

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
HOUSE COMMITTEE**

**Development of the Hong Kong Palace Museum
in the West Kowloon Cultural District**

PURPOSE

Witnessed by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and the Minister of Culture of the People's Republic of China, the Chief Secretary for Administration (CS) in her capacity as Chairman of the Board of the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority (WKCDA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Director of the Palace Museum on the development of the Hong Kong Palace Museum in the West Kowloon Cultural District (WKCD) in Beijing on 23 December 2016. This paper gives a full account of the process and considerations leading to the signing of the MOU, addressing in particular certain issues of concern raised by individual Legislative Council (LegCo) Members and commentators since the announcement.

BACKGROUND

Vision of WKCD

2. Following the enactment of the WKCDA Ordinance in 2008, WKCDA has conducted a three-stage public engagement exercise for the preparation of the Development Plan. This culminated in the approval of the draft Development Plan by the Chief Executive-in-Council in January 2013. WKCDA has since been taking forward the development of WKCD facilities, including the Xiqu Centre (due to open in 2018), M+ Museum (due to open in 2019) and the Art Park (to be opened in phases from 2018 to 2019), and is finalising the design of the Lyric Theatre Complex for opening in 2021/22. In the meantime, the popular Nursery Park was opened as a temporary facility in July 2015 and the M+ Pavilion, the first permanent facility at WKCD, was

opened in July 2016.

3. Hong Kong is an international cultural metropolis with a distinct identity grounded in Chinese traditions and enriched by different cultures. WKCD is the single most important cultural investment driven by the **vision** to develop the 40-hectare waterfront site into an integrated arts and cultural district with world class facilities, provide quality programmes with a must-visit appeal and nurture artistic talent. This vision is reflected in the Planning Themes and Design Principles of the Development Plan which state that “the WKCD is to be developed into a world-class integrated arts and cultural district comprising local, traditional as well as international elements, to enrich the arts and cultural life, to create job opportunities and benefit the tourism industry, and to make Hong Kong an international cultural metropolis”¹.

Palace Museum Exhibitions in Hong Kong

4. In celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of HKSAR in 2007, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) in collaboration with the Palace Museum organised an exhibition “The Pride of China: Masterpieces of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy of the Jin, Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties from the Palace Museum”. This exhibition met with huge success and has prompted a strong and growing interest among Hong Kong people in the Palace Museum and its world renowned collections. In November 2010, riding on the success of the animated version of the Riverside Scene at Qingming Festival, a star exhibit of the China Pavilion at the 2010 Shanghai Expo, LCSD co-organised with the Shanghai Expo Bureau an exhibition of the animated version at the AsiaWorld-Expo, which had attracted a record breaking attendance of 930 000 during the three-week exhibition period.

5. With a view to further such collaboration with the Palace Museum, LCSD signed a cooperation agreement with the Palace Museum in 2012. Since then, LCSD and Palace Museum have co-organised large scale, theme-based exhibitions almost every year. These exhibitions offered the public a glimpse of the valuable collections of the Palace Museum and its fascinating history, and have been very well received by the public with a total attendance over 420 000. These exhibitions always contained a strong

¹ Paragraph 7.1.1 of the Explanatory Statement of the Development Plan.

education component and invariably received sponsorships from the Hong Kong Jockey Club (HKJC) Charities Trust in pursuance of its policy to support Hong Kong's arts development. Details of these Palace Museum exhibitions over recent years are provided in **Annex A**.

6. Through such close collaborations, it is clear that (a) exhibitions of the Palace Museum's collections are a major attraction to local residents and tourists; (b) had it not because of a shortage of museum exhibition space in Hong Kong, we would be able to showcase more of the Palace Museum's precious collections as only a very small percentage (0.6%) of its 1.8 million collections can be displayed at the Palace Museum due to site constraint and, under the leadership of its Director, Dr Shan Jixiang, the Palace Museum has been proactive in exploring ways to broaden public access to and deepen appreciation of its collections; and (c) the curatorial presentation by Hong Kong professionals and the interactive approach adopted in exhibiting the Palace Museum's treasures is very much appreciated by the Palace Museum.

7. Furthermore, Hong Kong has provided an effective platform to facilitate and enhance Palace Museum's collaboration with overseas cultural institutions in different fields including heritage conservation and professional training. For instance, the first overseas training institute of the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), namely, the IIC International Training Centre for Conservation, which was established at the Palace Museum in 2015, is the fruit of cooperation between the IIC and the Palace Museum created during the 2014 IIC Hong Kong Congress organised by LCSD.

THE HONG KONG PALACE MUSEUM PROJECT

8. Riding on the remarkable success of exhibitions of Palace Museum's collections in Hong Kong and in anticipation of the celebration of the 20th Anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR, the HKSAR Government commenced exploratory discussions with the Palace Museum in late 2015 on the possibility of setting up a dedicated museum with a clear focus on Chinese art, culture and history in Hong Kong to showcase the exquisite art and cultural collections of the Palace Museum to the Hong Kong public and overseas tourists on a long-term basis and in a more comprehensive and in-depth manner. Both sides recognised from the outset that this is not a branch of the Palace

Museum, but a Hong Kong museum featuring the history of the Forbidden City and traditional culture represented by the extensive imperial collections.

9. In terms of location, the HKSAR Government considers WKCD, as the flagship cultural undertaking in Hong Kong, to be the most appropriate location to establish a dedicated museum focusing on traditional Chinese arts and culture. The proposed museum is not just in line with WKCD's vision to become the cultural hub of Hong Kong, but is also highly complementary to its arts and cultural facilities under construction or planning, notably M+ which has a focus on the visual culture of the 20th and 21st century covering visual arts, architecture, design and moving images. As an international museum featuring traditional Chinese art through the world-renowned collection of the Palace Museum, the museum will, alongside M+, broaden the mix of cultural facilities in WKCD. It will also fulfil the objectives of the WKCD as stipulated in section 4 of the WKCD Ordinance, i.e., to enhance the appreciation of a diverse and pluralistic range of the arts (section 4(2)(d)); and to facilitate and enhance cultural exchange and cooperation between the Mainland, Hong Kong and other places (section 4(2)(j)).

10. It should be emphasised that the long-term display of the Palace Museum's collection in Hong Kong requires policy support of the relevant Mainland authorities. This is because the Palace Museum's collections are national treasures, the loan of which to other museums, whether within or outside the Mainland, is subject to stringent State regulations or restrictions. Under the current practice, the number of artefacts on loan to a museum outside the Mainland is normally limited to 120 pieces/sets at any one time, among which less than 20% belongs to grade one relics, and the loan period is normally limited to about three months. Discussions with the Mainland authorities therefore had to be conducted on a strictly confidential basis.

11. Since the proposed Hong Kong Palace Museum is to be placed within the WKCD, it is a WKCD facility, and not a government museum under LCSD, and the WKCD Ordinance is a statutory body charged to oversee the WKCD project. The HKSAR Government had to obtain the support of the WKCD Board whilst undertaking the above-mentioned confidential exchanges with the Mainland authorities. The CS therefore obtained support from several senior members of the WKCD Board earlier on before presenting the project to Board members through two separate briefings in October and November 2016.

Feedback from WKCD Board members was unanimously positive: the co-existence of the Hong Kong Palace Museum and M+ will broaden the mix of cultural facilities in WKCD, enrich Hong Kong's arts and cultural life and add to the attraction in the District through the provision of more diverse and enhanced visitor experience. The two museums will also nurture the careers of professionals across curatorial, educational and conservation in the museum management industry.

12. Given the overall funding shortfall of the WKCD project which has been reported to the LegCo Joint Subcommittee to Monitor the Implementation of the WKCD Project, the building of the Hong Kong Palace Museum at WKCD's expense would naturally aggravate the Authority's financial situation. The HKSAR Government therefore approached the HKJC Charities Trust to seek its in principle support for a major donation to finance the building of the Hong Kong Palace Museum. After several meetings with the Chairman, Stewards and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the HKJC, including one attended by Dr Shan to talk about the vision and development of the Palace Museum, the HKJC Charities Trust approved a donation of \$3.5 billion for the project at its meeting in October 2016. Understandably, such discussions between the HKSAR Government and the Chairman and CEO of the HKJC as well as the subsequent meeting of the Trust to approve the donation had to be kept confidential.

13. Having considered the vision of WKCD and the benefits of the proposal as set out in paragraphs 8 to 12 above, as well as the HKJC Charities Trust's generous donation, the Board of the WKCD formally approved the proposal to establish the Hong Kong Palace Museum in WKCD at a special Board meeting on 28 November 2016. The parameters approved/noted by the Board are set out in the ensuing paragraphs. Board members also noted that the Board Chairman of the WKCD and the Director of Palace Museum would sign a MOU for the project. A signing ceremony was subsequently held in the Palace Museum on 23 December 2016. A copy of the MOU is at **Annex B** (Chinese version only).

PROJECT DETAILS

Planned Facilities of the Hong Kong Palace Museum

14. In view of the stringent security, temperature and humidity control requirements of a dedicated museum and the need for better facilities to enhance visitors experience and support educational programmes, the Hong Kong Palace Museum will be developed as a standalone, purpose-built building. The Museum will have a site footprint of around 10 000 m² and a total construction floor area of around 30 500 m², including exhibition space of around 7 600 m² (Net Operating Floor Area). A portion of the gallery spaces will be used for permanent exhibitions showcasing relics on imperial life. Other galleries will focus on collections such as paintings, calligraphy, ceramics, and other art collections. In addition to the thematic exhibition galleries, a gallery will be dedicated to feature collections from Hong Kong collectors. Other facilities of the Hong Kong Palace Museum will include a digital gallery, activity rooms, lecture theatre, souvenir shop and restaurant. The tentative schedule of accommodation is at **Annex C**.

Site Location

15. The WKCD has identified a land parcel of about 10 000 m² in the western end of WKCD as a suitable site for the Hong Kong Palace Museum. The indicative location of the site is at **Annex D**. The Hong Kong Palace Museum will be on the western side of the Art Park while M+ is on the eastern side. Visitors will be able to enjoy two world-class museums focusing on different periods and themes within a short and pleasant stroll through the Art Park. The site is also easily accessible to the general public, Mainland and overseas visitors through different modes of public transport, including the Airport Express and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link (XRL).

16. The site for the Hong Kong Palace Museum project was part of the site reserved for the co-located Mega Performance Venue (MPV) and Exhibition Centre (EC). Since 2015, that is, before the idea of a Hong Kong Palace Museum was conceived, the WKCD has been reviewing the case for developing a co-located MPV at the MPV/EC site. In November 2015, WKCD Management reported the outcome of a preliminary review of the

MPV/EC development to the Board of WKCD. The Board noted that providing a MPV in WKCD might not be a suitable proposition for the following reasons:

- (a) site constraint for the co-located MPV/EC: a 15 000-seat MPV will take up about 64 545 m² gross floor area (GFA) (about 84% of the total GFA of the site), leaving only about 12 500 m² GFA for the EC which would be inadequate to accommodate the type of art fairs and exhibitions that are known to be seeking exhibition space in Hong Kong;
- (b) cost escalation: the cost of developing the MPV, which is to be funded by private sector investment under the implementation approach announced by the WKCD in 2013, is estimated to be about \$6 billion in 2015 prices. The cost escalation casts doubts on the internal rate of return of the MPV project; and
- (c) market demand: the Government's plan to retain the 12 500-seat Hong Kong Coliseum and the increasing use of the 14 500-seat arena at AsiaWorld-Expo as a major alternative performance venue would affect the projected utilisation rate of a 15 000-seat MPV and further undermine the commercial viability of the project.

The Board noted the preliminary findings and tasked the Management to conduct further studies which should also take into account progress on the development of the Kai Tai Sports Park (KTSP).

17. In July 2016, the Government announced that it would press ahead with the KTSP. Under the current plan, the KTSP will provide, among other things, a 50 000-seat Main Stadium and an Indoor Sports Centre with a seating capacity of around 7 000 to 10 000. The latest design of the Main Stadium has taken into account the needs of large scale entertainment events: with an acoustic retractable roof and a flexible pitch system, the Main Stadium can be turned into different spectator configurations (e.g. 11 000, 20 000 and 35 000) using stage positioning, draping and other means. While sports events will be the primary use of the Main Stadium and Indoor Sports Centre, the Government envisages that slots could be made available for other events such as pop concerts and entertainment events.

18. In September 2016, the Management of WKCDA submitted its further review findings on the MPV/EC development to the Board. The Board considered that the long-term demand of the entertainment industry for a 35 000-seat mega venue could largely be met by the Main Stadium at KTSP, while the 7 000 - 10 000 seat Indoor Sports Centre may help fill the demand for an alternative medium-sized venue in the urban area. It is envisaged that competition from KTSP will seriously undermine the commercial viability of the MPV and thus the prospect of attracting private financing. On the other hand, a flexible venue that could host a range of events, including exhibitions, conventions and performance events would be a more suitable and viable use of the MPV/EC site, particularly given the growing demand for space from expanding convention and exhibition events as well as new events that cannot secure slots in the existing convention and exhibition venues (including art fairs and art exhibitions which have to face keen competition with other hirers of exhibition spaces). After thorough discussions, the Board concluded that the original proposal to build a MPV was no longer a suitable proposition, and decided to explore the development of a medium-sized, multi-purpose venue for exhibition, convention and performance purposes through private sector financing.

19. It should be emphasised that the decision not to proceed with the MPV was based purely on technical and business merits, and that part of the site would be made available for alternative use even without the Hong Kong Palace Museum project. In fact, the Hong Kong Palace Museum would only take up 10 000 m² of the MPV/EC site, and around 28 000 m² will still be available for the development of a multi-purpose venue for exhibition, convention and performance purposes.

Permitted Land Use

20. The preparation of the Development Plan had gone through an extensive public consultation process before it was agreed by the Town Planning Board (TPB) for gazettal in early 2012 and approved by the Chief Executive-in-Council in early 2013. The Hong Kong Palace Museum, an arts and cultural facility, is a use that is always permitted under the approved Development Plan and its proposed gross floor area and building height do not exceed the restrictions of the relevant sub-zone on the Development Plan.

Development of the new museum at the site does not require fresh planning permission from the TPB.

Operation

21. The WKCDA will be responsible for the management, day-to-day operation and maintenance of the Hong Kong Palace Museum. While the capital cost (including design, construction and furniture and equipment, etc.) will be met from the \$3.5 billion donation from the HKJC Charities Trust, operating expenditure will be borne by WKCDA. This includes staff emoluments, utility and maintenance charges, cost for curating exhibitions and organising education programmes. Income generated from the operation of the Museum, including but not limited to admission fees, programme income, venue hire and catering services, as well as retail (including merchandise sales), will be kept by WKCDA.

Appointment of Design Architect

22. Given that the Hong Kong Palace Museum is a special building and that the design of the new museum must integrate well with the ambience of WKCD generally and the adjacent EC in particular, the WKCDA is of the view that the Hong Kong Palace Museum should be designed by a **local** architect who has a good understanding of the vision of WKCD and Chinese art and culture, as well as substantial experience in designing museums similar in nature and scale.

23. Born and educated in Hong Kong, Mr Rocco Yim of Rocco Design Architects Limited (RDA) is an internationally renowned and experienced architect who is highly regarded for his expertise in the design and execution of major public and private buildings in Hong Kong and the Mainland. Notably, he is the design architect of the Guangdong Museum and the Yunnan Museum both of which have won The Hong Kong Institute of Architects Medal of the Year Outside Hong Kong and the First Prize Award, International Invited Competition in recent years. Mr Yim has participated in the conceptual design of WKCD and thus has a good understanding of the WKCD's vision.

24. Having regard to the sophisticated technical requirements of designing the Hong Kong Palace Museum, the need to have proven experience and track record in delivering Chinese art museums of a similar nature and scale as well

as the need to integrate the new museum into its surroundings and the future facilities nearby, and having consulted the Palace Museum, the Board of WKCD approved the appointment of Mr Rocco Yim of RDA to be the design consultant for the Hong Kong Palace Museum project. The direct appointment of Mr Yim/RDA as the design consultant was duly approved by the Board with full justification and authority.

Governance and Management

25. The Hong Kong Palace Museum is not a branch museum of the Palace Museum but an arts and cultural facility of WKCD. It will be a Hong Kong museum featuring the art, culture and history of the Palace Museum using Hong Kong's unique curatorial approaches. The Palace Museum will provide collection to the Hong Kong Palace Museum for display in its galleries on a long-term basis as well as expert advice and assistance where necessary, but will not be involved in the daily operation and management of the Museum. The WKCD will be responsible for the planning, construction and curatorial matters, as well as the management and day-to-day operation of the Hong Kong Palace Museum.

26. Similar to the governance structure for M+, the WKCD plans to set up a wholly-owned subsidiary company under the WKCD Board, with a museum board governing the new museum. The museum board will comprise members of the WKCD Board, personalities with relevant expertise and experience from a diverse background, representatives from the WKCD Management and the Government of HKSAR, as well as experts from the Palace Museum.

27. The establishment of a wholly-owned subsidiary company will create a clearer identity for the Hong Kong Palace Museum as a cultural institution, ensure the governance structure has sufficient professional expertise on museological matters and enhance the confidence of the public and donors, while WKCD will set overall policies for the governance and oversee business and corporate plans of the museum.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

28. Neither the WKCD nor the HKSAR Government can take forward the

Hong Kong Palace Museum project on its own without the staunch support and approval of the Central People's Government (CPG) and the relevant Mainland ministries/agencies as well as funding support from the HKJC Charities Trust. Specifically, exceptional approval from the relevant ministries is required for a venue outside the Mainland to carry the name of "Palace Museum", as well as the unprecedented lifting of the restrictions under the prevailing regulations and practice on the duration and number of invaluable artefacts (from 120 to over 900 at any one time), particularly grade one relics, to be on loan to and displayed in the Hong Kong Palace Museum.

29. While we are aware of the requirements stipulated in section 19 of the WKCD Ordinance, which states that "without prejudice to section 21(3)(a), the Authority shall, in relation to matters concerning the development or operation of arts and cultural facilities, related facilities, ancillary facilities and any other matters as the Authority consider fits, consult the public at such time and in such manner as it considers appropriate," in view of the special circumstances of the project and the need to maintain confidentiality as described above, the Board of WKCD has no basis to conduct public consultation prior to the signing of the MOU with the Palace Museum, which is a pre-requisite for WKCD to proceed with the Hong Kong Palace Museum project. We have taken a judgement call that the development of a Hong Kong Palace Museum should be welcomed by the people of Hong Kong and conducive to enhancing Hong Kong's cultural development and tourism. Once the announcement was made upon approval given by the relevant authorities and signing of the MOU, the WKCD Board intends to engage the public and stakeholders on a range of matters relating to the Hong Kong Palace Museum.

30. WKCD will launch a six-week Public Engagement (PE) exercise on the Hong Kong Palace Museum project commencing 9 January 2017. The PE exercise will collect public and stakeholders' views on the design and operation of the Hong Kong Palace Museum as well as the focuses of its exhibition and educational programmes. To kick off the PE exercise, WKCD will organise an exhibition at the City Gallery in Central to present information on the above mentioned areas. Apart from the general public whose views will be collected at the exhibition and online, professional groups and individuals in the art, cultural, history and architectural sectors will be consulted through focus group discussions. The outcome of the PE exercise will be reported to the LegCo Joint Subcommittee to Monitor the Implementation of the WKCD Project.

ADVICE SOUGHT

31. Members are invited to note the content of this paper.

**Chief Secretary for Administration's Office
West Kowloon Cultural District Authority
January 2017**

康樂及文化事務署自二零零七年起與故宮博物院合辦的展覽
Exhibitions co-organised by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department and the Palace Museum since 2007

展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
29/6/2007 - 22/7/2007	國之重寶—故宮博物院藏晉唐宋元書畫展	香港藝術館 Hong Kong Museum of Art	102 797	展覽分兩期展出 32 幅故宮博物院所藏的歷代書畫珍品。第一期展出的 16 件書畫作品，包括北宋張擇端《清明上河圖卷》、北宋王詵《漁村小雪圖卷》、北宋趙佶(宋徽宗)《祥龍石圖卷》、唐代馮承素《摹蘭亭序帖卷》、元代錢選《幽居圖卷》、唐代顏真卿《湖州帖卷》、元代鮮于樞《杜工部行次昭陵詩卷》及元代倪瓚《竹枝圖卷》等；第二期展出明代仇英《臨清明上河圖卷》、晉代王珣《伯遠帖卷》、唐代閻立本《步輦圖卷》、五代董源《瀟湘圖卷》、北宋蘇軾《治平帖卷》、北宋米芾《苕溪詩卷》、南宋劉松年《四景山水圖卷》及南宋李嵩《骷髏幻戲圖頁》等。
23/7/2007 - 11/8/2007	The Pride of China: Masterpieces of Chinese Painting and Calligraphy of the Jin, Tang, Song and Yuan Dynasties from the Palace Museum		54 765 (總數 Total : 157 562)	

附件 A
Annex A

展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
				<p>The exhibition is divided into two phases, featuring 32 masterpieces of Chinese painting and calligraphy from the Palace Museum. The first phase features 16 pieces, including Zhang Zeduan's "Along the River During the Qingming Festival" of the Northern Song dynasty, Wang Shen's "Light Snow over a Fishing Village" of the Northern Song dynasty, Zhao Ji (Emperor Huizong of the Song dynasty)'s "Auspicious Dragon Rock" of the Northern Song dynasty, Feng Chengsu's "Copy after Preface to the Orchid Pavilion Gathering" of the Tang dynasty, Qian Xuan's "Secluded Dwelling" of the Yuan dynasty, Yan Zhenqing's "Letter on the Flood in Huzhou" of the Tang dynasty, Xianyu Shu's "Poem by Du Fu on Visiting Zhaoling Mausoleum" of the Yuan dynasty and Ni Zan's "Ink Bamboo" of the Yuan dynasty.</p> <p>The second phase features Qiu Ying's "Copy after Along the River During the Qingming Festival" of the Ming dynasty, Wang Xun's 'Letter to</p>

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展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
				Boyuan” of the Jin dynasty, Yan Liben’s “Emperor Taizong Receiving the Tibetan Envoy” of the Tang dynasty, Dong Yuan’s “The Xiao and Xiang Rivers” of the Five Dynasties, Su Shi’s “Letter on the Consignation of Author’s Graveyard” of the Northern Song dynasty, Mi Fu’s “Poem of the Tiao River” of the Northern Song dynasty, Liu Songnian’s “Landscapes of the Four Seasons” of the Southern Song dynasty, and Li Song’s “Puppet Play of a Skeleton” of the Southern Song dynasty, etc.
22/6/2012 - 14/10/2012	頤養謝塵喧—乾隆皇帝的秘密花園 A Lofty Retreat from the Red Dust: The Secret Garden of Emperor Qianlong	香港藝術館 Hong Kong Museum of Art	168 473	展覽展出 93 件故宮博物院的珍品，包括書畫、傢具、貼落、建築構件及佛教工藝等。展覽以獨特的展示形式，輔以多媒體裝置技術，包括數碼動畫及電腦科技，重現「乾隆花園」的精粹。 The exhibition features 93 masterpieces from the Palace Museum, including items of painting and calligraphy, furniture, mural paintings, architectural elements and religious art.

附件 A
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展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
				The exhibition gallery has been designed to reconstruct the sense of intimacy and allure of the Qianlong Garden, with the assistance of multimedia installations such as animation and computer programming.
31/7/2013 - 7/10/2013	國采朝章—清代宮 廷服飾 The Splendours of Royal Costume: Qing Court Attire	香港歷史博 物館 Hong Kong Museum of History	113 755	<p>展覽展出 130 多件套故宮博物院的織繡文物，種類有禮服、吉服、常服、行服、戎服和便服，當中包括康熙、雍正、乾隆、同治、光緒及末代皇帝溥儀曾穿的服飾等。</p> <p>The exhibition features more than 130 textile pieces from the Palace Museum. The exhibition focuses on official costumes, festive costumes, regular costumes, travel costumes, military costumes and leisure costumes.</p> <p>The valuable relics on display include the costumes worn by Emperor Kangxi, Emperor Yongzheng, Emperor Qianlong, Emperor Tongzhi, Emperor Guangxu, and Puyi, the last emperor of the Qing dynasty.</p>

展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
26/6/2015 - 23/9/2015	西洋奇器—清宮科技展 Western Scientific Instruments of the Qing Court	香港科學館 Hong Kong Science Museum	139 004	<p>展覽展出約 120 件故宮博物院珍藏的西方科學儀器，包括繪畫、天文、數學、度量衡、醫學、武備、生活器具和鐘錶等八大主題。透過這些器物，觀眾可反思當時中國科技落後於西方國家的原委，從而認識科技對社會發展的重要性。</p> <p>The exhibition showcases about 120 exhibits from the Western science and technology collection of the Palace Museum. The exhibits cover eight main themes: paintings, astronomy, mathematics, measurement, medicine, weapons, articles for daily use, and clocks and watches. Through these historic relics, the audience may reflect upon the causes for Chinese science and technology to lag behind the West and gain insight on the importance of science and technology to the advancement of the society.</p>

展覽日期 Exhibition Date	展覽名稱 Exhibition Name	展覽地點 Exhibition Venue	入場人次 Attendance	展覽概要 Summary of Exhibition
30/11/2016 - 27/2/2017	宮禧—清代大婚慶典 Ceremony and Celebration - The Grand Weddings of the Qing Emperors	香港文化博物館 Hong Kong Heritage Museum	現正展出 Ongoing	<p>展覽計劃展出逾 150 多件套故宮博物院珍藏，包括與大婚有關的畫像、文獻、服裝、首飾、妝奩器物、婚儀用品和宮廷樂器等，闡釋皇家婚禮的程序，讓觀眾認識清帝大婚的儀節。</p> <p>The exhibition showcases about 150 sets of valuable exhibits meticulously selected from the collections of rarities of the Palace Museum. These portraits, documents, costumes, personal ornaments, dowry objects, wedding ritual objects and court musical instruments, among others things, showcase the grand weddings of the emperors, and let the visitors learn more about the rituals and procedures of the emperors' weddings.</p>

西九文化区管理局
与故宫博物院

就西九文化区兴建“香港故宫文化博物馆”事宜
签订《合作备忘录》

甲方： 西九文化区管理局(下称“西九管理局”)为根据《西九文化区管理局条例》(第 601 章)设立的法定团体

地址： 香港数码港道 100 号数码港 3 座 C 区 6 楼 608 至 613 室

乙方： 故宫博物院

地址： 北京市景山前街 4 号， 邮政编码： 100009

序言

为庆祝香港回归祖国二十周年并配合香港发展为文化大都会的愿景，香港特别行政区政府(下称“特区政府”)在中央人民政府(下称“中央政府”)的大力支持下，决定在西九文化区兴建香港故宫文化博物馆，以展出故宫博物院珍藏的国家文化艺术文物。西九管理局与故宫博物院根据以下内容及原则，就项目签订《合作备忘录》(下称“备忘录”)。

一． 范围

(1) 兴建香港故宫文化博物馆

1. 西九管理局会在西九文化区建造一所博物馆，名为香港故宫文化博物馆，以展出故宫博物院的藏品；

2. 香港故宫文化博物馆为一单栋建筑物，占地面积约 10 000 平方米，总建筑楼面面积约 30 500 平方米（净作业楼面面积约 15 250 平方米）。设施包括展厅、活动室、演讲厅、书店及 / 或纪念品店、餐厅、工场及附属设施；
3. 香港赛马会慈善信托基金（香港赛马会）已答允捐赠 35 亿港元予西九管理局，用以资助香港故宫文化博物馆计划的设计、建造和筹备展览等费用。西九管理局会在香港故宫文化博物馆内就香港赛马会的重要捐赠作适当鸣谢；以及
4. 西九管理局会负责香港故宫文化博物馆的规划、建造、管理及策展工作，并承诺提供足够经费，支付香港故宫文化博物馆的长远管理、营运和维修保养开支。

(2) 借出藏品及文物

故宫博物院会借出文物及藏品供香港故宫文化博物馆举办展览之用。借予香港故宫文化博物馆的文物清单会由双方协议，并会定期或在有需要时予以更新或重订。

(3) 在香港故宫文化博物馆举办展览及活动

香港故宫文化博物馆会：

1. 策划和举办展览，展出有关故宫博物院的历史、文化和建筑及其收藏国宝文物；

2. 每年举办各式各样以中国文化、艺术和历史为主题的专题展览及公众节目，包括来自故宫博物院或从本地及海外机构外借的大型展览；
3. 在香港及海外举办教育、推广和宣传活动；以及
4. 为故宫博物院及海外文化机构提供平台，在文物保护方面，促进国际层面的专业交流和合作。

(4) 提供博物馆业务意见及专业培训

1. 西九管理局须就香港故宫文化博物馆的设计、藏品、展览、节目策划及文化产品相关的事宜，邀请故宫博物院的积极参与，提供专业的博物馆业务建议和意见；以及
2. 故宫博物院须按需要为香港故宫文化博物馆提供建议和协助，特别是联络内地有关当局，以取得所需的许可证和批准；为西九管理局 / 香港故宫文化博物馆的馆长及文物复修人员提供培训；支持香港故宫文化博物馆的教育活动；以及促进香港故宫文化博物馆与内地及海外对等机构的交流。

二. 管治架构

西九管理局会成立一间全资拥有的附属公司，负责香港故宫文化博物馆的管治事宜。该公司的董事局成员包括西九管理局董事局的成员、来自不同背景具备相关专业知识和经验的人士、西九管理局行政总裁，以及由故宫博物院及特区政府提名的代表。香港故宫文化博物馆董事局的详细组成将另行订定。

三．备忘录的有效期

- (1) 本备忘录由双方签署当日起生效。
- (2) 双方在签署本备忘录后，须致力在 6 个月内缔结和签立用以取代本备忘录的合作协议。该合作协议须列明香港故宫文化博物馆项目的详细合作条款。
- (3) 任何一方可以在任何时间以任何理由给予 6 个月预先通知，以书面终止本备忘录。本备忘录一旦终止，双方均不须向对方负上任何责任。一旦终止本备忘录，西九管理局将停止使用“故宫”名称。

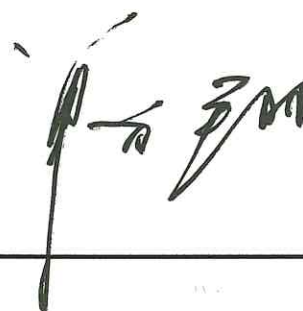
四．规管法律

- (1) 本备忘录适用中华人民共和国的法律。
- (2) 本备忘录于 2016 年 12 月 23 日在故宫博物院签订，正本一式两份，双方各执一份为凭。

西九文化区管理局
董事局主席林郑月娥

故宫博物院
院长单霁翔

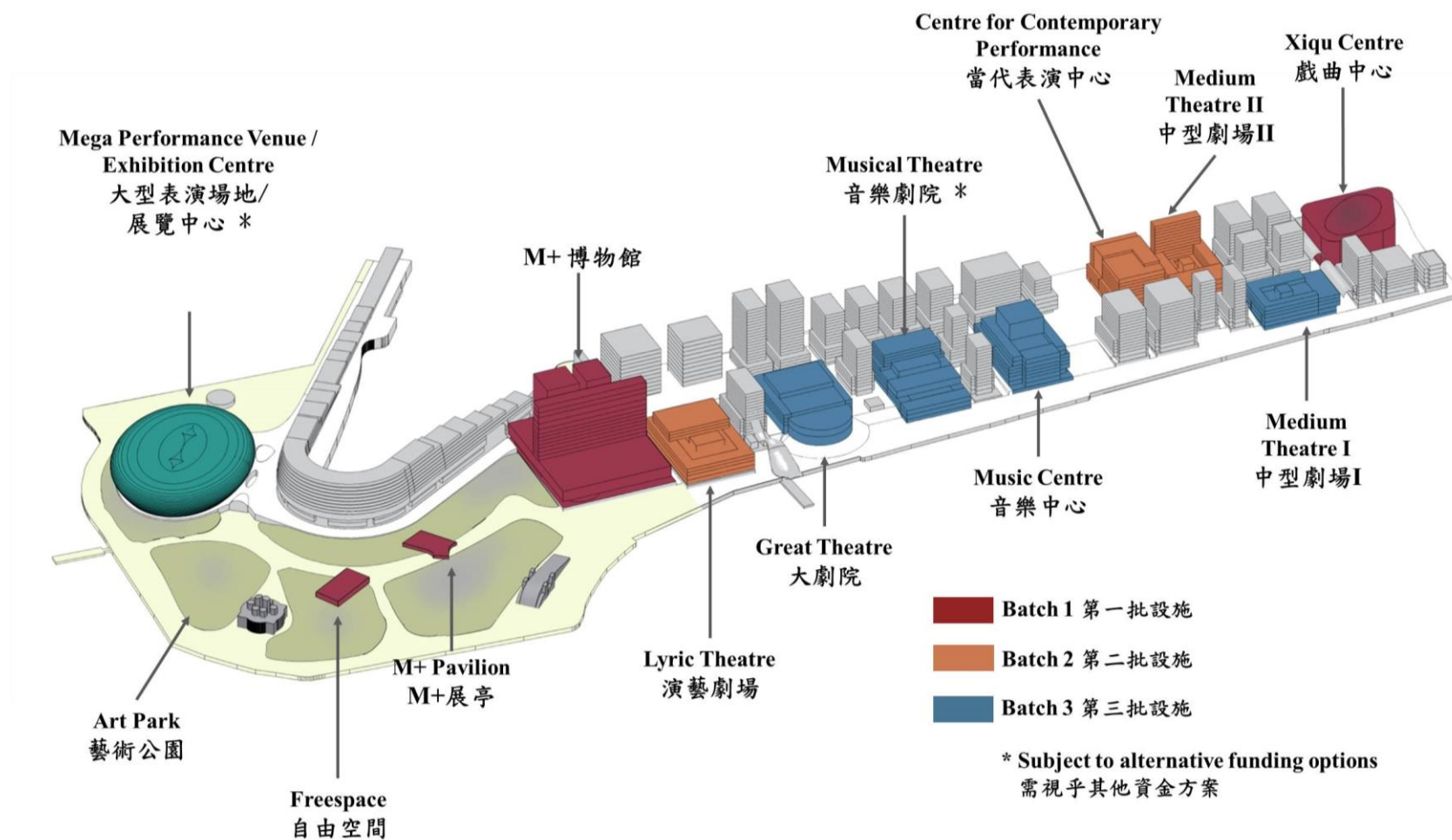




暫定的設施面積分配列表
Tentative Schedule of Accommodation

設施 Facilities	淨作業樓面面積 (平方米) Net Operating Floor Area (m ²)
展覽廳 Exhibition Galleries	7 600
教育活動室 Activities Rooms	750
演講廳 (400 座位) Lecture Theatre (400 seats)	500
入口大堂 Entrance Lobby	980
書店/紀念品店 Bookshop/Souvenir Shop	360
餐廳 Restaurant	1 000 (包括廚房) (including kitchen)
辦公室 Office	1 000
適應室 Acclimatisation Room	100
展覽預備室 Exhibition Preparation Room	300
工作坊 Workshops	300
儲存設施 General Storage	1 300 (包括所有儲存空間) (including all storage space)
其他 (包括洗手間、前線人員更衣室等) Others (e.g. toilets, changing room for front-line staff, etc.)	1 060 (包括所有機電設施空間) (including all electrical and mechanical space)
總計 Total	15 250

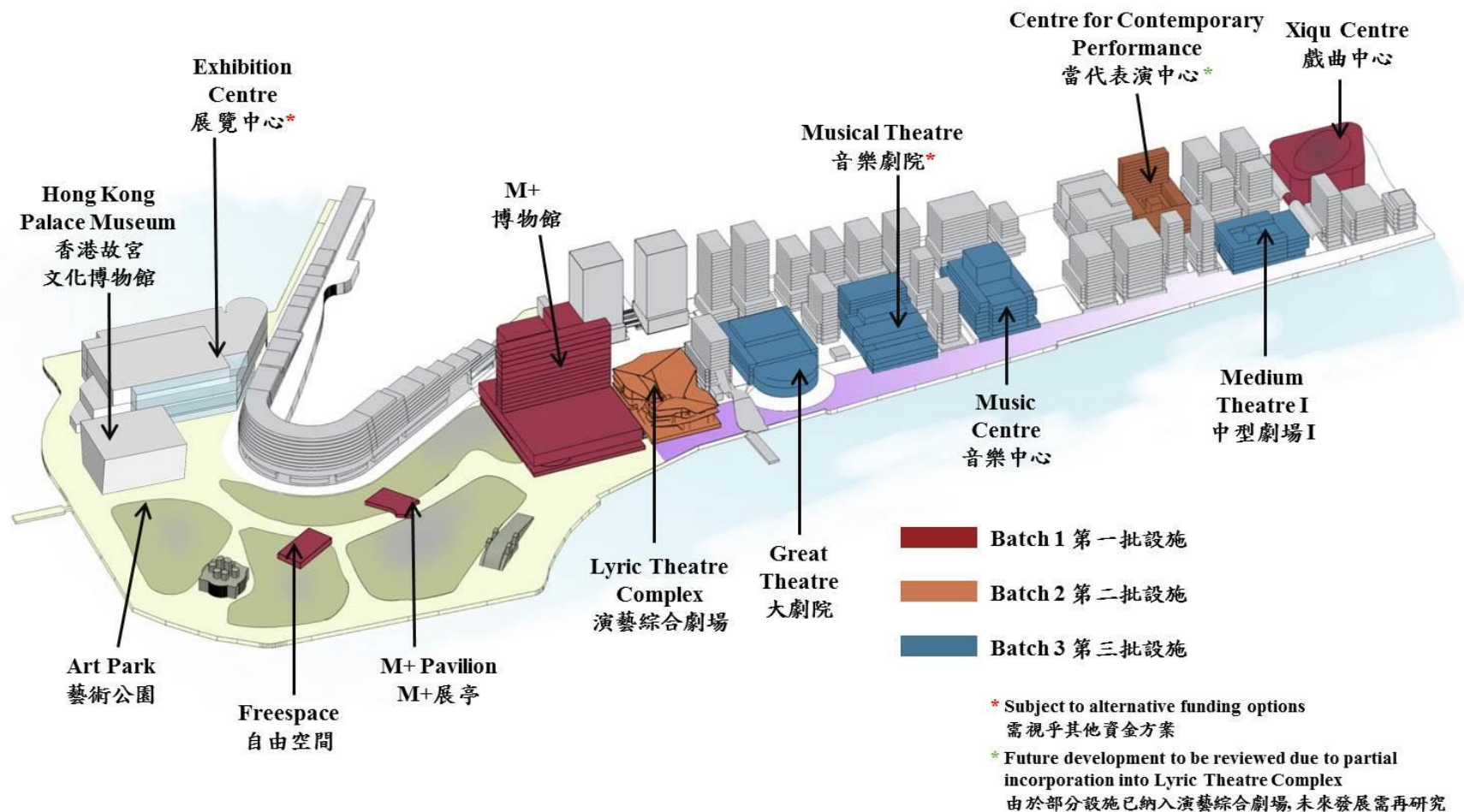
西九文化區設施示意圖(顯示原來的大型表演場地/展覽中心)
Schematic Plan of West Kowloon Cultural District Facilities
(showing the original Mega Performance Venue / Exhibition Centre)



西九文化區設施示意圖(香港故宮文化博物館將設於大型表演場地/展覽中心部分用地)

Schematic Plan of West Kowloon Cultural District Facilities

(Hong Kong Palace Museum to be developed on part of the Mega Performance Venue/ Exhibition Centre site)



M+博物館與香港故宮文化博物館位置
Location of M+ and the Hong Kong Palace Museum

