

Hong Kong is an international business and trade hub with many fundamental strengths, including a level playing field for businesses, rule of law, simple and low tax regime, free flow of capital and information, highly efficient markets, superb geographical location, and world-class commercial infrastructure. As provided for in the Basic Law, Hong Kong is a separate customs territory and may participate in relevant international organisations and trade agreements using the name “Hong Kong, China”.

Economic and Commercial Policies: Hong Kong follows the economic policies of free enterprise and free trade. There are no import tariffs, while excise duties are levied on four types of commodities, namely liquors with alcoholic strength more than 30 per cent by volume, tobacco (except smokeless tobacco and alternative smoking products), hydrocarbon oil (motor spirit, aircraft spirit and light diesel oil) and methyl alcohol, for domestic consumption, irrespective of whether they are imported or locally manufactured. Tax is payable on the first registration of motor vehicles in Hong Kong.

The multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the cornerstone of Hong Kong’s trade policy. As one of the most externally-oriented and open economies in the world, Hong Kong embraces the globalisation of trade and services and is an active member of the WTO, under the name of “Hong Kong, China”.

Under “one country, two systems”, Hong Kong benefits from the deepening of economic reform in the Mainland, and opportunities brought about by the Belt and Road Initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

Trade in Goods: The total value of all trade in goods in 2024 was HK\$9,464.5 billion, an increase of 7.3 per cent compared with 2023.

Value of trade (HK\$ million)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Imports	4,269,752	5,307,792	4,927,467	4,644,991	4,922,101
Domestic exports	47,442	74,531	62,645	65,644	57,848
Re-exports	3,880,075	4,886,125	4,469,004	4,111,761	4,484,523

Imports: The main items include electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof (44.7 per cent of Hong Kong’s total imports in 2024); telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (11.2 per cent); office machines and automatic data processing machines (9.1 per cent); power generating machinery and equipment (3.3 per cent) and jewellery, goldsmiths’ and silversmiths’ wares, and other articles of

precious or semi-precious materials (3.1 per cent). The principal suppliers were the Mainland (43.6 per cent), Taiwan (11.3 per cent), Singapore (7.9 per cent), Korea (5.8 per cent) and Japan (4.6 per cent).

Domestic Exports: The main items include jewellery, goldsmiths’ and silversmiths’ wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials (28.7 per cent of Hong Kong’s total domestic exports in 2024); medicinal and pharmaceutical products (10.8 per cent); and non-ferrous metals (10.2 per cent). The major markets were the Mainland (35.3 per cent), the United States of America (10.2 per cent), Taiwan (9.5 per cent), Switzerland (5.5 per cent) and Singapore (4.4 per cent).

Re-exports: The principal items include electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof (48.7 per cent of Hong Kong’s total re-exports in 2024); telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (12.1 per cent); office machines and automatic data processing machines (12.1 per cent); professional, scientific and controlling instruments and apparatus (3.3 per cent) and non-metallic mineral manufactures (3.0 per cent). The main markets were the Mainland (59.3 per cent), the United States of America (6.5 per cent), Viet Nam (3.2 per cent), India (3.0 per cent) and Taiwan (3.0 per cent).

Trade in Services: With the remarkable structural transformation over the past few decades, the services sector has gained much prominence in the Hong Kong economy. In 2023, the services sector constituted a share of 93.5 per cent of Hong Kong’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Key services sub-sectors in Hong Kong include financing and insurance (accounted for 24.9 per cent of Hong Kong’s GDP in 2023), followed by public administration, social and personal services (21.0 per cent), the import/export, wholesale and retail trades (17.5 per cent) and real estate, professional and business services (8.4 per cent).

The total value of trade in services in 2024 was HK\$1,549.7 billion^p, increasing by 12.3 per cent from 2023. Hong Kong has consistently been a net exporter of services. In 2024, Hong Kong exported HK\$847.3 billion worth of services, bearing a ratio of 26.7 per cent to Hong Kong’s GDP, compiled based on the change of ownership principle.

The services sector constituted a share of 87.9 per cent of total employment in 2024.

Trade and Industry Department: The Trade and Industry Department (TID) handles Hong Kong’s commercial relations

^p “Preliminary figure”.

with its trading partners, coordinates Hong Kong's participation in the WTO, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Trade Committee, and the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council using the name "Hong Kong, China", and is committed to promoting and protecting Hong Kong's trade interests and rights.

The TID has been working closely with the Mainland to introduce further liberalisation measures continually under the framework of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), and actively pursuing Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements (IPPAs) with Hong Kong's trading partners, so as to secure more favourable conditions for Hong Kong's exports of goods and services as well as for Hong Kong investors' investments on the Mainland and overseas.

Domestically, the department provides local business with various import and export licensing, registration and Certificate of Origin services. It offers general support services to business enterprises, in particular small and medium enterprises (SMEs), e.g. through administering various funding schemes. It also provides local enterprises with information on changes in major trading partners' import regulations.

Industry and Commerce: Hong Kong is the management control centre of a region-wide production network and a prominent international and regional services hub. It is also one of the world's leading exporters of a wide range of consumer goods.

The Manufacturing Sector: Since the 1980s, Hong Kong's manufacturing sector has gradually relocated labour-intensive production operations from Hong Kong to the Mainland or other economies in the Asia-Pacific region with lower production costs. At the same time, more resources have been allocated to high-tech and high value-added activities.

In 2023, manufacturing accounted for 1.0 per cent of the GDP. In 2024, employment in manufacturing took up 2.0 per cent of the total employment.

Hong Kong's manufacturing enterprises are mainly SMEs. Of the 7 488 manufacturing business units in end 2024, 98.7 per cent engaged fewer than 100 persons.

The Services Sector: The rapid growth of Hong Kong's services sector in the past few decades has made it one of the most service-oriented economies in the world. In 2023, the services sector constituted 93.5 per cent of Hong Kong's GDP.

In 2024, 87.9 per cent of the total employment were engaged in services sector. Like manufacturing, the vast majority (98.6 per cent) of the 352 894 service business units in end 2024 were SMEs (engaging fewer than 50 persons).

CEPA: CEPA is the first FTA concluded by the Mainland and Hong Kong respectively. It was signed in 2003 and fully implemented on January 1, 2004. Since then, the two sides have been expanding the scope and content of CEPA for

achieving progressive liberalisation and facilitation of trade and investment.

Under the CEPA framework, there are four subsidiary agreements covering different areas: (1) For trade in goods, all products made in Hong Kong and meeting the CEPA rules of origin can enjoy zero-tariff preference upon importation into the Mainland. To deepen the liberalisation and facilitation of trade in goods between the two sides, the CEPA Agreement on Trade in Goods has four dedicated Chapters on "Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation", "Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures", "Technical Barriers to Trade" and "Trade Facilitation Measures in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area". (2) For trade in services, the two sides have basically achieved liberalisation of trade in services. Under the CEPA Agreement on Trade in Services, Hong Kong service suppliers can enjoy preferential access in most services sectors in the Mainland market. The two sides signed agreements in 2019 and 2024 to amend the CEPA Agreement on Trade in Services twice to further open the Mainland market to Hong Kong service suppliers. The latest Amendment Agreement has been implemented since March 1, 2025. Besides introducing new liberalisation measures across a number of services sectors where Hong Kong enjoys competitive advantages, it also brings along institutional innovation and collaboration enhancements, including the addition of "allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law" and "allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to choose for arbitration to be seated in Hong Kong" as facilitation measures for Hong Kong investors; and removal of the period requirement on Hong Kong service suppliers to engage in substantive business operations in Hong Kong for three years in most services sectors. (3) For investment, the CEPA Investment Agreement provides that Hong Kong investors can enjoy investment protection and facilitation in the Mainland. (4) Under the CEPA Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation, the two sides are committed to enhancing cooperation in 22 areas to cater for the trend and needs for the development of the two places and promote the cooperation in the economic and trade areas of the Belt and Road Initiative and Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, with a view to setting the direction for closer cooperation in future.

FTAs: To assist Hong Kong enterprises in diversifying markets and securing better market access, the Government has been actively pursuing FTAs with Hong Kong's trading partners. In addition to the CEPA with the Mainland, Hong Kong has signed eight FTAs respectively with New Zealand, the Member States of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)¹, Chile, Macao, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)², Georgia, Australia and Peru.

IPPAs: IPPAs help provide additional assurance to overseas investors that their investments in Hong Kong are protected, and enable Hong Kong investors to enjoy reciprocal protection in respect of their investments overseas. So far, Hong Kong has

¹EFTA comprises Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

² ASEAN comprises Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.

signed 24 IPPAs with foreign economies, with a geographic coverage over the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Middle East, North America and South America.

Government Support for Industry and SMEs: In the context of the free market and free enterprise economic framework, the Government strives to provide a business-friendly environment for manufacturing and services sectors. This includes macro-economic stability, a low and simple tax regime, provision of an excellent infrastructure, investment in education, training and human resources, and the effective protection of individual and intellectual property rights through Hong Kong's sound legal system.

SMEs are an important driving force in Hong Kong's economic development. As at December 2024, there were about 357 000 SMEs in Hong Kong. They constituted about 98.5 per cent of the territory's business units and accounted for about 42.9 per cent of private sector employment. The Government attaches great importance in supporting the development of SMEs.

The TID operates various funding schemes, including the Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales (BUD Fund), the SME Export Marketing Fund (EMF) and the Trade and Industrial Organisation Support Fund (TSF), to assist Hong Kong enterprises, particularly SMEs, in exploring markets and enhancing overall competitiveness.

In 2025, the Government injected \$1.75 billion and \$750 million respectively to the BUD Fund and the Export Marketing and Trade and Industrial Organisation Support Fund (EMTSF) (covering expenditure of the EMF and the TSF), increasing their respective commitments to a total of \$8.75 billion and \$8 billion. The Government has also implemented enhancement and rationalisation measures to provide more timely and targeted support to SMEs. These include expanding the geographical coverage of "E-commerce Easy" under the BUD Fund from the Mainland to cover also the ten member countries of ASEAN to assist enterprises in developing more diversified markets through electronic commerce business; relaxing the application arrangements of Easy BUD; as well as rationalising the financial arrangement of the funds. Furthermore, from April 2021 until June 2026, the EMF implements the special measure so as to expand the funding scope to cover exhibitions targeting the local market and online exhibitions, as well as relaxing the eligibility criteria to cover non-SMEs. As at June 2025, the total amount of grants approved under the BUD Fund and the EMF are \$7,051 million and \$6,227 million respectively.

In addition to funding support, the TID operates the Support and Consultation Centre for SMEs (SUCCESS) to provide free support services to SMEs in collaboration with industrial and trade organisations, professional bodies and other government departments. SUCCESS provides information on government business licensing requirements and updates on SME-related activities and facilities, organises seminars and workshops, and provides the "Meet-the-Advisors" Business Advisory Service.

With a view to providing SMEs with more convenient and tailored support services, the Government has consolidated the services of the existing SME centres, including SUCCESS under the TID, the "SME Centre" under the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, the "SME One" under the Hong Kong

Productivity Council (HKPC) and the "TecONE" under the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, to provide "4-in-1" integrated services so that SMEs can obtain the necessary information on all government funding schemes and receive consultation and referral services at any service point. Moreover, the "SME Link", a one-stop web portal, commenced operation in June 2022 to further enhance the "4-in-1" integrated services whereby SMEs could access comprehensive information from a single online platform, including that on government funding schemes and SME support services, as well as on the Mainland and overseas markets. A one-stop thematic webpage, "Decarbonisation - Business Action", has been set up under the "SME Link" web portal to provide information about decarbonisation and carbon audit, etc., in order to help SMEs cope with the latest developments.

To step up support service for SMEs on funding applications, a dedicated service team entitled "SME ReachOut" has commenced operation since January 2020 to help SMEs identify suitable funding schemes and provide direct support to SMEs who wish to apply for funding schemes through face-to-face or online meetings. The HKPC has enhanced the services of "SME ReachOut" since October 2023 by for example providing SMEs with capacity building services.

The Small and Medium Enterprises Committee (SMEC) provides a platform for the Government to gauge the trade's views on issues affecting the development of SMEs and suggestions to support and facilitate SMEs' development and growth, while the Trade and Industry Advisory Board (TIAB) advises the Government on matters affecting Hong Kong's trade and industry. Members include businessmen, professionals, bankers, academics, representatives from organisations that provide support to SMEs and government officials.