

Chapter 5

Commerce and Industry

Hong Kong's low tax rates, first-class infrastructure, effective legal system and free flow of capital and information all contribute to an environment in which business can flourish. The city is an important gateway to the Mainland of China and one of the world's most dynamic economies.

Hong Kong is a leading international trading and services centre as well as an important command and control centre for manufacturing activities in the region. It is recognised as one of the freest economies in the world, a model for international trade and the most strategic gateway to the vast Mainland market. The government is firmly committed to free trade and sees its task as facilitating commerce and industry within the framework of a free market. As a separate customs territory, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) does not impose any tariffs and works at enhancing customs clearance efficiency while maintaining effective control. Hong Kong also adopts an open and liberal investment policy and proactively encourages inward investment.

Merchandise Trade Performance

Hong Kong's external trade decreased moderately in 2020. Total merchandise trade decreased 2.5 per cent to \$8,197.3 billion compared with 2019. Total exports decreased 1.5 per cent to \$3,927.5 billion, while imports decreased 3.3 per cent to \$4,269.8 billion. The territory's biggest trading partner was the Mainland, followed by Taiwan and the United States. Hong Kong was the world's sixth largest trading entity in terms of value of merchandise trade.

Total Exports

In 2020, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and electrical parts thereof worth \$1,703.2 billion were the principal commodities exported, followed by telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (\$666.6 billion) and office machines and automatic data processing machines (\$429.8 billion). The Mainland, the US and Japan were the main destinations, accounting for 59.2 per cent, 6.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively of the total value of total exports.

Imports

In 2020, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and electrical parts thereof constituted the largest share of total imports at \$1,796.5 billion, followed by telecommunications and sound

recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (\$646 billion) and office machines and automatic data processing machines (\$351.9 billion). The Mainland, Taiwan and Singapore were Hong Kong's major suppliers, accounting for 45.1 per cent, 9.5 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively of the total value of imports.

Services

Hong Kong is one of the world's most service-oriented economies. The services sector's share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2019 was 93.4 per cent and it provided employment for 3,246,500 people, making up 88.9 per cent of total employment in 2020.

The total services trade of Hong Kong amounted to \$890.7 billion in 2020, the world's 21st largest in value. The territory exported \$494.9 billion worth of services, contributing to 18.3 per cent of GDP, compiled based on the change of ownership principle. It ranked sixth in the region after the Mainland, India, Singapore, Japan and Korea in total value of services exported, and 21st in the world.

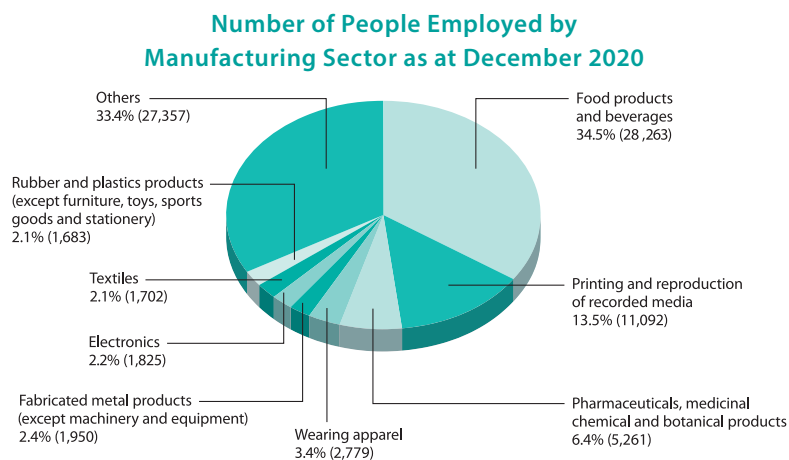
The main components of Hong Kong's exports of services were in financial services and transport, accounting for 33.8 per cent and 32.8 per cent respectively of the total value. The territory is a net exporter of services and had an overall surplus of \$99.1 billion in 2020, including surpluses of \$118.9 billion and \$52.2 billion in financial services and transport respectively.

Manufacturing

Hong Kong is a command and control centre for manufacturing with a globalised production network. Domestic manufacturing contributed 1.1 per cent of GDP in 2019 and provided employment for 82,800 people in 2020, making up 2.3 per cent of overall employment.

Food and beverage producers are the largest employers in the sector, followed by employers in the printing and reproduction of recorded media industries. Chart 1 shows the breakdown of manufacturing employment.

Chart 1

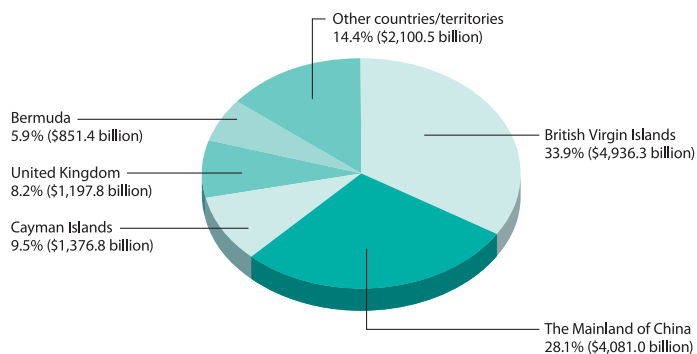


Inward Direct Investment

According to the *World Investment Report 2020* issued by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Hong Kong was the world's third largest destination for inward direct investment in terms of total stock at the end of 2019. The vast stock of external direct investment in Hong Kong demonstrates its status as an international centre for finance and commerce, and its attractiveness as a base for multinational corporations to manage their investment and business round the world. Hong Kong's foreign direct investment (FDI) inflow in 2019 amounted to \$456.7 billion. At the end of 2019, the total stock of inward direct investment¹ amounted to \$16,186.9 billion. Chart 2 shows selected major investor countries and territories of inward direct investment. The British Virgin Islands and the Mainland were the two largest, accounting for 33.9 per cent and 28.1 per cent of the total respectively. Chart 3 shows the major economic activities of Hong Kong enterprise groups² having received inward direct investment. Those engaged in investment and holding, real estate, and professional and business services took up the largest share, at 65.7 per cent of the total.

The latest survey covering some 9,000 companies in Hong Kong with parent companies located outside Hong Kong found 3,983 of them had regional headquarters or regional offices here in 2020.

Chart 2 Stock of Hong Kong's Inward Direct Investment at Market Value by Selected Major Investor Country/Territory# at end-2019



#Selected based on the stock of Hong Kong's inward direct investment from individual investor countries/territories in recent years.

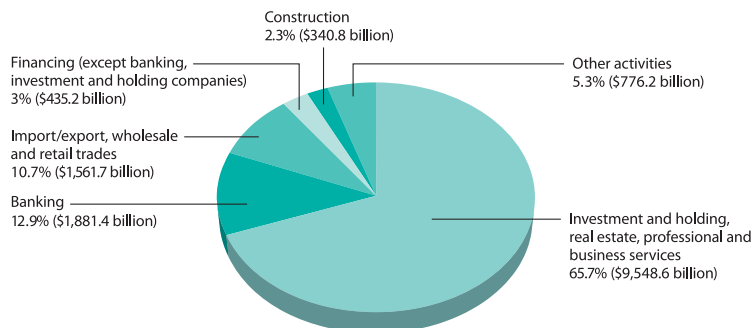
Note: Individual percentage shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

¹ According to international statistical standards, the total stock and flow of inward direct investment presented in this paragraph is compiled based on the asset/liability principle, while detailed inward direct investment figures analysed by country/territory and by major economic activity of Hong Kong enterprise groups presented in charts 2 and 3 respectively are based on the directional principle. Owing to the adoption of different presentation principles, the total stock of inward direct investment is different from the sum of the detailed inward direct investment figures by country/territory or by major economic activity of Hong Kong enterprise groups.

² A Hong Kong enterprise group consists mainly of a Hong Kong parent company and its Hong Kong subsidiaries, associates and branches.

Chart 3

Stock of Hong Kong's Inward Direct Investment at Market Value by Major Economic Activity of Hong Kong Enterprise Groups at end-2019



Note: Individual percentage shares may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Institutional Framework

Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch

The Commerce, Industry and Tourism Branch of the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau formulates and coordinates policies and strategies in relation to Hong Kong's external commercial relations, tourism, inward investment promotion, convention and exhibition services, intellectual property protection, industry and business support, trade facilitation, consumer protection, promotion of competition, postal services and meteorological services. It also sets the overall policy for the HKSAR's participation in the Belt and Road Initiative and coordinates the work of the HKSAR Government on the initiative. The branch is assisted by the Trade and Industry Department, Invest Hong Kong, Customs and Excise Department, Intellectual Property Department, Hongkong Post and Hong Kong Observatory. It is also supported by overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices (ETOs).

Trade and Industry Department

The Trade and Industry Department handles the HKSAR's commercial relations with its trading partners, and protects Hong Kong's trading rights and trade interests.

The department provides locally based trade and industry organisations and businesses with services, including issuing certificates of origin, import and export licences and certificates of Hong Kong service suppliers. It offers general support to various sectors, in particular small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and provides local enterprises with updated information on changes in major trading partners' trade-related laws, regulations and policies.

Invest Hong Kong

Invest Hong Kong (InvestHK) attracts and retains FDI that is of strategic importance to the territory's economic development. It supports overseas and Mainland companies to set up and

expand their operations in Hong Kong. Investment promotion activities are conducted through its 17 investment promotion units worldwide, as well as its overseas consultants in another 15 strategic global locations.

Customs and Excise Department

The Customs and Excise Department enforces certain trade control systems for the issue of certificates of origin, including those under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement and other free trade agreements signed with Hong Kong's trading partners; the import and export of strategic commodities, pharmaceutical products and medicines, reserved commodities, rough diamonds and other prohibited articles; as well as compliance with the Chemical Weapons Convention. It collects import and export declarations, declaration charges and the clothing industry training levy, and enforces statutory controls.

The department also enforces the criminal laws that protect copyrights and trademarks, and consumer protection legislation relating to the safety of consumer goods, fair trade practices and the integrity of weights and measures.

Intellectual Property Department

The Intellectual Property Department operates four registries for trademarks, patents, designs and copyright licensing bodies, makes recommendations on intellectual property policy and legislation, provides civil legal advice on intellectual property matters to the government, and promotes public awareness of and respect for intellectual property rights. It also facilitates and promotes Hong Kong's development as an intellectual property trading hub in the Asia-Pacific region.

Overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices

There are 13 overseas Hong Kong ETOs, in Bangkok, Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Jakarta, London, New York, San Francisco, Singapore, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto and Washington DC. The Geneva ETO represents Hong Kong, China as a member of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and as a participant at the Trade Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), while the other ETOs promote Hong Kong's economic and trade interests in the countries under their respective purviews by enhancing understanding of Hong Kong among opinion-formers; monitoring developments that may affect Hong Kong's economic and trade interests; and liaising with government bodies, politicians, businesses, think tanks and the media. They organise events to promote Hong Kong's image, and those with investment promotion units also offer support to individual enterprises interested in setting up operations or expanding their presence in Hong Kong.

The Brussels ETO represents Hong Kong's overall economic and trade interests in Europe, particularly in dealings with the European Union, including the European Commission and European Parliament. It also promotes Hong Kong's bilateral relations with 15 European countries. The Berlin ETO covers eight countries in central and eastern Europe, while the London ETO is responsible for nine countries and is also the base of Hong Kong's representative to the International Maritime Organisation.

The Washington ETO represents Hong Kong's overall economic and trade interests in the US, monitors developments that may affect Hong Kong's interests, and promotes Hong Kong's bilateral relations with the US. The New York and San Francisco ETOs cover 31 eastern states and 19 western states of the US respectively.

The ETOs in Sydney, Tokyo and Toronto are responsible for bilateral economic and trade relations in their host countries. In addition, the Sydney ETO covers New Zealand and the Tokyo ETO covers Korea. The Jakarta ETO represents Hong Kong in dealing with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a whole, and in particular matters with Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and the Philippines. The Bangkok ETO covers Thailand, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Myanmar, while the Singapore ETO covers Singapore, India, Laos and Vietnam.

Promotional activities organised by the ETOs are set out in the 'Promoting Hong Kong Worldwide' section of Chapter 17 Media and Communications.

Preparations are under way to set up an ETO in Dubai in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), expected to commence operation in 2021.

External Commercial Relations

Participation in World Trade Organisation

The rules-based multilateral trading system under the auspices of the WTO is the cornerstone of Hong Kong's external trade policy. Hong Kong is a founding member of the WTO and has continued its separate membership under the name 'Hong Kong, China' since the establishment of the HKSAR. Hong Kong takes part in WTO negotiations and discussions to safeguard and advance Hong Kong's trade interest.

Regional Economic Cooperation

Hong Kong plays an active role in enhancing regional economic cooperation. It takes part as a full and separate member in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), a regional forum for high-level dialogue and trade and economic cooperation, under the name 'Hong Kong, China'. In 2020, Hong Kong conducted about 84 per cent of its external trade with the other 20 APEC member economies.

Hong Kong also takes part in the non-governmental Pacific Economic Cooperation Council through the Hong Kong Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation. The council comprises government officials, business leaders and academics, and works on policy issues to enhance trade, investment and economic development in the Pacific region.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Hong Kong takes part in the Trade Committee of the OECD, which is an important forum for discussing policies on international trade.

Free Trade Agreements

Hong Kong negotiates free trade agreements (FTAs) with foreign economies to secure more favourable market access for Hong Kong goods and services, thereby creating new

opportunities for Hong Kong businesses and promoting free trade. The territory has signed six FTAs with 18 foreign economies. In January, the FTA with Australia came into effect, while the FTA with ASEAN was in force for most signatories by 31 December.

Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA)

The Mainland's economic and trade growth boosts Hong Kong's trade in goods and services. Both sides work constantly to broaden the coverage of CEPA, signed in 2003, and to deepen liberalisation in trade and investment. CEPA has become a comprehensive FTA, covering trade in goods, trade in services, investment and economic and technical cooperation. The Agreement Concerning Amendment to the Agreement on Trade in Services under CEPA was implemented in June, making it easier for Hong Kong service suppliers, including professionals, to develop business in the Mainland.

Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements

Hong Kong has signed 22 investment promotion and protection agreements with 31 foreign economies to assure overseas investors that their investments in Hong Kong are protected and to enable Hong Kong investors to enjoy similar protection overseas. In 2020, Hong Kong signed an agreement with Mexico, and continued negotiations with Russia and Turkey. The agreements signed with Australia and the UAE came into force in January and March respectively.

Trade in Goods

In 2020, the Customs and Excise Department carried out 24,150 factory and consignment inspections and concluded 282 investigations to ensure compliance with factory registration conditions and import and export licensing requirements. The department also conducted 20 'blitz' operations on consignments of goods at various import and export control points. It prosecuted 27 companies and 12 offenders successfully, leading to fines totalling \$300,000.

Trade in Strategic Commodities

The Trade and Industry Department maintains a comprehensive import and export licensing system for strategic commodities. It also administers a permit system for certain chemicals in order to implement the requirements under the Chemical Weapons Convention. Hong Kong works with its trading partners to keep abreast of international developments on strategic trade controls and to ensure its control arrangements are in line with international standards.

In 2020, the Customs and Excise Department successfully prosecuted 20 companies and one offender involving the unlicensed import and export of strategic commodities, resulting in fines totalling \$290,000. Goods valued at \$0.74 million were confiscated.

Customs Cooperation

The Customs and Excise Department plays an active role in the work of the World Customs Organisation (WCO) and the APEC's Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures. It maintains close liaison with the WCO and seconded one officer each to the WCO Compliance and Facilitation Directorate in Brussels, the WCO Regional Intelligence Liaison Office for Asia and the Pacific in Seoul, and the WCO Asia Pacific Regional Office for Capacity Building in Bangkok.

Local companies that satisfy the department's security standards may be accredited under the Hong Kong Authorised Economic Operator Programme and enjoy customs facilitation, including reduced inspection and prioritised clearance of their goods in Hong Kong and in economies with mutual recognition arrangements with Hong Kong. As at December, these economies included the Mainland, Australia, Canada, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Singapore and Thailand.

The department shares intelligence and enforcement experience with other law enforcement agencies. It also maintains bilateral cooperation arrangements with a number of customs administrations.

Participation in Belt and Road Initiative

The government adopts a whole-government approach and a five-pronged key strategy in pursuit of the Belt and Road (B&R) Initiative, to further consolidate Hong Kong's position as both a key link and the prime B&R platform. The strategy comprises enhancing policy coordination, fully leveraging Hong Kong's unique advantages, making the best use of Hong Kong's position as a professional services hub, promoting project participation, and establishing partnership and collaboration.

In June, the government launched the Innovation and Technology Inventions Experience Sharing and Business Promotion Platform to share with overseas partners Hong Kong's innovation and technology products, relevant experience and related professional services in combating the pandemic and addressing livelihood needs. Webinars were jointly organised with the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand to explore new opportunities and challenges.

In August, the third joint conference was held virtually between the HKSAR Government and the Mainland authorities to follow up on the implementation of measures set out in the Arrangement between the National Development and Reform Commission and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for Advancing Hong Kong's Full Participation in and Contribution to the Belt and Road Initiative, signed in 2017.

At the fifth B&R Summit on 30 November and 1 December, jointly organised by the government and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, over 6,000 government officials, entrepreneurs and professionals from around 80 countries and regions signed up to participate online, and some 700 one-on-one business matching sessions were arranged for over 240 projects at the summit.

Inward Investment Promotion

In 2020, InvestHK helped 317 overseas and Mainland companies set up or expand operations in Hong Kong, involving direct investment of more than \$18.1 billion and the creation of about 8,000 new jobs within the first year of their operation or expansion³.

³ As reported by some of the companies assisted by InvestHK. Not all the companies disclosed their data.

InvestHK promotes the city's business advantages by organising investment promotion activities in the Mainland and key overseas markets, and by sponsoring important events which will bring FDI to Hong Kong. In 2020, it conducted programmes in 11 Mainland cities to showcase Hong Kong's significant role in the B&R Initiative and to promote its position as the ideal platform for Mainland companies to go global. InvestHK completed 79 investment projects from the Mainland in 2020, representing 25 per cent of its total number of completed projects.

Invest HK's StartmeupHK initiative aims to attract global start-ups to set up business in Hong Kong, promote the territory as a leading hub for start-ups and entrepreneurship, and support the development of the local start-up ecosystem. It hosted the week-long StartmeupHK Festival in July to promote innovation and technology, recording over 181,000 participants for its first virtual event.

InvestHK's financial technology team helps overseas and Mainland fintech-related companies establish their presence in Hong Kong and organises international events, such as the annual flagship Hong Kong Fintech Week, which drew over 1.2 million viewers, more than 500 exhibitors and over 350 speakers from over 130 economies to its virtual iteration in November.

Industrial Policy

Leveraging Hong Kong's competitive edge, the government is proactive in developing a high value-added and diversified economy which embraces the development of new economic sectors. The government also encourages industry participation to capitalise on opportunities emerging from the B&R Initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) development, in order to generate new impetus for the territory's economic development.

Small and Medium Enterprises

SMEs are manufacturing businesses that employ fewer than 100 people and non-manufacturing businesses with fewer than 50 employees in Hong Kong. There are more than 340,000 SMEs, representing over 98 per cent of all local enterprises and employing about 1.2 million people. The government's funding schemes help SMEs secure loans from lending institutions, expand export markets and enhance their competitiveness.

Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Hong Kong maintains a robust regime for protecting intellectual property rights that features comprehensive legislation, convenient registration systems, rigorous enforcement and comprehensive public education programmes. This has earned Hong Kong a reputation for effective protection of intellectual property.

Registration

The Intellectual Property Department provides electronic registration and management services through the internet. Its e-registers allow free data searches in Chinese or English, while

the e-filing system enables intellectual property owners and agents to file their applications securely and to make changes to certain particulars of their registrations and applications directly. In 2020, 77 per cent, 97 per cent and 81 per cent of applications for trademarks, patents and designs respectively were filed electronically.

Trademarks

The Trade Marks Registry received 33,708 applications in 2020, an 8 per cent drop on 2019. It registered 34,743 marks, taking the number of registered marks to 460,805 by end-2020. Of the 107 countries and regions that filed applications, the principal ones were:

Hong Kong	14,246	United Kingdom	716
Mainland	5,278	France	642
US	3,429	Germany	626
Japan	2,361	Switzerland	613
Korea	1,105	Taiwan	497

In June, the Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 was enacted, providing a legal basis for the application to Hong Kong of the international registration system under the Protocol Relating to the Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks. The government is proceeding with the other preparatory work necessary to apply the protocol to Hong Kong, including preparing subsidiary legislation and setting up the required information technology system.

Patents

The government's new original grant patent system provides a direct route for applicants to file standard patent applications in Hong Kong that are subject to the Patents Registry's substantive examination. The existing re-registration system is retained to grant standard patents based on corresponding patents granted by one of three designated patent offices, namely the China National Intellectual Property Administration, UK Intellectual Property Office, and European Patent Office in respect of patents designating the UK. The short-term patent system has also been refined, enabling short-term patent owners or third parties having a legitimate interest in the validity of a patent to ask the registry to carry out post-grant substantive examination.

The registry received 21,302 standard patent (by re-registration), 254 standard patent (by original grant) and 689 short-term patent applications in 2020. It granted 7,658 standard patents (by re-registration) and 729 short-term patents, respectively 12.9 per cent and 40.2 per cent higher than in 2019.

Designs

In 2020, the Designs Registry received 2,015 applications to register 3,878 designs and registered 5,045 designs, a 10.2 per cent increase from 2019.

Copyright

The Copyright Ordinance protects original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works, typographical arrangements of published editions, sound recordings, films, broadcasts, cable programmes and performers' performances irrespective of the domicile of the authors and performers. No registration is required to obtain protection. In June, the Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance 2020 came into effect, enhancing copyright exceptions for persons with a print disability to meet the standards under the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled.

Enforcement

The Customs and Excise Department enforces criminal sanctions against the infringement of intellectual property rights. It investigates reports of copyright infringement and trademark counterfeiting; maintains licensing control on all optical disc and stamper factories; and takes action against the manufacture, distribution, sale, import and export of pirated and counterfeit goods and the possession of such goods for business use. The department liaises with businesses to investigate cases and promote protection of intellectual property rights.

In addition to targeted raids, officers carry out intensive and high-profile patrols in high-risk areas to deter the peddling of pirated and counterfeit goods, including street sales. In 2020, the department arrested 70 people in 62 piracy cases and confiscated goods, mostly pirated optical discs, worth \$980,000. It also seized counterfeit goods worth \$109 million and arrested 277 people in 577 cases of forged trademarks.

Public Education

The Intellectual Property Department promotes the value of intellectual property trading and the importance of protecting intellectual property rights. In 2020, nine trade associations with over 1,200 retail merchants, covering more than 6,700 outlets and online shops, took part in its No Fakes Pledge scheme. Through school talks and interactive drama programmes, the department reached out to 40 schools and over 10,800 students.

Intellectual Property Trading

The Intellectual Property Department promotes the commercialisation and trading of intellectual property in Hong Kong and strengthens the territory's role as an intellectual property trading hub in the Asia-Pacific. The department offers free consultation, the Intellectual Property Manager Scheme PLUS and, in collaboration with stakeholders, seminars and training courses. It also showcases success stories of enterprises that engage in intellectual property trading in the GBA, and works with the Department of Justice to promote arbitration and mediation in resolving intellectual property disputes.

Cooperation with Mainland

The Intellectual Property Department works with its Mainland counterparts, including those in the GBA, to promote intellectual property protection, management and trading.

The Customs and Excise Department exchanges experience and information with its Mainland counterparts on the detection and prosecution of intellectual property-related offences.

It conducts joint operations with Guangdong Customs to intercept the cross-boundary movement of infringing goods, and works with the Economic Crime Investigation Bureau of the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department to share intelligence and provide mutual assistance in combating cross-boundary infringing activities.

Participation in International Organisations

The Intellectual Property Department takes part in events of the WTO's Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and the World Intellectual Property Organisation, and attends meetings of the APEC Intellectual Property Rights Experts Group.

Trade Documentation

Hong Kong is a free port and most products do not need licences to enter or leave. Licences are required mainly to fulfil Hong Kong's international obligations; to protect public health, safety, the environment and intellectual property rights; and to ensure the territory's continued access to advanced technologies and high-tech products. An origin certification system is also in place to facilitate exports.

Road Cargo System

The Customs and Excise Department's Road Cargo System facilitates customs clearance of road cargo through prior risk-profiling. Under the system, a shipper or his agent submits key cargo information electronically before the consignment is imported to, or exported from, Hong Kong. As a result, cross-boundary goods vehicles, except those selected for inspection, may go through seamless customs clearance at land boundary control points.

Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme and Single E-lock Scheme

The Intermodal Transshipment Facilitation Scheme (ITFS) seeks to simplify customs clearance procedures for air-land and sea-land intermodal transshipment cargo. Enrolment is voluntary. Participating enterprises convey their transshipment cargo using goods vehicles installed with electronic locks and Global Positioning System devices recognised by the department. The cargo normally undergoes inspection only once, if selected at all, when entering or leaving Hong Kong.

The Single E-lock Scheme (SELS) streamlines customs clearance procedures by connecting the ITFS to a speedy clearance system operated by Mainland Customs. Mutually recognised electronic locks are used to minimise duplicate inspections of the same consignment at the boundary. The SELS network covers all nine Mainland municipalities in the GBA. In 2020, 12 additional clearance points were added to SELS, expanding its clearance point network to 76 (13 in Hong Kong and 63 in Guangdong).

Free Trade Agreement Transshipment Facilitation Scheme

The Free Trade Agreement Transshipment Facilitation Scheme allows consignments passing through Hong Kong to be charged preferential tariffs under FTAs signed between the Mainland and her trading partners. The department supervises such consignments and issues certificates of non-manipulation, enabling traders to claim preferential tariffs from the authorities at the importing end.

Government Electronic Trading Services

The Government Electronic Trading Services allows the trading community to submit key trade-related documents to the government electronically to fulfil statutory obligations in a cost-effective and environment-friendly manner. Three government-appointed operators selected by open tender provide the services. They processed more than 19 million transactions in 2020.

Trade Single Window

The government is setting up a Trade Single Window to allow one-stop lodging of all 50-plus types of trade submissions with the government for trade declaration and customs clearance purposes. All the 14 types of trade documents under phase 1 have been launched.

Trade and Industrial Support Organisations

Hong Kong Trade Development Council

The statutory HKTDC promotes, assists in and develops Hong Kong's external trade. With 50 offices globally, including 13 in the Mainland, it promotes Hong Kong as a two-way global investment, trade and business hub.

The HKTDC organises international exhibitions, conferences and business missions to create business opportunities for companies, particularly SMEs, in the Mainland and international markets. It also provides business support programmes, up-to-date market insights and product information via trade publications, research reports and digital news channels.

Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation

The statutory Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation encourages and supports export trade by providing insurance protection for Hong Kong exporters against non-payment risks arising from commercial and political events.

As a result of the global economic contraction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the corporation's total insured business and gross premium income respectively slipped by 1.2 per cent to \$123.2 billion and 3.3 per cent to \$286.7 million in 2020, while payment of claims rose by 56.3 per cent to \$647 million. In response to the pandemic's challenges, the government introduced through the corporation on 8 June the 100% Credit Limit Top-up Scheme to strengthen the insurance protection available to Hong Kong exporters.

Other Trade and Industrial Support Organisations

The Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Hong Kong Chinese Importers' and Exporters' Association promote the interests of, and foster relationships among, their members. There are also overseas chambers of commerce, and other associations representing specific sectors or interests.

Promotion of Competition

The government promotes sustainable competition to enhance economic efficiency and the free flow of trade, benefiting both consumers and businesses. The Competition Ordinance provides a legal framework to tackle anti-competitive conduct in different sectors. Serious anti-competitive conduct under the ordinance includes price fixing, market sharing, bid rigging and output limitation.

Established under the ordinance, the government-appointed Competition Commission enforces the ordinance and investigates possible contraventions, promotes public understanding of the ordinance, carries out market studies and advises the government on competition matters. In 2020, the commission received over 600 complaints and enquiries and brought three cases to the Competition Tribunal.

In 2020, the tribunal ruled in favour of the commission in three cases.

Creative Industries

Create Hong Kong

Hong Kong's creative industries cover eight sectors: advertising, architecture, design, digital entertainment, film, music, printing and publishing, and television. The government supports their development through Create Hong Kong (CreateHK), under the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau's Communications and Creative Industries Branch.

Support for Film Sector

Film Development Council

The Film Development Council advises the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development on the policies, strategies and arrangements to promote and develop the film industry, and the use of the Film Development Fund to support film-related projects and activities to nurture talent, enhance local production, expand markets and build audiences.

Film Development Fund

The fund supports commercial productions and other film-related projects to sustain and develop the industry. The government has injected a total of \$1.54 billion into the fund since 2005. Four commercial productions and 25 other film-related projects received a total of around \$118 million from the fund in 2020.

Nurturing Talent

The First Feature Film Initiative identifies new directors through a competition on screenplay and production proposals, and fully subsidises the winners to make their first feature-length commercial films. In 2020, five new projects won production grants and two past winners' films were released commercially.

CreateHK also works with the industry to provide local and overseas training in different areas of filmmaking, including post-production services.

Enhancing Local Production

In 2020, four films were approved under the Film Production Financing Scheme, and two films funded by that scheme and the Film Production Grant Scheme were released commercially.

Expanding Markets and Building Audiences

Due to COVID-19, the annual Entertainment Expo Hong Kong, whose promotion is funded by CreateHK, was held online, drawing an audience of more than 320,000.

CreateHK subsidises distribution and publicity for Hong Kong-produced Cantonese films in the Mainland. It also subsidises participation by Hong Kong films at film festivals outside Hong Kong. In 2020, CreateHK supported the screening of over 30 Hong Kong films at six international film festivals by direct subsidy or in collaboration with overseas Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices. CreateHK funds screenings, seminars and film appreciation courses by trade organisations for the local community, especially young people.

Support for Non-film Creative Sectors

CreateSmart Initiative

The CreateSmart Initiative (CSI) supports promotional and educational projects from other seven non-film creative sectors, providing about \$355 million to 48 such projects in 2020.

Nurturing Talent and Facilitating Start-ups

Through the CSI, CreateHK supports the manpower development of creative industries and nurturing of start-ups.

Support arrangements include: the Design Incubation Programme, for design start-ups; the Fashion Incubation Programme, for up-and-coming fashion designers; graduate programmes, providing internships at digital advertising, digital entertainment and design companies; the DFA Hong Kong Young Design Talent Award, which selects winners to receive government funding to pursue work attachments or further studies overseas; the Animation Support Programme, funding original animation by start-ups and small companies; the Hong Kong Game Enhancement and Promotion Scheme, which supports game companies to develop marketing campaigns and enhance the quality and profitability of their products; the Support Programme for Advertising and Music Talents (Microfilm Production), which offers funding and mentorship to advertising production companies and directors; and the Next Writer Publication Funding Scheme, subsidising publication and promotion of new books by nine groups of local emerging writers.

Creative talent is also sponsored to take part in advertising and short film events, such as the Clermont-Ferrand International Short Film Festival and Market.

Exploring Markets

CreateHK supports the non-film creative sectors to bring high-value customers to Hong Kong, and takes local talent and products to Mainland and overseas markets. CSI-sponsored activities in 2020 included the Hong Kong Pavilion at the online South China Book Festival and promotions in Guangzhou and Shenzhen bookstores; the promotion of local fashion brands

and designers at Centrestage 2020 in Hong Kong; and sending delegations of local designers to fashion weeks in London, New York and Paris.

Promoting Hong Kong as Asia's Creative Capital

Hong Kong fosters collaboration with Mainland and overseas cities to raise the profile of its creative industries locally and internationally. The CSI provided \$67.1 million for nine such projects in 2020.

Events in 2020 included the Hong Kong Biennale of Urbanism\Architecture, held in Hong Kong with concurrent exhibits at Futian Railway Station, Shenzhen to promote Hong Kong architecture and collaboration between Hong Kong and Shenzhen; the Business of Design Week 2020, an international iconic event of the design industry, conducted this year mostly online; and the Juxtaposed 2020 fashion exhibition x pop-up event at the Landmark, showcasing designs by 75 local fashion designers.

Consumer Protection

Consumer Council

Established under the Consumer Council Ordinance, the government-appointed Consumer Council protects and promotes the interests of consumers of goods and services and purchasers, mortgagors and lessees of immovable property.

The council tests consumer products, conducts market surveys, monitors prices and trade practices, handles complaints and enquiries, advises the government and public authorities on consumer protection issues, and raises public awareness of consumer rights. It maintains close contact with its overseas counterparts to promote and protect consumer interests, and administers the Consumer Legal Action Fund to enhance consumer access to legal remedies. In 2020, the council received 30,935 consumer complaints and 68,737 consumer enquiries, and completed 46 product tests, 27 surveys and 10 in-depth studies. It published the findings and disseminated practical consumer advice in its monthly magazine, *Choice*.

Enforcement of Legislation

The Customs and Excise Department enforces the Consumer Goods Safety Ordinance, Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance, Trade Descriptions Ordinance and Weights and Measures Ordinance.

The Trade Descriptions Ordinance prohibits unfair trade practices commonly deployed against consumers of goods and services, including false trade descriptions, misleading omissions, aggressive commercial practices, bait advertising, bait-and-switch, and wrongly accepting payments.

The Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance is updated regularly to ensure toys and other children's products supplied in Hong Kong comply with operative, up-to-date international safety standards.

The department carries out spot checks and investigations to ensure toys, children's products and consumer goods supplied locally are safe and that the quantity of goods supplied in the course of trade by weight and other measures is accurate, and to guard against false trade descriptions and other unfair trade practices over goods and services. In 2020, the department carried out 6,959 spot checks and concluded 305 enforcement cases.

The Government Laboratory provides analytical and advisory services to the department in the enforcement of consumer protection legislation, and conducts on-site investigations to support the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Ordinance. In 2020, the laboratory carried out 33,869 tests to check the compliance of toys, children's products and consumer goods with safety standards, and to determine the weight of retail goods. It also carried out 5,722 tests to examine the authenticity of commodities and the correctness of trade descriptions under the Trade Descriptions Ordinance.

Trade in Endangered Species

The Protection of Endangered Species of Animals and Plants Ordinance implements the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. It regulates the import, export, re-export, introduction from the sea or possession of endangered species. The commercial import, export and re-export of highly endangered species are prohibited, and international trade in less endangered species is subject to licensing requirements.

The ordinance is enforced by both the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department and the Customs and Excise Department. It provides for a maximum fine of \$10 million and imprisonment of up to 10 years. In 2020, there were 11,272 licences and certificates issued and 25 convictions.

Websites

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau: www.cedb.gov.hk

Competition Commission: www.compcomm.hk

Consumer Council: www.consumer.org.hk

Create Hong Kong: www.createhk.gov.hk

Film Development Council: www.fdc.gov.hk

Film Services Office: www.fso-createhk.gov.hk

Intellectual Property Department: www.ipd.gov.hk

Special Effects Licensing Unit: www.createhk-esela.gov.hk