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Report Highlights:

Hong Kong remains one of Asia's most important markets for imported food and agricultural products. In 2025, Hong Kong imported $20.1 billion in consumer-oriented agricultural products, while U.S. exports in this category exceeded $1.3 billion, making the United States the second-largest supplier. U.S. consumer-oriented exports to Hong Kong rose 49.3 percent year over year in the first quarter of 2026, in part due to increase re-exports to mainland China. Despite cautious consumer spending, increased cross-border shopping, shifting tourism patterns, and intense competition, Hong Kong's affluent consumer base, strong distribution infrastructure, and demand for imported food continue to create opportunities for U.S. exporters.

Market Fact Sheet: Hong Kong

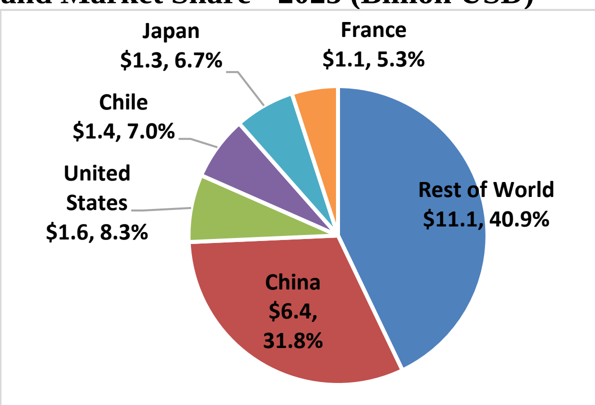
Executive Summary

Hong Kong has a population of 7.5 million. In 2025, its per capita GDP was $56,962, one of the highest in Asia. Hong Kong is a vibrant city and a major gateway to Asia. Consumers are sophisticated and enjoy a cosmopolitan lifestyle. Due to limited arable land, around 95 percent of food in Hong Kong is imported. In 2025, Hong Kong's total imports of agricultural and related products remained stable at $24.1 billion.

Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural

Hong Kong imports of consumer-oriented agricultural products were $20.1 billion in 2025, accounting for 83 percent of all agricultural imports. The top ten imports were seafood, fresh fruit, prepared food, beef, non-alcoholic beverages, dairy, poultry, pork, wine and distilled spirits. China, the United States, Chile, Japan and France were the top five suppliers.

Consumer Oriented Agricultural Imports and Market Share - 2025 (Billion USD)



Food Retail Industry

In 2025, Hong Kong's retail food sales increased one percent to $12 billion. The Hong Kong food retail market is made up of supermarkets, convenience stores, and traditional markets. Supermarkets account for over 60 percent of retail food sales. There are over 700 supermarkets, 1,300 convenience stores, and more than 100 traditional markets in Hong Kong.

Food Processing Industry

The local food processing sector is small. In 2025, global imports of bulk products increased by 8.6 percent to $403 million and represented 1.7 percent of all agricultural imports. Imports of intermediate agricultural commodities were $2.8 billion.

Food Service Industry

Hong Kong has an expansive, influential, and dynamic hotel, restaurant, and institutional (HRI) food service sector. In 2025, Hong Kong's restaurant receipts were $14.1 billion. There are 17,154 restaurants in Hong Kong.[1]

Quick Facts CY 2025

Global Imports of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products

$20.1 billion (-0.9 percent from CY 2024)

Top Growth of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Imports

1) Tree Nuts	2) Meat
3) Condiments &Sauces	4) Prepared Food
5) Non-alcoholic Bev.	6) Fruit &Veg. Juice
7) Pork	8) Rice
9) Eggs	10) Bakery Products

Food Industry by Channels

Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products:

- Gross imports	$20.1 billion
- Re-exports	$8.0 billion
- Retained imports	$12.1 billion
- Retail food sales	$12.0 billion
- Restaurant receipts	$14.1 billion

GDP/Population

Population: 7.5 million

GDP per capita: $56,962

Strengths/Weaknesses/Opportunities/Threats

Strengths	*Weaknesses*
- Open, import-dependent market with affluent customers. - U.S. products are perceived as high-quality.	- Highly competitive market, low barrier to entry. - Relatively small local market, requirements for small order and packaging size.
Opportunities	***Threats***
- Niche market expansion for healthy food and halal foods. - Hong Kong is a major trading / re-export hub for other Asian countries.	- Stronger U.S. dollar and higher freight and longer transit for U.S. goods. - Consumption trend for locals to dine and shop in mainland China

Data and Information Sources: U.S. Census Bureau Trade Data, Trade Data Monitor, Euromonitor International, Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department, and Hong Kong Trade Development Council. Currency in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

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[1] As of April 2026, licensed restaurant number in Hong Kong- Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

SECTION I. MARKET OVERVIEW

Hong Kong is a major market for U.S. agricultural products. U.S. agricultural exports to Hong Kong exceeded $1.5 billion in 2025 and increased 26.4 percent year over year in the first quarter of 2026. Hong Kong's global imports of agricultural and related products remained stable at $24.1 billion in 2025 but declined slightly by 1.2 percent to $6.3 billion in the first quarter of 2026. The United States is Hong Kong's third-largest supplier of agricultural products, behind China and Australia, and its second-largest supplier of consumer-oriented products, with exports exceeding $1.3 billion in 2025. Notably, U.S. exports of consumer-oriented products to Hong Kong increased 49.3 percent year over year in the first quarter of 2026.

Hong Kong's economy grew 3.5 percent in 2025, with GDP per capita reaching $56,962. The Hong Kong government forecasts GDP growth of 2.5 to 3.5 percent in 2026. Hong Kong's population recovered to approximately 7.5 million in 2025, slightly exceeding pre-pandemic levels. Population growth has been supported largely by government talent and labor admission schemes, which have attracted workers primarily from mainland China. Tourism has also continued to recover, with visitor arrivals reaching 49.9 million in 2025, a 12 percent increase from the previous year. The Hong Kong government projects visitor arrivals will rise further to approximately 53.8 million in 2026. Supporting this growth, Hong Kong's hospitality sector included 333 hotels with 93,481 rooms as of early 2026, while average hotel occupancy reached 87 percent in 2025, indicating strong accommodation demand.

The food service sector remains extensive despite recent market challenges. Hong Kong is home to more than 17,000 licensed restaurants, giving it one of the highest restaurant densities in the world. However, the composition of visitors and consumers has changed significantly. Mainland Chinese travelers now account for a larger share of arrivals, while visitor numbers from the United States and Europe remain below pre-pandemic levels. Mainland visitors typically have shorter stays and stronger preferences for Asian and Chinese cuisine, influencing demand patterns across the hospitality and restaurant sectors.

At the same time, Hong Kong's retail and food service industries continue to adjust to structural changes in consumer behavior. The departure of many higher-income residents since 2019, combined with increased cross-border travel by Hong Kong residents seeking lower-cost dining and shopping options in mainland China, has intensified competition and pressured profit margins, particularly for businesses specializing in international cuisine and imported products. Nevertheless, Hong Kong's affluent consumer base, robust tourism recovery, extensive hotel and restaurant infrastructure, and dependence on imported food continue to make the market an important destination for premium U.S. agricultural and consumer-oriented food products.

Table 1. Hong Kong: Advantages and Challenges

Advantages	Challenges
Hong Kong relies on global imports for about 95 percent of its food and beverage needs, creating continued opportunities for imported food and beverage products.	U.S. products face higher freight costs and longer transit times than products from nearby suppliers such as China, Australia, Thailand, Japan, and New Zealand.
Hong Kong remains a trading hub for food and beverage products entering other markets, including China, Macau, Taiwan, and Vietnam.	Slower economic growth, a weak property market, and elevated borrowing costs have made consumers more price-sensitive and constrained discretionary spending.
The United States remains the second-largest supplier of consumer-oriented agricultural products, and U.S. products continue to enjoy a strong reputation for quality, safety, reliability, and innovation.	Regional Asian competitors, particularly China and Thailand, have increased their product quality and often sell at lower prices.
Hong Kong maintains a transparent regulatory environment, zero-duty, and relatively straightforward import procedures for most agricultural products.	Many Hong Kong importers and retailers prefer smaller order volumes, flexible packaging formats, and frequent shipments, which may not align with the business models of some U.S. exporters.
Affluent consumers continue to seek premium, healthy, convenient, and sustainable food products, creating opportunities for high-value U.S. consumer-oriented products.	The departure of many higher-income residents and expatriates since 2019, coupled with demographic changes resulting from increased migration from mainland China, has altered consumer preferences and reduced demand for certain imported products.
Growth in e-commerce, specialty retail, premium supermarkets, and online grocery platforms provides additional channels for U.S. brands to reach consumers.	Rising operating costs, including labor, rent, and logistics expenses, continue to pressure retailers, distributors, and foodservice operators, increasing demand for competitively priced products.

SECTION II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Language

The official written languages in Hong Kong are Chinese and English. The official spoken languages are Cantonese (the prominent Chinese dialect in Hong Kong and South China) and English. English is commonly used in business transactions and many citizens are trilingual.

Travel to Hong Kong

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China with separate customs and immigration requirements. U.S. passport holders do not need a visa to enter Hong Kong, but they do need a visa to enter China. As is the case in most markets, in-person meetings are considerably more effective for establishing business.

Legal System

Under the principle of "one country, two systems," Hong Kong retains a separate legal system from mainland China, which is based on British common law, supplemented by written laws.

Payment

The Hong Kong dollar is pegged to the U.S. dollar. The Hong Kong government does not impose any capital controls on foreign payments. Hong Kong importers are typically able to accept a variety of payment terms, including letters of credit, though for many products importers may seek credit terms once a relationship is established with an exporter.

General Consumer Preferences

Hong Kong consumers are conscious about their well-being and actively seek products that are innovative, sustainable, nutritious, and convenient. While consumers are willing to pay for premium products, recent trends have shown increasing interest in "value" as residents seek to pare back expenses. With many residents having limited time or space for meal preparation, there is rising demand for ready-to-cook and frozen options that provide quick and easy solutions for home cooking.

Importer Connections

ATO Hong Kong can assist U.S. exporters seeking to connect with Hong Kong buyers. For additional information, please contact Atohongkong@usda.gov.

SECTION III. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS and IMPORT PROCEDURES

In Hong Kong, food intended for sale must be fit for human consumption as defined under the legal framework for food safety control in Part V of the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance, Cap.132 and subsidiary legislation. Hong Kong draws reference from Codex and the World Organization for Animal Health (WOAH) in the context of food safety standards and animal health standards in setting, or in lieu of, domestic regulations.

Labeling

The sale of prepackaged food in Hong Kong must comply with the labeling requirements for name, ingredients, date, storage and use instructions, manufacturer information, weight, and nutrition. The marking or labeling of prepackaged food can be in either English or Chinese, or in both languages. If both languages appear in the labeling or marking of prepackaged food, the name of the food, nutritional labeling, and the list of ingredients must appear in both languages. However, the Hong Kong government accepts labeling stickers. There are many cases, particularly for small sales items, where U.S. products are imported into Hong Kong with U.S. labels, and then importers apply label stickers on the packaging to comply with Hong Kong's food labeling requirements. At present, the Hong Kong government does not have regulations regarding the labeling of genetically engineered (GE) food products. The government makes no distinction between conventional and GE foods in regulating food safety. For more details, please refer to GAIN Report: Agricultural Biotechnology Annual.

Hong Kong does not have specific regulations for labeling organic products. The Hong Kong Organic Center allows products to carry their organic logos provided that they can fulfill the Center's certification requirements. Hong Kong allows USDA organic labels.

For more guidelines on Hong Kong's food import regulations, please refer to GAIN Report: Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Country Report.

Certification

The importation of meat, poultry, eggs, milk, and frozen confections are required to provide health certificates. The Center for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) is responsible for issuing import licenses for these foods to Hong Kong importers. U.S. exporters need to provide health certificates to their importers so that they can obtain import licenses. In addition, the importation of seafood products that are eaten raw, such as oysters, require health certificates under administrative order. Other general food items can be imported to Hong Kong without certification.

Import Duties and Permits

Hong Kong is a free port, imposing duties on only four products: liquor, tobacco, hydrocarbon oils, and methyl alcohol. Local importers must apply for a license from the Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department for the importation of dutiable commodities. In addition, a licensed importer must apply for a permit for each and every consignment. Importers are not required to apply for any licenses or permits for the import or export, manufacture, storage, or movement of wine and liquor with an alcoholic strength of less than 30 percent by volume. The current duties are as follows:

Product	**Volume**	**Tax Value**
Cigarettes	per 1,000 sticks:	HKD $3,306 (USD$245)
Cigars	per kg	HKD $ 4,005 (USD$316)
Distilled Spirits (Liquor)	with more than 30 percent alcohol	100 percent Initial value up to HKD $200 (USD$25.64)
Distilled Spirits (Liquor)	with more than 30 percent alcohol	10 percent Value above HKD $200 (USD$25.64)

(Note: Beer, wine, and liquor with less than 30 percent alcohol by volume is not taxed.)

Please refer to GAIN Report Import Regulation on Alcoholic Drinks for additional information.

Facility Registration Requirements for Foreign Suppliers of Red Meat and Poultry

Effective February 14, 2025, Hong Kong transitioned from a "systems-based" approach of recognizing foreign meat and poultry establishments to an "establishment or plant-based" registration system. Under the new import protocol, U.S. slaughtering, cutting, processing and cold storage facilities seeking to export raw meat and poultry products to Hong Kong must be registered with CFS prior to export. U.S.

slaughtering, cutting, processing, and cold storage facilities are encouraged to review the CFS list of U.S. establishments here to verify all company information is current and accurate prior to export. Registration is only required for raw meat and poultry products. Cooked and further processed products (ham, bacon, sausages, canned meat) are not subject to the new import protocol requirements.

For additional information on registering U.S establishments and verifying establishment eligibility, exporters should consult the FSIS Export Library.

SECTION IV. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Retail

The Hong Kong food retail market is made up of supermarkets, convenience stores, and traditional markets.

Table 2. Hong Kong: Food and Beverage Retail Sales (Billion USD)

Channel	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Share (2025)	Growth (2024 vs 2025)
Supermarket/Dept Stores	7.33	7.88	7.32	7.13	7.17	60%	+0.6%
Other Outlets	4.67	4.67	4.86	4.71	4.79	40%	+1.7%
Total	12	12.55	12.18	11.84	11.96	100%	+1.0%

Source: Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department

There are over 700 supermarkets, 1,300 convenience stores, and close to 100 traditional markets in Hong Kong.[2] The "Supermarket/Department Stores" category in Table 2 include sales of supermarkets, convenience stores, and food and beverage sections at department stores. "Other outlets" refers to traditional markets, also called wet markets, mom-and-pop stores, bakeries, fresh fruits stalls and other outlets typically smaller in scale. Together, these channels generated nearly $12 billion in food retail sales in 2025, representing a 1.0 percent increase from the previous year and marking the first year of growth following three consecutive years of decline.

Despite the return to growth, the retail environment remained challenging. In 2025 and early 2026, retailers continued to respond to slower consumer spending, increased cross-border shopping, and growing competition from e-commerce platforms. Key developments included greater market consolidation and mainland Chinese investment, highlighted by JD.com's acquisition of Kai Bo Food Supermarket; intensified price competition as retailers sought to retain customers amid weak consumer sentiment and rising outbound spending to mainland China; and potential structural changes in the supermarket sector following reported merger discussions involving Hong Kong's two largest supermarket chains. These developments reflect a retail landscape that is becoming increasingly competitive, value-driven, and integrated with mainland China's retail and e-commerce ecosystems.

For more information on the Hong Kong Food Retail Sector, please refer GAIN Report Retail Food Annual.

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[2] "Supermarkets in Hong Kong, China; Convenience Stores in Hong Kong, China", Euromonitor International.

E-commerce Market for Food & Beverage

Hong Kong's e-commerce sector experienced remarkable growth as retailers continue investing in digital sales channels and consumers increasingly adopt online shopping. The value of online retail sales in 2025 saw a 13 percent increase year on year reaching a record of $ 4.6 billion.[3]

Social commerce, online-to-offline integration, and improved cross-border logistics are expected to support future growth, particularly among younger consumers who are familiar with mobile shopping platforms. The expansion of logistics networks by major mainland Chinese companies such as JD Logistics and Cainiao is further strengthening cross-border e-commerce connectivity between Hong Kong and mainland China, enhancing delivery efficiency and supporting the development of Hong Kong as a regional e-commerce hub.

Hong Kong consumers are open to new, innovative, and healthy products, and the region's status as a major trading hub for Asia with world-class air logistics suggests room for growth. For more information on Hong Kong's e-commerce sector, please refer to GAIN Report: Hong Kong E-commerce Market for Food and Beverage Products.

Hotel Restaurant and Institutional (HRI) Sector

Hotels
There are 333 hotels providing approximately 93,481 rooms for visitors to Hong Kong.[4] The Hong Kong Hotel Classification System implemented by Hong Kong Tourism Board features five key indicators including "facilities", "location", "staff-to-room ratio", "average achieved room rates" and "business mix." In 2025, the average hotel room occupancy rate was 87 percent, up by 2 percentage year-on-year, supported by 49.9 million visitor arrivals and continued recovery in tourism demand. As of early 2026, the HKG reported that the tourism sector remained strong, with visitor arrivals projected to reach 53.8 million in full year of 2026.

Restaurants
Hong Kong's dining sector remains internationally recognized, offering a vibrant and diverse dining scene with more than 17,154 licensed restaurants catering to a broad range of cuisines and price points. The city's world-class food culture is reflected in the Michelin Guide Hong Kong & Macau 2026, which recognizes 77 Michelin-starred restaurants in Hong Kong and 21 in Macau. By number of Michelin-starred restaurants, Hong Kong ranks among the world's top five Michelin cities, alongside Tokyo, Paris, Kyoto, and Osaka, underscoring its position as a premier global dining hub.[5]

Despite a challenging operating environment, Hong Kong's foodservice sector has demonstrated resilience. In 2025, restaurant receipts and restaurant purchases remained stable at approximately $14.1 billion and $4.5 billion, respectively. The sector returned to growth in 2026, with restaurant receipts increasing 1.1 percent and restaurant purchases rising 3.6 percent year-on-year during the first quarter, supported by continued tourism recovery, improving visitor arrivals, and steady demand from both local consumers and visitors.

[3] Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department.
[4] Hong Kong Government Press Releases on April 1, 2026
[5] Michelin Guide 2026.

Table 3. Hong Kong: Restaurants Purchases and Receipts (Billion USD)

	2022	2023	2024	2025	Growth (24 vs 25)
Restaurant Receipts	11.1	14.07	14.06	14.09	+0.2%
Restaurant Purchases	3.7	4.59	4.50	4.48	-0.6%

Source: Hong Kong Census & Statistics Department, USD1=HKD7.8

Institutions
Hong Kong's institutional foodservice sector consists of hospitals, residential care facilities, schools, prisons, and travel industry catering facilities. Many of these facilities, especially those operated by the government, purchase food supplies through tenders where price, quality, consistency, and stable supply matter. Experienced local importers are familiar with the process and requirements.

For more information on the Hong Kong HRI Sector, please refer to GAIN Report: Hong Kong HRI Annual.

Food Manufacturing Sector
Local food manufacturing remains limited in Hong Kong due to high land and labor costs. The food products and beverages industry employed approximately 31,000 workers in 2025. Hong Kong's domestic exports of food-related products, including miscellaneous edible products and preparations and cereals and cereal preparations, totaled approximately $954 million in 2025. Mainland China remained the principal market for Hong Kong's domestically produced food products.[6]

Market Outlook
Hong Kong has increasingly leveraged a "mega-events economy" strategy to stimulate tourism and economic activity. The Government scheduled 93 major events in the first half of 2025 alone, spanning cultural, sporting, entertainment, and business sectors. These events were projected to attract approximately 840,000 visitors and generate $423 million in visitor spending. Building on this momentum, the Government continues to expand its year-round calendar of international events in 2026 as part of its broader tourism development strategy.[7]

Despite improving tourism-related performance, market conditions remain mixed. Visitor arrivals, hotel occupancy rates, and restaurant receipts continued to recover in 2025 and into 2026. However, consumer spending remains cautious amid a weak property market, relatively high borrowing cost, and modest economic growth. In addition, increasing cross-border travel by Hong Kong residents for lower-cost dining and shopping in mainland China, particularly Shenzhen, has intensified competition for local retailers and foodservice operators. The growing share of visitors from mainland China has also contributed to shifts in consumption patterns toward more value-oriented products and services. Nevertheless, Hong Kong remains one of Asia's leading import markets and regional trading hubs for food and agricultural products, supported by its affluent consumer base, sophisticated distribution infrastructure, and heavy reliance on imported food supplies.

[6] Trade and Industry Department: Hong Kong's Domestic Exports by Major Principal Commodity 2025
[7] Hong Kong Government Press Releases: announces calendar of mega event in Hong Kong first half of 2025

SECTION V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Table 4. Hong Kong: Imports of Consumer-Oriented Ag. Products

Partner Country	Calendar Year (Value: $ million)			Growth	Growth
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2024vs2025**	**2023vs 2025**
World	20,456.90	20,237.90	20,051.78	-0.92%	-1.98%
China	6,634.91	6,353.76	6,374.75	0.33%	-3.92%
United States	1,427.14	1,480.33	1,665.50	12.51%	16.70%
Chile	808.72	1,394.20	1,407.19	0.93%	74.00%
Japan	1,482.21	1,317.39	1,337.46	1.52%	-9.77%
France	1,032.30	987.41	1,055.25	6.87%	2.22%
Brazil	869.82	1,019.78	962.91	-5.58%	10.70%
Australia	935.33	881.07	798.12	-9.41%	-14.67%
Thailand	986.63	797.42	653.29	-18.07%	-33.79%
Vietnam	472.21	563.29	615.51	9.27%	30.35%
Netherlands	380.83	373.07	434.41	16.44%	14.07%
Total of Top 10 Partners	**15,030.10**	**15,167.72**	**15,304.39**	**0.90%**	**1.82%**
Total of Rest of the World	**5,426.80**	**5,070.18**	**4,747.39**	**-6.37%**	**-12.52%**

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

Table 5. Hong Kong: Top 10 Imports of Consumer-Oriented Agricultural Products and Competition[8] 2025

Product Category			**Major Supply Sources[9]**
Fresh Fruit			1. Chile – 48.8%
Gross Imports	$2.8billion	1.1 million tons	2. China – 9.5%
Retained Imports	$1.0 billion	0.5 million tons	5. United States – 4.9%
Seafood			1. China – 36.1%
Gross Imports	$3.0 billion	304,965 tons	2. Japan – 12.2%
Retained Imports	$2.5 billion	271,028 tons	7. United States – 2.9%
Beef and Beef Products			1. Brazil – 34.3%
Gross Imports	$1.5 billion	288,381 tons	2. United States – 30.7%
Retained Imports	$985.0million	129,301 tons	3. Australia – 8.1%
Wine and Related Products			1. France – 67.0%
Gross Imports	$880.9 million	36.3 million liters	2. Australia- 13.4
Retained Imports	$679.1 million	30.8 million liters	5. United States – 2.9%
Pork and Pork Products			1. Brazil – 30.8%
Gross Imports	$940.4 million	280,626 tons	2. China – 29.2%
Retained Imports	$794.4 million	240,824 tons	8. United States – 2.4%
Soup and Other Prepared Food			1. China – 26.2%

[8] Calculations based on Trade Data Monitor data.
[9] Ranking and market share by gross import value in 2025.

Gross Imports	$1.7 billion	153,510 tons	2. United States – 19.3%
Retained Imports	$0.1 billion	116,472 tons	3. Germany – 8.4%
Dairy Products			1. New Zealand – 29.5%
Gross Imports	$1.1billion	243,830 tons	2. Netherlands – 17.4%
Retained Imports	$513.2 million	201,515 tons	9. United States – 1.3%
Poultry Meat and Products			1. China – 62.4%
Gross Imports	$1.0 billion	401,816 tons	2. Brazil – 12.0%
Retained Imports	$889.6million	316,149 tons	3. United States – 8.2%
Non-Alcoholic Beverages			1. China – 77.1%
Gross Imports	$1.1 billion	469.7million liters	2. Japan – 4.8%
Retained Imports	$951.3 million	356.6 million liters	7. United States – 1.1%
Bakery Products			1. China – 48.4%
Gross Imports	$981.9 million	321,990 tons	2. Japan – 17.7%
Retained Imports	$461.9million	273,968 tons	10. United States – 1.7%

SECTION V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Post Contact

Agricultural Trade Office, Consulate General of the United States, Hong Kong and Macau
18th Floor, St. John's Building
33 Garden Road, Central, Hong Kong
Tel: (852)-2841-2350
Fax: (852)-2845-0943
Email: Atohongkong@usda.gov
Website: http://www.atohongkong.com.hk
http://www.usconsulate.org.hk

Other Hong Kong Government / Semi-Government Contacts:

Please refer to GAIN Report HK2023-0024.

Attachments:

No Attachments