of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau University Alliance to synergise and deepen co-operation among higher education institutions of the three places. Guangdong and Hong Kong will also continue to actively promote the Guangdong-Hong Kong Sister School Scheme, training and exchange programmes for teachers and Mainland exchange programmes for primary and secondary students. On social security and services, Hong Kong will continue to implement various schemes to facilitate senior citizens' retirement on the Mainland. These schemes include the Portable Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, the Guangdong Scheme and the Pilot Residential Care Services Scheme in Guangdong.

#### Co-operation in Tourism

16. On co-operation in tourism, the HKSAR Government will maintain close liaison with the corresponding Mainland authorities to combat the problems arising from zero/negative tour fares and coerced

shopping, etc. The HKSAR Government will enhance communication and co-operation with tourism authorities on the Mainland (including Guangdong Province) on measures to strengthen the regulation of Mainland inbound tour groups, with a view to maintaining the order of the tourism market and safeguarding the safety and interests of tourists.

### Cross-boundary Infrastructure

17. Guangdong and Hong Kong have agreed to press ahead on a number of key cross-boundary infrastructure projects. For the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, governments of the three places are deliberating on details of cross-boundary transport arrangements. In addition, the construction of the Hong Kong section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL) is now reaching the final stage. Integrated testing and commissioning by Hong Kong and Guangdong will commence in mid-2017 to ensure that the Hong Kong section of the XRL can be commissioned in the third quarter of 2018 as scheduled.

### *Other Key Co-operation Areas*

18. The 2017 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 logistics, transport, conventions and exhibitions, cultural and creative industries, trade promotion, protection of intellectual property, cultural exchange, medical and health, food safety and inspection and quarantine.

**Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau  
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## 實施《粵港合作框架協議》2017 年重點工作

### 一、跨界基礎設施

1. 加快協商港珠澳大橋跨境交通安排等通行政策。
2. 力爭廣深港高速鐵路工程香港段於 2018 年建成與內地段接軌通車。
3. 繼續推進蓮塘／香園圍口岸及其連接路工程建設，力爭在 2018 年建成啟用。
4. 統籌珠三角地區機場空域規劃和管理，協同發展、協調推進，以加強珠三角地區整體空域使用效率和空中交通處理能力，提升珠三角地區航班運行效率，促進珠三角地區內各機場共同融合發展，開創互利共贏的格局。
5. 2017 年舉辦大珠三角地區五大機場聯席會議，促進大珠三角地區主要機場交流和合作。
6. 為便利珠三角西岸的中轉旅客經港珠澳大橋往來香港國際機場，珠海市與港方繼續協調落實開設兩地機場接駁巴士服務。
7. 研究以試點形式開通香港與廣東個別城市跨境直升機服務的可行性，以提升珠三角地區跨境運輸服務，帶動粵港兩地更多元化的商貿和其他經濟活動。



## 二、現代服務業

### (一) 服務貿易自由化

8. 廣東繼續推動 CEPA《服務貿易協議》開放措施的落實，深入實施服務貿易自由化。加強對香港服務業界的宣傳，協助業界用好 CEPA 下的開放措施。

### (二) 金融合作

9. 鼓勵廣東企業利用香港投融資平台，為廣東企業到「一帶一路」沿線國家投資、併購提供投融資服務，促進粵港企業合作參與「一帶一路」沿線國家基建投資及其他重點項目。
10. 支持廣東企業在香港成立企業財資中心，加強企業在「一帶一路」沿線國家的業務流動資金管理及匯率風險管理。
11. 落實中國人民銀行《關於金融支持中國（廣東）自由貿易試驗區建設的指導意見》（銀發〔2015〕374）各項措施，推進粵港兩地在金融機構同業業務、研究開展境內個人境外投資、推動廣東企業在香港發行人民幣債券等方面合作。
12. 推動粵港兩地金融機構及非銀行支付機構合作，促進粵港跨境電子商務業務發展。完善非現金支付工具（包括銀行卡、電子支票等）跨境使用和清算，便利兩地企業

跨境業務資金往來。

13. 支持粵港兩地保險業務創新合作發展，探討粵港兩地保險市場互聯、保險產品互通的可行性。爭取適度放寬香港保險公司進入廣東市場的條件，為廣東省居民提供較多元化的保險選擇，進一步拓展兩地保險市場。
14. 深化粵港兩地資本市場合作。鼓勵更多符合條件的廣東企業到香港上市、發行人民幣債券。共同優化、深化「深港通」機制，積極推動 RQFII、QFII、QDII 等跨境投資業務的發展，進一步豐富跨境交易品種，鼓勵廣東金融機構參與內地與香港基金互認安排，進一步加強兩地資本市場的互聯互通。
15. 按「先易後難、循序漸進」的原則，共同爭取在 CEPA 框架下，進一步放寬香港證券類金融機構進入廣東市場的條件，支持更多香港金融機構在廣東設立兩地合資全牌照證券公司。

### （三）旅遊合作

16. 合作開發「一帶一路」沿線國家旅遊產品，發展面向「一帶一路」沿線國家的郵輪市場，共同開發粵港郵輪旅遊「一程多站」路線，加強郵輪旅遊宣傳推廣的合作。
17. 落實《粵港旅遊合作協議》合作項目，包括加強海外聯合推廣，深化郵輪旅遊合作，建立兩地旅遊市場合作監

管機制，鼓勵兩地旅遊業界開展人才培訓合作等。

18. 在符合兩地出入境及海上交通安全的要求下，促進兩地遊艇旅遊業的發展，探索推動實現香港遊艇在廣州南沙通行。
19. 加強旅遊交流和旅遊信息互通，共同打擊不合理低價遊、欺騙和強迫購物等違法違規行為，推廣「優質誠信香港遊」，積極研究擴展「優質誠信香港遊」紅名單計劃，提升兩地旅遊業整體素質和促進跨境旅遊市場健康發展。

#### (四) 物流、運輸與會展合作

20. 舉辦「香港海運週」、「亞洲物流及航運會議」、「互聯網+亞洲物流會議」等活動，促進粵港兩地物流業合作，強化大珠三角地區物流連接能力，共同參與「21世紀海上絲綢之路」建設。
21. 繼續落實《珠江口區域 VTS 數據共享合作計劃》，加快推動珠江口水域船舶交通服務數據共享平台建設，加強船舶航行、進出港口動態及惡劣天氣警報等航行安全信息的共享，促進珠江口水上交通安全和暢通高效。

#### (五) 文化創意合作

22. 鼓勵粵港兩地粵語電影業合作，支持港產粵語電影在廣

東發行。通過舉辦香港國際影視展、電影交流考察等活動，加強兩地電影人才交流合作，促進電影投資合作。

#### (六) 專業服務合作

23. 香港推展 2016 年 11 月推出的「專業服務協進支援計劃」，資助香港專業服務業界與廣東及「一帶一路」沿線國家的專業服務業界的交流、推廣和合作項目。深化專業服務、城市管理和國際化人才培訓等方面的合作，聯合推廣香港優質的專業培訓服務和設施。
24. 依托中國（廣東）自由貿易試驗區，推進構建粵港項目投資和商業爭議解決合作機制。鼓勵廣東企業利用香港作為亞太區主要國際法律和爭議解決服務中心的優勢，選擇香港作為解決「一帶一路」項目投資和商業爭議的中立第三地。
25. 共同研究探討 CEPA 框架下法律服務業對港開放在廣東先行先試的政策措施。探討進一步優化允許內地律師事務所聘用香港律師或大律師作為法律顧問的開放措施。
26. 進一步鼓勵香港律師和大律師參與法律查明的相關工作，為內地的商事活動提供香港或國際法律查明服務。
27. 搭建合作交流平台，推動粵港律師共同為「一帶一路」建設提供法律和爭議解決服務。

28. 在 CEPA 《服務貿易協議》的基礎上，進一步放寬取得中國註冊會計師資格的香港居民在內地會計師事務所擔任合夥人的限制，包括爭取放寬對符合條件的香港居民擔任內地會計師事務所非執業合夥人的限制等。
29. 推動在中國（廣東）自由貿易試驗區內實行創新項目管理模式，爭取將前海的專業企業名冊和專業人士登記備案制度的安排擴展至南沙和橫琴，並在南沙、橫琴遴選試點項目引入香港建設模式。爭取延續有關建築專業取得資格互認，以及推出更多優惠開放措施，便利香港建築工程及相關專業業界在廣東註冊執業和開業。
30. 鼓勵廣東企業在「一帶一路」沿線國家開展工程時，與香港的建築和工程企業合作，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。

### 三、創新及科技

31. 配合落實《中國製造 2025》和「互聯網+」戰略，制定相關粵港年度創新及科技專項計劃。
32. 粵港兩地研究成立粵港創新圈、粵港創新和研發聯盟，利用香港在高科技設備進口、科技人才及資金流通等方面優勢，促進兩地創新及科技方面的合作。
33. 通過「粵港科技合作資助計劃」（又稱「粵港聯合創新

- 領域資助計劃」)，繼續推動粵港重點科研合作項目，範圍包括移動互聯網、大數據、高端製造裝備、智能機器人、新材料、新能源、節能環保、生物醫藥等。
34. 粵港兩地通過磋商，探索廣東省科研經費跨境使用的方式及管理辦法，推動香港科研成果在廣東產業化。
  35. 支持廣東科研人才赴港就業，香港科學園和生產力促進局對包括廣東省在內的內地科研人才赴港工作加強「一站式」服務。
  36. 鼓勵粵港兩地高等院校、科研機構、企業加強合作，組織研究團隊，在廣東共建聯合實驗室及研發中心，開展不同形式的合作研究項目。
  37. 通過粵港信息化專家委員會研究制定適用於兩地的標準和指引，繼續推動兩地發展雲計算、大數據、物聯網、智慧城市等技術和應用，促進兩地業界參與國際組織的信息技術標準化工作。
  38. 繼續舉辦粵港物聯網技術應用高峰論壇等活動，推動物聯網、電子商貿、雲端運算、RFID 技術成果轉化等交流合作，支持新興科技產業在兩地發展。
  39. 促進粵港兩地科技人才交流。通過香港科學園和數碼港的培育計劃，支持香港科技創新企業與內地企業合作。
  40. 加強粵港兩地科技創新部門交流，探索發展智慧城市的合作空間。繼續推進粵港電子簽名證書互認工作，推廣

粵港電子簽名互認證書在公共服務、金融、商貿等領域的應用，制訂相應的證書管理辦法及應用策略。

#### 四、國際化營商環境

##### (一) 貿易投資促進

41. 粵港共同牽頭組織赴「一帶一路」沿線重點國家考察、推介及招商，共同探討投資合作機遇。
42. 粵港共同就拓展與「一帶一路」沿線國家的合作模式開展專題研究，廣東省組織代表團出席香港舉辦的「一帶一路」高層次主題論壇。
43. 鼓勵廣東企業利用香港國際商貿中心平台的優勢，拓展「一帶一路」沿線國家的業務。積極鼓勵兩地企業合作建立商品銷售網絡，共同參與國際投資、基礎設施等項目建設。支持兩地企業積極參與廣東在「一帶一路」沿線國家的境外合作園區建設。
44. 聯合舉辦 2017 粵港經濟技術貿易合作交流會，搭建兩地政商各界對接交流的平台，深入探討、共同謀劃推進經貿投資、自貿試驗區建設、創新創業合作等。
45. 通過境外經貿工作網絡，加強粵港兩地政府駐海外辦事處的信息交流，聯合開展投資貿易環境推介和項目服務，助力兩地抱團開展「引進來」和「走出去」工作。

## (二) 通關監管

46. 香港推進發展貿易單一窗口（「單一窗口」）計劃，為業界向政府遞交出入口貨物的文件提供一站式電子平台，優化清關、報關程序。香港與包括廣東在內的內地相關部門會探討「單一窗口」系統連接的可行性。

## (三) 知識產權保護

47. 深化粵港知識產權合作，加強業界研討交流，推動粵港雙方知識產權的創造、運用、保護和貿易發展，助力高端知識產權服務業發展，提升企業運用知識產權參與國際競爭的能力。簽署《粵港保護知識產權合作協議（2017-2018年）》。

## 五、優質生活圈

### (一) 生態建設和環境保護

48. 落實《2016-2020年粵港環保合作協議》合作項目，繼續落實《珠江三角洲地區空氣質素管理計劃》，推進珠三角區域環境監測、推動水環境保護合作等工作。
49. 2017年內公佈《珠江三角洲地區空氣質素管理計劃》中的《2015年中期回顧研究》及《確立2020年減排目標研究》的結果，總結2015年的減排成果和確定2020年的減排目標。完成粵港澳區域性PM2.5聯合研究，推動制訂進一步改善區域空氣質量的政策。開展珠三角



大氣揮發性有機化合物監測的前期工作，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絡運行管理合作，繼續聯合發佈區域空氣質量資訊。

50. 通過粵港海洋環境管理專題小組機制，建立通報警示系統，協調處理海漂垃圾等海洋環境問題，改善區域海洋環境質量。
51. 推進粵港兩地應對氣候變化領域的交流合作，包括開展天氣氣候預報技術、流感及蟲媒傳染病氣候預報和預警技術、城市排水、斜坡安全、近零碳排放示範等領域交流合作，支持兩地認證機構開展低碳產品認證交流，提高兩地適應和減緩氣候變化能力。
52. 繼續共同推進清潔生產夥伴計劃，鼓勵和協助粵港兩地港資工廠採用清潔生產技術及工序，改善兩地環境質量。
53. 推動珠江口紅樹林等濱海濕地保護，加強兩地保護區的管理及保育交流，包括深港兩地紅樹林生態系統保護、監測與研究、深圳灣候鳥棲息地保護交流合作。
54. 舉行粵港海洋資源護理專題小組會議，加強生態保護交流合作，促進海洋漁業資源增殖等生態修復工作。深化海洋與漁業聯合執法，建立粵港聯合打擊非法捕撈長效機制。強化流動漁船安全監管，防止漁船造成環境污染。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。加強水產養殖技術交流，促進水產養殖業的可持續發展。推進水產養殖環境監測上的合作，共同應對全球氣候變化及極端天氣為水產養殖業帶來的風險。

## （二）文化交流

55. 加強粵港兩地文化交流合作，舉辦粵港澳文化合作第十八次會議，選派舞劇《沙灣往事》赴香港演出。發揮香港「超級聯繫人」優勢，共同組織藝術團赴巴林參加中國絲綢之路藝術節演出，推動「一帶一路」沿線國家民心相通工作。

## （三）醫療衛生

56. 落實《粵港醫療衛生交流合作安排》合作項目，包括設立傳染病防控工作組、醫療合作工作組等，推進疾病預防控制、突發公共衛生事件應對、醫院管理、醫療技術、醫護人才培訓、醫療服務發展、醫療衛生規劃等工作。
57. 推進香港居民病歷轉介試點計劃，定期進行轉介流程演練，確保病歷轉介流程運作順暢。探討將香港居民病歷轉介逐步放寬至更多深港兩地的醫院，並研究開展跨境陸路轉運非急救病人服務試點。

#### (四) 食物安全及檢驗檢疫

58. 落實《粵港食品安全風險交流合作協議》的合作事項，包括積極推進廣東省食品檢驗所與香港特區政府食物安全中心、化驗所的交流、開展食品安全風險交流骨幹培訓合作、在食物化驗和檢測技術方面的交流合作，舉辦粵港兩地食品安全專家會議。
59. 粵港兩地就實施《食物內除害劑殘餘規例》加強聯繫，確保供港食物及農產品的穩定、及時和足量供應。兩地繼續利用現行的聯絡員制度就除害劑殘餘超標個案保持溝通，並聯合開展跟蹤及調查。

#### (五) 社會保障和服務

60. 加強養老合作，香港繼續推行各項便利長者回鄉養老的計劃，包括「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」。
61. 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安老、殘疾人士福利等社會服務業務。
62. 鼓勵香港社會福利界加強與內地合作，深化粵港社工的專業培訓交流。
63. 繼續推動勞動監察政策和執法交流合作，辦好粵港勞動監察會議和執法培訓班。

## (六) 治安管理

64. 繼續深化粵港警務合作，通過情報交流打擊跨境犯罪、非法越境及走私等活動。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

65. 香港特區政府推出首批獲得「青年發展基金」資助項目，為有志創業的香港青年提供資金支持，促進更多香港青年善用南沙、前海、橫琴等地創業平台。廣東積極配合做好相關工作。
66. 通過「青年內地實習資助計劃」，安排香港青年到廣東企業及機構實習。在 2017-2018 年度提供更多不同類型的實習崗位，吸引更多年青人參加。
67. 加強粵港兩地青年雙向交流，鼓勵更多內地青年到香港開展交流，積極開展「青年同心圓計劃」等合作發展項目。
68. 舉辦主題鮮明的粵港青年實習交流項目，包括合作安排粵港兩地學生於 2017 年暑期到北京故宮博物院及四川臥龍大熊貓保育中心實習，提升對文物保護和自然保育的認識。
69. 推進「粵港澳高校聯盟」建設，促進學生交流、科技研

究等方面的協作發展。

70. 推進兩地中小學生交流、教師交流培訓等方面合作，增進了解和促進協作關係。
71. 推進粵港兩地姊妹學校交流合作，舉辦多層次、多元化活動，進一步增進兩地學生和老師的互相了解。
72. 推動粵港兩地職業教育培訓合作。加強兩地職業及培訓機構之間的交流合作，鼓勵互訪考察。繼續推行已發展的「一試多證」項目，鼓勵香港職業專才教育學生參與國家職業技能鑒定考核。舉辦職業技能競賽，加強兩地職業教育學生及老師的知識技能和相關資訊交流。

## 七、重點合作區域

73. 推進《粵港共同推進中國（廣東）自由貿易試驗區建設合作協議》的合作事項，包括鼓勵粵港兩地企業進行商業洽談及開展經貿投資合作和考察、合作舉辦研討會和政策說明會、建立聯絡機制等。
74. 在優勢互補、互利共贏的原則下，粵港加強溝通和配合，按照國家「十三五」規劃《港澳專章》支持香港長期繁榮穩定發展的前提，推動粵港澳大灣區重大合作平台建設，共同配合國家做好《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃》編制工作。
75. 港深雙方根據《關於港深推進落馬洲河套地區共同發展

的合作備忘錄》，共同將落馬洲河套地區發展成為「港深創新及科技園」，並支持深圳在深圳河北側毗鄰河套地區建設「深方科創園區」，結合「港深創新及科技園」的發展，構建一個具有協同效應的「深港科技創新合作區」，打造深港合作新平台。

## 八、合作機制

76. 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，協調加快推進各領域合作項目進度，研究重點合作項目。
77. 發揮粵港發展策略研究小組機制作用，推動兩地專家學者圍繞粵港共同參與國家「一帶一路」建設等議題開展深入研究，舉辦相關研討活動，服務兩地政府決策。

廣東省人民政府  
副省長

香港特別行政區政府  
政務司司長

2017年2月23日

2017年2月23日