

# STARTING A NEW CHAPTER FOR HONG KONG TOGETHER

同為香港開新篇

## John Lee

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Election Manifesto of  
Chief Executive Election  
2022

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# 同為香港開新篇

Starting a New Chapter for Hong Kong Together

## Foreword

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and our reunification with the Motherland, representing a historic moment in the implementation of “One Country, Two Systems”. The past two and a half decades have seen the highly successful implementation of the core tenets of Hong Kong’s governance – “One Country, Two Systems”, “Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong”, and a high degree of autonomy. These tenets have secured our continued prosperity and stability. There is no doubt that there is much we could draw upon and learn from our past. It is equally clear that there remain many deep-rooted problems that require urgent remedy. Having restored order from chaos, it is high time Hong Kong start a new chapter of development, one aiming towards greater prosperity. It is a time of great opportunities. It is a time of great challenges. It is thus a time where it is imperative that we commit to undertaking genuine reforms, uniting the government, all sectors of the community, and our people, and starting a new chapter for Hong Kong – together!

As I stated when I declared my candidacy, if elected, I will lead an administration that seeks to safeguard the legal and constitutional order enshrined by “The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China” (the “Constitution”) and “The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China” (the “Basic Law”). I promise that my administration will uphold the rule of law, integrity, and efficiency as our core pillars of sound governance, in order to preserve the hard-fought stability and to take on future challenges with absolute confidence. I will build a united, efficient, and pragmatic administration, one that is result-oriented and solution-driven; one that is highly effective in governance; one that always strives to ensure the people of Hong Kong can feel a genuine sense of fulfilment. We must preserve and leverage Hong Kong’s openness and freedom and its global inter-connectivity, in order to solidify its position as a leading international city, as well as proactively facilitate Hong Kong’s integration into the national development. Only then can we improve Hong Kong’s overall competitiveness.

I understand that Hong Kong has experienced a series of unprecedented challenges in recent years, and many people are weary and doubtful about the future of Hong Kong. However I firmly believe that through the constitutional protection of “One Country, Two Systems”, and the various strengths on which Hong Kong’s long-term success has been based, our free and open society is still a unique and blessed place. With our joint efforts, Hong Kong will continue to be inclusive, diverse and open towards the world. Through combining our market-oriented and international business environment built on the rule of law, with enhancements to the competitiveness of various sectors including finance, trade, aviation, and innovation and technology (“I&T”), Hong Kong will remain an economy that is both free and vibrant. It will remain an ideal bridge connecting our country and the rest of the world. It will remain the best entry point for global businesses into the Mainland market.

Like many fellow Hong Kong citizens, I have devoted my life to steadfastly serving my family and profession. I have spent the past 45 years fighting for a better Hong Kong through a multitude of roles – from a frontline, rank-and-file policeman, to a politically appointed official. Whilst my positions and responsibilities have continuously evolved, what has remained steadfast is my conviction to serve my fellow citizens. In today's tumultuous world, one needs to be courageous to forge ahead. Hong Kong cannot stand still nor afford to hesitate. Over the next five years, I look forward to leading Hong Kong to start a new chapter – one that guides Hong Kong from stability to prosperity. We are here to build a more liveable, open, vibrant and united city. Hong Kong will make us and our country proud, and be the envy of the world. The “Pearl of the Orient” will shine brighter than ever!



## The Four Tenets of Our Vision

**Strengthen our governance  
capability and tackle pressing  
livelihood issues together**

**Streamline procedures and  
provide more housing and  
better living**

**Enhance overall competitiveness and  
pursue sustainable development**

**Build a caring and inclusive society  
and enhance upward mobility for  
our youths**

# 1

## Strengthen our governance capability and tackle pressing livelihood issues together

### Beliefs:

Hong Kong's past prosperity was made possible by a team of high-calibre and dedicated officials, with the civil service playing a critical role. In the coming five years, Hong Kong will face a more complex international environment and greater regional competition. Against this backdrop, Hong Kong must develop or else it will lag behind. To better meet public expectations and embrace future challenges, the new-term government needs to ensure there is a sound governance system, and build a loyal, efficient, and "down-to-earth" administration.

The new-term government shall uphold the rule of law as its core value and govern in strict accordance with the law, strengthen planning and coordination and establish a clear direction for the development of Hong Kong. The new-term government will adopt a result-oriented approach, nurture a new governance culture of bold thinking and teamwork amongst the civil service, and unite together all sectors with a view to proactively deliver outcomes that are in the best interests of Hong Kong people.



### **Four core policies:**

**Improve governance capability**

**Enhance coordination  
and execution**

**Lay the foundation for stability**

**Solve problems together**





## I. Improve governance capability

- 1 Under the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong”, work in concert with the Legislative Council to raise Hong Kong’s governance capability, foster positive interaction between the administration and the legislature, and strengthen dialogue and coordination between officials and legislators in policy deliberations;

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- 2 Improve governing effectiveness by considering the proposal on the re-organisation of the government structure developed by the current-term government, and explore a re-organisation with the aim of strengthening the strategic planning, policy research and overall coordination efforts. Refine the roles and responsibilities of politically appointed officials to improve collaboration within the government. The new administration will communicate with the current-term government and proceed in accordance with relevant procedures.



## II. Enhance coordination and execution

- 1** Reinforce an inclusive team culture of “We and Us” within the government to solve problems, by enabling team players to actively support each other and create synergies;

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- 2** Ensure that senior government officials lead proactively, participate in the problem-solving process early, and guide teams to quickly resolve problems;

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- 3** Adopt a result-oriented approach within the government. Set clear targets and key performance indicators (“KPIs”) for selected tasks within the first 100 days of the new administration;

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- 4** Have each government department conduct an internal review of its operational methods, administrative processes and relevant legislation, in order to reduce unnecessary or redundant procedures, improve efficiency and modernise;

## **5 Strengthen emergency response capability:**

- a.** Establish a new “Mobilisation Protocol” for the government. In the event of an emergency each government department contributes a certain number of people based on the emergency level. Form an interdepartmental Emergency Response Unit to respond to said emergency in a timely manner;
  - b.** Depending on emergency needs, establish a command centre under the command of a senior official;
  - c.** In accordance with the “Mobilisation Protocol”, conduct drills and training to ensure the operational readiness of the Emergency Response Unit.
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## **6 Build a civil service culture that is loyal, dedicated, and strictly adheres to the Constitution and the Basic Law.**

## **III. Lay the foundation for stability**

- 1** Enact local legislation to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law;
- 2** Conduct thorough security risk assessments of different areas, including finance, food and health, infrastructure, and natural disasters. Prepare contingency plans with bottom-line thinking to prevent and mitigate risks.

## IV. Solve problems together

- 1** Strengthen the government's communications with district grassroots organisations, create more avenues for cooperation, and enhance the local administrative effectiveness and ability to support grassroots social services;

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- 2** Set up "District Services and Community Care Teams" in the 18 Districts with a network of volunteers to support the government's district work, such as during pandemics, typhoons or floods. In normal times, they can carry out caring activities to cater for the elderly and underprivileged groups as well as community mutual assistance, so as to increase social capital and community cohesion;

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- 3** Develop administrative talents who love our country and Hong Kong, attract capable people from all sectors of society to serve on government committees and advisory bodies, and increase governmental capabilities and capacity;



- 4 Invite people from all walks of life to offer suggestions, play their own parts, and pool the collective wisdom of our community to solve problems. Tap into the research capability of think tanks, and build a high-quality, multi-faceted think tank eco-system, in order to improve public policy research;

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- 5 At the opportune time, resume dispatching government officials to other countries as well as provinces and cities in the Mainland. At the same time, encourage representatives from different community sectors, professional bodies and social organisations etc. to advocate broadly the vast development opportunities in Hong Kong and share the good Hong Kong stories across the world.



## 2

# Streamline procedures and provide more housing and better living

## Beliefs:

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The issue of housing is amongst the greatest concerns of Hong Kong people. One of the goals of the new administration is to increase land and housing supply. Hong Kong has the right societal conditions to resolve land and housing issues – the key is determination. From the creation of land to planning, construction, and provision of supporting facilities, the government, institutions and private sectors must join together and stand firm to increase supply.

The new administration will expedite land and housing development and shorten the waiting time for Public Rental Housing (“PRH”) through improved efficiency and increased quantity. With strategic vision and holistic thinking, the new administration will continue to create land and build up long-term land reserves, so that more people can enjoy better living environments and fulfil their homeownership dreams, ensure social satisfaction, and promote economic prosperity.



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## **Four core policies**

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**Streamline procedures and  
address pressing needs**

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**Strengthen coordination and  
enhance construction capabilities**

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**Pursue diversified developments and  
create more living space**

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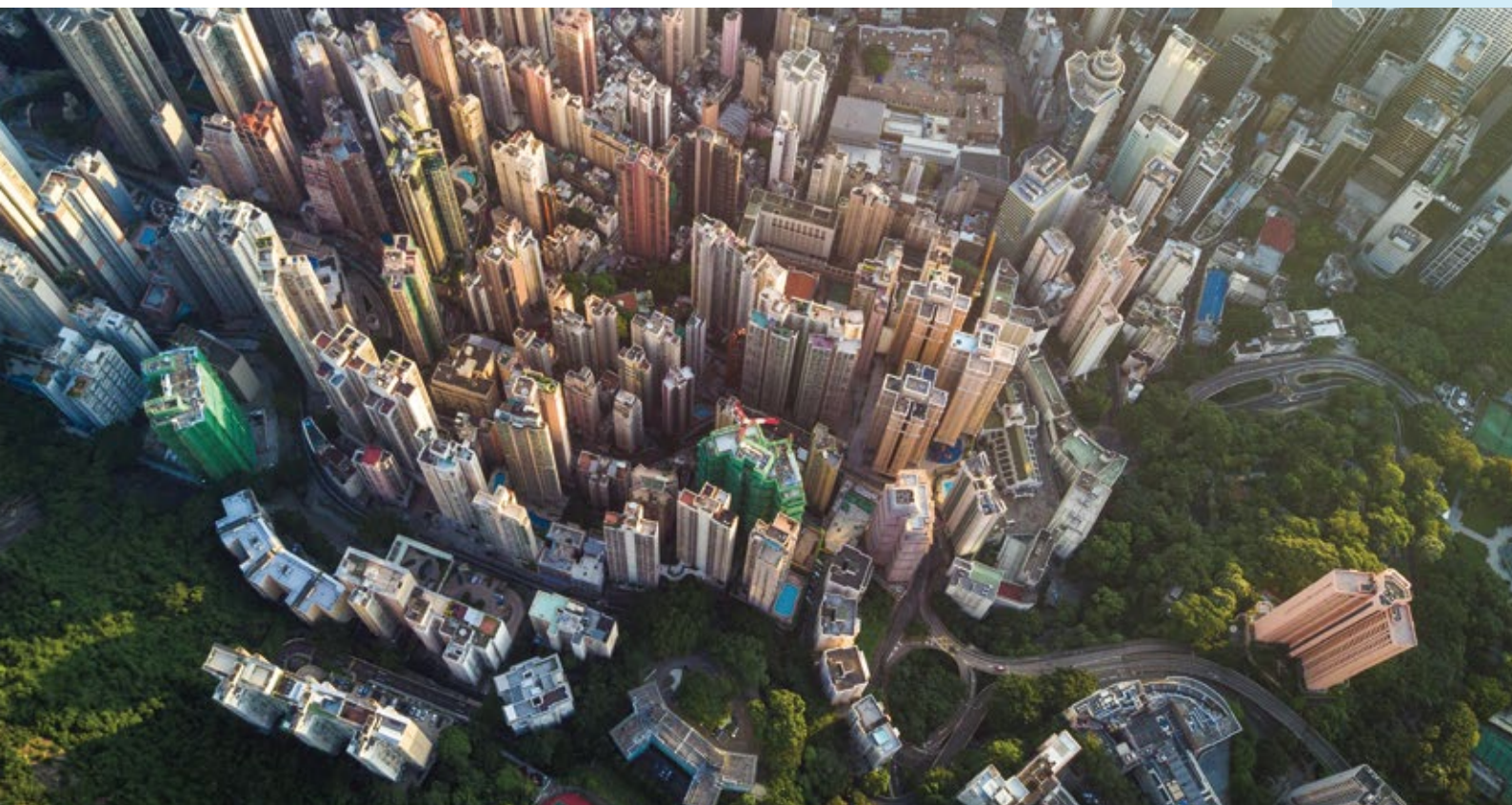
**Bring forward infrastructure construction and  
raise development capacity**

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## I. Streamline procedures and address pressing needs

- 1** Explore the feasibility of a new “PRH Advance Allocation Scheme” in selected PRH projects as short-term relief measures. Consider expediting the construction process for existing PRH projects under construction that have delayed completion dates (due to complexities arising from the provision of ancillary community and transport facilities) by adopting a more unified and standardised design plan and other measures. Through this Scheme, one or more buildings within a PRH project can be allocated in advance, compressing the timeframe by approximately one year. PRH applicants on the waiting list who are willing to move into these units earlier before all supporting facilities are completed may elect to do so, thereby shortening their waiting time;
- 2** More widely utilise market forces, including re-introducing an enhanced version of the Private Sector Participation Scheme (“PSPS”) to assist in the construction of public housing, and concurrently expand the adoption of the “Design and Build” procurement model;
- 3** Introduce legislative amendments to simplify and optimise the land and housing development process, and to streamline development procedures;



- 4** Continue to accelerate land assembly by adopting a multi-pronged approach, including the resumption of private land by means of the Land Resumption Ordinance where appropriate. In addition, utilise market forces to facilitate the participation of private landowners in land development, with a view to accelerating and increasing overall land and housing supply;

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- 5** Coordinate different government departments during the land resumption process to formulate targeted measures to assist in the resettlement and compensation of existing land users, including squatter occupants, brownfield site operators as well as farmers and fishermen in order to minimise the potential impact to their living conditions and livelihoods and concurrently make use of the process as an opportunity to upgrade the traditional industries;

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- 6** Adopt innovative construction technologies, including Modular Integrated Construction ("MiC") and Building Information Modelling ("BIM"), more widely in public housing projects with the aim of reducing construction time.



## **II. Strengthen coordination and enhance construction capabilities**

- 1** Strengthen the coordination of different government departments conducting land reclamation and housing construction work, so as to significantly shorten the building supply lead time. Establish a “Task Force on Public Housing Projects” and a “Steering Committee on Land and Housing Supply” to be led by the Secretaries of Departments;



- 2** The Task Force on Public Housing Projects will be responsible for supervising all public housing development projects. Within the first 100 days of the new administration, it will be tasked to submit a preliminary proposal for expediting the construction of public housing, including suggestions for implementing the “PRH Advance Allocation Scheme”, re-introducing the PSPS, as well as compressing the relevant design, construction, and inspection procedures. The goal is to expedite the completion of a selected number of public housing units so as to increase the overall supply of public housing over the next 5 years;

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- 3** The Steering Committee on Land and Housing Supply will be responsible for coordinating all policy bureaux and departments related to land development, including planning, land administration, environment, transportation, infrastructure, and social welfare facilitations etc., supervising the planning and implementation of all land development projects, and consolidating the relevant approval process. It will also be responsible for formulating appropriate policies to unlock the development potential of private lands.



### III. Pursue diversified developments and create more living space

- 1 Through the Northern Metropolis Development Strategy and the Lantau Tomorrow Vision, improve the urban layout, and study the steps to conduct land reclamation to enlarge the area for future city developments and create more space for people to live in;
- 2 Conduct a comprehensive review of the 16,000-hectare “Green Belt” zone and 1,600-hectare “brownfields” to actively explore the feasibility of usage for other purposes including elderly homes and housing;
- 3 Increase and speed up the supply of PRH, and concurrently actively increase the supply of different types of subsidised housing, encompassing the Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme (“GSH”), Home Ownership Scheme (“HOS”) and Starter Homes Scheme, as well as an expansion of the quota of the White Form Secondary Market Scheme (“WSM”), to enable more qualified people, including middle-class professionals and young people, to get onto the property ladder and become homeowners.



## **IV. Bring forward infrastructure construction and increase development capacity**

- 1** Expedite the study, review, and implementation of all announced key railway projects, for instance the Northern Link (“NOL”), to enhance development capacity and improve overall connectivity;

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- 2** Continue to explore the layout of railways and major road infrastructure to cater for the overall long-term development needs of Hong Kong, and study the enhancement of infrastructure connectivity between Hong Kong and Shenzhen in order to foster Hong Kong’s integration into the national development.



## Six core policies

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**Enhance Hong Kong's international financial centre status  
and promote its core strengths**

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**Develop Hong Kong as an I&T centre to  
facilitate economic transformation**

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**Develop the Northern Metropolis  
into an engine for growth**

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**Foster a city of culture to promote a creative economy**

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**Capitalise on Hong Kong's strong foundation of  
the rule of law and promote its legal services sector**

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**Utilise Hong Kong's strengths to  
develop a diverse and free economy**



# 3

## Enhance overall competitiveness and pursue sustainable development

### Beliefs:

Hong Kong remains a highly internationalised city across multiple sectors, including its finance, trade, legal and other professional services. This, being one of its core strengths, has sustained its continuous development over the years. In face of the rapidly changing external environment, it is crucial that Hong Kong continues to maintain its status and image as a pluralistic, inclusive and open global metropolis. Hong Kong must boost its competitiveness, by tapping more deeply into its international network and resources and fostering a freer and more transparent business environment based on the rule of law, thereby strengthening its vibrancy and enhancing its overall competitiveness.

In the National 14th Five-Year Plan, the Central Government has reaffirmed its support for Hong Kong's four existing centres of strength (international financial centre, international transportation centre, international trade centre; as well as centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region), and has also introduced – for the first time – plans for Hong Kong to take on four additional “centre” roles (international aviation hub; international innovation and technology hub; regional intellectual property trading centre; and hub for arts and cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world) (collectively the “Eight Centres”). Hong Kong must drive development through innovation, grow its real economy, and seize the opportunities offered by the Greater Bay Area (“GBA”), as part of aligning Hong Kong with our country's domestic and international dual circulation strategy and serving as a bridge that interconnects the Mainland and the rest of the world.

In order to achieve the above vision, the administration must adopt a proactive and forward-looking attitude to foster economic growth. With a strategic vision supplemented by long-term planning, we must enlarge our market capacity, undertake infrastructure developments, actively solicit foreign investments, attract and retain local and overseas talents, and create more diversified and high-quality employment opportunities, so that the people of Hong Kong, especially our youths, can all join the ride on the speed train of fast development, realise their personal dreams, and enjoy the fruits of economic growth.

## **I. Enhance Hong Kong's international financial centre status and promote its core strengths**

- 1** Leverage the unique position conferred on Hong Kong under the National 14th Five-Year Plan, including consolidating and promoting Hong Kong's status as an international financial centre, and strengthening its functions as a global offshore RMB business hub, an international asset management centre and a risk management centre;  

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- 2** Attract high-quality companies from around the world to list on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange; review the listing rules to attract more large technology companies with advanced technologies so as to enrich investors' choices;  

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- 3** Support the further development of Hong Kong's bond, foreign exchange, and other financial asset markets, strengthening the depth and breadth of Hong Kong's financial market;  

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- 4** Deepen and expand the inter-connection mechanism between the Mainland and Hong Kong financial markets; implement the "ETF Connect" for exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") as soon as possible; explore the inclusion of more financial products and optimise relevant mechanisms; and also make better use of Hong Kong as a bridgehead for overseas funds to enter the Mainland market;



- 5** Develop financial technologies (“Fintech”) and support the digitalisation of the real economy; promote the cooperation between financial institutions and start-ups, and develop more Fintech solutions to benefit Hong Kong people, promote the exploration of the application scenarios of the Central Bank Digital Currency (“CBDC”) at the retail level, and Multiple Central Bank Digital Currency Bridge (“mBridge”) used by cross-border institutions;

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- 6** Promote green finance and ESG (Environment, Society, Governance) finance, and develop Hong Kong into a regional carbon trading centre to support the development of green finance globally;

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- 7** Continue to develop Hong Kong into an asset and wealth management centre to attract more family offices’ asset management businesses;

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- 8** Seize the financial development opportunities brought about by the GBA, and work with other cities in the GBA to expand the scale of inter-connection mechanisms for the Mainland and Hong Kong financial markets;

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- 9** Enrich offshore RMB products and tools; expand the system for RMB-denominated products; improve relevant risk management tools; study the feasibility of cross-border capital pooling for corporates; and further consolidate Hong Kong’s status as an offshore RMB centre.



## II. Develop Hong Kong as an I&T centre to facilitate economic transformation

- 1 Develop Hong Kong into an international I&T centre through transformation into an international capital of technology research and development (R&D), promoting cross-disciplinary and cross-jurisdictional collaboration among the government, industry, academia, and R&D sectors;
- 2 Expedite smart-city developments, facilitate extensive application of digital technology in society through the digitalisation of government operations for better public services. Actively facilitate the development of digital infrastructures, enhance the quality of life for Hong Kong people, promote the upgrading and transformation in various industries, thereby boosting economic growth;

- 3** Actively expand the government's I&T policies, including increasing the government's procurement of products from I&T companies, adopting an open data policy, keeping regulations abreast with the times, revitalising the venture capital investment regime, rationalising funding for R&D, attracting talents, facilitating the development of infrastructure for R&D, and promoting science in general education;

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- 4** Build up the overarching ecosystem for I&T, and attract leading national and international companies to set up R&D and high-end production bases. Leverage Hong Kong's universities and scientific research institutions to establish large-scale GBA technology research platforms. Create more R&D positions to provide a wider set of development opportunities for postdoctoral researchers and R&D talents. Step up efforts to attract top R&D talents globally to tackle cutting edge technological challenges with local researchers;

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- 5** Encourage the commercialisation of technology research results; develop high-tech and high value-added manufacturing industries; unlock local private investment in R&D; facilitate the process of Hong Kong's re-industrialisation to develop a more diversified economy, a more appropriate distribution of resources, and create more sustainable development. In so doing, relevant sectors and industries will be able to harness technology effectively and contribute to enhancing Hong Kong's international competitiveness;

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- 6** Take advantage of the development of the GBA to promote synergies and the integration of industry chains between Hong Kong and nearby cities. Concurrently, develop the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop ("the Loop") into the Shenzhen-Hong Kong technology in-depth cooperation zone, complementing the overall development of the Northern Metropolis.



### **III. Develop the Northern Metropolis into an engine for growth**

- 1** Establish a department to coordinate the planning and development for the “Northern Metropolis” and strengthen the liaison and interactions with the Mainland, including coordinating the implementation of land planning, economic development, industrial strategy, housing construction, infrastructure connection, etc. Attract more talents and capital for the development of innovative industries, with the aim of developing the Northern Metropolis into a liveable, vibrant and high quality of life metropolitan area, and building a new engine for economic growth and a new highland for technological innovation;

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- 2** Undertake initial and detailed planning of the layout, innovative industries, transportation scheme, community, ecological conservation and GBA integration strategy of the Northern Metropolis, and explore the use of different public-private partnership (“PPP”) development models and financing options;

**3** Coordinate the existing development projects that are already planned or under construction in the overall planning of the Northern Metropolis, and adopt the principle of "first tackling the low-hanging fruits before moving on to harder tasks" in defining the time frame and milestones for the phased development and completion of the new area;

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**4** Establish the Northern Metropolis as a nexus to build a high-quality GBA, to drive and sustain a diverse economy:

- a. Actively participate in the development of the GBA through continuous liaison and implement more measures of mutual benefit that foster the flow of people, goods, capital and data among the cities of the GBA;
- b. Actively participate in and promote the major platforms of Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation under the National 14th Five-Year Plan, including Qianhai, Shenzhen; Hengqin, Zhuhai; Nansha, Guangzhou; and the Loop;
- c. Promptly establish the "One Zone, Two Parks" arrangement in the Loop and further pursue the detailed implementation of the "Joint Policy Package", in regard to facilitating the flow of talents, samples for scientific research, and data, as well as intellectual property rights protection etc. Expedite the development of the Loop on the Hong Kong side to facilitate access between the two Parks;
- d. Actively support young people's education and career pursuits and the business development of small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") and start-ups in the GBA.

## IV. Foster a city of culture to promote a creative economy

- 1** Strengthen the overall coordination among the government's operations in the cultural, sports, and tourism sectors; formulate a comprehensive policy for the development of the arts sector and cultural and creative industries; create cultural soft power and reinforce the 'Hong Kong brand'; develop Hong Kong into a hub of cultural exchange between the Mainland and the rest of the world; secure Hong Kong's position as one of the largest art trading centres in the world, demonstrating the potentials of the cultural and creative industries as a new economic engine;

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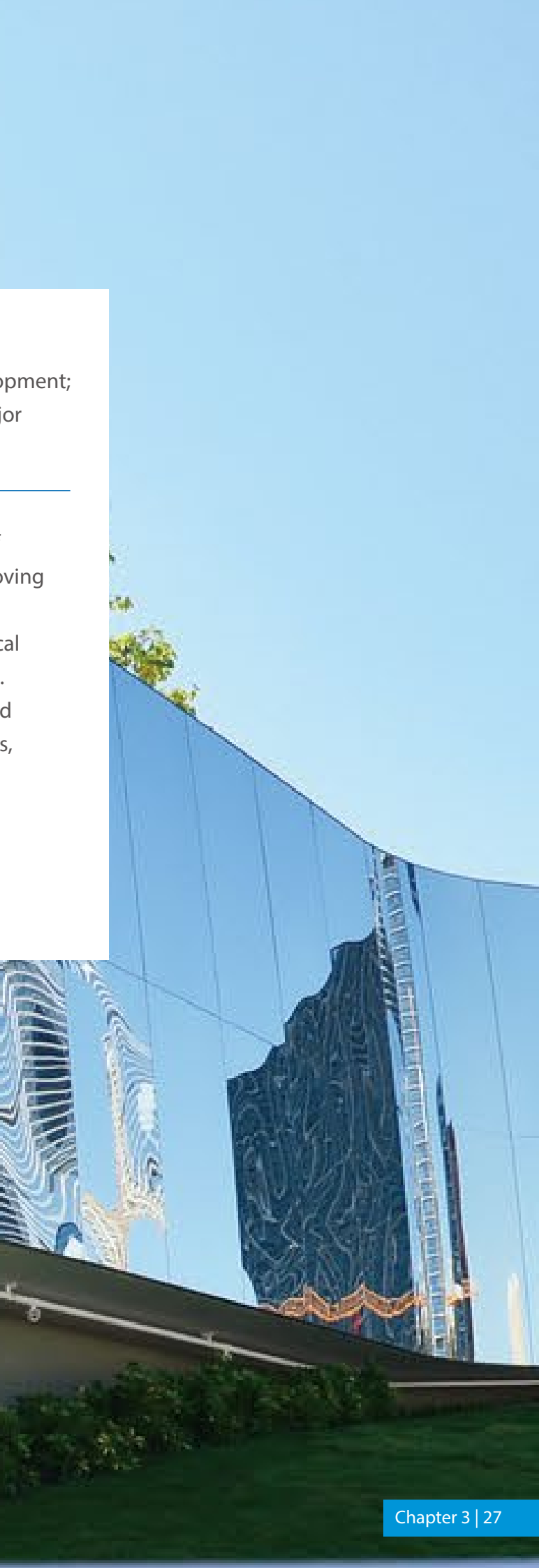
- 2** Take advantage of global trends and allocate sufficient resources to encourage and facilitate convergences between the cultural creative sectors and the technology sectors; provide infrastructural support such as building digital platforms to facilitate "cultural IP" (intellectual property) exchange and trading, and setting up test bed studios for developing and applying Arts Tech at the East Kowloon Cultural Centre, in order to carve out new possibilities and employment opportunities for young aspiring creative talents;

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- 3** Acknowledge the added social value that arts and culture can bring to the community; strengthen collaborations between private and public sectors, cultivating a more enabling and welcoming environment for sustainable industry-building and cross-sector collaboration;

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- 4** Establish the West Kowloon Cultural District as the cultural hub of the GBA and our country's premier venue for exhibiting national cultural relics and works of art; transform Hong Kong into a national hub for performing arts and cultural tourism;

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- 5** Promote sports in the community;  
support elite and professional sports development;  
and promote Hong Kong as a centre for major  
international sports events;
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- 6** Coordinate the integrated developments of  
culture, tourism and sports, including improving  
and increasing different tourist attractions,  
developing cultural tourism, green/ecological  
tourism, historical and heritage tourism, etc.  
and supporting various types of festivals and  
events, including international sports events,  
art shows, and performances, etc.

## V. Capitalise on Hong Kong's strong foundation of the rule of law and promote its legal services sector

- 1 Safeguard judicial independence by ensuring sufficient resources and services are provided for the Judiciary to support its efforts in improving procedural arrangements, strengthening infrastructural support, expanding applications of technology etc, so as to improve judicial efficiency, access to justice and promote education on the rule of law;
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- 2 Promote Hong Kong's status as the hub for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia Pacific region:
    - a. Leverage the strengths under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and legal resources of the common law system in Hong Kong, seize the opportunities brought about by national policies such as the "Belt and Road Initiative" and the development of GBA, strengthen judicial and legal exchanges and cooperation on dispute resolution between Guangdong Province, Hong Kong and Macao;
    - b. Develop high value-added legal and dispute resolution services in areas such as intellectual property rights protection and maritime disputes, as well as Online Dispute Resolution platform;
    - c. Attract international dispute resolution institutions to set up offices in Hong Kong and establish Hong Kong as a training base for international law and dispute resolution.

## VI. Utilise Hong Kong's strengths to develop a diverse and free economy

- 1 Strengthen and synergise various government departments responsible for external promotion and attracting investments. Establish an official system with more resources and more competitive external promotion and investment attraction strategies; proactively strengthen economic and trade relationships with the Mainland, Asia and the rest of the world, so as to restore Hong Kong's international status and reputation after the pandemic;



- 2** Expedite Hong Kong's accession into the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership ("RCEP") and pursue more favourable conditions for Hong Kong firms to enter the Mainland market under the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement ("CEPA"), to reinvigorate the development for such sectors as finance, international trade, professional and legal services;
- 3** Further enhance Hong Kong's status as an air transportation and logistics hub, as well as a maritime centre, and grow its high value-added maritime transportation and logistics industry;
- 4** Extend the application period for the Convention and Exhibition Industry Subsidy Scheme, and expand its scope to cover more related projects, including those with digital media and production ingredients, and continue to support SMEs in Hong Kong to connect international buyers via trade conventions;
- 5** Support SMEs to expand their markets, including further optimising the SME Export Marketing Fund ("EMF") as well as the Dedicated Fund on Branding, Upgrading and Domestic Sales ("BUD Fund").

# 4

## **Build a caring and inclusive society and enhance upward mobility for our youths**

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### **Beliefs:**

The well-being of people is a key objective of social development.

Government administration must be people-oriented. Hong Kong, as a highly-developed, fair, and caring society, has the resources to enable individuals to pursue personal development, equip themselves, contribute to society, and enjoy the fruits of development.

The education system must enable students to choose their paths, broaden their horizons, as well as enhance their skillsets and aptitudes, so as to unleash each person's full potential. Our social welfare system must cater to the most marginalised and underprivileged in society, and seek to provide multiple protections across the workplace and in the community. Our healthcare system must draw upon our community's resources to provide timely, affordable, convenient, and comprehensive services, and care for the physical and mental well-being of our people, particularly the elderly. Integration and joint efforts across different systems will build a favourable environment so that people can be protected and improve their personal capabilities and develop their strengths.

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## **Four core policies**

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**Improve the healthcare system**

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**Provide care for the elderly and  
relief for the underprivileged**

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**Improve upward mobility for youth**

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**Enhance the education system to  
better prepare for the future**

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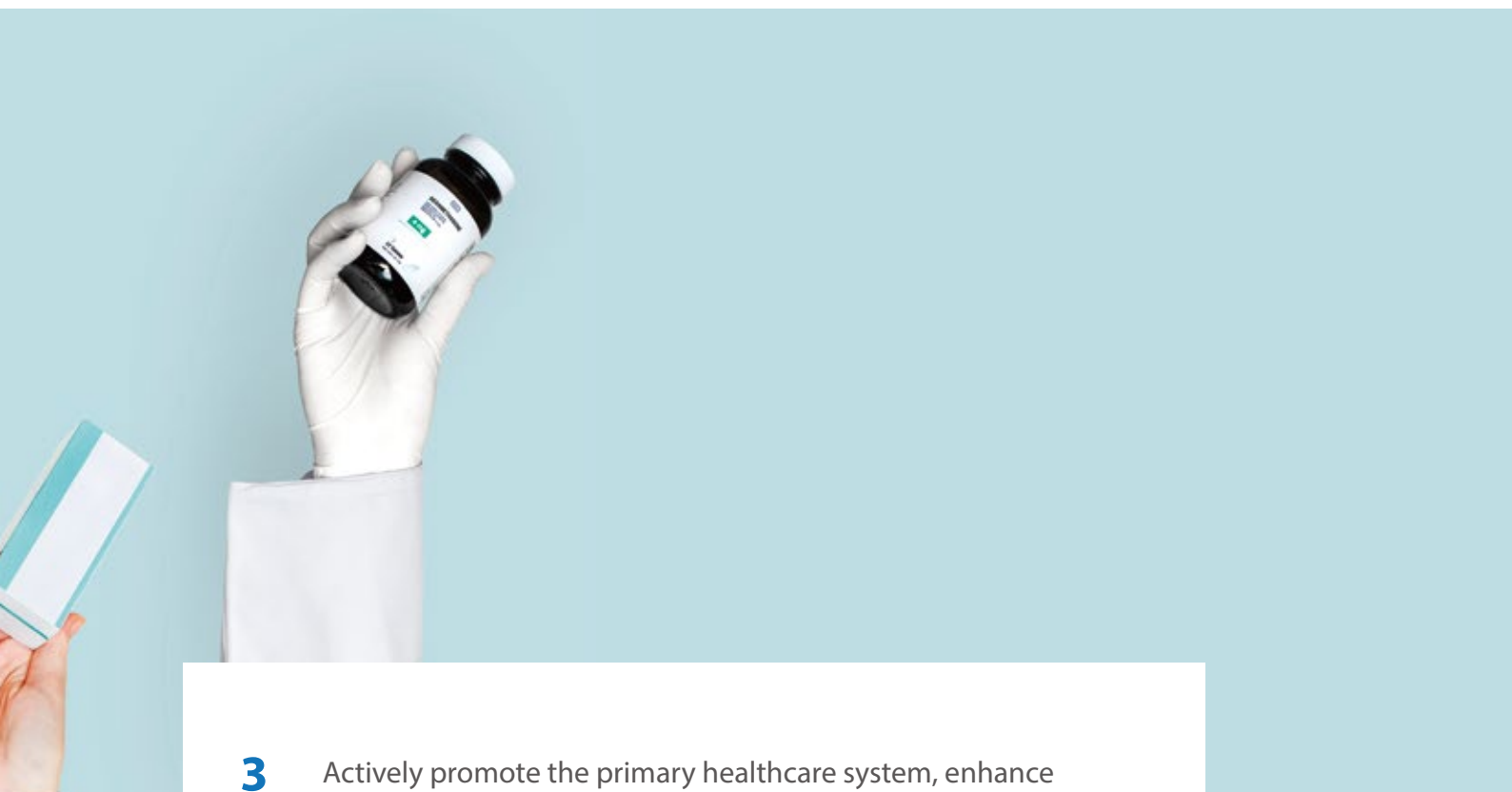


## I. Improve the healthcare system

- 1** Ensure the Hospital Authority learns from experiences from the fifth wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, evaluates and enhances the rapid response protocol for public health emergencies, improves factors of safety, better manages risks, and improves resilience;

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- 2** Support the Hospital Authority's expansion through recruiting a larger healthcare workforce, enhancing in-patient services, strengthening integrated discharge support, and promoting more applications of technology and telehealth in service provision;



- 3** Actively promote the primary healthcare system, enhance community-based health and healthcare; prevent, screen and manage chronic diseases; provide community-based medical care; enhance the functions and development of the District Health Centres; and leverage community provider networks through public-private partnerships;

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- 4** Strengthen community mental health services, leverage community resources, provide diversified services, promote holistic care provided by multi-disciplinary care teams of mental health professionals such as psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and social workers with a view to cater for the needs of different population groups and to raise mental well-being of society;

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- 5** Further study the development and application of Chinese medicine in the prevention of disease, treatment and rehabilitation; and broaden the application of integrated Chinese and Western medical services for disease diagnosis and treatment in public hospitals through expanding services; as well as increasing the number of participating hospitals and the types of diseases covered.

## II. Provide care for the elderly and relief for the underprivileged

- 1** Introduce a pilot scheme with defined scope and content to address intergenerational poverty, by targeting children in poor families living in subdivided units. Promote collaboration of government, businesses, and the community to facilitate more support for these children's needs in life, study, and personal development;

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- 2** Learn from experiences during the fifth wave of the Covid-19 pandemic in residential care homes for the elderly ("RCHEs") and residential care homes for persons with disabilities ("RCHDs"), implement practical solutions to improve the environments, standards and supplies of such care homes, for example, by exploring the possibility of using "Green Belt" zones to build more RCHEs, and to review the manpower shortage issue and improve the care staff to elderly ratio;

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- 3** Merge the Normal and Higher Old Age Living Allowance ("OALA") by adopting a unified and more lenient asset limit of the normal OALA. Eligible elderly persons will be entitled to the Higher OALA, with a view to improve their retirement protection;

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- 4** Expand the existing Community Care and Support Services for the Elderly and complete the research on support for carers. Enhance the "Pilot Scheme on Community Care Service Voucher for the Elderly" to promote "Ageing in Place";

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- 5** Promote the family functions in society and support the work of the Family Council, including encouraging more employers to implement family-friendly measures and activities that advocate the value of the family;



- 6** Enhance and expand the After School Care Programme and Day Child Care Services to support working mothers;  

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- 7** Care for workers; actively develop a diversified economy that creates more high-quality jobs, expedites the supply of land and building of housing, and improves the remuneration of workers and their quality of living;  

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- 8** Strengthen the protection of occupational safety and health by reviewing and amending the Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance, and promoting occupational safety education;  

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- 9** Further review the outsourcing practices and improve the remuneration of workers employed by government contractors;  

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- 10** Facilitate the modernisation of social welfare services provision via the use of digital technologies e.g., the more widespread application of “gerontechnology” in the community to achieve better service quality and efficiency.



### III. Improve upward mobility for youth

- 1 Formulate a comprehensive youth policy and a youth development blueprint, set different policy targets for healthy and diverse youth development, enhancing their upward mobility;
- 2 Provide a wider array of high-quality vocational training, employment opportunities, and support for business start-ups for youths to raise their all-roundedness and competitiveness;

- 3** Nurture a new generation of youths equipped with global perspectives, professional skills, a mindset of lifelong learning, and a sense of loving our country and Hong Kong;

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- 4** Attract aspiring youths to serve on the various government statutory and advisory bodies, providing them with a platform to participate in civic issues;

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- 5** Organise more internship, training and exchange opportunities overseas and in the Mainland, support youths to embark on employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the Mainland; deepen their knowledge on relevant professional fields of development, as well as the Youth Innovation Entrepreneurship Bases and related policies in the Mainland.

## **IV. Enhance the education system to better prepare for the future**

- 1** Reinforce teachers' professional conduct and training, recognise teachers with distinguished talents and virtues, and improve the continuous professional development of teachers across the board;  

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- 2** Promote a culture of lifelong learning so as to allow people to continually equipt themselves, raise their own competitiveness and actively face new challenges brought about by new technologies;  

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- 3** Promote vocational and professional education and training as an alternative development pathway to traditional academic education;  

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- 4** Actively apply digital technologies and push for universal STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts, Mathematics) education, and promote I&T thinking for all;



- 5** Encourage school curricula to be aligned with future societal needs, with specific focus on development of talents required for the “Eight Centres”; advance the connection between academia and various industries, and push for more workplace learning and continuous development opportunities;

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- 6** Maintain and develop Hong Kong’s education sector to international standards, and carve out more opportunities in the GBA;

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- 7** Enhance home-school co-operation as well as the degree of participation of parents in early childhood education, and promote the Positive Parent Campaign to further improve adolescents’ career and life planning;

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- 8** Enrich the national education system, raise the sense of national consciousness and identity in students.

# Closing Remarks

I am standing for election as the Sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong out of loyalty towards our country; of ardent and unequivocal love for Hong Kong; and of a sense of responsibility towards my fellow people. But what ultimately supports my commitment to undertake this important mission is my deep-rooted faith in Hong Kong. I firmly believe that after the past three difficult years, Hong Kong can and must rise again. It must become a more dynamic, united and competitive city for all. I am confident that Hong Kong will once again be a peaceful, stable, pluralistic and inclusive city filled with hope; where our people can live and work well, and pursue their dreams.

To help Hong Kong scale new heights, my administration will cultivate unity in the society by bringing together and working with all sectors and people of Hong Kong. If elected, I pledge that I will work hard to build a government led by a responsible team able to solve Hong Kong's problems – a team that adopts a result-oriented approach, implements pragmatic policies, puts our people first and benefits all levels of society. I will seek to communicate, listen and build consensus with a sincere attitude, so that Hong Kong can fly high again.

I have full confidence in the future of Hong Kong. So long as we work in unity and forge ahead, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will undoubtedly be able to maximise its unique strengths under "One Country, Two Systems" to start a new chapter – together!

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Starting a New Chapter for Hong Kong Together