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Hong Kong's First Five-Year Plan (2026-2030)

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On 16 September 2026, Hong Kong Chief Executive John Lee announced Hong Kong's first-ever Five-Year Plan, named "the First Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2026-2030)", alongside the 2026 Policy Address[1]. Aligned with the Chinese Government's National 15th Five-Year Plan, the plan places strong emphasis on contributing to national strategies, while making clear that Hong Kong will maintain and strengthen its unique strengths, including its free and open market, common law system and status as an international financial centre.

The plan comprises 7 parts and 28 chapters, and includes a total of 22 major indicators. It sets out the medium- to long-term directions of development and priority areas, and identifies six themes for building a Hong Kong that is "more open, more inclusive, more liberal, more prosperous and safer".

This article outlines the background to the plan and its key policies, and examines its strategic significance.

1. Background

The Hong Kong Government's decision to formulate the plan reflects changes in both the city's external environment and its internal structure. The government recognises that uncertainty in the international landscape, rising protectionism and shifting geopolitical risks could have a significant impact on Hong Kong's highly externally-oriented economy. At the same time, the government notes that Hong Kong's economy needs to upgrade its industrial structure, foster new growth areas and address social challenges such as housing and healthcare.

In light of these changes, the government formulated its first Five-Year Plan, recognising the need to clarify medium- to long-term directions of development and policy priorities, and to coordinate policies and resources across sectors. The plan sets out an approach that leverages Hong Kong's unique strengths while capturing national strategies and integration with the Greater Bay Area (GBA) as growth opportunities, advancing economic growth, industrial transformation, urban development and improvements in people's livelihood in an integrated manner. The following section outlines the key policies set out in response to these challenges.

[1] For details, please refer to News Focus No. 2 2026: The 2026 Hong Kong Policy Address

2. Main Contents of Hong Kong's Five-Year Plan (Excerpt)

Area	Main Focus
1. Strengthen the Four Centres, Develop the Hub for High-calibre Talent	<u>Consolidate and Enhance Hong Kong's Status as an International Financial Centre</u> • Leverage open financial markets to attract global capital, talent and financial enterprises, strengthening Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre • Strengthen Hong Kong's role as a global offshore renminbi (RMB) business hub by refining the RMB Business Facility, expanding product supply in the offshore RMB market, actively promoting the use of RMB for pricing, settlement and investment purposes, and supporting the wider use of RMB in cross-boundary businesses • Bolster Hong Kong's status as a world-leading cross-boundary wealth management centre by providing quality services for global sovereign wealth funds and family offices to develop their businesses in Hong Kong, strengthening its role as an international asset and wealth management centre • Strengthen Hong Kong's role as an international risk management centre by deepening regulatory co-operation with the Mainland and overseas markets, and advancing the synergised development of traditional insurance and non-traditional risk management tools • Enhance the market regime design and product ecosystem for the equity and bond markets. Enhance the competitiveness of the listing regime, improve the operating efficiency of the securities market infrastructure, broaden the mutual access mechanism for financial markets, and expedite the commercialisation, internationalisation and modernisation of the Central Moneymarkets Unit (CMU) • Develop a commodity trading ecosystem with gold as an entry point. Develop clearing systems, storage, supply and infrastructure related to gold trading, and promote offshore RMB-denominated commodity trading • Take forward "Finance+" to serve the real economy, covering technological innovation, trade, green development, intellectual property, maritime and livelihood <u>Consolidate and Enhance Hong Kong's Status as an International Maritime Centre and Aviation Hub</u> • Stabilise container throughput, add value and strengthen synergy, driving a 'volume to value' transformation of the Hong Kong Port. Advance the digitalisation, smart transition and green transformation of Hong Kong's maritime industry, and strengthen collaboration with Mainland and overseas shipping ports • Develop a high value-added maritime services ecosystem, revamp Hong Kong's ship registration regime, and support the upgrading and development of the high value-added maritime services cluster • Develop an intermodal transport network in the GBA and participate in the national "one circle, six corridors, five channels" initiative[2]. Expand new air routes and civil aviation networks with countries jointly building the Belt and Road • Develop an aircraft parts processing and trading industry ecosystem, achieve a Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) consumption ratio of 1% to 3% for flights departing from the Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) in 2030, and develop Hong Kong into the Asia-Pacific hub for innovative low-altitude applications

[2] An initiative to build an international aviation network comprising one surrounding air transport circle, six international economic co-operation corridors and five air transport channels, deepening the Southeast Asian and Northeast Asian markets while strengthening connectivity with West Asia, Central Asia, South Asia, Europe and the Americas, the South Pacific, and the Indian Ocean and Africa

Area	Main Focus
	<u>Consolidate and Enhance Hong Kong's Status as an International Trade Centre</u> • Uphold free trade, maintain zero tariffs and support the rules-based multilateral trading system • Develop a high value-added supply chain services centre, establishing a two-way service platform for overseas enterprises to enter the Mainland market and Mainland enterprises to go global through Hong Kong • Continue to pursue the Comprehensive Upgrade of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), expanding access to the Mainland market and the areas of liberalisation <u>Develop the International Innovation and Technology Centre and an International Hub for High-calibre Talent</u> • Develop the new "Three Major Innovation and Technology Parks and Five Key Research and Development Institutions" paradigm. Through the development of the Hong Kong Park of the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone (HSITP), San Tin Technopole, Hong Kong Science Park and Cyberport, forming the north-central-south development paradigm of Hong Kong • Advance the development of the five key R&D institutions, namely the Hong Kong Productivity Council, the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute, the Hong Kong Microelectronics Research and Development Institute, the Hong Kong Artificial Intelligence Research and Development Institute and the Life and Health Technology Research Institute, and strengthen R&D capabilities by leveraging State Key Laboratories, InnoHK and universities' basic scientific research • At the HSITP and San Tin Technopole, foster synergised development between the Loop Hong Kong Park and San Tin Technopole at the upstream, midstream and downstream levels, advancing R&D, the transformation of R&D outcomes, pilot production and mass production in an integrated manner • Advance new industrialisation by upgrading traditional industries, nurturing emerging industries (such as the aerospace economy and marine economy), and proactively planning for future industries (such as quantum technology and embodied intelligence) • Take forward the "AI+" initiative on all fronts, promoting the integration of AI with all sectors and industries under the development directions of "industries for AI" and "AI for industries" • Develop an international hub for international health and medical innovation. Reform the regulation of drugs and medical devices and establish an internationally recognised regulatory authority for drugs and medical devices. Progressively implement "primary evaluation" and establish an independent evaluation capacity to accelerate approval and clinical application, while strengthening clinical trial collaboration between Hong Kong and Shenzhen • Promote the integrated development of education, technology and talent. Nurture, attract and pool high-calibre talent, and build the "Study in Hong Kong" brand
2. Leverage Our Advantages as an International City and Comprehensively Strengthen Our Global Competitiveness	<u>Deepen the Development of an International Legal and Dispute Resolution Services Centre</u> • Leverage Hong Kong's unique advantages as a common law jurisdiction and develop Hong Kong into a hub for high-calibre legal talent • Promote closer interface of rules and mechanisms concerning the rule of law in the GBA • Support the International Organization for Mediation to further its role, developing Hong Kong into a global capital of mediation

Area	Main Focus
	Develop a Regional Intellectual Property Trading Centre • Develop an intellectual property (IP) protection regime aligned with international rules • Advance the reform of the patent system to promote the protection, technology transformation, commercialisation and industrialisation of R&D outcomes • Develop an IP trading ecosystem, exploring IP financing modes to channel capital into IP-intensive industries Develop an East-meets-West Centre for International Cultural Exchange • Develop diverse arts, culture and creative industries, and build a sustainable industry ecosystem • Drive wider participation in sports, develop elite sports, maintain Hong Kong as a centre for major international sports events, enhance professionalism in sports and develop sports as an industry • Promote the integrated development of culture, sports and tourism, enriching tourism products and developing related infrastructure • Develop a core demonstration zone for multi-destination tourism, facilitating visitors' extension of itineraries to the GBA and other provinces and municipalities
3. Deepen the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area and Create an International Collaboration Network	Promote "Hard Connectivity" (Infrastructure) • Advance cross-boundary railway projects to build a "GBA on the rail" • Promote the interconnectivity of computing infrastructure and expedite the formation of enormous intelligent computing clusters Deepen "Soft Connectivity" (Alignment of Rules and Mechanisms) • Expand the mutual recognition of professional qualifications in the GBA • Promote the alignment of healthcare services and regulation, with a view to building the 'Healthy Bay Area' • Explore enhancement of the mutual capital market access mechanism and enhance cross-boundary financial services • Facilitate the cross-boundary flow of people, goods, capital and data Achieve "Connectivity of Hearts" (People-to-people Connectivity) • Strengthen co-operation between Hong Kong's higher education institutions and those in other GBA cities to promote talent development and exchanges • Expand employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for young people in the GBA • Enhance the interface of cross-boundary elderly services and continue to expand the Residential Care Services Scheme in Guangdong • Promote the enhancement of biodiversity in the GBA • Promote the integrated development of culture, sports and tourism to develop the GBA into a cultured bay area Advance the Development of Major Co-operation Platforms in the GBA • Actively participate in the development of the major co-operation platforms, namely Qianhai of Shenzhen, Nansha of Guangzhou, Hengqin of Zhuhai and the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Co-operation Zone

Area	Main Focus
	<u>Create an International Collaboration Network</u> • Deepen collaboration and co-operation with other regions of the Mainland • Participate in international organisations and advance international exchange and co-operation, serving as a bridge for the promotion and internationalisation of Chinese standards • Deepen participation in the joint development of the Belt and Road Initiative
4. Expedite the Development of the Northern Metropolis and Spearhead Spatial Layout Optimisation	<u>Develop University Towns Integrating the Five Elements of "Education, Technology, Industry, Talent and Urban Development"</u> • Develop university towns in San Tin, Hung Shui Kiu and Ta Kwu Ling in the Northern Metropolis (NM), integrating the five elements of education, technology, industry, talent and urban development • Each university town will include university campuses, technology area, industrial parks and living communities to nurture outstanding talent, together with land for strategic industries, conservation areas, recreational, sports and cultural facilities and surrounding communities. The total area of the three towns has been expanded to over 1,000 hectares • San Tin University Town will focus on strengthening medicine, life and health technology, AI, robotics, microelectronics and emerging industries. Construction of the medical school of The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the integrated medical teaching and research hospital will commence • Hung Shui Kiu University Town will be positioned as a cultivation centre for smart manufacturing applied post-secondary education and internationalised talent. Site allocation for the campus area will commence in 2026, with post-secondary institutions moving in progressively from 2027 to 2028 • Ta Kwu Ling University Town will incorporate arts and blue-green development elements and reserve strategic land for future development needs. Land will be supplied progressively from 2030 onwards to promote emerging industries, advanced construction and traditional industries <u>A Technology-driven Industry-Academia-Research Collaborative Innovation System</u> • Expedite the development of "one river, two banks; one zone, two parks" in the Hetao Shenzhen-Hong Kong Science and Technology Innovation Co-operation Zone. Strengthen infrastructure connectivity between the Hong Kong and Shenzhen Parks and facilitate the secure, efficient and convenient flow of personnel, materials, capital and data • Develop diverse industry development platforms, including San Tin Technopole, Sandy Ridge Data Facility Cluster, Hung Shui Kiu Industry Park, the modern logistics cluster in Hung Shui Kiu, Lau Fau Shan Digital Technology Hub and Yuen Long South Advanced Construction Industrial Park, and develop the Ta Kwu Ling New Development Area as a base for emerging industries <u>Diversified Development of a Metropolis Ideal for Living, Work and Travel</u> • Provide around 900 hectares of spade-ready sites from 2026-27 to 2030-31, which will deliver over 70,000 housing units and one million square metres of economic floor space • Enact the Northern Metropolis Development Ordinance to expedite development and industry attraction • Expedite major railway and road projects related to the NM, including the Northern Link Spur Line, the Hong Kong section of the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Rail Link, the Northern Metropolis Highway (San Tin Section) and Tsing Lung Bridge at the southern end of Route 11. Kwu Tung Station on the East Rail Line and Hung Shui Kiu Station on the Tuen Ma Line will open in 2027and 2030 respectively

Area	Main Focus
5. Enhance Social Well-being and Refine the Social Protection Framework	<u>Strengthen Future-ready Education System and Advance Quality Education</u> • Promote the integration of AI into learning, teaching and assessment, and through curriculum development, foster students' spirit of "Technology for Good" with humanistic qualities • Promote digital education and strengthen learning in mathematics and science, enabling teachers to nurture students' innovation capabilities. Enhance the compilation of teaching materials and the review mechanism for textbooks • Nurture talent with affection for our country and Hong Kong and a global perspective • Nurture cross-functional and multi-skilled talent and advance the high-quality development of vocational and professional education and training <u>Foster the Development of Young People, Women, Families and a Harmonious Society</u> • Expand opportunities for youth exchange, internships, employment and entrepreneurship • Support women in realising their potentials and participating in society • Strengthen family education and promote positive family values • Promote social harmony and coexistence among Hong Kong's religious communities • Promote exchanges and development in rural communities • Strengthen support for ethnic minorities <u>Deepen Healthcare System Reform</u> • Establish service and referral standards and a statutory register of primary healthcare service providers, enhancing the family doctor system across the public and private sectors. Bring the cumulative membership of District Health Centres to one million within five years, with resource input expected to rise by 30% by 2030-31 • Reform the subsidisation structure of public healthcare services to enhance the sustainability of the healthcare system • Advance healthcare infrastructure. Complete the projects under the First Hospital Development Plan, increasing the number of beds in Hospital Authority public hospitals to about 35,000 in 2031 and operating theatres to about 360 • Build an "integrated epidemic management system", strengthening the disease prevention and control system and smart anti-epidemic measures <u>Enhance and Diversify the Housing System, Strive to Resolve the Housing Issue</u> • Implement the Basic Housing Unit (BHU) regime, with the target of resolving the issue of substandard subdivided units in residential buildings by 2030 • Build around 196,000 public housing units, including Light Public Housing (LPH), from 2026-27 to 2030-31, and shorten the Composite Waiting Time for Subsidised Rental Housing to below four years by 2030-31 • Increase the supply of subsidised sale flats and improve arrangements for their sale and transfer, helping young people, public rental housing tenants and citizens of different income groups achieve home ownership • The Urban Renewal Authority will commit at least around HK$40 billion for urban renewal initiatives over the next five years to advance the redevelopment of old districts

Area	Main Focus
	Strengthen the Protection for People's Livelihood • Leverage data to provide proactive support and explore the establishment of a "welfare information sharing e-platform", while promoting an institutionalised model of tripartite collaboration among the government, the business sector and the community in poverty alleviation • Continue to strengthen the child protection system and safeguard children's well-being • Increase the capacity of elderly care services so that elderly persons can receive appropriate care • Encourage the elderly to participate in social affairs and promote their social integration into the community. Improve measures related to cross-boundary elderly care • Provide targeted support to persons with disabilities and their carers, building a thriving disability-inclusive society • Leverage I&T to strengthen employment services. Safeguard employees' rights and benefits and foster harmonious labour relations Implement Green Transformation and Strengthen Ecological and Environmental Protection • Promote continuous optimisation of the energy mix and progressively increase the use of zero-carbon energy, while strengthening energy security and maintaining stable electricity tariffs • Promote green transport, creating the conditions for achieving zero vehicular emissions before 2050 • Move away from reliance on landfill for municipal solid waste by 2035 to achieve 'Zero Landfill'. Develop recycling and waste-to-energy systems to turn waste into resources • Reduce carbon emissions and establish standards and a certification regime for green and low-carbon hydrogen • Strengthen the protection of wild fauna and flora as well as endangered species, and expand ecological conservation co-operation with relevant Mainland provinces and municipalities
6. Adopt a Holistic Approach to Development and Security, Enhance Public Governance Efficacy	Safeguard National Security • Under the guidance of the holistic national security approach, strengthen the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for safeguarding national security • Ensure strict compliance with and rigorous enforcement of the law, and promote national security education Strengthen Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Response Capabilities • Explore the development of an "AI City Brain" integrated city management system. By connecting data across departments and leveraging advanced technologies such as AI, big data and the Internet of Things (IoT) for real-time cross-departmental data sharing and smart analysis, the system will enable real-time monitoring of urban management and operations, risk alerts, real-time forecasting and coordinated responses, enhancing the city's resilience • Comprehensively enhance fire safety governance. Implement mechanisms for identifying and rectifying fire safety risks and hazards and for holding parties accountable, and refine measures to tackle building fires. Amend the Fire Services Ordinance to enhance deterrence and the effectiveness of law enforcement • Reform building rehabilitation strategies and enhance support for owners. Deepen building management reform and develop a smart community network

Area	Main Focus
	• Strengthen flood control and drainage, shoreline management and slope safety management. Enhance drainage and regulation capacity, and optimise the layout of drainage networks and district flood prevention facilities. Conduct R&D on an AI model for a smart flood forecast and alert system <u>Build an Efficient Government: Digitalisation and Intelligentisation of Public Administration</u> • Improve the civil service training management system and entrench the people-oriented service ethos • Accelerate the digitalisation and intelligentisation of public administration to enhance the efficiency of public management. Make effective use of technology to enhance the efficiency of law enforcement departments, and strengthen measures against the abuse of public rental housing through data analytics • Empower integration of processes through digital intelligence. Expand digital identity and one-stop e-government services on the "iAM Smart" and "Digital Corporate Identity (CorpID)" platform <u>Strengthen the District Governance System</u> • Strengthen coordination among policy bureaux and relevant departments through the Steering Committee on District Governance and other mechanisms, enhancing the capacity to address district issues • Refine district governance mechanisms to respond more swiftly to public needs and district issues

3. Summary

A consistent thread running through the plan is that "integration into national development" and "strengthening Hong Kong's functions as an international city" are positioned as mutually reinforcing. While the plan clearly sets out Hong Kong's contribution to national strategies, it is underpinned by Hong Kong's unique advantages, such as a free and open market environment, the Chinese-English bilingual common law jurisdiction, and international-standard financial and professional services. Hong Kong's value stems from its international character and distinctive institutions, and its international functions remain a key focus of the plan.

This thinking is embodied in Hong Kong's "four centres and one hub" vision. While maintaining and upgrading its existing international functions in finance, shipping, trade and aviation, Hong Kong aims to shift towards an economic structure that integrates technology and industry, through developing an international I&T centre, pooling high-calibre talent and advancing new industrialisation. This can be seen as a strategy to diversify Hong Kong's growth base by linking innovation, manufacturing, trade, logistics and professional services, with finance at its core. At the same time, the plan clearly signals a more strategic use of Hong Kong's international functions, both for Mainland enterprises going global and for overseas enterprises entering the Mainland and Asian markets. The value Hong Kong offers the Mainland stems from its connectivity with the world, while the value it offers overseas enterprises stems from its connectivity with the Mainland market. One of the plan's strategic aims is to enhance Hong Kong's competitiveness as a "super connector" and "super value adder" by strengthening both directions simultaneously.

This approach is also reflected in the major indicators[3]. In addition to indicators on Hong Kong's economy, livelihood and environment, they include indicators of Hong Kong's international character, such as its status as an international financial centre and the number of foreign companies. For example, the number of companies in Hong Kong with parent companies outside Hong Kong is targeted to grow by around 4-5% a year from 11,070 in 2025, underscoring the emphasis on attracting global companies and regional headquarters functions. On the other hand, no explicit 2030 target is set for GDP growth, which is to stay 'within a reasonable range', with annual targets to be proposed in light of prevailing conditions. Binding indicators are limited to a few areas, such as land supply in the Northern Metropolis, the energy mix and environmental quality. Given that Hong Kong's economy is highly

[3] Please refer to the Appendix for details of the major indicators

susceptible to external conditions, the design can be regarded as prudent and pragmatic, setting a strategic direction while retaining a degree of flexibility in economic targets.

In strengthening Hong Kong's role as a "super connector", the development of the Northern Metropolis and integration with the GBA are positioned as the focal points of the city's future growth strategy. Under the vision of the "South-North Dual Engine (Finance-I&T)", the Northern Metropolis is positioned as a new growth engine for higher education, innovation, industrial clustering and talent development. The aim is to build an industrial ecosystem that links Hong Kong's R&D capabilities, financial functions and international networks with the GBA's manufacturing base, by leveraging the HSITP and San Tin Technopole and collaborating with Shenzhen and other GBA cities. This is not merely urban development, but a growth strategy for Hong Kong to create high value-added industries and upgrade its industrial structure.

However, its success will depend not only on the supply of industrial land, but also on whether urban functions such as transport, housing, healthcare and education are delivered as planned to attract enterprises and high-calibre talent. In particular, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Rail Link and the Northern Link are scheduled for commissioning in 2034-2035. As industrial development moves ahead first, the time lag with transport infrastructure warrants attention.

GBA integration, which is closely tied to the Northern Metropolis, is also expanding beyond conventional infrastructure links such as railways and boundary control points to a broad range of areas, including institutions, qualifications, data, finance and healthcare. The plan sets out a direction for deepening regional integration across three dimensions: "hard connectivity", "soft connectivity" and "connectivity of hearts". That said, Hong Kong and the Mainland still have different regimes for personal data protection and data management. In assessing future progress in GBA integration, the alignment of institutional frameworks, including cross-boundary data flows, will be a key point alongside infrastructure development.

Common to these policies is that the government has more clearly defined its medium- to long-term policy direction and implementation framework. This marks a shift from Hong Kong's traditionally short-term and market-led approach to policymaking towards one in which the government leads resource allocation and policy implementation under a medium- to long-term strategic plan. Its underlying philosophy is the combination of an "effective market" and a "capable government". While the government is promoting priority industries, land supply, infrastructure investment, the establishment of policy funds, and the attraction of enterprises and talent, it continues to regard a free and open market, institutional and regulatory transparency, the rule of law and an international business environment as the foundations of Hong Kong's competitiveness. In other words, the government sets the medium- to long-term direction and develops the environment and foundations that support growth, while maintaining and strengthening market functions.

In addition, an implementation framework has been established under the framework of "Five-Year Plan leads, Policy Address implements, Budget supports, annual report gives accounts", with dynamic monitoring, a mid-term assessment and final reporting. While this makes the policy direction and priority areas easier to understand, many targets retain a degree of flexibility. It will therefore be important to continuously monitor actual budget allocations, institutional development and project progress.

Going forward, the key question is how Hong Kong's strengths, namely its international character and distinctive institutions, will be reinforced and leveraged in practice. As Hong Kong deepens its participation in national development, attention will focus on how its unique strengths are put to use and translated into future growth. We will continue to monitor the plan's progress through the annual Policy Addresses and the mid-term assessment.

Appendix: 22 Major Indicators

#	Indicator	Base Year (2025 unless stated)	2030 Target	Average Annual Change / Cumulative Change	Nature
Economy, Innovation and Infrastructure development					
1	Real GDP growth rate	3.6%	–	Within a reasonable range; annual targets to be proposed in light of prevailing conditions	Anticipatory
2	Growth of Labour Productivity Index	2.3% (2024)	–	At a stable level	Anticipatory
3	Air cargo throughput	5.07 million tonnes	–	Maintain a world-leading position	Anticipatory
4	Value of Hong Kong's total imports and exports of goods	HK$10,927.1 billion	–	Steady growth alongside global economic expansion	Anticipatory
5	Value of Hong Kong's total imports and exports of services	HK$1,626.8 billion	–	Steady growth alongside global economic expansion	Anticipatory
6	Ratio of total domestic expenditure on Innovation Activities to GDP	1.63% (2024)	Strive to reach 3% after 2030	Expenditure to grow by around 10% a year on average	Anticipatory
7	Ratio of the value added of Manufacturing and New Industrialisation related Industries to GDP	3.8% (2024)	Strive to reach 5.5% after 2030	Value added to grow by around 10% a year on average	Anticipatory
8	Global financial centre	3rd globally	Strengthen its world-leading position	–	Anticipatory
9	International cross-boundary wealth management centre	1st globally	Strengthen its world-leading position	–	Anticipatory
10	Number of companies in Hong Kong with parent companies located outside Hong Kong	11,070	–	Average annual increase of 4-5%	Anticipatory
11	Five-year supply of spade-ready sites in the Northern Metropolis	120 hectares (2021-22 to 2025-26)	900 hectares (2026-27 to 2030-31)	Cumulative increase of 750%	**Binding**
12	Five-year completion of residential units in the Northern Metropolis	11,000 units (2021-22 to 2025-26)	70,000 units (2026-27 to 2030-31)	Cumulative increase of approximately 640%	Anticipatory
13	Number of non-local students enrolled in locally-accredited full-time post-secondary education programmes in Hong Kong	79,800 (2024/25 academic year)	100,000 (2029/30 academic year)	Cumulative increase of 25%	Anticipatory
14	Value added of the tourism industry	HK$86.2 billion (2024)	HK$126 billion (2030)	Approximately 40-50% increase (cumulative)	Anticipatory
Livelihood					
15	Median monthly employment earnings of employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	HK$22,200	–	In line with the economic growth trend	Anticipatory
16	Risk of premature mortality from four major non-communicable diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases)	7.3% (2024)	6.9%	–	Anticipatory
17	Number of doctors per 1,000 population	2.25	2.43	–	Anticipatory
18	Recurrent public expenditure on health per capita	HK$18,000 (2024-25)	–	Maintain an upward trend	Anticipatory
Environmental Protection					
19	Reduction in carbon emission per unit of GDP (i.e. carbon intensity) against the 2020 level	12.3% (2024)	–	32.5% cumulative reduction in 2030 against the 2024 level	**Binding**
20	Share of zero-carbon energy in the fuel mix for electricity generation	25% (2024)	30%	–	**Binding**
21	Average concentration of PM2.5 in the ambient air	15 μg/m³	Below 14 μg/m³	–	**Binding**
22	Overall compliance rate of Hong Kong's surface water quality objectives	Over 88%	Over 90%	–	**Binding**

	Publish date	Title
No. 2 2026	2026/10/15	The 2026 Hong Kong Policy Address
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

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

  (English) https://www.bk.mufg.jp/report/chi200402/Archive_ENG.pdf

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