

Citizenship and Social Development:

Theme 2: Our Country since Reform and Opening-up

Topic: The development of our country and the integration of Hong Kong into the overall national development

Learning Focus:

The development plans and policies related to Hong Kong (the development of the Greater Bay Area, The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)) and the relationship with the promotion of the development of Hong Kong

Feb 2023
(Translated Version)

● Learning Objectives ●

Knowledge

- To understand the focuses of national development plans and policies related to Hong Kong.
- To understand the trend and significance of Hong Kong's integration into the overall development of our country.

Skills

- Based on objective evidence, analyse the pattern of Hong Kong's integration into national development from multiple perspectives, and to improve critical thinking skills.
- To analyse the implications of relevant policies and plans for promoting the long-term development of Hong Kong.

Values

- To care about national development, enhance sense of national identity, and cultivate patriotism.
- To view the opinions and perspectives of others in an objective, unbiased and empathetic manner, and develop positive values and attitudes.

Watching videos for discussion

Video 1



click on the image to watch the video

Source : <https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/stories/videos.html>

Video 2



click on the image to watch the video

Source : <https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/tc/stories/videos.html>



Watch Video 1 and explain why our country listed the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (Greater Bay Area) into the Five-Year plan of Guangdong as a national strategy in the 14th Five-Year Plan for the first time?

Direction of discussion

- Our country attaches great importance to and set the directions for the development of the Greater Bay Area.
- This reflects Hong Kong's integration into the overall development of the country, and also shows the importance of development of the Greater Bay Area.

Watch Video 2 to understand:

- Important moments of the development of the Greater Bay Area as one of the major national development strategies in the reform and opening-up.
- Development focus of the Greater Bay Area.

Overview of the development of Greater Bay Area

- The Greater Bay Area comprises the two Special Administrative Regions (SARs) of Hong Kong and Macao, and the nine municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province. The total area is around 56,000 km², the total population in the Greater Bay Area was over 86 million and the GDP was USD 1,668.8 billion in 2020.
- The development of the Greater Bay Area is a major national development strategy in the new era of reform and opening-up. The objectives are to further deepen cooperation amongst Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, fully leverage the composite advantages of the three places, facilitate in-depth integration within the region, and promote coordinated regional economic development, with a view to developing an intentional first-class bay area ideal for living, working and travelling.



Source: Website of Greater Bay Area
<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/home/index.html>



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area (<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/about/overview.html>)

Reference Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province

- Based on data from Immigration Department, the Census and Statistics Department estimated that as at mid-2019, there were about 538,000 Hong Kong permanent residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, of whom 16.5% (or about 89,000) were aged 65 or above.
- Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau said, according to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, as at May 2020, more than 230,000 Hong Kong residents had applied for Residence Permits.
- 83.8% of usual place of residing / staying substantially in the Mainland of China happens in the Guangdong Province.

Note: Since 2016, based on immigration records of Hong Kong permanent residents, the Census and Statistics Department has estimated on Hong Kong residents usually staying in the Guangdong Province, referring to people who have stayed in accumulative for no less than six months in Guangdong Province between 6 months before the reference time point and 6 months after it.

Source:

Labour and Welfare Bureau (https://www.lwb.gov.hk/tc/blog/post_25102020.html)

Press Releases (<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202006/17/P2020061700287.htm>)



Labour and Welfare Bureau

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

Press Releases

Overview of the development of Greater Bay Area

- On 1 July 2017, witnessed by President Xi Jinping, the National Development and Reform Commission and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao signed *The Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Bay Area* in Hong Kong. The Framework Agreement sets out the goals and principles of cooperation and established the key cooperation areas in the development of the Bay Area.
- In the 2018 *Policy Address*, the Chief Executive announced the establishment of a high-level Steering Committee for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive and comprises all Secretaries of Department and Directors of Bureau as members, and is responsible for the overall coordination of matters relating to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region's participation in the development of the Greater Bay Area.
- The promulgation of *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area* on 18 February 2019 signified a new stage in the development of the Greater Bay Area.
- On 23 November 2020, the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau set up the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Development Office and appointed the Commissioner for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area to implement the relevant work.



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area (<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/about/overview.html>)

Overview of the development of Greater Bay Area

- The development foci of the Greater Bay Area include: developing an international innovation and technology hub; facilitating the development of industries in which Hong Kong enjoys strengths into the Greater Bay Area; and through policy innovation and breakthroughs as well as facilitation measures for Hong Kong residents studying, working and living in the Greater Bay Area, fostering the flow of people, goods, capital and information and improving the overall connectivity of the Greater Bay Area under the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”.
- Being the most open and international city in the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong is known for its status as international financial, transportation, trade centers and aviation hub as well as its renowned professional services. Enjoying the dual advantages of “One Country, Two Systems”, Hong Kong plays an important role in the Greater Bay Area Development. On the one hand, Hong Kong will facilitate and support the economic development of the region, with a view to enhancing the role and functions of the Greater Bay Area in the country’s two-way opening up; on the other hand, we will facilitate the development of industries in which Hong Kong’s strengths lie in the Greater Bay Area, capitalising on Hong Kong’s strengths to serve the country’s needs.



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area (<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/about/overview.html>)

National Regional Development Plan

- The Development of the Greater Bay Area is part of the Six National Regional Strategy 「3+2+1」.

「3+2+1」 regional key strategy refers to:

- The Coordinated Development of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region
- The Development of the Greater Bay Area
- The Integrated Development of the Yangtze River Delta
- The Yangtze River Economic Belt Development
- The Ecological Protection and High-quality Development of the Yellow River Basin
- Deepening All-round Reform and Opening up in Hainan



Source:

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/jd/wsdwhfz/202105/t20210507_1279334.html?code=&state=123

Click on the image for details

Policy documents of the development plan of the Greater Bay Area

Framework Agreement on Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Cooperation in the Development of the Greater Bay Area (1 July 2017)



On 18 February 2019, the State Council issued *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*



Click on the images and read relevant policy documents



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area (<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/outline/plan.html>)

Development objectives of the Greater Bay Area

- By 2022, the combined strength of the Greater Bay Area should increase substantially, the cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao should be deepened and broadened, the internal driving forces for development should be further enhanced in the region, and the framework for an international first-class bay area and world-class city cluster that is vibrant and highly innovative with an optimised industrial structure, a smooth flow of various factors and a pleasant ecological environment should essentially be formed.
- By 2035, the Greater Bay Area should become an economic system and mode of development mainly supported by innovation, with its economic and technological strengths vastly increased and its international competitiveness and influence further strengthened; the markets within the Greater Bay Area should basically be highly connected, with very effective and efficient flow of various resources and factors of production; the coordination of regional development should remarkably improve, with the influence on neighbouring regions further strengthened; the people should become wealthier; the level of social civility should reach new heights, with cultural soft power demonstrably strengthened, Chinese culture influence broadened and deepened, and exchange and integration between different cultures further enhanced; the levels of conservation and efficient use of resources should be significantly improved, the ecological environment should be effectively protected, and an international first-class bay area for living, working and travelling should be fully developed.

The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, pp 9-10.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

The Overview of the Development of Greater Bay Area



President Xi Jinping

In 2020, President Xi Jinping proposed that the development of the Greater Bay Area is a key national development strategy, and Shenzhen is an important engine for the development of the Greater Bay Area.

It is important to seize the significant historical opportunity brought by the development of the Greater Bay Area, strengthen the regulatory interface and connectivity of the economy of the three places, accelerate the construction of inter-city railways in the Greater Bay Area, facilitate the efficient and convenient flow of factors of production such as people and goods, and enhance the level of market integration.

Source:

- Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (http://www.cnbayarea.org.cn/news/rdbd/gddykc/ttxw/content/post_274550.html)
- People's Daily Online (<http://politics.people.com.cn/BIG5/n1/2020/1014/c1024-31891731.html>)

Chapters on the development of the Greater Bay Area in the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People's Republic of China*

Chapter 31 Major Regional Development Strategies

Section 3 Actively and steadily taking forward the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Strengthening the coordinated development of industries, academia and research institutes in Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao.; Improving the "Two Corridors and Two Poles" framework system which comprises the Guangzhou Shenzhen-Hong Kong, Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Innovation and Technology Corridors and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop, Guangdong-Macao-Hengqin Innovation and Technology Poles. Promoting the setting up of an integrated national science centre and facilitating the cross-boundary exchange of innovative elements. Expediting the construction of intercity railways, coordinating planning for the positioning of ports and airports, optimizing the allocation of maritime and aviation resources. Deepening the customs clearance reforms to facilitate effective and convenient flow of people, goods and vehicles. Expanding the scope of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, and further strengthening the regulatory interface and connectivity in key areas. Facilitating young people of Hong Kong and Macao to study, take up employment and start businesses in the Mainland cities of GBA and and establishing a brand of quality exchanges among the youths of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.



Reference **The 14th Five-Year Plan and the Development of the Greater Bay Area**

Chapters on the development of the Greater Bay Area in the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People's Republic of China*

Chapter 61 Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of in Hong Kong and Macao

Section 1 : Supporting Hong Kong and Macao to reinforce and enhance their competitive advantages

Supporting Hong Kong to enhance its status as an international financial, transportation and trade centre as well as an international aviation hub. Strengthening Hong Kong's status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub, an international asset management centre and a risk management centre. Supporting Hong Kong to develop into an international innovation and technology hub. Supporting Hong Kong to promote service industries for high-end and high value-added development. Supporting Hong Kong to establish a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region and a regional intellectual property trading centre. Supporting Hong Kong to develop into a hub for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world.



Reference

The 14th Five-Year Plan and the Development of the Greater Bay Area

Chapters on the development of the Greater Bay Area in the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People's Republic of China*

Chapter 61 Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of in Hong Kong and Macao

Section 2 Supporting Hong Kong and Macao to better integrate into the overall development of the country:

- Promoting high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao GBA. Deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation as well as Pan-Pearl River Delta regional cooperation. Taking forward the establishment of major cooperation platforms in the Guangdong-Hong Kong Macao GBA, e.g. Qianhai of Shenzhen, Nansha of Guangzhou, Hengqin of Zhuhai, the Shenzhen Hong Kong Loop, etc.
- Strengthening exchanges and cooperation between the Mainland, and Hong Kong and Macao on different fronts. Improving policy measures to facilitate Hong Kong and Macao residents to develop and live in the Mainland. Strengthening education on the Constitution and the Basic Law and national development, and enhancing national awareness and patriotism among Hong Kong and Macao people.



中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会
National Development and Reform Commission

Source: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/policies/index_1.html

Click on the image to read *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People's Republic of China*

Source: National Development and Reform Commission (https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/policies/index_1.html)



中华人民共和国国家发展和改革委员会
National Development and Reform Commission

Development of the Greater Bay Area and the Integration of Hong Kong

Report: Make use of the advantages to grasp the timing of the development of Greater Bay Area



Read the Report to learn about the following topics:

- How does the HKSAR Government support the development of the Greater Bay Area?
- What are the advantages of the HKSAR itself? What are the opportunities for Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area?
- What roles can Hong Kong play?



Click on the image to read the report

Source: news.gov.hk

https://www.news.gov.hk/chi/2021/03/20210319/20210319_140450_739.html

Development of the Greater Bay Area and the Integration of Hong Kong



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gov.hk
政府新聞網

Click on the image
to read the report

Source: news.gov.hk
https://www.news.gov.hk/chi/2021/03/20210319/20210319_140450_739.html

- Since the promulgation of *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, the Hong Kong SAR government has always attached great importance to it, the Chief Executive has personally chaired a high-level, inter-departmental and intra-governmental committee to press ahead with the development of the Greater Bay Area, and encourage active participation by different sectors of society.
- As the country's international financial center, Hong Kong benefits from the huge Mainland market on the one hand, and can help the country deepen the reform and opening up of the financial market on the other hand. Hong Kong can make good use of the connectivity with the Mainland and the world, and play the effective roles of being the gateway to, the intermediate hub and the prime platform to participate the Mainland market.
- Being a highly market-oriented and an international economy underpinned by the rule of law, Hong Kong's development opportunities are evident. Hong Kong can make good use of the advantages of "One country, Two systems" to further strengthen its role as an intermediary in the international cycle. On the other hand, Hong Kong can focus on the business opportunities in the Mainland market, better integrate proactively become a "participant" in domestic circulation and a "facilitator" in international circulation into the overall development of the country.

Overview of the Greater Bay Area



The Greater Bay Area consists of the HKSAR, the Macao SAR, and the municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province.

Source: Website of Greater Bay Area
(<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/home/index.html>)

The Bay Area economy is a regional economic form formed by the evolution and development of the industrial structure, developed on the basis of seaports and the physical geographical conditions of the bay area. It has outstanding advantages such as open economic structure, efficient resource allocation ability, strong agglomeration and spillover functions and developed international communication network.

Sources :

- *Chinese National Geography*, Issue 11, 2020, The Four Largest Bay Areas in the World
<http://www.dili360.com/cng/article/p5fb1efcae19ba61.htm>



Click on the map to get a closer look at the locations of the 11 cities in the Greater Bay Area.

Source: Website of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area
(http://www.cnbayarea.org.cn/introduction/content/post_165071.html)



Activity: Students whose hometowns are in the Greater Bay Area could share with others in class.

Overview of the Greater Bay Area

- The world's three other bay areas generally refer to the New York Bay Area, the San Francisco Bay Area and the Tokyo Bay Area.
- According to the World Bank data, 60% of the world's big cities are located in the bay area, and 75% of the total economic output is concentrated in the bay area.
- The Greater Bay Area is built under the conditions of one country, two systems, three customs territories, and three currencies, without any precedents internationally.

Source: People's Daily Online (<http://finance.people.com.cn/n1/2019/0318/c1004-30980277.html>)

Note:

- The two systems refer to Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Capitalism in Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions;
- The three customs territories are the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao;
- The three currencies refer to RMB, HKD and MOP.

Overview of the Greater Bay Area

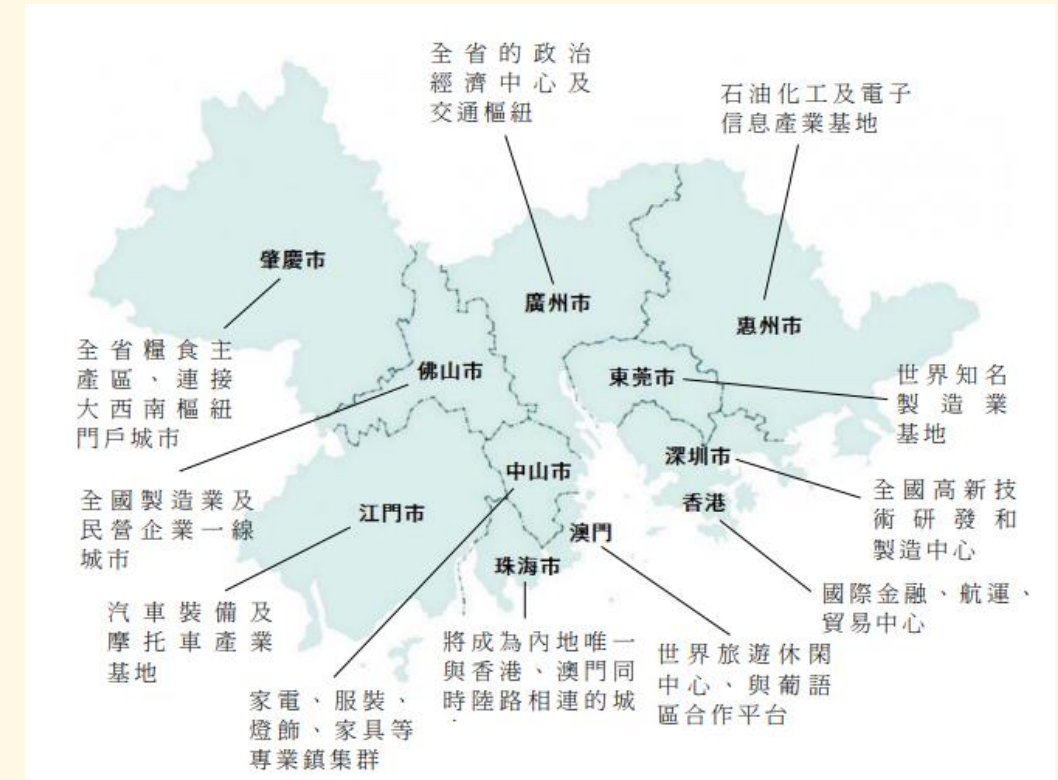
- The 11 cities in the Greater Bay Area have different positions: Hong Kong is an international financial centre, Shenzhen is an international innovation and technology hub, Guangzhou is a global business and trade centre, Dongguan and other cities are manufacturing centres.
- The Greater Bay Area is one of the most dynamic regions in our country with a vast hinterland and market space.
- The development of the Greater Bay Area is a key national development strategy.
- The goal is to further deepen cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, fully leverage the composite advantages of the three places, facilitate in-depth integration within the Greater Bay Area, promote coordinated regional economic development, with a view to developing a world-class Bay Area that is ideal for living, working and travelling.

Source:

- *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)
- The Greater Bay Area: Building a world-class economic platform
(<https://news.cctv.com/2021/05/29/ARTIC6OVriRZ9ykQCJpyPrWN210529.shtml>)
- Overview of the Greater Bay Area of the Legislative Council Secretariat
<https://www.legco.gov.hk/research-publications/chinese/1718fs03-overview-of-guangdong-hong-kong-macao-bay-area-20180223-c.pdf>

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area

- Core cities: To take Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen as the core of regional development, driving the development of surrounding regions.
- Key node cities: To support Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing in fully leveraging their strengths, deepen reform and innovation, enhance the composite strengths of the cities, and form key node cities with distinct characteristics, complementary functions and competitiveness.



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, pp. 11-12.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Source: Overview of the Greater Bay Area of the Legislative Council Secretariat

<https://www.legco.gov.hk/research-publications/chinese/1718fs03-overview-of-guangdong-hong-kong-macao-bay-area-20180223-c.pdf>

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area-Hong Kong

Development Focus:

To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as an international financial, transportation and trade centre as well as an international aviation hub, strengthen its status as a global offshore RMB business hub and its role as an international asset management centre and a risk management centre, promote the development of high-end and high value-added financial, commercial and trading, logistics and professional services, etc., make great efforts to develop the innovation and technology industries, nurture emerging industries, establish itself as the centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region, and develop into an international metropolis with enhanced competitiveness.



The Greater Bay Area has made great efforts to expedite infrastructural connectivity



Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong

Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, p. 12.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area-Macao

Development Focus:

To develop into a world-class tourism and leisure centre and a commerce and trade cooperation service platform between China and Lusophone countries, promote an appropriate level of diversified economic development, and develop into a base for exchange and cooperation where Chinese culture is the mainstream and diverse cultures coexist.



Macau Tower



The Ruins of St. Paul's

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area-Guangzhou

Development Focus:

To fully leverage its leading function as a national core city and an integrated gateway city, comprehensively strengthen its functions as an international commerce and industry centre and integrated transport hub, enhance its function as technological, educational and cultural centres, and develop into a global metropolis.



Canton Tower



The Five-Ram Sculpture in Yuexiu Park, Guangzhou

Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, p. 12.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area-Shenzhen

Development Focus:

To leverage its leading role as a special economic zone, a national economic core city and a national innovation city, expedite its transformation into a modern and international city, and strive to become a capital of innovation and creativity with global influence.



Shenzhen North Railway Station



Night View of Futian, Shenzhen

Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, p. 12.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Spatial Layout of the Greater Bay Area

For more information on the development priorities of each city in the Greater Bay Area, please click on the images below and read the relevant materials.



Source: Website of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

<http://www.cnbayarea.org.cn/city/index.html>

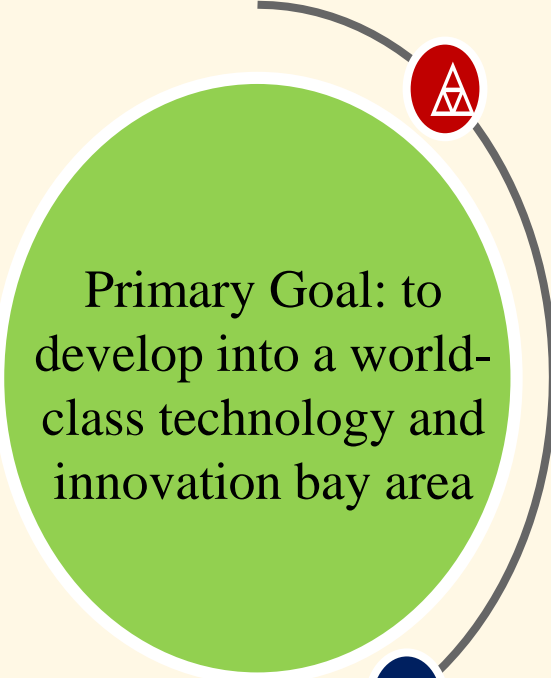


Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area

<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/focus/bayarea-cities.html>


The Main Contents of the Development of the Greater Bay Area

Developing an International Innovation and Technology Hub



Primary Goal: to develop into a world-class technology and innovation bay area

- To pursue the development of the “Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Macao” innovation and technology corridor, and jointly develop a Greater Bay Area big data centre as well as platforms for international innovation.
- To support the development of major technological infrastructure facilities, research and development institutes as well as innovation platforms in the Greater Bay Area.
- To optimise the allocation of resources for innovation, and develop and nurture a batch of platforms for technological innovation for industries, manufacturing innovation centres and enterprise technological centres.
- To support Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in establishing in-depth collaboration in areas such as entrepreneurship and incubation, financial technologies, international technology transfer and the technology services industry, and jointly develop national level bases for the incubation of technological achievements and bases for start-up businesses and employment for young people from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, pp. 15-17.
(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Developing an International Innovation and Technology Hub

Strengthen innovation and technology cooperation, develop international innovation platforms


- Encourage Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao enterprises and scientific research institutes to participate in international innovation and technology cooperation.
- Open up Guangdong's research and development (R&D) facilities and equipment to Hong Kong R&D institutions, and support the relevant institutions to participate in national technological programmes.

Support technological infrastructure and technological innovation for industries

- Support the development of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park, the five R&D centres in Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Science Park, Cyberport and the State Key Laboratories.
- Nurture platforms for technological innovation for industries, manufacturing innovation centres.

Innovation and Technology

Development of international innovation and technology hub



Strengthen I&T cooperation, develop international innovation platforms

Support technological infrastructure and technological innovation for industries

Foster the flow of technology talent and resources, facilitate R&D collaboration


Open up Guangdong's R&D facilities and equipment to HK R&D institutions, and support the relevant institutions to participate in national technological programmes

Support the development of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park, the five R&D centres in HK, the Hong Kong Science Park, Cyberport and the State Key Laboratories

To allow eligible higher education institutions and R&D institutes in HK to apply for Mainland technology projects and use relevant funding in both places according to the regulations

Enhance the management of cross-boundary use of medical data and bio-samples necessary for R&D collaboration projects

More resources
for HK's I&T sector to participate in R&D related to the national development plan



Reference

Five R&D Centres in Hong Kong

The Government has set up five R&D centres to drive and coordinate applied R&D in selected focus areas. The five R&D centres are:

- (1) Automotive Platforms and Application Systems R&D Centre
- (2) Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute
- (3) Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel
- (4) Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech R&D Centre
- (5) Nano and Advanced Materials Institute

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Press Releases

Click on the image to read the report

Source:

<https://www.info.gov.hk/gia/general/202105/05/P2021050500295.htm?fontSize=1>

Developing an International Innovation and Technology Hub

Foster the flow of technology talents and resources, facilitate R&D collaboration

- To allow eligible higher education institutions and R&D institutes in Hong Kong to apply for Mainland technology projects and use relevant funding in both places according to the regulations.
- Enhance the management of cross-boundary use of medical data and bio-samples necessary for R&D collaboration projects.
- Enable Hong Kong R&D institutes in Guangdong to enjoy the same treatment as other Mainland R&D institutes.
- Study facilitation measures relating to immigration to encourage exchanges between technological and academic talents.



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area
(<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/opportunities/mainpoints-it.html>)

Reference

Developing an International Innovation and Technology Hub

By March 2021, important breakthroughs had been made in the innovation-driven development of the Greater Bay Area, the construction of a number of major national science and technology infrastructure was accelerated, and the construction of a comprehensive national science centre in the Greater Bay Area has been approved.

The total number of state key laboratories and provincial key laboratories has reached 30 and 396 respectively; the total number of national-level high-tech enterprises in Guangdong Province has reached 53,000, ranking first in China in terms of total number, total income and net profit.

Source: *the Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of Guangdong Province*
http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/wjk/qbwj/yf/content/post_3268751.html

The Hong Kong SAR government has established two research clusters, on healthcare technologies and on artificial intelligence and robotics technologies, in Hong Kong Science Park to attract the world class scientific research institutions and technology companies to Hong Kong to conduct more R&D projects in collaboration with local universities and scientific research institutions. The clusters pool and nurture more scientific and technological talents for Hong Kong.

- Sources:
- Website of the Greater Bay Area
<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/opportunities/it.html>
 - Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park
<https://www.hsitp.org/en/about-us/index.html>



Reference

Developing an International Innovation and Technology Hub

Since permission was granted for the remittance of Mainland R&D funding to Hong Kong, the State Ministry of Science and Technology, Guangdong Provincial Government and Shenzhen Municipal Government in the past two years have approved over RMB 340 million for universities and research institutes in Hong Kong to conduct R&D or set up laboratories, thereby adding impetus for local R&D activities.

Source: The Budget 2021 (<https://www.budget.gov.hk/2021/eng/budget31.html>)

Source: Hong Kong Trade Development Council
<https://hkmb.hktdc.com/en>

The team led by Professor YUE Jie of the Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, collaborated with two mainland universities to develop a chip that can be used for 5G network transmission. With about HK \$3.5 million in R&D funding awarded by the Department of Science and Technology of Guangdong Province through the Guangdong Provincial Key Areas R&D Programme, it is one of the first research projects in Hong Kong to receive the remittance of Mainland research and development (R&D) funding to Hong Kong.



YUE Jie, Professor, Dept. of Electronic and Computer Engineering, HKUST



Click on the image to read the details

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity

To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as an international maritime centre, support Hong Kong's development of high-end maritime services such as ship management and leasing, ship finance, marine insurance as well as maritime law and dispute resolution services, and provide such services to Mainland and Macao enterprises.



To increase the overall capacity of international shipping services of Guangzhou and Shenzhen, further enhance the service capacity of infrastructural facilities including ports and fairways, form a complementary and mutually beneficial system of port, shipping, logistics and ancillary services with Hong Kong.

To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as an international aviation hub, raise the competitiveness of Guangzhou's and Shenzhen's airports as international hubs, strengthen the functions of airports such as those in Macao and Zhuhai, and promote the development of airports in the Greater Bay Area.

Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

- To improve comprehensive transport links connecting the Greater Bay Area with nearby provinces and regions via eastern, western and northern Guangdong.
- To focus on connecting the Mainland with Hong Kong and Macao, as well as connecting the east and west banks of the Pearl River Estuary, build a rapid inter-city transport network mainly involving high-speed rails, inter-city railway links and high-grade motorways, and to reduce travelling time among major cities within the Greater Bay Area to one hour or less.
- To strengthen cooperation among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao on smart cities, explore the establishment of common standards, open up data ports, develop interconnected public application platforms, develop information infrastructure facilities including full coverage of Internet of Things, a smart city information cloud platform.

Note: The objects are connected together through the network, and can exchange data and make the required commands. Objects are sensors, mobile smart devices, home appliances, cars, etc.

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity

Example of infrastructure

高鐵香港段



High-speed rail (Hong Kong section)

- Opened in September 2018, and connect to the national high-speed rail network of over 30,000 km
- Direct train service to 58 Mainland destinations Shortest travelling time for trains departing from West Kowloon Station:
 - About 14 minutes to Futian
 - About 18 minutes to Shenzhen North
 - About 46 minutes to Guangzhou South

港珠澳大橋



Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge

- Opened in October 2018, the longest bridge-cum-tunnel sea-crossing in the world, with a total length of 55 kilometers
- Travel time between Zhuhai and Kwai Tsing Container Terminals is about 75 minutes
- Travel time between Zhuhai and Hong Kong International Airport is about 45 minutes
- Incorporation of the western part of the Pearl River Delta into a reachable three-hour commuting radius of Hong Kong

蓮塘 / 香園圍口岸



Liantang Port /Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point (BCP)

- Opened in August 2020, the 7th land crossing between Hong Kong-Shenzhen boundary.
- Equipped with direct access facilities for both passengers and vehicles The average travelling time from Tai Po of Hong Kong to Longgang of Shenzhen is about 31 minutes
- Daily handling capacity estimated at 17 850 vehicle trips and 30 000 passenger trips. In May 2019, the Heung Yuen Wai Highway connecting the BCP with Fanling Highway was opened to traffic

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity

Example of infrastructure

南沙大橋



Nansha Bridge

- Opened to traffic in April 2019
- The widest steel box girder bridge in the world, with a total length of about 13 kilometers
- An important cross-river channel connecting the two sides of the Pearl River
- The transportation distance from Dongguan to Panyu has been shortened by at least 10 kilometers

深中通道



Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge

- Expected to open in 2024, consisting of a cluster of infrastructure, including a sea-crossing bridge, a subsea tunnel, artificial islands and an underground interchange, with a total length of about 24 kilometers
- Connecting Shenzhen, Zhongshan and Nansha, Guangzhou. There will be four lanes in each direction with a speed of 100 km/ hr
- The only direct expressway connecting “Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou” and “Zhuhai-Zhongshan-Jiangmen” in the Pearl River Delta
- Shortening of travelling time from Shenzhen to Zhongshan to about 20 minutes

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity

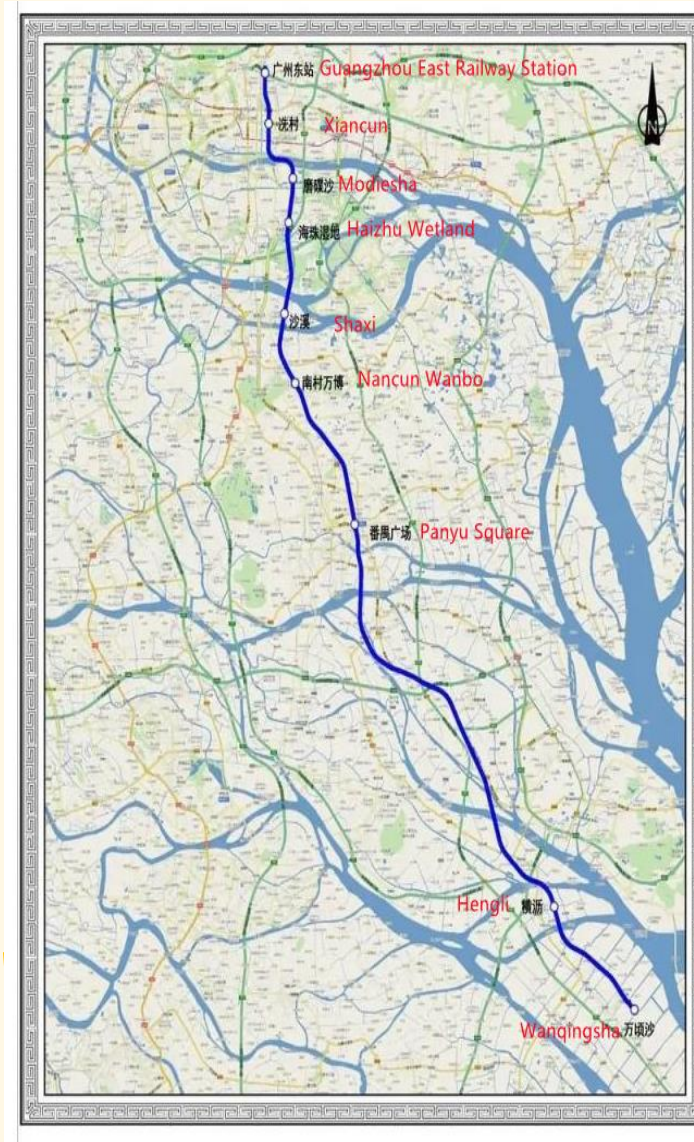


Source:
<https://origin.hkmb.hktdc.com/en/1X0AEKUI/hktdc-research/Smart-Logistics-for-Pharmaceuticals-Expands-Rapidly-in-Zhongshan>

With the completion and opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge and the Nansha Bridge, the construction of the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Channel and the Huangmaohai Cross-Sea Channel has been accelerated.

Guangzhou Metro Line 18, which has the highest speed in the Greater Bay Area, opened on 20 April, 2021.

Source: Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR
http://www.zlb.gov.cn/2021-05/21/c_1211166665.htm



Source:
https://www.cnbayarea.org.cn/english/News/content/post_319017.html

Activity:

What is the fastest way to get to your hometown? How long does it take?

Expediting Infrastructural Connectivity



Source:  粵港澳大灣區 Greater Bay Area



Source:  THE CHINA CURRENT 粵語

Guangdong focuses on promoting transportation connectivity in the Greater Bay Area

- About 40 new highways of 1,394 kilometers have been built in Guangzhou-Foshan-Zhaoqing, Huadu-Dongguan and so on. People in the Pearl River Delta can reach highways within 30 minutes.
- The number of high-speed ferry routes has increased to 29. The four ports on both sides of the Pearl River, i.e., Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Dongguan, have become one-hundred-million-tons ports, and Guangzhou Port and Shenzhen Port rank among the top in the world in terms of container throughput.

The highways of Greater Bay Area are over 4800 KM



粵港澳大湾区的交通网络密集，已建成高速公路里程超4800公里，核心区高速公路密度达8.7公里/百平方公里，高于其他三大湾区。铁路通车总里程超过2200公里，高铁里程超过1200公里，城市轨道交通运营里程超过1000公里。在“十四五”期间，大湾区内地九市还将新增加700多公里城市轨道交通运营里程。

With a total length of 24kms, the Shenzhen-Zhongshan Bridge connecting Shenzhen and Zhongshan across the river has been under construction since 2016 and is expected to be completed and open to traffic in 2024. By then, the travelling time from Shenzhen Bao' an International Airport to Zhongshan will be reduced from the current 2 hours to 20 minutes.

Click on the above images to watch the videos and learn about the connectivity of the 11 cities in the Greater Bay Area

Source:

- People's Daily Online (<http://jx.people.com.cn/BIG5/n2/2021/0129/c347922-34554566.html>)
- The China Current (<https://chinacurrent.com/hk/story/22627/shenzhen-zhongshan-bridge>)
- Website of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau (<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/stories/videos.html>) 37

During the 14th Five-Year Plan period, Guangdong Province focused on promoting transportation connectivity in the Greater Bay Area

- To build a “three horizontal and four vertical” comprehensive transport corridor with the Greater Bay Area as the core, connecting the west coast of the Strait in the east, connecting the Yangtze River Delta region, connecting Guangxi-Yunnan-Guizhou in the west, connecting the Chengdu-Chongqing region, Hunan-Jiangxi-Hubei in the north, and connecting the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. By 2025, the operating mileage of railways in the province will reach 6,500 kilometers, including 3,600 kilometers of high-speed railways, and the operating mileage of expressways of 12,500 kilometers.
- To speed up the construction of intercity railways in the Greater Bay Area.
- To form a transportation and logistics network with coastal ports as nodes, facing the world and radiating inland.
- To accelerate the development of general aviation and build a number of general airports in Guangzhou, Jiangmen, Qingyuan, Chaozhou, etc.. By 2025, the annual passenger capacity of civil aviation will reach 250 million, and the annual cargo capacity will reach 6.5 million tons.

Source:



Click on the image to learn more

Activity: Find out which areas in the mainland are Guangxi-Yunnan-Guizhou, Chengdu-Chongqing, Hunan-Jiangxi-Hubei, and Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei?

Source:

Website of the Guangdong Provincial Development and Reform Commission (http://drc.gd.gov.cn/zcjd5635/content/post_3272021.html)

Website of the Department of Transport of Guangdong Province (http://td.gd.gov.cn/gkmlpt/content/3/3270/post_3270497.html?jump=false#1479)

Forming the “12312” traffic circle in the Greater Bay Area

- The Greater Bay Area will realize a **one**-hour traffic circle with Hong Kong-Shenzhen, Guangzhou-Foshan, Macao-Zhuhai as the core.
- The Greater Bay Area can be reached by land in **2** hours from cities in eastern Guangdong, western Guangdong and northern Guangdong.
- It takes **3** hours to reach the surrounding provincial capital cities by road.
- It takes **12** hours to access major cities around the world, basically reaching the development level of a world-class bay area.

Go to the following pages to learn more



Source: People's Daily Online
(<http://gd.people.com.cn/BIG5/n2/2021/0118/c123932-34533061.html>)



Website of the Department of Transport of Guangdong Province
http://td.gd.gov.cn/dtxw_n/tpxw/content/post_3140625.html

Activity: What means of transportation can we use to reach the above major Mainland cities from Hong Kong?

Invite students to report and share their personal experiences.

A Convenient and Efficient Multi-modal and Multi-channel Transportation System is Basically Formed

Video: The Greater Bay Area on Track



Source: <http://www.cnbayarea.org.cn/>

粤港澳大湾区门户网
Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

Video: Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge



Source: <http://www.hzmb.org/>



Map: Good Accessibility



Source:

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202008/P020200804381038186602_r75.jpg



Click on the image to learn more

(4) New Impetus to the Economy: Integration into the National Development Enhancing Hong Kong’s Status as an International Transportation Centre

43. To enhance Hong Kong’s status as an international transportation centre, our port has to maintain its strengths of high efficiency, good connectivity and wide coverage. We will also need to promote wider application of digital technology in business processes and operations by the maritime and port industry for the development of a “Smart Port”. We will explore, in collaboration with the industry, concrete initiatives to drive the development of a “Smart Port”. On logistics, we have to further facilitate the flow of logistics information in the GBA and improvements to intermodal operation. We also need to develop high value-added logistics and encourage the logistics industry to make wider use of technology to enhance productivity.



Source: 2021 Policy Address
(<https://www.policyaddress.gov.hk/2021/eng/policy.html>)

(4) New Impetus to the Economy: Integration into the National Development Enhancing Hong Kong’s Status as an International Transportation Centre

45. In terms of cross-boundary land transport, three major cross-boundary infrastructure projects, namely the Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link, the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB) and the Liantang Port/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point, were completed one after another in the past few years, thereby helping Hong Kong integrate into the “one-hour living circle” in the GBA and enhancing connectivity of infrastructure in the GBA. The governments of Hong Kong and Shenzhen have established the “Task Force for Hong Kong-Shenzhen Co-operation on Cross-Boundary Railway Infrastructure” to jointly develop the “GBA on the Rail”. Besides, the governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong are pressing ahead with the “Quota-free Scheme for Hong Kong Private Cars Travelling to Guangdong via the HZMB”. After the epidemic situation is brought under control and the removal of quarantine requirements for cross-boundary travel is gradually implemented, the Scheme will allow eligible Hong Kong private cars to travel between Hong Kong and Guangdong via the HZMB without the need to obtain a regular quota in advance. The governments of Guangdong and Hong Kong have also agreed to extend the Scheme to cover another land boundary control point in due course.



2021 Policy Address

www.policyaddress.gov.hk

Source: 2021 Policy Address
(<https://www.policyaddress.gov.hk/2021/eng/policy.html>)

Building a Globally Competitive Modern Industrial System

Key Examples



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Expediting the Development of the Advanced Manufacturing Industry

- To actively promote in-depth integration of the internet, big data and artificial intelligence with the real economy, vigorously pursue the transformation, upgrading and optimised development of the manufacturing industry.

(For example: smart home, industrial robot applications)

- To give an impetus to the manufacturing industry for branching out from processing and production to R&D, design, branding, marketing, and recycling, etc.

Promoting Emerging Industries

- To pursue the development and growth of new pillar industries including new-generation information technology, biotechnology, high-end equipment manufacturing and new materials.

(For example: 5G and mobile Internet, biopharmaceuticals such as protein, genetic testing, high-end medical diagnosis and treatment equipment, 3D printing, new energy vehicles).

Building a Globally Competitive Modern Industrial System

Key Examples (continued)

Expediting the Development of Modern Service Industry

- **To develop an international financial hub:**

According to the advantages of each region, we will establish financial service platforms in Hong Kong, Guangzhou, Macao and Shenzhen

- **To progressively promote mutual financial markets access:**

To progressively expand the scale and scope of the cross-boundary use of RMB in the Greater Bay Area.

To widen the scope for cross-boundary investment by Hong Kong and Mainland residents and institutions, and steadily expand the channels for Mainland and Hong Kong residents to invest in financial products in each other's market.

- **To develop a system of modern service industries:**

Focus on: maritime and logistics services, travel services, cultural and creative industries, human resources services, convention and exhibition and other professional services (e.g., accounting and auditing, legal and dispute resolution services, management consultancy, testing and certification, intellectual property rights, construction and related engineering works, etc.)



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)

Building a Modern Industrial System with Interconnected Financial Markets

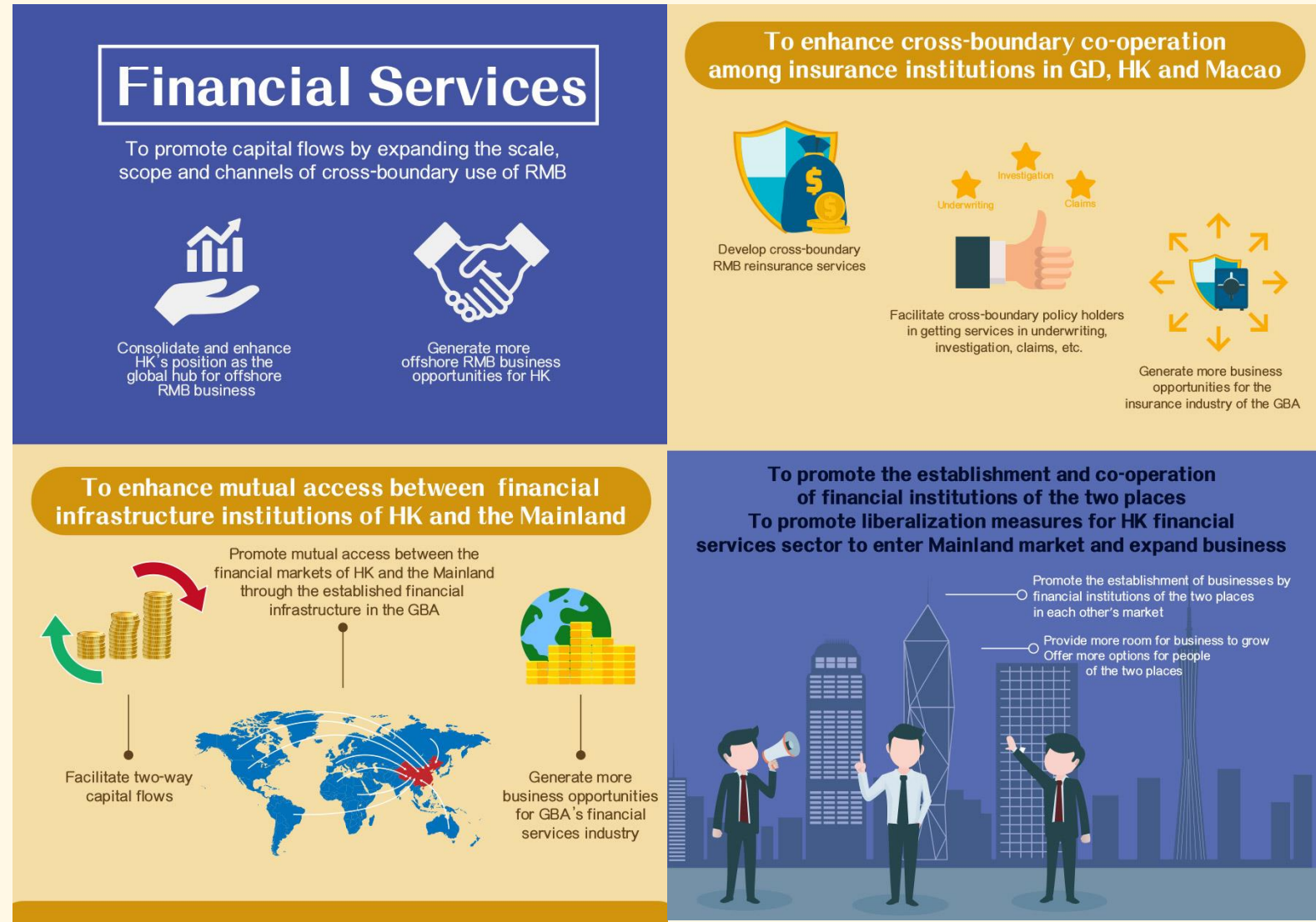
Development focus

Support the consolidation and enhancement of Hong Kong's status as an international financial center, strengthen its status as a global offshore RMB business hub, and its roles as an international asset management center and a risk management center, and promote the development of high-end and high value-added financial and professional services.



Reference: *The Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*

(https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/filemanager/en/share/pdf/Outline_Development_Plan.pdf)



Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area <https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/opportunities/mainpoints-finance.html>

Building a Globally Competitive Modern Industrial System

Make use of the competitive advantages in industry, create an industrial structure with complementary advantages and close cooperation, and accelerate the development to the global high-end level.

Expert's viewpoint:

Hong Kong and Macao should leverage their industrial advantages to promote the coordinated development of the Greater Bay Area.



Click on the image to watch the video

The source of video: <https://tv.cctv.com/2017/06/30/VIDEaEehP311kZ4oJnrGrbXB170630.shtml>

Measures taken by our Country to build a quality living circle for living, working and traveling

Hong Kong and Macao Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship Plan

To expand space for youth entrepreneurship in Hong Kong and Macao. To support the launch of the Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme by encouraging enterprises with operations in both Hong Kong and the Greater Bay Area to recruit and deploy local university/ tertiary institution graduates to work in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area. The Scheme will provide 2 000 places, around 700 of which are designated for innovation and technology (I&T) posts.

Promoting cooperation and development in education

To support higher education institutions from Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao in jointly operating education institutions, encourage higher education institutions of the three places to explore cooperation and exchange in the mutual recognition of academic credits of specified courses, the implementation of more flexible arrangements for exchange students, the sharing and conversion of results of scientific research, etc.

Enhancing the cultural soft power of the Greater Bay Area and building a Bay Area for leisure

To further enhance residents' cultural sophistication as well as the degree of social civility, and jointly shape and enrich the substance of a cultured bay area. To promote the development of tourism in the Greater Bay Area leverage its characteristic advantages.

Pay attention to ecological conservation

To strengthen the protection of the surrounding mountains, hills and forest ecosystems in the Pearl River Delta, and develop an ecological barrier with a continuous line of forested mountains in the north. To strengthen the environmental protection of marine resources and take forward the "Blue Bay" remediation action plans.



Activity Developing a quality Living Circle for Living, Working and Travelling

Please share: as a young Hong Kong resident, if you choose to study, work and live in the Mainland, what are your considerations?

Considerations may include:

- For example, mutual recognition of academic qualifications, the nature of cooperative education between higher education institutions in the Greater Bay Area and higher education institutions in Hong Kong, and mutual recognition of vocational qualifications, etc.
- Concessionary policies related to employment and entrepreneurship, such as personal income tax, subsidies, etc.
- In terms of living conditions, such as property purchase qualifications, convenient access between the Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, etc.

Q: Can candidates for the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination apply for the Mainland universities?

Reference

Developing a quality Living Circle for Living, Working and Travelling

Handbook on the Scheme for Admission of Hong Kong Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions (2023/24)



Since the 2012/13 school year, the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China has launched the "Scheme for Admission of Hong Kong Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions" to provide Hong Kong high school graduates with multiple study pathways and opportunities to connect with the country's development. Participating Mainland institutions of higher education can select Hong Kong students for admission based on their Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination results, thus exempting students from taking the Joint Entrance Examination for Mainland institutions or additional examinations held by individual Mainland institutions of higher education.

 **Education Bureau**
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

For the list of Mainland universities participating in the HKDSE Student Recruitment Scheme for the 2023/24 academic year and for more details, please visit the Education Bureau's website:
<https://www.edb.gov.hk/en/edu-system/postsecondary/policy-doc/pilot-scheme.html>

Click on the image for details

Reference

Examples of Hong Kong universities establishing branch campuses in the Greater Bay Area



City University of Hong Kong signed a cooperation agreement with the Dongguan Municipal People's Government and Dongguan Institute of Technology in early 2020, intending to jointly apply for the establishment of a cooperative education institution with independent legal personality in Songshan Lake City University of Hong Kong (Dongguan). City University of Hong Kong (Dongguan) plans to officially open in September 2023.

<http://www.gaoxiaojob.com/zhaopin/zhuanti/xgcsdx2021/index.html>



In 2018, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Guangzhou Municipal People's Government and Guangzhou University signed a tripartite agreement. According to the agreement, HKUST received the full support of the local authority and partners to jointly prepare for the establishment of HKUST (Guangzhou) in Nansha District, Guangzhou.

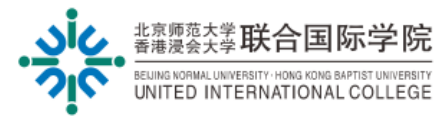
<https://hkust-gz.edu.cn/>

Some information may have been updated when teachers use it. Teachers can browse the website for the latest information.



The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen (CUHK-Shenzhen) is an institution approved by the Ministry of Education and established in accordance with the regulations on Chinese-foreign Cooperative in Running Schools. Taking the responsibility of being a first-class research university based in China and facing the world, it is committed to cultivating innovative talents with a global perspective, Chinese tradition and social responsibility.

<https://www.cuhk.edu.cn/en>



Located in Zhuhai, a livable city in the Greater Bay Area, Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University Joint International College is the first university jointly established by the higher education sector of the Mainland and Hong Kong.

https://www.uic.edu.cn/en/about_us/overview/introducing.htm



On September 6, 2021, the Shenzhen Municipal Government and the University of Hong Kong signed a memorandum on cooperation in running schools in Shenzhen. They will cooperate in the establishment of the University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen) (tentative name) in Shenzhen.

http://www.gd.gov.cn/gdyw/dt/dsdt/content/post_3509193.html

Developing a quality Living Circle for Living, Working and Travelling

Watch the videos below to learn more about Hong Kong people living in the Greater Bay Area in terms of living, property ownership, entrepreneurship, etc.

Video 1



Video 2



The source of video 1 and video 2: Website of the Greater Bay Area
<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/stories/videos.html>

For more information, please visit the link below to watch the sharing session on youth in the Greater Bay Area.



National “14th Five-Year Plan” Seminar: Vitality and Opportunities to Build a Beautiful Bay Area Youth Sharing Session
Source: Radio Television Hong Kong
(https://app7.rthk.hk/elearning/gba/related_forum.php)

Measures to develop a quality living circle in the Greater Bay Area

On 6 November, 2019, the central government promulgated 16 policies measures which would benefit Hong Kong people and facilitate the development of various sectors in the Greater Bay Area, including the following:


Benefiting the general public

- Hong Kong residents to be treated as local residents in buying properties in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area
- To support Hong Kong residents in the convenient use of mobile electronic payment in the Mainland
- Pilot scheme for Hong Kong residents to open Mainland personal bank accounts in the Greater Bay Area remotely by attestation
- To ensure that children of Hong Kong and Macao residents working in Guangdong enjoy the same educational arrangements as children of Mainland residents
- To explore the establishment of a cross-border wealth management mechanism
- 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. (Go to the following page to learn more)

Measures to develop a quality living circle in the Greater Bay Area

On 1 March, 2019, the central government promulgated 8 policies measures to promote the development of the Greater Bay Area, which will facilitate Hong Kong residents to develop, work and live in the Mainland cities of the Greater Bay Area, and enhance the convenience flow of people and goods within the Greater Bay Area.

Examples:

- 
- The calculation method of “183 days” for paying individual income tax payment in the Mainland: if the day of stay in the Mainland is less than 24 hours, it is not counted as a day of residence in the Mainland.
 - Providing tax relief by municipal governments to non-Mainland (including Hong Kong) high-end talents and talents in short supply by offsetting the tax differential between the two places; the actual individual income tax rate is 15% with effective from 1 January 2019 and on trial for one year.
 - Supporting public institutions in the Greater Bay Area to openly recruit Hong Kong and Macao residents.
 - Encourage young people from Hong Kong and Macao for innovation and entrepreneurship in nine Mainland cities in the Greater Bay Area, etc. (Go to the following page to learn more)

Measures to develop a quality living circle in the Greater Bay Area



- Hong Kong residents living in the Mainland who meet the relevant criteria can apply for residence permits. A residence permit holder is entitled to enjoy, in accordance with the law, three categories of rights, six basic public services and nine facilitation measures in the place where he or she is residing. This covers areas relating to daily living including employment, education, medical care, travel, financial services, etc.
- The People's Government of Shenzhen Municipality announced on 21 August 2019 the expansion in the scope of facilitation measures for senior citizens who have reached the age of 60. Hong Kong and Macao residents living in Shenzhen who are holders of residence permit are also eligible. Shenzhen is the sixth Greater Bay Area mainland city after Dongguan, Huizhou, Zhuhai, Foshan and Jiangmen to offer free public transports to Hong Kong senior citizens. (Go to the following page to learn more)

Measures to develop a quality living circle in the Greater Bay Area

- With the acceleration of the development of the Greater Bay Area, exchanges and interactions among residents in the Greater Bay Area have become increasingly close, and the enhancement of cross-border medical service guarantee capabilities has become an important part of the coordinated development process of the Greater Bay Area.
- In 2021, Shenzhen has formally reviewed and approved the “Several Measures on Accelerating the Cross-border Connection of Medical Services”, covering all aspects of health care sector integration. In the foreseeable future, high-quality medical resources in the Greater Bay Area will be more inclusive, Hong Kong and Macao residents will be more convenient to seek medical treatment in Shenzhen, the medical system will be connected more smoothly, and the blueprint of “Healthy Bay Area” can be painted together.



Source: People's Daily Online (<http://sz.people.com.cn/BIG5/n2/2021/0314/c202846-34619829.html>)



Source: Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the Hong Kong SAR (http://www.locpg.gov.cn/jsdt/2021-03/01/c_1211046133.htm)

Reference

Developing a quality Living Circle for Living, Working and Travelling



Click on the images above to watch the videos

Source:



The Hong Kong government has launched the “Greater Bay Area Youth Employment Scheme” to create employment opportunities for university graduates and help them gain work experience, as well as provide opportunities for graduates to experience the latest developments in the Mainland and broaden their horizons.

There is no age limit for graduates participating in the scheme, as long as they are Hong Kong residents who can be legally employed in Hong Kong and hold a bachelor’s degree or above from a university or tertiary institution in Hong Kong or outside Hong Kong between 2019 and 2021.

Youth development is no longer limited to one place or one city. DSE candidates who intend to enter tertiary institutions in the Mainland can apply mainly in three ways, including the “Scheme for Admission of Hong Kong Students to Mainland Higher Education Institutions”, National Education Exams Authority, People’s Republic of China Joint Entrance Exam for Universities in PRC (JEE, PRC) and Independent Enrolment of Colleges and Universities.-Students can choose according to their own conditions.

Two years after the publication of the *Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area*, Nansha has organically linked the construction of the Pilot Free Trade Zone with the Development of the Greater Bay Area, and created China's first platform for alignment of rules between Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and established a mechanism for regular contact and research visit between Nansha, Hong Kong and Macao, to promote constant and in-depth exchanges between the governments, industries and think tanks of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

Source: Nansha District People's Government

(<http://nansha.guangdong.chinadaily.com.cn>)



“Chuanghui Valley” Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Youth Cultural and Creative Community

“Chuang Hui Gu” (Hub of Creativity, Innovation and Entrepreneurship - Cultural and Creative Community for Youth People in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao)

Under the guidance of the national development of free trade zones, and based on Start-Up Incubation Bases for Youths in Nansha New District of Guangzhou, “Chuang Hui Gu” consists of four functional areas, namely Start-Up Incubation Bases for Youths, youth entrepreneurship academy, youth creative workshops, and Talent Apartment for Young Innovative Talents. With a usable area of 20,000 square meters, the community can accommodate 100 entrepreneurial teams at the same time.

Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area Sci-Tech Collaborative Innovation Alliance (<https://www.cgbast.org.cn/portal/park/1252098070682931202.html>)

Developing a quality Living Circle for Living, Working and Travelling

Ecology (good air quality, 92.9% of days in a year meet the standard)



Click on the image above to enter the webpage and learn more

Pay attention to ecological conservation

- In 2020, the number of days with good air quality in 9 cities in the Greater Bay Area reached the standard rate of 92.9%, and the annual average PM2.5 concentrations were $22 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which has reached the WHO's second-stage target ($25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).
- The forest coverage rate in the Pearl River Delta region has reached 51.73%, and all 9 cities have been awarded the title of “National Forest City”, and the country's first national forest city cluster has been established.

Source: Website of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, the People's Government of Guangdong Province
http://hmo.gd.gov.cn/ygahz/content/post_3244050.html

Future development prospects of the Greater Bay Area

► Policy Advantages of the Greater Bay Area

- The Greater Bay Area carries a number of important national development strategies. It is not only a gateway to opening up to the outside world, but also an important node of the “Belt and Road” initiative, and it is also a pilot for our country’s free trade zones.
- The *Outline Development Plan for the Greater Bay Area* is a programmatic document that guides the current and future cooperation and development of the Greater Bay Area, with a near term to 2022 and a long-term outlook to 2035.
- The *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the People’s Republic of China* proposes to deepen and expand the interconnection of financial markets between the Mainland and Hong Kong, strengthen exchanges and cooperations between the Mainland and Hong Kong in various fields, and for the first time the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop has been included in the development of a major cooperation platforms among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao.

Click on the image below and enter the webpage to learn more



https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/fzggw/wld/hlf/lddt/202106/t20210601_1282402.html?code=&state=123



http://sw.gz.gov.cn/ztzl/tzgz/zx/content/post_2433576.html



http://cppcc.china.com.cn/2019-02/20/content_74483286.htm

Reference

Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop

The Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park is jointly developed by the Hong Kong SAR Government and the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government at the 87-hectare Lok Ma Chau Loop. It is the largest innovation and technology platform in Hong Kong's history.

The Central Government also supports the development of the “Shenzhen-Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Cooperation Zone” from the “Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park” located in the Lok Ma Chau Loop and the “Shenzhen Science and Technology Innovation Zone” adjacent to the Loop on the north side of Shenzhen River, formulating supporting policies for the flow of people, capital, goods, and information, etc..

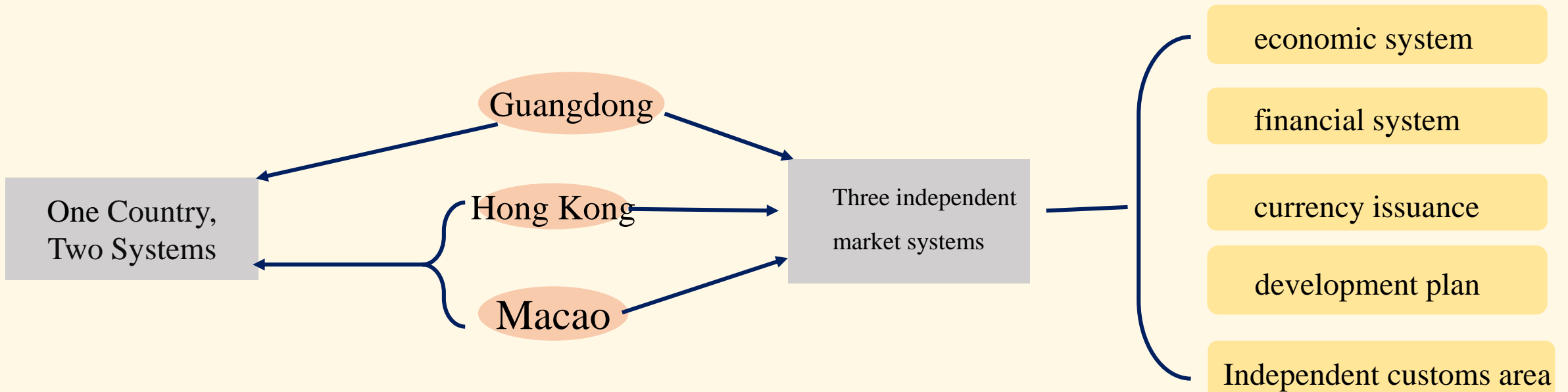
Source: Website of the Greater Bay Area
(<https://www.bayarea.gov.hk/en/opportunities/it.html>)



Image source: Wen Wei Po
(<http://news.wenweipo.com/2019/05/07/IN1905070041.htm>)

► Institutional Advantages of the Greater Bay Area

- The Greater Bay Area is currently a multi-institutional structure of “one country, two systems and three customs zones”.
- “One Country” and “Two Systems” are the dual advantages of the Greater Bay Area, which fully reflects the support of China.



Regional Advantages of the Greater Bay Area

- The Greater Bay Area has the following advantages:
 - It is the shipping route of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
 - It is an important transportation hub in Southeast Asia and even the world.
 - It is the intersection of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. (Note)
 - It is the economically developed area with the closest distance between our country and countries along the Maritime Silk Road.
- The Greater Bay Area has advantageous geographical conditions, with a long coastline, good port clusters and vast sea areas. The Pan-Pearl River Delta region has about one-fifth of national land area, one-third of national population and one-third of national economic output.
- Facing the South China Sea, the Greater Bay Area is the closest economically developed area to the South China Sea and is the bridgehead for China to develop the South China Sea.

Note: The Belt and Road Initiative

References: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

Vision and Actions on Jointly Building Silk Road Economic Belt and 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road

(<http://zh.mofcom.gov.cn/article/xxfb/201503/20150300926644.shtml>)





Industrial Advantages of the Greater Bay Area

- The nine municipalities in the Greater Bay Area have relatively complete industrial systems and solid manufacturing foundations.
- The industrial structure of the Greater Bay Area is dominated by advanced manufacturing and modern service industries. It is upgrading to advanced manufacturing industry, and has formed an industrial system driven by advanced manufacturing and modern service industry.
- The Greater Bay Area has a well-developed shipping industry, with the world's busiest ports and airports, passenger and cargo volume rank among the top in the world. It is our country's important gateway to the world.
- Hong Kong and Macao are dominated by modern service industries, with developed industries such as finance, health care, tourism, trade, logistics, legal, etc.

Development Opportunities in the Greater Bay Area

Greater Bay Area

粤港澳大湾区

携手港澳打造国际一流湾区和世界级城市群

深入推动三地规则衔接，推进粤港澳跨境要素便捷流动

携手港澳构建高标准市场规则体系，加快构建对标国际、开放一体的湾区大市场

加快推动粤港澳重大合作平台建设

Shenzhen Pilot Demonstration Zone

深圳先行示范区

推动大湾区综合性国家科学中心先行启动区建设

支持深圳打造数字经济创新发展试验区

加快构建与国际接轨的开放型经济新体制

支持深圳发展更具竞争力的文化产业和旅游业

支持深圳加快推动城市治理体系和治理能力现代化

In the *Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development and Vision 2035 of the Guangdong Province* released on 25 April, 2021, the main development line of “dual-region driven” was confirmed.

Source: Website of the People’s Government of Guangdong Province

http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/wjk/qbwj/yf/content/post_3268751.html



粤港澳大湾区门户网

Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

外眼看大湾区
EXPATS' TAKE ON GBA
系列专访

Go to the website of the Office of the Leading Group on Construction of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area of Guangdong Province to learn how different people perceive the opportunities in the Greater Bay Area.

- To promote the mutual integration of the Greater Bay Area in talent training, mutual recognition of qualifications, and standard setting. There are 15 joint venture law firms from the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, and 97 Hong Kong and Macao lawyers practice in the joint venture; more than 1,600 Hong Kong professionals have obtained the qualifications registered in the mainland through mutual recognition.
- On 31 July, 2021, the Ministry of Justice of the People's Republic of China established the Greater Bay Area Legal Professional Examination, which actively responded to the opinions and expectations of the Hong Kong legal community and provided a broad platform for the industry to develop in the Mainland.

Source:

- People's Daily Online (<http://hm.people.com.cn/n1/2021/0521/c42272-32109449.html>)
- Website of the news.gov.hk (https://www.news.gov.hk/eng/2021/07/20210731/20210731_170326_276.html)

Hong Kong's advantages in the development of the Greater Bay Area

Hong Kong has many advantages to play a unique role in the Greater Bay Area

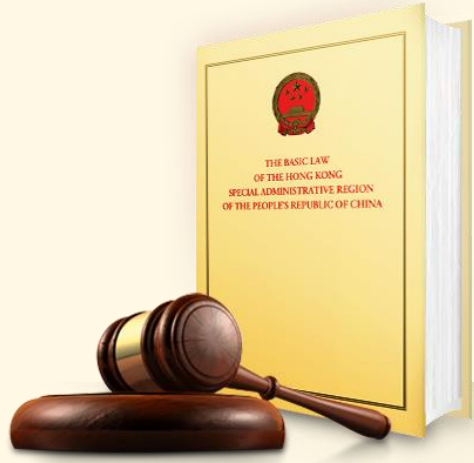


Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Port officially opened in the Greater Bay Area with a new logistics channel

- Hong Kong is closely connected with Guangdong, occupying a “geographical advantage”.
- The cultures of Guangdong and Hong Kong are similar, and it is easy to enhance mutual understanding.
- Hong Kong has top tertiary institutions, outstanding scientific research achievements, a sound intellectual property protection system, and advanced financial infrastructure. It is an international business hub, with free flow of information and a thriving business environment.
- Hong Kong attaches great importance to biliteracy and trilingualism, and English is the international business language of Hong Kong. Hong Kong brings together companies with expertise in different fields, as well as people with business knowledge and skills.

Hong Kong's advantages in the development of the Greater Bay Area

Hong Kong's legal system is well positioned to play a unique role in the Greater Bay Area



- The *Basic Law* is the constitutional document of the Hong Kong SAR of China. Under “One Country, Two Systems”, the SAR exercises a high degree of autonomy in accordance with the law. Hong Kong is the only jurisdiction in the country that implements common law, and the Hong Kong SAR enjoys independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication, and retains strong rule of law protections and a sound legal system. Hong Kong has also been at the top of international rankings related to the rule of law and judicial independence since its return to the motherland.
- Hong Kong's freedom of contracts and its well-established legal infrastructure have attracted overseas and the Mainland companies to set up and develop businesses in Hong Kong. As the leading centre for international legal and dispute resolution service in the Asia-Pacific region, Hong Kong is an ideal location for conducting transactions and resolving disputes in the region.



ASIA'S WORLD CITY

Source: <https://www.brandhk.gov.hk/en/home/investors-or-entrepreneurs>

Opportunities and roles of Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area

➤ **As an international financial center, it is a super-connector between China and foreign countries**

The development of the Greater Bay Area not only requires the participation of a large number of foreign investments, but also encourages enterprises in the Greater Bay Area to “go global” and participate in international competition by means of foreign investment. As a super-connector between China and foreign countries, Hong Kong is innately equipped to serve the two strategies of “going global” and “attracting foreign investment” in the Greater Bay Area.



Case: Alibaba chooses to list in Hong Kong

The advantage of listing in Hong Kong is firstly to raise funds to expand business, and secondly, Alibaba’s business sources are mainly in Greater China. Listing in Hong Kong can increase Alibaba’s influence in Greater China and is conducive to future business development.

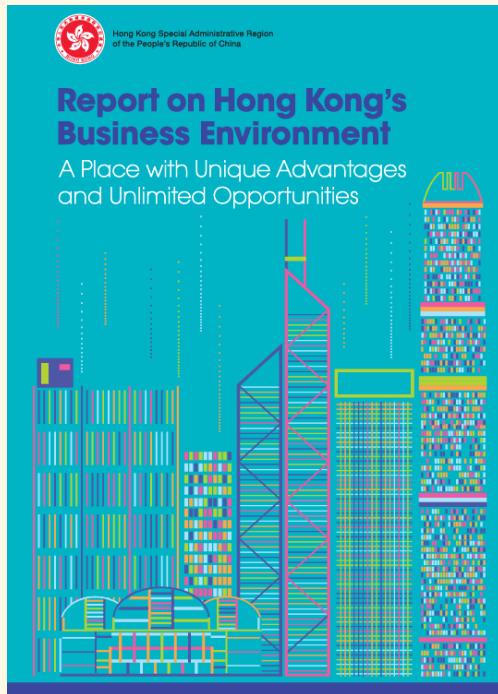


Source:
<https://news.rthk.hk/rthk/en/component/k2/1659344-20220726.htm>

Opportunities and roles of Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area

➔ As an international financial center, it is a super-connector between China and foreign countries

Source:



Click on the image above to learn more

- Hong Kong's business network spans many countries and regions. Supply chain management linking the Greater Bay Area with other regions should be able to provide a comprehensive range of services, including production processes, equipment, logistics and environmental protection services.
- If enterprises in the Greater Bay Area want to take Hong Kong as a bridge to “go global”, they can also use Hong Kong's legal counsel services to obtain more diversified advice and services.
- By the end of 2020, Hong Kong's stock market was the third largest in Asia and fifth largest globally in terms of market capitalization.
- Hong Kong is an important banking and financial center in the Asia-Pacific region.
- Hong Kong is also one of the world's busiest container ports.

Source:

Legco Secretariat Information Research Unit (<https://www.legco.gov.hk/research-publications/chinese/1718fs04-guangdong-hong-kong-macao-bay-area-opportunities-and-challenges-for-hong-kong-20180223-c.pdf>)

The Hong Kong Trade Development Council (<https://research.hktdc.com/en/article/MzIwNjkzNTY5>)

Opportunities and roles of Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area

➤ Financial Services

Hong Kong is the world's largest and most important offshore RMB business hub, providing a wide range of RMB financial services, including clearing, settlement, financing, asset management and risk management.

Hong Kong is the world's leading IPO centre and, as of the end of 2019, the second largest private equity market in Asia.

Source

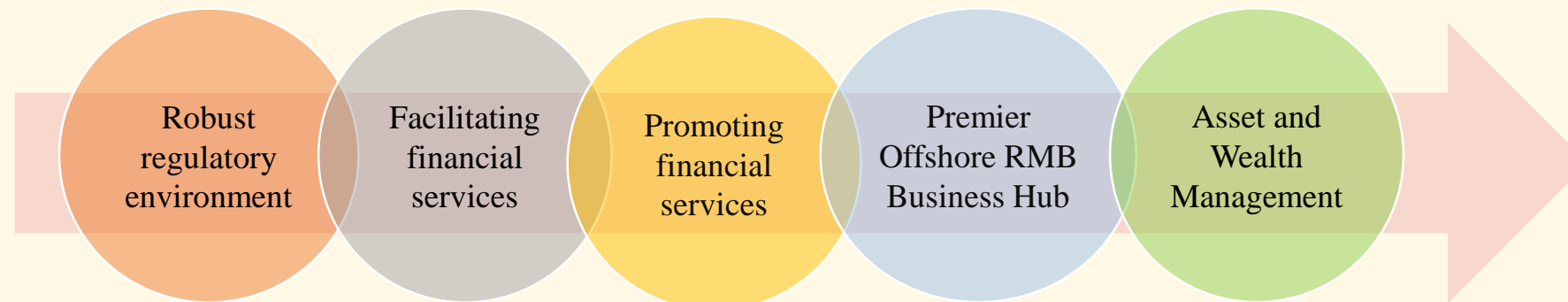


HONG KONG MONETARY AUTHORITY
香港金融管理局



RESEARCH 經貿研究

Click on the image above to learn more



Source:

- The Hong Kong Trade Development Council (<https://research.hktdc.com/en/article/MzEzOTI4MDY3>)
- Hong Kong Monetary Authority <https://www.hkma.gov.hk/eng/key-functions/international-financial-centre/hong-kong-as-an-international-financial-centre/dominant-gateway-to-china/>

Opportunities and roles of Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area



Professional service

Hong Kong must make full use of its advantages, such as maritime legal services, ship financing, marine insurance, etc., and seize the opportunities brought about by the country's "Belt and Road Initiative" and the development of the Greater Bay Area, in order to continue to enhance Hong Kong's status.

Hong Kong provides a very comprehensive range of maritime services, including arbitration and dispute resolution services. We have arbitrators and lawyers from different professional backgrounds and jurisdictions. Many of them are proficient in both Chinese and English. They understand both Western culture and Mainland conditions. With professional maritime knowledge, we provide high-end maritime legal and arbitration services for shipowners, charterers and cargo owners in various fields, such as ship financing, shipbroking, and maritime insurance.



news.
gov.hk
政府新聞網



Click on the image
above to learn more

Opportunities and roles of Hong Kong in the development of the Greater Bay Area



Legal service

Source:



Hong Kong is one of the most popular arbitration centres for international business people in Asia, ranking only after London and Paris globally. For Mainland enterprises in the Greater Bay Area, Hong Kong is the most suitable venue for handling disputes or conflicts involving foreign enterprises, mainly because Hong Kong has a good reputation in the world along with international arbitration centres such as London and Singapore.

Hong Kong should capitalise on this professional advantage, in the process of the development of the Greater Bay Area and the development of the “Belt and Road” initiative, to strengthen its publicity in international arbitration and dispute resolution services, and attract more enterprises to choose to use dispute resolution services in Hong Kong.

Source: The Hong Kong Trade Development Council <https://research.hktdc.com/en/article/NTgxNzEzMjk1>

Extended reference materials on the Greater Bay Area

RTHK·HK
香港電台



Stories about young people chasing their dreams in the Greater Bay Area and the Mainland. Different young people share their feelings and gains from the development of the country.



The Greater Bay Area and different urban landscapes.



Introduction of the current situation, performances and latest information of Cantonese opera artists in the three places.

港灣起跑線

Episodic real-life documentaries of 10 people with special backgrounds, introducing living, work, study, entertainment, food and drink in the Greater Bay Area.

Click on the image above to learn more

Relationship between the *Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)* and the promotion of Hong Kong's development

Video: Trade and Industry Department introducing CEPA



Click on the image above to watch the video

Source: Trade and Industry Department
(https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/webcast/cepa_202209.html)

Watch the video and answer the following questions:

1. What is CEPA?
2. What does CEPA cover?
3. What positive effects do the respondents in the video think CEPA has on the development of the Mainland and Hong Kong?



C-
Closer

E-
Economic

P-
Partnership

A-
Arrangement

CEPA: *Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement*. The goal is to promote freer and smoother trade between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, cancel tariffs and non-tariff measures on trade in goods, and gradually eliminate various restrictions on trade in services, to facilitate trade and investment and improve the level of economic and trade cooperations.

Reference

On 29 June, 2003, the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the Central Government, signed the *Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement* with the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

According to Article 19 of CEPA, the Mainland and Hong Kong have established a “Joint Steering Committee”, to amend relevant laws and regulations, promote the liberalization of trade in goods between the Mainland and Hong Kong, and expand the opening-up of trade in services to Hong Kong and Macao.



Mainland and Hong Kong signed CEPA cooperation agreement

Background of CEPA

a. Addressing regional economic cooperation challenges

In the 21st century, faced with increasing uncertainties in the world economy, the process of regional economic integration has been accelerating. Many countries and regional organisations have signed regional trade agreements, which have become an important means for countries and regions to expand foreign economic and trade cooperation and promote economic development.

Since China's reform and opening up, Hong Kong has always been the Mainland's most important trading partner, a key conduit of foreign investment and destination of outbound investment. On the basis of the existing close economic and trade relations between the Mainland and Hong Kong, for further development, it is necessary to innovate the cooperation mechanism and methods.

——Vice Minister of Commerce Q&A on the third anniversary of the signing of the “Arrangement” between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao, on June 26, 2006

Source: Website of Ministry of Commerce http://www.gov.cn/zwhd/2006-06/26/content_319846.htm

Background of CEPA



b. Strengthening economic and trade cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong-Macao

To promote the gradual elimination of trade barriers between the two places, and promote the free flow of economic factors and integration of economy.

c. Promoting the deepening of reform and opening up in the Mainland

More and faster entry of Hong Kong enterprises into the Mainland will promote the development of mainland industries, enhance the competitiveness of mainland service industries, and accumulate experience for expanding opening up.

d. Promoting healthy economic development of Hong Kong

In order to get rid of the economic difficulties caused by the impact of the Asian financial crisis, the Hong Kong SAR government proposed the policy of “backed by the Mainland and engaged globally”, hoping to combine the advantages of Hong Kong’s international financial, trade and shipping centers with the resources and market advantages of the Mainland and realize the common development of economy in the two places.

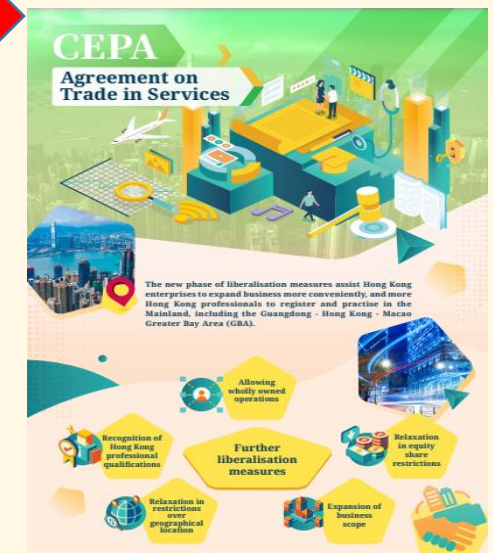
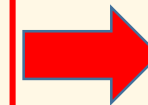
CEPA is Open



- CEPA is an open and evolving free trade agreement.
- With regard to trade facilitation, three dedicated chapters have been added: “Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation”, “Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures” and “Technical Barriers to Trade”, which set out the commitments of the two sides in facilitating trade between the two places, simplifying customs procedures, enhancing transparency of relevant measures and strengthening cooperation, etc. in the relevant areas.
- There is a dedicated chapter on “Trade Facilitation Measures Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area”, which agrees to implement trade facilitation measures between the 9 Pearl River Delta municipalities and Hong Kong to promote the convenient and efficient flow of production factors in the Greater Bay Area.

The Main Content of CEPA

- **Trade in goods:** Trade in goods has been fully liberalized. All Hong Kong products that comply with the CEPA rules of origin can enjoy zero-tariff treatment upon importation into the Mainland.
- **Trade in services:** The Mainland and Hong Kong have basically achieved the liberalization of trade in services. Enterprises and individuals engaged in the service industry in Hong Kong can carry out and expand their business in most sectors in the Mainland with preferential arrangements.
- **Investment:** Hong Kong investments and investors enjoy investment protection and facilitation in the Mainland.
- **Economic and technical cooperation:** The two sides have agreed to strengthen economic and technical cooperation in various areas, with a view to catering for and supporting the development between the two places, as well as promoting the cooperation in the economic and trade areas of the “Belt and Road” Initiative and Sub-regional Cooperation.



a. Trade in Goods

- Since 1 January, 2004, the Mainland has implemented zero tariffs on many products from Hong Kong, and trade in goods has been fully opened up.
- Non-tariff measures (import quotas, licenses) and tariff quotas on Hong Kong products were abolished with effect from 1 January 2004. On 1 January, 2006, the Mainland implemented zero tariffs on all products originating in Hong Kong and Macao.



b. Trade in Services

Since 1 January 2004, the Mainland has opened wider to Hong Kong and Macao in 27 service sectors, including logistics, distribution, audiovisual services, tourism, telecommunications, banking and insurance.

The following opening-up measures will be adopted for some industries:

- To implement China's commitments on opening up to WTO members ahead of schedule.
- To abolish equity restriction on investment and allow sole proprietorship.
- To relax restrictions on geographic and business scope.
- To lower the minimum registered capital and qualification requirements.
- To allow Hong Kong accountants, lawyers, doctors and other professionals to take professional examinations in the Mainland to obtain professional qualifications.

Source: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

http://www.gov.cn/zwhd/2006-06/26/content_319846.htm

http://tga.mofcom.gov.cn/article/zt_cepaa/subjectii/200606/20060602454549.shtml

Scope of CEPA

c. Trade and Investment

The Mainland and Hong Kong have reached agreements in 10 areas (trade and investment promotion, customs clearance facilitation, cooperation of small and medium enterprises, cooperation in traditional Chinese medicine industry, electronic business, transparency in laws and regulations, commodity inspection and quarantine, food safety, quality and standardization, cooperation in industries, cooperation on branding and cooperation on education). At the same time, the contents of cooperation in the fields of finance and tourism have been determined, and the qualifications of professionals have been mutually recognized.



Source: China News Network
 (<https://news.sina.com.cn/c/2003-06-29/1741288711s.shtml>)
 Trade and Industry Department
 (https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/facilitation/summary_invest.html)

d. Economic and Technical Cooperation

The two sides will strengthen economic and technical cooperation in many fields, coordinate and support the development of industries in the two places.

Economic and technical cooperation between Mainland and Hong Kong in 22 fields

Deepening cooperation in economic and trade areas of the "Belt and Road" Initiative	Financial Cooperation	Cooperation in Tourism
Cooperation in Legal and Dispute Resolution Services	Cooperation in Accounting	Cooperation in Convention and Exhibition Industry
Cultural Cooperation	Environmental Cooperation	Cooperation in Innovation and Technology
Cooperation in Education	Cooperation in Electronic Commerce	Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises
Cooperation in Intellectual Property	Cooperation in Trademark and Branding	Cooperation in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Chinese Medicinal Products Industry
Deepening Economic and Trade Cooperation in Pan-Pearl River Delta Region	Supporting the Participation of Hong Kong in the Development of Pilot Free Trade Zones	Deepening the Cooperation between Hong Kong and Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin
Trade and Investment Promotion	Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine	Transparency
Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications		

Source: Trade and Industry Department
 (https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/press/files/CEPA_leaflet.pdf)

Scope of CEPA

Expanding opening-up

The Agreement Concerning Amendment to the CEPA Agreement on Trade in Services was signed in 2019. New liberalization measures were introduced in many fields, such as financial services, legal services, television, motion pictures, tourism services, etc. In order for Hong Kong enterprises to expand their business in the Mainland, Hong Kong residents can directly obtain practising qualifications in the Mainland, and more services can be provided to the Mainland market.



Source: Trade and Industry Department of the Hong Kong SAR
(https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/press/files/CEPA_leaflet.pdf)

Questions



Watch the video: Supplement to CEPA signed in Hong Kong to promote closer economic partnership between the Mainland and Hong Kong.



According to the video, what are the positive effects of signing and implementation of CEPA and its supplements on your daily life?



Reference answers:

- With the increasing development of transportation, it is more convenient to travel in the Mainland;
- The increasingly close economic and trade exchanges between the Mainland and Hong Kong will drive and create some jobs;
- After launching of the Individual Visit Scheme in the Mainland, the income of the relevant tourism industry in Hong Kong has increased;
- Films and other cultural products are increasingly diversified, enriching cultural life. And so on



Click on the image to watch the video

CCTV. 节目官网

Source: CCTV

<http://tv.cctv.com/2017/06/29/VIDEcoZRJdWhjSOh8DNhnU0X170629.shtml>

For how CEPA promotes economic growth, please refer to the data released by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China on 28 February, 2019. (Teachers are advised to pay attention to the latest data announcement)



中华人民共和国商务部

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Source: Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

(<http://tga.mofcom.gov.cn/article/sjzl/cepa/201903/20190302844200.shtml>)

The Mainland and Hong Kong benefit from CEPA

Based on data provided by the Hong Kong Trade and Industry Department on Hong Kong's trade with the Mainland, some highlights are as follows:

- Signed by Hong Kong and the Mainland in June 2003, the *Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement* (CEPA) provides tariff free treatment to all Hong Kong-origin goods meeting the CEPA rules of origin, thus furthering the development potential of the trade between the two places.
- In 2021, Hong Kong was the fourth largest trading partner of the Mainland (after the United States, Japan and South Korea), and the trade volume between the two places accounted for 6.0% of the total trade of the Mainland.
- As of the end of 2020, Hong Kong was the mainland's largest source of realised foreign direct investment, accounting for 53.3% of the national total, with a cumulative total of HK\$10,094.2 billion (US\$1,301.3 billion).
- Most of Hong Kong's investment in the Mainland is concentrated in the Guangdong Province. In 2021, Guangdong Province's realised direct investment from Hong Kong reached RMB 143.2 billion, representing an increase of 20.4%.

How does Hong Kong benefit from CEPA?

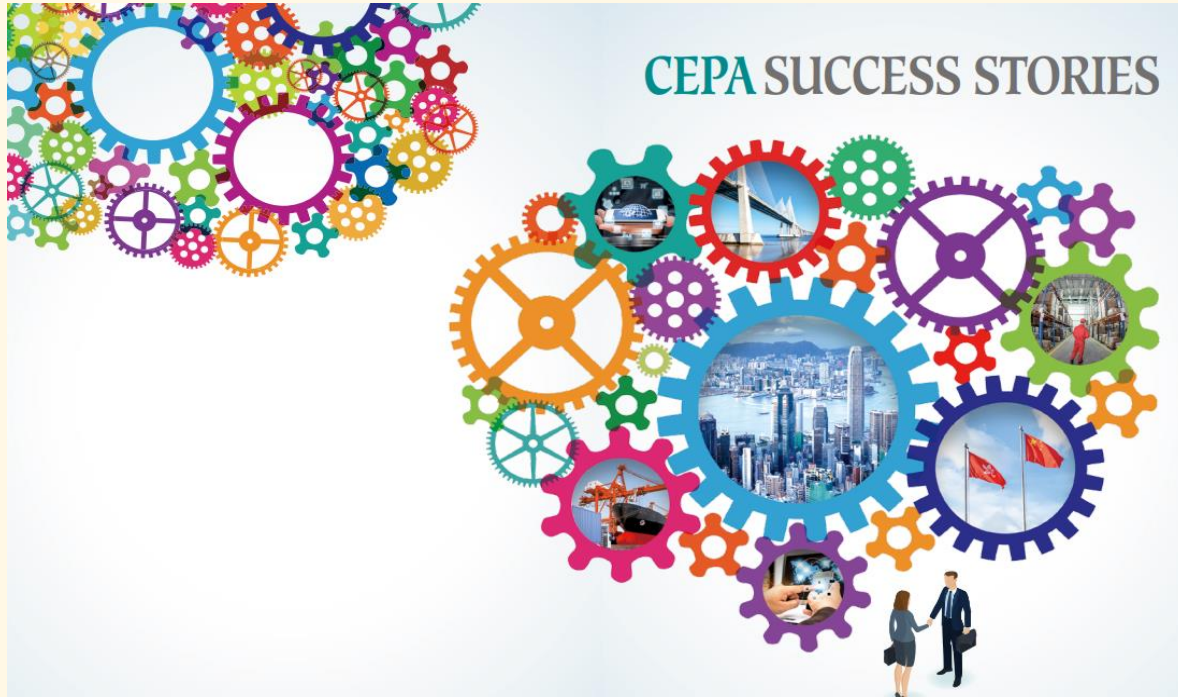
- **Manufacturers in Hong Kong:** All goods manufactured in Hong Kong that meet the CEPA rules of origin can enjoy zero-tariff benefit upon importation into the Mainland.
- **Service suppliers in Hong Kong (enterprises and individuals):** They can make use of liberalisation and facilitation measures to provide services in most sectors in the Mainland.
- **Professionals in Hong Kong:** They may make use of the measures under CEPA such as the opening-up of the Mainland professional qualification examinations, mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the two places, and facilitation of registration and practice, etc. to enter the Mainland market.
- **Investors from Hong Kong:** Hong Kong investors can enjoy facilitation measures in investing in the Mainland, and their investments are better protected, including the availability of a specific mechanism for settlement of investment disputes.

How does Hong Kong benefit from CEPA?

- **Investors from outside Hong Kong:** CEPA does not impose restriction over the source of capital beneficiaries. For trade in goods, investors from outside Hong Kong can set up production lines in Hong Kong to produce goods that meet the CEPA rules of origin so as to enjoy zero tariffs benefit on importation into the Mainland. For trade in services, the companies incorporated and set up in Hong Kong by investors from outside Hong Kong can make use of the CEPA measures to start business in the Mainland, provided that they satisfy the eligibility criteria of Hong Kong Service Supplier stipulated under CEPA.
- **The business community of Hong Kong:** The Mainland and Hong Kong have been strengthening cooperation in various trade and investment facilitation areas to enhance the competitiveness of the two places. Cooperation in the economic and trade aspects of the “Belt and Road” Initiative and Sub-regional Cooperation also provide Hong Kong businesses with good opportunities for participation in national development strategies.

Source: Trade and Industry Department of the Hong Kong SAR https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/press/files/CEPA_leaflet.pdf

Activity Read successful stories under CEPA



Click on the image to read the CEPA successful stories

- Read the successful stories and think about how does CEPA achieve mutual benefits between the Mainland and Hong Kong?

Tips:

- How can Hong Kong businessmen and professionals gain more development opportunities through CEPA?
- How does CEPA expand the business opportunities brought about by the development of the Greater Bay Area?

Reference

Real in-depth cooperation in the film industry began with the signing of CEPA

With the signing of CEPA in 2003, the filmmaking industry was among the first to be liberalized. CEPA removed quota restriction on Hong Kong films and also relaxed the rules governing joint-production films. Since then, it opened the door of an enormous market to all the Hong Kong professional filmmakers. When CEPA was first implemented, the number of joint-productions increased from around only 10 movies each year to more than 50 films in 2016.

In the past, when Hong Kong films were imported, the producer could only earn about 15% of the box office revenue. According to the CEPA regulations, there is no longer an upper limit on the number of Hong Kong films shown in the Mainland, and the producer's share has increased to about 35%. This has greatly stimulated the creative enthusiasm of the Hong Kong film industry.

- Established in 2008, focusing in movie investment and production.
- Making use of the relevant measures under CEPA signed in 2003, **Supp. VI and X**, i.e. joint-productions are treated as Mainland films for the purpose of distribution in the Mainland, post-production of joint-productions can be processed in Hong Kong and the dialect version of joint-productions are allowed to screen, to produce joint-productions.

Source: Trade and Industry
Department of the Hong Kong SAR
(https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/press/files/CEPA_success.pdf)

Source:

- People's Network (<http://culture.people.com.cn/n1/2017/0622/c1013-29354692.html>)
- Hong Kong Trade and Industry Department CEPA success stories (https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/press/files/CEPA_success.pdf)

Positive Effects of CEPA

- CEPA is a free trade agreement signed between our nation and Hong Kong as a separate customs territory. It is also the first free trade agreement fully implemented in the Mainland. It is a new path of institutional cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland, a milestone of economic and trade exchange and cooperation between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and a successful practice of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle.
- The economic and trade cooperation in the “Belt and Road” Initiative, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Pan-Pearl River Delta region, and the Mainland Free Trade Pilot Zone are brought under the framework of CEPA, providing Hong Kong-businesses with good opportunities to participate in the national development strategies.
- In order to maintain long-term prosperity and stability, and to consolidate and enhance its international competitiveness, Hong Kong must seize the new opportunities of national strategic development and actively integrate into the national development process in the new era.

User Guide

- **The primary users of this resource are teachers. It aims to provide teachers with content knowledge relevant to the topic to enable teachers to have a deeper understanding of teaching content when preparing for their lessons.**
- **All data, videos, photos, pictures, questions and suggested answers can be used for multiple purposes, such as teachers' teaching materials, references for curriculum planning and learning and teaching, and student assignments, etc. To align with Citizenship and Social Development Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Secondary 4-6) (2021) (C&A Guide), this resource should be adapted to cater for students' learning diversity and the needs of classroom teaching, etc.**
- **Teachers may provide appropriate supplementary notes/ explanations to enrich this resource in order to enhance students' understanding of the topic and information provided.**
- **In accordance with the curriculum rationale and aims, teachers may select other learning and teaching resources which are correct, reliable, objective and impartial to help students build up a solid knowledge base, develop positive values and attitudes as well as enhance critical thinking and problem solving skills, and various generic skills.**
- **If some information cannot be provided in this resource due to copyright issue, teachers may visit relevant websites provided.**
- **Some information may have been updated when being used by teachers, teachers may visit the corresponding websites to obtain the up-to-date information.**
- **Please also refer to the C&A Guide to understand the requirements and arrangements of the learning and teaching of the curriculum. Teachers are welcome to point out the areas need improvement, and welcome to provide updated information to enrich the content for all teachers' reference.**

Notice and Disclaimer

- Some sources were not translated into English as the official English version is not available.
- In case of any discrepancy between the Chinese and English versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.