立法會
Legislative Council

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Report of the Panel on Financial Affairs
for submission to the Legislative Council

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Financial Affairs ("the Panel") during the 2025 legislative session. It will be tabled at the meeting of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") of 22 October 2025 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of LegCo.

The Panel

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by LegCo on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007, 2 July 2008 and 26 October 2022 for the purpose of monitoring and examining government policies and issues of public concern relating to financial and finance matters. The terms of reference of the Panel are set out in **Appendix 1**.

3. For the 2025 session, the Panel comprised 20 members, with Hon Robert LEE Wai-wang and Dr Hon SO Cheung-wing elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix 2**.

Major work

Macro economy

Hong Kong's economic performance

4. During the 2025 session, the Panel continued to provide a forum for LegCo Members to exchange views with the Financial Secretary ("FS") on matters relating to macro-economic issues. At the meeting on

2 June 2025, the Panel noted that the Hong Kong economy had a solid performance in the first quarter of 2025, with total exports of goods rising by 8.4% year-on-year. On asset markets, sentiment in the stock market turned positive. As at 30 May, the Hang Seng Index had risen by 16.1% compared to the end of 2024. Average daily turnover since the second quarter stood at $241.7 billion. Residential property prices which had fallen by 2% in the first quarter remained broadly the same in April, while rentals edged up by 1% over the first four months. The non-residential property market remained generally weak, and prices and rentals continued to decline. Unemployment and underemployment rates remained at a low level. The growth of the Gross Domestic Product was estimated at 2% to 3% in real terms for the year, while the forecast rates of underlying and headline consumer price inflation for 2025 were expected to remain at 1.5% and 1.8% respectively.

Consumption market

5. Noting that private consumption remained relatively weak, with numerous shop closures in the market, particularly affecting sectors such as retail and catering, members enquired about the Administration's measures to boost consumption sentiment.

6. FS pointed out that the pressure on consumer spending stemmed from multiple factors, including shifts in Hong Kong residents' consumption patterns, downturns in the property market and geopolitical tensions. However, the decline in private consumption expenditure had begun to narrow gradually. With the stabilizing property market and the buoyant stock market, consumer confidence was expected to strengthen. FS expressed concern over shop closures but hoped that rentals would retreat with market changes, thereby alleviating the pressure of start-up and operating costs. At the same time, the Administration was supporting the retail sector by organizing a number of major events to attract tourists.

Property market

7. Expressing concern about the developments in the residential property market, members urged the Administration to ensure the stability of the market. They also pointed out that there was an across-the-board decline in non-residential property prices, as well as high vacancy rates, and enquired about the targeted relief measures in place.

8. FS pointed out that potential homebuyers had adopted a more cautious approach in recent years due to high interest rates. However, with the full removal of the demand-side management measures

for residential properties (commonly known as "the harsh measures"), coupled with a downward trend in interest rates, public confidence in property ownership was expected to strengthen. Applicants under various talent schemes also brought purchasing power to the property market. FS emphasized that the Government's land creation efforts would be ongoing and would not be halted due to short-term market fluctuations. However, considering practical circumstances, the Administration would flexibly manage the scale and pace of land creation. It would not rush to release completed land onto the market but would allocate land as a reserve to be released in the future according to market demand.

9. Regarding the non-residential property market, FS pointed out that the Government ceased to roll out commercial land for sale in 2024 and 2025 as a measure to "stabilize expectations". Flexibility was also offered to non-residential property owners by providing facilitation if they wished to expand the uses of their properties, such as converting premises into student hostels. Non-governmental organizations were also encouraged to consider purchasing their own properties. The aforesaid measures would help gradually absorb the existing supply of non-residential properties in the market.

Attracting enterprises and investment

10. Members were concerned about the Administration's efforts to attract enterprises and investment and enquired about its measures to encourage more Mainland enterprises (particularly small and medium enterprises ("SMEs")) to "go global" through Hong Kong, and how the Task Force on Promoting and Branding Hong Kong could further consolidate cooperation among different Hong Kong Inc. partner organizations.

11. FS advised that the number of foreign companies establishing operations in Hong Kong had increased by approximately 10% in 2025. Certain large international financial institutions, particularly those engaged in asset management and wealth management, had also expanded their business in Hong Kong. Furthermore, the Hong Kong-Shenzhen Innovation and Technology Park in Lok Ma Chau Loop, with biomedicine as one of its key development areas, was highly attractive to European pharmaceutical companies. FS further highlighted that Hong Kong could leverage its international experience and professional services to act as a risk manager for Mainland enterprises, with a particular focus on assisting medium-sized private Mainland enterprises to "go global". International connections would also be actively deepened through both "going global" and "bringing in", especially with the "Global South" regions such as Southeast Asia and the Middle East, to dovetail with the national

development strategy. The Administration would continue to actively take forward the work on attracting enterprises and investments.

Monetary Affairs

12. The Panel continued to receive regular briefings from the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA") and his colleagues on the work of HKMA. At the briefings held in February and May 2025, HKMA exchanged views with members on a number of subjects including cases of residential mortgage loans ("RMLs") in negative equity, support measures for SMEs, performance of the Exchange Fund ("EF") and strategies to counter the tariff war.

Cases of residential mortgage loans in negative equity

13. Members noted that since early 2025, the residential and non-residential property markets in Hong Kong had remained volatile. Some property owners reflected that they had been forced to sell their properties at a considerable loss due to banks demanding early repayment of property mortgage loans, leading to an increase in non-performing loans at certain banks. Members enquired about HKMA's corresponding preventive and response measures and expressed concern over the financial soundness of the Mortgage Insurance Programme ("MIP").

14. HKMA considered that current credit risks remained manageable, with the RML delinquency ratio being as low as 0.12% as at February 2025. HKMA pointed out that banks' demand for early repayment was largely based on the ability of borrowers to make repayments on schedule, but not on changes in collateral value. If borrowers were able to do so, banks would not demand the repayments. Although some MIP applicants had found themselves in negative equity, many such cases involved a higher loan-to-value ratio, and the additional clauses under MIP in effect provided additional protection regarding the repayment ability of borrowers. Therefore, there was no cause for undue worries.

Support measures for small and medium enterprises

15. Expressing concern about the impact of the tariff war initiated by the United States ("US") since the first quarter of 2025 on SMEs in Hong Kong, members urged HKMA to strengthen its support, particularly ensuring that the capital chains of SMEs would not be ruptured, and enabling SMEs to explore markets outside the US. Members were also concerned that ongoing US-China trade war might not only exert pressure on corporate financing but also affect the stability of the banking system.

16. HKMA advised that trade financing accounted for approximately 4% to 5% of the banking sector's total lending, and the overall risks were manageable. Following the US announcement of reciprocal tariff policy, the Banking Sector SME Lending Coordination Mechanism, with HKMA acting as the convenor, and the Taskforce on SME Lending held meetings to discuss support measures for specific sectors. The banking sector undertook to continue to be accommodative in offering reliefs such as deferment of repayment period to assist enterprises in coping with their liquidity needs. HKMA also established a working group in June 2024 to study how to enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong's financial industry and support the new global supply chain configuration.

Performance of the Exchange Fund

17. Members were concerned that fluctuations in US dollar ("USD") bonds, influenced by market changes such as the tariff war, had impacted EF's investment income. They enquired whether HKMA would consider adjusting the Investment Portfolio ("IP") to diversify geopolitical risks.

18. HKMA explained that EF comprised two main components, namely, the Backing Portfolio and IP. The former held highly liquid short-term USD assets to provide backing for the monetary base, while the latter invested in diversified assets including USD bonds to achieve reasonable long-term returns. Over recent years, HKMA had progressively diversified EF's investments into non-USD assets while shortening the duration of USD bond holdings. By the end of 2024, USD assets accounted for approximately 79% of EF's total investments, which was a decrease from 85% several years ago.

Strategies to counter the tariff war

19. Given that the US-China strategic competition had largely taken shape, members enquired how Hong Kong would dovetail with the country's efforts to counter the tariff war and how the territory would address potential credit rating downgrades by international organizations.

20. HKMA advised that buffers within the financial system were crucial in countering the financial war. Coupled with the high capital and liquidity ratios maintained in the banking system, Hong Kong's foreign exchange reserve of over US$420 billion helped boost international financial confidence in Hong Kong's financial system. HKMA maintained close liaison with international credit rating agencies, presenting actual figures and justifications to reflect Hong Kong's real situation,

thereby facilitating rating agencies to make objective and impartial assessments.

Enhancing the competitiveness of the securities market

21. At the Panel meeting on 7 April 2025, the Administration briefed members on the progress of implementing various measures to enhance the competitiveness of the securities market, as well as a series of further enhancement measures.

"Technology enterprises channel"

22. Regarding a dedicated "technology enterprises channel" ("TECH") being actively prepared by the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited ("HKEX"), members enquired how the measure would complement Chapters 18A and 18C of the Listing Rules to facilitate listing applications from enterprises.

23. HKEX advised that it had since the beginning of 2018 formulated different listing conditions and requirements for technology enterprises in different sectors, such as Chapter 18A applicable to biotechnology companies and Chapter 18C applicable to specialist technology companies. To further assist specialist technology and biotechnology companies, especially those listed in the Mainland, in raising funds and expanding business, HKEX was actively taking forward the establishment of TECH. It allowed the relevant companies or their sponsors to communicate with HKEX through the channel at an early stage of the listing process, facilitating their preparations for listing applications in Hong Kong. The Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") would also work closely with HKEX and provide support in the process to enable a smoother application process.

Promoting trading of more stocks in Renminbi

24. Members noted that the Administration was also conducting preparatory work to allow the stamp duty payable on the transfer of stocks at Renminbi ("RMB") counters to be paid in RMB, with a view to putting forward a legislative proposal in 2026. However, the number of listed companies currently trading under the "Hong Kong Dollar-Renminbi Dual Counter Model" ("dual-counter model") remained at 24. Members enquired whether the inclusion of the RMB stock trading counter under the Southbound trading of Stock Connect would attract more listed companies to issue RMB-counter securities.

25. The Administration responded that the dual-counter model was introduced to accumulate more experience in key areas such as the issuance, trading, market maker regime and settlement of RMB-denominated stocks in Hong Kong, with a view to promoting trading of more stocks in RMB. The Mainland and Hong Kong institutions were conducting technical preparations to implement the inclusion of RMB counters under Southbound trading of Stock Connect. It was anticipated that upon implementation of the relevant measures, incentives could be provided to encourage more listed companies to issue RMB-counter securities.

Deepening mutual access between the financial markets of the two places

26. Members requested the Administration to elaborate on the roadmap and implementation timetable for further deepening mutual access between the Mainland and Hong Kong, including expanding the scope and optimizing the mechanism, and in particular whether it had plans to include the RMB stock trading counter under the Southbound trading of Stock Connect, lower the threshold for investors participating in the Southbound Scheme and provide tax incentives.

27. The Administration advised that it was committed to deepening and expanding the mutual access between the financial markets of the two places. With the support of the Central Government, breakthroughs had been achieved, including the inclusion of emerging and innovative enterprises with weighted voting rights structures, pre-revenue biotechnology companies and exchange-traded funds under the mutual market access mechanism. It was also actively discussing various expansion arrangements with relevant Mainland authorities, including the launch of offshore government bond futures in Hong Kong, introduction of block trading of stocks and inclusion of real estate investment trusts under Stock Connect, with a view to widening the product suite and coverage under the mechanism gradually.

<u>Development of fintech in Hong Kong</u>

28. At the Panel meeting on 7 April 2025, the Administration briefed members on the latest developments and measures of fintech and Web3 (including digital assets) in Hong Kong.

Building a more active fintech ecosystem

29. Given the active adoption of artificial intelligence ("AI") within the financial services industry, members enquired how the Administration would enhance collaboration among relevant regulatory bodies (including HKMA, SFC, and the Insurance Authority ("IA")) to jointly explore and address related regulatory matters; and how fintech could be leveraged to promote the development of traditional finance and enhance the competitiveness of the entire financial system.

30. The Administration advised that the potential risks posed by AI had been suitably reflected in the relevant regulations and guidelines issued by financial regulators. For example, in November 2024, SFC issued a circular to licensed corporations, reminding them of the opportunities and risks of using generative AI language models. In addition, HKMA and Cyberport had launched the first Generative AI Sandbox to assist banks in testing their innovating generative AI use cases within a risk-managed framework, supported by essential technical assistance and targeted supervisory feedback. IA, the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council ("AFRC"), and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority ("MPFA") had all taken corresponding measures to alert stakeholders to the risks associated with AI applications. As the coordinating authority, the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau was responsible for coordinating and overseeing the efforts of the various regulatory bodies on major issues and policy directions.

31. Regarding innovation in traditional financial areas, the Administration advised that it was pressing ahead with the implementation of the uncertificated securities market regime to convert securities from certificated form to electronic form. It would also explore providing financial institutions with funding to assist them in setting up new systems or upgrading existing ones.

Tokenized investment products

32. Members requested the Administration to elaborate on the details of various sandbox projects launched by financial regulators to promote the development of Web3 and digital assets, including the scope of trials and development roadmaps.

33. HKMA responded that in August 2024, it launched the Project Ensemble Sandbox and co-led with SFC the tokenization initiatives for the asset management industry to build and scale the tokenization market in

Hong Kong. Through various use cases, participating financial institutions pilot-tested interbank settlement of tokenized asset transactions with tokenized money, while also identifying relevant pain points. SFC added that throughout the aforesaid process, SFC worked closely with HKMA to provide regulatory guidance and address the industry's concerns arising from these cases.

Nurturing fintech talents

34. Expressing concern about the availability of fintech talents in Hong Kong, members enquired whether the Administration would consider offering tax incentives and developing more relaxed regulatory requirements to attract fintech professionals and enterprises to develop in Hong Kong, and about the plans to encourage local universities to offer more fintech-related degree programmes to nurture local expertise.

35. The Administration advised that the first edition of Talent List announced by the Government already included fintech professionals in order to attract fintech talents from around the world to Hong Kong. The Government also conducted reviews from time to time to meet the future needs of Hong Kong's financial market. Indeed, various talent schemes under the Labour and Welfare Bureau had attracted approximately 100,000 overseas talents to settle in Hong Kong, including those engaged in finance-related work. Local universities and tertiary institutions had been offering relevant programmes, including various online fintech courses, to nurture local talents. The Cyberport Academy, established by Cyberport, actively collaborated with institutions and the industry to co-organize fintech courses in support of the development of the financial sector.

<u>Latest development of the eMPF Platform</u>

36. At the Panel meeting on 14 March 2025, members were updated on the latest development of the eMPF Platform. Members noted that six Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") schemes had been onboarded subsequent to the launch of the eMPF Platform in June 2024. The remaining MPF schemes would onboard in phases by the end of 2025.

Encouraging scheme members to register for eMPF accounts

37. Members enquired about the measures taken by MPFA to promote the use of the eMPF Platform, particularly in encouraging employees, including casual employees under Industry Schemes ("IS"), to register for and use eMPF accounts. Members also asked whether MPFA would set targets for the digital uptake of the eMPF Platform.

38. MPFA explained that it was stipulated in the tender documents and contract for developing and operating the eMPF Platform that the Contractor was responsible for achieving digital uptake of 50% and 90% in one year and five years respectively after implementation of the eMPF Platform. eMPF Platform Company Limited ("eMPF Company") and the Contractor were working closely with the trustees operating the two IS to finalize the business requirements of IS-specific system functionalities to cater for the unique features of IS. They would ensure that IS were only migrated to the eMPF Platform when the system was ready, with the target of completing the migration by the end of 2025. A series of education programmes would be launched in due course to promote eMPF account registration by scheme members of IS.

Information security and cybersecurity

39. Members were concerned whether the eMPF Platform could be designated as a critical computer system under the Protection of Critical Infrastructures (Computer Systems) Ordinance (Cap. 653), and what measures were put in place by eMPF Company and the Contractor to ensure the system's information security and cybersecurity complied with the requirements under this Ordinance while addressing national security considerations.

40. MPFA highlighted that it attached great importance to information security and cybersecurity of the eMPF Platform. The concept of Privacy by Design had been introduced during tendering to ensure that privacy protection was embedded in the design, operation, and management of the system. Notably, during the initial design stage of the eMPF Platform, MPFA had consulted the Digital Policy Office and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data. To ensure the Platform's secure and smooth operation, MPFA had also formulated multiple security measures by drawing on government policies for storing and handling confidential data, as well as international best practices in security protocols. An independent auditor had also been engaged to perform ongoing security risk assessment and audit ("SRAA") of the eMPF Platform. eMPF Company would continue to drive the Contractor to further enhance the security measures in the light of technology evolvements and recommendations of the SRAA auditor.

Mandatory Provident Fund "Full Portability"

41. At the Panel meeting on 2 June 2025, members were briefed on the implementation proposals and the related legislative proposals for MPF "Full Portability".[1] The Administration proposed a two-phase implementation of "Full Portability": Phase One Proposal would apply to new employees whose employment commenced on or after 1 May 2025 ("New EEs"), followed by Phase Two Proposal which would apply to existing employees whose employment commenced before 1 May 2025 ("Existing EEs").

Phased implementation

42. As Existing EEs constituted the majority of the workforce in Hong Kong, members urged the Administration to implement Phase Two Proposal as early as possible after the implementation of Phase One Proposal, so as to realize the objective of "Full Portability".

43. The Administration advised that a number of factors must be taken into account in determining the implementation date, including onboarding all trustees to the eMPF Platform first, ensuring its smooth operation, and completing system enhancement as well as optimization of the eMPF Platform. During the public consultation, a majority of respondents hoped that Phase One Proposal would be implemented as soon as possible for the benefit of New EEs. The Administration aimed to implement Phase One Proposal in 2026 and, subject to the legislative amendment exercise, Phase Two Proposal as soon as possible. Publicity and education efforts would also be stepped up to ensure that both employers and employees would have a clear understanding of the details of the Proposals.

Frequency of transfer of contributions

44. Members enquired about whether the Administration would increase the frequency an employee could transfer contributions to an MPF scheme of his own choice under "Full Portability" to cope with the fast-changing financial market. As advised by the Administration, over 80% of the respondents in the public consultation indicated that

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1 The proposed resolution moved by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Cap. 485) was passed by the Legislative Council on 26 September 2025, and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2025 was approved which provided the legal basis for the implementation of Phase One Proposal of MPF "Full Portability".

the frequency of transfer under “Full Portability” should be consistent with the current mechanism under “Semi Portability”. According to MPFA, no formal request for increasing the frequency of transfer had been received since the implementation of “Semi Portability” in 2012. It was therefore believed that the arrangement could already meet the needs of the majority of scheme members.

Implementation of the New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme

45. At the meeting on 7 July 2025, the Panel was briefed on the implementation of the New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme (“New CIES”) and other relevant measures for promoting the development of the asset and wealth management industry.

Permissible investment assets

46. Members noted that under the New CIES, applicants must invest a minimum of HK$30 million in permissible investment assets, which could include a single residential property of a transaction price of HK$50 million or above. Members enquired whether the Administration would enhance the New CIES by, for example, lowering the minimum transaction price for a residential property from HK$50 million to HK$20 million, or raising the cap of HK$10 million for investment in real estate counted towards the total investment amount.

47. The Administration advised that investments in residential and non-residential properties currently accounted for less than 1% of the total investment amount of applicants under the New CIES. However, as the relaxation had only been introduced a few months ago, the Administration needed time to study more data. While noting members’ views, the Administration stressed that as investments in residential properties would carry certain implications on people’s livelihood, holistic consideration should be made before making the decisions. It would keep in view the development in the market and consider different viewpoints, and conduct a dynamic assessment and review on the arrangements of the New CIES.

Assessment of applications

48. Members enquired about the average and shortest time required to assess the applications. The Administration advised that the time taken by Invest Hong Kong (“InvestHK”) to assess applications varied depending on factors such as the types of assets of individual applicants and the adequacy of supporting documents. For Net Asset Assessment and Assessment on Investment Requirements, if the information and supporting documents

provided by the applicants were complete, InvestHK generally took about three weeks to complete the assessment, with simpler cases taking less than three weeks. For entry applications to be approved by the Immigration Department, the granting of "approval-in-principle" generally took three weeks, while "formal approval" would be granted in approximately one week after the applicants had made the committed investment.

49. Members considered that investments in industries and innovative technology development held greater long-term value for Hong Kong, and enquired whether the Administration would consider granting priority for obtaining the Hong Kong permanent resident status to individuals who held assets worth hundreds of millions of dollars and made substantial investments in industries and innovative technology development. Members also asked whether the right of abode in Hong Kong would be granted to persons in-charge of strategic enterprises making substantial investments in Hong Kong.

50. The Administration explained that applicants who had ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of not less than seven years might apply for the Hong Kong permanent resident status pursuant to the law. Such residence requirement was stipulated under the Basic Law. The Administration would, however, consider enhancing the attractiveness of the New CIES for specific types of investors.

<u>Latest development of green and sustainable finance in Hong Kong</u>

51. At the meeting on 1 September 2025, the Panel was briefed on the latest development in promoting green and sustainable finance in Hong Kong.

Tokenized green bonds

52. Members expressed concern about whether the Administration had plans to facilitate the circulation of tokenized green bonds in the secondary market and allow the participation of retail investors in the trading. HKMA advised that the Government would regularize the issuance of tokenized bonds, with HKMA preparing to assist in the launch of the third batch. Distributed ledger technology could be applied not only to bond issuance but also to secondary market trading and round-the-clock trading. Both the first and second batches of tokenized bonds had been traded on the secondary market. Furthermore, HKMA hoped to increase retail investor participation through measures such as cost reduction and enhanced efficiency. However, expanding retail investor participation involved various sectors across the entire bond

issuance chain, and the Administration was taking forward the relevant work in this regard.

Mainland demand for green finance

53. Members considered that, in addition to offering tax exemptions to attract Mainland local governments at all levels to issue offshore RMB local government bonds in Hong Kong, the Administration could significantly enhance the attractiveness of such bonds by allowing them to be used for other purposes such as collateral. Apart from attracting Mainland local governments, members urged the Administration to formulate measures to draw Mainland enterprises to conduct green financing and certification in Hong Kong, thereby strengthening Hong Kong's position as their preferred bond issuance platform.

54. HKMA advised that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Development and Reform Commission in 2023 to facilitate Mainland enterprises issuing bonds in Hong Kong. The State Administration of Foreign Exchange also decided in August 2025 to launch a pilot programme for green foreign debt financing in 16 provincial-level regions and cities, encouraging non-financial enterprises to use cross-border financing funds for green and low-carbon transition projects. HKMA would follow up with the relevant ministries to see how to actively coordinate efforts.

Diversified financing channels

55. Some members suggested that HKEX consider establishing a dedicated listing regime to support green enterprises, or creating a green board or sustainable innovation board market. HKEX advised that the listing regime for specialist technology companies launched in 2023 covered the new energy and environmental protection industry, and the minimum market capitalization thresholds for listings had been lowered. HKEX was also considering the establishment of a certification mechanism for green enterprises to facilitate identification by investors.

56. Members further proposed a number of suggestions to attract capital and to promote green and sustainable finance development. These included establishing investment institutions akin to green investment banks; subsidizing banks or financial institutions for risk assessment and certification costs related to green asset securitization; developing green maritime fuel; and exploring the feasibility of establishing a green energy exchange.

57. The Administration advised that the Government's primary role in promoting green and sustainable finance development was to provide a clear regulatory framework and maintain a stable macroeconomic environment. By setting standards and ensuring alignment, potential investors could identify cost-effective and promising green projects for investment. These factors constituted Hong Kong's strengths as a green and sustainable financing platform.

Other issues

58. During the 2025 legislative session, the Panel also discussed with the Administration and related bodies a number of other subjects, including:

(a) the proposal to enhance regulation of licensed money lenders;

(b) consolidation of financial arrangement of six seed capital funds established outside the Government's accounts;

(c) briefing on the work of the Financial Services Development Council; and

(d) the proposed budgets of SFC, IA, MPFA and AFRC for the financial year 2025-2026.

Meetings held

59. From January to October 2025, the Panel has held a total of 9 meetings, including the Policy Briefing held on 6 October to receive the briefing by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury on the Chief Executive's 2025 Policy Address. At the Policy Briefing, members raised concerns about the measures for consolidating Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre and expediting the development of new growth areas, including building an international gold trading market, promoting commodity trading, developing fintech, etc.

Council Business Divisions
Legislative Council Secretariat
15 October 2025

Appendix 1

Legislative Council

Panel on Financial Affairs

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to financial and finance matters.

2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.

3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in respect of the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.

4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.

5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

Appendix 2

Panel on Financial Affairs

Membership list for 2025 session

Chairman	Hon Robert LEE Wai-wang, JP
Deputy Chairman	Dr Hon SO Cheung-wing, SBS, JP
Members	Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBM, GBS, JP Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, GBS, JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP Hon CHAN Chun-ying, BBS, JP Ir Hon LEE Chun-keung, BBS, JP Dr Hon Johnny NG Kit-chong, MH, JP Hon Duncan CHIU Dr Hon Wendy HONG Wen Hon Rock CHEN Chung-nin, SBS, JP Hon Sunny TAN Dr Hon Kennedy WONG Ying-ho, BBS, JP Hon Edmund WONG Chun-sek Hon TANG Fei, MH Hon TANG Ka-piu, BBS, JP Hon Louis LOONG Hon-biu Hon Carmen KAN Wai-mun, JP Dr Hon TAN Yueheng, JP Hon Adrian Pedro HO King-hong (Total：20 members)
Clerk	Mr Derek LO
Legal Adviser	Mr Mark LAM