

2022 年 7 月 12 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 各項信任及信心指標最新結果及總結

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「香港民研」指的可以是香港民意研究所或其前身港大民研。

香港民研每半年檢視和調整工作一次，部分改變已在五月四日（即民研三周年）之後啟動，包括下調新聞發佈會的次數和啟動網上公民教育工作。六月初，我們正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，以兩個月為第一階段，逐個星期發佈各個項目總結。我們已先後總結官員民望六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望和回歸周年調查，今個星期再總結各項信任及信心指標，其他項目容後再公佈。另外，七月開始，我們決定下調定期民意調查的次數，由每月兩次減至每月一次，以便爭取資源進行公民教育和民情總結。同時，民研亦希望教育大眾，數字歸數字，評論歸評論。所有由民調數字引發的個人評論，責任由論者自負，與民研無關。

公報簡要

香港民研於七月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,003 名香港居民。

調查顯示，政府信任程度方面，香港特區政府、北京中央政府及台灣政府的信任淨值分別為正 16、正 21 及負 23 個百分點。對比半個月前，香港特區政府的信任淨值顯著上升 11 個百分點，並創 2018 年 6 月以來新高。

信心指標方面，對中國前途的信心淨值為正 43 個百分點，創 2018 年 1 月以來新高。另一方面，對香港前途和一國兩制的信心淨值分別為正 21 和正 20 個百分點，分別比 5 個月前顯著上升 29 及 21 個百分點，兩者均創 2013 年 3 月以來新高。

調查的實效回應比率為 50.1%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-6%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1。

樣本資料

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 調查日期 | : | 4-7/7/2022 |
| 調查方法 | : | 由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問 |
| 訪問對象 | : | 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民 |
| 成功樣本數目 ^[1] | : | 1,003 (包括 501 個固網及 502 個手機樣本) |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 實效回應比率 | : 50.1% |
| 抽樣誤差 ^[2] | : 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-6%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1 |
| 加權方法 | : 按照政府統計處提供的統計數字以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字來自《二零二一年年中人口數字》，而教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字則來自《香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字》（2021 年版）。 |

[1] 數字為調查的總樣本數目，個別題目則可能只涉及次樣本。有關數字請參閱下列數表內列出的樣本數目。

[2] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。

最新數據

市民對特區、北京中央及台灣政府的信任程度、對中港前途以及一國兩制的信心的最新結果表列如下：

| 調查日期 | 21-25/3/22 | 19-22/4/22 | 12-20/5/22 | 20-24/6/22 | 4-7/7/22 | 最新變化 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 614 | 658 | 672 | 553 | 1,003 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 42.1% | 47.6% | 40.9% | 45.3% | 50.1% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 信任特區政府比率 ^[3] | 24% ^[4] | 37% ^[4] | 35% | 40% | 47+/-3% | +7% ^[4] |
| 不信任特區政府比率 ^[3] | 58% ^[4] | 45% ^[4] | 46% | 35% ^[4] | 31+/-3% | -4% |
| 信任淨值 | -35% ^[4] | -8% ^[4] | -11% | 5% ^[4] | 16+/-6% | +11% ^[4] |
| 平均量值 ^[3] | 2.3 ^[4] | 2.7 ^[4] | 2.7 | 3.0 ^[4] | 3.2+/-0.1 | +0.2 ^[4] |

| 調查日期 | 17-20/8/20 | 24-26/2/21 | 20-26/8/21 | 21-24/2/22 | 4-7/7/22 | 最新變化 |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 597-644 | 575-620 | 666-674 | 665-678 | 1,003 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 60.9% | 57.2% | 52.9% | 49.7% | 50.1% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 信任中央政府比率 ^[3] | 28% ^[4] | 41% ^[4] | 38% | 52% ^[4] | 51+/-3% | -1% |
| 不信任中央政府比率 ^[3] | 58% | 43% ^[4] | 42% | 31% ^[4] | 30+/-3% | -1% |
| 信任淨值 | -29% ^[4] | -2% ^[4] | -4% | 21% ^[4] | 21+/-6% | -- |
| 平均量值 ^[3] | 2.4 ^[4] | 2.9 ^[4] | 2.8 | 3.3 ^[4] | 3.3+/-0.1 | +0.1 |
| 信任台灣政府比率 ^[3] | 35% | 30% | 21% ^[4] | 18% | 17+/-2% | -2% |
| 不信任台灣政府比率 ^[3] | 34% ^[4] | 39% | 41% | 36% | 40+/-3% | +3% |
| 信任淨值 | 2% | -9% ^[4] | -20% ^[4] | -18% | -23+/-5% | -5% |
| 平均量值 ^[3] | 2.9 ^[4] | 2.7 ^[4] | 2.5 ^[4] | 2.5 | 2.4+/-0.1 | -- |
| 對香港前途有信心比率 | 38% ^[4] | 48% ^[4] | 46% | 43% | 58+/-3% | +15% ^[4] |
| 對香港前途沒有信心比率 | 57% ^[4] | 46% ^[4] | 48% | 50% | 37+/-3% | -14% ^[4] |
| 信心淨值 | -19% ^[4] | 3% ^[4] | -1% | -8% | 21+/-6% | +29% ^[4] |
| 對中國前途有信心比率 | 43% | 62% ^[4] | 60% | 66% ^[4] | 68+/-3% | +2% |
| 對中國前途沒有信心比率 | 48% | 28% ^[4] | 33% | 25% ^[4] | 25+/-3% | +1% |
| 信心淨值 | -4% | 34% ^[4] | 27% | 41% ^[4] | 43+/-6% | +1% |

| 調查日期 | 17-20/8/20 | 24-26/2/21 | 20-26/8/21 | 21-24/2/22 | 4-7/7/22 | 最新變化 |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 597-644 | 575-620 | 666-674 | 665-678 | 1,003 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 60.9% | 57.2% | 52.9% | 49.7% | 50.1% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 對一國兩制有信心比率 | 35% ^[4] | 45% ^[4] | 45% | 46% | 57+/-3% | +11% ^[4] |
| 對一國兩制沒有信心比率 | 61% ^[4] | 50% ^[4] | 51% | 47% | 37+/-3% | -10% ^[4] |
| 信心淨值 | -26% ^[4] | -5% ^[4] | -6% | -1% | 20+/-6% | +21% ^[4] |

[3] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以1分最低5分最高量化成為1、2、3、4、5分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[4] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在95%置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

政府信任程度方面，47%被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府，信任北京中央政府及台灣政府的，則佔51%及17%，三項信任淨值分別為正16、正21及負23個百分點，平均量值就分別為3.2、3.3及2.4分，即信任香港特區政府及北京中央政府程度整體上介乎「一半半」及「幾信任」之間，而信任台灣政府程度則介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。對比半個月前，香港特區政府的信任淨值顯著上升11個百分點，並創2018年6月以來新高。

信心指標方面，68%市民表示對中國前途有信心，淨值為正43個百分點，創2018年1月以來新高。另一方面，分別有58%和57%市民表示對香港前途和一國兩制有信心，淨值分別為正21和正20個百分點，分別比5個月前顯著上升29及21個百分點，兩者均創2013年3月以來新高。

民意日誌

香港民研於2007年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照香港民研設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的部分調查項目，上次調查日期為21-24/2/2022，而今次調查日期則為4-7/7/2022，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下25%本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

| | |
|---------|----------------------------------|
| 6/7/22 | 李家超宣布成立4個工作組，涉及跨代貧窮、公營房屋、土地、地區事務 |
| 5/7/22 | 行政會議通過公務員劃一加薪2.5%加薪方案 |
| 2/7/22 | 中聯辦舉辦座談會宣傳習近平講話精神 |
| 1/7/22 | 習近平於香港回歸慶典暨新屆政府就職禮並發表講話 |
| 28/6/22 | 國務院公佈新修訂的新冠防控方案 |
| 25/6/22 | 習近平將出席香港回歸25周年慶典暨新屆政府就職禮 |
| 20/6/22 | 政府責成中電三天內提交電纜橋起火初步報告 |
| 19/6/22 | 國務院公布香港第六屆政府主要官員任命 |
| 14/6/22 | 政府宣佈市民到酒吧須快測陰性 |
| 13/6/22 | 政府公布第二階段消費券計劃詳情 |
| 9/6/22 | 立法會三讀通過取消強積金對沖的修訂條例草案 |
| 2/6/22 | 立法會通過改革公務員制度議案 |
| 28/5/22 | 香港國安法法律論壇在港舉行 |

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| 27/5/22 | 香港特區成立二十五周年基本法法律論壇在香港舉行 |
| 25/5/22 | 國務院召開全國經濟會議 |
| 18/5/22 | 政府公佈薪酬趨勢調查報告 |
| 17/5/22 | 行政會議通過政府架構重組方案 |
| 8/5/22 | 李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官 |
| 3/5/22 | 香港 5 月 19 日起第二階段放寬社交距離措施 |
| 21/4/22 | 香港今日起首階段放寬社交距離措施 |
| 16/4/22 | 神舟十三號航天員成功返回地球 |
| 13/4/22 | 李家超獲得 786 個選舉委員提名 |
| 11/4/22 | 政府公佈全港學校復課安排 |
| 7/4/22 | 政府宣佈修訂新一輪保就業計劃 |
| 4/4/22 | 林鄭月娥宣佈不參選下一屆特首 |
| 2/4/22 | 政府宣佈於 4 月 8 日起一連 3 日推行全民自願快速檢測 |
| 30/3/22 | 林鄭月娥承認防疫措施致使人才流失，承諾捍衛香港的國際地位 |
| 21/3/22 | 政府宣佈暫緩全民強檢 |
| 14/3/22 | 首批內地醫療支援隊抵港 |
| 11/3/22 | 全國兩會閉幕，國務院總理李克強出席記者會 |
| 7/3/22 | 政府推出快速檢測陽性呈報平台 |
| 6/3/22 | 韓正強調政府需承擔抗疫責任，中央會支援香港 |
| 4/3/22 | 逾七成院舍爆發新冠疫情 |
| 1/3/22 | 全民強檢未有最終方案 |
| 28/2/22 | 政府將於本月推行全民強檢 |

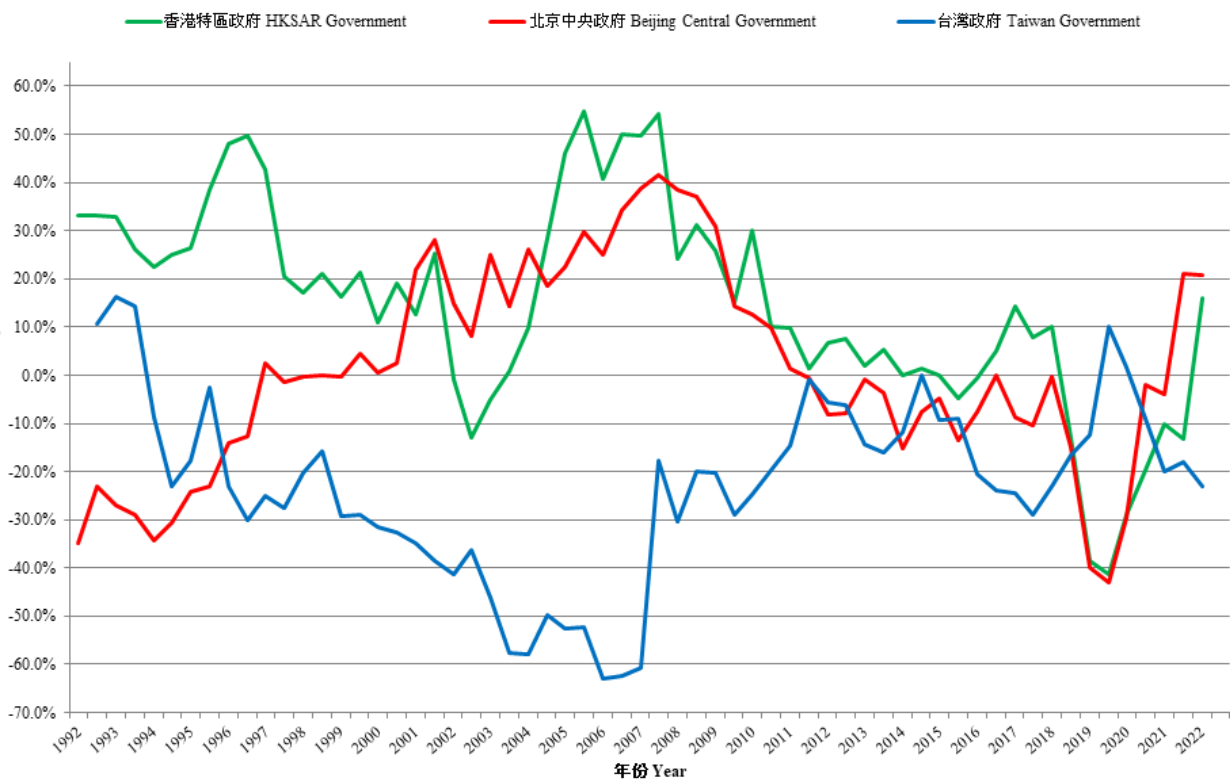
下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 7 月 19 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
社會現況評價總結
- [發佈會] 7 月 22 日 (星期五) 下午二時三十分
我們香港人：氣候變化相關議題
- [新聞公報] 7 月 26 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
兩岸政治人物民望總結
- [新聞公報] 8 月 2 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
特首及政府民望

補充資料：

「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之「各項信任及信心指標」

市民對特區、北京中央及台灣政府的信任淨值(半年結)
People's net trust in the HKSAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments (Half-yearly average)
(1992 - 2022)





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Press Release on July 12, 2022

PORI releases latest results and wrap up on trust and confidence indicators under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

Special Announcements

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “PORI” in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

PORI reviews and adjusts its work once every six months. Some changes have already been started after May 4 (i.e., PORI’s 3rd Anniversary), including reducing the frequency of press conferences and developing online civic education. In early June, we have officially kickstarted the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”. The first phase of the review will take two months with wrap-up topics scheduled to be released each week. We have already released reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth incident, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities and handover anniversaries. This week, we are going to release reviews on trust and confidence indicators. Details of other review items will be announced later. Besides, starting from July, we decided to reduce the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice a month to once a month, in order to conserve resources for civic education and mid-term review. Meanwhile, PORI would also like to stress the separation of comments from figures, so that the responsibility of all personal comments arising from our scientific research lies entirely on the commentators concerned, not PORI.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,003 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early July.

Regarding people’s trust in governments, the net trust values of HKSAR Government, Beijing Central Government and Taiwan Government are positive 16, positive 21 and negative 23 percentage points respectively. Compared to half a month ago, net trust in the HKSAR Government has significantly increased by 11 percentage points, registering a new high since June 2018.

As for the confidence indicators, regarding the future of China, net confidence stands at positive 43 percentage points, registering a new record high since January 2018. On the other hand, net confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in “one county, two systems” stand at positive 21 and positive 20 percentage points respectively. Compared to 5 months ago, they have registered a significant increase of 29 and 21 percentage points respectively, both reaching new highs since March 2013.

The effective response rate of the survey is 50.1%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-3%, that of net values is +/-6% and that of ratings is +/-0.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Date of survey | : 4-7/7/2022 |
| Survey method | : Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers |
| Target population | : Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above |
| Sample size ^[1] | : 1,003 (including 501 landline and 502 mobile samples) |
| Effective response rate | : 50.1% |
| Sampling error ^[2] | : Sampling error of percentages is +/-3%, that of net values is +/-6% and that of ratings is +/-0.1 at 95% conf. level |
| Weighting method | : Rim-weighted according to figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department. The gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population came from “Mid-year population for 2021”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2021 Edition)”. |

[1] This figure is the total sample size of the survey. Some questions may only involve a subsample, the size of which can be found in the tables below.

[2] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

Latest Figures

Recent trust in SAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments and people’s confidence in the future as well as “one country, two systems” are summarized below:

| Date of survey | <u>21-25/3/22</u> | <u>19-22/4/22</u> | <u>12-20/5/22</u> | <u>20-24/6/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | 614 | 658 | 672 | 553 | 1,003 | -- |
| Response rate | 42.1% | 47.6% | 40.9% | 45.3% | 50.1% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Trust in HKSAR Government ^[3] | 24% ^[4] | 37% ^[4] | 35% | 40% | 47+/-3% | +7% ^[4] |
| Distrust in HKSAR Government ^[3] | 58% ^[4] | 45% ^[4] | 46% | 35% ^[4] | 31+/-3% | -4% |
| Net trust | -35% ^[4] | -8% ^[4] | -11% | 5% ^[4] | 16+/-6% | +11% ^[4] |
| Mean value ^[3] | 2.3 ^[4] | 2.7 ^[4] | 2.7 | 3.0 ^[4] | 3.2+/-0.1 | +0.2 ^[4] |

| Date of survey | <u>17-20/8/20</u> | <u>24-26/2/21</u> | <u>20-26/8/21</u> | <u>21-24/2/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | 597-644 | 575-620 | 666-674 | 665-678 | 1,003 | -- |
| Response rate | 60.9% | 57.2% | 52.9% | 49.7% | 50.1% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Trust in Beijing Government ^[3] | 28% ^[4] | 41% ^[4] | 38% | 52% ^[4] | 51+/-3% | -1% |
| Distrust in Beijing Government ^[3] | 58% | 43% ^[4] | 42% | 31% ^[4] | 30+/-3% | -1% |
| Net trust | -29% ^[4] | -2% ^[4] | -4% | 21% ^[4] | 21+/-6% | -- |
| Mean value ^[3] | 2.4 ^[4] | 2.9 ^[4] | 2.8 | 3.3 ^[4] | 3.3+/-0.1 | +0.1 |

| Date of survey | 17-20/8/20 | 24-26/2/21 | 20-26/8/21 | 21-24/2/22 | 4-7/7/22 | <u>Latest change</u> |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sample size | 597-644 | 575-620 | 666-674 | 665-678 | 1,003 | -- |
| Response rate | 60.9% | 57.2% | 52.9% | 49.7% | 50.1% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Trust in Taiwan Government ^[3] | 35% | 30% | 21% ^[4] | 18% | 17+/-2% | -2% |
| Distrust in Taiwan Government ^[3] | 34% ^[4] | 39% | 41% | 36% | 40+/-3% | +3% |
| Net trust | 2% | -9% ^[4] | -20% ^[4] | -18% | -23+/-5% | -5% |
| Mean value ^[3] | 2.9 ^[4] | 2.7 ^[4] | 2.5 ^[4] | 2.5 | 2.4+/-0.1 | -- |
| Confidence in HK's future | 38% ^[4] | 48% ^[4] | 46% | 43% | 58+/-3% | +15%^[4] |
| No-confidence in HK's future | 57% ^[4] | 46% ^[4] | 48% | 50% | 37+/-3% | -14%^[4] |
| Net confidence | -19% ^[4] | 3% ^[4] | -1% | -8% | 21+/-6% | +29%^[4] |
| Confidence in China's future | 43% | 62% ^[4] | 60% | 66% ^[4] | 68+/-3% | +2% |
| No-confidence in China's future | 48% | 28% ^[4] | 33% | 25% ^[4] | 25+/-3% | +1% |
| Net confidence | -4% | 34% ^[4] | 27% | 41% ^[4] | 43+/-6% | +1% |
| Confidence in "one country, two systems" | 35% ^[4] | 45% ^[4] | 45% | 46% | 57+/-3% | +11%^[4] |
| No-confidence in "one country, two systems" | 61% ^[4] | 50% ^[4] | 51% | 47% | 37+/-3% | -10%^[4] |
| Net confidence | -26% ^[4] | -5% ^[4] | -6% | -1% | 20+/-6% | +21%^[4] |

[3] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

[4] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Regarding people's trust in governments, 47% of the respondents trust the HKSAR Government, 51% trust the Beijing Central Government, and 17% trust the Taiwan Government. The net trust values are positive 16, positive 21 and negative 23 percentage points, while the mean scores are 3.2, 3.3 and 2.4, respectively, meaning trust in the HKSAR Government and Beijing Central Government are between "half-half" and "quite trust" in general whilst trust in the Taiwan Government is between "quite distrust" and "half-half" in general. Compared to half a month ago, net trust in the HKSAR Government has significantly increased by 11 percentage points, registering a new high since June 2018.

As for the confidence indicators, 68% expressed confidence in the future of China while net confidence stands at positive 43 percentage points, registering a new record high since January 2018. On the other hand, 58% and 57% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in "one country, two systems", while net confidence stands at positive 21 and positive 20 percentage points respectively. Compared to 5 months ago, they have registered a significant increase of 29 and 21 percentage points respectively, both reaching new highs since March 2013.

Opinion Daily

In 2007, PORI started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to PORI a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by PORI. These daily entries would then become "Opinion Daily" after they are verified by PORI.

For some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 21 to 24 February, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 4 to 7 July, 2022. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

| | |
|---------|---|
| 6/7/22 | John Lee establishes four task forces to handle cross-generational poverty, land supply, public housing and district affairs |
| 5/7/22 | Executive Council passes the proposal on 2.5% flat-rate pay rises for civil servants |
| 2/7/22 | The Liaison Office holds a seminar to promote the speech by Xi Jinping |
| 1/7/22 | Xi Jinping delivers speech at the ceremony celebrating Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inauguration of Hong Kong Government |
| 28/6/22 | The State Council issues a revised guideline on epidemic control |
| 25/6/22 | Xi Jinping will attend celebration event of the 25th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inaugural ceremony of the new-term government of HKSAR |
| 20/6/22 | The government asks CLP to submit a preliminary report on the fire at the cable bridge within three days |
| 19/6/22 | The State Council announces the appointment of principal officials of the sixth-term HKSAR Government |
| 14/6/22 | The government requires citizens to present a negative RAT test before entering bars |
| 13/6/22 | The government announces details of the second batch of Consumption Voucher Scheme |
| 9/6/22 | The Legislative Council passes the third reading on the amendment bill on abolishing offsetting arrangement under Mandatory Provident Fund |
| 2/6/22 | The Legislative Council passes the motion on "reforming the civil service system" |
| 28/5/22 | The National Security Law Legal Forum is held in Hong Kong |
| 27/5/22 | The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 25th Anniversary Legal Conference on Basic Law is held in Hong Kong |
| 25/5/22 | The State Council holds a national conference on stabilising the economy |
| 18/5/22 | The government releases the 2022 Pay Trend Survey Report |
| 17/5/22 | Executive Council endorses the proposals of reorganising government structure |
| 8/5/22 | John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes. |
| 3/5/22 | Hong Kong further relaxes social distancing measures on May 19 |
| 21/4/22 | Hong Kong starts to relax social distancing measures today |
| 16/4/22 | Astronauts of Shenzhou 13 safely return to the Earth |
| 13/4/22 | John Lee secures 786 nominations from the Election Committee |
| 11/4/22 | The government announces the arrangements for citywide class resumption |
| 7/4/22 | The government announces the amendment of the new round of Employment Support Scheme |
| 4/4/22 | Carrie Lam announces that she will not contest the election for the new-term Chief Executive |
| 2/4/22 | The government announces universal voluntary testing for three days in a row starting from April 8 |
| 30/3/22 | Carrie Lam concedes anti-pandemic measures contributed to brain drain, but vows to defend Hong Kong's international status |
| 21/3/22 | The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme |
| 14/3/22 | The first batch of Mainland medical support team arrives in Hong Kong |
| 11/3/22 | Li Keqiang attends press conference after conclusion of NPC and CPPCC sessions |
| 7/3/22 | The government launches the "Declaration System for individuals tested positive for COVID-19 using Rapid Antigen Test" |
| 6/3/22 | Han Zheng stresses that HKSAR Government should take primary responsibility to deal with the pandemic, and the central government will provide full support for Hong Kong |

| | |
|---------|--|
| 4/3/22 | COVID-19 infections were reported in more than 70% of residential care homes |
| 1/3/22 | The arrangement for compulsory universal testing is yet to be finalised |
| 28/2/22 | The government will conduct compulsory universal testing this month |

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Release] July 19 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Wrap up on society’s current conditions
- [Press Conference] July 22 (Friday) at 14:30
We Hongkongers: Climate change related issue
- [Press Release] July 26 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Wrap up on popularity of cross-strait political figures
- [Press Release] July 2 (Tuesday) at 14:30
CE & SAR government popularity

Additional Information:

“One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”: trust and confidence indicators

