

The 2026 Hong Kong Policy Address

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On 16 September 2026, Hong Kong Chief Executive John Lee delivered his final Policy Address of his current term and simultaneously unveiled Hong Kong's first Five-Year Plan. While the Five-Year Plan sets out the city's development direction for 2026-2030, the Policy Address serves as an implementation roadmap for its first year, outlining specific policy measures.

The 2026 Policy Address covers a wide range of initiatives, including strengthening Hong Kong's Four Centres as an international financial, maritime and aviation, trade, and innovation and technology (I&T) centre; advancing development of the Northern Metropolis; promoting the adoption of AI; deepening integration with Mainland China; and addressing housing, healthcare, and ageing-related challenges.

This article provides an overview of the measures announced in the 2026 Policy Address and examines their policy rationale and potential implications for the business environment.

1. Overview of the 2026 Policy Address

Several factors drove Hong Kong's decision to formulate its first-ever Five-Year Plan. In addition to 2026 marking the first year of China's 15th Five-Year Plan, there is a growing need for Hong Kong to respond to a rapidly changing environment with a longer-term strategic perspective. Given Hong Kong's status as an international hub, the city is particularly exposed to shifts in global geopolitics and the world economy. At the same time, the city faces the need to restructure its economy, develop new growth engines, and address longstanding social challenges. Rapid advances in technologies such as AI have also heightened the importance of clearly defining future priorities, resource allocation, and development pathways.

The Hong Kong Government positions the Five-Year Plan as a strategic framework that is aligned closely with China's 15th Five-Year Plan to deepen Hong Kong's contribution to national development, while advancing its own economic and social progress. By setting out the directions of development and key focus areas, the plan is also intended to improve the effectiveness of resource allocation and enhance policy continuity and predictability.

The simultaneous release of the Five-Year Plan and the Policy Address also has significant implications. While the Five-Year Plan serves as a medium-to long-term blueprint for Hong Kong's development between 2026 and 2030, the Policy Address functions as an annual action plan that translates this vision into concrete policies and initiatives. Through the Policy Address, the government will set out annual policy priorities, major projects, infrastructure plans, and performance indicators, with implementation supported by budgetary allocations and cross-departmental coordination, alongside regular progress reviews.

2. Main Focuses of the 2026 Policy Address

Area	Main Focus
1. Hong Kong's First Five-Year Plan	Establish a mechanism to implement the Five-Year Plan through annual Policy Addresses, budgetary resource allocation, cross-departmental coordination, and regular progress reviews
2. Strengthening Hong Kong as an International Financial Centre	<u>Strengthening Hong Kong as an International Financial Centre</u> Expand offshore RMB business and capital market, fixed-income and commodity markets; Advance asset, wealth and risk management; modernise the securities market; promote green, digital and innovative growth; and deepen connections with Mainland China and global markets
	<u>Strengthening Hong Kong's offshore RMB market</u> - Expand the RMB Business Facility to RMB 500 Billion, with loan tenor extended up to three years - Explore enhancements of the Currency Swap Agreement with the People's Bank of China for offshore RMB market liquidity - Introduce a tendering mechanism of seven-day offshore RMB liquidity to expand channels for banks to meet their short-term financing needs - Expand dim sum bond issuance with an enhanced tenor structure in due course - The HKEX Offshore RMB Bond Index will be launched as a reference for market trends - Explore expanding the product scope under the Southbound Bond Connect to include products with HKD and RMB bonds as underlying assets - Enriching HKEX's RMB foreign exchange future products, where a bond repurchase business using Southbound Bond Connect bonds as collateral will also be developed - Encourage more foreign banks in Hong Kong to directly join the CIPS¹, and deepen collaboration with ASEAN, Middle East, Central Asia, Latin America countries
	<u>Issuance of Digital Bonds</u> - Refine the regulatory framework by formulating internationally aligned standards for issuance and trading practices, and develop an electronic fixed income and currency trading platform - Regularise the issuance of digital bonds and explore the full-cycle application of digital currencies for digital bonds, including dividend payment and redemption. The HKMA will also conduct tests on the tokenisation of Exchange Fund Bills, and establish a digital asset platform providing one-stop services for the issuance and settlement of digital bonds
	<u>Strengthening of Hong Kong's capital markets</u> - Promote dual primary and secondary listing of overseas enterprises, and to refine requirements concerning notifiable transactions, connected transactions and spin-offs. Conduct preparations with the market for launching a "T+1" settlement cycle - The CMU² will launch global securities services in phases to strengthen connectivity with overseas markets. Explore the integration of a unified asset management framework for bonds and stocks, while expanding indices, ETFs, futures, and options

¹ CIPS (Cross-Border Interbank Payment System): Chinese payment system that offers clearing and settlement services in cross-border RMB payments and trade, backed by the People's Bank of China

² CMU (Central Moneymarkets Unit): A central counterparty clearing house and central securities depository for fixed-income securities, owned by the HKMA

	<u>International Asset and Wealth Management Centre</u> • Enhance preferential tax regimes for funds, single-family offices and carried interest • Enable the privatisation or restructuring of REITs, and another bill to provide a stamp-duty waiver for the transfer of non-residential properties into REITs <u>International Risk Management Centre</u> • Actively develop reinsurance and captive insurance and insurance-linked securities in building an international risk-transfer platform while also suitably increase the insurance sector's underwriting appetite to cover areas such as gold storage, commodity trading and green-fuel bunkering <u>Develop a Commodity Trading Ecosystem</u> • The Government will take forward the gold market initiatives outlined in last year's Policy Address and officially launch Hong Kong's central clearing and settlement system for gold in the first quarter of 2027. It will also develop RMB-denominated and physically settled gold futures contracts, set up a dedicated Gold Hotline for gold traders, strengthen insurance support, and launch gold trading-related training courses • Since the London Metal Exchange (LME) included Hong Kong in its global warehousing network, the Government will implement a half-rate tax concession for physical commodity trading and facilitate the establishment of more LME-approved warehouses in the Northern Metropolis. The HKEX is also striving to launch a pilot project for tokenised warehouse-receipt financing in collaboration with designated banks in 2027 • The Customs and Excise Department (C&ED) will explore how to facilitate the customs clearance for commodities <u>Foster Fintech Innovation</u> • The SFC will enhance virtual-asset licensing regimes, improve the regulatory framework for tokenised investment products, and promote the use of regulated stablecoins. The HKMA is planning to implement central bank digital currency (CBDC) settlement and 24/7 operations under EnsembleTX³ by around the end of 2026, and will continue to explore more use cases for tokenised deposits
3. International Centre and Aviation Hub	<u>International Maritime Centre</u> • Develop "Finance + Shipping" by expanding maritime finance, marine insurance and maritime arbitration to support shipping companies in securing financing and managing risks • Continue to promote the supply and trading of green maritime fuel, the smart transition of port operations, and the further development of the Port Community System. The Government will also promote the development of "Green Energy Corridors" connecting Hong Kong with Mainland ports <u>International Aviation Hub</u> • To support the large-scale development of home-grown aircraft, the government will develop a globally competitive aviation industry chain encompassing the production of high-end parts, parts processing and storage, maintenance support, the leasing and sale of aircraft and parts, and aircraft dismantling and recycling. The government will also enhance training for pilots and aviation professionals • The Government supports to begin production at the sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) production base in Dongguan before 2030 and construct the first SAF blending facility in Hong Kong. It is also studying the establishment of a mandatory consumption-ratio mechanism and the development of a green

³ EnsembleTX: Allowing 24/7 settlements of tokenised deposits and digital assets using wholesale CBDC

	energy certification system, with a view to building a supply chain that combines production in Dongguan with blending and supply in Hong Kong • HKIA Dongguan Logistics Park's Phase 1 facilities will officially begin operation in June 2027, with cargo-handling capacity gradually reaching one million tonnes a year. The Park will also develop a cold-chain passage for overseas chilled aquatic products and fresh fruits transported to the Greater Bay Area via Hong Kong
4. International Trade Centre	<u>Deepen the work of the GoGlobal task Force</u> • Strengthen support for Mainland enterprises in going global. The GoGlobal Task Force, established in 2025, will further consolidate Hong Kong's role in helping Mainland enterprises establish their presence abroad. Building on its assistance with listing and raising capital, aligning with overseas standards, acquiring industry certifications and fulfilling compliance requirements, it will strengthen collaboration with professional organisations, extend the Cross-sectoral Professional Services Platform to provide environmental, social and governance (ESG) services, and promote specialty insurance to help enterprises diversify and manage the risks of going global • Encourage Mainland financial institutions with stronger capital strength and higher standards of internal control to set up international headquarters in Hong Kong, consolidating their businesses and management functions outside the Mainland. Encourage them to utilise Hong Kong as a booking centre for risk management and capital market operations • Following the further liberalisation of trade in services with the Mainland in 2024, continue to jointly pursue the comprehensive upgrade of CEPA⁴, with a view to further expanding Mainland market access and liberalised areas • Expand Hong Kong's overseas economic and trade network through new Economic and Trade Offices and investment agreements. Signed an investment agreement with Bangladesh and will work towards signing investment agreements with Qatar and Peru as early as possible. Negotiate new investment agreements with Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and explore new investment agreements with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan <u>Build a High Value-added Supply Chain Services Centre</u> • As announced in the 2024 Policy Address, the government will build on the high value-added supply chain services centre for enterprises to take advantage of Hong Kong's strengths in international finance, trade, shipping, scientific research, branding and design to connect with overseas supply chains and launch international businesses • Introduce an amendment bill into the LegCo in the first half of 2027 to provide additional tax benefits and flexibilities under the tax concessionary measures applicable to corporate treasury centres (CTCs). • Implement the preferential policy packages on attracting enterprises and investments announced in last year's Policy Address. Selected enterprises operating in key sectors such as finance, advanced manufacturing, R&D in I&T, headquarters activities, and logistics and supply chain management may be offered preferential tax rates of 5%, or half-rate, depending on their investment plans and actual contribution to Hong Kong's economy • Advance the digitalisation of "B2B" trade documents and the Trade Single Window. Expand the "Single Submission for Dual Declaration" Scheme with the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China, advance connectivity with ASEAN's Single Window, and connect the Trade Single Window with the HKMA's Commercial Data Interchange (CDI), facilitating banks in making reference to trade data for processing financing applications

⁴ CEPA (Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement): An economic arrangement between Mainland China and Hong Kong signed in 2003

	<u>Support the Work for an International Centre for Mediation</u> • Continue to render full support to the work of the International Organization for Mediation (IOMed) headquartered in Hong Kong and promote “mediate first”, including the use of mediation in government contracts. Support the development of the International Commercial Court and advance reform of the Arbitration Ordinance to further consolidate Hong Kong’s role in resolving international commercial disputes • Establish the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime’s GlobE Network Asia Pacific Regional Bureau in Hong Kong, consolidating Hong Kong’s position as an international anti-corruption hub <u>Develop a Regional Intellectual Property Trading Centre</u> • Introduce a bill this year to implement tax-deduction arrangements for capital expenditure incurred for purchasing IP rights, or for the licence to use IP rights, in a bid to support IP trading’s development
5 . International Innovation and Technology Centre	<u>Application and Risk Management of Artificial Intelligence</u> • Upgrade the HKMA’s Generative Artificial Intelligence (Gen A.I.) Sandbox to the cross-sector Gen A.I. Sandbox++, expanding use cases and participating sectors beyond banking to include securities, wealth management, insurance and MPF. Strengthen cyber risk management in the financial sector, including through the Joint Task Force on AI-Driven Cyber Risks and the Cyber Resilience Testing Framework for banks • Move beyond a focus on research and development to promote the wider application of AI across society, including in healthcare, the legal sector, construction, transport, social welfare, tourism and broadcasting • Enhance AI and cybersecurity support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Enhance the Digital Transformation Support Pilot Programme (DTSP) to support more SMEs in applying AI and cybersecurity-related solutions, and provide targeted funding support through the BUD Fund⁵ for enterprises implementing projects involving AI elements • Roll out more than 200 training courses and activities under the “AI for All” Inclusive Programme by the first quarter of 2028. In the first half of 2027, launch an 18-month AI upskilling campaign, expected to benefit around 40,000 employees • Establish an AI risk-governance framework covering the misuse of AI to commit crime, the protection of minors, AI ethics, application safety, liability for accidents caused by AI products, safety management of AI Agents, and the impact of AI on employment • Establish an “AI City Brain” that integrates information on transport, construction works, the environment and disaster prevention • Expand the application of AI in government departments to improve public-service efficiency. The C&ED will build an anti-money laundering, big-data platform to boost analytical capabilities, while the Government will strengthen cybersecurity through a Cybersecurity Defence Programme and a Cybersecurity Threat Intelligence Analysis and Alert System • Promote the use of AI-assisted imaging and diagnosis, clinical support and hospital management in healthcare institutions. The Hospital Authority (HA) will progressively introduce AI-assisted diagnosis and smart wearable devices, alongside AI-assisted clinical information systems and tools to improve service arrangements

⁵ BUD Fund (Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales): Hong Kong government funding initiative to help companies to develop markets, build brands, and upgrade operations. Also applicable to Japanese Companies

Development of “Three Major Innovation and Technology Parks and Five Key Research and Development Institutions”

- Strengthen collaboration among Hong Kong’s three major innovation and technology parks in the north (the Loop Hong Kong Park and San Tin Technopole), centre (the Hong Kong Science Park) and south (Cyberport), and its five key research and development institutions⁶, to accelerate the development of Hong Kong as an international I&T centre. Advance the establishment and operation of institutions including the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute (AIRDI) and the Life and Health Technology Research Institute (LHTRI)

Accelerate the Development of Hong Kong’s New Industrialisation System

- Release a medium-to-long-term development plan for new industrialisation in Hong Kong this year, setting out a development pathway for strategic industries such as advanced manufacturing, new materials and life sciences
- Launch the Innovation and Technology Industry-Oriented Fund this year to attract private capital and promote investment in key industries, including hard and core technology⁷, life and health technology, and new energy

Support the Transformation of Universities’ Research and Development Outcomes

- Support the transformation and commercialisation of R&D outcomes through the Technology Start-up Support Scheme for Universities (TSSSU) and the \$10 billion Research, Academic and Industry Sectors One-plus (RAISE+) Scheme
- Explore the establishment of the Hong Kong Innovation and Technology Application Scenario Promotion Centre to strengthen the matching of enterprises’ application scenario needs with innovative technological solutions

Healthcare Innovation and Biomedical Industry Chain Development

- Progressively optimise the drugs and medical-devices industry chain, spanning R&D translation, clinical trials, regulation and access to the GBA and international markets
- The International Clinical Trial Academy will be established next year
- Continue reforms to the approval system for drugs and medical devices, including the introduction of “primary evaluation”, and press ahead with the establishment of the Centre for Medical Products Regulation (CMPR)

Promote the Development of a Low-altitude Economy Ecosystem

- Develop Hong Kong into an Asia-Pacific hub for innovative low-altitude applications. Collaborate with the Mainland to launch cross-boundary, low-altitude logistics trial flights and progressively expand the network across the GBA. Begin developing the Smart Low-altitude Traffic Management System, and draft legislation for unconventional aircraft weighing over 150 kilograms, including manned aircraft

Support Deep Space Exploration and Promote Commercial Aerospace Development

- Leverage Hong Kong’s professional expertise in law, finance and insurance to serve as a vital bridge for the global expansion of Mainland commercial aerospace enterprises

⁶ The five institutions include the Hong Kong Productivity Council (HKPC), Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute (ASTRI), Hong Kong Microelectronics Research and Development Institute (MRDI), Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute (AIRDI), Life and Health Technology Research Institute (LHTRI)

⁷ Hard and Core Technology: Refers to advanced technologies beyond conventional high-tech. In China, “hard tech” typically includes photonic chips, AI, aerospace, biotechnology, IT, advanced materials, new energy, and smart manufacturing

	• Streamline the vetting of Low-Earth Orbit (LEO) satellite licence applications, and develop the policy and mobile network infrastructure needed for future 6G applications, including satellite communications • The HKEX will consider revisions to Chapter 18C⁸ of the Listing Rules to attract enterprises in emerging industries such as aerospace to raise capital in Hong Kong • The HKIC will leverage patient capital to engage in early strategic investment, paving the way for the development of the aerospace industry. This includes assisting Mainland commercial aerospace enterprises in going global through investment and ecosystem development • The IA and the industry will study systemic risks arising from commercial aerospace development and make proposals on the development of related insurance products based on the study results <u>International Hub for High-calibre Talent</u> • Strengthen the “Study in Hong Kong” brand to attract more outstanding students from around the world. Expand doctoral places and student hostel capacity • Allocate sites in the Northern Metropolis or other areas for the development of international schools • Strengthen Hong Kong’s role as a global talent hub by considering additional AI-related categories for the Talent List, relaxing extension-of-stay requirements for technology start-up talent, expanding talent exchange with Central Asia and the Middle East, and introducing a new visa category for non-locals participating in short-term training programmes in Hong Kong
6. Acceleration of the development of the Northern Metropolis	<u>Introduce Dedicated Legislation for the Northern Metropolis</u> • Secure passage of the Northern Metropolis Development Bill in the LegCo this year, streamlining procedures to accelerate Northern Metropolis development and facilitate industry operation <u>Alignment of rules and mechanism at the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Park</u> • Advance institutional innovation and the alignment of rules and mechanisms between Hong Kong Park and Shenzhen Park. Take forward the cross-river connection project on the western side of the Loop and related construction, and facilitate the efficient, convenient and safe flow of researchers and data between the two parks <u>Three University Towns</u> • Develop three university towns in San Tin, Hung Shui Kiu and Ta Kwu Ling in the Northern Metropolis, integrating education, technology, industry, talent and urban development. Define the priority industries and roles of each university town <u>Establish the National Manufacturing Innovation Centre</u> • The HKSAR Government and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) are preparing to establish Hong Kong’s first national manufacturing innovation centre, which the Microelectronics Research and Development Institute (MRDI) will take the lead in operating. The MRDI has moved into the Microelectronic Centre in Yuen Long. Its two pilot lines, focusing on the R&D and trial production of third-generation semiconductors, are being set up with a target for commencing operation by the end of the year

⁸ Chapter 18C: An HKEX listing rule to provides a dedicated listing pathway for specialist technology companies that cannot meet traditional profit or revenue-based financial test

	<u>Advanced Construction Industry Park</u> - Earmark 30 hectares of land in the Northern Metropolis to develop an advanced construction industry park accommodating steel reinforcing bar prefabrication yards and innovative concrete batching plants. Commence the tendering process for the first batch of land no later than the first half of 2028 <u>Attract Long-term Capital Investment to the Northern Metropolis</u> - The HKMA and the Hong Kong Association of Banks have jointly established the Northern Metropolis Financial Advisory Taskforce. Its 23 participating banks will offer tailored financing solutions for companies moving into the Northern Metropolis. The IA will implement lowered capital requirements for eligible investment in infrastructure, enabling more insurance capital to participate in infrastructure projects
7. Deepen the Development of the Greater Bay Area and the Belt and Road Initiative	<u>Foster New Industrialisation Collaboration</u> - Extend new industrialisation co-operation across the Greater Bay Area. Discuss action plans with Guangdong authorities and work with the Shenzhen Municipality to promote co-operation in R&D, collaborative transformation of research outcomes and industry chain synergy <u>Alignment of Rules and Mechanisms</u> - Set up a Task Force on Expediting the Alignment of Rules and Mechanisms in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to advance their alignment within the GBA. Explore the formulation of GBA model arbitration rules and support the regularisation of the GBA Lawyers' Scheme - Consider enhancements to the coverage and workflow of the Shenzhen–Hong Kong cross-boundary data-validation platform. Develop a new cross-boundary data-validation platform with Chongqing to promote cross-boundary financing for enterprises and individuals <u>Alignment of Hydrogen Standards</u> - Align hydrogen technologies and safety standards between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and develop a Green Hydrogen Standard Certification Scheme to certify the greenhouse gas emission performance of hydrogen products. The scheme will connect hydrogen projects with global green financing <u>Pursue international Co-operation for green and high-quality development</u> - The Government will launch the Green Technology Bridgehead Programme to bring together Mainland and overseas technology companies that use Hong Kong as a springboard for “going global” or “landing” in the Mainland. Taking advantage of Hong Kong’s legal, financial and environmental expertise, these companies can export green solutions to Belt and Road (B&R) countries - The HKEX’s Core Climate is expanding co-operation with Brazil, Malaysia and Kazakhstan to help carbon markets align with the international carbon market. It will also draw on Hong Kong’s professional strengths in finance and standard setting to promote its green finance capabilities internationally - The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) will establish in Hong Kong its first centre of excellence on global advanced manufacturing in the Asia-Pacific region. Expected to begin operation in the second quarter of 2027, the centre will serve as an international co-operation platform connecting the Mainland and overseas counterparts in manufacturing, AI, robotics and new energy
8. Enhance Social Well-being	<u>Continuously Build a Gerontechnology Ecosystem</u> Support the introduction of gerontechnology equipment and the development of elderly-care products and solutions

Measures to Promote Fertility

- Implement a multi-pronged approach to promote fertility, including an increased newborn baby bonus and tax allowance for second and subsequent children, support for families purchasing a residential property, expanded child care services, and greater support for assisted reproductive services

3. Comments

This Policy Address also sets out the priorities for the final year of Chief Executive John Lee's administration, whose term ends in June 2027. Rather than introducing major new policies, it gives greater detail on the timing, design and targets of existing initiatives. In priority areas such as the Northern Metropolis, AI, new industrialisation, business attraction and renminbi internationalisation, the government has signalled a shift from planning to implementation. The simultaneous release of Hong Kong's first Five-Year Plan is also significant. The plan sets a medium-to-long-term direction, while this Policy Address serves as its first-year implementation programme. Its alignment with China's 15th Five-Year Plan suggests a move towards a more sustained approach to policymaking, rather than a series of annual measures.

On the economy, the government has detailed tax incentives to attract corporate treasury centres (CTCs) and regional headquarters, alongside measures to strengthen the offshore renminbi market, attract family offices, and develop gold and commodity markets. A proposed 5% tax rate or halving of the applicable rate for companies performing high-value functions is particularly notable for its potential to attract headquarters and supply-chain management activities. In the Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI)⁹ released on the same day as the Policy Address, Hong Kong retained third place globally and first in Asia-Pacific. It ranked first worldwide in investment management, insurance and finance, and also retained the top position in the fintech index. The government appears intent on building on these strengths to further develop Hong Kong's financial capabilities.

AI is a major theme. Specific measures span finance, healthcare, law, construction, transport and public administration, indicating a shift from research and development towards practical adoption. Plans for AI talent development, governance and an "AI City Brain" further point to wider use of AI across the economy and society. Commercial space is also a notable new area. Measures to support fundraising by space companies and the use of low-Earth-orbit satellites and 6G give greater substance to a future industry that received limited attention in previous Policy Addresses. Development of the Northern Metropolis is likewise moving beyond land development towards building clusters in education, I&T, and industry. Key projects include the University Town, San Tin Technopole, the Hong Kong–Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park (HSITP) in the Hetao area, and the National Manufacturing Innovation Centre. This year's address adds detail on the University Town, business attraction and financing support.

In support of national development, the government plans closer integration with the Greater Bay Area, cooperation on new industrialisation, and stronger cross-border financial and data links. It also envisages a larger role for Hong Kong in the Belt and Road Initiative through green technology, carbon markets and environmental solutions. Together, these measures reinforce Hong Kong's role as a bridge between mainland China and international markets.

On social policy, the address proposes expanded elderly care services and greater use of care technology, alongside a higher childbirth incentive payment and tax measures to address the declining birth rate. Support for elderly services and gerontechnology is notable both for addressing social needs and creating new demand.

For businesses, the main opportunities include the proposed tax incentives for CTCs and regional headquarters, stronger support for Chinese companies expanding overseas, and increased investment in AI and medical innovation. These measures could encourage companies to consolidate procurement, supply-chain management and headquarters functions in Hong Kong, while opening opportunities in research, development and healthcare

Overall, the Policy Address puts greater detail behind a development strategy centred on AI, I&T and the Northern Metropolis, while preserving Hong Kong's established strengths in finance, logistics and trade. The key question now is how the measures will be implemented and whether they deliver tangible results.

⁹ Z/Yen The Global Financial Centres Index 40 (September 2026)

	Publish date	Title
No. 1 2026	2026/3/27	The 2026-27 Hong Kong Budget
No.4 2025	2025/11/10	The Regulatory Framework for Stablecoins in Hong Kong and Its Impact: At the Intersection of Financial Innovation and Institutional Design
No.3 2025	2025/10/8	Hong Kongs Minimum Top-up Tax

- Please refer to the below links for previous News Focus:

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