



Investment Strategies for the Gen Z

When it comes to the 'Gen Z', some of the people might think of them as carefree, enjoying life to the fullest, or even as spenders who would not mind living pay check to pay check in order to seek instant gratification. However, according to the latest Decoding Gen Z Study conducted by HSBC One in 2024, which Gen Z is actually skilled at balancing consumption and financial management.

Gen Z understands how to spend money, with their average spending on entertainment being nearly 10% higher than that of other generations, and their average annual travel expenditure can reach HKD35,000. However, aside from enjoying food, drinks and entertainment, they actively save an average of 28% of their monthly salary (approximately HKD6,014) each month. Moreover, they typically start investing around the age of 20, primarily in fixed deposits (54%), Hong Kong stocks (30%), and U.S. stocks (22%). It is worth noting that while they begin investing earlier than other generations, not everyone knows how to invest effectively.

On average,
Gen Z starts
investing at

20



8 years earlier
than the other
generations



Among those Gen Z members who have yet to start investing, 50% cite fear of high investment risks, while another 50% feel they lack understanding of investments.

Whether you are from Gen Z or not, if you have already developed a habit of saving each month but lack investment experience, you might consider easier-to-manage investment tools, such as the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF). In addition to mandatory contributions as required by law, individuals can also make voluntary contributions according to their capabilities and needs, aiming for ideal potential returns through below three key features of MPF.

Three Key Features of MPF

1. A comprehensive range of funds to diversify risk

Members can choose from five different types of funds, including conservative funds, guaranteed funds, bond funds, mixed asset funds and equity funds, based on their investment goals. By investing in various markets and asset classes, they can create a balanced portfolio to diversify investment risk.

2. Funds selection based on risk tolerance

MPF members can choose constituent funds that range from low to high risk according to their risk tolerance. Generally, growth-oriented portfolios have a higher proportion of equity funds, while conservative portfolios tend to allocate a larger share to conservative assets

3. Dollar-Cost averaging

One of the key features of the MPF as a retirement savings scheme is the mechanism of dollar-cost averaging. This strategy allows employees to invest the same contribution amount into their chosen funds at regular intervals, regardless of whether fund prices are high or low. With mandatory contributions made monthly as per regulations, this ensures a consistent investment approach.

It's worth noting that with a minimal contribution amount as low as HKD300, one can also consider making voluntary contributions regularly each month. By adopting the same investment strategy, members can take advantage of market fluctuations — purchasing more fund units when prices are low and fewer units when prices are high. This disciplined approach can enhance long-term investment outcomes by reducing the average cost of the fund, making it a compelling reason to commit to monthly voluntary contributions.

MPF is a long-term investment spanning several decades. If Gen Z can increase their voluntary contributions to MPF, regularly review their investment portfolios and take advantage of dollar-cost averaging, they can gradually build a more secure future.

Sources:

1. HSBC One 2024 - Decoding Gen Z published in October 2024.
<https://retailbank.hsbc.com.hk/genzstudy/en/home/>

Disclaimer (applicable to the contents of this article):

Investment involves risks. Past performance is not indicative of future performance. The value of financial instruments, in particular stocks and shares, and any income from such financial instruments, may go down as well as up. For further details including the product features and risks involved, please refer to the relevant MPF Scheme Brochure. The content shared in this article should not be viewed as investment recommendation and advice. You should seek professional analysis and advice before making any decisions related to the information shared in this article

Contributed by





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PENSION SCHEMES ASSOCIATION
退休積金計劃協會

Expert's View
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About Pension Schemes Association

Pension Schemes Association (the "PSA") was established in February 2018. As the most prominent MPF sponsor association in the industry, the PSA assumes the bridging role among stakeholders as to ensure our MPF system can fulfil public and industry interests, and acts as a consultative body in liaising with relevant policy makers and regulatory bodies on matters related to the development of the MPF system in Hong Kong.

Mission & Vision

Representing the MPF Community - To act as the representative body for all MPF Scheme Sponsors and industry stakeholders in Hong Kong.

Providing thought leadership - To act as a consultative body in liaising with relevant policy makers and regulatory bodies on matters related to the development of the MPF system in Hong Kong.

Enhancing Trust in the system - To enhance the trust and confidence in the MPF industry by partnering with industry stakeholders to cultivate public awareness of MPF.

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給Z世代的投資儲蓄攻略

一講到「Z世代」，可能部分人認為他們是最無憂無慮、愛吃喝玩樂，甚至是先洗未來錢的月光族。但滙豐One於2024年進行首個針對Z世代的「理財新Z維」調查報告發現¹，Z世代其實是消費與理財兩者兼顧的能手。

Z世代懂得花錢，比其他世代花在娛樂的平均支出高出近一成，平均每年旅遊開支可達35,000港元。但吃喝玩樂之餘，他們亦會把平均28%的收入（每月平均約6,014港元）儲蓄起來。而且他們平均20歲起便開始投資，主要投資於定期存款(54%)、港股(30%)及美股(22%)。值得注意的是，雖然他們投資起步較其他世代為早，但並非每人都懂得如何投資。

Z世代平均

20歲

開始投資



比其他世代早8年



尚未開始投資的Z世代中，50%是因為害怕投資風險高，亦有50%表示對投資不了解。

不論你是不是Z世代，退休策劃都是必要。倘若你已經建立了每月儲蓄的習慣，但又沒有太多投資經驗，你不妨可考慮一些比較易於管理的投資工具，例如強積金可以是其中一個選擇。除了每月依法例規定作強制性供款外，大家亦可以按自己的能力及需要作出額外的強積金自願性供款，透過強積金的三大特點爭取理想的潛在回報。

強積金的三大特點：

1. 多元化投資分散風險

成員可善用保守基金、保證基金、債券基金、混合資產基金和股票基金這三種不同成分基金的特點及投資目標，建立適合自己的基金組合；同時利用基金投資於不同市場及資產類別的特點，設立均衡的投資組合，以分散投資風險。

2. 按風險承受能力選擇基金

強積金成員可根據自己的風險承受能力選擇由較低至較高風險程度的成分基金。一般而言，增長型的投資組合擁有較高的股票基金比例；相反保守型的投資組合有較高的比重投資於保守類別的資產。

3. 平均成本法

強積金作為退休儲蓄計劃，其中一大特點是利用了平均成本法的投資策略，即是僱員不論基金的價格是高還是低，均定期以相同的金額投資於他們自己選擇的基金。成員按照法例每月作強制性供款，正好符合定期定額這個投資策略。

值得注意的是，除了強制性供款，成員亦可考慮定期每月作自願性供款，最低供款額只需港幣300元。同樣透過平均成本法，成員便可利用市場波動所帶來的優勢——在價格低時購買更多單位，而當價格高時購入相應少的單位，於是認購基金單位的成本便能拉上補下，減低認購有關基金的平均成本價，令定期每月自願性供款變得更具投資吸引力。

強積金是長達數十年的持續投資，年青人若能在財務較自由的年輕階段增加強積金自願性供款，定期檢視投資組合，透過平均成本法及分散投資等優勢積少成多，就可為自己的生活加添多一分保障。

資料來源：

1. 滙豐於2024年10月公布的「滙豐One理財新Z維調查」。
<https://retailbank.hsbc.com.hk/genzstudy/zh-hk/home/>

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投資涉及風險，往績不能作為未來表現的指標。金融工具（尤其是股票及股份）之價值及任何來自此類金融工具之收入均可跌可升。有關詳情，包括產品特點及所涉及的風險，請參閱有關「強積金計劃說明書」。本文內列明的資訊只供說明用途，不應被視為投資意見及你不應根據這資料而作出強積金賬戶的投資選擇，並建議你就本文件內容審慎行事。如你對本文的內容有任何疑問，應向獨立人士尋求專業意見。

提供機構





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PENSION SCHEMES ASSOCIATION
退休積金計劃協會

專家觀點
2025年4月

有關退休積金計劃協會

退休積金計劃協會成立於2018年2月，作為最具代表性的強積金保薦人業界組織，協會積極發揮橋樑角色，與各持份者和業界共同努力，令香港強積金制度更貼近市民所想及業界所需，並就與香港強積金制度發展有關的事宜匯納業界意見，成就與有關政策制定者及監管機構進行溝通。

使命與信念

強積金業界橋樑 - 成為全港強積金計劃保薦人及業界持份者的代表機構。

帶領諮詢平台 - 就與香港強積金制度發展有關的事宜匯納業界意見，成就與有關政策制定者及監管機構進行溝通。

增強公眾信任 - 與業界及相關合作伙伴攜手，提高公眾對強積金的認識，從而加強公眾對強積金行業的信任及信心。

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