Planning Hong Kong as Asia's World City

規劃香港為亞洲的世界城市

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連繫
香港成功之道
香港連繫研討會
CONNECTIVITY SYMPOSIUM
Connectivity: Our Strength!

Outline

- Characteristics of World Cities
- Can World Cities be Planned ?
- Development and Planning in Hong Kong
- Recent Planning Responses
- Future Challenges

World Cities (Peter Hall, 1966)

- centres of political power
- centres of national and international trade
- centres of banking, insurance, and related financial services
- centres of advanced professional activity of all kinds
- centres of information gathering and diffusion
- centres of conspicuous consumption
- centres of arts, culture, and entertainment

World Cities (John Friedmann, 1986)

World City Hierarchy (selection criteria)

- major financial center
- headquarters for MNCs (including regional headquarters)
- Important manufacturing center
- major transportation node
- population size

* not all criteria were used in every case, but several criteria had to be satisfied before a city could be identified as a world city of a particular rank;

Major World Cities



Characteristics of World Cities

- Accessibility and Connectivity
- Business Centres
- Shopping Centres
- Many domestic and international visitors

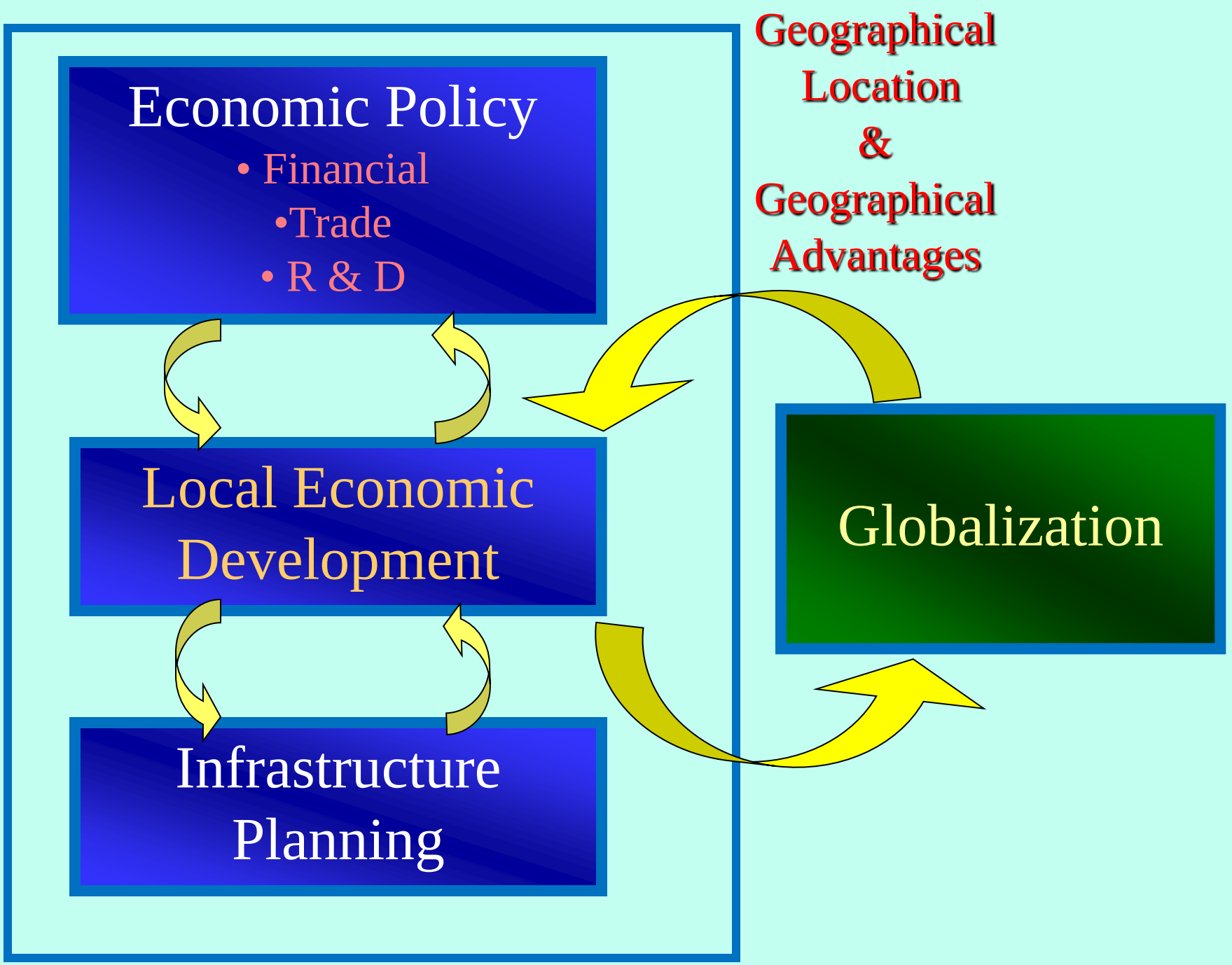
Visitors (million visitors per annum) 1995-1999

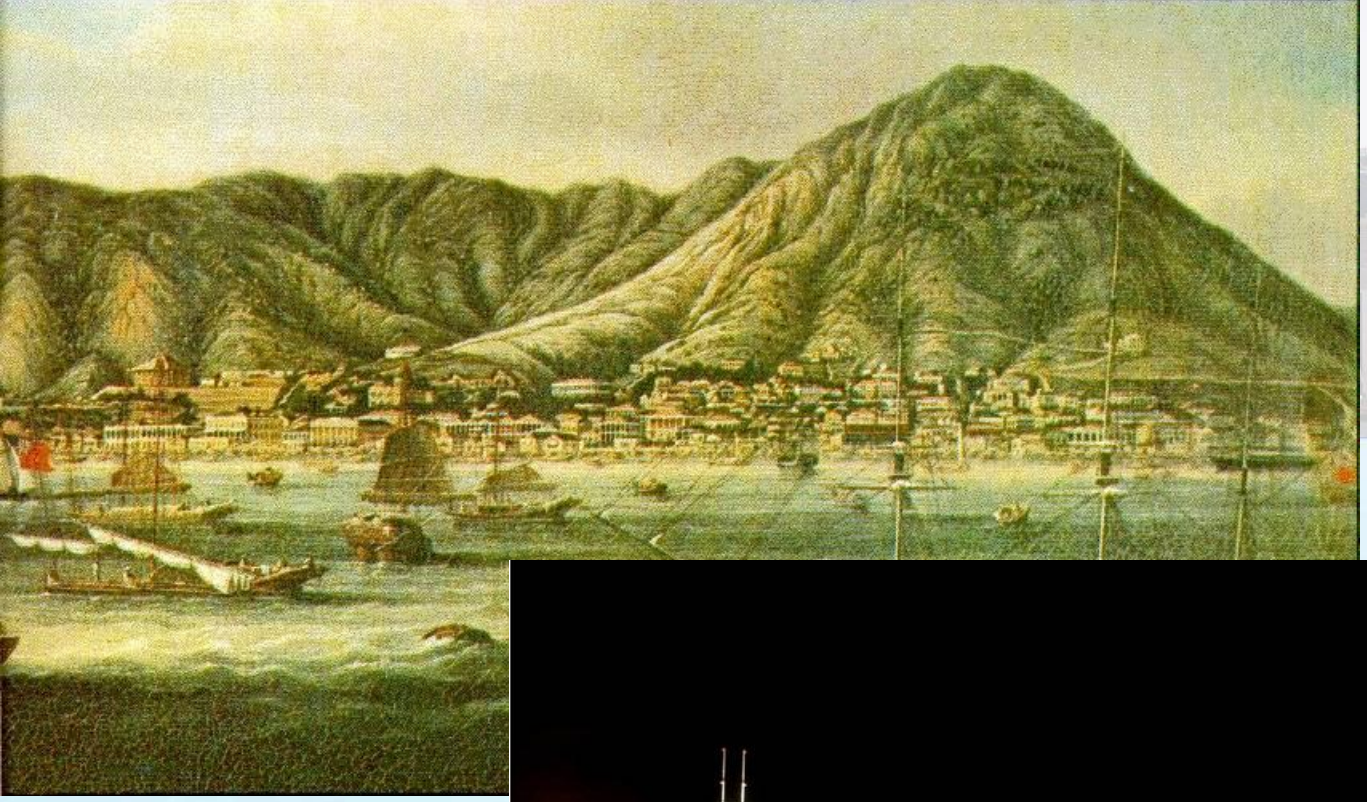
	HONG KONG (HK)	NEW YORK (NY)	LONDON (LN)	PARIS (PR)	SYDNEY (SY)	TOKYO (TK)	SHANGHAI (SH)
International	7.0	6.0	13.5	10.9	2.6	2.5	1.5
Domestic	2.6	27.3	11.6	9.0	31.6	150.0	71.0
Total	9.6	33.3	25.1	19.9	34.2	152.5	72.5

Source: Ng and Hills (2000)

Can World City be Planned ?

- Geographical Advantages
- Locational Advantages
- World Economy
- Severe competition
- Planning is to support and sustain the advantages


Economic Policy
• Financial
•Trade
• R & D
Local Economic Development
Infrastructure Planning
Geographical Location & Geographical Advantages
Globalization



from Fishing Village. . .



. . . to World City

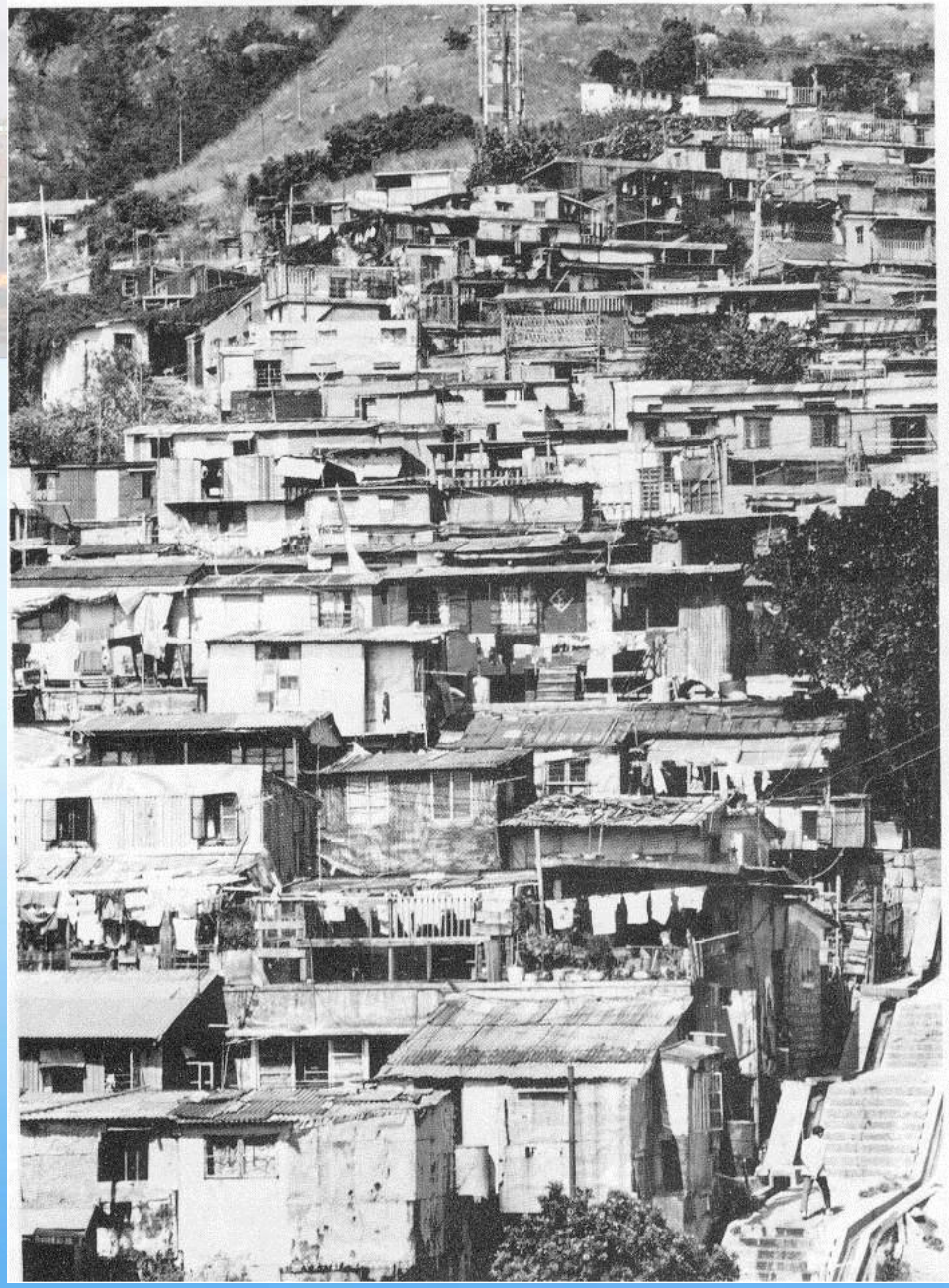
Stages of Development



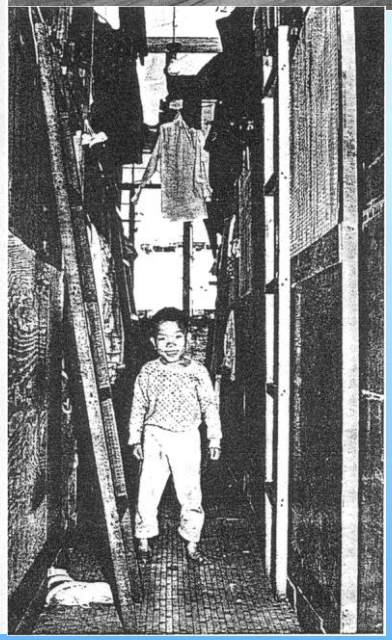
1950 – 1960
Initial Stage

Waves of Refugees from Mainland China in the 50s and 60s

- 30% of the population in the mid-50s were refugees
- Provided cheap labour to support the export-led industries
- Provided capital
- Provided entrepreneurship
- Post-war market in consumer goods
- Rise of multi-national firms
- World economy and global shift




Coca-Cola





Planning Responses
(Planning by Demand)

- Kwun Tong (觀塘） and Tsuen Wan （荃灣) Satellite Towns (衛星城）

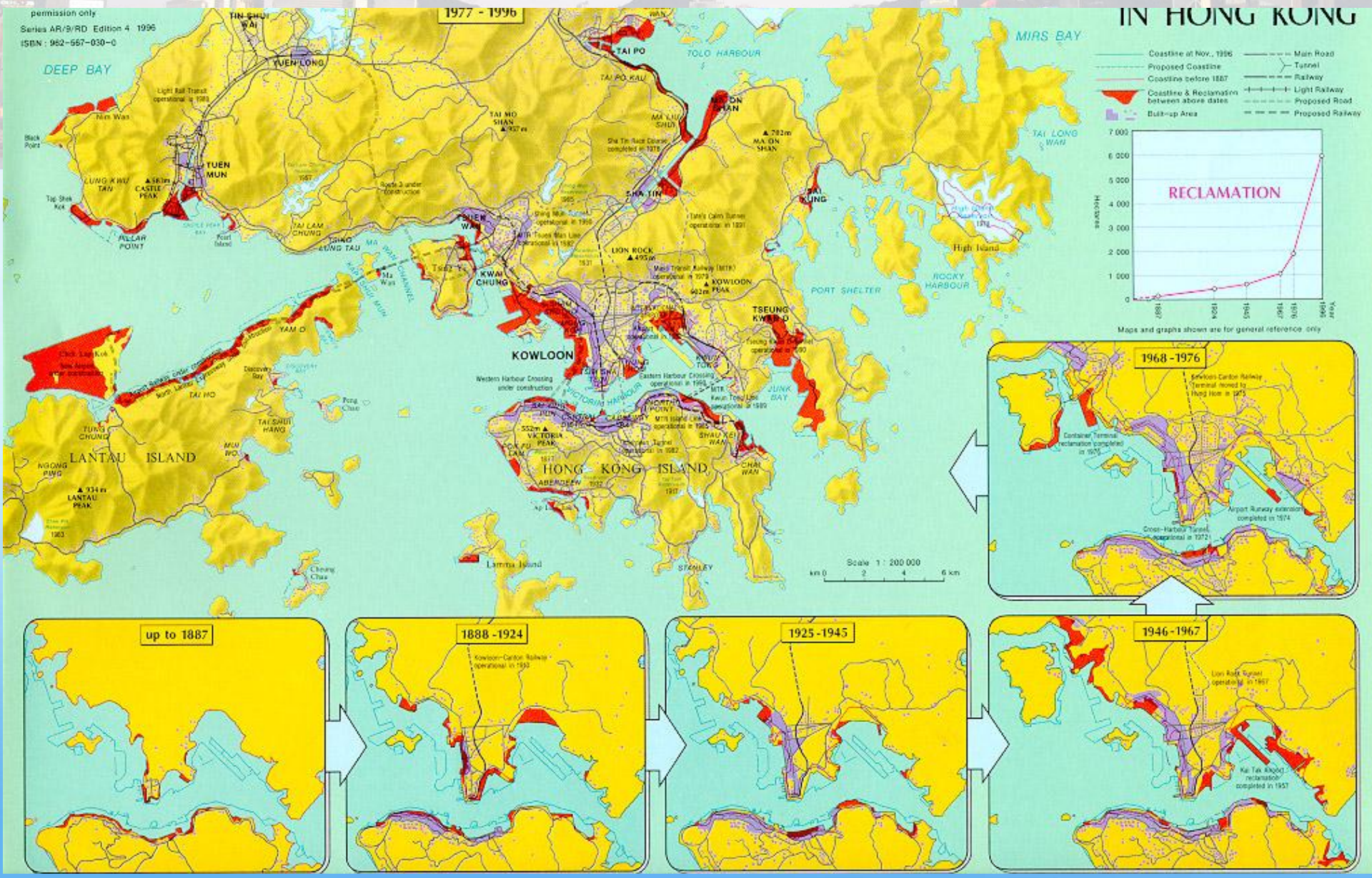


Kwun Tong in 60’s



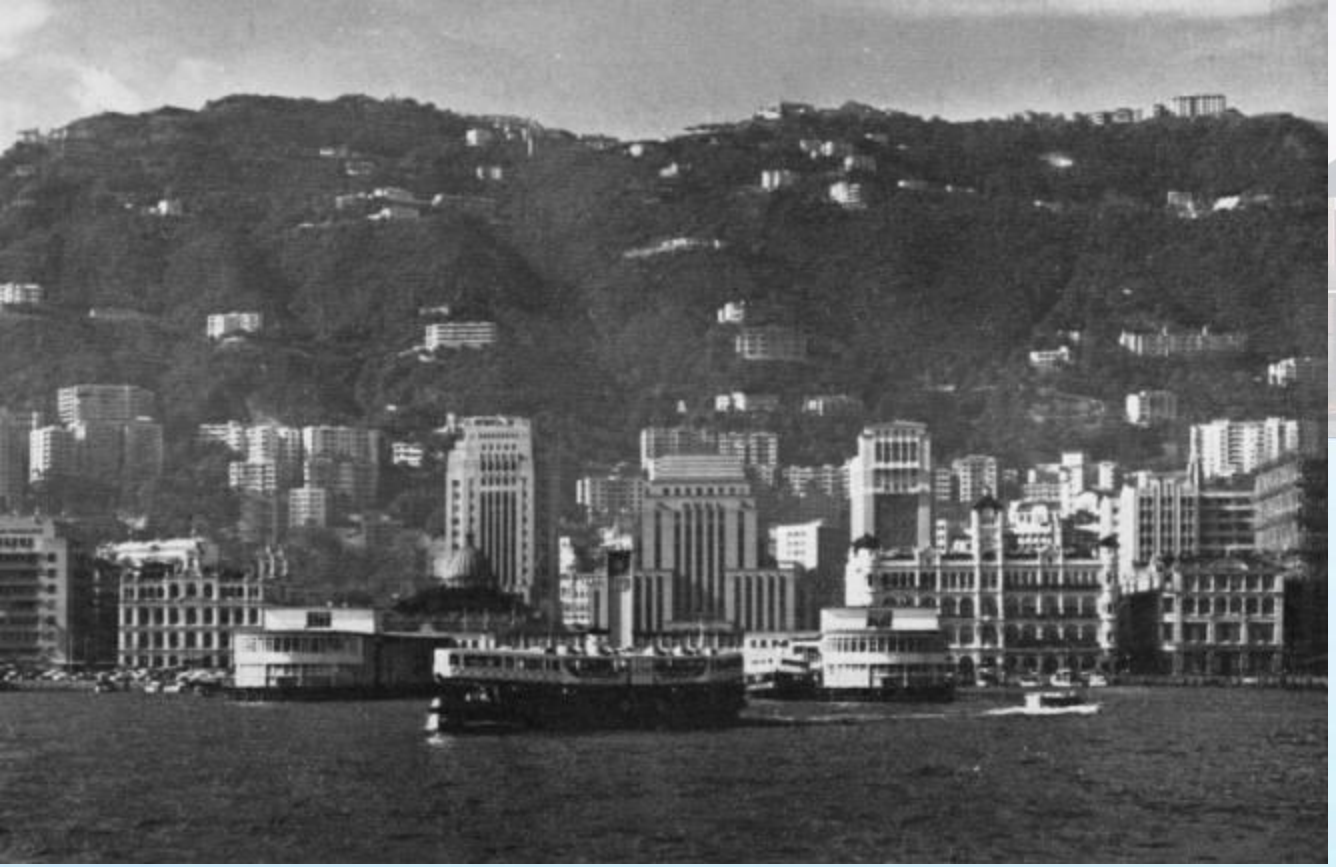
Tsuen Wan in 60’s

Land Reclamation



Pop/Planner Ratio

Year	*Planners*	*Pop/Planners Ratio*
1950	1	2,237,000
1960	5	615,060
1970	33	119,970
1980	86	58,423
1990	171	34,513
2000	245	27,918



1960 – 80
Take Off Stage

- Rising Economy
- World Factory (Made in Hong Kong)
- New Town Programme in 1973
- Kwai Chung Container Port (葵涌貨櫃碼頭) in the 1970s

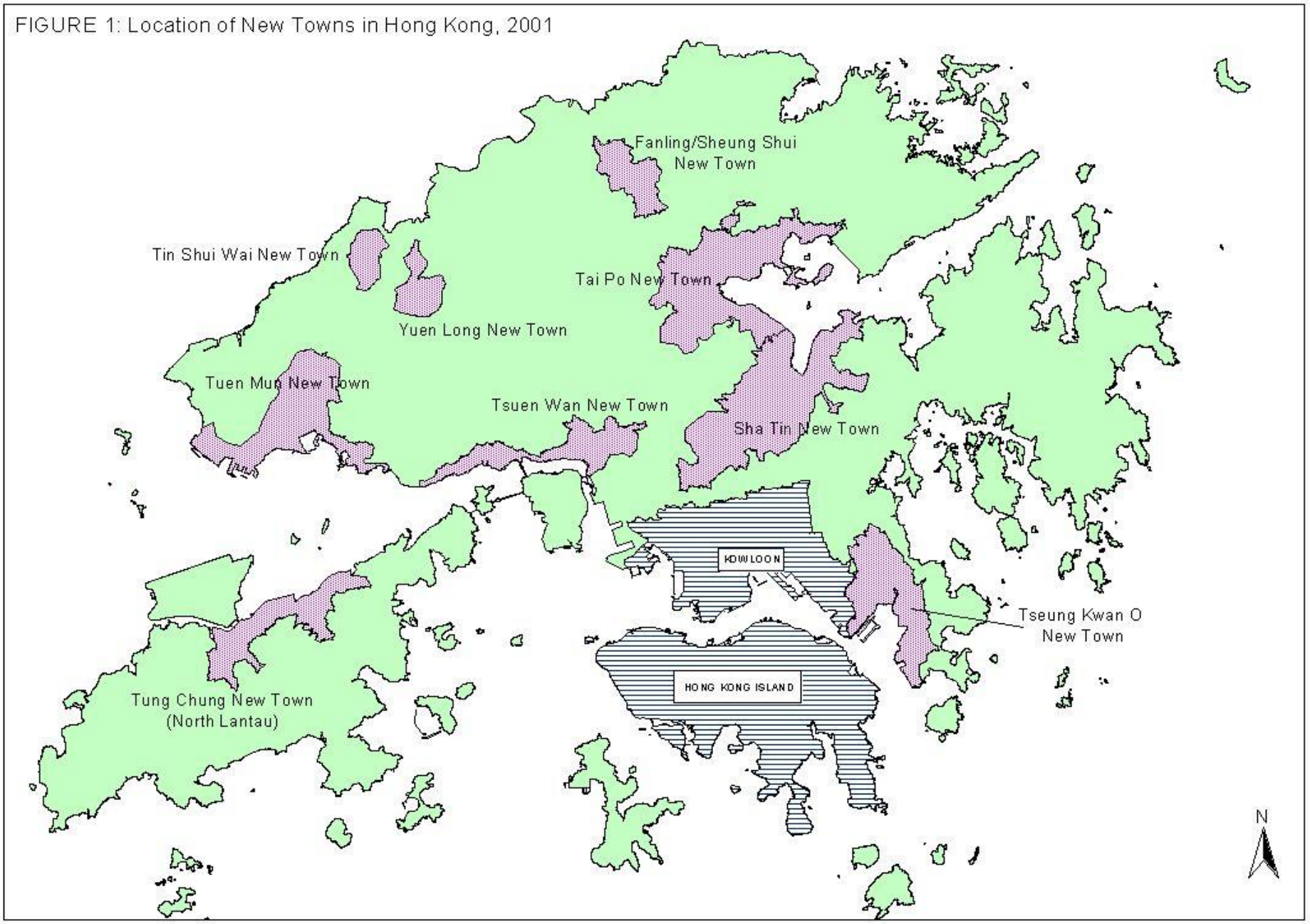


World Factory

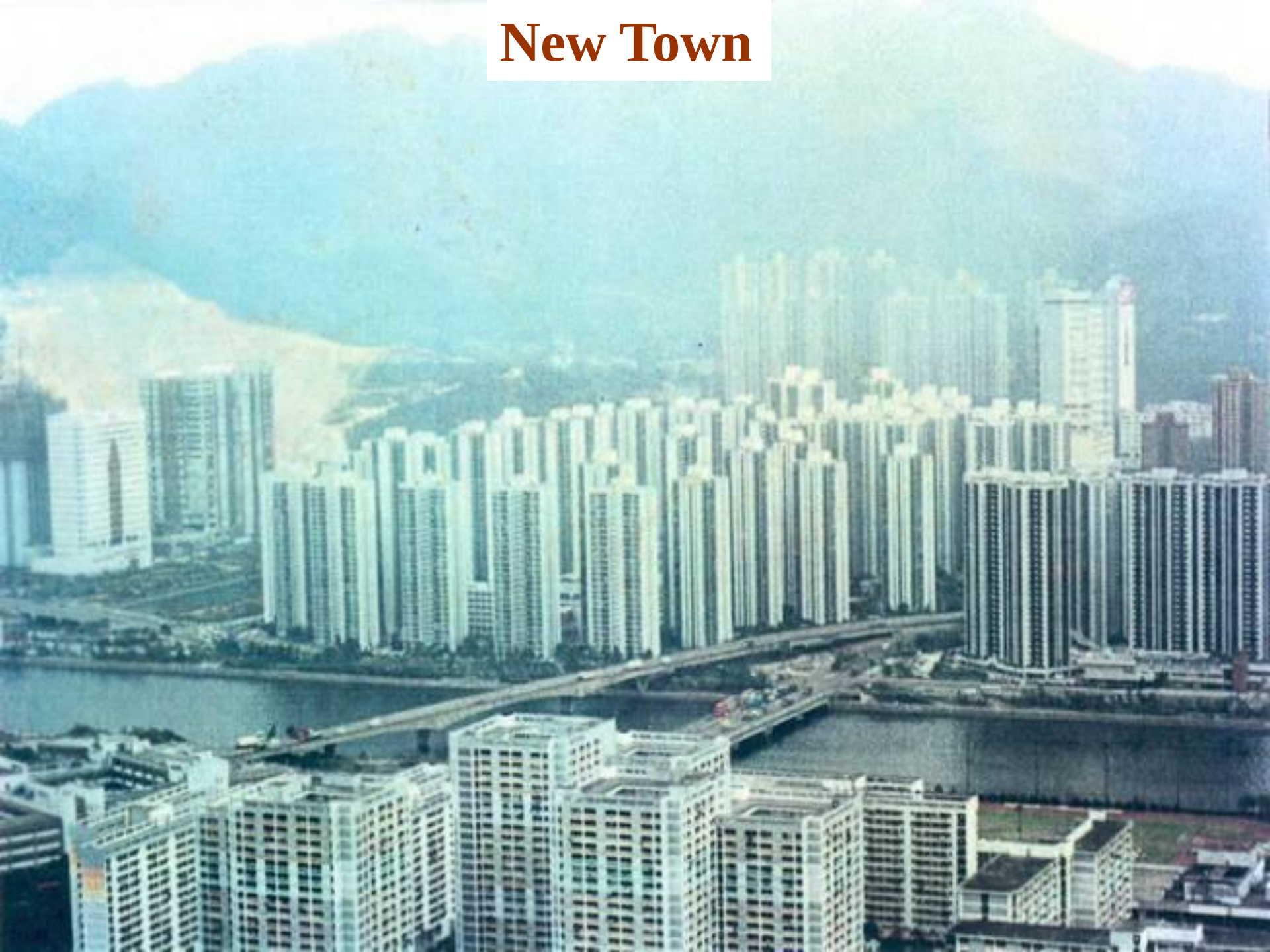


Kwai Chung Container Port in the 70s

FIGURE 1: Location of New Towns in Hong Kong, 2001



New Town



Industrial Estates

- Tai Po Industrial Estate (大埔工業邨)





World Factory (世界工廠）

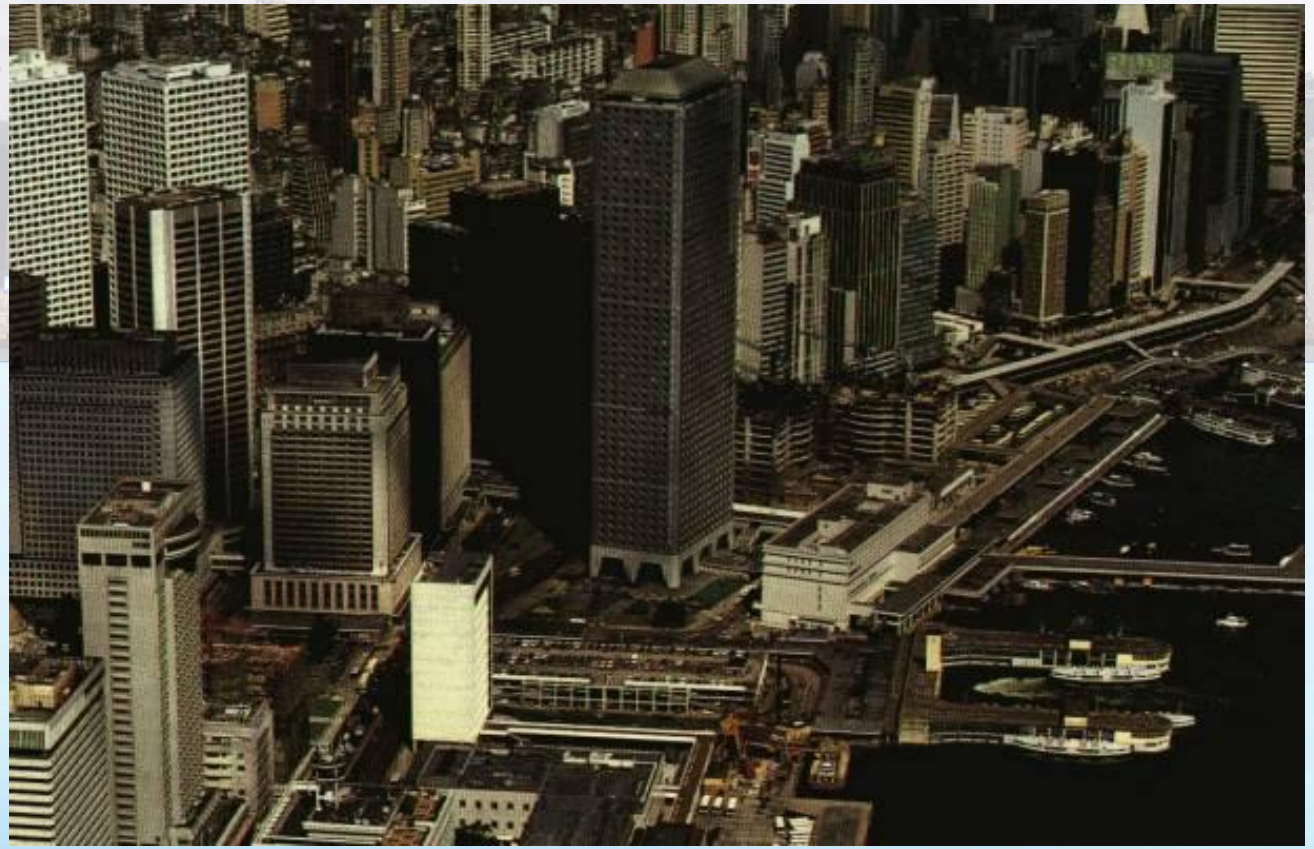
Share of Manufacturing Sector (Employment) :

- 1961 43%
- 1971 47%

Employment in Manufacturing Sector

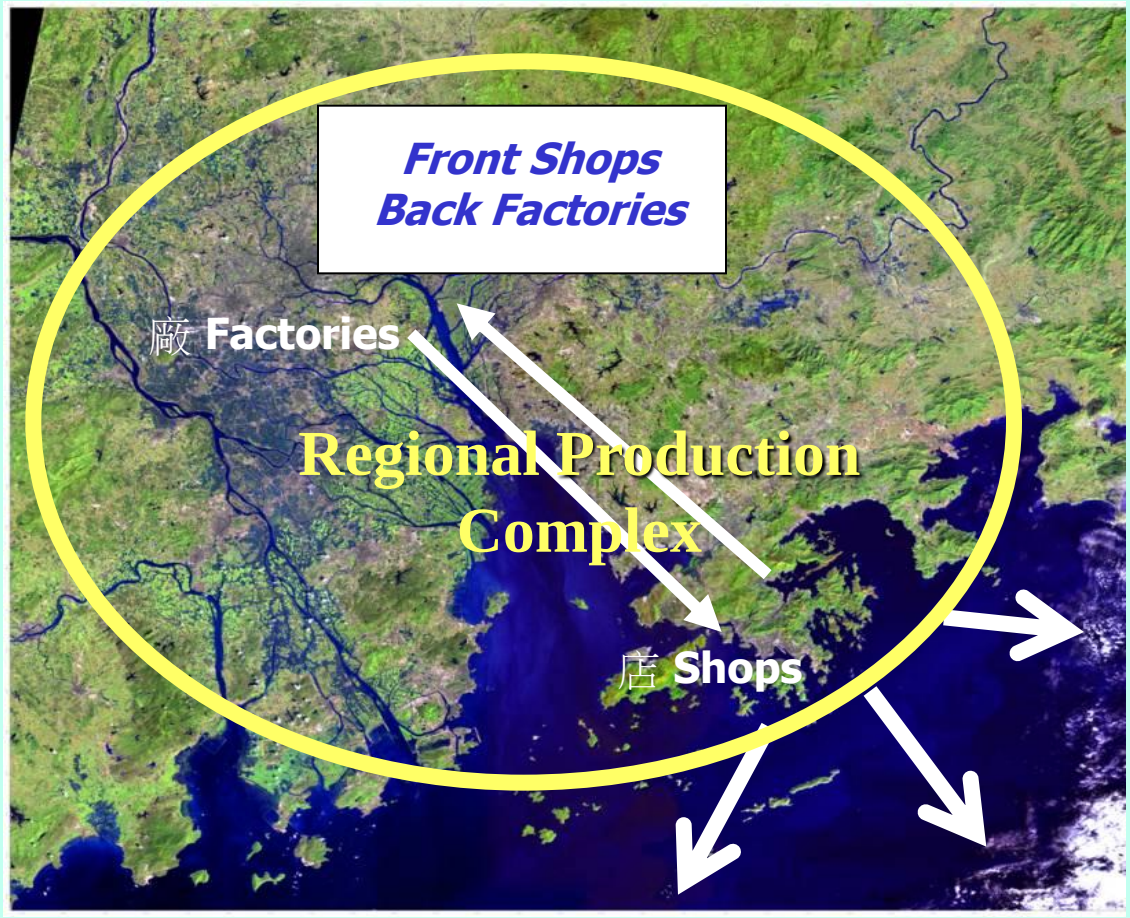
- 1974 0.6 million
- late 70s - mid 80s 0.9 million

Four Asian Dragons (亞洲四小龍)



1980 – 90
Economic Restructuring

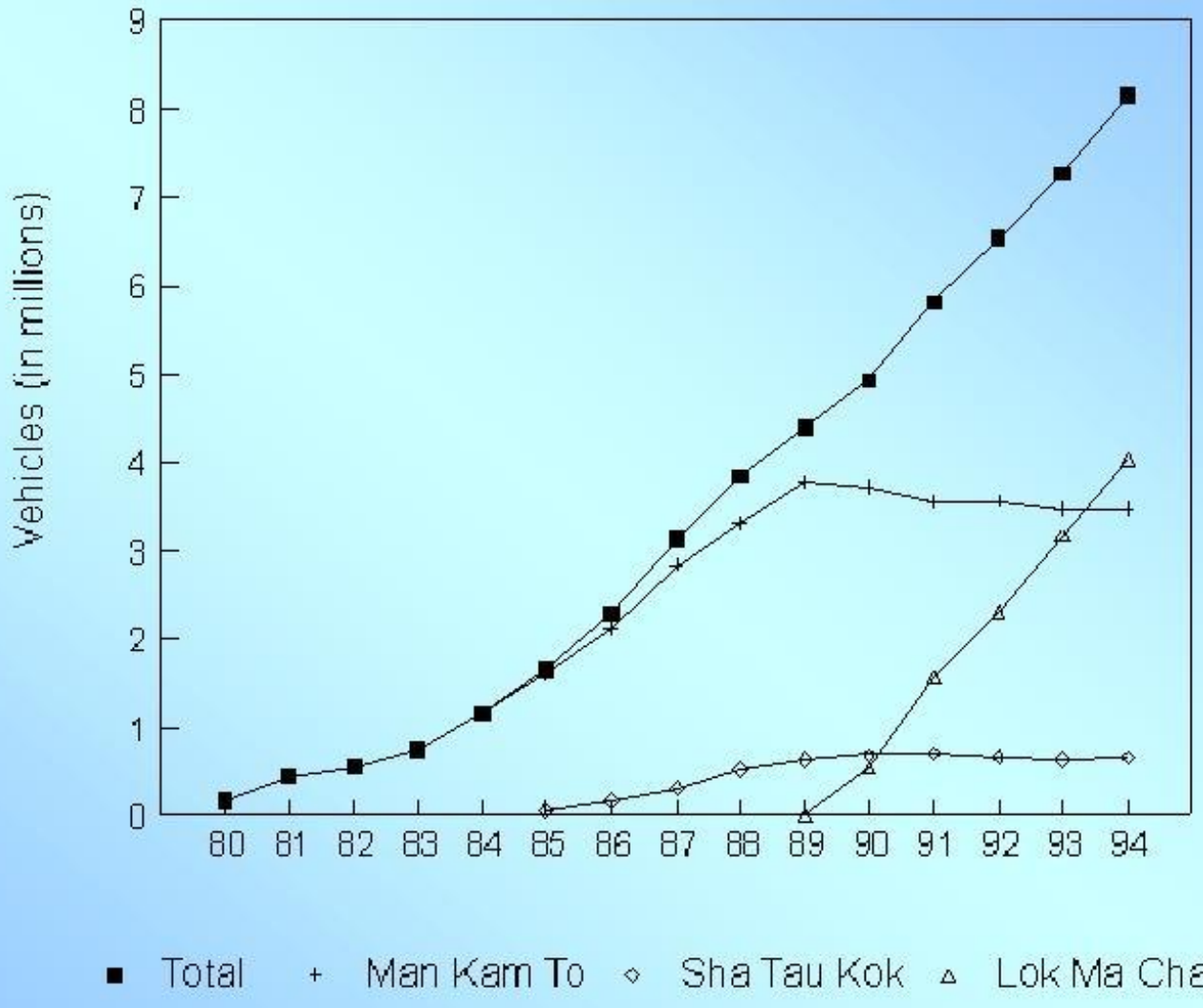
- 1980年代香港和珠三角形成了“前店後廠”的區域分工
  Formation of the “Front Shops, Back Factories” (FSBF) regional division of labor in the 1980s
- 生產性服務業成為香港經濟發展的支柱之一
  Producer services have become one of the main pillars of economic development of Hong Kong



Economic Restructuring

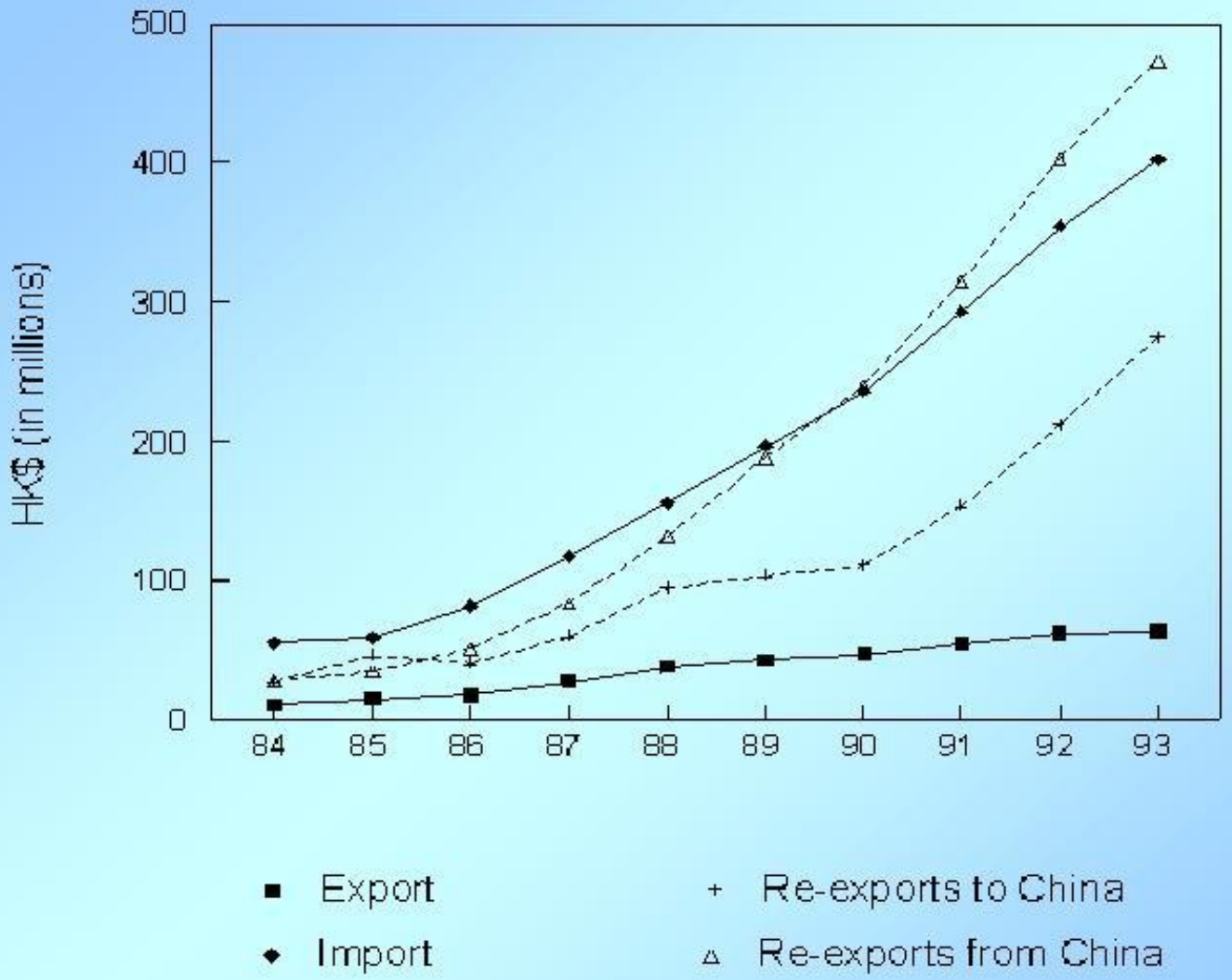
- From recipients of foreign investment to sources of foreign investment in China
- accounted for 55% of realised external investment in the whole of China and 80% in Guangdong
- 5 million workers in Guangdong working for HK companies
- 15 times the size of HK manufacturing workforce

Cross-Border Vehicles



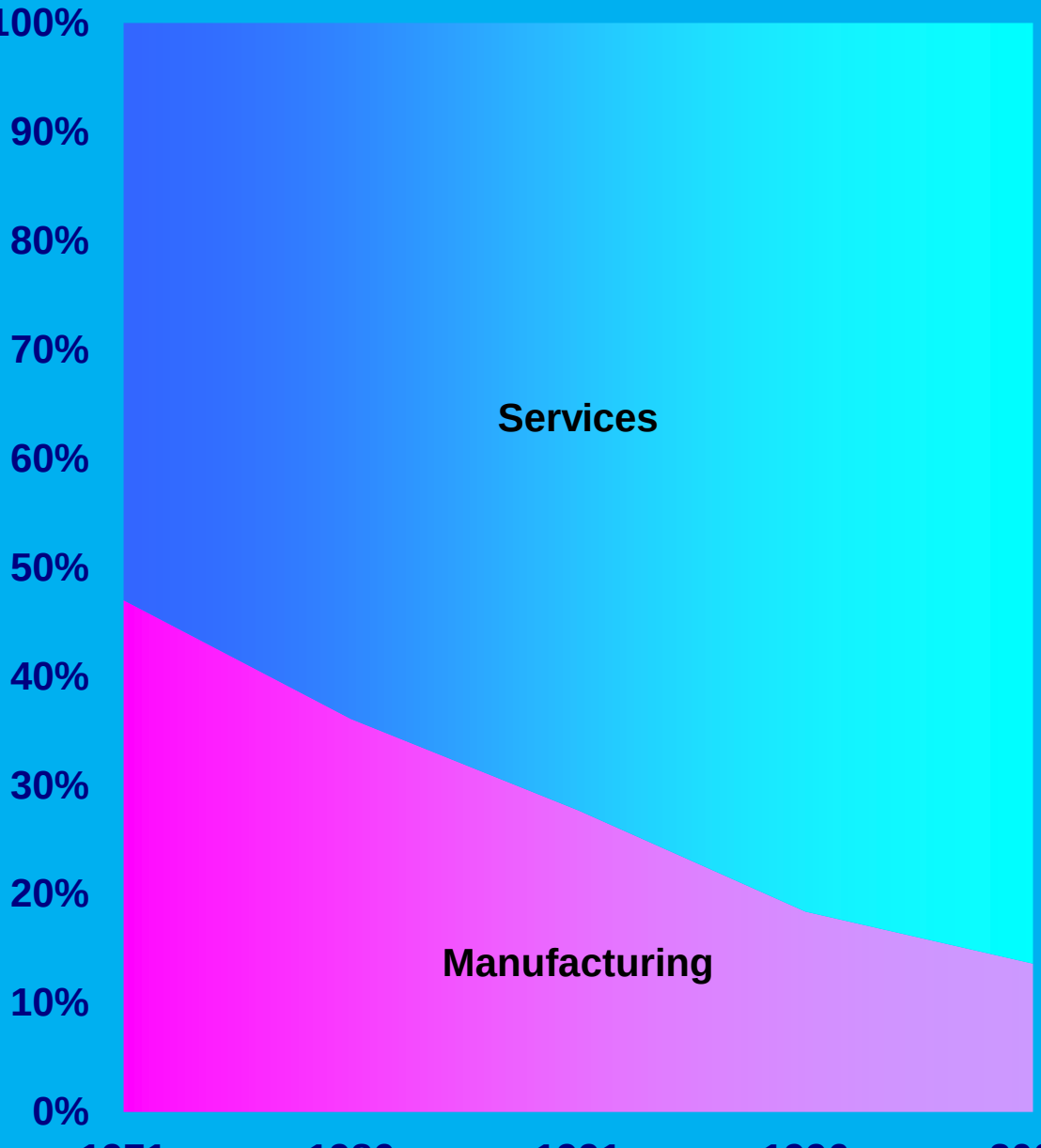
Source: Immigration Department

Export & Import between HK & China



Source: Hong Kong Monthly Statistics, Hong Kong Trade Statistics

Employment by Major Sectors



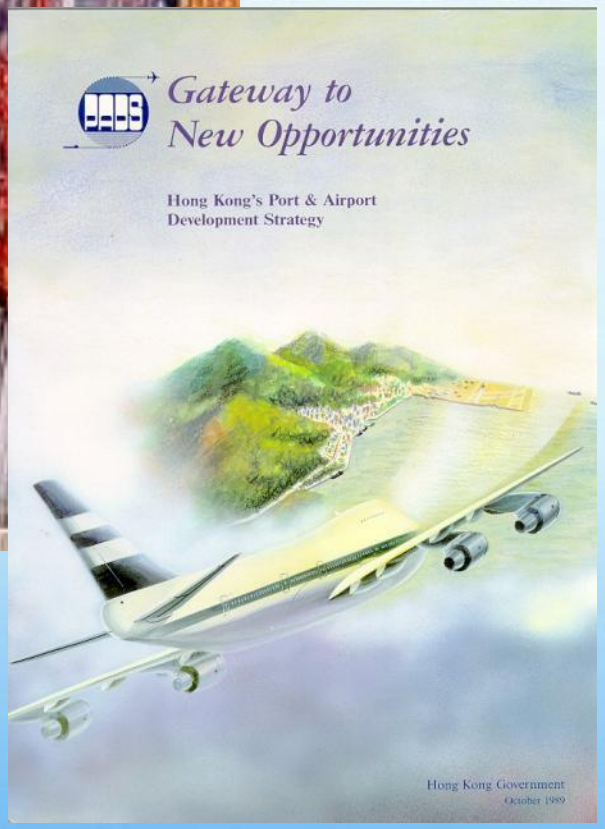
Manufacturing sector declined from 47% in 1971 to 18% in 1994

Planning Responses
(From Demand-Led Planning to Proactive Planning)

- Territorial Development Strategy (全港發展策) 1986



Port and Airport Development Strategy (PADS)



➔1989

➔2011 needs for port and airport needs





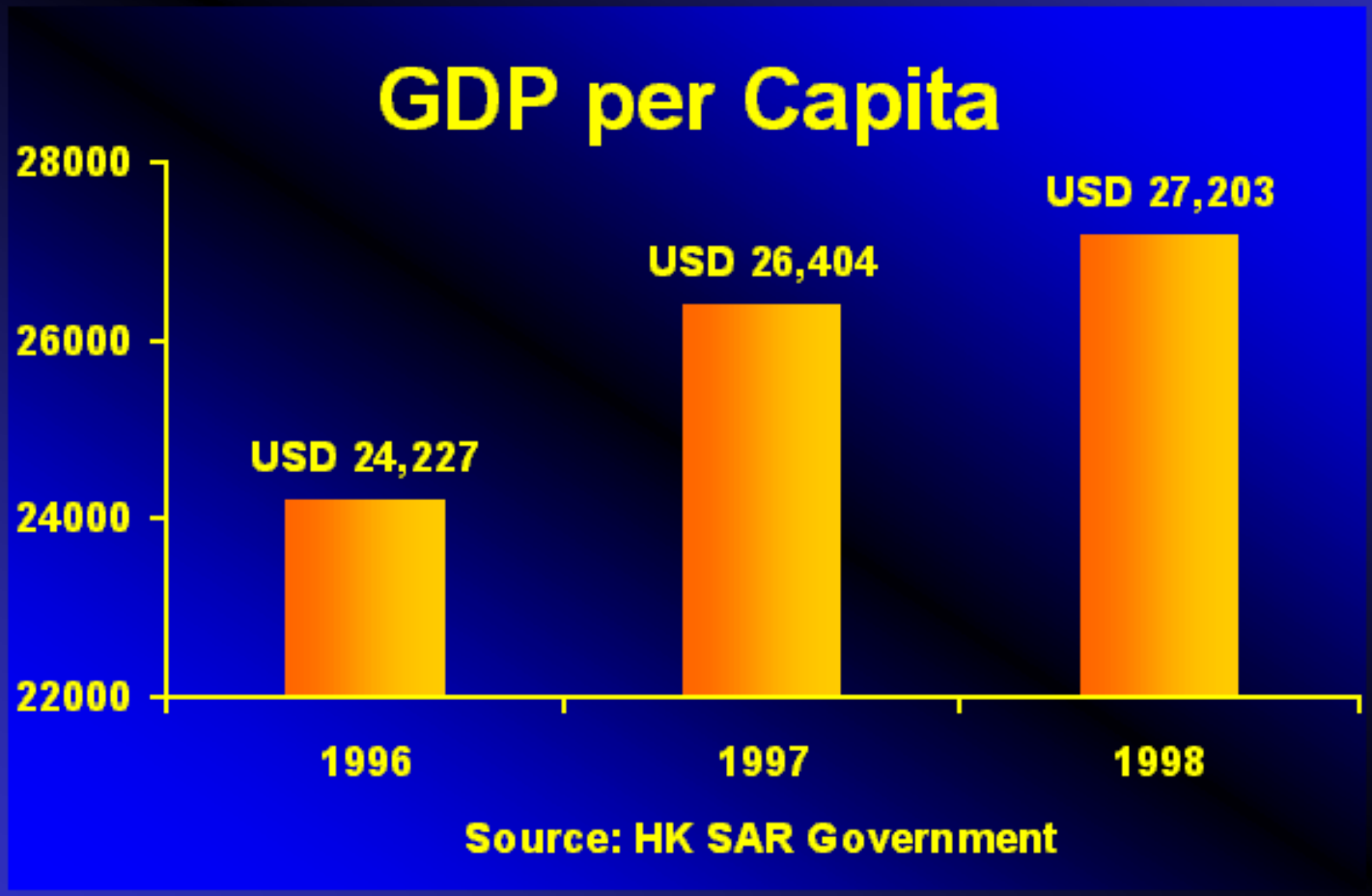
1990 – Present
Asia's Financial Centre



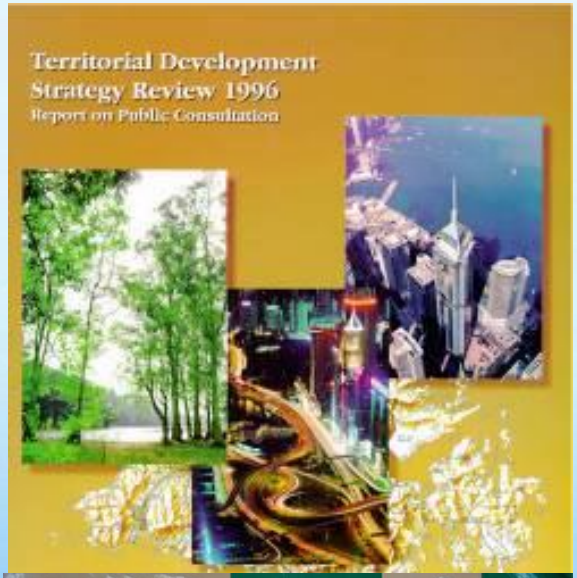




Asia's highest per capita income



Planning Responses
(From Demand-Led Planning to Proactive Planning)



TDS Review (全港發展策檢討) in 1990

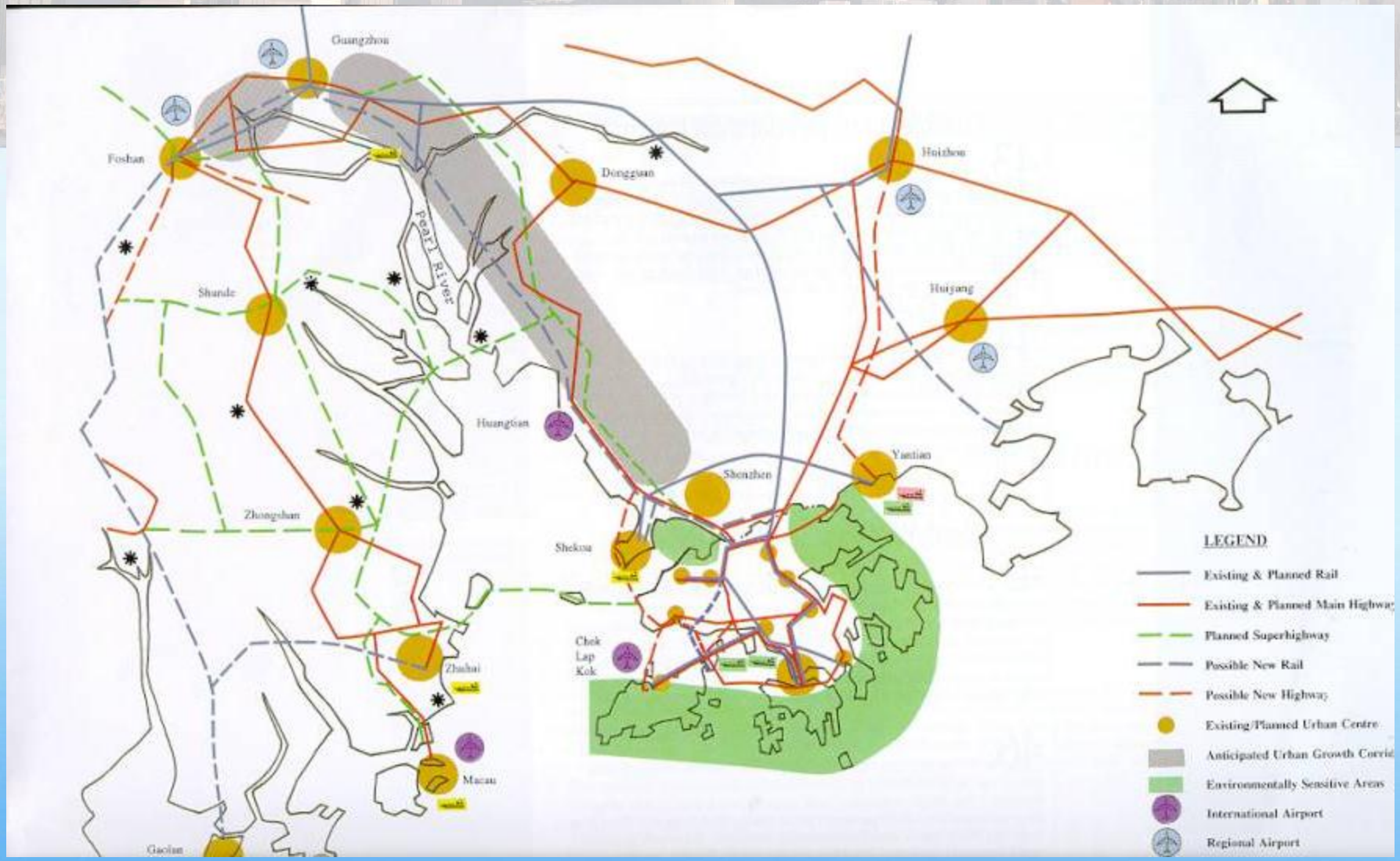


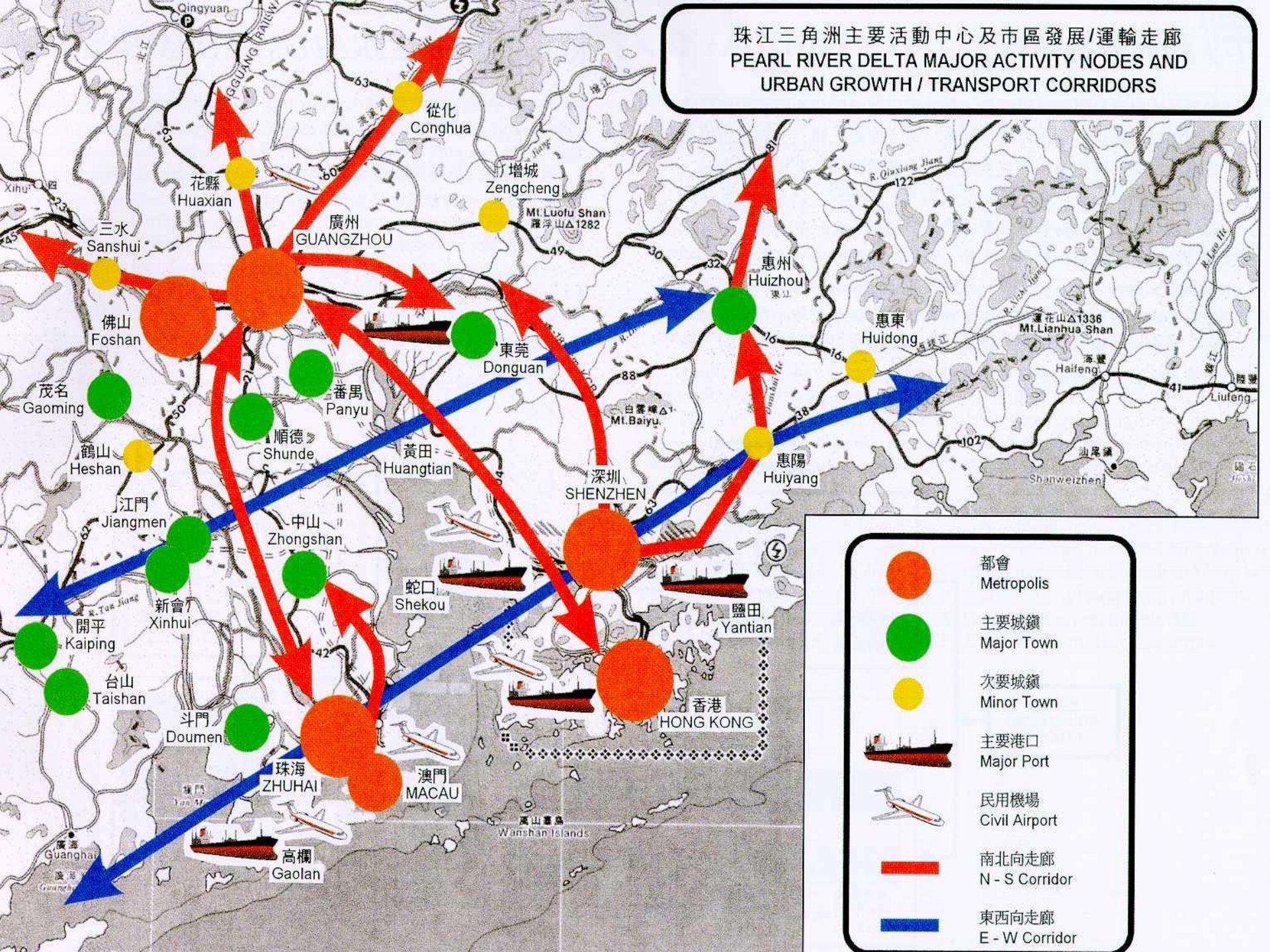
Recognition of the importance in the linkage with the Pearl River Delta

TDSR - Goal and Objectives

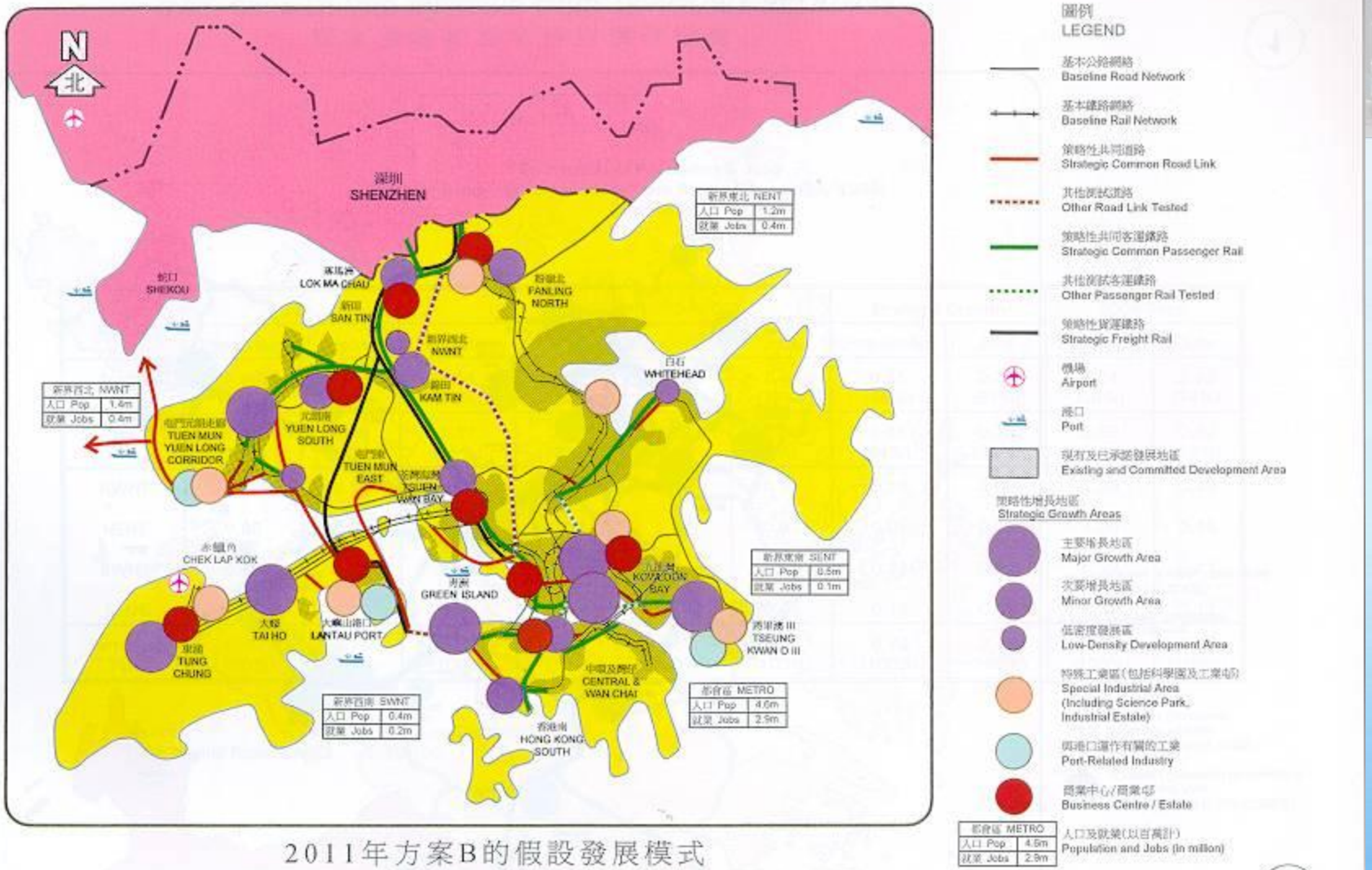
- To enhance the role of HK as an international city and a regional centre.
- To ensure adequate provision to satisfy the land use and infrastructure needs arising from various social & economic sectors.
- To conserve and enhance significant landscape & ecological attributes, & important heritage features.
- To enhance and protect the quality of the environment

TDSR Regional Context




珠江三角洲主要活動中心及市區發展/運輸走廊
PEARL RIVER DELTA MAJOR ACTIVITY NODES AND URBAN GROWTH / TRANSPORT CORRIDORS
Qingyuan
從化 Conghua
花縣 Huaxian
增城 Zengcheng
Mt.Luofu Shan 羅浮山△1282
三水 Sanshui
廣州 GUANGZHOU
惠州 Huizhou
佛山 Foshan
東莞 Donguan
惠東 Huidong
Mt.Lianhua Shan 蓮花山△1336
Haifeng
Liufeng
茂名 Gaoming
番禺 Panyu
順德 Shunde
白雲嶂△ Mt.Baiyu
鶴山 Heshan
黃田 Huangtian
惠陽 Huiyang
江門 Jiangmen
深圳 SHENZHEN
中山 Zhongshan
Shanweizhen
蛇口 Shekou
鹽田 Yantian
新會 Xinhui
開平 Kaiping
台山 Taishan
香港 HONG KONG
斗門 Doumen
珠海 ZHUHAI
澳門 MACAU
Wanshan Islands
高欄 Gaolan
都會 Metropolis
主要城鎮 Major Town
次要城鎮 Minor Town
主要港口 Major Port
民用機場 Civil Airport
南北向走廊 N - S Corridor
東西向走廊 E - W Corridor

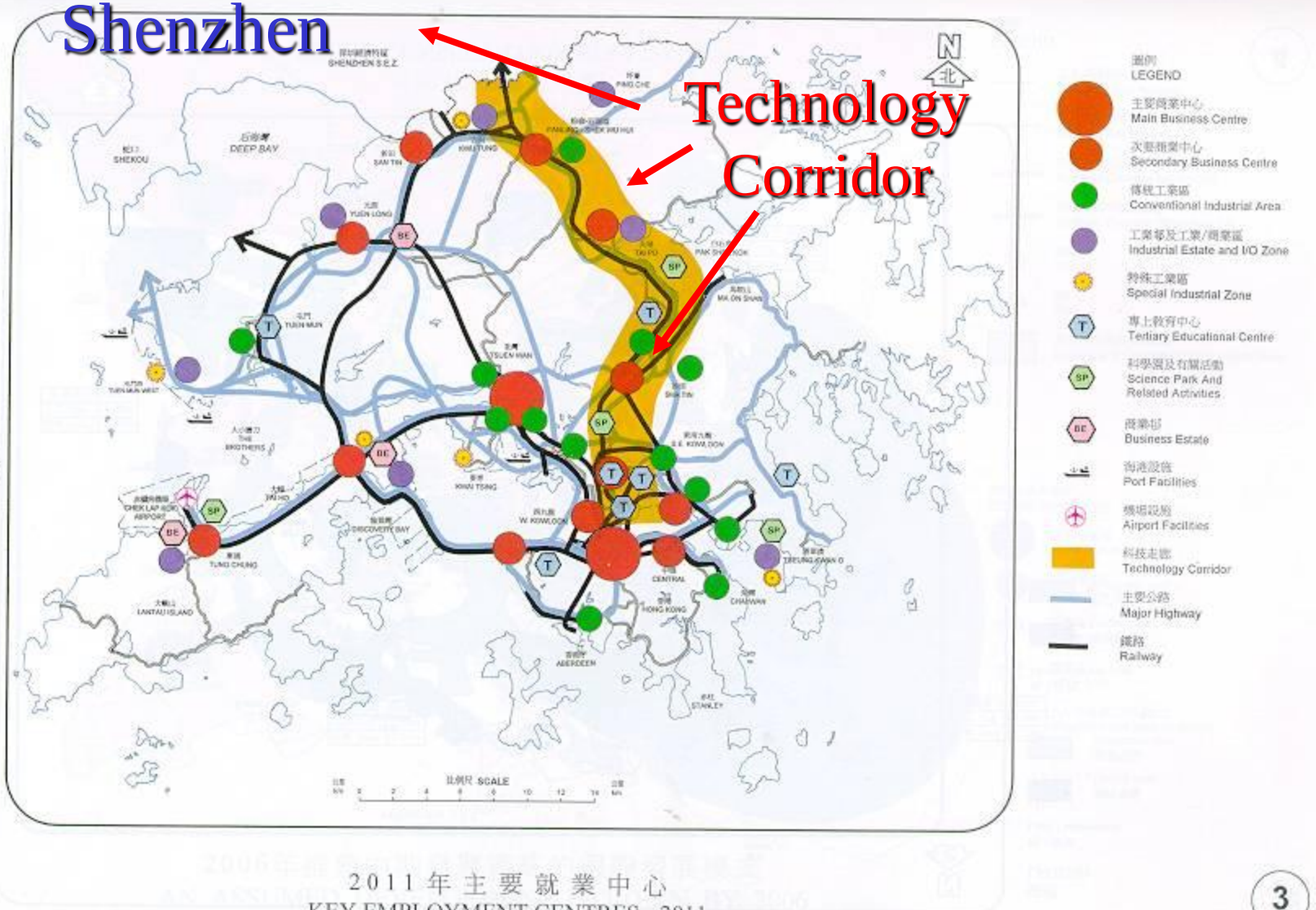
Development Pattern by 2011



2011年方案B的假設發展模式

AN ASSUMED DEVELOPMENT PATTERN FOR SCENARIO B BY 2011

Technology Corridor



Science Park (香港科學園)



Land requirement for development of a science park at Pak Shek Kok (白石角) announced in 1997 Policy Address

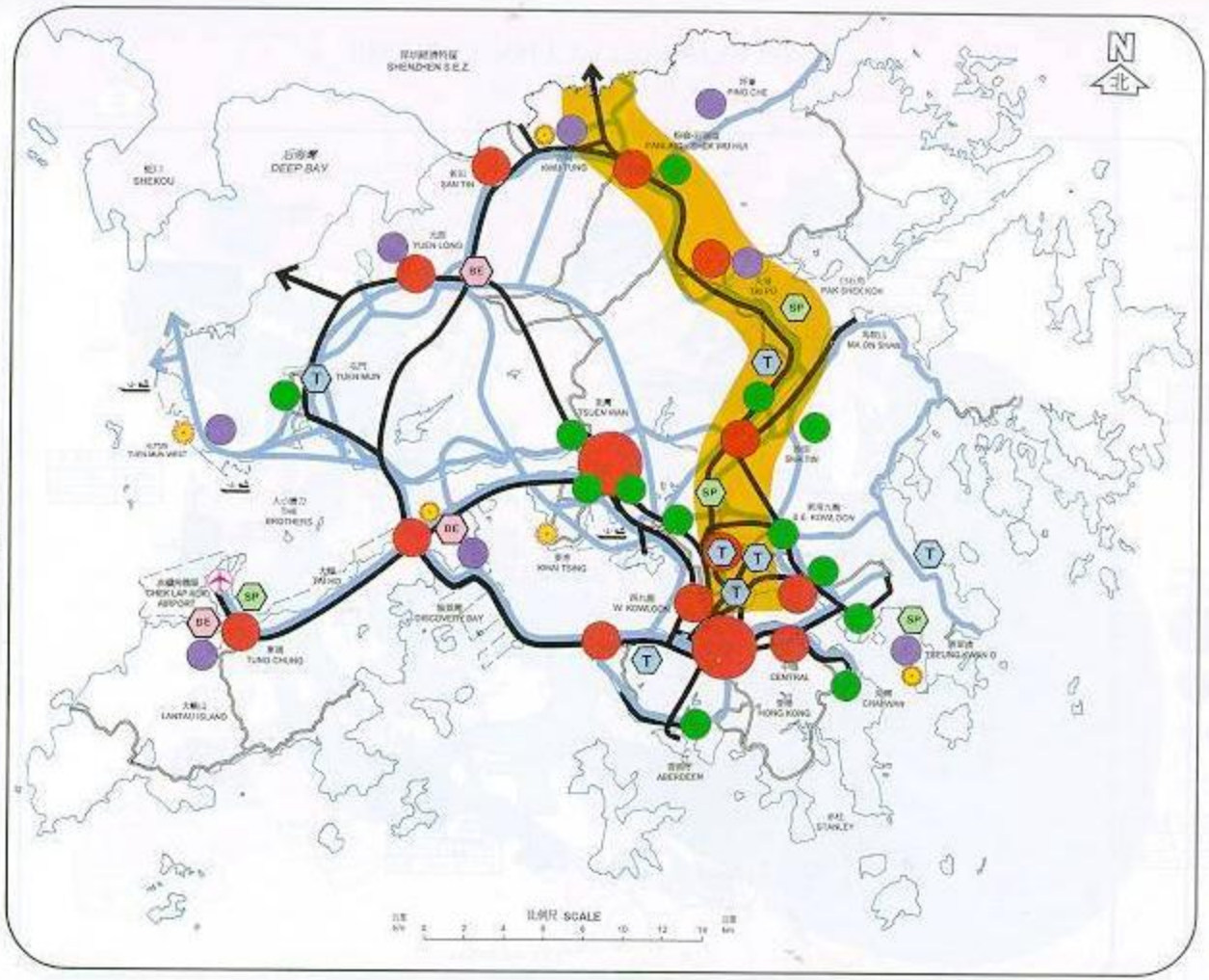
Territorial Development Strategy Review



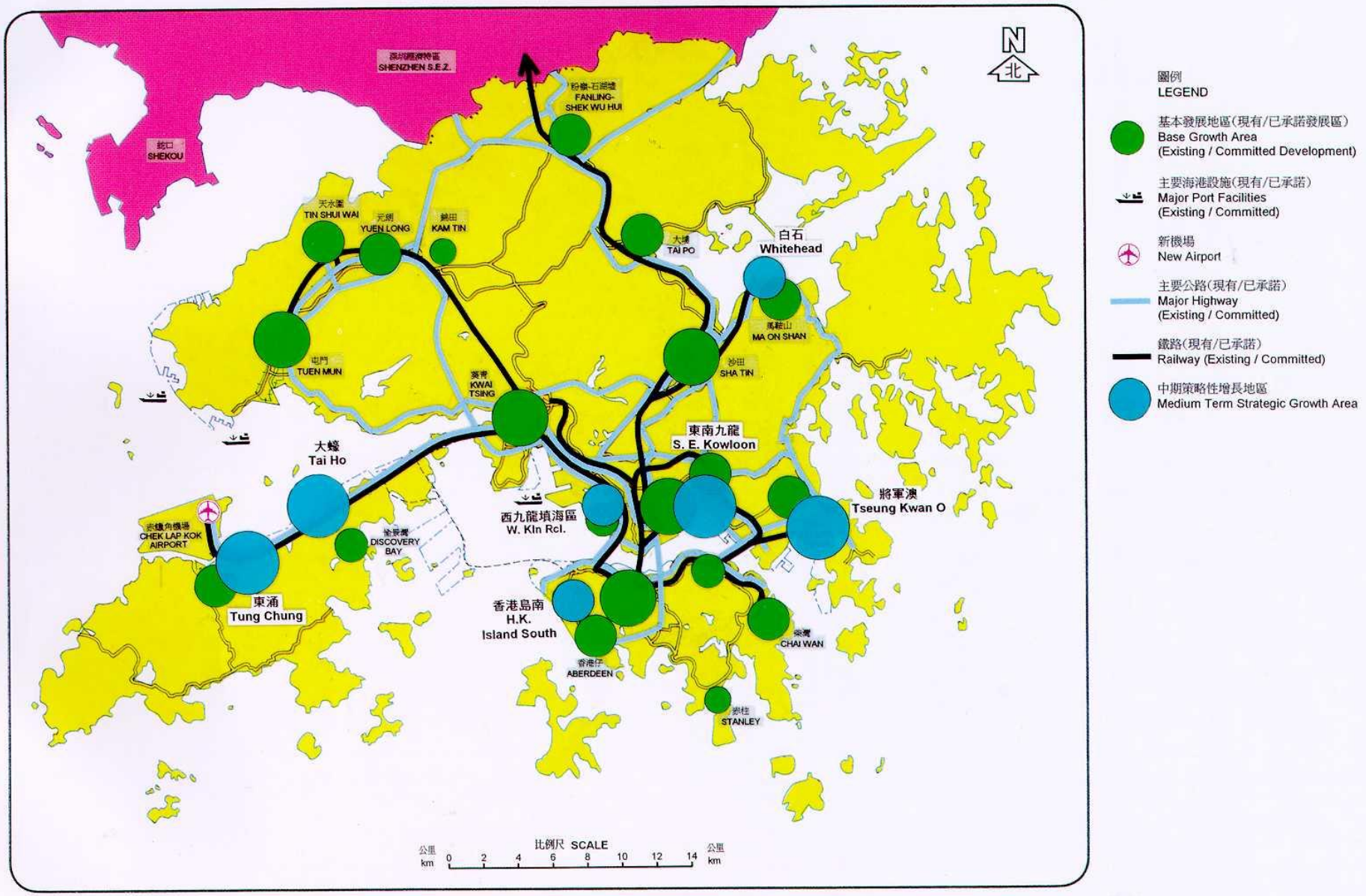
Recommend decentralization of office

Timely supply of office land at suitable location is necessary to keep rentals at competitive level

Key Employment Centres - 2011



2011年主要就業中心
KEY EMPLOYMENT CENTRES - 2011



中期策略的主要策略性增長地區

PRINCIPAL STRATEGIC GROWTH AREAS FOR MEDIUM TERM STRATEGY

Hong Kong 2030 Planning
Vision and Strategy
香港2030規劃遠景與策略



www.hk2030.gov.hk

The Future Roadmap

Asia's World City



Three directions



Enhancing economic competitiveness



Providing a quality living environment

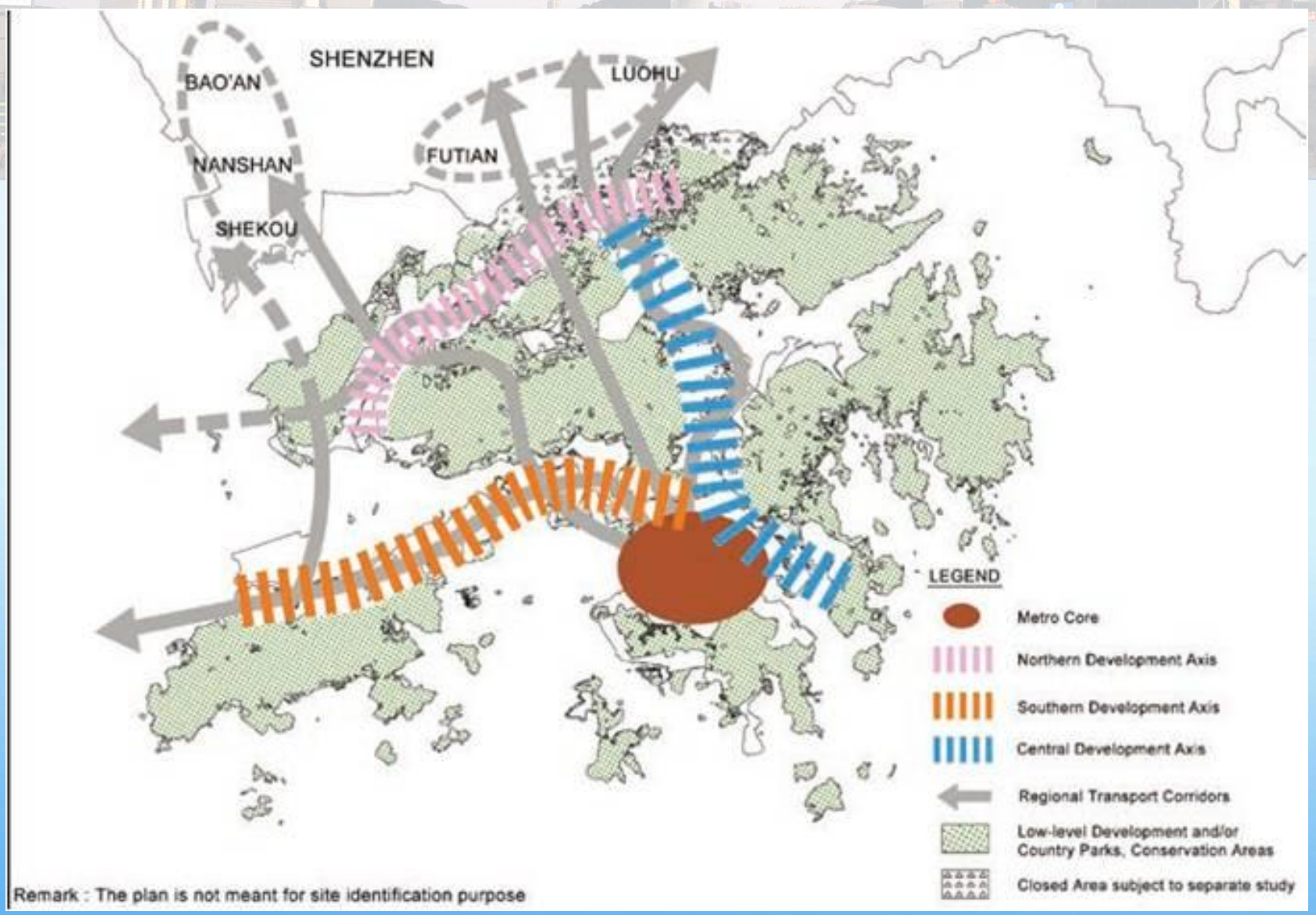


Strengthening links with the mainland

Concrete measures and goals

Development Model

Schematic Spatial Plan



New Responses



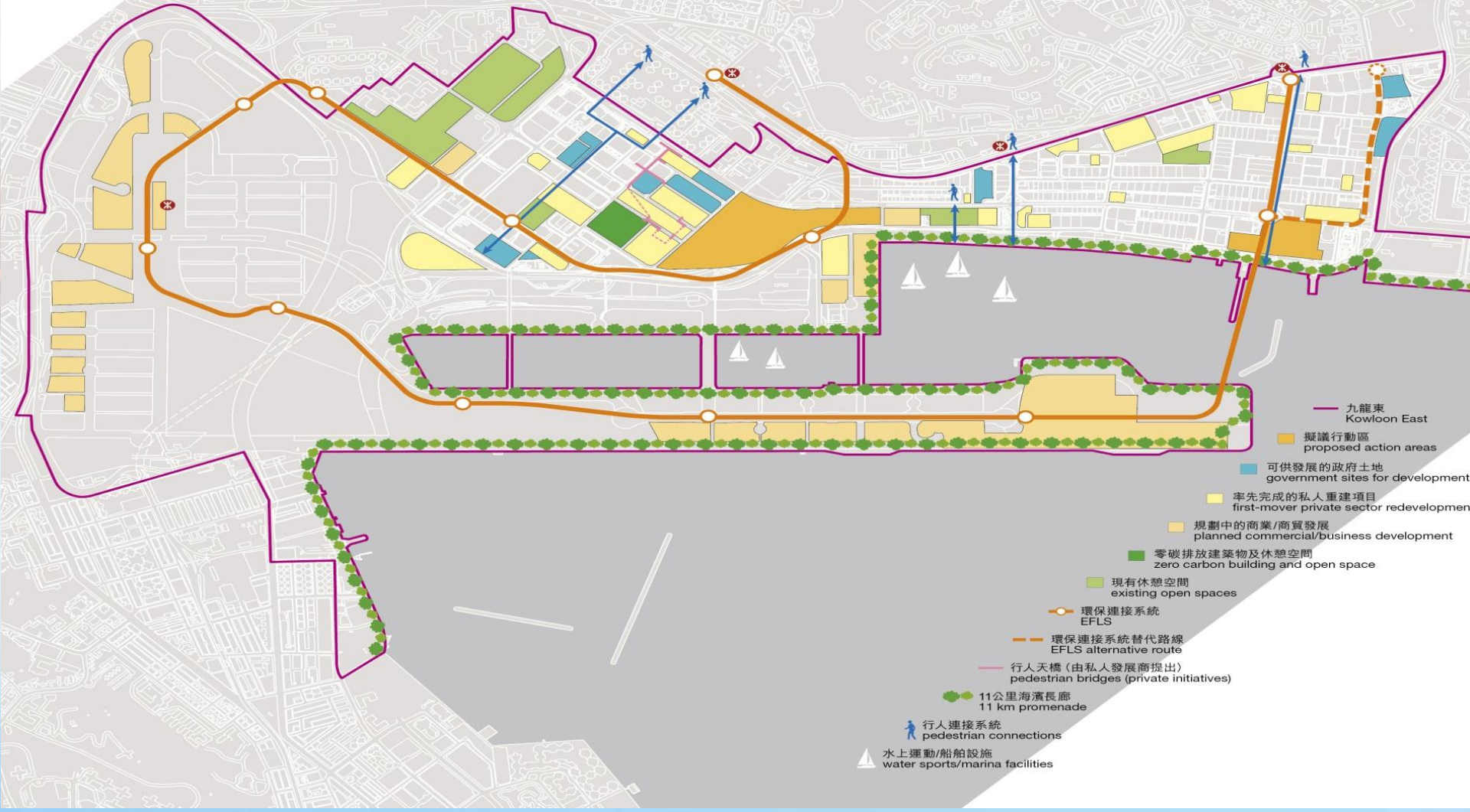
Proposed Airport Extension

Source: Airport Authority



West Kowloon Cultural District (西九文化區)

source: jingdaily.com



Energizing East Kowloon (起動九龍東)

Source: East Kowloon Development Office



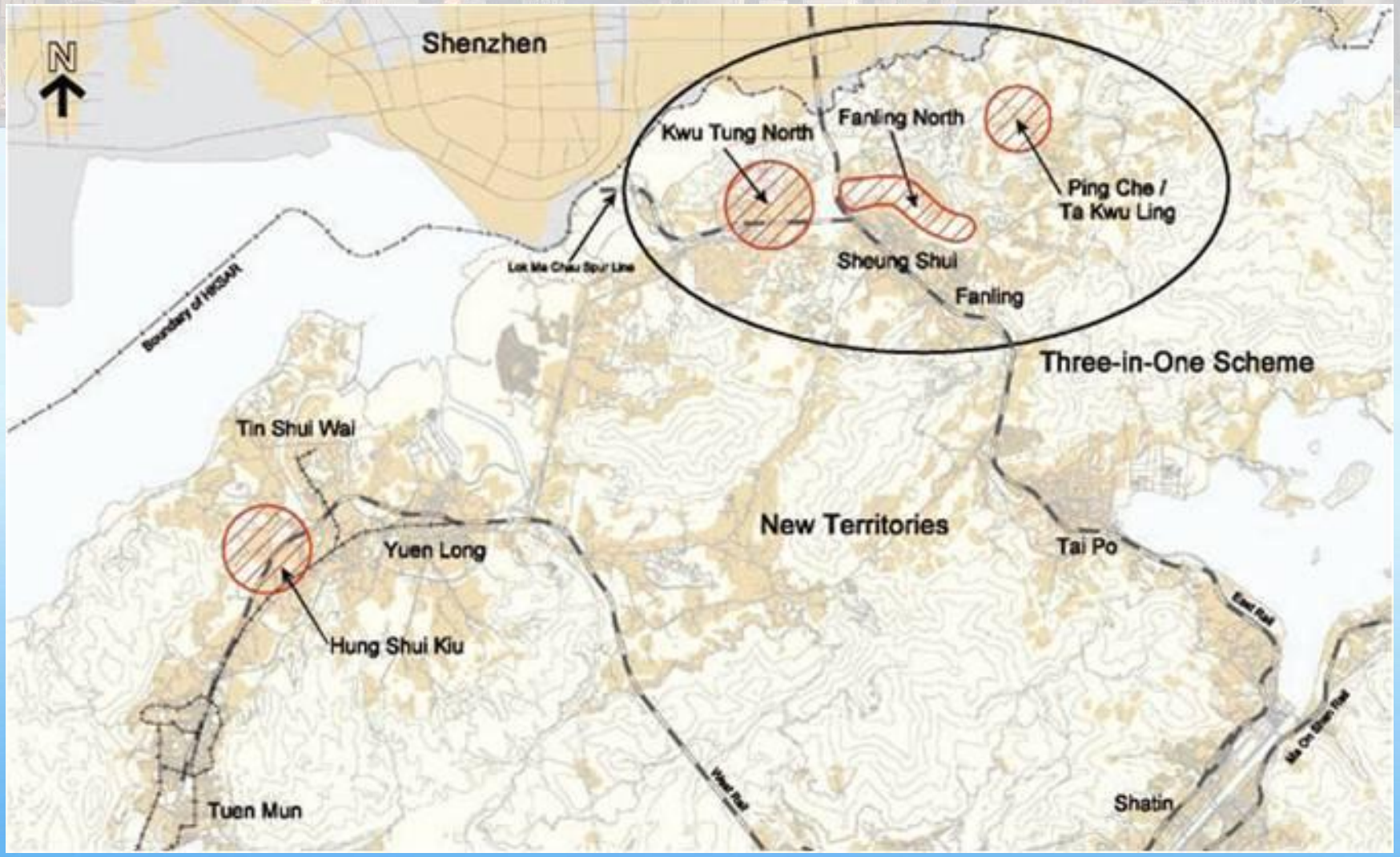
New Cruise Terminal (新郵輪碼頭)

Source: Hong Kong Aecom

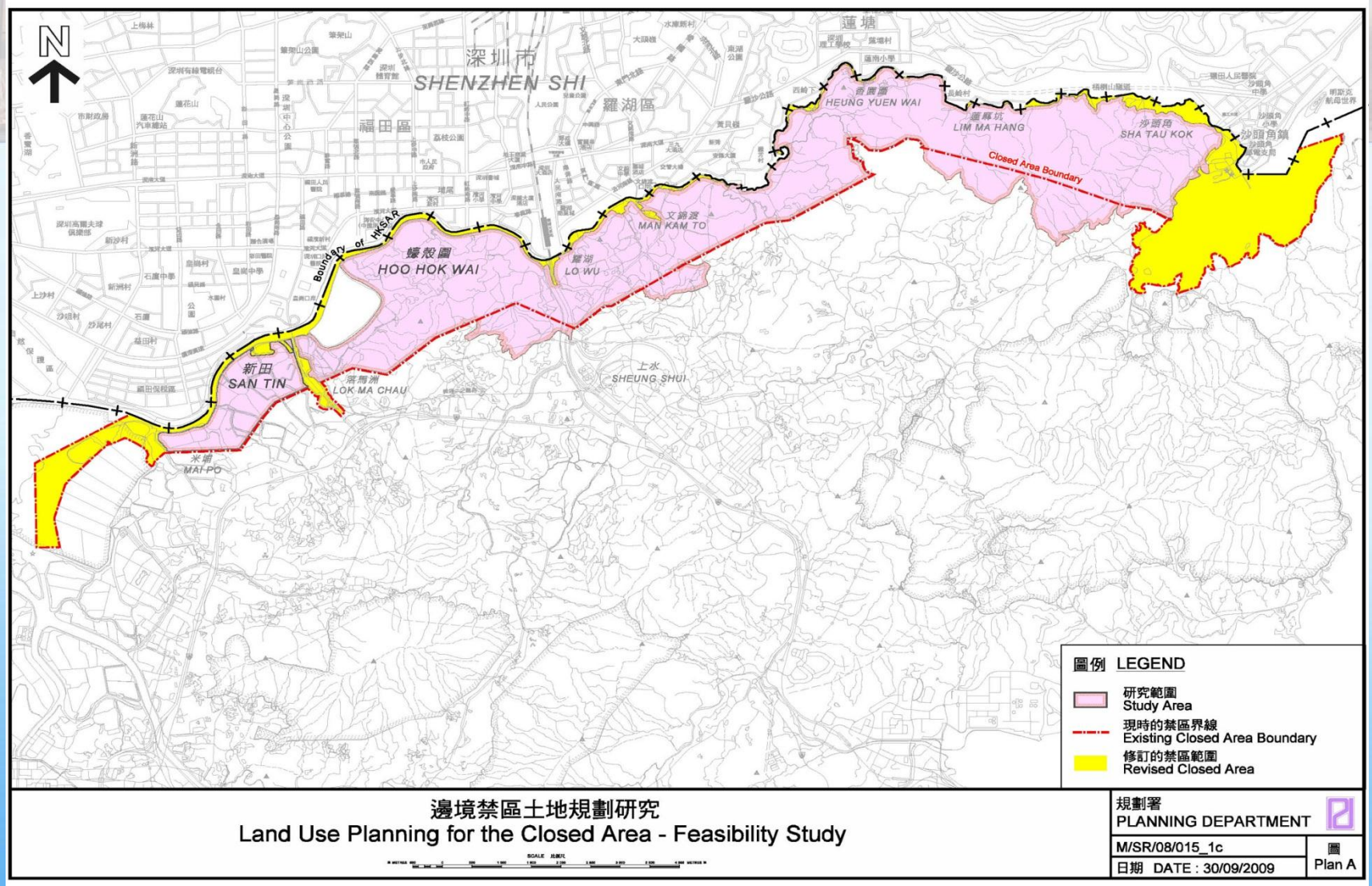


Planned High Speed Railway Terminal (香港高鐵站）
Western Cultural District

Broad Locations of New Development Areas (新發展區) (NDA)



Frontier Closed Area (邊境禁區) (FCA)





Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Crossing （港珠澳大橋)_

Source: nce.co.uk

前海交通規劃

Fig. 4.4: Transport Planning of Qianhai

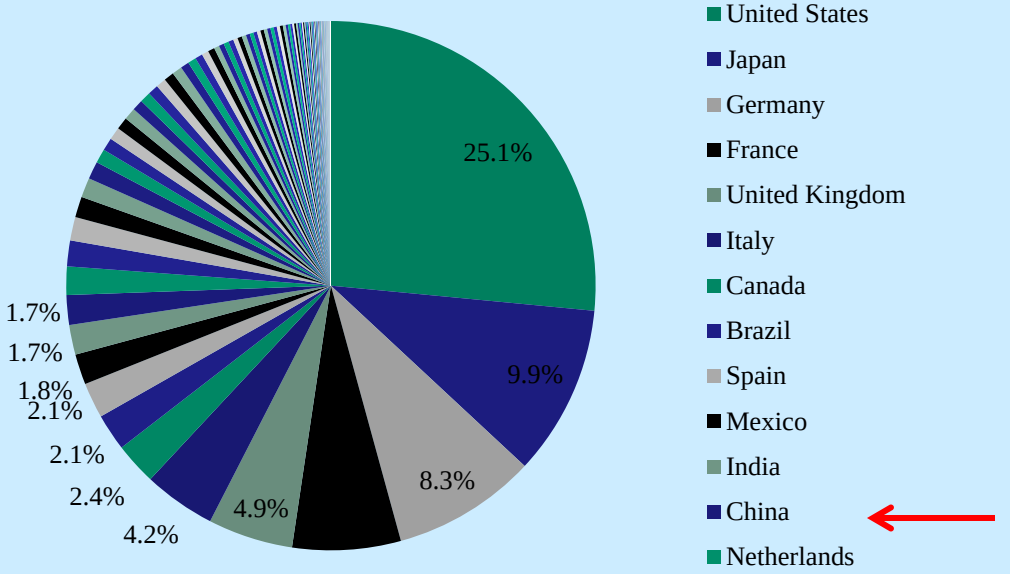


New Challenges

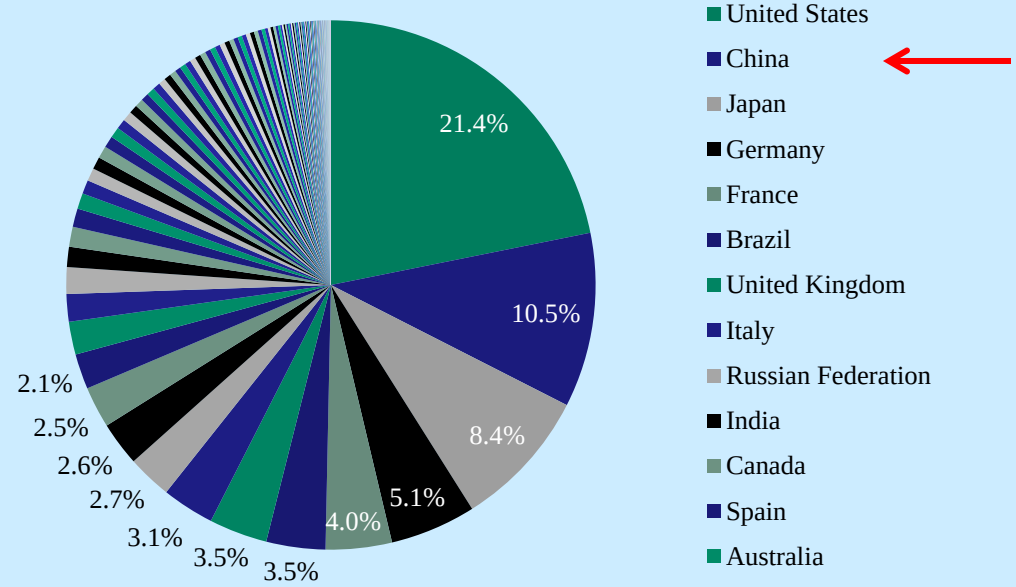
- **Changing World Economy**
  - from Europe, North America to China

GDP (current US$)

1980
China
Rank 12, with
1.7%

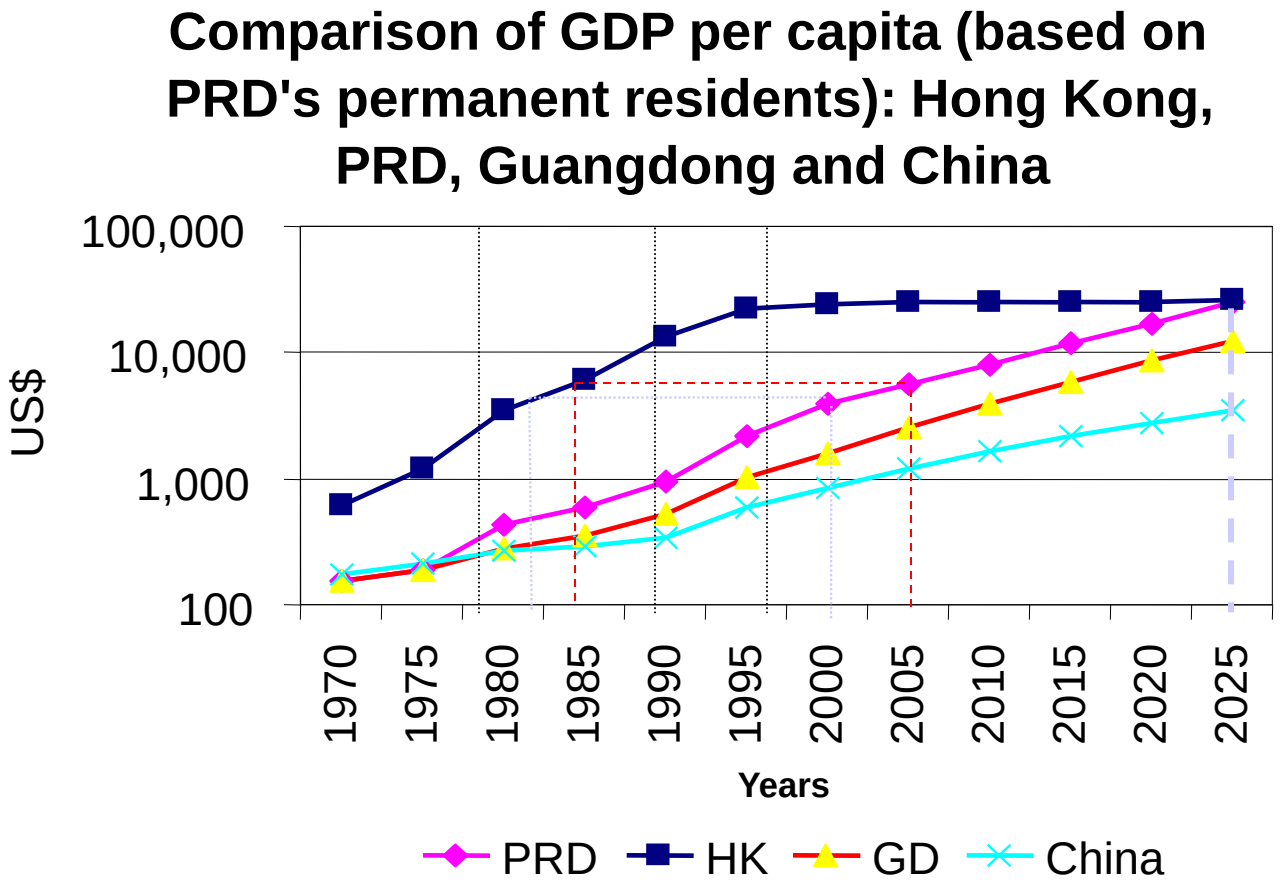


2011
China
Rank 2, with 10.5%



Source: World Development Index, World Bank

Economic Development: GDP per capita



New Challenges

- **Changing World Economy**
  - from Europe, North America to China
- **Increasing Competition from Chinese Cities**
  - Rise of producer services
  - Place making and marketing of Chinese Cities

香港經濟轉型，1980－2007
(Economic Restructuring of Hong Kong, 1980-2007)

	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Agriculture and Fishing	7.3	3.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	43.0	47.0	41.2	28.2	9.0	4.1
Construction	4.9	5.4	7.7	6.9	3.3	2.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	14.4	16.2	19.2	22.5	44.3	39.9
Transport, Storage, and Communication	7.3	7.4	7.5	9.8	7.9	6.1
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	1.6	2.7	4.8	10.6	18.8	24.4
Government and Social Services	18.3	15.0	15.6	19.9	16.3	22.8

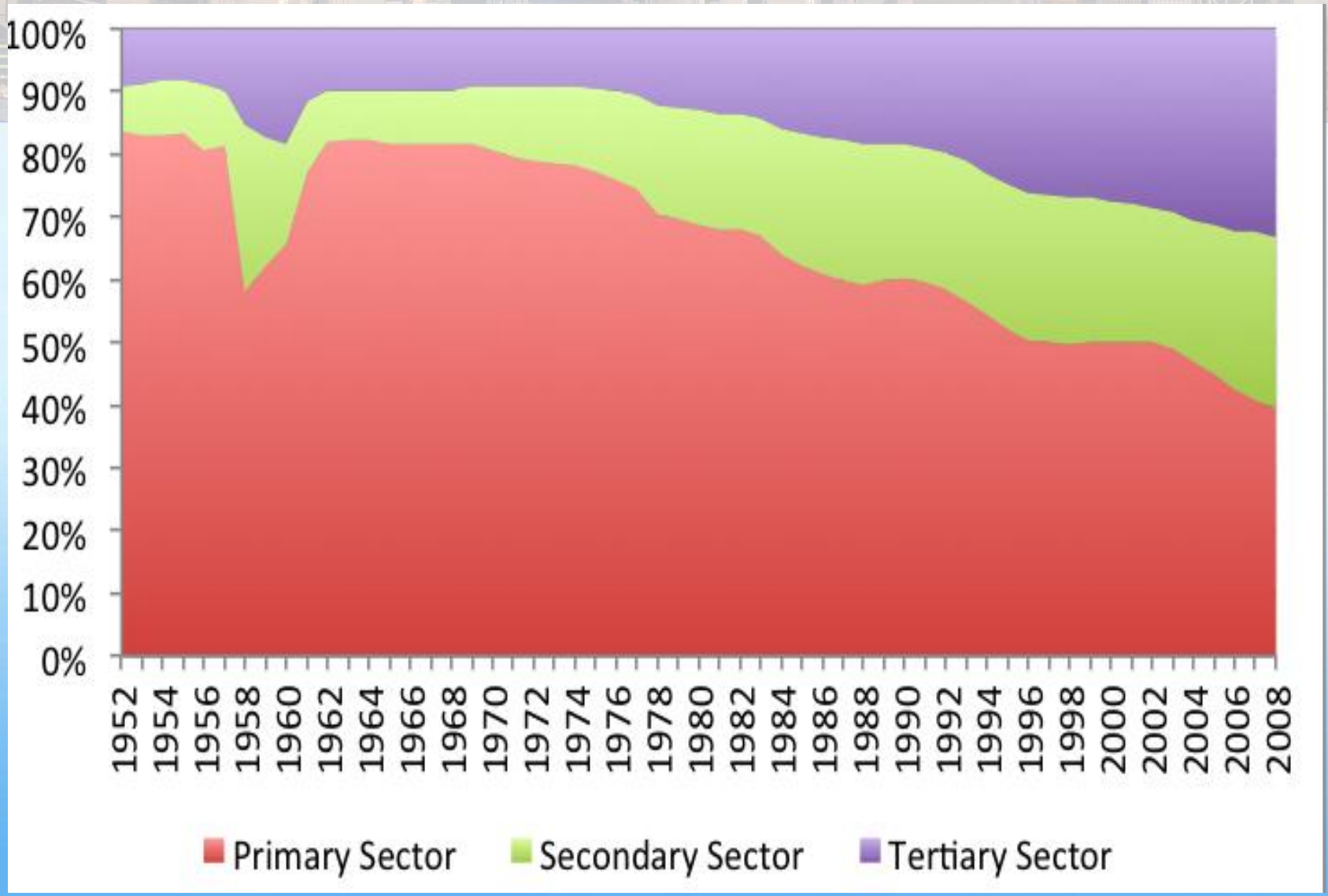
Source: *1961 – 2001 Employment Data, Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department*

香港生產性服務業占服務業的比重
Producer Services and Their Shares in the Service Sector of HK

	GDP (2006)		Employment (2007)	
	Amount (billion USD)	%	Persons (thousands)	%
服務業 (Service Sector)	166.35	100.0	2,985.1	100.0
生產性服務業 (Producer Services)	**102.40**	**61.6**	**1,441.2**	**48.3**
進出口貿易 (Import and export trades)	39.12	23.5	521.0	17.5
交通，倉儲和通訊 (Transport, storage and communications)	17.59	10.6	372.2	12.5
金融，保險，房地產和商用服務 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services)	45.69	27.5	548.0	18.4

Source: Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2008.

轉型中的中國經濟結構
Changes in Economic Structure in China



生產性服務業的發展
Development of Producer Services

- **Economic Growth**
- **Strong Support from the Government**
  - The Eleventh Five-Year Plan issued in 2005
  - The Twelfth Five-Year Plans issued in 2011
    - Increase the speed of producer services development (Chapter 4, Section 15)
- **Shrinking Country by HSR**
  - Beijing to Shanghai from 10 to 4 hours
  - Trip from Beijing to Guangzhou from 20 to just 8 hours







中國生產性服務業的增長
Growth of Producer Services in China

Producer Services Employment in China

	1992	2001	2004
Employees in producer services (million persons)	16.30	19.88	23.89
Proportion in the service sector (%)	18.97	22.26	27.57
Proportion in total employment (%)	----	9.41	11.24

Sources: ONTIC, 1995; CCNBS, 2003; CSSB, 2006.

Place Making and Marketing

New City Landmarks in Beijing city:



Headquarters of CCTV



National Grand Theatre
國家大劇院

City Competition and Mega Events



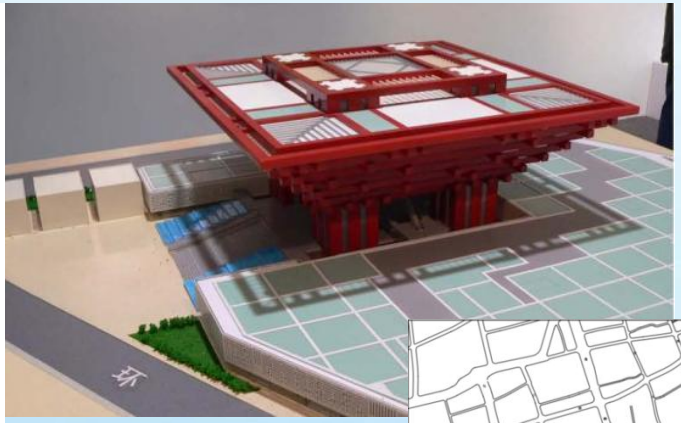


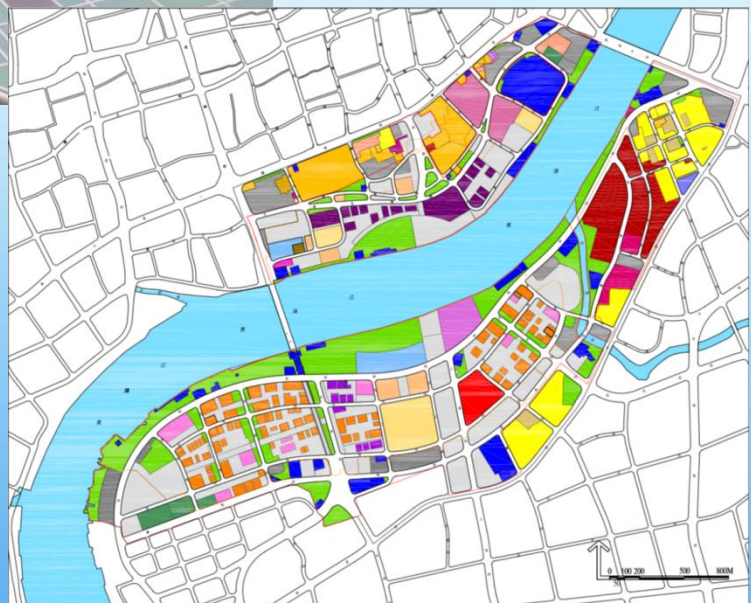
Bird's Nest and Water Cube

Shanghai World Expo 2010

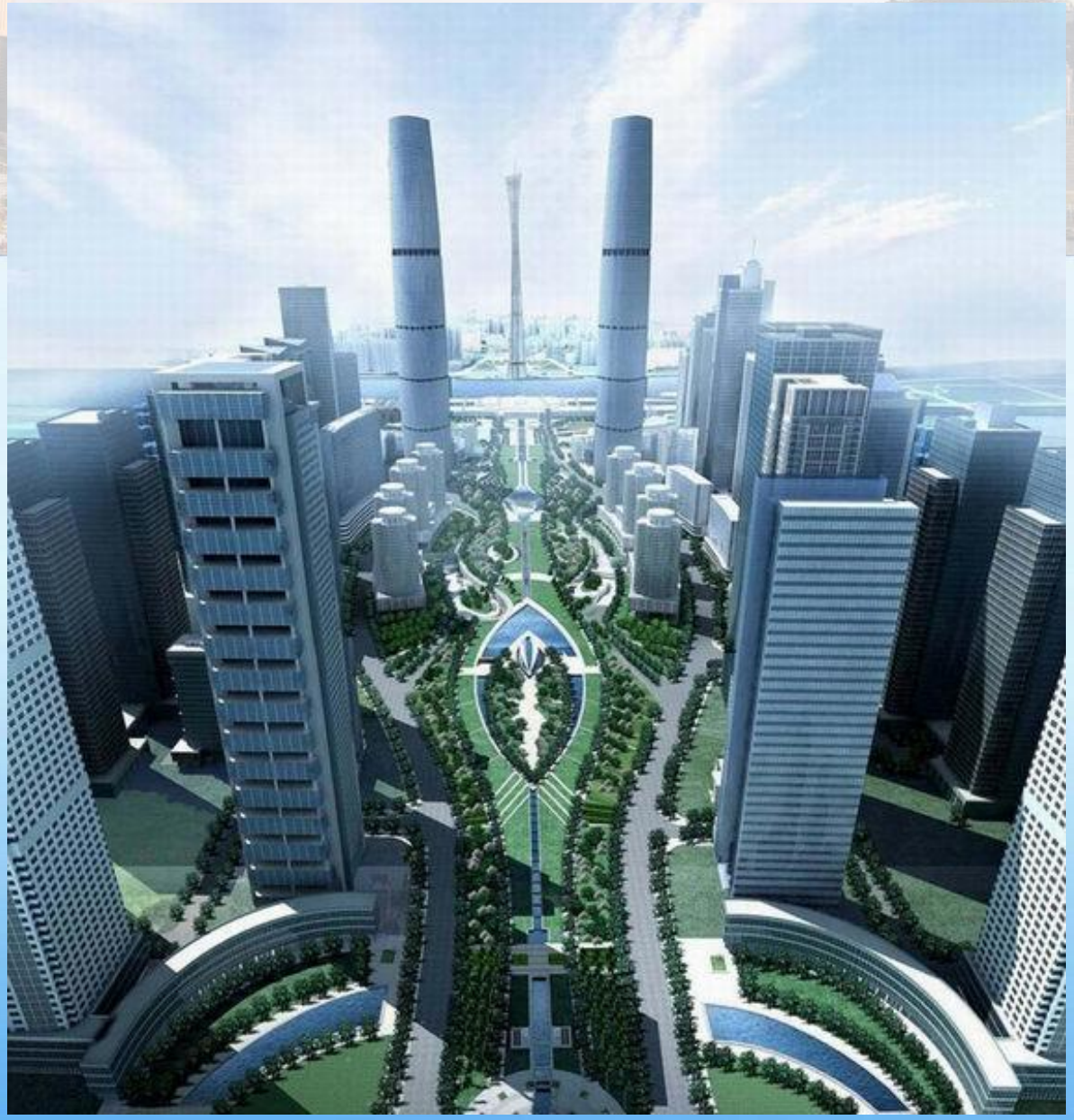
EXPO

SHANGHAI CHINA





Central Business District: Zhujiang New Town (珠江新城）, Guangzhou





Urban Design for the New CBD in Hengqin (横琴), Zhuhai



Plan for Qianhai (前海)district, Shenzhen

香港的競爭優勢
Hong Kong Competitive Advantages

- 一國兩制 (One Country, Two Systems)
  - 法制系統 (Legal system)
  - 金融系統 (Financial system)
- 外聯和國際視野
  (International connection and perspectives)
- 區域金融中心 (Regional financial centre)
- 服務質素 (Quality of services)
- 生活質素 (Quality of life)
- 言論自由 (Freedom of speech)
- 良好的軟件和管理技能
  (Good “soft” infrastructure and management skills)
- 廉潔的政府 (Clean government)

香港的弱點
Hong Kong Disadvantages

- 一國兩制 (One Country, Two Systems)
- 邊界 (Border)
- 貨物，資金和人才流動的限制 (Restrictions on mobility of goods, capital and skilled labour from China)
- 內聯弱（accessibility to China’s domestic market)
- 高生產成本和勞動力成本 (High operating cost and labour cost)
- 語言 Language (Putonghua and English)

未來的挑戰
Future Challenges

- How to capture the growing markets in China ?
  - development of shopping centres and offices in northern of NT ?
- How to increase the images of Hong Kong to be more competitive ?
  - More creativity and innovation in urban and architectural design ?