

香港簡介

香港特級行政區

前言：香港在1997年7月1日回歸祖國，成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。《基本法》闡明中國政府對香港特別行政區的基本方針政策，除國防及外交事務外，香港享有高度自治權，港人的生活方式及制度維持50年不變。

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遠在1840年代，香港乃是一個荒島，人口只有5 600餘，分佈於新界的村落或居住在海上的漁船上。幸好香港擁有一個天然優良的海港，稱為維多利亞港，使它其後能迅速發展成為東西貿易往來的樞紐，人口從1851年的33萬3千增至1931年的88萬，其中95%為華人，大部份從內地移居過來。至上世紀50年代，人口已激增至220餘萬，在此後的數十年不斷增長至2022年年底的747萬人。

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經過個半世紀的發展，香港已經從一個蕞爾小島，發展成為今天走在時代尖端、朝氣蓬勃的國際都會，更是國際重要的金融商業中心。作為中國面向世界的大門，香港竭力為本地及國際客戶和投資者提供多元化的服務及設施，積極協助他們參與中國的經濟建設。

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位置：香港位於華南的珠江口，在廣州東南面約130公里；上海西南面約1 200公里；馬尼拉西北面約1 100公里；新加坡東北偏北面約2 400公里及東京西南面約2 800公里。

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面積：香港土地總面積約為1 114平方公里，詳盡土地面積載於封底內頁之「香港特別行政區面積」內。

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人口：在2023年年中，香港總人口估計為7 498 100。

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氣候：亞熱帶氣候，吹季候風，冬季清涼而乾燥，夏季炎熱而潮濕，5月至9月是雨季，截至本年11月累積雨量為2 773毫米，5月至11月期間可能受熱帶氣旋吹襲。平均溫度由1月的攝氏17度至7月的攝氏30度不等。

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交通：**巴士(公共汽車)** 行走市區及新界各地，是路面主要公共運輸工具。

公共小型巴士 紅頂黃身的載客小巴，並無固定的行車路線。乘客在交通擠迫的地區上落皆受管制，在其他非繁忙地區則可隨意上落，目的地及車費通常在車頭擋風玻璃上標明。

專線公共小型巴士 綠頂黃身的載客小巴，有既定行車時間表和路線，行走較少專利巴士到達的地區。收費視乎路程長短而定。

市區的士(計程汽車)(紅色) 可服務整個香港地區，但不包括東涌道及南大嶼山的道路。首兩公里收費港幣27元，以後每0.2公里收費1.9元，9公里以後每0.2公里收費1.3元。使用收費隧道、收費道路或收費區須收附加費。

新界的士(計程汽車)(綠色) 在新界指定的地區行走，往返香港國際機場的客運大樓及地面運輸中心，港珠澳大橋香港口岸公共運輸交匯處。首兩公里收費23.5元，以後每0.2公里收費1.7元，8公里以後每0.2公里收費1.3元；使用收費隧道、收費道路或收費區須收附加費。

大嶼山的士(計程汽車)(藍色) 只限在大嶼山、赤鱗角機場及港珠澳大橋香港口岸公共運輸交匯處行走。首兩公里收費22元，以後每0.2公里收費1.7元，20公里以後每0.2公里收費1.5元。

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渡輪 渡輪服務包括往來港島及九龍各地的渡海小輪，以及至各離島如長洲、坪洲、梅窩、南丫島等的航班。收費視乎航程長短和船隻類別而定。亦有渡輪服務往來中環及大嶼山愉景灣。

此外還有水翼船、飛翔船、雙體客船及一般大型客輪定期往來香港、澳門、廣州及珠江三角洲等各主要城鎮。有關航線的詳情，可致電輪船公司、旅行社查詢或瀏覽其網頁。

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電車 只在港島北部行駛，由堅尼地城經中環至筲箕灣，另有路線途經跑馬地馬場。乘坐電車上層，沿途可欣賞港島市區不同的街景。成人單程車費3元。

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山頂纜車 在中區與扯旗山之間上落行駛。兩輛纜車各可容納210名乘客，由鋼纜互相牽拉，一上一落。沿途可飽覽港島及維多利亞港的風景。成人單程車費62元。

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昂坪纜車 連接大嶼山東涌市中心及昂坪，水晶車廂及標準車廂成人單程車費為235元及195元。

港鐵

〔東鐵綫）- 金鐘至羅湖或落馬洲；

〔屯馬綫）- 屯門至烏溪沙；

〔荃灣綫）- 荃灣至中環；

〔觀塘綫）- 黃埔至調景嶺；

〔將軍澳綫）- 北角至寶琳或康城；

〔港島綫）- 堅尼地城至柴灣；

〔南港島綫）- 金鐘至海怡半島；

〔東涌綫）- 香港至東涌；

〔迪士尼綫）- 迪士尼至欣澳；

〔機場快綫）- 由香港經赤鱗角香港國際機場至亞洲國際博覽館。
乘搭機場快綫的旅客，可在香港站及九龍站享

受由主要航空公司提供的免費市內預辦登機服務。

〔輕鐵）是服務新界西北區內的主要交通工具，另有接駁巴士綫連接偏離鐵路沿綫的地區。

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廣州－深圳－香港高速鐵路

〔香港段）- 由香港西九龍站連接至內地多個高鐵站，在香港境內並不設中途車站。

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^[1] 香港在1997年7月1日回歸祖國，成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區

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Notes on Hong Kong

INTRODUCTION On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The PRC's basic policies regarding the way in which Hong Kong is to be administered are set out in the Basic Law. Under the Basic Law, Hong Kong enjoys a high degree of autonomy for 50 years aside from defence and foreign affairs.

Back in the 1840's, Hong Kong was a barren island with a small population of about 5 600 settling in the inland villages and on fishing boats. Nevertheless, being blessed with a natural harbour, the Victoria Harbour, Hong Kong soon became an important entrepôt on the trade route between the east and the west. Its population grew from 333 000 in 1851 to 880 000 in 1931, with 95% of them being of Chinese descent from China. In the mid-1950's, its population had grown to 2.2 million. It has further increased to 7.47 million over the last decades to end-2022.

From what was once regarded as an uninviting prospect for settlement, Hong Kong has been transformed into a modern, vibrant and cosmopolitan city. Besides, it is one of the most important international financial and business centres in the world. As the gateway between Mainland China and the rest of the world, Hong Kong is committed to the provision of a wide range of services and facilities to the local and international customers and investors in support of their participation in the economic development in China in the years to come.

LOCATION Hong Kong, which stands for 'Fragrant Harbour', is situated at the mouth of the Pearl River (Zhu Jiang) on the south coast of China. It is about 130 kilometres to the southeast of Guangzhou; 1 200 kilometres to the southwest of Shanghai; 1 100 kilometres to the northwest of Manila; 2 400 kilometres to the north of northeast of Singapore and 2 800 kilometres to the southwest of Tokyo.

AREA The total land area of Hong Kong is about 1 114 square kilometres. For more details please refer to 'The area of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region'.

POPULATION The total population in mid-2023 was 7 498 100.

CLIMATE Hong Kong has a sub-tropical and monsoonal climate with cool dry winters and hot wet summers. The accumulative rainfall as of November this year is 2 773 mm, though most of the rain usually falls between May and September. Occasionally, it is affected by tropical cyclones between May and November. The mean temperature of Hong Kong ranges from 17°C in January to 30°C in July.

TRANSPORT **BUSES** operate in the urban areas and the built-up areas of the New Territories. It is the primary public transport on the road.

RED MINIBUSES are passenger vans, coloured yellow with a red top, which ply unscheduled routes. In congested areas, the pick-up points are controlled. Elsewhere, passengers can board or alight at any location convenient to them. The destinations and fares are usually displayed on the windscreen of the vehicle.

GREEN MINIBUSES are passenger vans, coloured yellow with a green top, which ply scheduled routes in areas where franchised bus services are inadequate. Fares are depended on the distance.

TAXIS (red) provide commuting services for most part of Hong Kong, except Tung Chung Road and roads in South Lantau. The fare is \$27 for the first 2km, incremental charge for every subsequent 200m is \$1.9 up to 9km and \$1.3 from 9km onwards. A surcharge is levied for the passage of toll tunnels, toll road or toll area.

TAXIS (green) provide commuting services for certain districts in the New Territories, including the Passenger Terminals and the Ground Transportation Centre of the International Airport, the Public Transport Interchange (PTI) at the Hong Kong Port of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge (HZMB). The fare is \$23.5 for the first 2km, incremental charge for every subsequent 200m is \$1.7 up to 8km and \$1.3 from 8km onwards. A surcharge will be levied for the passage of toll tunnels, toll road or toll area.

TAXIS (blue) provide commuting services for Lantau Island, Chek Lap Kok and the PTI at the Hong

Kong Port of the HZMB. The fare is \$22 for the first 2km, incremental charge for every subsequent 200m is \$1.7 up to 20km and \$1.5 from 20km onwards.

FERRIES Cross-harbour ferry services are available to passengers who wish to travel between Hong Kong Island and Kowloon by sea. There are also ferry services for the outlying islands such as Cheung Chau, Peng Chau, Mui Wo and Lamma Island. The fares are depended on the distance and type of vessel. There is ferry service running between Central (Hong Kong) and Discovery Bay (Lantau Island).

Besides, there are hydrofoils, hoverferries, catamarans and large conventional ferries which provide frequent and regular commuting services between Hong Kong and its neighbouring cities, e.g. Macau, Guangzhou and other major cities in the Pearl River Delta (Zhu Jiang Delta). For detailed information about these services, passengers can phone the ferry operators and travel agents, or visit their web pages.

TRAMS run only along the northern side of Hong Kong Island (between Kennedy Town and Shau Kei Wan), and around the Happy Valley racecourse. Passengers travelling on the upper deck can enjoy an excellent view of the city. The fare for adult is \$3 per single trip.

PEAK TRAM is a funicular railway service which plies between Central and Victoria Peak. It consists of two cars, each capable of carrying 210 passengers. They are set into motion at the same time so that when one car is ascending, the other car will be descending. Passengers can enjoy the spectacular views of the Victoria Harbour and the city skyline. The fare for adult is \$62 per single trip.

NGONG PING CABLE CAR connects downtown Tung Chung and Ngong Ping on Lantau Island. The fare of crystal cabin and standard cabin for adult are \$235 and \$195 per single trip.

MTR

East Rail Line - Admiralty to Lo Wu or Lok Ma Chau;

Tuen Ma Line - Tuen Mun to Wu Kai Sha;

Tsuen Wan Line - Tsuen Wan to Central;

Kwun Tong Line - Whampao to Tiu Keng Leng;

Tseung Kwan O Line - North Point to Po Lam or LOHAS Park;

Island Line - Kennedy Town to Chai Wan;

South Island Line - Admiralty to South Horizons;

Tung Chung Line - Hong Kong to Tung Chung;

Disneyland Resort Line - Disneyland Resort to Sunny Bay;

The Airport Express - Hong Kong to AsiaWorld-Expo via Chek Lap Kok International Airport. Passengers taking the Airport Express Line can enjoy free in-town check-in service provided by major airlines at both Hong Kong Station and Kowloon Station.

The Light Rail provides local passenger transport within the northwestern part of the New Territories. It is supported by a feeder bus system that carries passengers to and from the outlying areas.

Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong High Speed Rail (HSR)

[Hong Kong Section] - High Speed Rail runs from Hong Kong West Kowloon Station to more stations in Mainland. There is no intermediate station within the Hong Kong territory.

AIR Everyday, the Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok, Lantau Island provides scheduled flights operated by more than 120 airlines. The Business Aviation Centre in the vicinity provides special access for important political/business people as well as parking bays for their private aircrafts. Regular airport coach services to major cities in Guangdong Province are available in the Arrivals Hall. The SkyPier also provides speedy ferry service for transit passengers.

TOLL ROADS / TUNNELS

For the toll rates of Roads/Tunnels, please visit the Transport Department's website:

https://www.td.gov.hk/en/transport_in_hong_kong/tunnels_and_bridges_n/toll_matters/toll_rates_of_road_tunnels_and_lantau_link/index.html

The tunnel connecting Discovery Bay and North Lantau Highway is not for public use. Only estate buses, vehicles with permits issued by the Discovery Bay Development Company, public buses or Taxis (red & blue) are allowed to use this tunnel.

FARES are correct as at 8 December 2023.