

**For discussion
on 15 June 2021**

Legislative Council Panel on Commerce and Industry

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's positioning and supporting measures under the National 14th Five-Year Plan

Purpose

This paper briefs members on the positioning of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) in the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 (“National 14th Five-Year Plan”) and its work to complement the National 14th Five-Year Plan.

Background

2. The National 14th Five-Year Plan was endorsed by the fourth session of the 13th National People’s Congress on 11 March 2021. It is the blueprint and action agenda for the social and economic development of the country for the next five years. Contents relating to Hong Kong are in its Chapter 61 “Maintain the Long-term Prosperity and Stability of Hong Kong and Macao”, and Chapter 31 on “Take Forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (“Greater Bay Area”) Development Actively and Steadily” (**Annex I**), of which many are raised for the first time. The National 14th Five-Year Plan has also incorporated many concrete proposals put up by the HKSAR Government after thorough studies, demonstrating the Central Government’s unwavering support for Hong Kong.

Hong Kong’s Positioning and Breakthroughs in the National 14th Five-Year Plan

3. The National 14th Five-Year Plan establishes a clear positioning for Hong Kong’s future development as embodied in three major aspects.

First, it is mentioned to uphold the “one country, two systems” principle as well as safeguard national security in order to maintain the long-term prosperity of Hong Kong. The parts concerning Hong Kong and Macao in the National 14th Five-Year Plan state from the outset that to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, it is imperative to fully and faithfully implement the “one country, two systems” principle; to uphold the constitutional order as enshrined in the Constitution and the Basic Law; to uphold the Central Authorities’ overall jurisdiction over the Special Administrative Regions (“SARs”); to implement the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for the SARs to safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests of the nation and the social stability of the SARs; and to resolutely prevent and curb interference by external forces in the affairs of Hong Kong.

4. Second, it is mentioned to support Hong Kong in reinforcing and enhancing its competitive advantages. Apart from the continued support for Hong Kong to maintain its status as international financial, transportation and trade centres as well as establish itself as a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region, new impetus has been awarded to Hong Kong in the National 14th Five-Year Plan to what we called the four emerging centres or status. It raises for the first time the support for Hong Kong to enhance its status as an international aviation hub, to develop into an international innovation and technology hub, a regional intellectual property trading centre and an East-meets-West centre for international cultural exchange. The diverse and comprehensive positioning implies that Hong Kong may continue to leverage on its pivotal role under the “what the country needs, what Hong Kong is good at” strategy, with an aim to expand Hong Kong’s scope for further development by making use of our cutting edge, while at the same time contributing to the country’s needs.

5. Third, it is mentioned to support Hong Kong in better integrating into the overall development of the country. The National 14th Five-Year Plan raises the support for building a high-quality Greater Bay Area, and for the first time includes the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop as a major platform of co-operation in the Greater Bay Area, which will serve

as, together with Qianhai in Shenzhen, Hengqin in Zhuhai and Nansha in Guangzhou, the core engines for the region. It also mentions the support for Hong Kong to foster co-operation and exchanges with countries and regions around the world, and to improve policy measures to enable Hong Kong residents to develop and live in the Mainland, including to provide facilitation for Hong Kong youths to study, work and start business in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. The relevant statements confirm Hong Kong's functions and positioning in the overall development strategy of the country, provide a clear direction and expand the scope for Hong Kong's further co-operation with the Mainland, and strengthen and enhance Hong Kong's "intermediary" role between the country and the world.

Work to Complement the National 14th Five-Year Plan

6. In the course of drawing up the National 14th Five-Year Plan, the current-term Government has been actively putting forward concrete suggestions on the development of Hong Kong. Policy bureaux and departments ("B/Ds") will take forward relevant work in accordance with the content of the Plan in order to achieve certain results. The priority areas and the latest progress of B/Ds' efforts in relation to each part of the National 14th Five-Year Plan that are directly related to Hong Kong are set out in **Annex II** for Members' reference.

7. With the country's accelerated establishment of a new development pattern featuring "dual circulation", which takes the domestic market as the mainstay while enabling domestic and foreign markets to interact positively with each other, Hong Kong, being a highly market-oriented and an international economy underpinned by the rule of law, has evident development opportunities. Hong Kong will leverage on its advantages under "one country, two systems" and proactively become a "participant" in domestic circulation and a "facilitator" in international circulation. We will also take the Greater Bay Area development as the best entry point to focus on the business opportunities in the Mainland market, proactively participate in fostering regional co-operation and better integrate into the overall development of our

country, with a view to bringing continuous impetus to Hong Kong's economic and social development.

Advice Sought

8. Members are invited to note the content of this paper. The HKSAR Government will work to complement the National 14th Five-Year Plan in order to grasp the opportunities arising from the development of the country, as well as to consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's competitive advantages.

**Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
June 2021**

**Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035
(Contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)**

Part XVIII Uphold “One Country, Two Systems” and Promote China’s Reunification

Maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, promote peaceful cross-strait relations and China’s reunification, and work together to create a bright future for the great rejuvenation of the nation.

Chapter 61 Maintain the Long-term Prosperity and Stability of Hong Kong and Macao

Fully and faithfully implement the principles of “One Country, Two Systems”, “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong”, “Macao people administering Macao” and a high degree of autonomy; adhere to governing Hong Kong and Macao in accordance with the law; uphold the constitutional order as enshrined in the Constitution and the Basic Law; uphold the Central Authorities’ overall jurisdiction over the Special Administrative Regions (“SARs”); implement the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for the SARs to safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests of the country and the social stability of the SARs; resolutely prevent and curb interference by external forces in the affairs of Hong Kong and Macao; support Hong Kong and Macao in reinforcing and enhancing their competitive advantages and in better integrating into the overall development of the country.

Section 1 Support Hong Kong and Macao in Reinforcing and Enhancing their Competitive Advantages

Support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international financial, transportation and trade centre and an international aviation hub, and in strengthening its roles as a global offshore Renminbi business hub, an international asset management centre and a risk management centre. Support Hong Kong in developing into an international innovation and technology hub, a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region and a regional intellectual property trading centre. Support Hong Kong in promoting its service industries for high-end and high value-added

development, and in developing into a hub for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world. Support Macao in enriching itself as a world-class tourism and leisure centre. Support Macao in co-operating with Guangdong in the joint development of Hengqin, in extending its role as the service platform for business and trade co-operation between China and the Lusophone countries, and in developing into a base for exchange and co-operation where Chinese culture is the mainstream and diverse cultures co-exist. Support Macao in advancing the research and development and manufacture of Chinese medicine, in developing special financial products and services, new and high-tech industries, convention and exhibition, commerce and trade etc., and in promoting an appropriate level of diversified economic development.

Section 2 Support Hong Kong and Macao in Better Integrating into the Overall Development of the Country

Improve mechanisms to facilitate Hong Kong and Macao's integration into the overall development of the country and foster complementary and co-ordinated development with the Mainland. Support Hong Kong and Macao in participating and assisting in the country's all-round opening up and development into a modern economy, and in jointly establishing a functional platform for the Belt and Road Initiative. Deepen the Mainland's co-operation with Hong Kong and Macao in business and commerce as well as innovation and technology, and deepen and widen mutual access between the financial markets of the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as Macao. Pursue high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, deepen Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation and Pan-Pearl River Delta regional co-operation, and promote the development of major platforms for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation including Qianhai in Shenzhen, Hengqin in Zhuhai, Nansha in Guangzhou, the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop, etc. Strengthen exchanges and co-operation between the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as Macao in various areas, improve policy measures to facilitate Hong Kong and Macao people's pursuit of development opportunities and living in the Mainland, strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law as well as national education, and enhance national awareness and patriotism among Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Support Hong Kong and Macao in fostering exchanges and co-operation with countries and regions around the world.

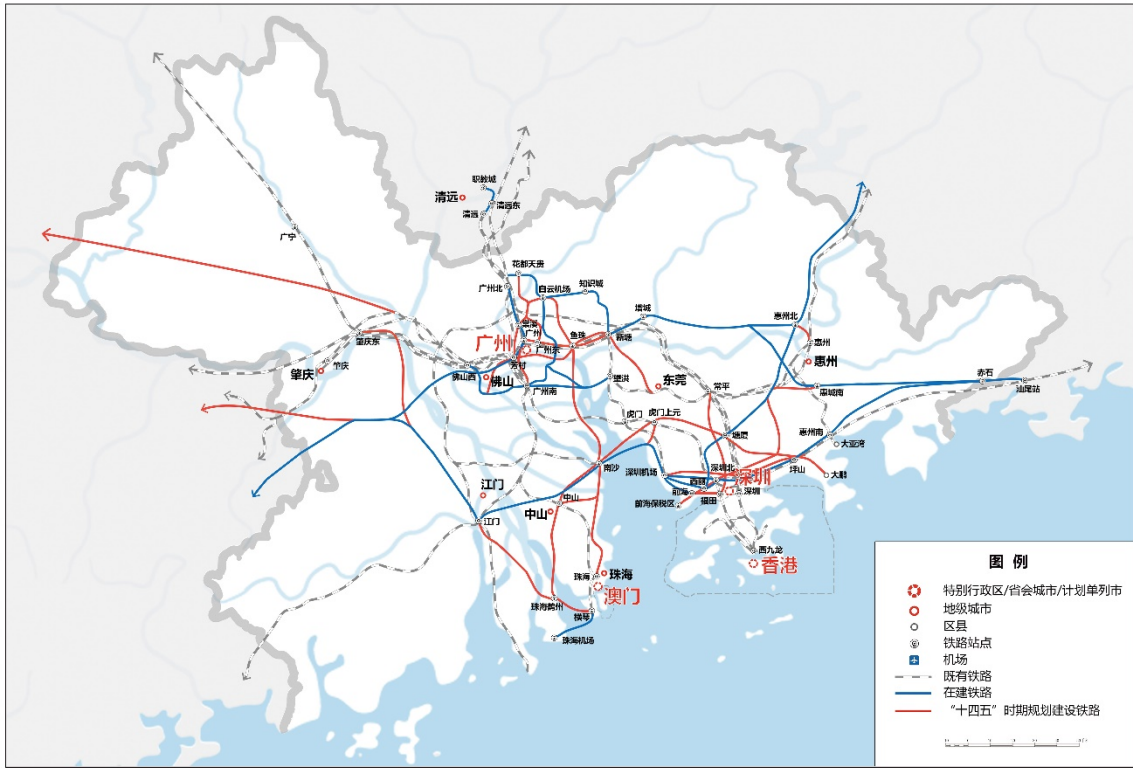
Chapter 31 Thoroughly Implement Major Regional Strategies

Focus on achieving strategic objectives and enhancing the leading and driving role, secure new breakthroughs in the implementation of major regional strategies, and facilitate integration, interaction and complementary development among regions.

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Section 3 Take Forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Actively and Steadily

Strengthen the co-ordinated development of industry, education and research in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; improve the “two corridors and two poles” framework system which comprises the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Science and Technology Innovation Corridors, and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop and Guangdong-Macao-Hengqin Science and Technology Innovation Poles; promote the setting up of an integrated national science centre; and facilitate the cross-boundary exchange of innovative elements. Accelerate the construction of intercity railways, co-ordinate the functional distribution of ports and airports, and optimise the distribution of navigation and aviation resources. Deepen the reform on the mode of border clearance and facilitate the efficient flow of people, goods and vehicles. Extend mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as Macao, and strengthen regulatory interface and connectivity in key areas. Provide facilitation for the young people of Hong Kong and Macao to study, work and start business in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, and establish a brand of quality exchanges among the young people of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.



Map 5 Layout Plan of Rail Transport in Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

**Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China
and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 (“National 14th Five-Year Plan”)
Measures directly relating to Hong Kong**

**Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) Government’s Priority Areas and Latest Progress
(as at May 2021)**

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan (only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
Chapter 61 Maintain the Long-term Prosperity and Stability of Hong Kong		
1.	Fully and faithfully implement the principles of “one country, two systems”, “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong” and a high degree of autonomy; adhere to governing Hong Kong in accordance with the law; uphold the constitutional order as enshrined in the Constitution and the Basic Law; uphold the Central Authorities’ overall jurisdiction over the Special Administrative Region (“SAR”)	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As demonstrated by the inclusion of a stand-alone chapter of “Upholding ‘one country, two systems’” in the “2020 Policy Address”, the Chief Executive reiterates the steadfast determination of the HKSAR Government to fully and faithfully implement “one country, two systems”, stay true to its aspiration and restore HKSAR’s constitutional order and political system from chaos. Concrete measures include the application of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the HKSAR (“National Security Law”), implementation of oath-taking requirements for public officers, safeguarding the rule of law and improving the electoral system, etc. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Public Offices (Candidacy and Taking Up Offices)(Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2021 passed

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>by the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) was gazetted and came into effect on 21 May 2021. It stipulates very clearly for the first time the legal requirements for oath-taking of public officers, marking an important step for safeguarding the “patriots administering Hong Kong” principle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Bill 2021 passed by the LegCo was gazetted and came into effect on 31 May 2021. It enhances the electoral arrangements and ensures the implementation of “patriots administering Hong Kong” principle in Hong Kong’s political structure.
<p>2.</p>	<p>Implement the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for the SAR to safeguard national sovereignty, security and development interests of the country and the social stability of the SAR</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the HKSAR enacted the relevant Implementation Rules for the purpose of applying the measures stipulated under Article 43 of the National Security Law, thereby enhancing the enforcement mechanisms in safeguarding national security and strengthening the enforcement capability. • The Hong Kong Police Force (“HKPF”) and the Department of Justice (“DoJ”) have respectively set up dedicated offices to implement the National Security Law. • As for the implementation and enforcement of the National

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<p>Security Law, the relevant law enforcement agencies have established coordination mechanisms and devised relevant action plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The HKSAR Government has launched a series of educational and promotional activities on the National Security Education Day on 15 April this year.• The National Security Department of the HKPF launched the “National Security Department Reporting Hotline” in November 2020. Members of the public can report non-urgent national security related matters via various platforms.• The HKSAR Government has been introducing the National Security Law to various sectors through different channels and means and responding to concerns raised. Efforts were also made, through education in schools and other means, to step up efforts to enhance Hong Kong people’s understanding of national development.• To require Government employees to take oath or make a declaration to confirm that they will uphold the Basic Law, bear allegiance to the HKSAR of the People’s Republic of China, be dedicated to their duties and be responsible to the HKSAR Government.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will continue to strengthen publicity and education to enhance Hong Kong people’s understanding of national security and law-abiding awareness. • All civil servants joining the HKSAR Government on or after 1 July 2020 have signed the declaration. As for civil servants who joined the HKSAR Government before 1 July 2020, the great majority of them, around 170 000 in total, have signed the declaration. As at 1 April 2021, a total of 129 civil servants have neglected or refused to duly sign and return the declaration. • For officers who neglected or refused to take the oath or duly sign and return the declaration without any reasonable explanation, the HKSAR Government has lost confidence in these officers’ suitability to continue to discharge their duties as civil servants. The HKSAR Government will, based on the facts and circumstances of each case, consider taking actions under section 12 of the Public Service (Administration) Order to require the officers concerned to leave the civil service in the public interest. For those appointed on probationary terms, their probationary service will be terminated in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations. Whilst the relevant procedures are underway, these civil servants have been interdicted.

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2021, the Civil Service Bureau (“CSB”) extended the declaration requirement to all staff appointed on non-civil service terms by the HKSAR Government on or after 1 July 2020.
3.	Resolutely prevent and curb interference by external forces in the affairs of Hong Kong	<u>Priority Areas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Took follow-up actions against the response to the National Security Law by the international community and the media, including the issue of press releases to rebut smearing comments. Since August 2020, ten countries had unilaterally suspended or shelved their Surrender of Fugitive (“SFO”) Agreements with the HKSAR. In accordance with the instructions of the Central People’s Government, the HKSAR Government had suspended or shelved the SFO agreements, as well as the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Agreements with these countries as counter-measures.
Section 1 Support Hong Kong in Reinforcing and Enhancing its Competitive Advantages		
4.	Support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international financial centre	<u>Priority Areas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hong Kong’s status as an international financial centre with well regulated financial system is widely recognised. Under the “one country, two systems” principle, Hong Kong is well positioned to benefit from the opportunities arising from the vast Mainland markets while contributing to the reform and

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<p>opening up of the financial market of the country. We will continue to enhance Hong Kong’s position as an international financial centre, make good use of Hong Kong’s connectivity with the Mainland and international markets, capitalise on the opportunities presented by the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (“Greater Bay Area”) development and the Belt and Road (“B&R”) Initiative, and play the effective roles of being the gateway to, the intermediate hub and the prime platform to participate in the Mainland market. We will also continue to develop the city into a broader and deeper fundraising platform and further enhance Hong Kong’s position as a centre for asset and wealth management, offshore Renminbi (“RMB”) business, international risk management as well as green and sustainable finance, and support the development of financial technology (“Fintech”), for developing Hong Kong into a comprehensive international financial centre with a wide range of services.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On supporting the development of Fintech, we will continue to promote the cross-boundary application of Fintech in Hong Kong and the Mainland, and in concert with the financial regulators, actively encourage the industry to explore and test various Fintech solutions and products with cross-boundary applications involving the Greater Bay Area. • As regards supporting the development of green and

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>sustainable finance, we will further consolidate and develop Hong Kong’s position as a green and sustainable hub in the region. We will promote more Greater Bay Area entities to make use of Hong Kong’s capital market for green investment, financing and certification, thereby supporting green enterprises and projects in the Greater Bay Area and promoting the ecological conservation and green development of the country. We plan to expand the scale of the Government Green Bond Programme and issue retail green bonds, and have launched a new Green and Sustainable Finance Grant Scheme to provide impetus to the green and sustainable finance market development.</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international transportation centre</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On port, to leverage on our international connectivity and uphold our role as a regional transshipment hub. • To promote the development of high value-added maritime services so as to maintain and strengthen our position as an international maritime centre. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enacted legislative amendments in mid-2020 to provide tax concessions to the ship leasing and marine insurance business. • Commenced enhancing and broadening the service coverage of Hong Kong Shipping Register in phases.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Chamber of Shipping established its first overseas office in Hong Kong, and the Baltic and International Maritime Council included Hong Kong as the fourth named arbitration venue in its maritime contract. • Studying tax concession measures to attract more shipping principals (e.g. ship managers, agents and brokers) to Hong Kong.
<p>6.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international trade centre</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to proactively seek to forge free trade agreements (“FTAs”) and investment agreements (“IAs”) with trading partners, and pursue the expansion of the network of overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (“ETO”) in order to consolidate Hong Kong’s worldwide economic and trade network. • Assist Hong Kong companies and investors to explore markets, and capitalise Hong Kong’s role as a two-way platform for attracting foreign investment and going global to assist Mainland enterprises to enter international markets and foreign companies to explore business opportunities in the Mainland and Asia. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKSAR Government has signed eight FTAs with 20 economies, and 22 IAs with 31 overseas economies.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to actively seek accession to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (“RCEP”) as soon as possible. RCEP member economies have indicated to the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development (“SCED”) that Hong Kong’s accession to RCEP could be facilitated according to relevant provisions after its entry into force. SCED has met the ministers of a number of member economies online, with a view to commencing discussions on Hong Kong’s accession to enable Hong Kong to join RCEP as soon as possible after its entry into force. • Continue to pursue the exploratory talks for the FTA between Hong Kong and Thailand, with a view to setting up the work plan for negotiations as early as possible. • Ongoing work with Chile to expand and enhance the market access commitments on trade in services under the Hong Kong - Chile FTA; respective IA negotiations with Bahrain and Myanmar have also been completed. The agreements will come into effect upon completion of necessary procedures. • Continue respective IA negotiations with Russia and Turkey. • Proactively pursue the preparatory work in setting up the Dubai ETO, which is expected to start discharging its duties in 2021.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan (only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
<p>7.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international aviation hub</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Airport Authority Hong Kong (“AAHK”) will realise the Airport City vision and blueprint in the next ten years, including the Three Runway System, enhancement of airport facilities, development of intermodal passenger transfer and cargo transshipment capabilities, SKYCITY, and development of high-growth, high-value air cargo services, in order to consolidate Hong Kong’s position as an international aviation hub. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AAHK is taking forward various developments under the Airport City vision in an orderly manner. Among others, AAHK is planning a number of projects on the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge’s Hong Kong Boundary Control Facility (“HKBCF”) Island, including automated carparks, Airport City Link and the campus and student dormitories of the Hong Kong International Aviation Academy. Land parcels on the HKBCF Island will also be reserved for development of air cargo logistics and other relevant support facilities. AAHK will discuss with Zhuhai Airport for equity injection into the latter according to commercial principles to achieve greater synergy between the two airports.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan (only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
<p>8.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in strengthening its roles as a global offshore Renminbi business hub, an international asset management centre and a risk management centre</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the support of the Central Government, Hong Kong continues to be the world’s largest offshore RMB business hub, with a leading position in RMB settlement, financing and asset management. To reinforce Hong Kong’s position as the global hub for offshore RMB business, we will continue to explore with the industry and Mainland authorities the expansion of the channels for two-way flow of cross-boundary RMB. • Following the annual RMB sovereign bond issuance by the Ministry of Finance in Hong Kong for 12 years consecutively since 2009, the People’s Bank of China has established a regular mechanism of central bank bill issuance in Hong Kong to enrich the spectrum of RMB financial products, thereby promoting RMB internationalisation further. • To strengthen Hong Kong’s role as an international asset management centre, we strive to diversify our fund structures, including introducing the open-ended fund company and limited partnership fund regimes tailored to private equity funds. More than 200 funds have been set up in eight months’ time since the launch of the latter one. Furthermore, we will provide tax concession for carried interest distributed by private equity funds operating in Hong Kong, establish a mechanism to attract existing foreign funds to re-domicile to Hong Kong, and provide subsidies for open-ended fund

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>companies set up in Hong Kong in the coming three years. We expect that the capital raised by these funds could provide a wider source of funding for the innovation and technology businesses in the Greater Bay Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the development of the real estate investment trust (“REIT”) business of Hong Kong and reinforce the capital raising function of Hong Kong as a premier asset management hub, we have relaxed investment restrictions on REITs, broadened the investor base, and will provide subsidies for qualified REITs authorised by the Securities and Futures Commission and listed in Hong Kong in the coming three years. Real property and infrastructure projects in the Mainland could make use of the Hong Kong REIT market to raise capital for business development. • To strengthen Hong Kong’s status as an international risk management centre, the Government implemented a series of measures in the first half of 2021. These measures include providing half-rate profits tax concessions to eligible insurance businesses including marine insurance and specialty insurance; rolling out a new regulatory regime and a subsidy scheme to facilitate the issuance of insurance-linked securities (including catastrophe bonds) in Hong Kong; expanding the scope of insurable risks of captive insurance companies set up in Hong Kong; and enhancing the insurance group-wide supervision legal framework.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate mutual access for the insurance market, we are striving for establishment of after-sales service centres by the Hong Kong insurance industry in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, with a view to providing Hong Kong, Macao and Mainland residents who are holders of Hong Kong policies with comprehensive support in different areas including enquiries, claims and renewal of policies. We are also striving for the implementation of “unilateral recognition” policy on Hong Kong motor vehicles entering Guangdong through the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, so that the coverage of third party insurance policies issued by Hong Kong insurers will be extended to third party liability in the Mainland, thereby deeming such policies as equivalent to the mandatory traffic accident liability insurance in the Mainland.
<p>9.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in developing into an international innovation and technology hub</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current-term HKSAR Government has been promoting innovation and technology (“I&T”) development through eight major areas, and is making good progress in various areas, including <i>InnoHK</i> research clusters, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park (“HSITP”) located in the Lok Ma Chau Loop (“Loop”), Innovation and Technology Venture Fund, etc. In terms of raising capital by listing, the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited has reformed its listing regime to allow the listing of pre-profit/ pre-revenue biotechnology companies, and high growth and innovative enterprises which have weighted voting rights structures.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the Central Government’s support and Hong Kong’s various competitive edges under “one country, two systems” such as strong research and development (“R&D”) capabilities possessed by local universities, free economy and well-established intellectual property (“IP”) rights protection regime, Hong Kong will continue to actively participate in the development of the Greater Bay Area into an international I&T hub to leverage on Hong Kong’s strengths to serve the needs of the country. • Talent is the key to promoting I&T development. The HKSAR Government will launch the Global STEM Professor Scheme in June 2021 in supporting universities to recruit internationally renowned I&T scholars and their teams to work in Hong Kong, enabling the universities to scale new heights in teaching and research activities. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>InnoHK</i> research clusters is the HKSAR Government’s flagship project, with a view to developing Hong Kong as the hub for global research collaboration. The first two clusters focus on healthcare technologies and artificial intelligence (“AI”) and robotics technologies respectively. The first batch of 20 R&D centres have completed the renovation of their laboratories and commenced operation progressively. It is estimated that the remaining seven R&D centres will commence operation later this year.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in developing into a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance legal and dispute resolution services (including through co-operation with the Mainland, international co-operation and promotional work) • To develop LawTech including Online Dispute Resolution (“ODR”) services • To take forward “Vision 2030 for Rule of Law” <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <p><i>To enhance legal and dispute resolution services (including through co-operation with the Mainland, international co-operation and promotional work)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To further promote the use of mediation in the Greater Bay Area and support the work of the Greater Bay Area Mediation Platform. The Department of Justice of Guangdong Province, the Secretariat for Administration and Justice of the Macao Special Administrative Region and DoJ established the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Bay Area Legal Departments Joint Conference (“Joint Conference”) in September 2019. The Joint Conference has so far held two meetings in September 2019 and December 2020. The Joint Conference held in December 2020 endorsed the establishment of a mediation platform. Consideration is being given to hold the third Joint Conference meeting in the latter half of 2021.

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2020, Pilot Scheme on Facilitation for Persons Participating in Arbitral Proceedings in Hong Kong (“Pilot Scheme”) was launched to provide facilitation for eligible non-Hong Kong residents participating in arbitral proceedings in Hong Kong on a short-term basis. The Pilot Scheme has a term of two years and will be reviewed in 2022. • DoJ has been actively striving for the Central Government’s support for extending, beyond the existing initiatives, an initiative to allow Hong Kong-owned enterprises in Shenzhen to adopt Hong Kong laws and arbitration to be seated in Hong Kong on a pilot basis and further extend the measure to the entire Greater Bay Area. • The inaugural Greater Bay Area Legal Professional Examination was postponed amid COVID-19 pandemic. Further development will be announced by the Ministry of Justice. • The “Mediation Mechanism for Investment Disputes” has been set up under the Investment Agreement signed in June 2017 under the framework of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (“CEPA”). • In order to give effect to the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Civil Judgments in Matrimonial and Family Cases by the Courts of the Mainland

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<p>and of the HKSAR signed in June 2017, the Mainland Judgements in Matrimonial and Family Cases (Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement) Ordinance was passed by the LegCo on 5 May 2021. Subsequent work includes the issue of the relevant court rules to complement the operation of the Ordinance by the Chief Judge of the High Court.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 2019, the Arrangement on Reciprocal Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters by the Courts of the Mainland and of the HKSAR was signed between the Supreme People’s Court and the HKSAR Government. It seeks to establish a bilateral legal mechanism with greater clarity and certainty for recognition and enforcement of judgments in a wider range of civil and commercial matters between the two places. It will take effect after both places have completed the necessary procedures. • In April 2019, the Arrangement Concerning Mutual Assistance in Court ordered Interim Measures in Aid of Arbitral Proceedings by the Courts of the Mainland and of the HKSAR was signed with the Mainland, under which Hong Kong becomes the first jurisdiction outside the Mainland where, as a seat of arbitration, parties to arbitral proceedings administered by its arbitral institutions would be able to apply to the Mainland courts for interim measures.

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In November 2020, the Supplemental Arrangement Concerning Mutual Enforcement of Arbitral Awards between the Mainland and the HKSAR was signed with the Mainland to further improve the existing mechanism, followed by the legislative process for the Arbitration (Amendment) Bill 2021 to take effect this arrangement. The Arbitration (Amendment) Bill 2021 was passed by the LegCo on 17 March 2021, and the related Ordinance has come into operation on 19 May 2021. • In May 2021, the Record of Meeting on Mutual Recognition of and Assistance to Bankruptcy (Insolvency) Proceedings between the Courts of the Mainland and the HKSAR was signed with the Mainland, establishing a new co-operation mechanism whereby liquidators and provisional liquidators from Hong Kong may apply to a court at a pilot area in the Mainland for recognition and assistance, while bankruptcy administrators from the Mainland may continue to apply to the High Court of Hong Kong for recognition and assistance according to the existing common law principles in Hong Kong. Shanghai, Xiamen and Shenzhen are the first designated pilot areas. Currently, Hong Kong is the only jurisdiction having established the relevant co-operation mechanism with the Mainland. • Concluded co-operation arrangements with overseas jurisdictions and international organisations, for instance in

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		<p>2019, DoJ entered into co-operation arrangements respectively with the Ministry of Justice of Japan, the Ministry of Justice of Korea and the Office of the Judiciary of Thailand to strengthen collaboration on aspects of law and promote international exchange and collaboration under the B&R Initiative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoJ also signed a Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”) with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (“UNCITRAL”) on 4 November 2019 to enhance exchanges and co-operation in respect of international trade law and dispute resolution. On 2 November 2020, the DoJ Project Office for Collaboration with UNCITRAL was established in the Hong Kong Legal Hub to explore and take forward the collaborative opportunities and projects with UNCITRAL under the said MoU. The Project Office established the Inclusive Global Legal Innovation Platform on ODR (“iGLIP on ODR”), and the first meeting of the platform was held on 18 March 2021. • Established the Hong Kong Legal Hub in 2020 and attracted over 20 reputable local, regional and international law-related organisations to set up offices. • DoJ has recently put in place secondment arrangements respectively with the UNCITRAL, Hague Conference on Private International Law (“HCCH”), and International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (“UNIDROIT”) for

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Hong Kong legal professionals, the last two covering lawyers from both the public and private sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoJ regularly organises, supports or participates in a number of important international legal conferences and training cum capacity building activities to elevate Hong Kong’s position as an international legal and dispute resolution services centre in the Asia Pacific region. Such activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hong Kong successfully won the bid in 2018 to host the International Council for Commercial Arbitration (“ICCA”) 2022 Congress. The ICCA Hong Kong Congress has been rescheduled to 7 to 10 May 2023 as a result of the pandemic. – Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 59th Annual Session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization and the inter-sessional meeting of UNCITRAL WG III have been postponed to the second half of 2021. – The Hong Kong Legal Week 2021 is planned to be held in November 2021. <p><i>To develop LawTech including Online Dispute Resolution (“ODR”) services</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively participate in international developments on ODR and related topics, such as opting into the Asia-Pacific

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Economic Co-operation (“APEC”) ODR Framework developed by the APEC Economic Committee in April 2020.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In June 2020, eBRAM Centre officially launched its ODR and deal making platform, and has thereafter been using it to handle cases under the COVID-19 ODR Scheme. DoJ will continue to support eBRAM Centre in developing and enhancing its online platform. In January 2021, the Finance Committee of the LegCo approved a proposal to grant funding support of \$100 million to eBRAM Centre for the development and enhancement of its ODR and deal making platform. • Develop the Hong Kong Legal Cloud to enhance the capability of the profession to harness modern technology in the provision of legal and dispute resolution services. The Hong Kong Legal Cloud will provide safe, secure and affordable data storage services to the local legal and dispute resolution sector, thereby facilitate the overall long-term development of Hong Kong’s legal and dispute resolution services. DoJ will provide a sum of around \$15.7 million (Hong Kong Legal Cloud Fund) for the development of the Hong Kong Legal Cloud by selected local non-profit making non-governmental body(ies) through Public-Private Partnership. On 22 February 2021, DoJ invited local non-profit making bodies to provide information on the development and provision of the Hong Kong Legal Cloud. DoJ also plans to enter into a memorandum(s) of understanding with the selected providers

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<p>of the Hong Kong Legal Cloud before the end of third quarter of 2021. On 20 May 2021, DoJ signed a MoU with the Asian Academy of International Law (“AAIL”) on the administration of the Hong Kong Legal Cloud Fund.</p> <p><i>To take forward “Vision 2030 for Rule of Law”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DoJ has been preparing to set up a database to collate relevant data related to rule of law. • A series of rule of law education initiatives are being rolled out for the public, youth, and professionals, to enhance their understanding of the rule of law and facilitate the sustainable development of the rule of law.
11.	Support Hong Kong in developing into a regional intellectual property trading centre	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to enhance the IP protection regime to keep it abreast with the times. • Assist enterprises to strengthen their IP professional manpower capacity with a view to enhancing their IP management capability. • Strengthen promotion, education and external collaboration to encourage enterprises in the Greater Bay Area to use Hong Kong’s professional services and IP to create high value-added products and services for entering the international market; and encourage overseas enterprises to import high-quality IP

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>products and services to meet the demand of the Mainland market.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to consolidate and develop the original grant patent system launched in 2019 to further promote the industry to use the new system to register patents in Hong Kong. • Press ahead with the preparatory work to implement the international registration system under the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks in Hong Kong. • Enhance private innovation and technology enterprises’ IP manpower capacity through the promotion of free IP Consultation Service, IP Manager Scheme Plus and related training programmes. • Continue to strengthen IP collaborations in the Greater Bay Area with IP authorities of the Mainland and Macao, including preparing for the “Mainland and Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR Intellectual Property Symposium” to be organised jointly by the China National Intellectual Property Administration and the Governments of the HKSAR and Macao SAR in the third quarter of 2021. • Continue to organise the Business of IP Asia Forum with the

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Hong Kong Trade Development Council (“HKTDC”) and the Hong Kong Design Centre in December 2021 to provide an IP exchange platform for the industry.</p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in promoting its service industries for high-end and high value-added development</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <p><i>5G</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting 5G development by supplying spectrum, facilitating operators to extend 5G networks and encouraging the deployment of 5G applications. <p><i>Creative Industries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to support the local creative industries through the CreateSmart Initiative and the Film Development Fund in organising different activities, with a view to fostering the sustainable development of the sectors. <p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the new statutory regulatory regime with a view to enhancing the professionalism of the tourism industry. • Attract overseas and high value-added overnight tourists to embark on Greater Bay Area multi-destination journeys via Hong Kong following the directions set out in the Culture and Tourism Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area. <p><i>Others</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched the “Pilot Subsidy Scheme for Third-party Logistics

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Service Providers” (“Pilot Subsidy Scheme”) amounting to \$300 million to encourage the logistics sector to adopt technology for enhancing efficiency and productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the development of high-end high value-added maritime services (please see item 5 for details). <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <p><i>5G</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telecommunications operators in Hong Kong launched commercial 5G services in 2020. The current 5G coverage is already over 90%. A key area of work this year is to encourage public and private sectors to deploy 5G technology early so that 5G can be widely adopted as soon as possible. We will also auction off more 5G spectrum in the fourth quarter of this year to support the continuous development of 5G services. <p><i>Creative Industries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the sectors in meeting the challenges brought by the global changes in the sectors’ value chain and business environment, e.g. the use of online/offline activities and platforms, encourage cross-media and cross-sector co-operations etc., thereby promoting the development of high-end, high value-added creative products and services, both in terms of quality and diversity.

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p><i>Tourism</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Travel Industry Authority (“TIA”), which was established in 2020, is preparing to take over various duties such as the licensing and regulation of the tourism industry. • When the epidemic further stabilises and cross-border travel resumes, the HKSAR Government will continue to deepen tourism co-operation with the Mainland and encourage the trade to launch Greater Bay Area multi-destination tourism products by leveraging on Hong Kong’s cross-border infrastructure and rich tourism resources. <p><i>Others</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pilot Subsidy Scheme was launched in October 2020, expecting to benefit about 300 logistics enterprises with each granted a total maximum of \$1 million subsidy.
<p>13.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in developing into a hub for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Home Affairs Bureau (“HAB”) and the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (“LCSD”) support cultural exchange activities with artists and arts groups from overseas and the Mainland (including Greater Bay Area) through organising Hong Kong Week, arranging artists and arts groups from Hong Kong to perform abroad, as well as inviting renowned artists / art groups to perform in Hong Kong. • The museums of LCSD strive to promote cultural exchanges

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		<p>through organising mega exhibitions in Hong Kong in collaboration with museums in the Mainland and around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hong Kong Public Libraries continue to promote exchanges and co-operation with libraries in Guangdong and Macao. • HAB will also promote arts and cultural exchanges through various types of activities organised by the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Kong aspires to foster closer partnerships with world-class cultural institutions. In particular, Hong Kong will host the Mid-year Congress of the International Society for the Performing Arts in 2022, which is the first Asian city selected to host the congress twice. Activities will include visits to the latest cultural facilities in Hong Kong and Shenzhen so as to facilitate in-depth understanding of the arts and cultural development of Hong Kong and Greater Bay Area and explore opportunities for cross-regional co-operation. • HAB continue to promote cultural exchange activities with overseas and the Mainland (including Greater Bay Area) with a view to strengthening the sense of belongings of Hong Kong residents to the motherland and showcasing the soft powers of

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Chinese culture to the world through cultural activities. The 2nd Hong Kong Week in Mainland cities was held in Guangzhou from April to May 2021 with both online and in-venue programmes, and the same approach is also planned for the two-week “Hong Kong Week” in Seoul, South Korea from August to September 2021. The “New Vision Arts Festival” of LCSD and the “Manchester International Festival” of the United Kingdom have agreed to commission Hong Kong artists to create a new production. HAB plans to organise the 12th Asia Cultural Co-operation Forum in end 2022. LCSD also plans to organise the 3rd Museum Summit in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HAB will continue to take forward the construction and improvement works at West Kowloon Cultural District (“WKCD”) and other venues, as well as promote arts and cultural exchanges. WKCD is a new landmark in Hong Kong. The Xiqu Centre opened in 2019 will foster the contemporary development of Xiqu, promotion and preservation, while the Freespace in WKCD has become a contemporary performing arts hub since its opening. The M+ Museum and the Hong Kong Palace Museum are scheduled for opening in 2021 and 2022 respectively. In addition, the Lyric Theatre Complex of WKCD is scheduled for completion in 2024 and will become a centre of excellence showcasing the best of Hong Kong and international dance and theatre. Meanwhile, the LCSD East Kowloon Cultural Centre, scheduled for opening in 2023, will be equipped with

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan (only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		innovative technology and equipment to inject new impetus to performing arts with a view to promoting the development of arts tech. Series of workshops will also be organised at various LCSD performance venues throughout the year to familiarise artists/stakeholders with applications of technology in the arts.
Section 2 Support Hong Kong in Better Integrating into the Overall Development of the Country		
14.	Improve mechanisms to facilitate Hong Kong’s integration into the overall development of the country and foster complementary and co-ordinated development with the Mainland	<u>Priority Areas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKSAR Government has been, under the “one country, two systems” principle, capitalising on the enormous development opportunities arising from the development of the Greater Bay Area and the National 14th Five-Year Plan to enhance co-operation with the Mainland on various fronts through a series of initiatives, with a view to expanding Hong Kong’s scope for further development. • Please refer to the other parts of this Annex for the HKSAR Government’s work and latest progress in respective areas.
15.	Support Hong Kong in participating and assisting in the country’s all-round opening up and development into a modern economy, and in jointly establishing a functional platform for the Belt and Road Initiative	<u>Priority Areas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulated a five-pronged B&R key strategy on full participation in and contribution to the Initiative, which includes enhancing policy co-ordination; fully leveraging Hong Kong’s unique advantages; making the best use of Hong Kong’s position as the professional services hub; promoting

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>project participation; and establishing partnership and collaboration; with a view to further consolidating Hong Kong’s position as the prime platform and a key link for the B&R Initiative.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organised a high-level roundtable in conjunction with the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council in January 2021 to promote exchanges and co-operation between state-owned enterprises and Hong Kong’s business and professional services sector. In addition, the Mainland Enterprises Partnership Exchange and Interface Programme was launched in May 2021, and the first sharing session under the Programme was organised to foster exchanges and ties between Mainland enterprises and Hong Kong’s professional services sector. • Preparing for the convening of the 4th Joint Conference in mid-2021 with relevant Central Authorities. • Planning to organise in June 2021 webinars on business development in five overseas Economic and Trade Co-operation Zones (“ETCZs”) in Thailand, Malaysia, Cambodia and Indonesia for enhancing Hong Kong enterprises’ understanding on the relevant local investment environment, regulations and ETCZ admission conditions.

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making preparation with the HKTDC to hold the 6th Belt and Road Summit in September 2021. • Launched the Innovation and Technology Inventions Experience Sharing and Business Promotion Platform in June 2020, under which webinars were organised in collaboration with Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia in 2020, with a view to sharing Hong Kong’s research and development products, applications and experience in combating the epidemic and addressing livelihood needs.
<p>16.</p>	<p>Deepen the Mainland’s co-operation with Hong Kong in business and commerce</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play Hong Kong’s role as a “participant” of the domestic circulation and “facilitator” of the international circulation, to embody its unique strengths as the connecting platform of the “dual circulation”. • Provide funding for HKTDC to offer all-rounded support to Hong Kong enterprises intending to develop domestic sales, and organise major events in the Greater Bay Area to promote Hong Kong designs and products, and facilitate the matching of Guangdong and Hong Kong enterprises. • Encourage Hong Kong enterprises to actively participate in the China International Import Expo (“CIIE”) and promote Hong Kong’s high quality merchandise and professional services to the Mainland market.

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan (only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jointly pursue with the Mainland closer economic and trade co-operation on the basis of the existing CEPA to seek greater room and opportunities for development for Hong Kong enterprises and professional talents. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKTDC launched in June 2021 the one-stop GoGBA platform, which provides market information on the Greater Bay Area and related government policies, enquiry service and training, as well as business promotion, development and matching services. • HKTDC is actively liaising with Hong Kong enterprises to participate in the fourth CIIE to be held in Shanghai in November 2021. • The HKSAR Government continues to liaise with the Ministry of Commerce to explore new liberalisation measures and new subjects for co-operation under CEPA.
17.	Deepen the Mainland’s co-operation with Hong Kong in innovation and technology	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of I&T co-operation, the HKSAR Government has been working closely with the Central Authorities and other Mainland provinces and municipalities. In 2018, the HKSAR Government and the Ministry of Science and Technology (“MOST”) signed the “Arrangement on Enhancing I&T Co-operation between the Mainland and Hong

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>Kong” (“Arrangement”). The Arrangement and its annex “Joint Action Plan on Mainland and Hong Kong I&T Collaboration” serve as an action guide and framework for the two parties to take forward the various I&T co-operation initiatives. The two sides will enhance co-operation in essentially six areas, namely scientific research, development of platforms, nurturing of talent, transfer of results and incubation of I&T industry, integration into national development strategies, and cultivation of an I&T atmosphere.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the cross-boundary remittance of R&D funding directly from the Mainland to Hong Kong, the Mainland authorities have so far approved over RMB340 million to local universities and R&D institutions to conduct R&D projects or establish laboratories. Furthermore, MOST agreed in September 2020 to expand the coverage of local R&D institutions eligible for lodging applications for the “National Key R&D Programme” from 10 institutions to 19. • Besides, the Innovation and Technology Commission and MOST launched the Mainland-Hong Kong Joint Funding Scheme in 2019 to encourage collaborative R&D projects between Hong Kong and different provinces in Mainland. The specific themes of the scheme in 2019 were biotechnology and AI. A total of 113 eligible applications were received, of which 16 were recommended by both sides and 11 have been

	Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i>	Priority Areas and Latest Progress
		<p>approved as at the end of April 2021. Biotechnology and AI continued to be the specific themes of the scheme in 2020. Both sides have completed the independent vetting of the 84 eligible applications received, and are comparing the results to identify projects that could be jointly supported afterwards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As for R&D resources, so far, three Mainland branches established by Hong Kong’s universities have been confirmed by MOST to be meeting the specified requirements and allowed to lodge applications for exporting human genetic resources to those three institutions independently under a pilot scheme for research purpose.
<p>18.</p>	<p>Deepen and widen mutual access between the financial markets of the Mainland and Hong Kong</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The People’s Bank of China, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (“HKMA”) and the Monetary Authority of Macao jointly announced in June 2020 the decision to implement Wealth Management Connect to allow residents in Hong Kong, Macao and nine Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area to carry out cross-boundary investment in wealth management products distributed by banks in the area. • The HKSAR Government and regulators will continue to discuss with the relevant Mainland authorities with a view to pursuing different proposals for expanding the mutual capital market access schemes and enhancing the arrangements of the existing schemes in a gradual manner.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the increasing internationalisation of A-shares, the stock exchanges in Shanghai and Shenzhen were added to the list of approved stock exchanges of the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority in November last year to provide greater flexibility for Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) investment managers to increase investment in shares listed on the stock exchanges in the Mainland, thereby providing more diversified investment opportunities for MPF assets. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Wealth Management Connect, the regulators of the three places announced in early February this year the signing of a MoU on the principles of supervisory co-operation. In May, the Guangdong regulators promulgated the draft implementation guidelines of the scheme for public consultation. HKMA will continue to work closely with the relevant authorities, with a view to expediting the implementation of the scheme. • We expanded the scope of eligible securities under the Southbound Trading of Stock Connect in December last year to cover pre-revenue/pre-profit biotechnology companies listed in Hong Kong under the new listing regime. We have also expanded the scope of eligible securities under Stock Connect to cover companies listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange’s STAR Market with effect from February this year.

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<p>19.</p>	<p>Pursue high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, deepen Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation and Pan-Pearl River Delta regional co-operation, and promote the development of major platforms for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation including Qianhai in Shenzhen, Hengqin in Zhuhai, Nansha in Guangzhou etc.</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKSAR Government has been working closely with the central ministries/ departments and the Guangdong Provincial Government to take forward the implementation of the 24 policy measures that have been approved in principle by the Leading Group for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (“Leading Group”) at its two meetings in 2019. Measures already rolled out have greatly facilitated Hong Kong residents to live and develop in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. • Through existing co-operation mechanisms between Hong Kong and Guangdong, as well as between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, the HKSAR Government continues to take forward co-operation in various areas, develop the co-operation platforms of Qianhai, Hengqin and Nansha, and contribute to the development of the Greater Bay Area. • Continue to actively participate and deepen co-operation with the Pan-Pearl River Delta (“PPRD”) region. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKSAR Government will continue to actively take forward the implementation of the remaining policy measures approved in principle by the Leading Group, and pursue policy innovation and breakthroughs in areas for consolidating and enhancing Hong Kong’s status as international financial,

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>transportation and trade centres as well as an international aviation hub, developing an international innovation and technology hub, improving the infrastructure of land boundary control points between Hong Kong and Shenzhen, facilitating Hong Kong enterprises to tap the Mainland domestic market, as well as supporting Hong Kong young people to work and start up their own business in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, etc. We will also maintain close liaison with local stakeholders and, through strategic publicity and promotional efforts, enhance the awareness of various sectors of society on the Greater Bay Area development, and encourage them to actively participate in and open up opportunities from the development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the level of Hong Kong-Guangdong and Hong Kong-Shenzhen co-operation, the HKSAR Government will continue to maintain comprehensive and close liaison and co-operation with the Guangdong Provincial Government and the Shenzhen Municipal Government, strengthen policy innovation, and introduce more policies that meet the needs of residents and enterprises from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. • The HKSAR Government would like to see Qianhai, Hengqin and Nansha continue their role in “early and pilot implementation” by introducing more policy breakthroughs to allow the expansion of appropriate and successful policies to

	<p>Statements in the National 14th Five-Year Plan <i>(only contents relating to Hong Kong are extracted)</i></p>	<p>Priority Areas and Latest Progress</p>
		<p>the entirety of the nine Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Chief Executive leads the HKSAR Government delegation to participate in the PPRD Regional Co-operation Chief Executive Joint Conference every year to pursue multilateral co-operation in trade, finance, tourism, I&T and environmental protection, etc. with PPRD provinces/ regions.
<p>20.</p>	<p>Promote the development of major platform for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao co-operation including the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HKSAR Government is taking forward the development of the HSITP in the Loop in full swing, with a view to establishing a key base for co-operation in scientific research through connecting with top-tier enterprises, R&D institutions and higher education institutions all over the world. It also supports the synergistic development with the Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Zone (“SZ I&T Zone”) adjacent to the Loop in promoting and facilitating the cross-boundary exchange of R&D elements, and establishing a cohesive and synergistic Shenzhen/Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Co-operation Zone (“Co-operation Zone”). The Finance Committee of the LegCo of the HKSAR has approved funding for site formation and infrastructural facilities in the Loop and for commencing the HSITP’s Batch 1 development, involving a total of \$32.5 billion. It is expected that the Batch 1 development will be completed in

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		<p>phases from 2024 to 2027.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Besides, the Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments are jointly developing the Co-operation Zone which comprises the SZ I&T Zone and the HSITP, with a view to establishing “one zone, two parks” at “one river, two banks” under “one country, two systems”. Adjacent to the SZ I&T Zone, the geographical location of the HSITP enjoys strategic advantages. This will facilitate combining Hong Kong’s solid R&D strengths and Shenzhen’s strong capability in advanced manufacturing to create a value-adding chain that covers the upstream, midstream and downstream processes and leverage the complementary advantages of both sides. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hong Kong and Shenzhen governments have agreed that before the completion of the first batch of buildings in the HSITP, the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation (“HKSTPC”) will lease and manage certain areas of the SZ I&T Zone as a branch of the Hong Kong Science Park, so that the institutes and enterprises that are interested in starting their business in the Greater Bay Area can first establish a presence in the SZ I&T Zone. The governments on both sides are currently deliberating matters on the space and operational requirements in order to firm up the site selection, mode of operation and related financial arrangements as soon as possible.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moreover, the HKSTPC is planning to provide comprehensive services to talents of both sides, covering three important functions of resources, training and exchange, as well as provide support to I&T enterprises for business development in the SZ I&T Zone of the Co-operation Zone. This will assist Hong Kong’s I&T enterprises to develop in the Mainland and at the same time, provide services for Mainland enterprises that are interested in tapping into overseas markets, giving full play to Hong Kong’s role in going global and attracting foreign investment. • To attract more talent and enterprises to develop in the Co-operation Zone, the governments on both sides will formulate joint policy for the Co-operation Zone and explore to provide facilitation and supportive measures in the aspects of R&D resources, capital and people flow. Both sides will also join hands in promoting the advantages in I&T with a view to attracting talent and enterprises from the Mainland and overseas. • Both sides are formulating relevant co-operation arrangement for the above work.
<p>21.</p>	<p>Strengthen exchanges and co-operation between the Mainland and Hong Kong in various areas</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen co-operation with Mainland provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions; actively perform the role as a “facilitator” and “promoter”, with a view to creating

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		<p>more business and development opportunities for Hong Kong people and enterprises.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established a high-level co-operation mechanism with Sichuan and utilised co-operation mechanisms with Beijing, Shanghai and Fujian, etc. to deepen co-operation with various provinces and municipalities in areas such as trade, finance, I&T, creative industries and youth exchanges. • Promoted regional co-operation with other Mainland provinces and municipalities through Mainland Offices by adopting a pragmatic approach and launching initiatives once they are ready.
<p>22.</p>	<p>Improve policy measures to facilitate Hong Kong people’s pursuit of development opportunities and living in the Mainland</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actively reflect views and demands of Hong Kong people to the Mainland authorities to strive for more facilitation for Hong Kong people studying, working and living in the Mainland. • Keep track of the implementation of facilitation measures at local level. • Disseminate latest information on facilitation measures through various channels.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Security Bureau continues to follow up with the Mainland authorities on the measure promulgated by the Central Government after the meeting of Leading Group that foreigners holding Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards to be able to apply to the relevant Mainland authorities for a visa or permission for residence with a validity of up to two to five years to stay or reside in Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since August 2017, the relevant Central Authorities have introduced a number of policy measures to facilitate Hong Kong people studying, working and living in the Mainland, including permitting Hong Kong residents living in the Mainland who meet relevant criteria to apply for residence permits in the Mainland, and facilitating Hong Kong residents to use Home Return Permits in the Mainland in the areas of transport, finance, communications, education, healthcare, social security, industry and commerce, taxation and accommodation, etc. • Hong Kong residents working and living in the Mainland were notified by the Comprehensive Team for the Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council on 6 April 2021 that they may receive free COVID-19 vaccination, with the Residence Permit for Hong Kong and Macao Residents issued by public security authorities or proof of enrollment in

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		<p>Mainland medical insurance programmes.</p>
<p>23.</p>	<p>Strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law as well as national education, and enhance national awareness and patriotism among Hong Kong compatriots</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Basic Law Promotion Steering Committee (“BLPSC”), a high-level Steering Committee, co-ordinates the overall strategy and key aspects for promoting the Constitution and the Basic Law, and monitors the implementation of various promotional programmes to enable the public to have a comprehensive, correct and thorough understanding of the Constitution, the Basic Law and the constitutional order of the SAR enshrined therein. • The HKSAR Government has been adopting a “multi-pronged and co-ordinated” approach in promoting Constitution, Basic Law and national security education within and beyond the classroom. To dovetail with the latest development of the school curriculum and the country, the Education Bureau (“EDB”) has been providing training for teachers, developing learning and teaching resources, and organising life-wide learning activities so as to enrich students’ life-wide learning experiences and strengthen the sense of national identity amongst students. • EDB would continue to make use of various mutual visits and exchange activities (such as Mainland exchange programmes for students, the “Sister School Scheme” for secondary, primary and special schools), and take into account the

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		<p>development strategies of our country (such as the B&R Initiative and development in the Greater Bay Area) and the ongoing renewal of the school curriculum, including education on the Constitution, the Basic Law and national security, to deepen students’ understanding of the relationship between our country and Hong Kong and different aspects of the Mainland such as its cultural, historical, socio-economic and technological development, so as to cultivate their awareness of the country and patriotic sentiments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To help teachers acquire a proper understanding of the constitutional status of the HKSAR and our country’s development, the core training programmes for newly-joined, serving teachers and teachers aspiring for promotion cover contents about the Constitution, the Basic Law and national security education. Apart from that, the core training programmes for newly-joined and teachers aspiring for promotion also include Mainland study tour which will equip the participants with the knowledge of the education development in the Mainland and enrich their experience of the country’s achievements, so that they would inspire students and cultivate their national identity. • HAB has been working closely with the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education (“CPCE”) to promote civic education including national education outside schools and in the community, such as providing sponsorship to eligible

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		<p>organisations for organising civic education (including national education) activities; producing publicity programmes and publications or organising exhibitions/talks on relevant themes (e.g. the Basic Law); disseminating information through CPCE’s website and social media pages; and providing relevant reference materials in the Civic Education Resource Centre, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Besides, HAB will continue to promote youth exchange and internship on the Mainland, with a view to enhancing Hong Kong young people’s understanding of the latest development and opportunities in the Mainland, thereby facilitating wider exchanges and deeper integration among young people of the two places, as well as strengthening their sense of belonging to the motherland. • CSB strengthens, through enhanced training, the understanding of the civil service on national affairs and the constitutional order of the HKSAR. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering that the Constitution, the Basic Law and the National Security Law are all interrelated, the BLPSC has expanded its remit to include the National Security Law to co-ordinate the overall strategy and key aspects for promoting the Constitution, the Basic Law and the National Security Law under the “one country, two systems” principle, and monitor

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		<p>the implementation of various promotional programmes. In order to effectively promote the National Security Law, the Secretary for Security has joined the BLPSC to actively participate in its work and provide necessary information and support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDB has launched the Curriculum Framework of National Security Education in Hong Kong and 15 related national security education subject frameworks to elucidate to schools how the elements of national security education can be integrated organically into and connected naturally with the relevant curriculum contents of different subjects to enhance students’ sense of national identity and law-abiding awareness so as to safeguard national security. • EDB has been organising diversified learning activities for students such as the “Territory-wide Inter-school Basic Law Competition” and “School Bulletin Board Design Competition on National Security”, and providing talks and study tours to the Mainland for students through the “Basic Law Student Ambassadors Training Scheme”. We also encourage schools to arrange school-based learning activities including displaying the national flag and the regional flag as well as playing and singing the national anthem on important days such as the National Day, and the Constitution Day so as to cultivate primary and secondary students’ comprehensive understanding of the nation’s development, the Constitution

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		<p>and the Basic Law, the implementation of “one country, two systems” and the importance of national security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDB will keep in view the development of the epidemic and the arrangement for re-opening of borders and resume Mainland exchange programmes for students at an appropriate time. • In response to the suspension of on-site exchange activities between Hong Kong and Mainland sister schools during the pandemic, EDB has organised online sharing sessions on the Sister School Scheme to disseminate good practices in arranging exchanges of sister schools during the pandemic, and continues to promote multi-faceted collaboration of sister schools in Hong Kong and the Mainland. • Since November 2020, EDB has been continuously organising teacher training programmes on the Constitution, Basic Law and national security education. Teachers’ response is overwhelming and they offered positive feedback on the programmes. In addition, we have been co-operating with professional organisations to organise two three-day training programmes on “Respecting the Law, Reinforcing the Rule of Law”. The programme thoroughly and systematically helps teachers understand the Constitution and the Basic Law, as well as the importance of respect for the law and reinforcing the rule of law. Due to the development of COVID-19,

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		<p>details of the Mainland study tour is pending confirmation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For post-secondary institutions, EDB respects their autonomy in curriculum design and encourages them to help students acquire a full and accurate understanding of the Basic Law and “one country, two systems”, and boost their sense of national identity. The institutions organise a wide array of public talks, seminars and workshops in relation to the Basic Law, governance and politics, and national education. Many institutions also offer general education and inter-disciplinary courses to increase students’ understanding of the Basic Law. The institutions may continue to make good use of their resources to take forward the promotion, education and research on such topics as the Basic Law and “one country, two systems”. • HAB shall continue to take forward on-going work. We shall continue to promote national education outside schools and in the community through various channels and projects, and collaborate with different organisations in planning and organising various types of activities. • As regards Mainland exchange and internship, subject to the development of the epidemic, we will continue to enhance and expand various youth exchange and internship programmes on the Mainland with a view to providing Hong Kong young people with deeper, wider and more diversified opportunities

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		<p>to explore the Mainland. By experiencing local culture and conducting in-depth exchange with local young people, Hong Kong young people can strive to understand and seize the development opportunities in the Mainland, especially those in the Greater Bay Area, thereby facilitating their integration into the overall advancement of the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSB is exploring with the Mainland authorities and the relevant institutions an increase in the training places for national studies programmes and thematic visits in the Mainland. Owing to the pandemic, training involving travel to the Mainland can yet to be resumed so far. • CSB is making on-going efforts to enhance national studies training for civil servants through on-line means. Key items include: (a) launching the “Tsinghua Lecture Series”, in collaboration with the Tsinghua University, to provide middle and senior-level civil servants with a series of pre-recorded lectures (with first two batches rolled out in December 2020 and April 2021 respectively) on national policies and the latest development in the Mainland; and (b) launching video talks by experts on the National Security Law to enhance civil servants’ understanding of the National Security Law and awareness of safeguarding national security.

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<p>24.</p>	<p>Support Hong Kong in fostering exchanges and co-operation with countries and regions around the world</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to conduct external engagement work, and to actively maintain online/offline liaison with overseas interlocutors through our ETO network, as well as to meet with Consuls-General in Hong Kong and major overseas chambers to expound and clarify relevant policies and issues. • Continue to participate actively in the work of the World Trade Organization (“WTO”) and the APEC to promote regional and global economic co-operation and growth. • \$50 million has been set aside under the Professional Services Advancement Support Scheme (“PASS”) to subsidise Hong Kong major professional bodies’ participation in relevant exchange, promotion and professional standard enhancement activities organised by the HKSAR Government, HKTDC and ETOs, to step up promotion of Hong Kong’s competitive edges and professional services to the Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area and overseas markets after the pandemic situation has stabilised. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under the new normal, the HKSAR Government will continue to explore opportunities for closer collaboration with trading partners and various overseas interlocutors. These include maintaining continuous communications with overseas stakeholders through webinars, establishing more platforms to

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		<p>disseminate the latest information on Hong Kong’s developments, as well as conducting external promotion with an emphasis on the successful implementation of “one country, two systems” and Hong Kong’s advantages on various fronts, reinforcing the confidence of international community in Hong Kong and bolstering Hong Kong’s international image.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will attend APEC’s Ministers Responsible for Trade Meeting in June 2021, and participate actively in the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference and the APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting to be held in the second half of 2021. • Relevant activities under PASS are under planning and will be gradually held after the pandemic situation has stabilised.
<p>Chapter 31 Section 3 Take Forward the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Actively and Steadily</p>		
<p>25.</p>	<p>Strengthen the co-ordinated development of industry, education and research in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao; improve the “two corridors and two poles” framework system which comprises the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Science and Technology Innovation Corridors, and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop and Guangdong-Macao-Hengqin Science and Technology Innovation Poles; promote the setting up of an</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The co-operation in academic research between Hong Kong and the Mainland (in particular the Greater Bay Area) has become closer. So far, six Hong Kong higher education institutions have established industry, education and research bases in research institutes in Shenzhen, so as to further strengthen the co-operation with Mainland institutes in R&D. • Furthermore, the solid R&D strengths of local universities are

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<p>integrated national science centre; and facilitate the cross-boundary exchange of innovative elements</p>	<p>recognised by MOST. So far, 16 laboratories in local universities have been named as State Key Laboratories, affirming their achievements and important status in the development of the relevant fields in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the HKSAR Government’s work in taking forward the development of <i>InnoHK</i> research clusters and the major platform of co-operation in Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop, please refer to items 9 and 20 above respectively. <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province has so far approved the establishment of 20 Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Joint Laboratories, of which 19 involve universities in Hong Kong. • Besides, in addition to the original categories of projects funded solely by Hong Kong and Guangdong or Shenzhen under the Guangdong-Hong Kong Technology Co-operation Funding Scheme, a new category has been added for projects jointly solicited and funded by Guangdong and Hong Kong or Shenzhen and Hong Kong, starting from 2007. R&D work of such projects must be conducted in both Hong Kong and Guangdong or Shenzhen. There were 211 applications for such projects in 2020, which is more than eight times of that in 2007. So far, more than 140 projects jointly funded by Guangdong and Hong Kong or Shenzhen and Hong Kong have

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		<p>been approved, involving about \$290 million funding support from the Innovation and Technology Fund.</p>
<p>26.</p>	<p>Accelerate the construction of intercity railways, co-ordinate the functional distribution of ports and airports, and optimise the distribution of navigation and aviation resources</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the pandemic stabilises and upon the resumption of Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (“XRL”) service, the HKSAR Government and MTR Corporation Limited (“MTRCL”) will explore with the Mainland authorities different measures to enhance the XRL service, with a view to strengthening the connectivity between Hong Kong and other cities in the Greater Bay Area. • Having regard to the improvements to the land boundary control points between Hong Kong and Shenzhen being considered by relevant departments of both sides, explore with Shenzhen suggestions on enhancing the transport connections to the redeveloped Huanggang and Luohu Ports. • On port, to uphold our role as a regional transshipment hub and strive for complementary development with other ports in the Greater Bay Area to build a world-class port cluster. • On airports, AAHK will continue to manage Zhuhai Airport and share Hong Kong’s experience in airport management, enhancing the functional layout of airports in both places.

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		<p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MTRCL is studying the feasibility of the suggestions on enhancing the transport connections to the redeveloped Huanggang and Luohu Ports. The Government will also embark on a preliminary study on the Hung Shui Kiu - Qianhai rail link in a timely manner. • On port, to conduct policy studies and promote the smart port and green digitalisation in shipping initiatives to maintain our competitive edge.
<p>27.</p>	<p>Deepen the reform on the mode of border clearance and facilitate the efficient flow of people, goods and vehicles</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Customs and Excise Department (“C&ED”) enhances customs clearance efficiency through various initiatives to facilitate cross-boundary cargo flow, including the Single E-lock Scheme (“SELS”), the Free Trade Agreement Transshipment Facilitation Scheme and the Hong Kong Accredited Economic Operator Programme. • The HKSAR Government will continue to support the collaboration between Hong Kong and Shenzhen on control points relating matters, to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) take forward the Huanggang and Luohu Port redevelopment and implement co-location arrangement thereat; and

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		<p>(2) progressively implement the “East in East out, West in West out” planning strategy for cross-boundary goods traffic, by adjusting the functions and extending the operating hours of some of these land boundary control points.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SELS has been extended to the Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point to further facilitate cargo flow between Hong Kong and Eastern Guangdong. With 12 new clearance points added in December 2020, the SELS network has expanded to cover 76 clearance points. The number of clearance points in Hong Kong and Guangdong have increased to 13 and 63 respectively, with Guangdong clearance points covering all nine Mainland municipalities in the Greater Bay Area. The coverage of the SELS has also been extended from general cargo to China Post’s Mainland postal items passing through Hong Kong. • C&ED is studying improvements to the e-lock’s design and system for further enhancing the efficiency of the SELS. • The HKSAR Government will continue to spare no effort in enhancing the land boundary control points, including the collaboration with the Shenzhen Municipal Government in the redevelopment of Huanggang Port and the implementation of co-location arrangement thereat. The two governments have

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		<p>already reached consensus on the principle issues of the project. On 24 March 2021, the HKSAR Government moved a government motion at the LegCo soliciting Members’ support to our plan to collaborate with the Shenzhen Municipal Government to press ahead the redevelopment of the Huanggang Port. The motion was supported by all Members present.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HKSAR Government commenced the cargo clearance service at the Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point in August 2020 and implemented 24-hour cargo clearance service at the Shenzhen Bay Port in December 2020. The control points have been operating smoothly. Subject to the development of the pandemic, the two governments will consider to fully commence the operation of the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Control Point (and to implement 24-hour clearance) and implement 24-hour passenger clearance service at the Shenzhen Bay Port in due course as appropriate.
<p>28.</p>	<p>Extend mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong as well as Macao, and strengthen regulatory interface and connectivity in key areas</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking to expand mutual recognition of professional qualifications with the Mainland under the CEPA framework in order to create more favourable conditions for Hong Kong service suppliers and professionals in various sectors to access the Mainland market. We will also explore strengthening the regulatory interface and connectivity in key areas between the two places through the CEPA platform.

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		<p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HKSAR Government continues to liaise with the Ministry of Commerce to explore new liberalisation measures and new subjects for co-operation under CEPA.
<p>29.</p>	<p>Provide facilitation for the young people of Hong Kong and Macao to study, work and start business in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, and establish a brand of quality exchanges among the young people of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao</p>	<p><u>Priority Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HAB will continue to support Hong Kong young people to pursue exchange, internship, as well as innovation and entrepreneurship in the Greater Bay Area. The HKSAR Government launched the Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme on 8 January 2021 to encourage enterprises with businesses in both Hong Kong and the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area to employ university graduates from Hong Kong and station them to work in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. 2 000 places were provided. For Vocational and Professional Education and Training (“VPET”), the HKSAR Government supports the Hong Kong Vocational Training Council (“VTC”) and the Shenzhen Polytechnic (“SZPT”) to establish a closer partnership and strengthen collaboration in exploring the area of VPET. For facilitating local youth in pursuing studies in Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area, EDB will continue to assist the Ministry of Education in implementing the “Scheme for

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		<p>Admission of Hong Kong Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions” (“Admission Scheme”) to provide local secondary school graduates with multiple study pathways and opportunities to connect with the country’s development. EDB also supports local students to pursue further studies on the Mainland through the “Mainland University Study Subsidy Scheme”.</p> <p><u>Latest Progress</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On youth entrepreneurship, HAB announced in February this year the list of funded non-governmental organisations (“NGOs”) of the Funding Scheme for Youth Entrepreneurship in the Greater Bay Area. An amount of about \$130 million was granted for 16 NGOs to organise youth entrepreneurship projects, providing capital subsidy to about 230 youth start-ups (involving more than 800 Hong Kong young entrepreneurs) and rendering entrepreneurial support and incubation services to about 4 000 young people. As for the Funding Scheme for Experiential Programmes at Innovation and Entrepreneurial Bases in the Greater Bay Area, about \$5 million was granted to 15 NGOs to organise short-term experiential programmes at the entrepreneurial bases in Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, which are estimated to benefit about 700 young people. As a next step, the Government will establish the Alliance of Hong Kong Youth Innovative and Entrepreneurial Bases in the Greater Bay Area to serve as a one-stop information, publicity and exchange platform to further support innovation and

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		<p>entrepreneurship by Hong Kong youth in the Greater Bay Area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For youth exchange and internship, please refer to the relevant section of item 23. • As at 18 May 2021, a total of 2 547 job vacancies were provided by 337 enterprises under the Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme. The vetted vacancies have been uploaded to the dedicated webpage for application by graduates. The HKSAR Government has approached major business chambers to promote the scheme and staged physical and virtual job fairs in March 2021, and co-organised 11 online briefings with universities during April to May to encourage their graduates to enroll. The HKSAR Government will continue to publicise the scheme and encourage more graduates to join. • On VPET, the VTC and the SZPT established a working group in 2019 and signed a collaborative framework agreement in December 2020, with a view to further strengthening their collaboration in areas including offering joint programmes, providing vocational training, internships, and exchange opportunities for students from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, as well as research and development. The VTC and the SZPT are further discussing the implementation of the relevant collaborative initiatives.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For facilitating local youth in pursuing studies in Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area, the number of institutions participating in the Admission Scheme and the disciplines being offered continue to increase every year. A total of 127 Mainland institutions will be participating in the Admission Scheme in the 2021/22 academic year, including 18 institutions from four Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area (i.e. Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhaoqing and Dongguan).