4 August, 2014

Mr Chen Xing
Director General
Department of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs
Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China

Dear Mr Chen,

HKGCC's Recommendations for Further Liberalisation of the
"Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement" (CEPA)

Since its inception in 2003, CEPA continues to evolve with collaborative efforts between the Central Government and the Hong Kong SAR Government over the years. So far, ten Supplements have been reached between the two places. The signing and implementation of CEPA has brought about significant economic and trade achievements between the Mainland and Hong Kong. According to the standards of the World Trade Organisation ("WTO"), trade in goods between the two places has been fully liberalised, while the liberalisation measures in their trade in services has also exceeded the degree of liberalisation committed by the European Union to the WTO. Achieving liberalisation of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong is the main goal of the upcoming Supplement XI to CEPA. The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce ("HKGCC") greatly appreciates the continuous support of the Central Government, the Ministry of Commerce and the Trade and Industry Department of Hong Kong for driving CEPA forward, and hopes that full liberalisation of trade in services would be achieved as soon as possible.

Being the initiator of the concept of CEPA, HKGCC has been closely monitoring related policy liberalisation measures and their implementation. We submit our views and suggestions to the relevant authorities in both the Mainland and Hong Kong on an annual basis to reflect the issues faced by businesses, and also to ensure the continual enhancement of the arrangement. As such, we have listed below for your reference and consideration our members' latest comments and suggestions on further deepening the liberalisation of CEPA.

Part I: Simplification of the "negative list" and introduction of a filing system in Guangdong on a pilot basis

In our previous submissions, we suggested, based on the characteristics of different trades, compiling a "negative list" of "commercial presence." The distribution service sector, including freight forwarding, logistics and transportation, and other non-sensitive service sectors such as exhibition, trade and tourism are the earliest industries entering the Mainland market under CEPA and are currently of a substantial number. They, along with the sectors that foreign enterprises are encouraged to enter, should be allowed to adopt the "negative list" system on a pilot basis. For sectors that are not on the negative list, they should be waived

from applying permits or approval documents with related authorities before a business licence could be issued. In other words, the management model should be shifted from the approval system to a filing system, and those sectors could register and enter the market directly according to the regulations of market access.

We notice that the "negative list" applicable in the Shanghai Free Trade Zone is quite long and fails to function properly. While the negative list recently announced for Qianhai is shorter than the Shanghai list, there rmain quite a number of restrictions on the service sectors so that the "negative list" system cannot be utilized effectively. If the "negative list" system is to be adopted, we suggest that it should be structured in a concise and clear manner. A more concise "negative list" implies a higher degree of liberalization, and a faster achievement of liberalization of trade in services between the two places.

Part II: National treatment

National treatment is a basic principle under the WTO, which means treating foreigners and locals equally in terms of civil rights. Essentially, the principle of national treatment provides that foreign goods and services enjoy the same treatment as local goods and services. To fully realize equal status and fair competition, the Chamber believes that Hong Kong enterprises should be treated the same as Mainland enterprises in areas such as market access, set-up procedures, business scope, shareholding ratio, licence management and investment, instead of being subject to a separate regulatory system.

Part III: Certain issues concerning the Implementation of CEPA

Concrete and clear operational guidelines needed

The Chamber hopes that the ministries will roll out operational guidelines for different sectors as soon as possible to fully utilize the benefits of CEPA. After ten years of development, CEPA measures have been continuously enhanced with remarkable results. However, its implementation is still a major challenge. The main problem is that the guidelines governing related sectors are lagging behind the pace of CEPA development. Take the insurance sector as an example, although Hong Kong insurance brokerage companies are allowed to set up a wholly-owned insurance agency in Guangdong Province on a pilot basis under Supplement VIII, our member companies point out that since the China Insurance Regulatory Commission has not yet announced any detailed regulations related to the implementation of the policy, they are still not able to establish insurance agency companies in Guangdong after two years of efforts.

Regional protectionism

China's Company Law and other relevant regulations stipulate the requirements on registered capital. Since March 2014, the requirements on minimum registered capital have been removed for some categories of companies, except those engaging in special trade or projects. Nevertheless, some local governments may still demand foreign investors to fulfill a certain minimum requirement in order to meet the target investment amount they have set. Relevant ministries should strengthen supervision to prevent regional protectionism from retarding the implementation of CEPA.

Commercial registration system reform

Compared to the procedures and time required for company registration in other countries, foreign enterprises in China have to go through a complicated and time-consuming registration process, which undermines the actual operation of investors. Even if they go through each step smoothly without being required to revise the application documents, it still takes about three to four months to complete the entire registration process. At the same time, businesses are required to pay rent on their commercial premises at the very beginning of the application. Nevertheless, they cannot start operation before completion of registration. This incurs an additional rental cost to investors during the registration process. We propose a simplified approval regime for Hong Kong enterprises applying for a business licence, which allows them to obtain a licence after submitting a file to the related authority similar to their Mainland counterparts under the new commercial registration system.

Guangdong's commercial registration system reform was launched in March this year. Since then, the procedures of commercial registration have been changed from "pre-examination and approval" to "post-examination and approval", reducing the originally over 180 items subject to pre-examination and approval down to 13 items. Enterprises undertaking general projects (except those in special trade or undertaking projects subject to pre-examination and approval) can directly apply for a business licence from commercial registration authorities. This administrative reform has encouraged small and medium enterprises to enter the market by increasing the market access efficiency.

We hope that Qianhai, Hengqin and Nansha will introduce a reform to further facilitate Hong Kong investment in due course, with the aim of providing a one-stop solution under CEPA, requiring Hong Kong investors to submit only relevant information to a competent authority, without the need to go through all other procedures regarding foreign exchange, customs and tax issues. The "one-stop" management model can enhance business convenience and improve management efficiency, fostering investment growth.

Standardized approval process and enhanced training for frontline staff

Government officials may have different interpretations of laws and regulations, leading to different judgments regarding the admission and revision of application documents. This has caused a lot of trouble and inconvenience to foreign investors and reduced work efficiency. The Chamber believes that a standardized and uniform approval system should be put in place to prevent officials from reviewing applications entirely at their discretion and to ensure that every single step is carried out in strict compliance with the law. Training for frontline staff should also be enhanced to improve efficiency.

Part IV: Suggestions to further liberalise trade in services under CEPA

To ensure that the Central Government's measures under the CEPA framework are implemented effectively by various ministries and local governments so that Hong Kong's professional service sectors can expand their services across the nation, and to achieve liberalisation of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong, we have collected our members' views and suggestions on selected sectors for your reference. *(For details of the proposal, please refer to Attachment 1)*

We also hope that our last year's proposal of adding two new service sectors for liberalisation, i.e., "Asset Appraisal" and "Corporate Governance, Compliance and Secretarial Advisory," as well as some further liberalisation measures for existing sectors already opened could be considered in the upcoming Supplement XI to CEPA. *(For details of the proposal, please refer to Attachment 2)*

We sincerely hope that your Department could consider these views and suggestions in future negotiations and discussions. Our suggestions will also be submitted to Mr. Yang Yi, Deputy Director-General of the Economic Affairs Department and Head of the Commerce Office of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR, and Mr. Kenneth Mak, Director-General of Trade and Industry, Trade and Industry Department. HKGCC will continue to pay close attention to the further liberalisation of CEPA, ensuring an effective exchange between the responsible authorities and our members with regard to the related policies. If you have any comments on our work, please kindly contact our Secretariat staff: Ms Wendy Lo on 852-2823 1232 or via email: wendylo@chamber.org.hk.

Yours sincerely,

Shirley Yuen
CEO, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce

Attachment 1: HKGCC's suggestions on the implementation of CEPA in existing service sectors
Attachment 2: HKGCC's suggestions on the further liberalisation of CEPA in both currently open and newly added service sectors

Attachment 1: HKGCC's Suggestions on the Implementation of CEPA in Existing Service Sectors

Service sectors	Liberalisation Suggestions
Construction	(a) According to current regulations, corporations setting up a practice in Guangdong must include three Hong Kong architects with a Registered Architect Qualification in Guangdong. The registration capital required is at least RMB500,000 for setting up a corporation of single discipline (單專業建築設計公司). It is indeed a challenge for SMEs to meet the capital requirement. Accordingly, we suggest lowering the capital requirements for setting up a new company. Moreover, as most engineering projects involve different disciplines, such as structural, electrical and plumbing work, corporations are unable to undertake a whole project on their own. Therefore, we propose relaxing the restrictions on single discipline. (b) In addition, Hong Kong architects with a PRC Class 1 Registered Architect Qualification must register with a Grade-A design institute in the Mainland, in order to practice in Guangdong as individuals. However, most Hong Kong architects with professional qualifications in the Mainland are employed by Hong Kong companies. If they need to sign another employment contract with a Guangdong architecture and design company (such as a Grade-A design institute), such requirements will result in conflict of interest and are infeasible in reality. Even the qualified Hong Kong architects work in integrated design institutes as freelancers, their practice will still be restricted by the current mechanism of Mainland design institutes. It violates the original intent to bring Hong Kong service sectors with international expertise to the Mainland, and the professional service sector in Hong Kong is unable to give full play to their strength in China. Therefore, we propose lowering the entry threshold for Hong Kong architects to set up wholly-owned companies or to practice as individuals in Guangdong. (c) At the moment, developers wishing to construct projects in the Mainland are required to apply for separate approval at the provincial or municipal level. Regardless of their track record in Hong Kong, the Mainland or the international arena, there is currently no provision for Hong Kong firms to secure a nation-wide operating approval. In addition to the inconvenience of such an arrangement, it also hinders brand development. It would be beneficial for Hong Kong service providers if the related application procedures could be simplified. For example, a time frame should be specified for completion of the "Simplifying Application Procedure." A preferred scenario would be for the granting of nation-wide operating approval hinges purely upon the applicant's qualifications. (d) While Hong Kong interior design service providers are allowed to register in the Mainland under CEPA, the procedure for them to practise is very complicated. So far, Hong Kong interior design companies are only permitted to do consulting work, since special national qualifications (國家一級，二級及三級牌) are needed if they want to be the designing contractor. We propose to relax the related regulations.
Legal	(a) Hong Kong law firms should be allowed to associate with law firms in the Mainland through partnership or joint venture. Such an arrangement can provide a one-stop legal service in the two places through pilot schemes in Guangdong. (b) If law firms of the two places are allowed to associate through partnership or joint venture, relevant authorities should take into account that the majority of Hong Kong law firms are SMEs. We suggest lowering the entry requirement and abolishing any restrictions on registration capital and shareholding ratio.

	(c) Regarding the individual professional qualification, currently Hong Kong lawyers must pass the PRC National Judicial Exam to become practising lawyers in China. Nevertheless, the formats of examination in the two places are completely different. While the National Judicial Exam is a closed book exam emphasizing memorisation, the exam in Hong Kong is open-book and focuses on case analysis. Given the apparent discrepancies, we suggest that Hong Kong lawyers should be exempt from the PRC exam. They should be specially arranged to sit for an exam mainly testing their knowledge of business law regulations and practice.
Insurance	(a) The current business of trade credit insurance is subject to restrictions and unable to enter the Mainland market. We propose to expand the scope of liberalisation for the insurance sector. (b) We suggest the China Insurance Regulatory Commission to introduce relevant regulations as soon as possible, in order to implement policies of allowing Hong Kong insurance brokerage companies to set up wholly-owned insurance agency companies in Guangdong on a pilot basis, under the Supplement VIII to CEPA. (c) We suggest reviewing RMB life insurance policies to see if they could be relaxed since only Hong Kong insurance companies with QFII subsidiaries are currently allowed to accept RMB premiums. (d) We propose that the approval criteria for permitting insurance subsidiaries of Hong Kong banking groups in the Mainland market should be based on the total assets and operating history of the parent company (i.e. the banking group) instead of the insurance subsidiary. Since most of such insurance companies are not big enough to meet the criteria, very few of them have entered the Mainland market. Allowing those salient and experienced financial companies to provide insurance services in the Mainland should enhance the pluralistic development of the Mainland insurance sector.
Banking	(a) At present, Hong Kong banks can establish "cross-location" sub-branches (異地支行) only within Guangdong Province. We hope that a similar arrangement could be adopted in other cities, such as Yangtze River Delta cities. Besides, we also hope that the number of "cross-location" sub-branches to be established could be extended from 1 to 2-3 per city. Relaxing the above restrictions will help Hong Kong banks expand both their geographical coverage in the Mainland and the pool of deposits, which would better meet the financing needs of Hong Kong enterprises, as well as local SMEs and individuals in the Mainland. (b) We suggest keeping the introduction of policies in line with their implementation in all districts to avoid discrepancies. For example, the introduction and implementation of policies regarding capital free flow, personal income tax and corporate profits tax should remain consistent among the three pilot zones of Qianhai, Hengqin and Nansha. Otherwise, the discrepancies incurred will pose challenges to business expansion of the banking sector. (c) To relax the capital account management approach, we propose to adopt a “segregation management” to allow financial institutions to develop business within and outside the border. It not only helps facilitate the capital flow in the regions covered by CEPA, but also gets in line with the key financial reforms in capital account, exchange rate and interest rate liberalisation. (d) According to Mainland regulations, the Loan-To-Deposit Ratio of banks is required to be not more than 75%, which limits foreign banks (including Hong Kong banks) to develop their lending business in the Mainland. We suggest raising the ratio.

Medical	(a) It is proposed that Hong Kong private medical institutions should be included in the medical insurance system in the Mainland. Under the existing policies of medical insurance, most Mainland patients choose to receive treatments in hospitals listed under the system. However, as Hong Kong private medical institutions are not on the list, they receive mostly foreign patients instead of Mainland residents. Such arrangement violates the original intent of CEPA to introduce Hong Kong professional service sectors to serve people in the Mainland. (b) Under local regulations, if anyone wants to rent a venue to set up a clinic or medical institution in the Mainland, he/she must seek approval from all other tenants or residents in the building. It makes such entries difficult, and thus we suggest eliminating the related regulations
Securities and Futures	(a) The capital requirement for foreign fund management companies seeking to enter into a joint venture with a Mainland firm is no less than RMB300 million. This requirement is excessively restrictive for asset management firms. The proposal is for a reduction in the level of capital requirement. (b) We propose that the authorities should relax the restrictions on the promotion of brokerage services on Hong Kong stocks and opening of securities trading accounts by Hong Kong brokerages in selected provinces of the Mainland. Such a pilot scheme can be implemented in Guangdong Province first. (c) At present, Hong Kong futures brokerages can own only less than 49% share of their joint venture in the Mainland. It is proposed to increase this ratio. (d) It is suggested that Hong Kong companies should be allowed to establish majority-owned joint ventures to run securities investment consulting business, and to operate brokerage business of A-shares. Securities Professionals (a) Hong Kong securities professionals are required to pass the examination for Mainland securities future professional qualification before applying for practice licences. We propose that Hong Kong securities professionals should be allowed to obtain Mainland professional recognition through intensive on-the-job training instead of examination.
Telecom	Regarding the resale of value-added services, the maximum percentage of foreign ownership should be raised to 100% to reflect global best practices. If it is not feasible to apply immediately, we suggest that this percentage could be increased gradually, e.g. up to 51% in the first year, 75% in the second year, and 100% in the third to fifth year.
Accounting	The restrictions on Hong Kong accounting professionals undertaking audit work in the Mainland should be removed, particularly with regard to the current requirement for the five-year "Temporary Audit Permit." According to the related regulations from *Interim Provisions on Cross-Border Implementation of Audit Business by Accounting Firms (Consultation Draft) issued by the Ministry of Finance on 21 April this year* , Hong Kong accounting firms are not allowed to independently perform the audit task for Mainland enterprises seeking to list overseas. They have to cooperate with Mainland firms with security qualification or the "Top 100 Accounting Firms in China" in the previous year. The Chamber believes this regulation may lower the efficiency in liberalisation of trade in services between Guangdong and Hong Kong, as well as hindering the business development of small and medium accounting firms in Hong Kong. We propose to treat Hong Kong accounting firms and registered accountants similar to their Mainland counterparts, in line with the spirit of CEPA.

Placement and Supply Services of Personnel	Placement and personnel services usually involve inter-provincial or inter-city activities in the Mainland. However, at present, Hong Kong service providers are required to set up offices in different provinces and municipalities if they want to provide services in those places. The application procedures for setting up such offices are quite slow and complicated, which hinders business expansion and development. Therefore, it is recommended to allow Hong Kong service suppliers to set up branches in the Mainland.
Tourism	(a) Under the current liberalisation measures, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hong Kong travel agencies can only conduct international ticketing in the Mainland. However, international tickets only form a small portion of their business. To make sure that the operating cost in the Mainland is sustainable, these wholly-owned travel agents should be allowed to issue domestic tickets as well. In addition, the wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hong Kong ticketing service providers in the Mainland should be allowed to obtain licences from the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and their appointed licensing agents could involve in both international and domestic ticketing business. (b) The current licensing and application processes are complex and lengthy. We would like to see simplification and shortening of the application process, with clear guidelines on the roles and responsibilities of different government bodies.
Logistics and Transportation	The capital requirement for Hong Kong companies to set up land transportation companies in the Mainland should be lowered (say, under the pilot scheme in Guangdong Province).
Patent Agency	At present, a Hong Kong company needs to apply for a trademark licence from the China Trademark Office before it could set up an Intellectual Property ("IP") company in the Mainland to provide clients (both domestic and overseas) with professional services in the field of trademarks. Nonetheless, the China State Intellectual Property Office ("SIPO") has refused to grant any patent licence to a company with shareholders not being Chinese qualified patent agents. SIPO requires at least 3 Chinese qualified patent agents as shareholders before such licences are granted. Accordingly, it is suggested that SIPO should allow IP companies invested by Hong Kong service providers to obtain patent licences, by relaxing the condition that there must be at least 3 qualified Chinese patent agents within the company.
Environmental Services	Although Hong Kong companies can set up environmental business in Guangdong Province under CEPA, they are required to fulfil certain business establishment criteria before they can obtain practising licences for operation. In particular, many Hong Kong SMEs are not able to afford the initial investment for licence application. Accordingly, it would be very helpful for the environmental sector to develop business in the Mainland if such requirements are relaxed.
Technical Testing, Analysis and Product Testing	It is proposed that CCC-awarded Hong Kong testing institutions be permitted to provide testing and certification services for processed goods sold to the Mainland market, including those manufactured in the Mainland, instead of only for goods which have finished processing in Hong Kong.
Utilities	(a) We suggest lowering the qualification requirements for Hong Kong service providers to enter the electricity and related energy and electrical services market in the Mainland. For example, the relevant experience and track record of Hong Kong enterprises should be recognised for fulfilling the Mainland qualification requirements to enter the Mainland market. In addition, the working experience of Hong Kong professionals should also be recognized when they apply for practising licences in the Mainland. (b) The current CEPA Supplement has allowed Hong Kong service providers to set up wholly-owned companies for the construction and operation of networks of gas, heating, water supply and drainage in medium-sized cities in the Mainland. In cities with less than 1-million population in Guangdong, we suggest lifting the shareholding ratio

	restrictions on gas network construction and operation by Hong Kong service providers. It is also recommended to lower or abolish the current capital requirement of at least RMB 60 million to set up wholly-owned electricity or energy companies in the Mainland. Enterprises should be allowed to make appropriate investment based on the actual investment situation.
Entertainment	We propose that Hong Kong Internet Content Providers be allowed to set up wholly owned units in Guangdong Province to engage primarily in infotainment business.
Advertising	Currently, CEPA allows Hong Kong service providers to set up wholly-owned advertising companies in the Mainland. According to the latest *Company Law* and *Notice Concerning the Improvement of Work on Approval and Administration of Foreign Investment* of the Ministry of Commerce, the minimal registration capital requirement for foreigners to invest in advertising companies has been removed. However, they still have to meet the entry requirement of making an annual advertising turnover of not less than RMB 20 million. The Chamber proposes to lower or abolish the annual turnover requirement.
Computer-related Services	Under CEPA, the application for Class Three qualification requires a company which operates software development and system integration related services to have no less than 40 employees and registered capital not less than RMB1 million. It is proposed to lower both the employee and capital requirements for Hong Kong enterprises.

Attachment 2: HKGCC's Suggestions on the Further Liberalisation of CEPA in Both Currently Open and Newly Added Service Sectors

Service sectors	Liberalisation Suggestions
Telecom	At present, Hong Kong service suppliers are allowed to set up joint venture enterprises engaging in value-added telecommunications services, to distribute in Guangdong Province fixed/mobile telephone service cards which can only be used in Hong Kong (excluding mobile satellite phone service cards), and to set up wholly-owned enterprises or equity joint ventures in Dongguan and Zhuhai of Guangdong Province on a pilot basis to provide offshore call centre services. It is proposed to extend the service scope of Hong Kong telecommunications service suppliers into areas such as resale of telecommunications services and basic telecommunications services through equity participation.
Technical Testing, Analysis and Product Testing	We propose that qualified Hong Kong certification companies be allowed to conduct Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") audits in the Mainland. Currently, all Chinese medicine manufacturers are required to be GMP certified by State Food and Drug Administration before they can market their products in the Mainland. If Mainland Chinese medicine manufacturers are allowed to be audited by Hong Kong certification companies, it will connect the Mainland Chinese medicine manufacturing industry to international practices, and prepare them to eventually enter the global market.
Utilities	We suggest that the scope of utility services could be further extended to cover electricity and related energy and electrical services. For example, Hong Kong service providers should be allowed to construct and operate thermal power plants equipped with high efficiency/reliability but low emission equipment and smart grids, and also power generation plants using renewable energy such as photovoltaic and wind power.
Education	(a) As Hong Kong higher education institutions ("HEIs") are not allowed to operate in the Mainland, some HEIs set up research institutes instead. Nevertheless, when they apply for research project funding, they are unable to enjoy tax concessions since they are not regarded as Mainland HEIs. As a significant part of the project funding for equipment is being used to pay tax, sometimes the remaining funding is insufficient to purchase the equipment needed, causing delay or idleness of projects. In fact, project funding is mainly supported by the State. The fact that the amount of funding flows back to the treasury through taxation implies that the original purpose of the project funding has been undermined. The implementation of the projects will thus be adversely affected. Therefore, the Mainland research institutes under Hong Kong HEIs should be considered on a par with those HEIs in the Mainland, so that they can also enjoy a variety of tax concessions. (b) In recent years, Hong Kong's leading research institutes have proactively established innovative entrepreneurial teams to work on Mainland projects, as a response to the development plans of the Guangdong Province and Shenzhen Municipal Government. For example, some Hong Kong scholars are supported by the "Peacock Plan" to participate in biological medical technology transfer to Shenzhen. However, such large-scale and cross-disciplinary projects usually require team leaders to "work at least 6 months per year on average in Shenzhen" under the policy to attract overseas talents. Nonetheless, Hong Kong and Shenzhen are actually neighbouring cities, and the "Shenzhen Research Institute" is only one hour from Hong Kong. Accordingly, we suggest relaxing the regulations on the time worked by Hong Kong scholars in Shenzhen on a full-time basis.

Suggestions on Newly Added Service Sectors	
Asset Appraisal	The asset appraisal industry comprises professionals responsible for assessing the value of financial instruments, intangible assets, plant and machinery for financial reporting (fulfilling accounting standards) and other purposes. How to use asset appraisals to produce better financial reports has been an important research topic for valuation and accounting professionals. Since January 1, 2005, Hong Kong has adopted new international accounting standards, and thus Hong Kong appraisers, accountants and auditors have obtained some experience in the implementation of such criteria. As many Hong Kong companies own a substantial amount of assets in the Mainland, they are cooperating with Mainland appraisal and accounting professionals to conduct better accounting practices. It is proposed to add this new sector to CEPA so as to facilitate mutual qualification recognition and cooperation between professionals in the two places.
Corporate Governance, Compliance and Secretarial Advisory	While CEPA does not have a direct impact on members of the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries ("HKICS"), it has been generally recognized that an organization with a good governance culture and ethical practices brings value to its stakeholders, including its investors, board of directors, senior management, employees, customers and society at large. Governance professionals are gatekeepers of good governance, devising internal guidelines and compliance manuals to record and document recommended best practices for individual organization and industry, reviewing and ensuring that recommended best practices are meeting international standards and thus enhancing risk management and better internal control mechanism. HKICS, together with the international body -- the Corporate Secretaries International Association ("CSIA"), has advocated a new job sector – Corporate Governance, Compliance and Secretarial Advisory ("CGCSA") -- for governance professionals to be introduced and included in the WTO classifications under international trade and services agreements. The WTO wrote to CSIA and invited them to make a presentation to the Committee on Specific Commitment on 25 June, 2012 in Geneva. HKICS would like both the Central Government and the HKSAR Government to support the move advocated by HKICS and CSIA to have a service sectoral definition for governance professionals in the WTO classifications and to include this service sectoral classification in the CEPA 'Trade in services' sector.