China Promulgates Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Greater Bay Area

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On 18th February, the state council of People's Republic of China promulgates "the Outline Development Plan for Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area" (hereinafter "the Outline"). The Outline releases concrete directions in Greater Bay Area, broadly setting out policies over infrastructure construction, innovation industry support, financial opening-up and citizen life convenience etc. This report will pick up some significant areas and give a brief introduction over the contents.

BACKGROUND

The Greater Bay Area is consist of 9 municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province and Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao. Covering a total area of 56,000 square kilometres with a combined population of approximately 70 million and a GDP of 10 billion RMB (2017), occupying 1/8 of that of mainland China.

Furthermore, Chinese government sets a target that by 2022 the combined strength of the Greater Bay Area should increase substantially, and 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, and become international first-class bay area.

Highlight

The Outline emphasizes the significance of mutual collaboration between cities in the area, among which the 4 core cities "Hong Kong, Macau, Guangzhou and Shenzhen" are expected to act as the "core engine" to fuel and lead the development in other regions.

Directions of the 4 core cities		
Hong Kong	 To consolidate and enhance Hong Kong's status as international financial, transportation and trade centres as well as an international aviation hub To strengthen its status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub and its role as an international asset management centre and a risk management centre To promote the development of high-end and high value-added financial, commercial and trading, logistics and professional services, etc., To make great efforts to develop the innovation and technology industries, nurture emerging industries To 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 	
Macau	 To develop into a world-class tourism and leisure centre To develop into a commerce and trade cooperation service platform between China and Lusophone countries To promote an appropriate level of diversified economic development 	
Guangzhou	 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 	



	 To enhance its function as technological, educational and cultural centres
Shenzhen	 To leverage its leading role as a special economic zone, a national economic core city and a national innovation city
	 To expedite its transformation into a modern and international city To strive to become a capital of innovation and creativity with global influence

The construction of "international science technology innovation centre" is paid attention to as the key development concept of the Greater Bay Area. Hong Kong, equipping itself with most open business environment among all the core cities, is going to enhance innovation environment to support the youth entrepreneurship, as well improve the R&D centres in order to strengthen the existing advantages of Hong Kong as a financial and logistics hub.

On the other hand, the Outline introduces a lot of measures to facilitate the life convenience and states clearly to make policies over sharing of medical and educational resources within the region, as well emphasizes the provision of more convenience for Hong Kong residents' cross-border living and working on the Mainland.

Below is the outstanding contents in different areas about Hong Kong.

Main contents related to Hong Kong(parts)		
Innovation	 To support the development of the five Hong Kong R&D centres respectively for Logistics and Supply Chain MultiTech; Textiles and Apparel; Information and Communications Technologies; Automotive parts and Accessory Systems; Nano and advanced materials To support the R&D institutions setting up in Hong Kong and Macao to enjoy favourable policies regarding innovation in Guangdong Province To establish numerous Hong Kong and Macao-oriented incubators of technology enterprises in the nine PRD municipalities To support youth entrepreneur from Hong Kong and Macau to enjoy preferential policies over start-up business To support Hong Kong's private equity funds to engage in the financing of innovation and technology enterprises in the Greater Bay Area 	
Financial Service	 To approve banking institutions in the Greater Bay Area to launch, in line with relevant regulations¹, ①Cross-boundary RMB interbank lending; ②RMB foreign exchange spot and forward business; ③Related RMB derivative products; ④Cross distribution of wealth management products To support enterprises in the Greater Bay Area to issue cross-boundary RMB bonds in accordance with relevant regulations² To support Hong Kong to develop into a green finance centre in the Greater Bay Area, and set up an internationally recognised green bond certification institution To support Hong Kong's institutional investors in raising RMB funds in accordance with the relevant regulations in the GBA for investment in the capital markets of Hong Kong To support insurance institutions in Hong Kong to develop innovative cross-boundary RMB reinsurance business 	
Trade/Logistics	 To develop a high-end international maritime service centre, ship finance, maritime insurance, maritime law and legal services To utilize Hong Kong's strengths in financial and logistics services and develop high value-added fright, aircraft leasing and aviation financing services To take forward the planning and construction of new boundary crossings such as the Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point³, and West Kowloon Station of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link 	

³ Referring to the immigration point which is under construction and planned to complete within 2019.



¹ Based on both existing and to-be released rules.

² Based on both existing and to-be released rules.

Manufacturing /Emerging Industry	 To support Hong Kong to explore "re-industrialisation⁴" sectors where it enjoys advantages
Life Convenience	 To introduce the scheme over exchanges between technological and academic talents in Greater Bay Area To enhance connections between electronic payment systems in Greater Bay Area To study the scheme of removing long-distance and roaming charges for mobile phones among Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao To consider to provide land-based cross-boundary transfer services for non-emergency ill patients and explore the pilot cooperation scheme for cross-boundary referral of patients
Others	 [CEPA](Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement) To encourage Hong Kong develop professional services such as finance, legal and dispute resolution services, management consultancy, project planning, maritime services and construction works To consider further relaxing investor restrictions on Hong Kong and Macao such as qualification requirements, percentage of shareholding and market access [Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone] To enhance the functions of offshore account(OSA) by referring the system of free trade accounts(FTA) of the China(Shanghai) Pilot Free-Trade Zone To support the Qianhai Mercantile Exchange of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited in setting up a spot commodities trading platform

COMMENTS

The Outline points out different kinds of challenges that Greater Bay Area confronts with, including the protectionism as well as the unclear factors of world economy, which may have negative impact on the regime aiming at regional development. Especially it is not easy for different social systems and legal systems to co-exist under the "One country, two system" regime. To consolidate the regional development regime crossing three customs territories (Guangdong province, Hong Kong and Macau) and achieve the free flow of "people, goods, fund and information" is the most important subject of the Outline.

Hong Kong's Chief Executive Ms. Carrie Lam made a speech on 21st February at the Outline development plan symposium that "Hong Kong needs to change its role from being a connector to being more proactive participant". In fact, in order to pursue the new economy engine, rather than being positioned as the gateway that connects mainland and the world, it is more significant to create and facilitate an environment that keeps producing the most leading technologies as a core engine of innovation.

On the other hand, some worry that the connection and interaction with municipalities in Guangdong province in Greater Bay Area plan may get Hong Kong rid of its existing advantages as a separate customs territory and break the "One country, two system" regime. However, Ms. Carrie Lam made it clear that the Greater Bay Area plan neither weakens advantage of Hong Kong nor blurs the boundaries between the "Two System", furthermore it won't result in the assimilation of Hong Kong into the mainland.

The Outline was supposed to be released in March 2018. However, it is extended until 2019 due to the US-China trade war. Within this period, the construction of Greater Bay Area has not been stopped but gradually making progress, such as Hong Kong resident's obtainment⁵ of mainland residence permit and the abolishment⁶ of working permit regime in mainland. It is expected that more and more opening-up measures and favourable policies would be implemented in a fast pace after the release of the Outline.

⁶ The Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China (Aug 2018). Retrieved from: <u>http://www.mohrss.gov.cn/SYrlzyhshbzb/zcfg/flfg/gz/201808/t20180828_299997.html</u>



⁴ Referring to the industrial innovation by consolidating industry and service industry, proposed by Hong Kong Government.
⁵ The State Council of People's Republic of China (Aug 2018).

Retrieved from: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2018-08/19/content_5314865.htm

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