

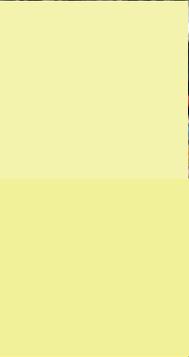
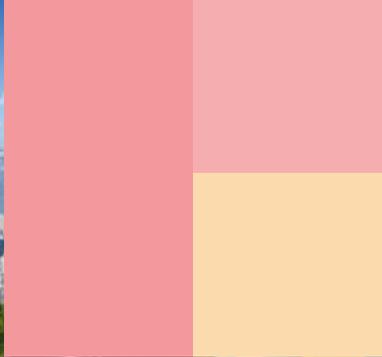
**HONG
KONG**
ASIA'S WORLD CITY



2017 **HONG KONG** in brief







**HONG
KONG**
ASIA'S WORLD CITY



Brand HK's visual identity and brandline have become familiar to people at home and around the world — the flying dragon and 'Asia's world city' have become synonymous with Hong Kong.

The blue and green ribbons that extend from the dragon symbolise blue sky and a sustainable environment, while Lion Rock — the famous landmark that represents Hong Kong people's 'can-do' spirit — is silhouetted by the red ribbon.

The fluid shape of the ribbons evokes versatility, and the multiple colours signify the city's diversity and dynamism.

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About Hong Kong



Described as a ‘barren rock’ some 150 years ago, Hong Kong is a world-class financial, trading and business centre today and, indeed, a great world city. There are not many natural resources, and yet its great harbour is one of the

finest deepwater ports in the world. A hardworking, entrepreneurial and well-educated population of more than 7.34 million forms the foundation of Hong Kong’s productivity and creativity.

Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People’s Republic of China (PRC) on July 1, 1997, after a century and a half of British rule. Under Hong Kong’s constitutional document, the Basic Law, the existing economic, legal and social systems will be maintained for 50 years. The HKSAR enjoys a high degree of autonomy except in defence and foreign affairs.

Location

Hong Kong’s position, at the south-eastern tip of China and in the heart of rapidly developing East Asia, gives it economic and strategic importance out of proportion to its size. Covering 1 106.34 square kilometres, the territory comprises Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula, the New Territories — including the more rural part of Hong Kong — and about 260 outlying islands.

Population

As at mid-2016, the population was about 7.34 million, predominantly of Chinese ethnicity but also including 631 696 non-PRC nationals. The three largest foreign groups were from the Philippines (184 322), Indonesia

(168 871) stood at and India (31 989). Average population density was 6 780 people per square kilometre.

Language

Chinese and English are the official languages. English is widely used within the Government and also by the legal, professional and business sectors. There is no shortage of well-educated, competent bilingual or even trilingual professionals who speak English, Cantonese and Putonghua — important for doing business locally or with the Mainland and Taiwan.



Climate

The climate is subtropical, tending towards temperate for nearly half the year. Temperatures can drop below 10 degrees Celsius in winter and often exceed 31 degrees Celsius in summer. About 80 per cent of the rainfall occurs between May and September.

International Trading Centre

Hong Kong was the world’s eighth largest trading economy in 2015, fourth largest foreign exchange market in 2016, sixth largest banking centre as at September 2016 and fourth largest stock market in Asia in 2016. It is also one of the world’s leading exporters of a wide range of consumer goods.

Global Services Centre

Hong Kong was the world’s 14th largest exporter of services in 2015. Travel, transport, financial, and business services are the main components of the city’s trade in services.

International Corporate Base



In 2016, the HKSAR Government helped a record 391 overseas and Mainland companies set up or expand their presence in Hong Kong. These companies came from a variety of sectors, including: business and professional services, consumer products, creative industries, financial services, information and communications technology, innovation and technology, tourism and hospitality, and transport and logistics.

Taken together, they accounted for direct investment of more than HK\$16 billion and will create over 7 200 new jobs within the first two years of operation or expansion in Hong Kong.

As at June 1, 2016, Hong Kong was home to 7 986 overseas and Mainland companies representing their parent companies located outside Hong Kong. Of those, 3 731 served as regional headquarters or regional offices.

Free Trade and Free Market

Hong Kong advocates and practises free trade. It has a free and liberal investment regime with virtually no trade barriers or discrimination against non-local investors. There is freedom of capital movement, a well-established rule of law, transparent and straightforward regulations, and a simple, low-tax system.

Efficient Government

The HKSAR Government is well known for its efficiency, transparency and fairness. The Government takes an 'appropriately' proactive approach and readily lends a hand to business people and companies. It works hard to remove market restrictions and promote fair competition.

Monetary System

The aim of Hong Kong's monetary policy is to maintain currency stability. The Linked Exchange Rate System, introduced in October 1983, accommodates this aim by linking the Hong Kong dollar's exchange rate to the US dollar, set at HK\$7.8 to US\$1.

Rule of Law

Hong Kong has a well-established and trusted legal system based on the common law. The rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents are safeguarded by the rule of law, an independent judiciary, legal aid, and a free and active press.



Airport

Hong Kong is a major international and regional aviation hub. The Hong Kong International Airport (HKIA) is the world's busiest international cargo gateway and among the 10 busiest passenger airports. It is served by over 110 airlines providing passenger and/or freight services to around 220 destinations worldwide, including 52 cities on the Mainland.



The HKIA achieved a successful year in 2016 with all three traffic categories setting new annual records. During the year, it welcomed 70.5 million passengers and handled 411 566 aircraft movements, representing annual growth of 2.9 per cent and 1.4 per cent respectively over 2015. Annual cargo throughput was 4.52 million tonnes, up 3.2 per cent year on year.

Since opening in July 1998, the HKIA has been named the world's best airport over 50 times in different surveys.

Hong Kong Port



In 2016, Hong Kong's harbour handled 19.8 million TEUs (20-foot equivalent units) of containers, making it one of the world's busiest container ports. The nine container terminals at Kwai Chung-Tsing Yi are managed by five operators. They cover 279 hectares and provide 24 berths with a frontage of 7 694 metres. The water depth at the Kwai Chung-Tsing Yi basin is 15.5 metres.

During the year, 98 679 cargo vessels, comprising 25 869 ocean vessels and 72 810 river vessels, called at the Hong Kong port. Together they carried 257 million tonnes of cargo. In addition, there were 1 773 ocean passenger vessels and 84 559 river passenger vessels taking about 29.1 million cross-boundary ferry and cruise passenger journeys.

Economic Competitiveness

Economic Development

Hong Kong is an international and cosmopolitan city, known for its business-friendly environment, rule of law, free trade and free flow of information, open and fair competition, well-established and comprehensive financial networks, superb transport and communications infrastructure, sophisticated support services, a flexible labour market with a well-educated and highly motivated workforce, and a pool of energetic entrepreneurs. Hong Kong has substantial foreign exchange reserves, a fully convertible and stable currency, and a simple, low-tax system.

Free and Competitive Economy

In 2017, Hong Kong was ranked the world's freest economy by the US-based Heritage Foundation for the 23rd consecutive year. The Fraser Institute in Canada has also consistently ranked Hong Kong number one in the world in terms of economic freedom every year since its first ranking report came out in 1996. In addition, the International Institute for Management Development recognised Hong Kong as the most competitive economy in the world in its 2016 Yearbook. Hong Kong was also the world's second largest foreign direct investment destination and the largest in Asia in 2015, according to the *World Investment Report 2016* published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Real Growth

Over the past two decades, the Hong Kong economy grew by more than 90 per cent, with GDP increasing at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent in real terms. This means that Hong Kong has outperformed most of the economies of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation

and Development. Hong Kong's per capita GDP rose nearly 70 per cent with an average annual growth rate of 2.6 per cent in real terms during the same period; In 2016, per capita GDP reached US\$43,700 at current market prices.

Economic Policy



Hong Kong has long been well known for its market-driven economic policy. The market mechanism has served the city well and is the best way to respond effectively in a fast-changing age. The HKSAR Government will, however, ensure that the right conditions are in place for the proper and efficient functioning of markets.

Where necessary, the Government introduces measures to safeguard macro-economic and social stability in the face of external shocks, such as the global financial crisis of 2008-09. Economic vitality is the key to maintaining Hong Kong's competitiveness and prosperity.

Level Playing Field

The Government aims to provide the most business-friendly conditions possible. These include the fundamental software of personal liberty, the rule of law, a clean and efficient administration and a level playing field for all businesses, as well as infrastructural hardware such as schools and roads vital to Hong Kong's growth. In addition, the Government has a special responsibility to remove market restrictions and promote fair competition.

It has made considerable strides facilitating the development of financial markets in a fair and efficient manner, and in opening up the information and telecommunications technology and broadcasting markets. The Government also has a responsibility to help industries where Hong Kong enjoys competitive advantages to tap new markets.

The Government protects and promotes Hong Kong's trade interests in the international arena through participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council, and by forging bilateral arrangements with other economies.



Prudent Fiscal Management

The Government adheres to prudent fiscal management while maintaining a simple tax structure with low tax rates that provide people with the incentive to work and entrepreneurs to invest. The corporate profits tax rate of 16.5 per cent and salaries tax rate of 15 per cent are low by international standards.

International Financial Centre

Hong Kong is an international financial centre with an integrated network of financial institutions and markets. The Government's policy is to maintain and develop a sound legal, regulatory, infrastructural and administrative framework that provides a level playing field for all, to maintain the stability of the financial and monetary systems, and to enable Hong Kong to compete effectively against other financial centres.

In addition, Hong Kong enjoys the advantages of a favourable geographical position that bridges the time gap between North America and Europe, strong links with the Mainland and other economies in Southeast Asia and excellent communications with the rest of the

world. There are no restrictions on capital flows into and out of Hong Kong.

These factors have enabled Hong Kong to become a leading international financial centre.

Financial Markets

Hong Kong's financial markets are distinguished by a high degree of liquidity. They operate under effective and transparent regulations that meet international standards. A highly educated workforce and ease of entry for overseas professionals further contribute to the development of the financial markets.

Banking Sector



The international financial community has a strong presence in Hong Kong.

At the end of December 2016, there were 156 licensed banks, of which 149 were foreign-owned. Of the world's top 100

banks, 75 had operations in the HKSAR. A further 54 foreign banks had representative offices here.

Foreign Exchange Market

Hong Kong has a mature and active foreign exchange market that is an integral part of the global market. Links with centres overseas facilitate foreign exchange dealing 24 hours a day worldwide. Hong Kong is the world's fourth largest centre for foreign exchange trading, according to the 2016 triennial global survey by the Bank for International Settlements.

Stock and Bond Markets

Hong Kong's stock market is one of the world's largest in terms of market capitalisation. The launch of the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect in 2014 and 2016 respectively reinforce Hong Kong's position as an international financial centre and a global offshore Renminbi (RMB)

business hub. At the end of 2016, 1 973 public companies were listed on Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited. Total market capitalisation stood at HK\$24,761 billion (US\$3,193 billion), making Hong Kong the fourth largest stock market in Asia.

In recent years, the Government has been promoting the further development of the bond market through the Government Bond Programme. It has provided the necessary financial infrastructure and tax incentives, in addition to promoting the local bond market overseas and on the Mainland.

Efforts are ongoing to enhance investor knowledge and interest in bond residents investment. In August 2016, the Government issued the first Silver Bond to offer senior citizens an investment product with steady returns, and to encourage the local bond market to tap into the immense potential of silver bonds by expanding the spectrum of appropriate products. By the end of 2016, the total outstanding amount of Hong Kong dollar debt had reached HK\$1,731 billion.

In addition, the Government is working with the Mainland authorities on a Bond Connect scheme, with a view to facilitating investors' participation in the bond market and improving the connectivity between markets.

Economic Links with Mainland

Hong Kong is the premier gateway for trade and investment on the Mainland, and for Mainland trade with the rest of the world. Since the Mainland adopted an economic reform and open-door policy in 1978, its economic links with Hong Kong have gone from strength to strength.

China's accession to the WTO in 2001 signalled the success of its economic reform policies. With rapid economic growth over the past three decades, the Mainland is now the second largest economy in the world.

Hong Kong, with its international outlook, has the unique advantage of having the Mainland as its hinterland. As an international financial centre and a regional business and trading hub, Hong Kong will continue to contribute to and benefit from the rapid economic developments on the Mainland.

Trade with the Mainland

The Mainland is Hong Kong's largest trading partner, accounting for slightly more than half of Hong Kong's total trade value in 2016. About 90 per cent of Hong Kong's re-export trade is linked to the Mainland, making it both the largest market for and the largest source of Hong Kong's re-exports.

Hong Kong is a major services centre for the Mainland generally and for the Pearl River Delta in particular, providing a wide range of financial and other business support services such as banking and finance, insurance, transport, accounting and sales promotion.

Investments between Hong Kong and Mainland

Hong Kong is the Mainland's largest source of realised foreign direct investment. According to the Mainland's statistics, the cumulative value of Hong Kong's realised direct investment amounted to US\$914.8 billion, accounting for 51.7 per cent of the total value of inward direct investment as at end-2016. Guangdong's economic links with Hong Kong are the closest amongst the Mainland provinces. Hong Kong accounted for 63.8 per cent, or US\$255.9 billion, of Guangdong Province's total realised direct investment as at end-2016.

The Mainland is also a major investor in Hong Kong's economy. As at June 2016, 1 123 Mainland companies operate a regional headquarters, regional offices and local offices in Hong Kong.

Total direct investment from the Mainland amounted to US\$421.9 billion at end-2015, making it the second largest source of inward direct investment.

Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)

CEPA has significantly enhanced economic links between Hong Kong and the Mainland since it was implemented on 1 January 2004.

CEPA covers four main areas: (1) For trade in goods, all Hong Kong products can enjoy zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland market provided that the relevant CEPA rules of origin are agreed and met. (2) For trade in services, the two sides have basically achieved liberalisation of trade

in services. Hong Kong service suppliers can enjoy preferential access in most service sectors in the Mainland market.

(3) For investment, Hong Kong investors can enjoy investment protection and facilitation in the Mainland.

(4) For economic and technical cooperation, the two sides commit to enhancing cooperation in 22 areas to cater for the trend and needs for the development of the two places and set the direction for closer cooperation in the future.

Offshore RMB business

Together with the relevant financial regulators and the markets, the HKSAR Government has been promoting the development of offshore RMB business in Hong Kong since 2004.

Hong Kong has developed into the world's offshore RMB business hub, with the largest offshore pool of RMB funds. As at the end of 2016, RMB customer deposits and outstanding RMB certificates of deposit issued totalled RMB625.1 billion. A wide range of RMB products including bonds, listed and unlisted investment funds, insurance products, currency futures, real estate investment trusts, shares and derivative products are available in the market.



Living in Hong Kong

Government Structure

Under the Basic Law, the HKSAR enjoys a high degree of autonomy except in foreign affairs and defence. The HKSAR exercises executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

The Chief Executive

The Chief Executive is the head of the HKSAR and is advised on major decisions by the Executive Council, the members of which are appointed by the Chief Executive.

Representative Government

The HKSAR has a two-tier system of representative government. The Legislative Council enacts laws, and examines and approves government budgets, taxation and public expenditure. All 70 members of the Legislative Council are elected, with four-year terms of office. The sixth-term Legislative Council election was held on 4 September 2016.



At the local level, 18 District Councils advise on the implementation of policies in their respective districts. The fifth-term District Council ordinary election was held on 22 November 2015. There are a total of 458 seats, comprising 431 elected seats and 27 ex-officio seats. The term of office is four years from 1 January 2016 to 31 December 2020.

Administrative Structure

The Government introduced the Political Appointment System in 2002. Under the system, the offices of Secretaries of Department and Directors of Bureau are held by political appointees, who assume political



responsibility for matters falling within their respective portfolios. In 2008, two additional layers of political appointees, namely Deputy Directors of Bureau and Political Assistants, were created to help them carry out political work. The Civil Service, the backbone of the Government, continues to assist in policy formulation and implementation.

Legal System

The legal system is firmly based on the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary. Under the 'one country, two systems' principle, sanctioned by the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, the HKSAR maintains a separate legal system based on common law.

Judiciary

A key element in the HKSAR's continuing success is its judicial system, which operates on the principle of independence from the executive and legislative branches of government — factors fundamental to the common law system. The courts make their own judgments in disputes involving private individuals, corporate bodies or the Government itself.

Court of Final Appeal

The Court of Final Appeal (CFA), the highest appellate court in the HKSAR, is headed by the Chief Justice. The

CFA consists of three permanent judges, a panel of four non-permanent Hong Kong judges and 10 non-permanent judges from other common law jurisdictions. A five-judge



bench hears and rules on appeals, and the court may, as required, invite a non-permanent Hong Kong judge or a non-permanent judge from other common law jurisdictions to sit on the court. The Chief

Justice heads the Judiciary, assisted in overall administration by the Judiciary Administrator.

Employment

Manpower is Hong Kong's most valued asset and key to its economic competitiveness. The Government strives to ensure that the workforce remains dynamic, well motivated and adaptable, and has ample opportunity for continuous improvement.

Labour Market and Wages

In 2016, the labour force was about 3.92 million, of which 50.9 per cent were men and 49.1 per cent were women. Most of them were engaged in the services sector, with 30^① per cent in import / export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation¹ and food services; 27^② per cent in public administration, and social and personal services; 20^② per cent in financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services; and 11^② per cent in transportation, storage, postal and courier services, and information and communications. Only 3^③ per cent worked in the manufacturing sector.

In May-June 2016, the median monthly wage of non-government employees and non-live-in domestic workers was HK\$16,200 (US\$2,087[#]).

¹ The accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short-term accommodation.

^② Figures refer to the third quarter of 2016 and are subject to revision later on.

[#] Calculated by the average of the exchange rate in May-June 2016 (US\$1 = HK\$7.763).

Education

Education is the largest element of government spending, accounting for about one-fifth of total government expenditure in 2015-16. The Government provides student financial assistance to ensure that no student is denied access to education due to lack of means and implements various measures to maintain a high standard of education.



12 Years' Free Education

Starting from the 2008-09 school year, free education was extended from nine years to 12 to include senior secondary education provided by public-sector secondary schools. The Government also began providing full subvention to secondary 3 school-leavers taking full-time programmes offered by the Vocational Training Council, thus making available an alternative free avenue for students to further their studies other than through mainstream education.

Higher Education

Hong Kong has 20 degree-awarding higher education institutions, comprising 10 universities, an academy for performing arts and nine post-secondary institutions.

In 2016, three of the institutions were ranked among the world's top 50 universities and four institutions were also rated second, fourth, seventh and eighth among Asian universities by Quacquarelli Symonds.

Health

The Government's healthcare policy aims to ensure that no one is denied adequate medical treatment due to lack of means. To this end, a range of services and facilities is provided to complement those in the private healthcare sector and to meet the needs of patients who cannot afford medical attention.



At the end of 2016, the number of hospital beds was 39 090¹. The bed-population ratio was 5.3^{*} beds per 1 000 people. There were 14 013 registered doctors, or 1.9^{*} doctors per 1 000 people.

Public Services

At the end of 2016, there were 42 public hospitals and institutions. Fees at public hospitals and clinics are heavily subsidised. Hong Kong residents pay a public ward maintenance fee in general wards of \$100 per day for 'acute beds', and \$68 per day for 'non-acute beds'. Those admitted to 'acute beds' also pay an admission fee of \$50 for the first day of hospitalization. The public ward maintenance fee includes charges for clinical, biochemical and pathology investigations (including consultation, diagnostic imaging and other examinations); vaccines and general nursing, where such examinations or treatments are necessary; and prescriptions within the scale provided at the hospitals and clinics.

Private Services

There are 11 private hospitals. The daily charge for a hospital bed depends on the room type. Patients pay for hospital services such as diagnostic tests and drugs in addition to the doctor's fees.

Community Health Services

Hong Kong people enjoy good health, thanks to extensive preventive measures implemented by the Government

¹ The number of hospital beds includes all hospital beds in Hospital Authority hospitals, private hospitals, nursing homes and correctional institutions, according to the coverage of the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165) of Hong Kong.

* Provisional figures.

through its Family Health Service, Port Health Service, Student Health Service, School Dental Care Service and many other community health services. These contribute to Hong Kong's remarkably low infant and maternal mortality rates, which are comparable to the best in the world.

Housing

Government spending on housing accounted for 6.3 per cent of total public expenditure in 2015-16.

The Government announced the Long Term Housing Strategy (LTHS) in December 2014. The LTHS adopts "supply-led" and "flexible" principles, and sets out three major strategic directions: (1) to build more public rental housing (PRH) units and to ensure the rational use of existing resources; (2) to provide more subsidised sale flats, expand the forms of subsidised home ownership and facilitate the market circulation of existing stock; and (3) to stabilise the residential market through steady land supply and appropriate demand-side management measures, and promote good sales and tenancy practices for private residential properties.



Public Rental Housing

PRH is the first rung of the housing ladder. The Government's objective is to provide PRH to low-income families who cannot afford private rental accommodation.

As at December 2016, about 29 per cent of the population lived in about 803 400 PRH flats under the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HKHA) and the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS).

Subsidised Home Ownership

Subsidised home ownership is one of the essential elements of the housing ladder. It serves as the first step for low to middle-income families to achieve home ownership. It also provides an opportunity for PRH tenants whose financial conditions have improved to achieve home ownership, thereby releasing their PRH units to those who are waiting for PRH allocation. As at December 2016, about 16 per cent

of Hong Kong's population lived in subsidised sale flats of the HKHA and HKHS.

Private Housing

About 55 per cent of the population lived in private residential premises as at December 2016.



The Government's policy is to maintain a free, stable and transparent environment to facilitate the healthy development of the private residential market, and to ensure that home buyers have access to accurate and comprehensive property information.

The Residential Properties (First-hand Sales) Ordinance and the work of the Sales of First-hand Residential Properties Authority (SRPA) have enhanced the transparency and fairness of sales in first-hand homes, strengthened consumer protection and provided a level playing field for vendors. Since the ordinance took effect in April 2013 and up to December 2016, the SRPA had conducted about 26 500 examinations on sales-related documents and about 2 950 site inspections to sales offices and show flats.

Transport

Hong Kong has one of the best public transport systems in the world. People make over 12.6 million passenger journeys daily, using an efficient, economical and multimodal public transport system that includes railways, trams, buses, public light buses, taxis and ferries. Public transport services are provided by private operators or public corporations without direct Government subsidies.

Railways

Railways are an important part of the public transport system, accounting for nearly 41 per cent of the total daily public transport volume in 2016. The rail network comprises the Mass Transit Railway (MTR), Airport Express and Light Rail.



The MTR is a heavily used railway system consisting of 10 lines — the Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, South Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line, Disneyland Resort Line, East Rail Line, Ma On Shan Line and West Rail Line. The total route length is currently about 187 kilometres and comprises 93 stations.

The Airport Express plies between central Hong Kong and Hong Kong International Airport and AsiaWorld-Expo on a 35.2-kilometre route. In 2016, there were recorded about 4.7 million passenger trips daily on the MTR and Airport Express networks.

The Light Rail, with a route network of 36.2 kilometres with 68 stops, serves the northwest New Territories. It carried about 488 300 passengers daily in 2016.

Trams have been running on Hong Kong Island since 1904. The 167 trams make up the world's largest fleet of double-decker trams in operation, handling about 176 900 passenger trips daily in 2016.





Buses, Public Light Buses and Taxis

Franchised buses account for 31 per cent of the total daily public transport volume, or some 3.96 million passengers every day. Five franchised bus companies operate 574 bus routes. These companies manage a fleet of 5 916 buses, most of which are air-conditioned double-deckers. There are also 4 350 public light buses, which have up to 16 seats. They carry about 1.8 million passengers daily.

There are 18 163 taxis carrying a daily average of about 930 000 passengers.

Ferries

Ferries provide an essential transport link to the outlying islands and an alternative means of public transport in the inner harbour and to some new towns. In 2016, about 130 800 passengers used ferry services daily.

Road Network

In 2016, Hong Kong had about 2 107 kilometres of roadways, including 1 351 flyovers and bridges, three cross-harbour road tunnels, 12 road tunnels through hills and five major cable-supported bridges.

There are 745 677 licensed vehicles, including 536 025 private cars.

Pollution and Environmental Control

The government has been stepping up efforts in the battle against pollution since the late 1980s. It has achieved much in providing safe and environmentally sound systems for handling waste, and in reducing street-level air pollution.

Pollution Control

Hong Kong is one of Asia's leading cities in terms of vehicle emission control and fuel quality standards. Diesel vehicles are responsible for most of the roadside pollution in urban



areas, and government strategies include tighter control on vehicle emissions and introducing cleaner-fuel vehicles. Besides, Hong Kong is the first city in Asia mandating ocean-going vessels to use low-sulphur fuels while berthing, and imposed emission caps on power plants to restrict air pollutant emissions.

The Harbour Area Treatment Scheme aims to collect sewage generated from all districts around Victoria Harbour for centralised treatment. A total of 45 kilometres of large tunnels under the central urban area and a major sewage treatment works on Stonecutters Island have been commissioned to combat water pollution caused by urban development around Victoria Harbour. The Government has also commissioned a study to alleviate the pollution and odour nuisance caused by the discharge of urban residual pollutant into urban coastal waters.

To tackle regional environmental issues, Hong Kong has been cooperating with Guangdong Province. The joint efforts in implementing air pollutants emission reduction measures have borne fruit. Results of the Pearl River Delta regional air monitoring network from 2006 to 2015 show a substantial reduction in the average annual concentration of the major air pollutants in the region.

Environmental Protection

The Government is taking action to reduce solid waste at source through legislation and targeted campaigns, such as those on food waste reduction and glass bottle recycling; and to enhance waste-related infrastructure.

The target is to reduce the per capita disposal rate of municipal solid waste by 40 per cent by 2022 compared with 2011.

Waste reduction and recovery play an important role in waste management.

The Government has been undertaking preparatory work for implementing municipal solid waste (MSW) charging. Meanwhile, more than 30 community involvement projects funded by the Environment and Conservation



Fund have started in succession to enable the public and different stakeholders to enhance their awareness and understanding of MSW charging and to test out the implementation in actual settings so that they can better prepare themselves when MSW charging.

The Government is also progressively introducing mandatory producer responsibility schemes. Apart from plastic shopping bag charging, these schemes target the production of waste involving electrical and electronic equipment, and beverage glass containers. They have entered the final stage of preparation for phased implementation in 2017-18. The Source Separation of Waste Programme encourages residential buildings and the commercial and industrial sectors to set up waste separation and recovery facilities, so as to promote waste separation at source and to broaden the types of waste collected for recycling. The programme now covers over 80 per cent of Hong Kong's population.

In order to face the challenge of food waste, four strategies have been mapped out, namely, reduction at source, reuse and donation, recyclable collection, and turning

food waste into energy, to reduce the amount of food waste disposed at landfills by 40 per cent by 2022.

Law and Order

Hong Kong is a safe city. The overall crime rate is lower than many other major cities. Strict firearms controls make it very difficult to own a gun. Illegal possession of a firearm is a serious offence. Police conduct patrols in both urban and rural areas to maintain law and order. As a result, Hong Kong's streets are safe for anyone to walk, day and night.



The Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) adopts a holistic strategy of enforcement, prevention and education to safeguard Hong Kong's culture of probity. As an independent agency, the ICAC fights corruption impartially and effectively and ensures that government and private firms operate fairly and honestly.

The Customs and Excise Department takes vigorous action against copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting, making Hong Kong a regional leader in the fight against pirated goods.

Tax System

Hong Kong's simple, low-tax system is one of the most business-friendly in the world. Taxes are levied on only three types of income — salaries, property and profits. There is no value-added tax, sales tax, capital gains tax or inheritance tax. Only income sourced in Hong Kong is taxable.

Profits Tax

Profits are taxed if they arise in or are derived from a trade, profession or business in Hong Kong. The tax rate is 16.5 per cent for corporations and 15 per cent for individuals.

Salaries Tax

Everyone with an income arising in or derived from any office, employment or pension in Hong Kong is liable to salaries tax. Salaries tax is calculated at progressive rates on the net chargeable income, but the total salaries tax charged will not exceed 15 per cent of a person's net assessable income after deductions.

Property Tax

Owners of land and/or buildings in Hong Kong are charged property tax based on rental income from property.

The rate is 15 per cent of the actual rent received after allowing 20 per cent for repairs and outgoings.

Mandatory Provident Fund

Under the Mandatory Provident Fund System, all employees aged 18 to 64, unless specifically exempted, must



contribute 5 per cent of their relevant income, up to a maximum contribution of HK\$1,500 per month. This is matched by an equal contribution from the employer.

As at May 2017, 100 per cent of employers and relevant employees, and 68 per cent of self-employed people were enrolled in Mandatory Provident Fund schemes.

Media

The media plays a key role in Hong Kong's success, since an unrestricted flow of information and ideas support a free economy, especially one centred on information and services. This role will remain crucial in the years to come, as information becomes an even more important factor in economic development.



The Press

Hong Kong's print media are among the most vibrant in Asia.

As at end-December 2016, there were 54 newspapers including 28 in Chinese, 11 in English, 10 bilingual and five in other languages; and 640 periodicals, of which 417 were in Chinese, 95 in English, 116 bilingual and 12 in other languages. Magazines cover a wide range of subjects from public affairs to technology and entertainment.

About 90 international media organisations maintain offices in Hong Kong, which is also the base for regional publications. *The Financial Times*, *The Wall Street Journal*, *USA Today International*, *The New York Times International Edition* and *The Nikkei* are also printed in Hong Kong.

Broadcasting

Hong Kong is a regional broadcasting hub, with 17 satellite broadcasters uplinking signals from the territory. Satellite and cable operators together offer more than 800 channels, with programmes on news and information, entertainment and infotainment, sports, movies, documentaries and more.

As at December 2016, there were three free-of-charge domestic television programme service (free TV) licensees¹. Two of the licensees provided two channels in analogue format and six digital channels, including simulcasting the two analogue channels. On average they broadcast about 1 340 hours of television programmes weekly, reaching 6.49 million viewers, or 2.46 million television households. Hong Kong has 13 analogue radio channels, including seven operated by a publicly funded, editorially independent broadcaster whose mission is to inform, educate and entertain the public through balanced, objective programmes.

¹ The Government granted a free TV licence to a new operator on 31 May 2016. The new operator is required under its licence to commence service within 12 months after the grant of licence, i.e. by 30 May 2017.

Telecommunications



Hong Kong is a global communications hub with excellent communications infrastructure. It was the first major city in the world to have a fully digitised telephone network and to implement operator number portability.

Telephone Services

As at December 2016, Hong Kong had a fixed-line household penetration rate of 94 per cent.

The number of subscribers to cellular phones was about 17.23 million, a penetration rate of about 234 per cent — one of the highest in the world. Among them, about 15.58 million were 3G/4G service customers.

Subsequent to the progressive deployment of Long Term Evolution technology by mobile network operators in the 900MHz, 1800MHz, 2.3GHz and 2.5/2.6GHz bands, consumers can enjoy mobile data services with downlink speeds of up to 450 Mbps. The popularity of smartphones has prompted the rapid development of mobile data services in Hong Kong. In December 2016, the monthly mobile data usage was 23 389 terabytes, about 17 per cent more than the data usage recorded during the same period in 2015.

Internet

A broadband network covers virtually all households and commercial buildings.

As at December 2016, there were about 2.61 million registered customer accounts for broadband internet access services, with speeds ranging from a few Mbps to 10 Gbps. The broadband household penetration rate was 86.4 per cent, one of the highest in the world. Public Wi-Fi services are provided by both public and private organisations, offering over 44 120 Wi-Fi hot spots across the city.

The Government is implementing the following measures of the Wi-Fi Connected City programme to progressively expand the coverage of the free Wi-Fi.HK service, which currently has over 18 000 hot spots:

- encouraging public and private organisations to join the Wi-Fi.HK brand;
- providing Wi-Fi services at government venues through public-private collaboration; and
- subsidising youth service centres and study rooms operated by non-profit-making organisations to provide Wi-Fi services.

The Government will continue to provide free Wi-Fi services at its venues of lower commercial value when demand of Wi-Fi services from the public is keen.



Coming to Hong Kong

Tourism

A premier tourist destination, Hong Kong is a blend of East and West, featuring Chinese traditions, European heritage, high-tech modernity and Cantonese gusto.

Visitors can look forward to a diverse and exciting travel experience — great shopping, dining, theme parks, countryside pursuits, arts, culture and sports. Heritage attractions abound in the form of temples, monasteries,



walled villages, clan halls and colonial structures.

Hong Kong received 56.7 million visitors in 2016. Total spending by inbound tourists was estimated to be about \$296 billion. The Mainland remained the largest source of visitors, representing around 76 per cent of Hong Kong's total visitor arrivals.

Tourism Development

The Government attaches great importance to enhancing Hong Kong's attractiveness as a travel destination and increasing the city's capacity to receive visitors. It has invested heavily in tourism-related infrastructure over the past few years.

The Government is committed to developing Hong Kong into a leading cruise hub in Asia. Commissioned in June 2013, the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal provides two berths

which can accommodate the largest cruise ships in the world simultaneously.

The Hong Kong Disneyland Resort introduced a series of new "Star Wars" — themed offerings in June 2016. Its new ride-through attraction "Iron Man Experience" featuring a story based in Hong Kong, was officially launched in January 2017. A new hotel, Disney Explorers Lodge, with a theme dedicated to the spirit of exploration, has commenced operation in the first half of 2017. Looking ahead, the Resort will continue to pursue expansion and development plan of the Phase 1 site, so that new offerings can continue to be launched in the coming years.



The Ocean Park is pressing ahead with the development of an all-weather waterpark and two hotels, which are scheduled for completion from 2018 to 2020.

Hong Kong is a gourmet's paradise and a leading wine hub. *The Michelin Guide Hong Kong Macau 2017* features 300 local culinary attractions, and the Hong Kong Wine and Dine Festival, which has received a number of awards such as "one of the top 10 international food and wine festivals of 2009" by *ForbesTraveler.com*, has become an annual signature event since its inception in 2009.



To enrich visitors' travel experience, Hong Kong is developing more signature events, including the "Hong Kong Cyclothon", "Hong Kong Pulse 3D Light Show", "Chinese New Year Parade", "Hong Kong Dragon Boat Carnival", "New Year Countdown Celebrations", and international football, rugby, tennis and golf tournaments. The "2016 FIA Formula E Hong Kong ePrix" debuted in October 2016.

Immigration

Hong Kong maintains autonomy over its immigration control. An open immigration policy allows nationals of about 170 countries and territories visa-free visits ranging from seven to 180 days.

Professionals with special skills, knowledge or experience of value to and not readily available in Hong Kong, and business people who can make substantial contributions to Hong Kong's economy, are welcome to work and invest in Hong Kong. Persons coming to work, study or



establish or join any business or take up residence in the HKSAR are required to obtain an appropriate visa or entry permit before arrival.

Cross-boundary Traffic

In 2016, the Lo Wu rail-based boundary crossing handled an average of 222 100 passengers daily. The Lok Ma Chau Spur Line — the second rail-based boundary crossing to the Mainland — handled a daily average of about 173 300 cross-boundary passengers, of which 95 300 are railway passengers.

There are four road-based crossings between Hong Kong and the Mainland, namely Lok Ma Chau, Sha Tau Kok, Man Kam To and Shenzhen Bay Port. These four crossings handled an average of 198 800 travellers and 42 300 vehicles daily.

Cross-boundary ferry services to 11 Mainland ports and Macao run from the China Ferry Terminal in Kowloon and the Hong Kong-Macao Ferry Terminal on Hong Kong Island. In 2016, passenger throughputs to the Mainland and Macao were about 4.25 million and 20.66 million respectively.

Inward and Outward Traffic

Hong Kong is one of the world's busiest ports in terms of vessel arrivals and departures. In 2016, 370 988 vessels arrived and departed from Hong Kong, involving about 29.1 million cross-boundary ferry and cruise passenger journeys.

The Hong Kong International Airport is one of the busiest in the world. In 2016, 70.5 million passengers passed through the airport. Aircraft movements totalled 411 566.

Leisure and Culture

Hong Kong's universal appeal is evident in a variety of leisure and cultural options, a reflection of the city's cosmopolitan population and its diverse range of pastimes. The Government nurtures an environment in which artistic freedom, pluralistic development of the arts, sporting excellence, community recreation and sports programmes can thrive.

Cultural and Leisure Events

The cultural and leisure events hosted by Hong Kong include the premier arts events of the annual Hong Kong Arts Festival, the Hong Kong International Film Festival, Le French May, Chinese Opera Festival, International Arts Carnival, Museum Festival, New Vision Arts Festival/World Cultures Festival and Hong Kong Flower Show, as well as many traditional festive programmes.



Sporting Events

Major sporting events include the annual Hong Kong Sevens (rugby), Hong Kong Marathon, FIVB Volleyball World Grand Prix, Hong Kong Harbour Race, Hong Kong Open Championship (golf), Hong Kong Squash Open, Hong Kong Open Badminton Championships (part of the BWF World Super Series), Hong Kong International Dragon Boat Races, IWAS Asian Wheelchair Fencing Championships 2016, Asian Table Tennis Qualification Tournament - Qualification Event for the Games of the XXXI Olympiad in Rio de Janeiro in 2016, East Asian Muaythai Championships 2016, 5th Men's Asian Hockey Federation Cup and Hong Kong ITU Triathlon Asian Cup.



Museums



Hong Kong's mix of traditions — Chinese and Western, historical and modern — can also be seen in its museums. There are stimulating interactive exhibits at the Hong Kong Science Museum and Omnimax films at the Hong Kong Space Museum¹. The Hong Kong Museum of Art² showcases magnificent collections of ancient and modern works of art.

The Hong Kong Museum of History and the Hong Kong Heritage Museum present the historical and cultural aspects of Hong Kong. The Flagstaff House Museum of Tea Ware, housed in a historical building at Hong Kong Park, shows the history and importance of tea in Chinese culture.

¹ The permanent exhibition halls of the Hong Kong Space Museum are closed for renovation and are expected to be reopened in the 4th quarter of 2017.

² The Hong Kong Museum of Art is closed for expansion and renovation until 2019.

Country and Marine Parks

About 40 per cent of Hong Kong's total land area is reserved for conservation and recreation, encompassing 24 country parks and 22 special areas. This extensive green belt is popular with hikers, nature lovers and tourists. There are also five marine parks and one marine reserve, occupying about 3 400 hectares in total. They feature scenic coastal areas, seascapes and important eco-habitats.

Mai Po Inner Deep Bay Ramsar Site

The Mai Po Inner Deep Bay area is listed as a "Wetland of International Importance" under the Ramsar Convention. It is one of the most important over-wintering sites in Asia for migratory birds. Covering some 1 500 hectares, the Ramsar Site comprises intertidal mudflats, mangroves and fish ponds, providing diverse habitats for both migratory and resident birds. About 400 species of birds have been recorded in the area. In winter, the wetland is home to 50 000 to 80 000 waterbirds.

Hong Kong Wetland Park

The Hong Kong Wetland Park is designated as a special area which aims to promote wetland conservation and education, as well as nature-based tourism. It comprises a 10 000-square-metre visitor centre with exhibition galleries showcasing the functions and value of wetlands, and a 60-hectare wetland reserve for visitors to explore the amazing wetland wildlife in Hong Kong.

Geopark

The Hong Kong UNESCO Global Geopark is located in the northeast of Hong Kong and consists of two regions: the Sai Kung Volcanic Rock Region with hexagonal volcanic rock columns, which is considered world-class in terms of both size and coverage; and the Northeast New Territories Sedimentary Rock Region, which displays the most comprehensive stratigraphy of sedimentary rocks in Hong Kong.



Traditional Festivals

There are five major festivals in the Chinese calendar. During the Lunar New Year, the most important festival, people exchange gifts and visit friends and relatives, while children receive "lucky money" in red paper packets. During the Ching Ming Festival in spring, people visit ancestral graves. On the fifth day of the fifth lunar month in early summer, dragon boats race across Hong Kong's waterways and the sea during the Dragon Boat Festival. The Mid-Autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month, when gifts of mooncakes, wine and fruit are exchanged, and adults and children carrying colourful lanterns visit parks, beaches and the countryside to see the moon. The Chung Yeung Festival occurs on the ninth day of the ninth lunar month, when many people visit their ancestors' graves or hike up mountains to commemorate a legendary Chinese family's escape from the plague.



Future of Hong Kong

Capitalising on Advantages to Unleash Hong Kong's Potential

Continuous and sustainable economic growth is a prerequisite for Hong Kong's further development. Hong Kong is committed to maintaining a business-friendly environment and continuing to invest in world-class infrastructure to support the economic development.

For many years, financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services have served as Hong Kong's four pillar industries. As "Asia's World City", Hong Kong will continue to enhance existing advantages and explore new opportunities for continuous and sustainable economic growth.

Some initiatives are:

- To continue with the development of Hong Kong as a centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region and the enhancement of Hong Kong's status in the international legal, dispute resolution and business arenas. New legislation related to arbitration and apology will be introduced. Mediation facilities in the vicinity of the West Kowloon Law Courts Building will be provided.
- To step up promotional efforts, aimed at attracting key overseas maritime enterprises to Hong Kong to further strengthen Hong Kong's maritime cluster.
- To amend relevant legislations aimed at the regulatory regime to maintain Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre and its competitive edge in the financial services industry.
- To explore the establishment of new Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs) in other major trading entities to expand the ETOs' network and strengthen promotional work outside Hong Kong.



- To collaborate with the film industry to conduct a training programme. Trade delegations will also be organised to visit the "Belt and Road" region to promote Hong Kong's post-production and location filming and production facilitation services.
- Collaborate with Shenzhen to develop a "Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park" in the Lok Ma Chau Loop Area. An "Inno Space" will be established with the Hong Kong Productivity Council to promote the translation of innovative and technological ideas into industrial designs or products, nurture a start-up culture in Hong Kong and support re-industrialisation.

Furthermore, Hong Kong will jointly participate in the planning of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Big Bay Area with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Guangdong Provincial Government and Macao Government. Through active consultation and consensus-building, this can help Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao to leverage their own unique yet complementary advantages.

Asia's Cyber City for Cyber Century

Hong Kong has set itself on a course to become the centre for innovation and technology in East Asia — a cyber city in the cyber century. Much is being done to realise this goal and to capitalise on the enormous opportunities presented by the information revolution.



Cyberport

Cyberport is a creative digital community with a cluster of over 800 technology and digital tenants. It is managed by Hong Kong

Cyberport Management Company Limited, which is wholly owned by the HKSAR Government.

With a view to establishing itself as a leading global innovation and technology hub, Cyberport is committed to facilitating the local economy by nurturing information and communication technology industry start-ups and entrepreneurs, driving collaboration to pool resources and create business opportunities, and accelerating digital adoption through strategic initiatives and partnerships.



Science Park

Completed in April 2016, the three-phases Hong Kong Science Park is located on a 22-hectare site. The park is developing five technology clusters, namely biomedical technology, electronics, green technology, information and communications technology, and material and precision engineering.

In addition, it has established three over-arching cross-disciplinary platforms, namely healthy ageing, robotics and smart city, to facilitate integration of technologies in innovative products.

Stage 1 of the Science Park Expansion Programme started in 2016, and is expected to be completed by 2020. Upon completion, the total gross floor area of the park will be increased from 330 000 square metres to around 400 000 square metres.

Infrastructure Projects for 21st Century

Efficient and reliable infrastructure has played a key role in maintaining Hong Kong's position as a leading trade, finance, business and tourism centre in the region. Infrastructure development enables Hong Kong to meet demands arising from population growth and support economic and trade development.

The Government is moving ahead with a number of major infrastructure projects, including the:

- Sha Tin to Central Link
- Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link

- Hong Kong Section of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link
- Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
- Three-Runway System of the Hong Kong International Airport
- Central Kowloon Route
- Lok Ma Chau Loop
- Liantang/Heung Yuen Wai Boundary Control Point and associated works
- West Kowloon Cultural District
- Kai Tak Development
- New Development Areas
- Development of Lantau Island — Tung Chung New Town Extension
- Reclamation on an Appropriate Scale Outside Victoria Harbour
- Rock Cavern and Underground Space Development
- Topside Development at Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities Island of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge
- 10-year Hospital Development Plan
- Kai Tak Sports Park

By improving transport and other infrastructure, these projects will enable Hong Kong's further development and foster more socio-cultural and business activities. In addition, with closer and more efficient rail and transport links between Hong Kong and the neighbouring regions of Shenzhen and the Pearl River Delta, cross-boundary integration will be strengthened.

The Government will continue to adopt a multi-pronged approach and step up its efforts to meet housing and other needs. For this purpose, the Government will increase the supply of land in the short, medium and long terms through optimal use of developed land and identifying new land for development at the same time.

Apart from the major infrastructure projects, other works are also in progress to improve the urban environment.

Annual expenditure on capital works in 2016-17 will exceed \$80 billion, and this level of spending is expected to continue in the next few years, bringing a continuous driving force to the construction industry and economic development.

Railway Development



Railways play a vital role in serving the transport needs of Hong Kong. They provide fast, reliable and comfortable services, reduce pressure on the road network and are more environmentally friendly.

Hong Kong's railway development has progressed rapidly over the past few years. In order to draw up a long-term railway development blueprint, the Government commissioned a consultant to review and update the "Railway Development Strategy 2000" and announced the new strategy in 2014. Having regard to transport demand, cost-effectiveness and the development needs of New Development Areas and other new development projects, the new strategy recommends that seven new railway projects be completed by 2031.

The projects are the Northern Link (and Kwu Tung Station), Tuen Mun South Extension, East Kowloon Line, Tung Chung West Extension, Hung Shui Kiu Station, South Island Line (West) and North Island Line. When all these new projects are completed, the railway network will increase from 270 kilometres in 2021 to over 300 kilometres by 2031.

Road Projects

Strategic new roads reduce urban congestion and provide vital new links to the New Territories and beyond. Some major road projects, including reconstruction and improvement works in the New Territories and on Hong Kong Island, are also being implemented.

To cope with an expected increase in traffic demand in the New Territories, the widening of Tolo Highway between the Island House Interchange and Tai Hang was completed in March 2014. The widening works of Fanling Highway between Tai Hang and the Wo Hop Shek Interchange started in 2013 and are anticipated to be completed in 2019.

To relieve traffic congestion on Hong Kong Island, the Central-Wan Chai Bypass and Island Eastern Corridor Link are under construction to connect Rumsey Street Flyover in Central and the Island Eastern Corridor in North Point. When this project is completed, it will take only about five minutes to drive from Central to the Island Eastern Corridor in North Point.

For the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge local projects, according to the current works progress, Hong Kong Link Road (HKLR) and Hong Kong Boundary Crossing Facilities will be completed by the end of 2017 and be ready for commissioning. As for the Tuen Mun-Chek Lap Kok Link Project, the Southern Connection could be completed by the first half of 2019 at the earliest whilst the Northern Connection could be completed in 2020 at the earliest.



Hong Kong : The Facts

Population: 7.34 million (mid-2016)

Overall density

6 780 people per square kilometre

Area: 1 106.34 square kilometres

Hong Kong Island	80.68 square km
Kowloon	46.94 square km
New Territories — mainland	748.18 square km
New Territories — islands	230.54 square km

Weather

Annual rainfall (2016)

3 026.8mm

Highest temperature

36.3°C (8 August, 2015)

Lowest temperature

0.0°C (18 January, 1893)

Highest wind speed

259 km/h at Hong Kong Observatory, 284 km/h at Tate's Cairn (Typhoon Wanda, 1 September, 1962)

Public Housing

About 2.13 million people live in 803 400 rental housing flats

Transport

Roads

2 107 kilometres of roads, 745 677 licensed vehicles

Bridges

Tsing Ma Bridge (main span 1 377 metres) — the world's longest road-rail suspension bridge

Kap Shui Mun Bridge (main span 430 metres) — road-rail cable-stayed bridge

Ting Kau Bridge (two main spans totalling 923 metres) — cable-stayed road bridge

Stonecutters Bridge (main span 1 018 metres) — span cable-stayed road bridge

Shenzhen Bay Bridge (main span 210 metres) — single plane cable-stayed road bridge

Air movements

411 566 flights; 70.5 million passengers; 4.52 million tonnes of freight

Shipping movements

Arrival: 27 642 ocean vessels; 157 369 river vessels; port cargo throughput 257 million tonnes

Container throughput

19.8 million TEUs (20-foot equivalent units)

Employment in 2016

Total employment: 3.81 million[Ⓜ]

Major employment sectors

	% of total employment [Ⓜ]
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades, and accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services	30%
Public administration, and social and personal services	27%
Financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services	20%
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, and information and communications	11%
Construction	9%
Manufacturing	3%
Median wage	HK\$ 16,200 per month

(Non-government employees) (May - June 2016)

⁽¹⁾ Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short-term accommodation.

[Ⓜ] Provisional figures are subject to revision.

Useful Contacts

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG)

www.gov.hk

Information Services Department

Phone: (852) 2842 8747

Fax: (852) 2868 4726, 2845 9078

E-mail: internet@isd.gov.hk

www.isd.gov.hk

Brand Hong Kong Management Unit

Phone: (852) 2842 8849

E-mail: brandhk@isd.gov.hk

www.brandhk.gov.hk

Invest Hong Kong

Phone: (852) 3107 1000

E-mail: enq@InvestHK.gov.hk

www.investhk.gov.hk

The Office of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in Beijing

No.71 Di'anmen Xidajie

Xicheng District

Beijing, China

Postal Code: 100009

Phone: (86) 10 6657 2880

Fax: (86) 10 6657 2821

E-mail: bjohksar@bjo-hksarg.org.cn

Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

Mainland of China

Chengdu

38/F, Tower 1, Plaza Central

8 Shuncheng Street, Yan Shi Kou

Chengdu, China

Postal Code: 610016

Phone: (86) 28 8676 8301

Fax: (86) 28 8676 8300

E-mail: general@cdeto.gov.hk

Guangdong

Flat 7101, 71/F, Citic Plaza

233 Tian He North Road

Guangzhou, China

Postal Code: 510613

Phone: (86) 20 3891 1220

Fax: (86) 20 3891 1221

E-mail: general@gdeto.gov.hk

Shanghai

21/F, The Headquarters Building

168 Xizang Road (M)

Huangpu District

Shanghai, China

Postal Code: 200001

Phone: (86) 21 6351 2233

Fax: (86) 21 6351 9368

E-mail: enquiry@sheto.gov.hk

Wuhan

Unit 4303, Tower I, New World International Trade Tower

No.568 Jianshe Avenue

Jiangnan District, Wuhan, China

Postal Code: 430022

Phone: (86) 27 6560 7300

Fax: (86) 27 6560 7301

E-mail: enquiry@wheto.gov.hk

Asia-Pacific**Jakarta**

19th Floor, World Trade Centre 2,
Jalan Jenderal Sudirman Kav. 29-31
Jakarta Selatan 12920, Indonesia
Phone: (62) 21 8086 9730
Fax: (62) 21 2952 2613
E-mail: hketo_jkt@hketojakarta.gov.hk

Singapore

#34-01, Suntec Tower 2
9 Temasek Boulevard
Singapore 038989
Phone: (65) 6338 1771
Fax: (65) 6339 2112
E-mail: hketo_sin@hketosin.gov.hk

Sydney

Level 1, Hong Kong House
80 Druitt Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
Australia
Phone: (61) 2 9283 3222
Fax: (61) 2 9283 3818
E-mail: enquiry@hketosydney.gov.hk

Tokyo

Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office Building
30-1 Sanban-Cho
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102-0075
Japan
Phone: (81) 3 3556 8980
Fax: (81) 3 3556 8968
E-mail: tokyo_enquiry@hketotyo.gov.hk

Europe**Berlin**

Jaegerstrasse 33
10117, Berlin
Germany
Phone: (49) 30 22 66 77 228
Fax: (49) 30 22 66 77 288
E-mail: cee@hketoberlin.gov.hk

Brussels

Rue d'Arlon 118
1040 Brussels
Belgium
Phone: (32) 2 775 0088
Fax: (32) 2 770 0980
E-mail: general@hongkong-eu.org

Geneva

5 Allée David-Morse
1211 Geneva 20
Switzerland
Phone: (41) 22 730 1300
Fax: (41) 22 730 1304
E-mail: hketo@hketogeneva.gov.hk

London

18 Bedford Square
London WC1B 3JA
UK
Phone: (44) 20 7499 9821
Fax: (44) 20 7323 2336
E-mail: general@hketolondon.gov.hk

North America**New York**

115 East 54th Street
New York, NY 10022, USA
Phone: (1) 212 752 3320
Fax: (1) 212 752 3395
E-mail: hketony@hketony.gov.hk

San Francisco

130 Montgomery Street
San Francisco, CA 94104, USA
Phone: (1) 415 835 9300
Fax: (1) 415 421 0646
E-mail: hketosf@hketosf.gov.hk

USEFUL CONTACTS

Toronto

174 St George Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5R 2M7, Canada
Phone: (1) 416 924 5544
Fax: (1) 416 924 3599
E-mail: info@hketotoronto.gov.hk

Washington

1520 18th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20036, USA
Phone: (1) 202 331 8947
Fax: (1) 202 331 8958
E-mail: hketo@hketowashington.gov.hk

Hong Kong Economic, Trade and Cultural Office (Taiwan)

25/F, President International Tower
11 Songgao Road
Xinyi District
Taipei, Taiwan
Postal Code: 11073
Phone: (886) (2) 2720 0858
Fax: (886) (2) 2720 8658
E-mail: enquiry@hketco.hhk

Related organisations

Hong Kong Tourism Board

Phone: (852) 2807 6543
E-mail: info@hktb.com
www.discoverhongkong.com

Hong Kong Trade Development Council

Phone: (852) 1830 668
Fax: (852) 2824 0249
E-mail: hktdc@hktdc.org
www.hktdc.com

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