

# 登頂全球最大財管中心 香港動能澎湃

Ascending to the peak as world's largest financial management centre, Hong Kong brims with momentum

美國波士頓諮詢公司昨日發布《2026年全球財富報告》，香港取代瑞士，成為全球最大的跨境財富管理中心。不僅如此，報告預計，香港未來幾年管理的財富將以平均每年9%的速度增長，維持全球第一。這一結果絕非偶然，而是香港發揮「一國兩制」獨特優勢、充分承接國家發展紅利、匯聚全球資源的必然。當前香港正編制首份五年規劃，加快北都發展，對跨境財富具有更大的吸引力，伴隨政策配套持續優化，香港將進一步強化國際財富管理樞紐地位，釋放更強勁的發展潛力。

香港憑藉「一國兩制」下的諸多優勢，包括自由、開放、透明和可預期的經濟政策，穩定安全的投資環境，以及跨越市場的聯通優勢，吸引越來越多的超高淨值人士及家族辦來港。國際市場早就預測，香港最快於2027年超越瑞士，成為全球最大的跨境財富管理中心。如今，香港提前兩年實現了這一目標。截至去年底，香港管理的跨境財富規模達到29.5萬億美元，超過瑞士的29.4萬億美元，正式登頂世界第一。

這一歷史性的突破，是百年變局加速演進、國際財富中心加快東移的生動寫照。香港成為最大受益者，最根本原因在於，國家發展為香港提供了無可比擬的優勢。一方面內地財富規模近年爆發式增長，家庭及高淨值人士對投資和財富管理的需求水漲船高，並通過香港與內地金融市場互聯互通等方式進入香港；另一方面，國際地緣政治複雜多變，香港作為國際資金「避風港」的角色更加彰顯。

特區政府識變、應變、求變，主動作為，緊緊抓住了全球財富版圖加速重構所帶來的機遇。過去幾年，特區政府和各界共同努力，持續完善金融基建和生態，豐富投資產品和風險管理工具，包括在2023年發表政策宣言、吸引境外企業遷冊香港、推行「新資本投資者入境計劃」等，成績有目共睹。特區政府下月還將就優化基金、單一家庭辦公室和附帶權益優惠稅制向立法會提交立法建議，這將進一步提升香港對全球資金的吸引力。

事實上，國際財富跨境而來，不僅看中香港金融市場的安全性、增值能力以及「內聯外通」的橋樑角色，也看中香港正在全力建設國際創科中心，以再工業化推動經濟轉型。北都建設長達數十年，投資敞口龐大。特區政府通過成立產業園公司，為北都建設投入先期資金，並推出一系列創新政策，為產業與社會資本的進入鋪平道路。香港管理的天文數字跨境財富，可以不同方式進入北都，並在助力北都建設中獲得豐厚的回報。

從幾年前出現的「香港已死」論，到如今的「世界第一」，香港又一次用事實證明了自己。不管外圍環境如何變化，香港「一國兩制」的優勢不會變，作為安全港、財富港和「超級聚寶盆」的角色不會變，香港未來的前景一片光明。

節錄自《大公報》  
2026年5月28日社評

Boston Consulting Group of the United States yesterday released its 2026 Global Wealth Report, which shows that Hong Kong has **overtaken** Switzerland to become the world's largest cross-boundary wealth management hub. The Report further projects that the [cross-boundary] wealth managed in Hong Kong will grow by nine per cent annually on average over the next few years and remain the world largest in scale. This outcome does not come by coincidence, it **comes with the territory** as Hong Kong leverages its unique advantages under "One Country, Two Systems" to fully **capitalize on** the development dividends provided by the nation and **pool** global resources. Hong Kong is currently drafting its first Five-year Plan and accelerating the development of the Northern Metropolis (NM). As such, it becomes even more attractive to cross-boundary wealth. As supporting policies keep being optimized, Hong Kong will further strengthen its position as an international wealth management hub and unlock even greater development potential.

By leveraging its numerous advantages under "One Country, Two Systems" such as free, open, transparent, and predictable economic policies, a stable and secure investment environment and cross-market connectivity, Hong Kong has been attracting an increasing number of ultra-high-net-worth individuals and family offices. The international market had long predicted that Hong Kong would overtake Switzerland to become the world's largest cross-boundary wealth management hub as early as 2027. Now, Hong Kong has achieved this goal two years earlier than expected. As of the end of last year, the scale of cross-boundary wealth managed in Hong Kong reached US \$29.5 trillion, surpassing Switzerland's US \$29.4 trillion and officially ascending to the peak of the world.

This historic breakthrough is a vivid illustration of the accelerating evolution of great changes unseen in a century and the rapid eastward shift of the international wealth centre. The fundamental reason for Hong Kong to become the biggest beneficiary lies in the unparalleled advantages provided to Hong Kong by the nation's development. On the one hand, wealth in mainland China has grown explosively in scale in recent years, leading to a surge in demand for investment and wealth management from families and high-net-worth individuals, and their wealth flows into Hong Kong through interconnected financial markets with the mainland. On the other hand, the complex and volatile international geopolitical environment has further **underscored** Hong Kong's role as an international "safe haven" for international capital.

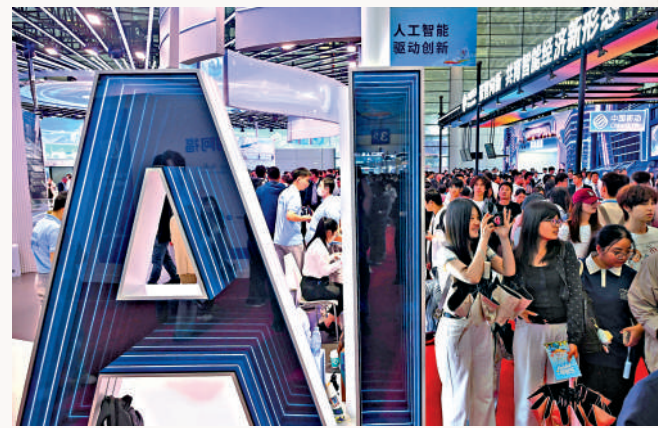


▲香港去年的跨境財富管理規模首度超過瑞士登頂。

The SAR Government has demonstrated its ability to recognize, adapt to and seek changes and proactively take the initiative, firmly seizing the opportunities brought about by the accelerated reshaping of the global wealth layout. Over the past few years, the SAR Government and all social sectors have worked together to keep enhancing the financial infrastructure and ecosystem and **augmenting** investment products and risk-management tools. This includes the issuance of a policy statement in 2023, attracting companies domiciled elsewhere to transfer their domicile to Hong Kong, and launching The New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme. All the achievements speak for themselves. Next month, the SAR Government will also submit a legislative proposal to the Legislative Council on enhancing the preferential tax regimes for funds, single family offices and carried interest, which will further boost Hong Kong's attractiveness to global capital.

In fact, international wealth flows into Hong Kong across boundaries because they not only take a liking to the security and value-added potential of Hong Kong's financial market and its role as a bridge connecting with the Mainland and the world, but also have their eyes on Hong Kong's efforts to build an international innovation and technology centre and drive economic restructuring through re-industrialization. The NM development spans decades, opening enormous investment opportunities. The SAR Government has established an Industry Park Company to provide initial funding for the NM development and has launched a series of innovative policies to **pave the way** for the entry of industrial and social capital. The astronomical amount of cross-boundary wealth managed in Hong Kong can flow into the NM development in various ways and reap substantial yields by helping the NM development.

From the "Hong Kong being dead" narrative that emerged several years ago to Hong Kong ranking "World No. 1" today, Hong Kong has once again proven itself with facts. No matter how the external environment may change, Hong Kong's advantages under "One Country, Two Systems" will remain unchanged; so does its role as a safe haven, a wealth hub, and a "super magnet for capital". Hong Kong's future is full of promise.



◀ AI 正從根本改寫財富管理的經濟與營運邏輯。

## 詞彙

### • Overtake (超越, 超過 v.)

To become greater in number, amount or importance than someone or something else.

例:

1. Nuclear energy may overtake oil as the main fuel.
2. We mustn't let ourselves be overtaken by our competitors.

### • Pool (匯集, 聚 v.)

To combine resources or information so that they can be shared by a group.

例:

1. Let's pool our ideas and see what we can come up with.
2. The investors pooled their resources to develop the new property.

### • Underscore (強調, 突顯 v.)

To emphasize or show that something is important or true.

例:

1. His speech underscores the need for a clear policy.
2. The setback underscored the challenges ahead.

### • Augment (提高, 增強/多 v.)

To increase the amount, value, size, etc. of something.

例:

1. The army was augmented by additional troops.
2. Heavy rains augmented the water supply.

## 片語

### • Brim with sth (充滿, 洋溢)

To have a very large amount of a quality, a feeling, etc.

例:

1. The team were brimming with confidence before the game.
2. Her heart was brimming with happiness.

### • Capitalize on sth (充分利用)

To get as much advantage out of an event, situation etc. as you can.

例:

1. She capitalized on her new fame by writing a book.
2. The team failed to capitalize on their early lead.

## 成語

### • Come/go with the territory (必然/預期的結果)

To be an expected fact or result of a particular situation or position.

例:

1. As economies mature, economic slowdown comes with the territory.
2. The lack of privacy just goes with the territory of being a celebrity.

### • Pave the way (為……鋪平道路/創造條件)

To make it easier for something to happen or someone to do something.

例:

1. The discovery paves the way for the development of new treatments.
2. The mission will pave the way for future exploration of the Moon.

## 英譯知多啲

中英文日常用語中都是一些詞彙也用作專業術語，出現一詞多義的情況，翻譯時要留意，避免誤譯。

本期社評倒數第二段中有這樣一句話：「北都建設長達數十年，投資敞口龐大。」其中「敞口」是常見的金融術語，對應的英文是exposure。「投資敞口」(investment exposure)的另一個說法是「金融敞口」(financial exposure)，意指投資人持有某種資產，暴露在市場價格波動下的資金規模；通俗點說，就是投資人有多少資金正在承擔市場波動帶來的風險(risk)。

按我們的理解，社評的本意是指北都建設周期長，需要龐大的投資。據此，用investment exposure來翻譯文中的「投資敞口」有點令人費解，因為投資並未到位。此處的「敞口」應按日常用語理解為「敞開口子」歡迎外來投資更合適。因此，我們將該句譯成：The NM development spans decades, opening enormous investment opportunities。