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Panel on Commerce and Industry

Meeting on 20 November 2018

**Updated background brief on the work of the overseas Hong Kong
Economic and Trade Offices and the Offices of the Government of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the Mainland and Taiwan**

Purpose

This paper provides updated background information and a summary of views and concerns expressed by members of the Panel on Commerce and Industry ("the Panel") on the work of: (a) the overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices ("ETOs"); and (b) the Offices of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") in the Mainland and Taiwan.

Background

The Government's major principles in expanding its external relations

2. The current-term Government adopts the following three major principles in expanding its external relations –

- (a) to underline Hong Kong's core values, geographical advantages as well as the free and open market;
- (b) to capitalize on the unique advantages of the "One Country, Two Systems" to raise Hong Kong's profile in the international community; and
- (c) to take full advantage of the significant opportunities under the Belt and Road Initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area ("the Bay Area") Development.

3. The Chief Executive pointed out in her 2017 Policy Address that the Government's external promotion work should cover a number of areas, including promoting innovation and technology ("I&T")/research and development/smart city; attracting inward investment and fostering the expansion of Hong Kong enterprises into overseas markets; showcasing the arts, culture and creative soft powers of Hong Kong; attracting talents and renowned international institutions/organizations to Hong Kong; promoting services (including finance, legal and other professional services); and enhancing financial market development.

Overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

4. The Government has set up a total of 12 overseas ETOs,¹ covering Asia, Australia, Europe and North America, as well as Hong Kong's many principal trading and investment partners. ETOs are the official representatives of the HKSAR Government in countries under their respective coverage. With the exception of the Geneva ETO,² ETOs' primary tasks are to seek to foster closer ties with the local authorities at government-to-government ("G2G") level and handle bilateral matters relating to social, economic and cultural issues, etc. between Hong Kong and the countries under their respective purviews. ETOs actively organize/participate in events and activities every year to promote Hong Kong.

Investment Promotion Unit

5. An Investment Promotion Unit ("IPU") is set up within each ETO (except for the Geneva and Washington ETOs), holding the responsibilities of promoting the business advantages of Hong Kong and encouraging overseas enterprises to set up or expand businesses in Hong Kong through organizing promotional activities overseas and conducting investment promotion visits. ETOs and Invest Hong Kong ("InvestHK") work closely with each other. Specifically, InvestHK advises ETOs, in particular IPUs, on the strategies for investment promotion and attraction of Foreign Direct Investment, and provides ETOs with target enterprises of the priority industries, such as financial technology, I&T, maritime services, etc., which are jointly identified with relevant policy bureaux/departments. Under the leadership of the heads of the respective ETOs, IPUs visit target enterprises and/or meet with their top management to encourage them to make use of Hong Kong as a base to

¹ The 12 overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices ("ETOs") include Geneva ETO, Washington ETO, New York ETO, San Francisco ETO, Toronto ETO, Brussels ETO, London ETO, Berlin ETO, Tokyo ETO, Sydney ETO, Singapore ETO and Jakarta ETO.

² The principal function of the Geneva ETO is to represent Hong Kong, China ("HKC") as a Member of the World Trade Organization ("WTO"). It also represents HKC as a Member of the Advisory Centre on WTO Law, and as a participant of the Trade Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.

undertake projects under the Belt and Road Initiative or other investment projects, and to collaborate with Hong Kong professionals and enterprises to jointly explore more opportunities. ETOs and InvestHK also organize and sponsor a variety of promotional activities including seminars, exhibitions, etc. to attract more target enterprises to develop business in Hong Kong or make use of Hong Kong as a springboard to venture into the huge Mainland and world markets.

6. ETOs also collaborate closely with the Hong Kong Trade Development Council ("HKTDC") and the Hong Kong Tourism Board ("HKTB"). Together, they make joint efforts to raise the international profile of Hong Kong and promote Hong Kong's economic development. The respective scope of major work and functions of the 12 ETOs are set out in **Appendix I**.

Setting up of five new overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

7. To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status and importance among the trading partners, as well as further explore new business opportunities, the Administration considers that an important step is to expand the network of the overseas ETO. Taking into consideration the potentials of economic development of the trading partners and their economic and trade relations with Hong Kong, Bangkok (Thailand), Dubai (United Arab Emirates), Moscow (Russia), Mumbai (India) and Seoul (Korea) have been identified to set up new ETOs.³ Upon the establishment of the five new ETOs, the ETOs' network will be expanded to cover the Middle East and Eastern Europe, and Hong Kong's representation in Asia will be enhanced. The Administration expects that among the five new ETOs, the Bangkok ETO will be the first established ETO, and hopes that it will commence operation in early 2019 the earliest.⁴

Setting up of the new Economic and Trade Office Policy Division in the Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch

8. To cope with the heavy workload related to the preparatory work for setting up the new ETOs and to enhance the functions of ETOs more effectively,

³ The main responsibilities of the five new ETOs will be: (a) to handle bilateral matters among Hong Kong and countries under the ETO's respective purviews; (b) to liaise closely with government officials, politicians, business and cultural sectors, the media, local communities, etc. to enhance their understanding of Hong Kong and to promote Hong Kong's interests; (c) to organize a variety of events to promote the advantages of Hong Kong and raise the profile of Hong Kong in the international arena; and (d) to promote economic and trade ties with the markets under the ETOs' respective coverage and attract inward investment to Hong Kong.

⁴ The discussion with the United Arab Emirates Government and the Russian Government on setting up the Dubai and Moscow ETOs respectively has been in good progress. Positive response from the respective host governments on the proposals to set up the Mumbai and Seoul ETOs has also been received.

the Administration has also proposed to set up the ETO Policy Division in the Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch ("CITB") of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau to strengthen relevant support. The proposed ETO Policy Division, according to the Administration, will take the lead in the discussion with the prospective host governments on the detailed arrangements and preparatory work for setting up new ETOs. The Division will review the functions of ETOs having regard to the relevant policy directives, draw up strategies, plans and guidelines, and monitor closely the work of ETOs regarding the progress and effectiveness of implementation of the relevant measures.

Offices of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government in the Mainland

9. The five Mainland Offices, including the Beijing Office⁵ and four ETOs in the Mainland,⁶ are responsible for strengthening communication and liaison between Hong Kong and the Mainland, including enhancing G2G cooperation, comprehensively enhancing and promoting Hong Kong's trade and commercial relations with Mainland provinces and municipalities, fostering exchange and cooperation between the two places, facilitating investment, promoting Hong Kong, and providing support to the Hong Kong people and enterprises in the Mainland.

The Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan)

10. In December 2011, the Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan) ("HKETCO") commenced operation in Taipei City, Taiwan.⁷ As Hong Kong's multi-functional office in Taiwan, HKETCO has been leveraging on its local presence to enhance liaison and provide services, and forging close ties with key economic, cultural, academic and media organizations to promote

⁵ Pursuant to Article 22 of the Basic Law, the Office of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government in Beijing was established in March 1999, with its coverage including 10 provinces/municipalities/autonomous regions of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Gansu and Ningxia.

⁶ The four ETOs in the Mainland and their respective coverage are as follows –

- (a) Guangdong ETO was set up in July 2002. Its coverage includes the five provinces/region of Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan and Yunnan;
- (b) Shanghai ETO was set up in September 2006. Its coverage includes the Municipality of Shanghai and the four provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui and Shandong;
- (c) Chengdu ETO was set up in September 2006. Its coverage includes the six provinces/municipality/autonomous region, namely Sichuan, Chongqing, Guizhou, Shaanxi, Qinghai and Tibet; and
- (d) Wuhan ETO commenced operation on 1 April 2014. Its coverage includes the five provinces of Hubei, Hunan, Shanxi, Jiangxi and Henan.

⁷ The Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan) was officially opened in May 2012.

economic, trade and cultural exchanges between Hong Kong and Taiwan. HKETCO also promotes Hong Kong's strengths and image through organizing and joining various activities, allowing the Taiwan community to appreciate the developments and unique culture of Hong Kong. The functions of HKETCO are set out in **Appendix II**.

11. The Administration also fosters exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and Taiwan in different areas through the platform of the Hong Kong-Taiwan Economic and Cultural Cooperation and Promotion Council⁸ and the Taiwan-Hong Kong Economic and Cultural Co-operation Council.

Previous discussions by the Panel on Commerce and Industry

12. The Panel was briefed on the work of the overseas ETOs, the Mainland Offices and HKETCO on 21 November 2017. Panel members discussed the related issues at the policy briefing-cum-meeting on 17 October 2017 and at the Panel meeting on 19 December 2017. At the Panel meeting on 17 July 2018, the Panel supported the Administration's proposals to set up additional ETOs and the ETO Policy Division in CITB. The major views and concerns expressed by members are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

New overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

13. At the meeting on 17 July 2018, members noted that the geographical distribution of the proposed new ETOs would primarily cover Asian cities, and enquired whether the direction of the Administration's strategy in promoting trade relations would be re-focused on Asia. Members also enquired whether the Administration had assessed the potential of the markets corresponding to the proposed new ETOs, and its strategies in tapping such markets.

14. The Administration advised that in selecting the locations for setting up the five new ETOs, it had taken into account a number of factors, including the countries' trade relations with Hong Kong, their economic development potentials, and whether there was scope for Hong Kong to enhance its presence in the regions around the countries. The Administration had also carefully identified the target businesses in the respective countries/regions that had

⁸ Hong Kong-Taiwan Economic and Cultural Cooperation and Promotion Council was established in April 2010. It is a non-governmental entity which works with its Taiwan counterpart, i.e. the Taiwan-Hong Kong Economic and Cultural Co-operation Council, to serve as the discussion platform for cooperation matters relating to public policies between the two places.

In addition, the Hong Kong-Taiwan Business Co-operation Committee (with members coming from the local business sector) was established in April 2010, with a view to promoting closer cooperation between Hong Kong and Taiwan business sectors.

potentials for bringing more trading and investment activities to Hong Kong.⁹

15. At the same meeting, some members noted that the progress of discussion with the relevant governments varied among the proposed new ETOs. They enquired about the reasons for the Administration to seek the Panel's support in one go for the establishment of the five proposed ETOs.

16. The Administration advised that it had been discussing the detailed arrangements for setting up the five new ETOs with the respective host governments for some time. With the significant progress made on the Bangkok ETO as well as the discussion on the other four proposed ETOs all progressing satisfactorily, the Administration considered it opportune to brief the Panel on the matter and seek members' support for the proposals for setting up these five ETOs in one go. With the Panel's support, once the discussion on any of the new ETOs came to a final stage, the Administration could proceed with the necessary procedures, including seeking the approval of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") for the creation of the relevant directorate posts, so that the ETOs concerned could commence operation the soonest possible.

Enhancing the functions of overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

17. At the meeting on 21 November 2017, members noted that the Israeli Government had been using the Export Request Management System to assess the performance of individual economic offices in terms of the volume of export matched, and suggested that the Administration could make reference to Israel's experience and put in place a set of standardized key performance indicators ("KPIs") in respect of each ETO to evaluate its work effectiveness.

18. The Administration advised that it had adopted a set of indicators to evaluate the performance of ETOs. The indicators, focusing on three major areas of work including commercial relations,¹⁰ public relations¹¹ and

⁹ See paragraphs 7 to 18 of the Administration's paper (LC Paper No. CB(1)1238/17-18(08)), which was discussed at the meeting of the Panel on Commerce and Industry on 17 July 2018, for details on the business potentials of the host countries/regions.

¹⁰ For commercial relations, the Administration said that it had been publishing indicators on: (a) number of meetings on trade-related matters attended; (b) number of visits to host governments and trade organizations; (c) number of seminars/exhibitions/workshops organized and participated; (d) number of public speeches given; (e) number of media interviews/briefings given; and (f) number of circulars/newsletters/press releases issued.

¹¹ For public relations, the Administration had been publishing indicators on: (a) number of calls on senior government officials/organizations; (b) number of public relations functions/events organized and participated; (c) number of newsletters, pamphlets and press releases issued; (d) number of visitors assisted; (e) number of public speeches given; (f) number of media interviews/briefings given; and (g) number of enquiries handled.

investment promotion,¹² were similar to those of the Israeli Missions. In addition to the annual publication of performance indicators by ETOs, the Administration had reported annually to the Panel the work of ETOs (including details of the ETOs' work in the past year as well as their work objectives and strategies). ETOs had also submitted bi-monthly reports to LegCo on economic developments, political situation, major activities organized by ETO, media coverage on Hong Kong, etc. in the trading partners under their respective purviews.

19. Members also suggested that the following areas be covered in the next report by ETOs to the Panel for consideration: (a) clear and concrete work objectives and strategies of ETOs to deal with issues relating to the political and economic developments in the countries under their purviews that might affect Hong Kong, such as Brexit and the new trade policies of the United States ("the US") Administration; (b) strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis of the countries under the purviews of ETOs; and (c) a set of standardized KPIs for ETOs to evaluate their work effectiveness.

20. The Administration advised that the work objectives and strategies of ETOs and the related performance indicators had been included in the Administration's papers for discussion at the meeting. In particular, ETOs' work would continue to be aligned with the focuses and priorities of the Administration as a whole, including the important policy areas announced in the Policy Address. ETOs would maintain close collaboration with relevant partners such as HKTDC, HKTB, InvestHK, Create Hong Kong, etc. in promoting trade and other exchanges. At the same time, different ETOs had been adopting appropriate strategies in carrying out their external relations work having regard to the changes in the political and economic situations of the countries under their purview. The above efforts would be sustained in the year ahead and reflected in the next report.

Role of the Economic and Trade Office Policy Division and the Economic and Trade Offices in mitigating the impact of the trade conflict between China and the United States

21. At the meeting on 17 July 2018, members enquired the role of the proposed ETO Policy Division in mitigating the impact caused by the trade conflict between China and the US. Members considered that in the face of the trade conflict between the two countries, there was an increasing need for Hong Kong to go global and expand its overseas trade network, and make use of Hong Kong's separate membership under the World Trade Organization ("WTO"). They sought details of the Administration's effort in this regard.

22. The Administration advised that it had been seeking to expand its

¹² On investment promotion, the indicators were the number of new projects generated and number of projects completed.

overseas trade and market network and reduce trade barriers through, among other things, the work of the overseas ETOs. For example, the Geneva ETO had helped reinforce Hong Kong's separate WTO membership through its daily work. Leveraging the Belt and Road Initiative, ETOs would continue to forge trade ties with more overseas markets, such as the Association of South East Asian Nations ("ASEAN")¹³ countries, in order to avoid over-reliance on certain markets. The Administration would seek to forge more Free Trade Agreements ("FTAs") with Hong Kong's trading partners so as to enhance bilateral trade and investment ties.

Coping with Brexit

23. At the meeting on 21 November 2017, members were keen to know the progress of the strategic dialogue with the United Kingdom ("the UK") Government in preparation for Brexit. The Administration advised that Hong Kong's strategic dialogue with the UK Government would cover as many aspects as possible, and would adopt an open attitude towards the possibility of signing other regional or plurilateral trade agreements on the condition that they were consistent with WTO rules.

Promoting economic, trade and cultural exchanges between Hong Kong and Taiwan

24. At the meeting on 17 October 2017, some members suggested that more resources should be provided for the Hong Kong-Taiwan Business Co-operation Committee to foster closer cooperation in trade, investment and tourism between Hong Kong and Taiwan. Members opined that the Administration should consider publishing official publication and producing official television commercials to promote Hong Kong in Taiwan and other overseas countries.

25. The Administration advised that it would continue to pragmatically foster economic, trade and cultural exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and Taiwan. The annual "Hong Kong Week" would be an example of Hong Kong's cultural promotion in Taiwan. HKETCO would continue to keep its interlocutors and the Taiwan community in the general apprised of the latest development of Hong Kong.

26. At the meeting on 21 November 2017, some members asked about the Taiwan's interest and possible involvement in the Belt and Road Initiative and the development of the Bay Area, and the possibility of collaborating with Hong Kong in these areas. The Administration advised that one of the main duties of HKETCO was to promote exchanges with Taiwan in trade and culture. It was understood that there was widespread interest in the Belt and Road Initiative and the development of the Bay Area among the enterprises in Taiwan.

¹³ The Association of Southeast Asian Nations comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

HKETCO would continue to keep close contact with these enterprises and provide support as appropriate.

Division of work between overseas Economic and Trade Offices, Offices of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government in the Mainland as well as the Belt and Road Office

27. At the meeting on 19 December 2017, members discussed the division of work between the Belt and Road Office ("BRO"), ETOs and the five Mainland Offices. The Administration advised that the Belt and Road Initiative was a new engine for Hong Kong's economic development. While BRO would assist in formulating the relevant policies and strategies, ETOs and Mainland Offices would roll out corresponding measures following such policies and strategies in the regions under their respective purviews. As opposed to ETOs which were based in overseas countries, BRO would be based in Hong Kong and be responsible for the overall policy coordination relating to the Belt and Road Initiative.

Council question

28. At the Council meeting of 28 February 2018, Hon Jeffrey LAM asked a written question on the Administration's follow-up actions in relation to FTA and a related Investment Agreement entered between Hong Kong and ASEAN. He enquired whether the Administration would consider setting up offices in the Chinese embassies in ASEAN member states ("AMS") where no ETOs had been set up, so as to promote business and trades between Hong Kong and those AMS.

29. The Administration advised that the two ETOs in Jakarta and Singapore covered all AMS for the time being. The Jakarta ETO handled matters between Hong Kong and ASEAN as a whole, and was responsible for fostering bilateral relations between Hong Kong and four AMS. The Singapore ETO was responsible for promoting bilateral relations between Hong Kong and six AMS. Including the proposed new ETO in Bangkok, there would have a total of three ETOs in ASEAN. The Administration had no plan to set up new ETOs in other places in ASEAN.

Latest position

30. The Administration will brief the Panel on 20 November 2018 on the work of ETOs, the five Mainland Offices and HKETCO since the last report in November 2017.

Relevant papers

31. A list of relevant papers is shown in the **Appendix III**.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
13 November 2018

The work and functions of the 12 overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices ("ETOs")

Geneva ETO

The principal function of the Geneva ETO is to represent Hong Kong, China ("HKC") as a Member of the World Trade Organization ("WTO"). It also represents HKC as a Member in the Advisory Centre on WTO Law, and as a participant of the Trade Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris.

Washington ETO

The Washington ETO was established in 1987. It closely monitors the political and economic development in the United States ("the US") and reports to Hong Kong on legislative proposals, government policies, executive and regulatory actions that may affect Hong Kong. It also represents Hong Kong's trade and economic interest in the US and actively promotes bilateral cooperation between the two economies.

New York ETO

The New York ETO was set up in 1983. It is responsible for promoting the economic and trade interests of Hong Kong, and strengthening economic ties and networks between Hong Kong and the 31 eastern states in the US.

San Francisco ETO

The San Francisco ETO was established in 1986. It is responsible for promoting economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and the 19 western states in the US.

Toronto ETO

The Toronto ETO was established in 1991. It is responsible for promoting bilateral economic, trade and cultural relations between Hong Kong and Canada.

Brussels ETO

The Brussels ETO became the "Head" ETO for Europe in July 2006 to take on a coordinating role among the ETOs in Brussels, London and Berlin. It

represents Hong Kong's economic and trade interests in the European Union, and is responsible for promoting Hong Kong's bilateral relations with 15 European countries, namely Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain and Turkey.

London ETO

The London ETO was first established in 1946. It is responsible for promoting Hong Kong's bilateral relations with nine European countries, namely Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Berlin ETO

The Berlin ETO commenced operation in March 2009. It is responsible for promoting Hong Kong's bilateral economic and trade relations with eight central and eastern European countries, namely Austria, Czechia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Switzerland.

Tokyo ETO

The Tokyo ETO promotes closer economic and trade ties, understanding and cooperation, as well as cultural and tourism exchanges with Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Sydney ETO

The Sydney ETO was established in 1995. It is responsible for promoting Hong Kong's bilateral economic and trade relations with Australia and New Zealand.

Singapore ETO

The Singapore ETO was set up in 1995. Prior to the establishment of the new ETO in Jakarta, it was responsible for promoting the bilateral economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and the ten member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations ("ASEAN").¹

Since the Director-General Hong Kong Economic and Trade Affairs, Jakarta assumed office on 13 September 2016, part of the responsibilities of the Singapore ETO has been formally transferred to the Jakarta ETO. Specifically,

¹ The ten Association of Southeast Asian Nations member countries are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

the Singapore ETO is responsible for promoting bilateral economic, trade and cultural relations between Hong Kong and six ASEAN countries, namely Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Jakarta ETO

The temporary office of the Jakarta ETO commenced operation on 13 June 2016. The Jakarta ETO officially opened in July 2017. It is responsible for matters between Hong Kong and ASEAN as a whole, and promotes bilateral economic, trade and cultural relations between Hong Kong and four ASEAN countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines.

Functions of the Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan)

The Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan) is tasked to fulfill the following functions -

- (a) to promote economic relations, investment, financial services and business exchanges, etc. between Hong Kong and Taiwan;
- (b) to enhance cultural, education, tourism and other exchanges between Hong Kong and Taiwan;
- (c) to strengthen cooperation between Hong Kong and Taiwan in areas such as technology, transport, medical services, public health and food safety, etc.;
- (d) to provide assistance to Hong Kong residents in Taiwan to the extent possible;
- (e) to assist in handling matters relating to entry applications from Taiwanese residents where necessary; and
- (f) to provide other relevant services.

Appendix III

List of relevant papers

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
21/11/2017	Panel on Commerce and Industry	<p>Administration's paper on "Reports on the work of the overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices" (LC Paper No. CB(1)212/17-18(05))</p> <p>Administration's paper on "Report on the work of The HKSAR Government's Offices in the Mainland and Taiwan" (LC Paper No. CB(1)212/17-18(06))</p> <p>Updated background brief on the work of the overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices and the Offices of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the Mainland and Taiwan prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)212/17-18(07))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)450/17-18)</p>
28/2/2018	Council	<p>Question No. 2 on "Free Trade Agreement between Hong Kong and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations" raised by Hon Jeffrey LAM (Hansard) (page 7101 – 7105)</p>

Date of meeting	Meeting	Paper
17/7/2018	Panel on Commerce and Industry	<p>Administration's paper on "Establishment of five new Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs) and the ETO Policy Division in the Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau" (LC Paper No. CB(1)1238/17-18(08))</p> <p>Updated background brief on the work of the overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(1)1238/17-18(09))</p> <p>Minutes of meeting (LC Paper No. CB(1)1402/17-18)</p>