

香港應否申辦 2023 年亞洲運動會？

引言

主辦 2009 年東亞運動會（東亞運）給香港留下了寶貴經驗。我們見證了香港運動員的驕人成就：他們憑藉“主場”之利，獲得社會各界鼎力支持，在各項賽事中屢創佳績。得獎運動員的數目創出新高，他們在頒獎台上接受最高榮譽時，背後的香港特區區旗迎風飄揚，此情此景捕捉在攝影機的鏡頭下，亦在市民腦海中留下美好回憶。一股強烈的自豪感在公眾心中油然而生，非筆墨所能形容，亦非金錢可以量度。

2. 東亞運成功提升了本地青年運動員的表現、鼓勵市民參與體育活動，並改善了體育設施及場地——這些都是政府發展及推廣體育長遠政策的內容。這套政策旨在培育本地精英運動員，幫助他們不斷提升實力，挑戰極限；同時鼓勵公眾參與體育活動，實踐健康生活模式；以及鞏固香港作為區內國際體壇盛事中心的地位。舉辦大型國際盛事有助這些政策目標在較短時間內落實。

3. 過去數年，政府逐步增加資源落實長遠的體育政策目標。我們已增撥資源建造新的體育場地、讓各體育總會發展其運動項目，以及協助香港體育學院培育精英運動員。就以場地為例，自 2005 年至今，政府已在不同地區完成超過 35 億元的體育設施建造或改善工程。這些投資將為我們的下一代帶來莫大裨益：不僅有助他們按自己的喜好鍛鍊技術、培養健康的生活模式，亦可以享受觀賞國際大賽的喜悅。

4. 在 2006 年，政府採取進一步的措施推動香港的體育發展。政府把握推行新啟德發展計劃的良機，建造日後的體育活動中心，例如啟德多用途體育館。新體育館設有多個場地，可供不同種類的體育活動使用。規劃工作已經展開，竣工日期初步預計為 2019 年。

5. 2023 年亞洲運動會（亞運會）現接受申辦，我們認為這是落實長遠體育政策目標的另一機遇。不過，我們亦注意到作出有關決定時必須考慮其他因素。本文件旨在分析主辦亞運會的潛在成本和效益。歡迎你就此發表意見。

I. 何謂亞運會？

6. 亞運會每四年舉辦一次。來屆亞運會定於 2010 年 11 月在廣州舉行，共設 42 個比賽項目（項目清單載於附件 A，當中包括 28 個奧運會項目和 14 個亞運會項目）。預計將有 11 000 位運動員和職員、1 000 位貴賓和技術代表、247 000 至 347 000 位觀眾，以及 4 800 位傳媒工作者參與亞運會。

7. 更多有關亞運會的背景資料，包括亞運會的歷史，以及香港參與亞運會的紀錄和成績，已上載於申辦亞運會的網站(www.asiangames.hab.gov.hk)。

II. 香港申辦 2006 年亞運會的經驗

8. 2000 年 6 月，中國香港體育協會暨奧林匹克委員會(港協暨奧委會)在特區政府的支持下，向亞洲奧林匹克理事會(亞奧理事會)提出申辦 2006 年亞運會，但最終由卡塔爾多哈取得主辦權。

9. 雖然香港未能取得 2006 年亞運會的主辦權，但我們在籌備過程中成功凝聚市民的支持，而市民亦因此更加關注運動的重要性，以及本地運動員的成就。我們亦檢視了香港當時所擁有的體育設施，以及評估未來體育發展的需求。

III. 為何香港應考慮再次申辦亞運會？

10. 香港首次申辦亞運會至今已超過十年。這些年來，香港體育持續發展，我們更順利舉辦了 2009 年東亞運這項大型國際綜合運動會，且成績美滿。因此，社會上有意見認為現在是考慮再次申辦亞運會的適當時機。

11. 對於香港體育的長遠發展，我們有三個清晰的策略方向—

- 協助精英運動員追求卓越；
- 在社區建立熱愛體育運動的文化；以及
- 提升香港作為國際體壇盛事中心的地位。

我們已增撥更多資源以達成上述目標。更多香港精英運動員取得優異成績。截至 2010 年 6 月，有 32 名分別參與 7 個體育項目的香港運動員打入世界前 20 名位置；29 名參與 6 個體育項目的運動員位居亞洲前 10 名。香港殘疾運動員的表現亦十分出色：他們在 2009-10 年度先後贏得 4 項世界冠軍和 2 項亞洲冠軍。我們會在未來數年興建和改善更多體育設施，包括將軍澳室內單車場，以及重建後的旺角大球場和維多利亞公園游泳池場館等。

12. 香港成功主辦 2008 年奧運馬術比賽和 2009 年東亞運，證明我們有能力和社會資源籌辦國際大型體育活動，而從主辦上述兩項大型體育活動中汲取的經驗，對我們日後舉辦同類盛事亦大有幫助。

IV. 主辦亞運會可帶來的好處

13. 爭奪國際大型體育盛事主辦權的過程不但備受注目，而處且競爭激烈。不少城市及國家明白舉辦這類盛事可帶來不少好，會投入大量資源去奪取主辦權。舉辦體育盛事的好處一般可分為三大類：推動體育發展、加強社會凝聚力，以及刺激經濟活動。

體育發展

14. 按主辦 2009 年東亞運的經驗，大型國際體育盛事可提升體育在社會上的關注、鼓勵運動員藉“主場”之利爭取佳績，同時增強公民自豪感。當局為配合高水平賽事的需要而改善體育設施，可為精英運動員和公眾提供更好的運動場地，有助推動體育發展。舉辦體育盛事往往可增加市民對參與體育活動的興趣，對促進健康及提高生活質素大有裨益。

(a) 提升運動員的表現

15. 香港隊在 2009 年東亞運取得空前佳績，總共贏得 110 面獎牌，遠遠超越上屆贏得 13 面獎牌的紀錄。2009 年東亞運結束後，香港體育學院向參與精英運動員訓練計劃的運動員和教練進行調查，他們均認為“主場”優勢是香港隊成績突飛猛進的重要因素。

年份	東亞運主辦 城市	香港贏得的獎牌數目			
		金	銀	銅	獎牌總數
1993	上海	1	2	8	11
1997	釜山	1	2	2	5
2001	大阪	3	1	3	7
2005	澳門	2	2	9	13
2009	香港	26	31	53	110

(b) 改善體育設施

16. 各地城市的常設體育設施一般難以應付國際大型綜合運動會所需。以亞運會為例，在大約兩星期的賽程內，會有超過 11 000 名運動員參與多項體育賽事。為各項賽事提供適當場地，主辦城市通常會採用雙管齊下的策略，即一方面興建新的體育設施，另一方面改善原有設施，以符合高水平賽事的標準。

17. 如香港決定申辦亞運會，我們會小心研究如何提供既符合亞運會要求，又有利香港體育發展的設施。興建新場地尤其能夠鼓勵更多市民參與體育活動，並為精英運動員提供更多訓練計劃及比賽機會。我們的初步評估顯示，除了利用現有設施舉行亞運會賽事外，我們亦可使用（並按情況加以提升）多項未來計劃興建的體育設施。下文第 30 至 33 段會詳細交代我們的場地策略。

(c) 公眾參與體育活動

18. 舉辦大型體育活動可加深公眾對運動益處的認識，同時鼓勵市民養成定期參與體育活動。迎接大型運動會的前奏活動，可讓全港市民以參加者、觀眾或組織者的身分直接參與。投入這類活動既可建立市民定期參與體育活動的信心，亦有助推動市民長期鍛鍊。

社會凝聚力

19. 舉辦大型運動會可展示主辦城市在組織和效能方面已具備與國際最高標準看齊的實力，並且提高公民自豪感，加強社會凝聚力。2009年東亞運的規模雖然不及亞運會，但仍吸引到大批觀眾欣賞賽事，不少人更特別為香港和中國內地的運動員打氣。運動員的表現為比賽場地掀起熱烈的氣氛，而在賽事舉行期間及結束後，整個社會都為他們的優秀表現而着迷。根據中央政策組近日所做的一項民意調查，81%的受訪市民為香港運動員在東亞運的表現感到自豪，另有74%的市民認為香港主辦東亞運是正確的決定。

20. 香港如主辦亞運會，相信會對香港人的士氣帶來更大的鼓舞；而主辦殘疾人亞運會（緊接亞運會舉行）將進一步提振士氣，並可凸顯本地殘疾運動員激勵人心的角色，以及充分肯定殘疾人士對社會的貢獻。

經濟活動

21. 主辦亞運會可帶來商機、鼓勵遊客消費和增加就業機會，為香港帶來直接和間接經濟收益。主辦亞運會既有助提高市民對體育的興趣，亦會吸引遊客到訪。我們預計亞運會將創造大量職位，並可鞏固香港作為體育盛事之都的形象。國際社會亦將因此而加倍留意及認同香港作為國際金融中心、及亞洲國際都會的獨特地位，刺激入境旅遊業和相關各業。這些可長遠帶來的好處難以準確量化。

22. 至於可以量化的好處，我們已聘請顧問公司進行研究。顧問根據歷屆亞運會的經驗，預計主辦亞運會可直接／間接創造約 10 450 至 11 170 個職位，並會吸引約 49 000 至 69 000 名遊客訪港。按現時的價格水平計算，可量化的經濟收益估計可達 4 至 6 億元。

V. 主辦亞運會的潛在成本

23. 亞運會一般歷時兩星期，來自 45 個國家或地區超過 11 000 名人士將參與 35 至 40 項不同項目的賽事。舉辦亞運會需要投入龐大資金。我們必須提供交通、保安、傳媒支援、醫療服務、科技及通訊等基本服務，並確保場地質素和容量能夠配合亞運會的規模。此外，我們亦要為主辦緊隨亞運會舉行的殘疾人亞運會作好準備。按現時的價格水平計算，我們預計主辦亞運會的總直接成本約為 **137 至 145 億元**，當中包括 32 至 40 億元的運作開支，以及 105 億元的資本開支。

運作開支

24. 亞運會和亞洲殘疾人運動會的運作開支十分龐大，而社會及公務員隊伍亦須投入大量人手應付有關工作。我們需要在亞運會舉行前，提早數年成立全職籌備小組，負責各項規劃及協調工作。按現時的價格水平計算，初步估計亞運會的運作開支約為 **32 至 40 億元**。

25. 部分運作開支可透過門票和商品銷售，以及贊助等方式抵銷。據顧問的初步估計，並按現時的價格水平計算，這方面的收入約為 7 至 8.6 億元。換言之，即使各方合力進行市場推廣，有關收入仍難以完全抵銷運動會的開支。

資本開支

26. 除應付亞運會的運作開支外，我們亦要為提供合適的亞運會場地而支付資本開支。這些設施可配合香港體育發展的長遠需要，為本港運動員提供更佳的訓練場地，在亞運會結束後提供給普羅市民、青少年及學生等持續享用，所以是為我們的未來作出投資。

27. 今年的廣州亞運會將為場地容量創下一個更高標準。以室內體育館為例，廣州將動用 11 個每個可容納 4 000 名觀眾或以上的場館。相比之下，2006 年多哈亞運會的比賽場地，大部分只能容納 2 000 名或以下的觀眾。有一點要注意的是，今屆亞運會設有 42 個比賽項目，但亞奧理事會規定由 2014 年起，比賽項目將減至 35 個。

28. 香港目前只有一個可容納 4 000 名以上觀眾的永久室內體育館——香港體育館（現有座位 12 500 個）。不過，多哈的例子證明，即使未能提供相當於廣州亞運會的座位數目，我們仍可舉辦一個高水平的亞運會。我們必須確保新建的比賽場地對香港體壇具有長遠價值，日後亦可用作訓練及比賽用途，或供公眾使用，以符合長遠經濟效益。我們應基於本身的情況，及相關因素（包括可供使用的土地；建造、管理及保養開支；以及有關設施在亞運會結束後的使用率）來決定如何為亞運會提供比賽場地。

29. 香港申辦 2006 年亞運會時，我們建議善用現有場地和設施。當時並未計劃興建新的體育場地；而是建議在經過適當改良的現有場地，或經臨時改裝的展覽場地舉行所有賽事。

30. 我們正研究各項有關興建啟德多用途體育館的事宜。假設以規劃中的啟德多用途體育館作為亞運會的主要比賽場地，並考慮到可利用上文第 11 段提及的多項興建中的體育設施，以及盡量避免有關設施在亞運會結束後淪為“大白象”工程，我們的評估是不用專為亞運會而興建全新場地。取而代之，我們建議採取三管齊下的策略：

(a) **善用現有的政府及非政府體育設施**——我們需要在這些場地安裝臨時座位和配套設施，並提供目前欠缺的某些專門設施（例如傳媒採訪室、貴賓室和熱身場地）。

(b) 擴充及提前興建已規劃的體育館以達至舉行亞運會的標準—這些設施包括三個已長遠規劃在不同地區興建，並已預留用地的室內體育館。

(c) 加快研究可作重建或新建的項目—這些項目包括一些較舊或已過時體育設施的長遠重建規劃，以及一些早已預留用地作體育館及運動場用途的新設施發展計劃項目。

31. 附件 B 列出了 28 個奧運會項目，以及擬議中的 7 個非奧運會項目的建議比賽場地。我們對場地需求的初步評估顯示，按現時的價格水平計算，上文第 30(a) 及 (b) 段所述工程（包括現有設施的臨時改裝工程，以及為符合亞運會標準而對規劃中的新場地進行提升工程，亦即那些為了主辦亞運會而規劃及推行的工程／項目）的直接資本開支約為 **105 億元**。這筆開支預計會在未來 10 至 13 年內攤付。在推展這些設施的規劃工作時，我們會致力減少它們淪為“大白象”工程的風險，並會在亞運會結束後，善用這些設施以舉辦其他國際體育活動及進行精英體育訓練。

32. 啟德多用途體育館及其他長遠規劃項目（請參考上文第 30(b) 及 (c) 段）的用地早已確立用作興建／重建用途，以滿足社會的需要。這些不是只為亞運會而興建的項目的建造成本預計約為 301.7 億元。但為了在 2023 年舉辦亞運會，我們必須在既定時限內推展這些項目（分項數字載於附件 C）。事實上，無論香港是否主辦亞運會，我們也會考慮規劃興建這些有助香港長遠體育發展以及滿足社會需要的設施。

33. 除了上文第 30 段所述的建議場地，我們亦會考慮與鄰近城市（例如內地城市或澳門）合辦一至兩個在香港找不到合適場地舉行的比賽項目，以及在經過臨時改裝的非體育或展覽場地舉行少數賽事。我們估計有關開支只佔總開支的極少部分。

其他開支

34. 主辦亞運會須提供設有約 3 000 個單位的“選手村”，以接待參賽代表團，而有關開支亦屬於總資本開支的一部分。安排住宿設施可能涉及直接成本和機會成本，視乎提供住宿的方式而定。為了減少所需的資本開支，並在考慮過保安、交通、後勤支援等多方面的要求後，我們在申辦 2006 年亞運會時曾提出，政府可要求一個私人住宅項目的發展商在向買家交付單位之前，容許把單位闢作“選手村”，但政府須就有關用地收取較低的地價，以換取發展商推遲銷售計劃、在發售單位前展開復原工程，以及減低建築設計靈活度。我們建議申辦 2023 年亞運會時採用相同的做法。我們正研究把市區及新界一些用地撥作上述用途，稍後會就減免地價的金額作出評估。

35. 除了直接的運作及資本開支外，在評估香港應否申辦亞運會時，亦要考慮其他相關的開支，包括在亞運會結束後，管理及保養經提升的體育設施所涉及的額外人手及開支；以及社會各界為支持亞運會所付出的額外社會資源。雖然這方面的開支部分難以量化，但在亞運會結束後管理及保養經提升體育館的額外經常開支，預計約為每年 1,560 萬元。

VI. 其他考慮因素

為何選擇 2023 年？

36. 申辦 2023 年而非 2019 年亞運會的原因包括一

- (a) 我們會有更多時間興建既符合香港體育發展需要，又適合舉行亞運會賽事的體育場地；
- (b) 培訓初級運動員成為國際級選手，需要長遠的策劃及投資。如主辦 2023 年亞運會，我們可為運動員的培訓工作訂定清晰的目標，務求在亞運會上爭取佳績；以及
- (c) 由於 2019 年之前的兩屆亞運會均在東亞地區舉行（2010 年在中國廣州，而 2014 年則在韓國仁川），同屬東亞區的香港奪得 2019 年亞運會主辦權的機會或因此受到影響。位處其他地區（即中亞、南亞、東南亞和西亞地區）的成員國或地區奪得 2019 年亞運會主辦權的機會似乎較大。

對環境的影響

37. 如決定申辦亞運會，外界或會質疑香港的空氣質素是否符合運動員及國際社會對世界體育盛事的期望。我們會研究最恰當的環保措施，並確保任何新建或經提升體育場地的設計及運作，均可在合理的預算內達至最高的能源效益標準。至於日後的體育活動及亞運會場地建造期間對環境的影響，亦會根據適用的環保法例及標準處理。

VII. 我們的評估

38. 整體而言，主辦亞運會可為香港帶來明顯的好處。儘管這些好處大多難以準確量化，但透過舉辦亞運會，我們能夠提供更好的體育設施讓市民參與體育活動、提倡健康生活、提升運動員的水平、推動本地體育發展、加強社會凝聚力，以及鞏固香港作為亞洲國際都會及國際體育盛事之都的地位。當有關體育場館相繼落成後，我們預計將可吸引更多國際大型運動比賽在香港舉行，為香港帶來更多直接和間接經濟收益。在亞運會正式舉行前，本港運動員及市民將熱切期待比賽的蒞臨，在體育界及社區產生濃厚的體育氛圍和追求卓越的決心，這種社會凝聚力將會在亞運會結束後延續下去。成功主辦亞運會亦可展示我們籌辦大型活動的能力、管理水平、運動員的成就及潛能、香港社會的多元化及活力，以及為香港體壇及社區留下傳承項目的好處。主辦亞運會可為我們和我們的下一代帶來極多有形及無形的利益，為我們的未來作出精明的投資。然而，我們注意到主辦亞運會可能涉及龐大的社會及財政開支，更明白需要與體育界及其他持份者通力合作，透過審慎的規劃和籌備，在合理的預算內舉辦最高水平的賽事。

VIII. 你的意見

39. 本諮詢文件概括了香港申辦2023年亞運會的主要考慮因素。懇請您與我們分享您對申辦亞運的看法，並歡迎您回答以下問題—

- 您認為透過主辦亞運會是否可提升本地運動員的表現水平？
- 您認為主辦亞運會會否成為香港體育發展的重要里程碑？
- 基於開支及其他相關因素，申辦2023年亞運會是否符合香港在體育發展、社會及經濟方面的整體利益？

40. 市民的支持對香港申辦亞運會極其重要，因此，我們希望市民踴躍提出意見。您可以直接去信下列地址，或加入我們的網上論壇發表意見，詳情請瀏覽民政事務局網站 www.asiangames.hab.gov.hk。

41. 由於提交正式申辦文件的限期為 2011 年 2 月 15 日，請於 2010 年 12 月 1 日前提出您的意見，以助我們決定是否正式申辦亞運會。

民政事務局
申辦亞運專責小組
灣仔告士打道 5 號
稅務大樓 41 樓
傳真號碼：2877 9380
二零一零年九月

亞洲運動會背景資料

亞洲運動會（亞運會）是亞洲最大規模的綜合運動會。

亞運會是在國際奧林匹克委員會監察下，受亞洲奧林匹克理事會（亞奧理事會）規管。首屆亞運會於 1951 年在印度新德里舉行。第 16 屆亞運會定於 2010 年 11 月 12 至 27 日在中國廣州舉行。

比賽項目

亞運會的正式比賽項目必須包括奧林匹克運動會（奧運會）全部 28 個項目。亞運會的比賽項目須獲亞奧理事會批准。

2016 年奧運會的 28 個比賽項目為—

田徑	水上項目	射箭	羽毛球	籃球	拳擊
皮划艇	單車	馬術	劍擊	足球	高爾夫球
體操	手球	曲棍球	柔道	現代五項	賽艇
欖球	帆船	射擊	乒乓球	跆拳道	網球
三項鐵人	排球	舉重	摔跤		

此外，亞運會主辦國家或地區可以舉辦獲得亞奧理事會承認的非奧運會項目。廣州亞運會有 14 個非奧運會項目，包括棒球、保齡球、桌球、卡巴迪、空手道、板球、藤球、壁球、武術、棋類、龍舟、滾軸運動、壘球及體育舞蹈。這是龍舟、滾軸運動和體育舞蹈首次成為亞運會的正式比賽項目。

亞奧理事會已決定有需要自 2014 年起精簡亞運會。從 2014 年韓國仁川亞運會開始，比賽項目最多 35 個，包括 28 個奧運會項目和 7 個非奧運會項目，以反映亞洲五大區（東亞、東南亞、南亞、中亞及西亞）不同的體育文化。

按照香港運動員具備的相對優勢，我們建議 2023 年亞運會加入以下 7 個非奧運會項目：保齡球、板球、桌球、體育舞蹈、空手道、壁球及武術。

主辦城市

亞奧理事會規定，如要申辦亞運會，須由其屬下成員國家或地區的奧林匹克委員會（成員奧委會）提出，並於亞奧理事會周年大會上由各成員奧委會投票選出。在挑選主辦城市時，成員奧委會將考慮各申辦城市的能力和經驗等多項因素，包括比賽場地的水平、接待參賽隊伍的選手村、當地氣候、交通配套、治安狀況等。

參與國家或地區

現時，亞奧理事會轄下有 45 個成員奧委會——

東亞	東南亞	南亞	中亞	西亞
中國	文萊	阿富汗	哈薩克斯坦	巴林
朝鮮民主主義 人民共和國	緬甸	孟加拉國	吉爾吉斯	伊朗
中國香港	印度尼西亞	不丹	塔吉克斯坦	伊拉克
日本	老撾	印度	土庫曼斯坦	約旦
韓國	馬來西亞	馬爾代夫	烏茲別克斯坦	科威特
中國澳門	菲律賓	尼泊爾		黎巴嫩
蒙古	新加坡	巴基斯坦		阿曼
中華台北	泰國	斯里蘭卡		巴勒斯坦
	越南			卡塔爾
	柬埔寨			沙特阿拉伯
	東帝汶			敘利亞
				阿拉伯聯合 酋長國
				也門

亞洲運動會歷史及香港獎牌數字

屆別	年份	主辦城市／國家	參賽國家／地區數目	比賽項目	運動員數目	香港獎牌數字			
						金	銀	銅	總數
1	1951	新德里／印度	11	6	489	-	-	-	-
2	1954	馬尼拉／菲律賓	19	8	970	0	0	1	1
3	1958	東京／日本	16	13	1 820	0	1	1	2
4	1962	雅加達／印尼	12	13	1 460	0	2	0	2
5	1966	曼谷／泰國	16	14	1 945	0	0	1	1
6	1970	曼谷／泰國	16	13	2 400	-	-	-	-
7	1974	德黑蘭／伊朗	19	16	3 010	-	-	-	-
8	1978	曼谷／泰國	19	19	3 842	0	2	3	5
9	1982	新德里／印度	23	21	3 411	0	0	1	1
10	1986	首爾／韓國	22	25	4 839	1	1	3	5
11	1990	北京／中國	36	29	6 122	0	2	5	7
12	1994	廣島／日本	42	34	6 828	0	6	7	13
13	1998	曼谷／泰國	41	36	6 554	5	6	6	17
14	2002	釜山／韓國	44	38	7 711	4	6	11	21
15	2006	多哈／卡塔爾	45	39	9 520	6	12	11	29
16	2010	廣州／中國	45	42	待定	待定	待定	待定	待定
17	2014	仁川／韓國	待定	待定	待定	待定	待定	待定	待定

28 個奧運會項目和擬議中的
7 個非奧運會項目的擬議比賽場地清單

— 28 個奧運會項目

體育項目	擬議場地
水上項目	1) 維多利亞公園游泳池場館
	2) 鄰近城市
射箭	大坑東遊樂場
田徑	啟德多用途體育館
羽毛球	香港體育館
籃球	1) 在新規劃的體育館舉行預賽#
	2) 提升規劃中的新體育館以舉行預賽*
	3) 在香港體育館舉行決賽／準決賽
拳擊	會議／展覽場地
皮划艇	城門河水上活動中心
單車	將軍澳室內單車場
	香港賽馬會國際小輪車場
馬術	騎術中心
劍擊	會議／展覽場地
足球	1) 在香港大球場舉行決賽／準決賽
	2) 小西灣運動場
	3) 旺角大球場
	4) 元朗大球場
	5) 將軍澳運動場
	6) 城門谷運動場
	7) 香港仔運動場
高爾夫球	高爾夫球會

體育項目	擬議場地
體操	啟德多用途體育館
手球	提升規劃中的新體育館*
曲棍球	新規劃的運動場#
柔道	伊利沙伯體育館
現代五項	香港體育學院
賽艇	城門河水活動中心
欖球	香港大球場
帆船	遊艇會／泳灘
射擊	望后石射擊場／鄰近城市
乒乓球	會議／展覽場地
跆拳道	伊利沙伯體育館
網球	經重建／重置的網球場#
三項鐵人	大美督水上活動中心及船灣淡水湖主壩
排球	1) 在新規劃的體育館舉行預賽#
	2) 提升規劃中的新體育館以舉行預賽*
	3) 在香港體育館舉行決賽／準決賽
舉重	馬鞍山體育館
摔跤	馬鞍山體育館

擬議中的 7 個非奧運會項目

體育項目	擬議場地
保齡球	保齡球中心
板球	天光道運動場
桌球	會議／展覽場地
體育舞蹈	會議／展覽場地
空手道	伊利沙伯體育館
壁球	香港壁球中心
武術	會議／展覽場地

建造新規劃／重建體育設施的可能選址：東區、九龍城區、深水埗區、荃灣區和灣仔區

* 提升規劃中體育設施的可能選址：沙田區、大埔區和元朗區

附件 C

為香港長遠體育發展而推行的項目的資本開支分項數字

	億元
(a) 擬議啟德多用途體育館的建造成本	197
(b) 兩個新體育館的建造成本	47.3
(c) 一個新運動場的建造成本	16.2
(d) 重建／重置一個網球中心的建造成本	33
(e) 三個新體育館在提升規格前的建造成本	8.2
	<hr/>
總額	301.7
	(按現時 的價格水 平計算)

SHOULD HONG KONG BID TO HOST THE 2023 ASIAN GAMES?

INTRODUCTION

1. The hosting of the East Asian Games (EAG) was a unique experience for Hong Kong's athletes, for the games organisers and for the community as a whole. We saw tremendous achievements by our athletes, with the "home turf" advantage and the entire community rallying behind them encouraging them to reach new heights of performance. Pictures showing the record number of medalists receiving their top honours on the podium with the SAR flag flying high above their heads left an indelible memory in the minds of the public. The sense of civic pride felt by the community could neither be described in words nor quantified in dollar terms.

2. The success of the EAG was evident in the way that it inspired our young athletes to perform at their best, prompted us to improve our sports facilities and venues, and encouraged wider participation in sport by the community, thereby contributing significantly to the Government's long-term objectives for developing and promoting sport. These objectives are: to nurture our elite athletes so that they can continue to scale new heights; to encourage the general public to take part in sport so that they may enjoy a healthy lifestyle; and to position Hong Kong as a regional centre for international sports events. Major international events such as the EAG can help the Government to accelerate the implementation of its policy objectives for sport.

3. In recent years, the Government has increased its commitment to implementing these policy objectives. We have allocated increasing resources to the building of new venues, to "national sports associations" for developing their sports, and to the Hong Kong Sports Institute for nurturing elite athletes. On venues alone, we have completed over \$3.5 billion worth of

construction or upgrading work on sports venues since 2005. This investment is likely to bring significant benefits to the next generation by giving them more opportunities to develop their skills, enjoy healthy lifestyle choices, and share the excitement of watching international competitions.

4. In 2006, we took a further step towards promoting sports development in Hong Kong. Taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the new plan for the Kai Tak Development, we decided to assemble a number of sites for future use as a sports events hub focused on the construction of a multi-purpose stadium that would be fully equipped to host major international events. For example, the Kai Tak Multi-purpose Stadium Complex will comprise a number of venues for different types of sports. Planning for this complex is already underway and the tentative schedule for completion is early 2019.

5. The 2023 Asian Games is open for bidding. We consider that hosting the games would give us another opportunity to expedite the implementation of our long-term policy objectives for sport. But we also understand that there are other factors that need to be taken into consideration before we proceed with a formal bid. The purpose of this paper is to set out the potential costs and benefits in hosting the games.

I. WHAT ARE THE ASIAN GAMES?

6. The Asian Games are held every four years. The next Asian Games will be held in Guangzhou in November 2010 and will feature 42 different sports (a list of these sports, which include 28 Olympic sports and 14 Asian Games sports is at **Annex A**). About 11 000 athletes and officials, 1 000 VIPs and technical delegates, 247 000 to 347 000 spectators and 4 800 media personnel are expected to attend the games.

7. More background information about the Asian Games, including its history, Hong Kong's record of participation and results is available on-line at the Asian Games Bid website at [www.asiangames.hab.gov.hk]

II. HONG KONG'S BID FOR THE 2006 ASIAN GAMES

8. In June 2000, the Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China (SF&OC), with the support of the HKSAR Government, made a bid to the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) to host the 2006 Asian Games. The right to host the 2006 Asian Games was eventually awarded to Doha, Qatar.

9. Although Hong Kong's bid for the 2006 Asian Games did not succeed, the bid process did galvanise support from the public, and this in turn raised community awareness about the importance of sport and the achievements of our athletes. In addition, we were able to take stock of the facilities we had at that time and assess the future needs of sport development in Hong Kong.

III. WHY SHOULD HONG KONG CONSIDER BIDDING AGAIN?

10. More than 10 years have passed since our first attempt to host the Asian Games. During this period, sport in Hong Kong has continued to develop, and we have successfully hosted and achieved good results in a major international multi-sport event – the 2009 EAG. As a result, there are views in the community that the time is right to consider bidding again for the Asian Games.

11. There are three clear strategic directions for the long-term development of sport in Hong Kong -

- to help our elite athletes achieve excellence;
- to develop a strong sporting culture in the community; and

- to raise our profile as a centre for international sports events.

Increasing resources have been provided to meet these objectives. More and more local elite athletes have achieved outstanding results. As at June 2010, 32 athletes from seven different sports had attained top-20 world rankings, with 29 athletes in six sports ranked among the top 10 in Asia. Our athletes with disabilities have also achieved very impressive results, with four World Champions and two Asian Champions in 2009-10. We will be building and upgrading more sports facilities in the next few years, such as the velodrome at Tseung Kwan O, the redeveloped Mong Kok Stadium, Victoria Park Swimming Complex, etc.

12. The hosting of the Olympic Equestrian Event in 2008 and the EAG in 2009 have shown that Hong Kong has the ability and social resources to organise large-scale international sporting events. The lessons learnt from organising these events will stand us in good stead when staging similar events in the future.

IV. LIKELY BENEFITS OF HOSTING THE ASIAN GAMES

13. Bidding for the right to host a major international sports event is a high profile and competitive exercise. Cities and countries recognise the potential benefits that hosting such events can bring and will commit substantial resources to securing these events. Typically, the benefits fall into three main categories: promoting sports development, enhancing social cohesion and stimulating economic activity.

Sports development

14. As shown by the hosting of the 2009 EAG, major international sports events give sport a stronger profile in the community, encourage athletes to achieve better results on their “home turf” and increase civic pride. Sport also receives a boost through the improvement of facilities to meet the standards

required for high-level competition, and this in turn provides better sports venues for elite athletes as well as the public. The hosting of a major sports event often stimulates greater public interest in taking part in sport, thereby benefiting people’s health and quality of life.

(a) Improved performances by athletes

15. At the 2009 EAG, the Hong Kong team achieved unprecedented success by winning 110 medals – well above the previous record of 13 EAG medals. After the 2009 EAG, the Hong Kong Sports Institute surveyed athletes and coaches involved in the Institute’s elite training programme and found that athletes and coaches saw the “home turf” advantage as a key factor in Hong Kong’s significantly improved results.

Year	Hosting City of the EAG	Medals won by Hong Kong			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total medals won
1993	Shanghai	1	2	8	11
1997	Busan	1	2	2	5
2001	Osaka	3	1	3	7
2005	Macau	2	2	9	13
2009	Hong Kong	26	31	53	110

(b) Improvements to sports facilities

16. Typically, cities do not have a permanent suite of sports facilities that can cope with the demands of a major international multi-sports event such as the Asian Games, which involve over 11 000 athletes competing in different sports over a period of about two weeks. To provide suitable venues for such events, host cities usually adopt a two-pronged strategy of building new sports venues and upgrading existing facilities to the standards required for high-level competition.

17. If Hong Kong were to bid to host the Asian Games, we would consider carefully how best to provide facilities that would meet the requirements of the games and also benefit sport development in Hong Kong. The provision of new venues, in particular, would encourage greater participation in sport and create opportunities for organising more training programmes and events for elite athletes. Our preliminary assessment suggests that apart from using existing facilities for staging the games, we may make use of (and upgrade as necessary) a number of sports facilities that are being considered for development in the long run. Our venue strategy is elaborated in paras. 30 to 33 below.

(c) Public participation in sport

18. The hosting of a major sports event raises public awareness of the benefits of sport and encourages people to participate in sport regularly. In particular, the public events that take place in the lead-up to a major games event provide opportunities to involve people throughout the community directly in sport, either as participants, spectators or organisers. Such involvement builds people's confidence in their ability to take part in regular sports activities and promotes long-term participation.

Social cohesion

19. Hosting a major games event showcases a city's ability to compete at the highest international level in terms of organisation and performance, and enhances civic pride and social cohesion. Although smaller in scale than the Asian Games, the 2009 EAG attracted large numbers of spectators, particularly in support of Hong Kong and Chinese athletes. The performances of the athletes created a positive atmosphere at venues and, during and after the EAG, the entire community was enthralled by their outstanding achievements. According to a recent opinion poll conducted by the Central Policy Unit, 81% of the members of the public surveyed said they were proud of the performance of Hong

Kong athletes at the EAG, while about 74% considered that it was the right decision for Hong Kong to host the EAG.

20. If Hong Kong were to host the Asian Games, we would expect an even greater boost to community morale. This would be further reinforced by hosting the Asian Para Games (which follows shortly after the Asian Games), which would highlight the inspirational roles played by our athletes with disabilities, and recognise their contributions to society.

Economic activity

21. Hosting the Asian Games would bring direct and indirect economic benefits by attracting business, stimulating tourist spending and increasing employment opportunities. It would boost local interest in sport and attract visitors. The number of job opportunities created is expected to be high. The event is also likely to bolster Hong Kong's image as a major destination for sports events. This, in turn, will augment international awareness and recognition of Hong Kong as a global financial centre and a world city, unique in Asia. Inbound-tourism and related industries will also receive a boost. These long-term benefits are impossible to quantify with precision.

22. For those benefits that can be quantified, we have engaged a consultancy firm to undertake a study. According to the consultant's estimation, about 10 450 to 11 170 jobs would be directly / indirectly created, and some 49 000 to 69 000 number of tourists would be attracted to Hong Kong based on past Asian Games experience. The projected economic benefits in quantifiable terms are estimated at HK\$0.4 - \$0.6 billion at the current price level.

V. POTENTIAL COSTS OF HOSTING THE ASIAN GAMES

23. The Asian Games typically features over 11 000 participants from 45 countries or regions taking part in 35 to 40 different sports over a two-week period. Staging the games will require a sizeable financial commitment. We will be required to provide essential services in areas such as transport, security, media support, medical services and technology and communications. We will also need to ensure that our venues are of a suitable quality and capacity to stage an event of this magnitude. In addition, we need to plan for the hosting of the Asian Para Games shortly after the Asian Games. We estimate that the direct total cost of staging the Asian Games will be in the order of **HK\$13.7 – 14.5 billion** at the current price level, made up of \$3.2 – 4 billion operating cost and \$10.5 billion capital cost.

The operating cost

24. The cost of running both the Asian Games and Asian Para Games would be significant, and would also require a large commitment of manpower from the community and from the civil service. Several years before the event we would need to establish a full-time organising team to handle planning and interfacing issues. Our initial estimate is that the operational cost of running the Asian Games would approximately amount to **HK\$3.2 – 4 billion** at the current price level.

25. Part of these costs could be offset by the sale of tickets, merchandising and sponsorships. According to the consultant, the ballpark estimate of such income would amount to HK\$0.7 – \$0.86 billion at the current price level. That is to say, even with a concerted marketing campaign, it is unlikely that such income would completely offset expenditure on the games.

The capital cost

26. In addition to meeting the operational cost of running the Asian Games, we would need to incur capital cost to provide suitable venues for staging the games. These facilities can meet the needs of long-term sports development in Hong Kong, serve as excellent training venues for local athletes and be used by the general public, youth and students after the games, making them sound investments for our future.

27. This year's Asian Games in Guangzhou will set a high standard in terms of venue capacity. For example, Guangzhou will use 11 indoor sports centres with a seating capacity of 4 000 or more. By way of comparison, most competition venues at the 2006 Doha Asian Games had a spectator capacity of 2 000 or less. It should be noted that Guangzhou will play host to 42 sports, whereas from 2014 onwards the number of sports to be contested at the Asian Games will be reduced to 35 as required by the OCA.

28. Hong Kong currently only has one permanent indoor sports venue that seats more than 4 000 people – the Hong Kong Coliseum, which has 12 500 seats. As seen in Doha, we do not need to match Guangzhou's levels of venue capacity to deliver a high standard Asian Games. However, we do need to ensure that our new venues have an enduring legacy value for Hong Kong sport and will be economically viable in the long run for training and competition purposes, as well as for use by the public. We need to decide how best to provide venues for the Asian Games having regard to our own circumstances and related considerations such as site availability, construction, management and maintenance costs, and usage rate after the games.

29. In Hong Kong's bid for the 2006 Asian Games, we proposed to use existing venues and facilities. There was no plan to build new sports venues – rather, we proposed to hold all events

in existing venues (suitably upgraded), or in exhibition venues with temporary modifications.

30. We are considering various issues concerning the proposed development of a Multi-purpose Stadium Complex (MPSC) at Kai Tak. Assuming the availability of the proposed MPSC as the main competition venue for the Asian Games and taking into account the availability of facilities under construction as set out in para. 11 above as well as the need to minimise the risk of them becoming “white elephants” after the games, our assessment is that we may not need to build totally new venues solely for staging the Asian Games. Instead, we propose a three-pronged strategy as follows -

- (a) **To make optimal use of existing Government and non-Government sport facilities**- We need to install temporary seating and ancillary facilities at these venues. Other specialist facilities (such as press room, VIP rooms and warm up courts) which do not exist at present would have to be provided.
- (b) **To expand and bring forward planned sports facilities with a view to meeting the requirements for staging the games** - These facilities include three indoor sports centres for which sites in various locations have already been earmarked for development as such in the long term.
- (c) **To speed up consideration of redevelopment and new projects** - These include a number of proposed long-term redevelopment projects for some of the older and outdated facilities or new projects for which sites have already been earmarked for development as sports centres and sports ground in the long term.

31. A list of the proposed venues for staging the 28 Olympic sports and the seven proposed non-Olympic events is at **Annex B**. Our preliminary assessment of the potential venue requirements indicates that the direct capital cost for temporary works to existing facilities and upgrading works for bringing proposed new venues up to Asian Games standards referred to in para. 30 (a) and (b) above, i.e. works/projects which would not have been planned and rolled out if we are not hosting the games, would amount to some **\$10.5 billion** at current price levels. The expenditure is expected to spread over the next 10 to 13 years. In taking forward the planning of these facilities, we will strive to minimise the risk of them becoming “white elephants” and that they would be well utilised for other international sports events and elite training after the games.

32. The sites for Kai Tak MPSC and the other projects (referred to in para. 30 (b) and (c) above) have long been identified for development / redevelopment to meet community needs. These projects are not built for the purpose of the games and they are estimated to cost about \$30.17 billion. We propose to bring forward these projects within the required timeframe of hosting the Asian Games in 2023 (breakdown set out at **Annex C**). In fact, we will consider planning and building these facilities regardless of whether we host the games because they will benefit long-term development of sport in Hong Kong and cater for the needs of the community.

33. In addition to the venues proposed in para. 30, consideration may also be given to co-host one or two sports events with our neighbouring cities, say in the Mainland or Macau, for which no suitable venues could be found in Hong Kong and to stage a limited number of events in non-sports or exhibition venues with temporary modifications. We expect the related cost will constitute only a very small percentage of the total.

Other costs

34. Adding to the overall capital cost of hosting the games would be the requirement to provide an “athletes’ village” with about 3 000 flat units to accommodate the delegations. Depending on the mode of delivery, there could be direct and opportunity costs associated with providing this accommodation. In order to reduce the capital cost involved and, having regard to the various security, transportation, logistics requirements, we suggested in our bid for the 2006 Asian Games that we could require the developer of a private residential development to allow the use of the flats as the “athletes’ village” prior to delivering the units to their buyers – noting that the Government would have to receive a lower land premium for the site to account for the delayed sales programme, the adaptative or renovation works to the flats before putting them for sale, and the less flexible building design. We propose to adopt the same approach for our current bid. We are now considering a number of sites in the urban areas and the New Territories for this purpose and will be able to assess the amount of land premium forgone in due course.

35. Apart from the direct operating and capital costs, there are other related costs to take into consideration in assessing Hong Kong’s potential bid, such as the additional personnel and costs of managing and maintaining upgraded sports facilities after the games; and the additional social resources required from different sectors of the community to support the games. However, while some of such costs are difficult to quantify, the additional recurrent cost of managing and maintaining upgraded sports centres after the games is estimated to be around \$15.6 million per annum.

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Why 2023?

36. There are several reasons for seeking to host the Asian

Games in 2023 rather than in 2019, namely -

- (a) this would give us a longer period of time to develop venues that would meet the needs of sports development in Hong Kong and that would also be suitable for hosting Asian Games events;
- (b) the development of athletes from junior to internationally competitive level requires long-term planning and investment. By hosting the Asian Games in 2023 we could set a clear goal for the training of athletes with a view to achieving good results at the games; and
- (c) our chances of hosting the games in 2019 may be affected by the fact that the two previous Asian Games will have been held in cities in the same region as Hong Kong, i.e., East Asia: Guangzhou, China (2010) and Incheon, Korea (2014). The chances of member countries or territories in the other regions (i.e., the Central, South, Southeast and West Asian regions) winning the hosting rights for the 2019 Asian Games would appear higher.

Environmental implications

37. If we were to bid to host the Asian Games there might be questions as to whether Hong Kong's air quality would meet the expectations of athletes and the international community for a world class sports event. We will consider the most suitable environmental protection measures and ensure that any new or upgraded venues would be designed and operated to meet the highest energy efficiency standards achievable within a reasonable budget. The environmental impact of future sports events and venues for the Asian Games during construction would also be addressed in accordance with applicable environmental laws and standards.

VII. OUR ASSESSMENT

38. Overall, we can see clear benefits for Hong Kong if we were to host the Asian Games. It will give a strong boost to the development of sport by providing improved facilities for public participation in sport, advocating a healthy life style, raising athletes' levels of performance, promoting sports development, enhancing social cohesion and highlighting Hong Kong's position as Asia's World City and a centre for major international sports events, although most of these benefits cannot be quantified. Upon completion of related sports venues, Hong Kong will become an even more popular destination for holding major international sports events, which in turn will bring additional economic benefits, both direct and indirect ones. With anticipation gradually builds up among athletes and public as the start date of the games draws closer, a strong sporting atmosphere will be generated in sports and local communities, bringing everyone together by a determination to achieve excellence. Social cohesion thus created will persist long after the conclusion of the games. Successfully hosting the games will also demonstrate that we have the ability to organise major events, showcase our management capability, the achievements and potential of our athletes and the diversity and vitality of Hong Kong society, and leave behind sports facilities with an enduring legacy for the sports sector as well as the community at large. As a smart investment for our future, hosting the games will bring numerous tangible and intangible benefits for us and our next generation. However, we are also aware of the potential social and financial costs involved, and recognise that we would need to deliver the games at the highest standard achievable within a reasonable budget and on the basis of careful planning and preparation in co-operation with the sports community and other stakeholders.

VIII. YOUR VIEWS

39. This consultation document summarises key considerations relating to Hong Kong's potential bid to host the 2023 Asian Games. We encourage you to share your views on the bid with us. We would appreciate your answers to the following questions -

- Do you think hosting the Asian Games will help our athletes to achieve higher standards of performance?
- Do you think hosting the Asian Games will be an important milestone for the development of sport in Hong Kong?
- Would it be in Hong Kong's overall interest, in sport development, social and economic terms, to host the Asian Games in 2023, having regard to the cost and other relevant considerations?

40. Community support is essential if Hong Kong is to bid for the right to host the Asian Games. We therefore welcome your input, either directly in writing to the address below, or through participation in our on-line forums, details of which are at the Home Affairs Bureau website at www.asiangames.hab.gov.hk.

41. As the deadline for submitting the formal bid document is 15 February 2011, we would appreciate your views by 1 December 2010, before we make a decision on whether or not Hong Kong should submit a formal bid to host the Asian Games.

**Asian Games Bid Team
Home Affairs Bureau
41st Floor, Revenue Tower
5 Gloucester Road
Wan Chai
Fax No: 2877 9380
September 2010**

Background Information about the Asian Games

The Asian Games is the largest multi-sport event in Asia.

The Asian Games are regulated by the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) under the supervision of the International Olympic Committee. The first Asian Games were held in New Delhi, India in 1951. The 16th Games will be held in Guangzhou, China from 12 – 27 November 2010.

Programme of Sports

The Official Programme of the Asian Games must include all the 28 Olympic Sports. The programme of sports will be approved by the OCA.

The 28 sports for the 2016 Olympic Games are -

Athletics	Aquatics	Archery	Badminton	Basketball	Boxing
Canoe/ Kayak	Cycling	Equestrian	Fencing	Football	Golf
Gymnastics	Handball	Hockey	Judo	Modern Pentathlon	Rowing
Rugby	Sailing	Shooting	Table Tennis	Taekwondo	Tennis
Triathlon	Volleyball	Weightlifting	Wrestling		

In addition, each host nation or region of the Asian Games is given the option of organising competitions in non-Olympic sports recognised by the OCA. For the Guangzhou Asian Games there are 14 non-Olympic games sports events: Baseball, Bowling, Billiard Sports, Kabaddi, Karate, Cricket, Sepaktakraw, Squash, Wushu, Chess, Dragon Boat Racing, Roller Sports, Softball and

Dancesport. Dragon Boat Racing, Roller Sports and Dancesport will be making their first appearance as official sports of the Asian Games.

The OCA has decided that from 2014 onwards, there is a need to streamline the Asian Games. Starting from the 2014 games in Incheon, Republic of Korea there will be a maximum of 35 sports - the 28 sports in the Olympic Games, plus seven non-Olympic sports which could reflect the diverse sporting culture of Asia's five zones: East, South East, South, Central and West.

On the basis of the relative strengths of Hong Kong's athletes, we propose that the seven non-Olympic sports for the 2023 Asian Games should be : Bowling, Cricket, Cue Sport, Dance Sport, Karatedo, Squash and Wushu.

Host City

The OCA requires that any bid to host the AG should be submitted by the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the relevant member state or territory and that the awarding of the right to host the games should be decided by a ballot of all Member NOCs at its Annual General Assembly. In selecting the host city, Member NOCs will consider the capacity and experience of the bidding cities, including the standard of the competition venues and the athletes' village for participating teams, as well as factors such as the local climate, transport facilities, and the law and order situation.

Participating Countries or Regions

The OCA currently has the following 45 Member NOCs –

East Asia	Southeast	South Asia	Central Asia	West Asia
China	Brunei	Afghanistan	Kazakhstan	Bahrain
D.P.R of Korea	Myanmar	Bangladesh	Kyrgyzstan	Iran
Hong Kong, China	Indonesia	Bhutan	Tajikistan	Iraq
Japan	Laos	India	Turkmenistan	Jordan
Korea	Malaysia	Maldives	Uzbekistan	Kuwait
Macau, China	Philippines	Nepal		Lebanon
Mongolia	Singapore	Pakistan		Oman
Chinese Taipei	Thailand	Sri Lanka		Palestine
	Vietnam			Qatar
	Cambodia			Saudi Arabia
	Timor Leste			Syria
				United Arab Emirates
				Yemen

History of the Asian Games and Hong Kong's medal tally

No.	Year	Host City, Country	No. of countries / regions participating	No. of sports	No. of athletes	Hong Kong's medal tally			
						Gold	Silver	Bronze	Overall
1	1951	New Delhi, India	11	6	489	-	-	-	-
2	1954	Manila, Philippines	19	8	970	0	0	1	1
3	1958	Tokyo, Japan	16	13	1 820	0	1	1	2
4	1962	Jakarta, Indonesia	12	13	1 460	0	2	0	2
5	1966	Bangkok, Thailand	16	14	1 945	0	0	1	1
6	1970	Bangkok, Thailand	16	13	2 400	-	-	-	-
7	1974	Tehran, Iran	19	16	3 010	-	-	-	-
8	1978	Bangkok, Thailand	19	19	3 842	0	2	3	5
9	1982	New Delhi, India	23	21	3 411	0	0	1	1
10	1986	Seoul, Korea	22	25	4 839	1	1	3	5
11	1990	Beijing, China	36	29	6 122	0	2	5	7
12	1994	Hiroshima, Japan	42	34	6 828	0	6	7	13
13	1998	Bangkok, Thailand	41	36	6 554	5	6	6	17
14	2002	Busan, Korea	44	38	7 711	4	6	11	21
15	2006	Doha, Qatar	45	39	9 520	6	12	11	29
16	2010	Guangzhou, China	45	42	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
17	2014	Incheon, Korea	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

Annex B

List of proposed venues for staging the 28 Olympic sports and the seven proposed non-Olympic sports

- 28 Olympic sports

Sport	Proposed Venue
Aquatics	1) Victoria Park Swimming Pool Complex
	2) Neighbouring city
Archery	Tai Hang Tung Recreation Ground
Athletics	Multi-purpose Stadium Complex at Kai Tak
Badminton	Hong Kong Coliseum
Basketball	1) Newly planned sports centre for heats #
	2) Upgrade planned new sports centre for heats *
	3) Hong Kong Coliseum for final / semi final
Boxing	Conference / Exhibition Venue
Canoe/Kayak	Shing Mun River Water Sports Centre
Cycling	Tseung Kwan O Velodrome
	Hong Kong Jockey Club International BMX Park
Equestrian	Riding Centre
Fencing	Conference / Exhibition Venue

Sport	Proposed Venue
Football	1) Hong Kong Stadium for final/semi-final
	2) Siu Sai Wan Sports Ground
	3) Mong Kok Stadium
	4) Yuen Long Stadium
	5) Tseung Kwan O Sports Ground
	6) Shing Mun Valley Sports Ground
	7) Aberdeen Sports Ground
Golf	Golf Club
Gymnastics	Multi-purpose Stadium Complex at Kai Tak
Handball	Upgrade Planned New Sports Centre *
Hockey	Newly planned sports ground #
Judo	Queen Elizabeth Stadium
Modern Pentathlon	Hong Kong Sports Institute
Rowing	Shing Mun River Water Sports Centre
Rugby	Hong Kong Stadium
Sailing	Yacht Club / Bathing Beach
Shooting	Pillar Point Ranges / neighbouring city
Table Tennis	Conference / Exhibition Venue
Taekwondo	Queen Elizabeth Stadium
Tennis	Redeveloped / reprovided tennis centre#

Sport	Proposed Venue
Triathlon	Tai Mei Tuk Water Sports Centre and Plover Cove Dam
Volleyball	1) Newly planned sports centre for heats #
	2) Upgrade planned New Sports Centre for heats *
	3) Hong Kong Coliseum for final / semi-final
Weightlifting	Ma On Shan Sports Centre
Wrestling	Ma On Shan Sports Centre

- 7 proposed Non-Olympic sports

Sport	Proposed Venue
Bowling	Bowling Centre
Cricket	Tin Kwong Road Sports Ground
Cue sports	Conference / Exhibition Venue
Dance sport	Conference / Exhibition Venue
Karatedo	Queen Elizabeth Stadium
Squash	Hong Kong Squash Centre
Wushu	Conference / Exhibition Venue

Possible locations of site being considered for the newly proposed / redeveloped sports facilities are:
Eastern, Kowloon City, Sham Shui Po, Tsuen Wan and Wan Chai Districts

* Possible locations of site being considered for upgrading proposed sports facilities are:
Sha Tin, Tai Po and Yuen Long Districts

Annex C

Breakdown of capital cost of sports projects implemented to support long-term development of sport in Hong Kong

	\$ Billion
(a) Construction cost of the proposed Multi-purpose Stadium Complex at Kai Tak	19.70
(b) Construction cost of two new sports centres	4.73
(c) Construction cost of one new sports ground	1.62
(d) Construction cost of a redeveloped / reprovided tennis centre	3.30
(e) Original construction cost of three new sports centres before upgrading	<u>0.82</u>
Total	30.17 (in current price)