

立法會
Legislative Council

Urgent by fax

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Tel : 2525 4354

Date : 13 January 2011

From : Clerk to the Finance Committee

To : Members of the Finance Committee

Finance Committee

Meeting on 14 January 2011

FCR(2010-11)54 - Hong Kong hosting the Asian Games in 2023

At the request of Hon KAM Nai-wai and Hon Tanya CHAN and with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (FC), the Administration has provided supplementary information on the above item. The letters from Hon KAM Nai-wai and Hon Tanya CHAN, and the Administration's responses (Chinese version only) are attached.

2. As the enclosure referred to in the Administration's response (FC28/10-11(01)) to Mr KAM is voluminous, only the soft copy is attached. The LegCo Secretariat will make available a few printed copies which will be placed in the Ante-Chamber before the FC meeting for members' reference.

(Mrs Constance LI)
Clerk to the Finance Committee

Encl.



民主黨立法會議員秘書處

Secretariat of Legislative Councillors of The Democratic Party

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香港特別行政區

立法會

財務委員會主席

劉慧卿議員

劉議員：

有關主辦 2023 年亞洲運動會所須作出的財政承擔

得悉立法會委政事務委員會將於 2011 年 1 月 14 日討論香港主辦 2023 年亞洲運動會及 2023 年殘疾人亞運會所涉及的財政承擔，惟本人認為，現時的資料並未足夠，故特致函要求當局公開下列資料，以確保議員能在資訊充足的情況下討論。

直接資本開支

現時當局預計亞運會的直接資本開支為 22 億 5000 萬元，為 41 個比賽場地進行各項臨時改裝工程；本人要求當局提供下列數據：

1. 請列出所有需要加建臨時座位的場地及其需要加建的座位數目；及
2. 如上述各個場館的座位在亞運會後需要拆除，請列出每個場館拆除的臨時座位的數目，以及各個場館所需的拆除費用。

選手村

由於申辦計劃書沒有要求申辦城市提交選手村的詳細資料，因而直至現時，所有政府提交的文件都未有交代選手村的選址及預算建築費用等資料。惟本會認為，符合亞奧理事會要求的選手村造價不菲，本會在審議是否原則上接納主辦 2023 年亞運會所需作出的財政承擔時，必須把選手村的因素考慮在內。就此，本人要求當局提供下列資料予議員參考：

1. 就著選手村的選址，請當局提交一張列明所有局方正予以考慮的地皮及其地價數據的清單，以及列出當局在審議時的考慮因素；及
2. 就著選手村的發展模式，根據立法會 CB(2)606/10-11(01)號文件，「政府仍在探討如何提供選手村的各個方案」；本會要求當局提交正予以考慮的各個方

案及陳列各方案的利弊。

付款當日價格

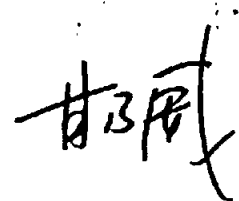
根據立法會 CB(2)606/10-11(01)號文件，當局是根據平減物價指數的預測而計算直接及間接資本開支的付款當日價格時；但建築成本上漲的主因是建築材料價格高企，而根據公營建築工程的材料成本指數，過去七年，部分材料（包括鋼筋、砂、鍍鋅軟鋼等）的價格升幅超過 150%。就此，本人要求當局參考政府統計處的公營建築工程的工資及材料成本指數，更新各項開支的付款當日價格。

申請計劃書

根據立法會 CB(2)606/10-11(01)號文件，港協暨奧委會已於 2010 年 9 月接獲一套申辦文件，其中包括詳細指引和要求；而在申辦計劃書中，申辦城市須就 23 個『主題』提供資料，解釋申辦城市會如何按照亞奧理事會的要求主辦亞運會。於 2010 年 12 月 17 日的立法會民政事務委員會上，委員多次要求閱覽申辦計劃書，惜被拒絕。為協助財委會中的討論，本人要求政府提交港協暨奧委會於 2000 年就競逐 2006 年亞運會主辦權，提交奧委會的申辦文件，作為討論本港申辦 2023 亞運會的參考資料。

望當局能盡快提供以上資料，以便議員能仔細考慮，謹此致謝。如有查詢，請與研究主任林嘉嘉小姐聯絡（電話：2537 2385）。惠承關注，並頌

時祺！



民主黨立法會議員甘乃威

二零一一年一月十日

政府總部
民政事務局

香港灣仔
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香港特別行政區
立法會
財務委員會主席
劉慧卿議員

劉主席：

有關主辦 2023 年亞洲運動會所須作出的財政承擔

因應甘乃威議員 2011 年 1 月 10 日致立法會財務委員會(財委會)主席的信件，本局現提供下述資料，供主席及財委會委員參考。

政府希望財委會原則上接納香港主辦 2023 年亞洲運動會(亞運會)和 2023 年殘疾人亞運會的財政承擔(詳情載於財委會 FCR(2010-11)54 號文件)，讓香港可以分別向亞洲奧林匹克理事會(亞奧理事會)及亞洲殘疾人奧林匹克委員會提出正式申辦。正如我們在去年 12 月 17 日民政事務委員會上告知議員，尋求財委會原則上接納的財政承擔會以總直接開支計算，金額約為 60 億元(按現時價格水平計算)，當中包括 37 億元運作開支及 22 億 5,000 萬元資本開支。

我們在財委會文件(FCR(2010-11)54 號)第 17 段中表示，若香港最終成功申辦 2023 年亞運會，我們會重新檢視為數 37 億元的預計運作開支及 7 億 7,700 萬元的預計收入，以及按需要作出價格或其他方面的調整，並製備詳細的預算(按當時價格水平和付款當日價格)，以提請財委會正式批准主辦亞運會所需的財政承擔(即政府用以彌補預計營運赤字的資助)。至於 22 億 5000 萬元的直接資本開支，我們會在檢討費用預算後遵照既定的撥款程序，製備詳細的預算，以提請工務小組委員會及財委會批准。

直接資本開支

根據我們就申辦亞運會比賽場地的最新方案(參考立法會CB(2)252/10-11(01)號文件)，我們需要改裝現有的政府及非政府設施，以符合亞運會的標準。預算的22億5 000萬元直接資本開支(按現時價格水平計算)，用以為41個比賽場地(包括租用場地及在鄰近城市的建議場地)提供所需的各項臨時設施，例如，臨時座位、傳媒工作區、臨時洗手間和更衣室、場地布置、指示牌等。根據以往如舉辦2 009年東亞運動會等活動及項目的經驗，視乎比賽是在戶外或室內場地舉行，我們會為每個比賽場地預留平均約3 000萬元至5 000萬元的改裝費用。如香港申辦亞運成功，我們需要為每個改裝項目進行技術性可行研究，並製備詳細的分項預算。按現時計劃，我們需要為臨時及租用場地提供臨時觀眾席；臨時加設的座位是以租賃型式由承辦商提供，於賽事完畢後便會歸還承辦商，不會構成浪費。需要加設臨時觀眾席的場地包括：

- (a) 大坑東遊樂場 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (b) 亞洲國際博覽館 – 臨時座位數目: 2 000;
- (c) 城門河水上游樂中心 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (d) 香港賽馬會上水雙魚河騎術學校 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (e) 香港會議及展覽中心場地(一) – 臨時座位數目: 2 000;
- (f) 香港會議及展覽中心場地(二) – 臨時座位數目: 4 000;
- (g) 香港高爾夫球會 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (h) 清水灣鄉村俱樂部遊艇會 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (i) 維多利亞公園 – 臨時座位數目: 2 000;
- (j) 國際展貿中心場地(一) – 臨時座位數目: 300;
- (k) 國際展貿中心場地(二) – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;
- (l) 國際展貿中心場地(三) – 臨時座位數目: 1 500;
- (m) 天光道運動場 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000;及
- (n) 香港壁球中心 – 臨時座位數目: 1 000。

選手村

政府正就如何提供選手村探討最妥善的方案。由於正式申辦計劃書沒有規定申辦城市須提交選手村的詳細資料，現階段我們只會在申辦文件中承諾會提供符合亞奧理事會規定標準的選手村。現時，政府對選手村的發展模式持開放態度，可考慮的方案包括邀請公營機構或私人發展商(以公開招標方式，要求私人發展商在賣地中競投土地，以興建適合用作選手村的住宅單位)設計和興建選手村。鑑於從現在至 2023 年尚有 12 年的時間，我們可因應屆時的都市規劃和交通網絡考慮不同的選手村選址。我們已在財委會文件(FCR(2010-11)54 號)第 18 段中，承諾在提請財委會正式批准主辦亞運會的運作開支時，告知委員有關選手村的預算。有見及議員的關注，我們進一步同意在作出初步決定後，政府會向立法會提交有關方案及其預計財政影響，諮詢立法會的意見。

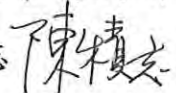
付款當日價格

鑑於民政事務委員會委員希望知道以付款當日價格計算的2023年亞運會財政承擔額，我們遂在立法會CB(2)606/10-11(01)號文件臚列有關預計數字，供民政事務委員會參考之用。在計算運作開支及收入的預計付款當日價格時，我們委聘的顧問假設每年約有2 - 3%的通脹率。至於計算直接及間接資本開支的預計付款當日價格時，我們是按一般工務工程項目的做法，參考財委會工務小組委員會PWSCI (2010-11)11號參考文件所闡述有關公營部門樓宇和建造工程產量的價格調整因數(即每年5% - 5.5%上升)而作出估算。由於估算跨越十年，且經濟週期常有波動（例如通脹和通縮），故有關付款當日價格的任何估算，在現階段僅供參考之用。

由於有關的直接資本開支主要是用作臨時改裝現有的政府及非政府設施，預計工程會在舉辦 2023 年亞運會前兩至三年才動工，所以我們會在較後時間才需要提出正式撥款申請。

申辦計劃書

根據亞奧理事會的規定，在提交申辦計劃書後，必須獲得該會的書面同意才可將申辦計劃書公開。按 2000 年申辦 2006 年亞運會的經驗，當局在 2000 年 11 月亞奧理事會公布 2006 年亞運會主辦城市及獲得亞奧理事會的書面同意後，才公開申辦計劃書。此舉可以避免過早公開申辦資料而影響申辦結果。因應委員的要求，現謹附上《2006 年第 15 屆亞洲運動會香港申辦計劃書》的副本乙份（見附件）。

民政事務局局長
(陳積志  代行)

2011 年 1 月 13 日



立法會 Legislative Council

陳淑莊議員 Hon CHAN Tanya



香港中環民臣道八號
立法會大樓
立法會財務委員會主席
劉慧卿議員

劉主席 台鑒：

要求政府當局提供申辦 2023 年亞運資料

立法會財務委員會將於 2011 年 1 月 14 日審議香港申辦 2023 年亞運會的撥款申請。根據政府當局提供的文件，政府當局會因應公眾諮詢的結果，決定是否支持港協暨奧委會向亞奧理事會提出正式申請。但政府當局至今仍未全面公開與此相關的資料，本人認為委員會在未能掌握相關資料的情況下審議撥款申請，實非明智之舉。為此，本人特致函 閣下，要 閣下考慮代表立法會財務委員會，向政府當局索閱下述文件，以供各委員參考：

- (一) 港協暨奧委會向亞奧理事會發出的申辦意向書副本；
- (二) 香港特區政府向亞奧理事會發出的函件的副本；及
- (三) 政府當局委託香港中文大學就申辦 2023 年亞運會進行的民意調查的詳細調查報告

盼望 閣下能詳細考慮本人的建議，並盡快作出跟進，以便委員能掌握最全面的資料，作出最符合公眾利益和期望的決定。如有任何垂詢，煩請與本人聯絡。順祝：

台安！

立法會議員
陳淑莊 謹啟

二零一一年一月十日

副本抄送：民政事務局局長曾德成先生
各大傳媒

政府總部
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香港特別行政區
立法會
財務委員會主席
劉慧卿議員

劉主席：

要求政府當局提供申辦 2023 年亞運會資料

因應陳淑莊議員 2011 年 1 月 10 日致立法會財務委員會(財委會)主席的信件，本局現提供下述資料，供主席及財委會委員參考 -

- (一) 港協暨奧委會於 2010 年 6 月 28 日向亞奧理事會發出的「意向書」副本(見附件一)。
- (二) 香港特別行政區政府於 2010 年 6 月 25 日致亞奧理事會函件的副本(見附件二)。
- (三) 我們已於 2011 年 1 月 11 日向立法會民政事務委員會提交本局委託中文大學香港亞太研究所就《市民對香港應否申辦 2023 年亞運會意見調查》的最終調查報告。有關報告已上載於民政事務局網站(http://asiangames.hab.gov.hk/b5/resource/resource_centre.asp)。

民政事務局局長
(陳積志  代行)

2011 年 1 月 13 日



SPORTS FEDERATION &
OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF HONG KONG, CHINA

26 JUN 2010

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Timothy T. T. FOK
GBS, JP

VICE-PRESIDENTS

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HON. TREASURER

Derrick L. W. WONG
FCCA, CPA (practising)
ATHX, RFP

28th June 2010

His Royal Highness

Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah

President

Olympic Council of Asia

P.O.Box: 6706 Hawalli

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Kuwait

By email and mail

PATRON

The Hon. Donald TSANG G.B.M.
Chief Executive of the Government
of the H.K.S.A.R.

HON. LIFE PRESIDENT

The Hon. A. de O. SALES
G.B.M., JP

HON. VICE-PRESIDENT

YUE Yun Hing B.S., MH

HON. ADVISOR

The Hon. TSANG Tak-Sing JP
Secretary for Home Affairs of the
Government of the H.K.S.A.R.

Your Royal Highness,

Sheikh Ahmad :-

Expression of interest in bidding to host the 2019 / 2023 Asian Games

With reference to your letter dated 8 November 2009 addressed to the Member National Olympic Committees (NOC) of Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), I am much honoured and pleased to express to Your Royal Highness that Hong Kong as a city is highly interested in hosting the forthcoming Asian Games in 2019 or 2023.

As such, I now submit the letter of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government expressing their support of our bid and guaranteeing the organization of the Games in accordance with the rules of OCA. At the same time, a bank draft in the sum of US\$10,000 drawn in favour of OCA is also enclosed to fulfill the bidding requirements.

Your Royal Highness may be well aware that the 5th East Asian Games was successful held in Hong Kong from 5 to 13 December 2009 with its Opening Ceremony officiated by Dr. Jacques ROGGE, President of the International Olympic Committee with its ever largest number of athletes' participation in the East Asian Games history. The legacy has galvanized



SPORTS FEDERATION & OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF HONG KONG, CHINA

the people of Hong Kong of their enthusiasm for sports and readiness for hosting more monumental international multi-sports games in near future.

PRESIDENT

The Hon. Timothy T. T. FOK
GBS, JP

PATRON

The Hon. Donald TSANG GBSM
Chief Executive of the Government
of the HKSAR

VICE-PRESIDENTS

F. K. HUGBS, JP
A. F. M. CONWAY
WONG Wah Sang
TONG Yun Kai
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Victor C. F. HUI SBS, JP
Karl C. KWOK
Tony K. LYUE MH, JP

HON. LIFE PRESIDENT

The Hon. A. de O. SALES
GBM, JP

HON. VICE PRESIDENT

YUE Yun Hing SBS, MH

HON. SECRETARY GENERAL

PANG Chung SBS

HON. ADVISOR

The Hon. TSANG Tak-Sing JP
Secretary for Home Affairs of the
Government of the HKSAR

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ATTIHK, RFP

Your Royal Highness advised in your recent letter that the OCA will forward detailed information of the bidding procedure upon receipt of the official letter of intent from the interested NOC. The Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China, has long acted on the guidance of the Olympic Council of Asia and worked closely with the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on the preparation of bidding procedures. We heartily seek Your Royal Highness' advice on when will be the date of announcement of the bidding results of the hosting cities for the forthcoming Asian Games in 2019 and 2023.

The Sports Federation & Olympic Committee well understands and will meet the requirements of a host to the Asian Games. We, as always and indeed more than ever, seek and need your counsel and also blessing in our way to host the Asian Games in Hong Kong.

With the warmest regards

Yours truly,

Timothy T.T. FOK, GBS, JP

IOC Member / President of Hong Kong NOC

民政事務局局長
香港灣仔軒尼詩道一百三十號
修頓中心三十一樓



Secretary for Home Affairs

31st Floor, Southern Centre,
130 Hennessy Road,
Wan Chai,
Hong Kong.

25 June 2010

Sheikh Ahmad Al-Fahad Al-Sabah
President
Olympic Council of Asia

Your Excellency,

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (HKSARG) supports the Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China (SF&OC) to submit a "letter of intent" to the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) for bidding to host the Asian Games in 2023.

The HKSARG will appoint a Government-led Provisional Bid Committee to take forward the detailed planning of a potential bid and carry out a full scale public consultation on whether Hong Kong should submit a formal bid to host the Asian Games in 2023.

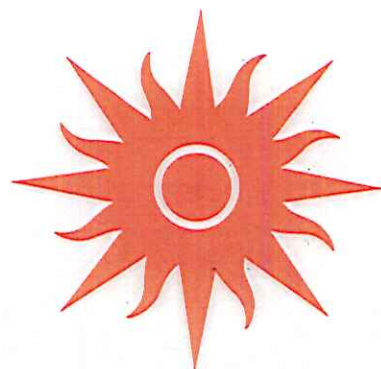
Subject to the outcome of the public consultation exercise, the HKSARG will make a final decision on the bid, and secure the necessary financial commitment from the Legislative Council as appropriate, before the submission deadline of 31 December 2010.

If Hong Kong is chosen to host the Asian Games in 2023, we will ensure that Games are organized in accordance with the fundamental principles, objectives and other laid down rules and regulations to the satisfaction of the OCA.

*Yours sincerely,
T. S. Tsang*

(Tsang Tak-sing)
Secretary for Home Affairs

c.c. The Hon Timothy Fok
President
Sports Federation & Olympic Committee
of Hong Kong, China



**15th
Asian Games
Hong Kong
2006**

The Bid



15th Asian Games Hong Kong 2006

The Bid



香港
HONG KONG
2006

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Foreword by the Chief Executive

董建華
中華人民共和國香港特別行政區
行政長官



C. H. TUNG
Chief Executive
The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China

HONG KONG : THE BEST PLACE

As the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, I am delighted to present the bid of Hong Kong for hosting the 2006 Asian Games. This bid document has my strongest personal support.

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government is committed to active promotion of and participation in sports. Since our return to China on July 1, 1997, Hong Kong has fully implemented the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" and has enjoyed autonomy to participate in international sports. Hong Kong has maintained its own membership as a National Olympic Committee under the name "Hong Kong, China" which functions according to the Olympic Charter.

Building on Hong Kong's firm foundation as a leading international financial and business centre, and our experience in hosting international events, we have the facilities, the venues and the necessary financial and human resources to host the Asian Games.

Being at the heart of Asia, we treasure the opportunity to receive athletes from around the region. We will also make use of this valuable opportunity to promote sportsmanship in Hong Kong together with our friends across Asia.

With the full support of our sports fraternity, business leaders and the community at large, Hong Kong is determined to make the 2006 Asian Games the most competitive and exciting event of its kind ever held. I very much hope that we will be given the honour to host the 15th Asian Games in Hong Kong in 2006.



Message from the Chief Secretary

香港特別行政區政府
政務司司長辦公室



CHIEF SECRETARY
FOR ADMINISTRATION'S OFFICE
Government of the Hong Kong
Special Administrative Region

HONG KONG : 2006 FOR SURE

On behalf of the Administration of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, I can confidently offer the Olympic Council of Asia the prospect of the best run Asian Games in 2006.

Hong Kong has the best facilities in Asia to stage the games- world-class indoor stadia, ample playing fields for all types of sports, first class hotels and an excellent transport infrastructure.

In our Bid Committee, we have drawn on the best from our wealth of sporting, business and government leaders to provide the expertise needed to ensure the 2006 Asian Games in Hong Kong will be of the highest quality in all aspects. In preparing this document we have sought the assurances of all the government and non government organisations who will be involved in supporting the Games that the requirements of the OCA will be met fully.

Hong Kong is strongest in three main areas: managerial expertise and competence, transportation and communications excellence and its quality sports facilities. As the most cosmopolitan city in Asia, we draw on the successful combination of the best from cultures and races from all over the world working in harmony to produce what is Hong Kong today.

Hong Kong has a reputation for achieving success and excellence even in adversity. The Bid Committee and all of Hong Kong can assure the OCA we will live up to this reputation in hosting the 2006 Asian Games.

The hosting of the Asian Games in Hong Kong will be a recognition of Hong Kong's important role within the Asian community, and its position as a centre for excellence in sporting as well as economic endeavour.

(Mrs Anson Chan)
Chairman of the Bid Committee
15th Asian Games, Hong Kong 2006



Message from the President of the Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China

THE PRESIDENT

SPORTS FEDERATION & OLYMPIC COMMITTEE OF HONG KONG, CHINA

The Happening Place for the 2006 Asian Games

Hong Kong is synonymous with bustle, culture and glamour along with, of course, trade and commerce. We intend to add sports to our assets and everyone to our guest list as we bid to stage the 15th Asian Games in 2006.

Hong Kong is eager to partake in every dimension of the Asian Games because its people believe in the pursuit of sporting excellence and international friendship which the quadrennial event epitomises. The enthusiasm of the public for the Asian Games is unsurpassed as attested to by repeated opinion polls indicating unflagging support.

The Hong Kong SAR Government has pledged backing to the Games bid, which has been endorsed, not once but twice, by the Legislative Council in the chamber and through its Finance Committee. Youths and adults alike are focused on the Games as the Asiad appeal spreads. The media have never before been as keen about sports as now. We are today on the verge of a new era, the era of a sports culture.

The Sports Federation and Olympic Committee, Hong Kong, China, will contribute as never before to the Olympic Council of Asia by doing more for the whole movement and by making sport a vital facet of modern, healthy living. The 71 affiliates, including the National Sports Associations, to the SF&OC have pledged their considerable expertise to help organise the Asian Games 2006 and to ensure that the Hong Kong Asiad sets the mark by which future multi-sport tournaments shall be measured.

Hong Kong will devote resources and talent as well as put its credibility on the line in this quest for the Asian Games. Our city of seven million will be ready for 2006, which should be the climax of six years of dedication and ingenuity.

Coming to our city, athletes and officials as well as visitors alike will watch a new Hong Kong emerge better and more welcoming than ever. Sports in the Asian Games shall have as the dramatic backdrop unmatched vibrancy, prosperity, scenery, tolerance and security in a place that never sleeps and a law and order situation that is the envy of all. No one has really seen the world until he or she has seen Hong Kong. This is not a pitch, but a promise.

Timothy Fok
President
Sports Federation & Olympic Committee
Hong Kong

TIMOTHY



Theme 1

National and International Characteristics

As a Special Administrative Region of China, Hong Kong constitutionally has a high degree of autonomy under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems" allowing for Hong Kong people to run Hong Kong, in all matters other than defence and foreign affairs. Reunification with China occurred on July 1, 1997.

Since reunification, Hong Kong's established economic, legal and social systems have continued unchanged. In its own right, Hong Kong maintains and develops relations and concludes and implements agreements with foreign states, regions and international organisations in fields such as the economy, trade, finance and monetary, shipping, communications, tourism, culture and sports.

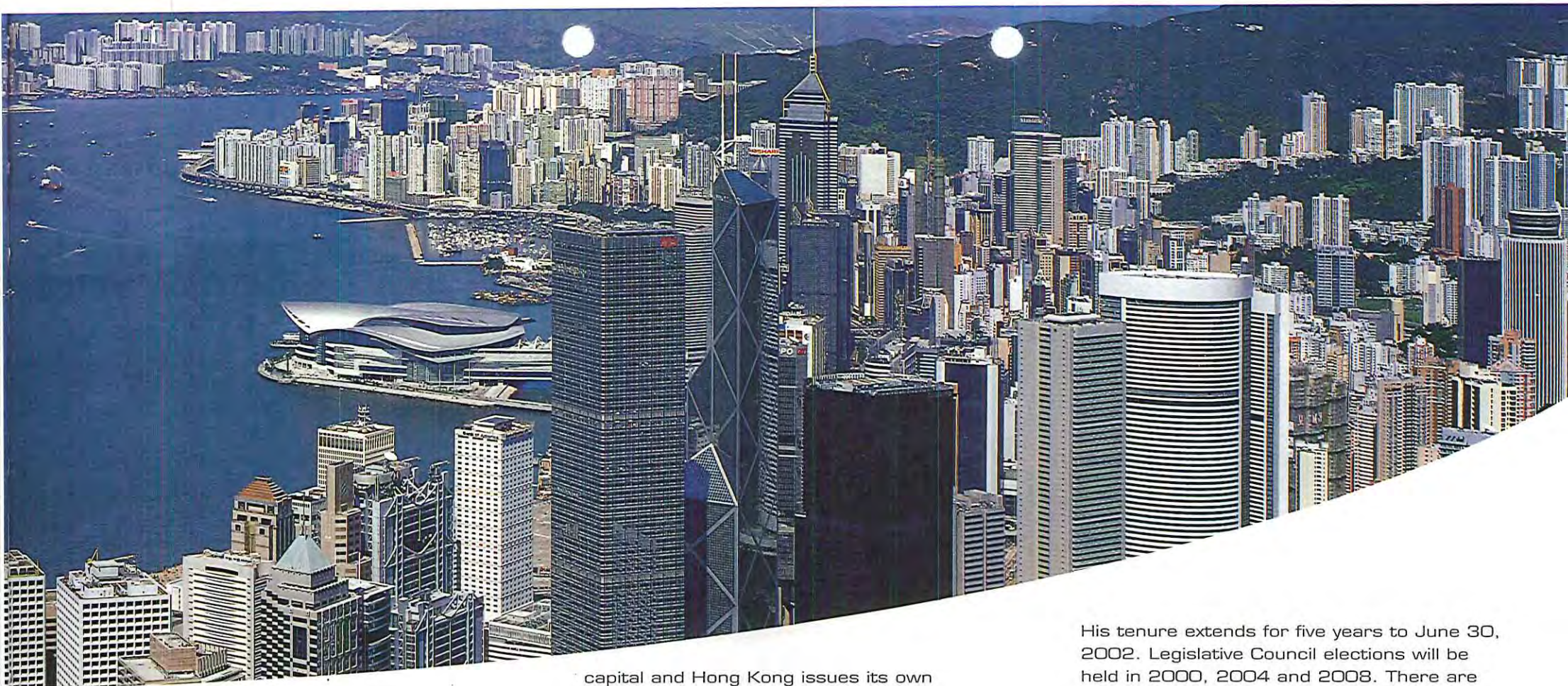
Being highly autonomous, Hong Kong has its own National Olympic Committee – the Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China – which functions according to

the Olympic Charter. Although Hong Kong has its own Regional flag, the Chinese National Anthem is played at flag raising and victory ceremonies.

The Central People's Government of China is responsible for Hong Kong's defence and foreign affairs. Most foreign nations, which enjoy diplomatic relations with China, have established consular offices in Hong Kong.

Constitution

Under Hong Kong's mini constitution – The Basic Law – residents have freedom of



speech, the press and publication, association, assembly and religious belief. The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and international labour conventions as applied to Hong Kong remain in force.

The territory remains a free port, a separate customs and immigration entity and an international finance centre. Its markets for foreign exchange, gold, securities and financial futures are not subject to government intervention. There is free flow of

capital and Hong Kong issues its own currency, which is fully convertible.

Legislature – elections

Hong Kong is politically stable. It has its own legislature which chooses its own president. The 60-member legislature (30 elected by functional constituencies, 24 elected by geographical constituencies and 6 returned by an election committee) is made up of members of various political parties as well as some independents, representing a wide spectrum of political views. The Chief Executive is the head of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

His tenure extends for five years to June 30, 2002. Legislative Council elections will be held in 2000, 2004 and 2008. There are also 18 District Councils the majority of whose members are directly elected to represent their districts. The next District Council elections will be held in 2003 for a period of four years. There will be no elections in Hong Kong in 2006.

Debate

Debate is lively in the Legislative Council, newspapers, TV and radio programmes and public forums with current topics ranging from education, environmental issues and medical services to infrastructural investments.



Hong Kong

Situated at the mouth of the Pearl River delta in southern China, Hong Kong is a world leader in trade, commerce and tourism. It is a "can do" city and has earned an international reputation historically as a highly efficient entrepot and as the Asian hub for service and financial industries.

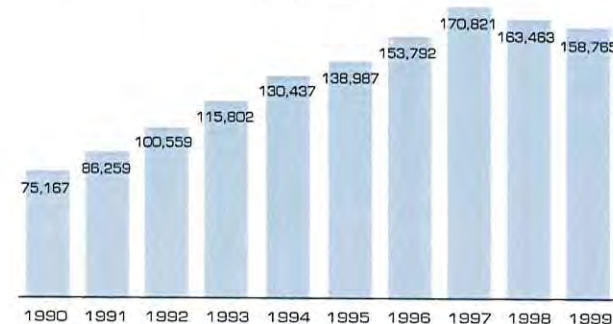
Economy and Trade

The Heritage Foundation and the Wall Street Journal in December last year ranked Hong Kong as having the greatest economic freedom in the world for the sixth consecutive year. As a bastion of free trade, Hong Kong is a role model which other economies follow. More than 13,000 foreign companies operate freely within Hong Kong with no restrictions on their flow of capital. It is also the second largest external investor in Asia. Hong Kong's foreign reserves total US\$93.9 billion, making it the world's fourth largest holder of foreign currency reserves after Japan, China and Taiwan. The territory's work force enjoys a low salaries tax of a maximum of 15% and corporate profits tax is 16%.

In the banking sector there are 154 licensed banks and 249 other banking services from 41 countries. There are no foreign exchange controls in Hong Kong and money in any currency can be exchanged freely. Automatic teller machines are located on virtually every street corner and in 2006 banking facilities will be available in the Athletes' Village.

Gross Domestic Product 1990-1999

(HK\$ million)



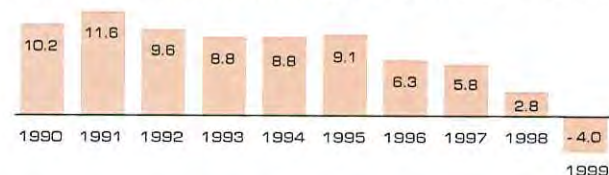
*US\$ = HK\$ 7.74

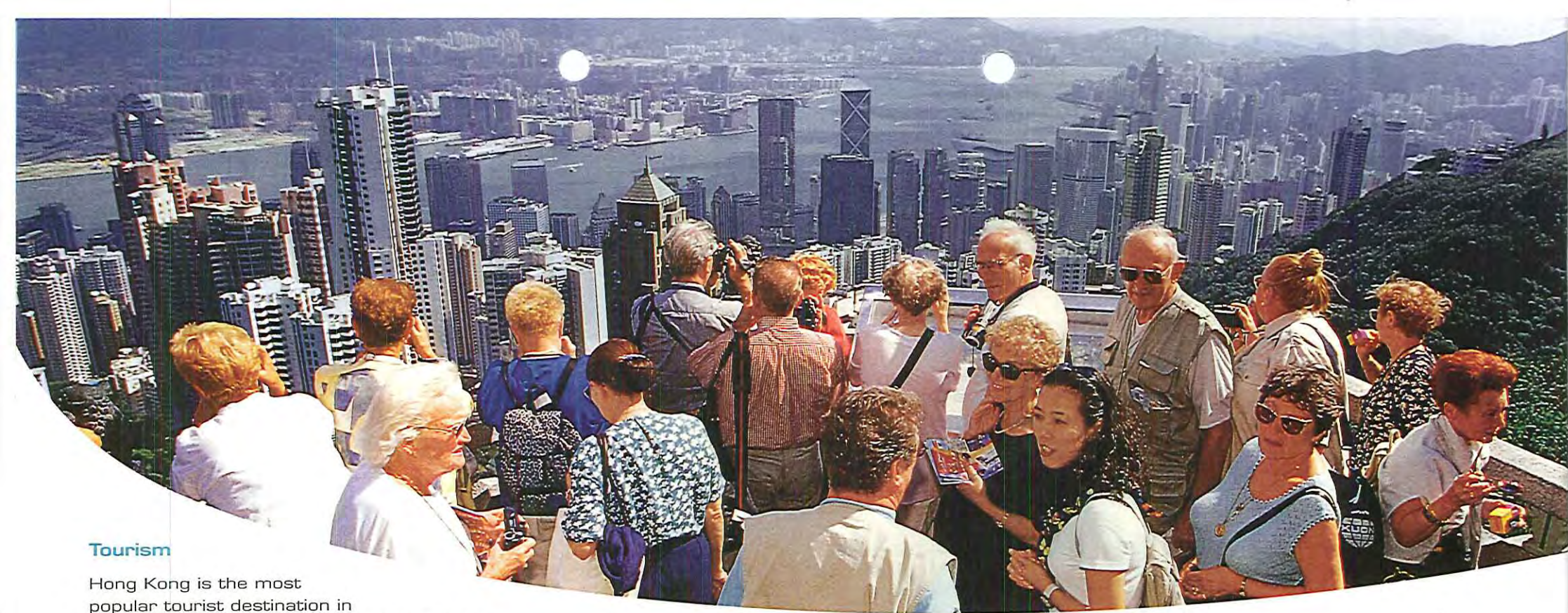
Annual Average 1990-1999

(weight 100.00)



Annual rate of change [%] 1990-1999





Tourism

Hong Kong is the most popular tourist destination in Asia, receiving more than 10 million visitors from all parts of the world annually.

It offers the mystique of the East with a unique blend of western culture. It is the gateway to China and yet maintains its own identity as a metropolis to be explored for its treasure-trove of culture, shopping and culinary delights. It is a city that vibrates with excitement as visitors enjoy a kaleidoscope of colour portraying the many facets of the city's way of life. It is a city for everyone.

The Hong Kong Tourist Association has its City of Life webpage (www.hkta.org) with more than 3,500 accessible database pages

available in eight languages: Chinese, English, French, German, Russian, Japanese and Spanish. Korean, Italian, Thai, Malay and Arabic will come online during the next year or two.

Hong Kong will have its own world-class Disney theme park and destination resort in 2005. The 126-hectare site on Lantau Island near the new airport will include the park and resort and a retail, dining and entertainment centre. More than five million visitors are expected to visit Hong Kong Disneyland annually from its first year of operation.

Airport

The new Hong Kong International Airport, which opened in 1998 and serves the needs of both tourism and commerce, is a vital infrastructural component in Hong Kong's economy. Its strategic position in Asia has made it an important regional trans-shipment centre, passenger hub and gateway to other cities throughout China and the rest of Asia.

The airport operates around the clock and by 2006 it will be capable of handling 45 million passengers and three million tonnes of cargo annually. One of the largest terminals in the world, it is designed for maximum convenience and comfort. A simple layout

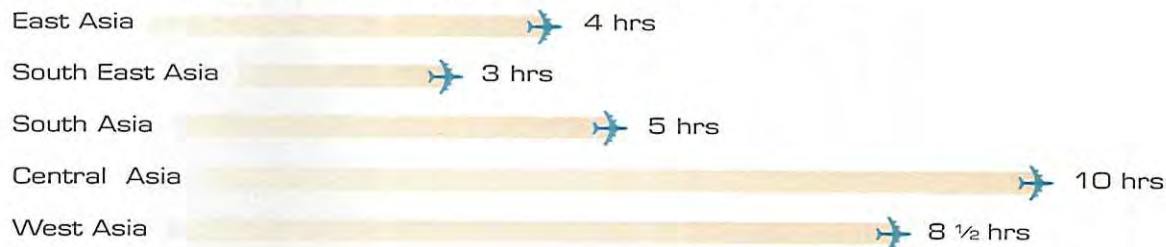
with effective signage, moving walkways and an automated shuttle train allow for quick and easy movement throughout. Facilities for the disabled meet international standards.

A fully integrated ground transport centre adjacent to the passenger terminal gives visitors immediate access to the Airport Express Train service, buses, coaches, hotel limousines and taxis. The Airport Express Train link between the airport and the Hong Kong Station in the central business district takes only 23 minutes and to the Kowloon Station only 20 minutes.

Some 63 international airlines serve Hong Kong from every major country in the world, providing more than 3,000 flights weekly between Hong Kong and more than 120

other cities. About 50% of the world's population are within five hours flying time of Hong Kong.

Estimated flying time to Hong Kong from all parts of Asia



Support for the Games

Hong Kong's legislators have given full support for the Asian Games to be held in Hong Kong in 2006 and two public opinion polls indicate that four out of five respondents favour Hong Kong bidding for the Games. Regular reports in newspapers, radio and television also highlight increasing local commitment and support.

The Hong Kong SAR Government is giving strong support to the bid: The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Anson Chan is chairman of the Bid Committee which is made up of members from the Sports Federation and Olympic Council, Hong Kong, China, business groups and senior government officials.

Religions

Eight major religions are practised in Hong Kong – Buddhism, Christianity, Confucianism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism and Taoism – each with their own places for worship.

For Hong Kong's 80,000 Muslims, Islamic masjid are situated in various parts of Hong Kong and Kowloon, the oldest being the Jamia Masjid in Shelley Street on Hong Kong Island established in the late 1800s. The Masjid Ammar and Osman Ramju Sadick Islamic Centre (so named after a former Honorary Vice President of the



SF&OC], filling eight storeys in Wan Chai, houses a masjid on two floors, a community hall, library, medical clinic, classrooms and offices. The Kowloon Masjid and Islamic Centre was opened in 1984 and replaced a masjid built in 1896. This imposing masjid, with its white marble finishing, can hold about 2,000 worshippers and has three prayer halls, a community hall, medical clinic and library.



The religious and social activities of Hong Kong's 12,000 strong Hindu community are centred on the Hindu Temple in Happy Valley, on Hong Kong Island. The Hindu Association is responsible for the upkeep of the temple, which is also used for meditation periods, spiritual lectures, yoga classes and other community activities. Devotional music sessions and religious discourses are held every Sunday morning and Monday evening.



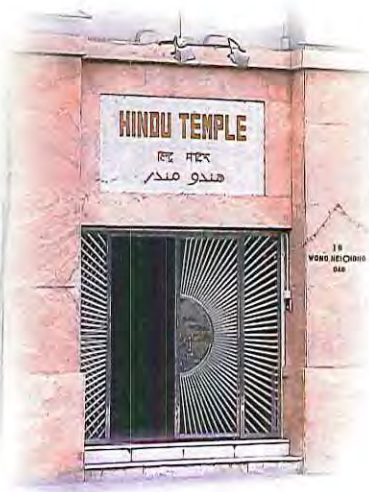
The centre of Sikh religious and cultural activities is at their temple in Queen's Road East, on Hong Kong Island. The temple, established in 1901, holds services – including hymn singing and readings from the Guru Granth – every Sunday morning. The temple also houses a good library of books on the Sikh religion and culture.

Traditional Chinese religions, Buddhism and Taoism, have a large local following with more than 600 temples throughout the territory, the biggest being the

Po Lin Monastery on Lantau island, renowned for the world's largest outdoor bronze statue of the Tian Tan Buddha.

Buddhist and Taoist deities are often honoured together in the same temple. Leading deities include Buddha, Kwun Yum (Buddhist Goddess of Mercy) and Lui Cho (a Taoist god).

Deified mortals are revered in recognition of their feats. Since



Hong Kong has always depended on the sea – originally for fishing and then for trade – Tin Hau, the Queen of Heaven and Protector of Seafarers is worshipped widely.



There are also more than 500,000 Christians living in Hong Kong and services are conducted in Cantonese, English and Tagalog. The Protestant community is made up of 1,300 congregations comprising 50 large and small denominations. The Catholic Church has 59 parishes and 30 centres for Mass.

Hong Kong's Jewish community, dating from the 1840s, worships at three main congregations – daily services at the Ohel Leah Synagogue (orthodox), sabbath and festival services



at the United Jewish Congregation of Hong Kong (reform) and also daily services at the Chabad Lubavitch based in the Furama Hotel.

Confucianism, a belief in the teachings of Confucius (551-479 BC), is widely honoured in Hong Kong. Confucians are deeply involved in education and run a number of schools in the territory. The Confucian Academy, the largest organisation representing Confucians in Hong Kong, is located at Tai Shing Street in Wong Tai Sin.



Theme 3

Immigration and Customs

The normal practice for the accreditation of participants will apply for the 2006 Games. All athletes, team members and official delegates holding the Games Identity Card will be received on arrival and will have ease of entry.

At Hong Kong's International Airport at Chek Lap Kok there are 118 arrival and 88 departure immigration counters. Special measures will be taken to ensure speedy processing for all participants in the Games.

Hong Kong remains a separate travel area after reunification with China and has full autonomy in local immigration control. More than 120 million passenger arrivals and departures are processed annually, or 340,000 people per day.

Customs

Hong Kong is a duty free port with the exception of cigarettes, tobacco, fuel oil and alcohol. There are no carnet deposits or guarantees required for broadcasting or television equipment.

Firearms, ammunition, starter pistols, sabres and other weaponry to be used in the Games will be permitted with proper documentation and must be declared when passing through Customs.

Quarantine

Horses imported for equestrian events will only be subject to accepted international quarantine arrangements.

Theme 4

Meteorological Conditions

Hong Kong's climate is sub-tropical and tends towards the temperate for nearly half the year. While summer (May to September) afternoon temperatures often exceed 31 degrees Celsius, in winter it can drop below 10 degrees Celsius occasionally. In November and December there are pleasant breezes, plenty of sunshine and comfortable temperatures.

During the 15th Asian Games in November 2006 there should be ideal conditions for sporting activities with temperatures ranging from a high of 24 degrees Celsius to a low of 19 degrees. Rainfall can be expected to be less than 2mm per day. Easterly winds should be prevailing with a mean speed of 27 km/hr offshore. Relative humidity should be around 70 per cent.

The mean surface temperature of the water is expected to be 23.4 degrees Celsius and at Clearwater Bay – the site for the sailing events – the average speeds during flood tides (from the south east) and ebb tides (towards the east) are less than one knot.

With most of Hong Kong being built around its shoreline, the altitude for almost all sporting activities will be below 50 metres.

Theme 5

Environment

Most people are unaware that much of Hong Kong's 1,097 square kilometres are conserved in Country Parks. Indeed, more than 70% of the territory's total area is classified as rural or country parkland. There is natural beauty on land and sea providing a playground for young and old to enjoy a high quality of life. Hong Kong's natural harbour and surrounding seas provide ideal conditions for boating, sailing and windsurfing enthusiasts.

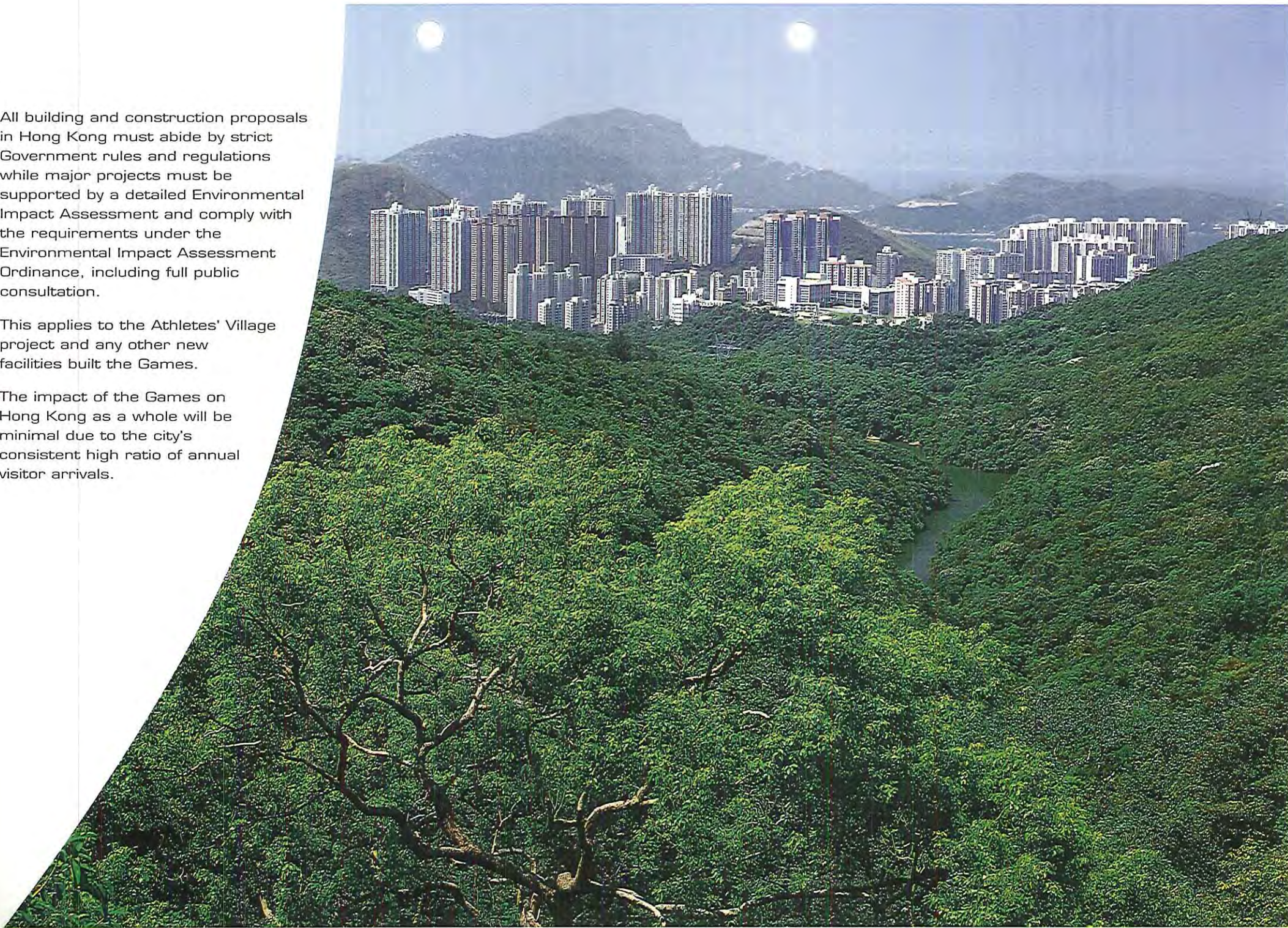
Because Hong Kong has such a limited area, the urban city is highly concentrated with many high-rise buildings and a large number of motor vehicles. To counter the possible adverse effects on air quality, the Government has a programme to reduce the emission of particulate and nitrogen oxides from the vehicle fleet by 80 per cent and 30 per cent respectively by 2005. To achieve this target, the most stringent vehicle fuel and emission standards in Asia have already been introduced and leaded petrol banned. Taxis are changing over to use LPG and thousands of LPG taxis will be running on the roads this year. A massive programme to retrofit diesel vehicles with a polluting control device will be launched shortly. A more stringent vehicle emission inspection programme is also being developed and enforcement efforts stepped up.

Equivalent action has been introduced to maintain water quality with the declaration of 10 water control zones around Hong Kong's coastline. The clearest water is on the eastern coastline of the New Territories where the sailing events for the Asian Games will take place.

All building and construction proposals in Hong Kong must abide by strict Government rules and regulations while major projects must be supported by a detailed Environmental Impact Assessment and comply with the requirements under the Environmental Impact Assessment Ordinance, including full public consultation.

This applies to the Athletes' Village project and any other new facilities built for the Games.

The impact of the Games on Hong Kong as a whole will be minimal due to the city's consistent high ratio of annual visitor arrivals.



Security

Hong Kong has been ranked one of the safest places in the world for tourists to visit and its crime rate is lower than most metropolitan cities. It has an extremely efficient police force to maintain law and order backed up by an auxiliary police force to assist in crowd control duties at public events. Within the police framework there is also a highly trained visitor protection unit to provide ultimate protection to Heads of State and other VIPs. A number of licensed private security firms, some employing former Gurkha soldiers, provide security personnel for major sporting events, such as the Rugby Sevens, the Tennis Open Championships and major golf tournaments. Street demonstrations occur in Hong Kong only occasionally and peacefully.

The Handover ceremony and the World Bank and IMF meetings in Hong Kong in 1997 and the visit by US President Bill Clinton in 1998 presented unprecedented police challenges. The force was wholly responsible for the security of these events and the protection of all visiting dignitaries, including President Jiang Zemin, Premier Li Peng, HRH The Prince of Wales, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. All security arrangements went smoothly and the favourable law and order situation in Hong Kong was maintained throughout the transition period.

Effective but unobstructive security measures will be employed to ensure the smooth running of the Games. The security strategy

to be adopted will be comparable to other security plans for sport venues, media centres and athletes' villages of a similar nature.

The Commissioner of Police, who will take ultimate responsibility for security throughout the Games, has provided an undertaking that the level of security will be commensurate with the perceived threat, but will not impinge on the smooth running and dignity of the Games or the enjoyment of those attending.

Protective coverage to dignitaries, under the definition of Internationally Protected Persons, will be provided to fulfill protocol obligations as part of the security requirements. Foreign VIPs and the Olympic Council of Asia Family, including athletes who are "at risk", will be accorded appropriate protection when they are travelling on official transport, staying in designated hotels, or are at the athletes' village or sport venues. Asset protection will be the responsibility of the venue management who will contract reputable commercial security firms, with a proven track record, to provide guarding services.

Highly sophisticated computer equipment and software used throughout the Games will be provided with tamper-proof appliances and safeguarded against illegal use. Backup facilities will ensure no data is lost should any failures or lapses occur.

Health and Medical

Comprehensive medical facilities and specialists services are available throughout Hong Kong and its hospitals are among the finest and best equipped in the world.

Currently there are more than 33,500 hospital beds distributed among 44 public and 12 private hospitals. By 2006 there will be an additional 1,964 beds available in the public hospitals. There are also 9,900 registered doctors in Hong Kong. Located only 15 minutes from the Athletes Village is the 1,364-bed Prince of Wales Hospital fitted with the latest equipment for any emergency.

Ambulance services are provided by the Fire Services Department, which also operates an efficient paramedic service for emergencies. The Auxiliary Medical Service and St. John Ambulance Brigade also provide additional ambulance services.

The Civil Aid service is an auxiliary force fully trained in disaster management, rescue operations and casualty evacuation. All its members are trained first aiders capable of performing cardio-pulmonary resuscitation.

Vaccinations

Visitors from OCA member countries do not require any vaccinations to enter Hong Kong.

Food and Water

As the bulk of the local food supply comes from China, the Hong Kong Department of Food and Environmental Hygiene works closely with its counter-part authorities to promote food safety and food hygiene. All food supplies entering Hong Kong are inspected before being passed on to consumers.

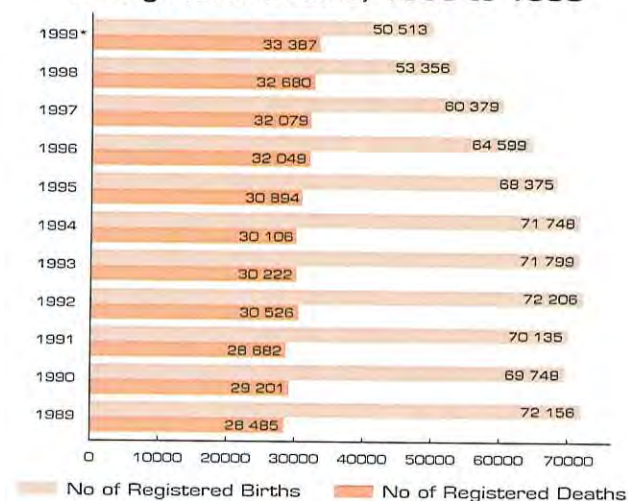
Hong Kong's main water supplies come from Chinese rivers through various treatment systems. The water is pumped into local reservoirs where it is again treated and meets World Health Organisation standards for safe consumption.

Anti-doping Controls

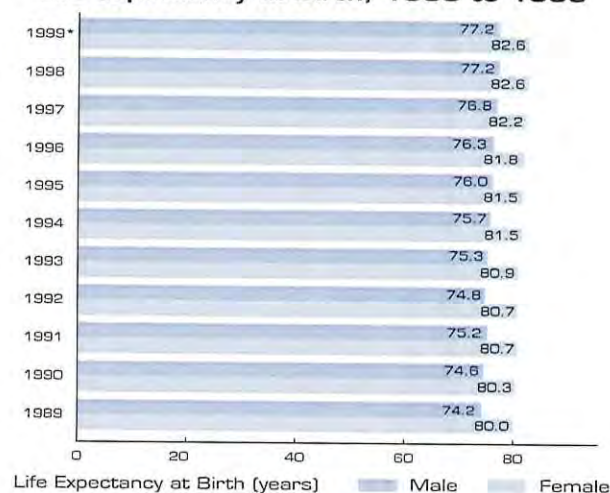
The OCA Medical Committee will supervise anti-doping and gender verification tests during the Asian Games. Anti-doping Control Stations will be set up at all competition sites in accordance with the OCA Medical Committee's requirements and samples will be sent to an approved OCA laboratory for analysis.

Anti-doping tests on horses in the equestrian events will be conducted by the Hong Kong Jockey Club's experienced chemists in their well-equipped laboratories.

Number of Registered Births and Number of Registered Deaths, 1989 to 1999



Life Expectancy at Birth, 1989 to 1999



* Provisional Figures

Athletes' Village

Situated on the waterfront between Sha Tin and Tai Po, the Athletes' Village will offer commanding views of natural beauty – Tolo Harbour and the magnificent mountains of Ma On Shan and Pat Sin Leng. Located close to the village is a large stretch of land designated for recreational use and open space development.

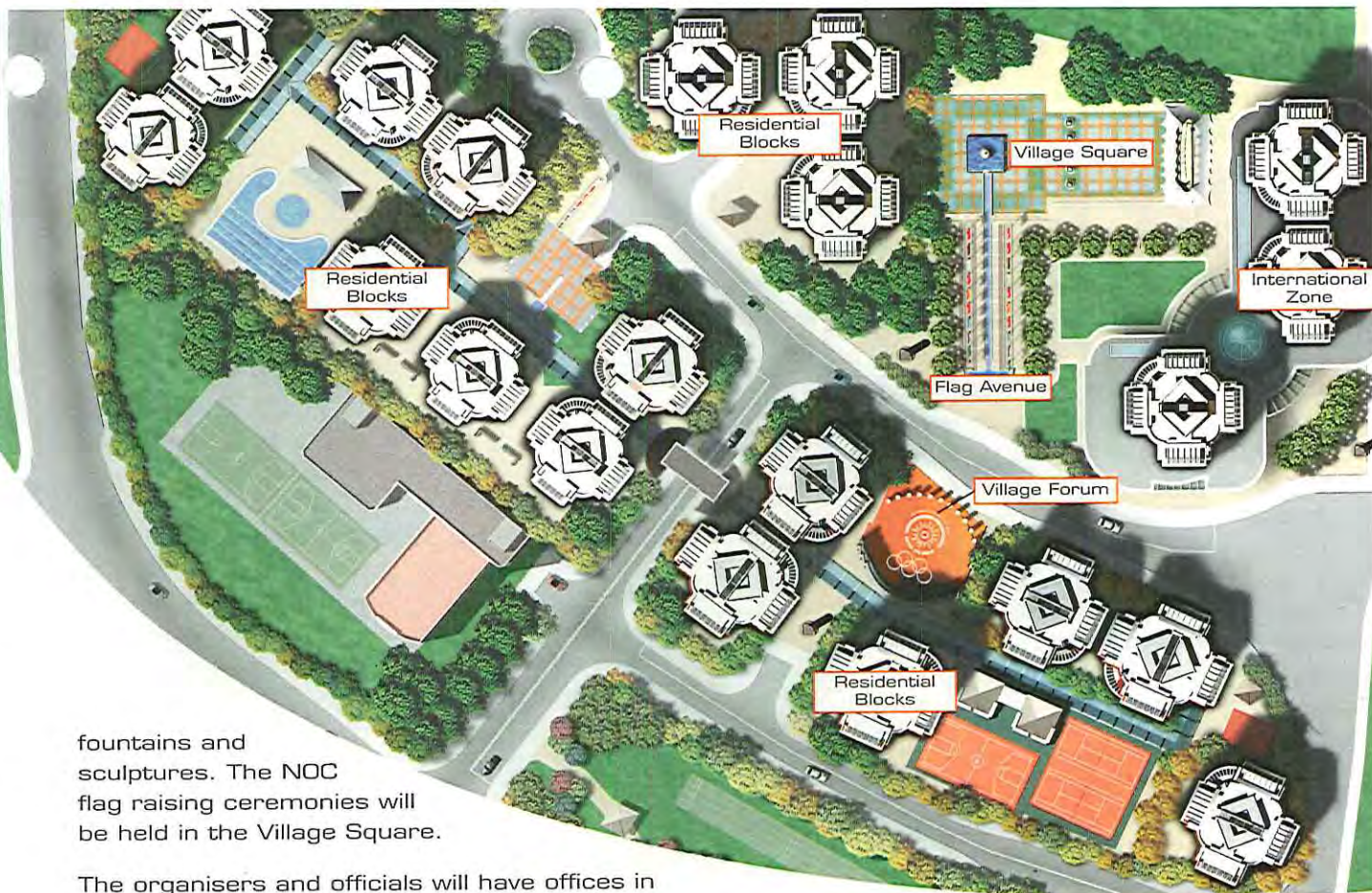
The accommodation will comprise about 3,000 air-conditioned units for the teams and delegates. Each unit will be comfortably furnished and will have modern facilities in the bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchens. The Chef de Mission quarters will include office space with telephone, fax and copy machines. The accommodation towers will be in three clusters and will be linked by covered walkways and footbridges. Swimming pools, tennis courts, basketball courts and clubhouses will be strategically located within the complexes.

The Village hub – the International Zone – will be totally self-contained with restaurants and canteens providing a wide variety of national cuisine (including Halal, Chinese, Indian, Malay, Thai, Japanese and Western), convenience stores, banks, telecommunication links, laundries and dry cleaners, photo shops, games rooms, fitness centres and meeting facilities. Places of worship will be available within the Athletes' Village as well as prayer rooms at all major sporting venues. Entrance to the International Zone will be via a flag-decked avenue to a sunken Village Square with water

fountains and sculptures. The NOC flag raising ceremonies will be held in the Village Square.

The organisers and officials will have offices in the National Olympic Committees' Service Centre in the International Zone equipped with state-of-the-art telecommunication systems to maintain contact with the participants and venues. An Information Centre will be set up to assist athletes and team managers with daily events and general enquiries. A polyclinic providing pharmaceutical and medical services as well as offices for the OCA Medical Committee will also be established within the NOC Service Centre.

Cultural events will be staged at the circular open-air Games Forum and in theatres in the main activity complex.



There will be a village media centre, complete with press conference facilities and interview rooms. The centre will have optic fibre links to the main media centre for live feeds.

A large transport pool will be located within the underground car park of the village to provide an around the clock service for residents and officials. Access roads will link the village to the Tolo Highway which will provide easy and speedy access to all venues.

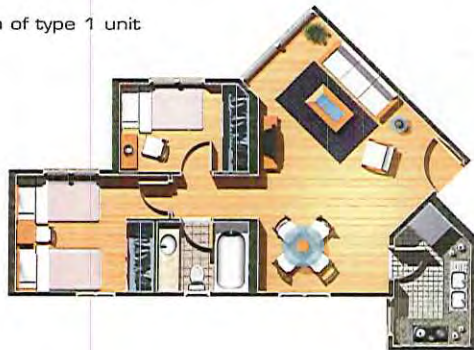
The whole village will be extensively landscaped with trees, shrubs, sculptures

and sitting-out areas. The project will be included within Hong Kong's plans to ensure the development of sufficient residential property to meet the needs of all sectors of

the community. The site will be developed for high quality housing with the Athletes' Village requirements being met by the developer. All construction details and environmental

aspects, including waste disposal, must conform to the stringent regulations of the Government.

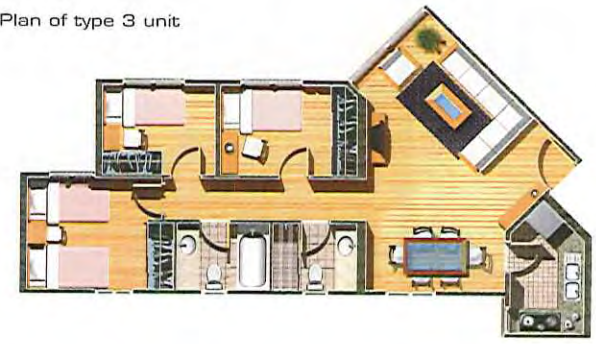
Plan of type 1 unit



Plan of type 2 unit



Plan of type 3 unit



Accommodation

Current plans indicate that 20 new hotel projects and seven extensions will bring the number of rooms to 45,000 by 2006 in more than 100 member hotels of the Hong Kong Tourist Association. Hundreds of smaller hotels and guesthouses also provide lodgings to suit the budget of individual travellers. Most of the hotels are located within the central city and many new ones are extending to the newer parts of the metropolitan area at Sha Tin and Ma On Shan, in close proximity to the Games venues and the Athletes' Village.

All OCA officials will be offered first class accommodation in five-star hotels on Hong Kong Island (many of which are situated around the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre where most indoor sports will be held) and in Tsim Sha Tsui in Kowloon. All these hotels have large conference halls and meeting rooms suitable for OCA special events.



Current first class hotel walk-in rates vary from US\$200 to \$350 while cheaper but reasonable accommodation can be found for \$50 a night. Special rates for all classes of participants will be firmed-up closer to the time when market rates become more predictable.

The media will be offered accommodation within walking distance of the media centre. During the Handover ceremonies in July 1997, more than 6,000 international media representatives were amply accommodated in hotels, mainly on Hong Kong Island. Another 2,000 foreign media were accommodated during the World Bank meeting two months later.

Transport

Hong Kong's population is concentrated in a relatively compact metropolitan area with a highly efficient public transport system. It is probably unique in the world in terms of variety and choice of public transport modes. Transportation is modern, efficient and affordable to all.

Each day more than 10 million passenger journeys are made on public transport which includes two high capacity railways, franchised buses, minibuses, trams, taxis and ferries. This constitutes more than 90 per cent of total daily passenger trips

The Athletes' Village is located on one of the major arteries and the maximum travelling time by shuttle bus to most sporting locations will be less than 30 minutes.

The Mass Transit Railway – a large, mainly underground railway network – has four lines that carry 2.3 million passengers daily, making the MTR one of the busiest of such systems in the world. Travelling from the airport to the Hong Kong Central station



takes only 23 minutes. To meet the needs of the international traveller, the airport express trains are fitted with comfortable seats and a multi-channel personal screen in front of every seat, showing travel information, information about Hong Kong, news and weather. Free airport in-town check-in facilities are available at the Hong Kong and Kowloon stations for passengers to collect boarding passes and check in luggage from the day before to 90 minutes before departure of their flight.

The Kowloon Canton Railway operates the 34 km long East Rail which is a double track electrified line connecting Kowloon with the city of Guangzhou and the rest of China via the border crossing at Lo Wu. With the completion of the new West Rail and Ma On Shan Rail projects in 2003-4, the connection between Kowloon and the rest of the territory will be greatly improved. In fact, Hong Kong will be investing more than US\$13 billion on strategic railway development in the next five years.

Franchised bus services in Hong Kong are of very high quality. With a fleet of some 6,000 modern and comfortable double and single deck vehicles, buses are able to attract about four million passengers a day. Destinations are marked in English and Chinese on their front top panel and bus stops also have destinations and intermediate stops clearly

displayed in both languages. Fares vary from US\$ 0.15 to US\$ 5.80.

More than 4,000 16-seater Public Light Buses (mini buses) provide flexible feeder services. Green mini buses operate on fixed routes at fixed prices while red mini buses are free to adjust their routes and fares according to market demand.

A fleet of about 18,000 taxis operate around the clock at fares ranging from US\$1.60 for the first two kilometres in the vicinity of the Athletes' Village to US\$1.90 in the urban areas.

With a fully integrated road and rail network supplemented by an efficient public transport system, Hong Kong is well geared to host the Asian Games in 2006.



Asian Games Programme

(see location map pages 88-89)

Archery

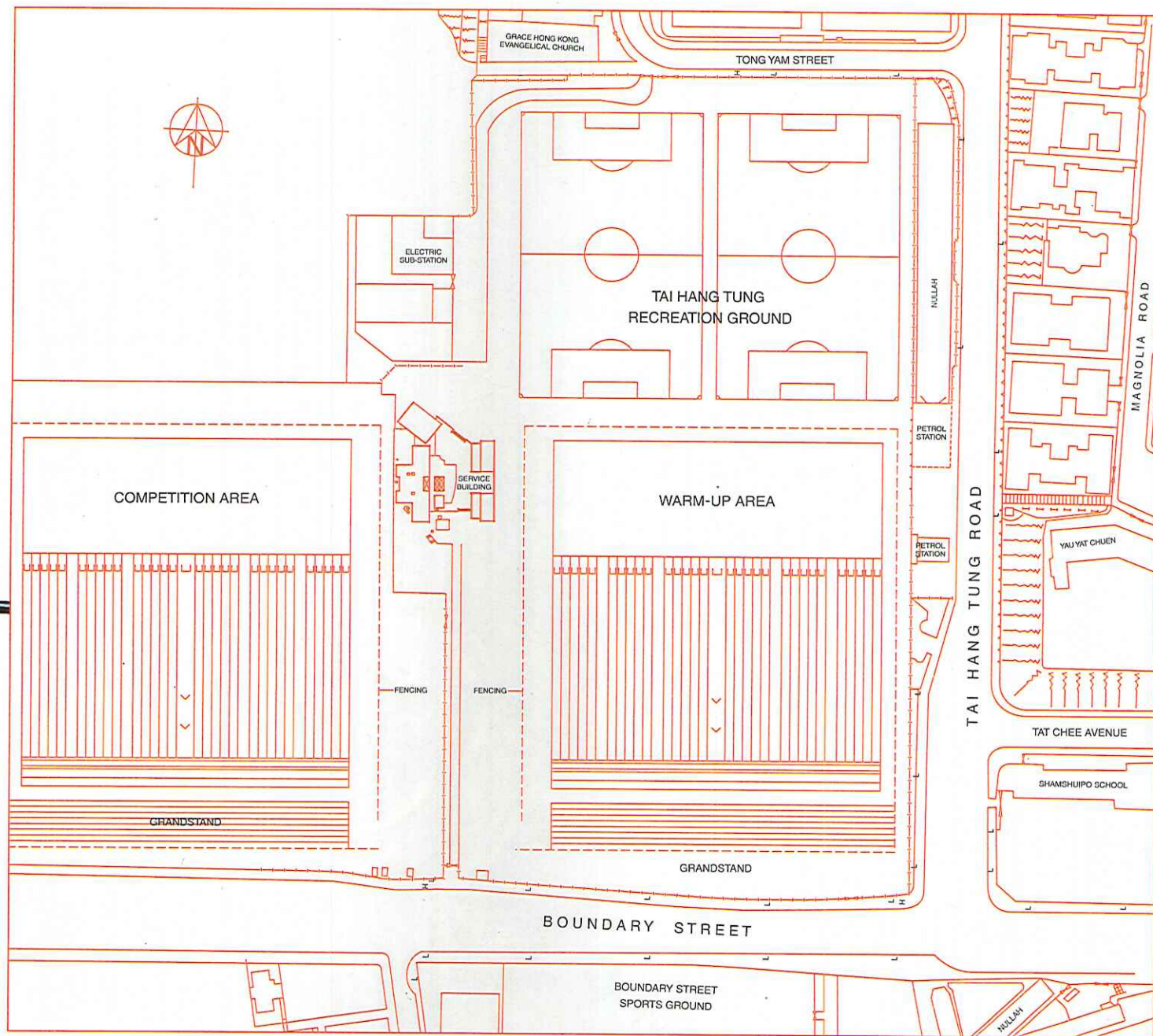
Location: Tai Hang Tung Recreation Ground, Mongkok. It is 10 minutes walk from the nearby underground (MTR) railway and all forms of public transport pass the site.

Facilities: The targets are in a north/south orientation on 4.7 hectares of land. A service building in the Ground is being upgraded to provide supporting facilities for administration, medical (anti-doping) rooms, quiet rooms and changing rooms. This open space is surrounded by the Mongkok Stadium, the Boundary Street Sports Ground and the Police Sports Association Stadium. Tree planting is being done along its boundary to improve the landscape.

Spectator capacity: 1,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes





Athletics

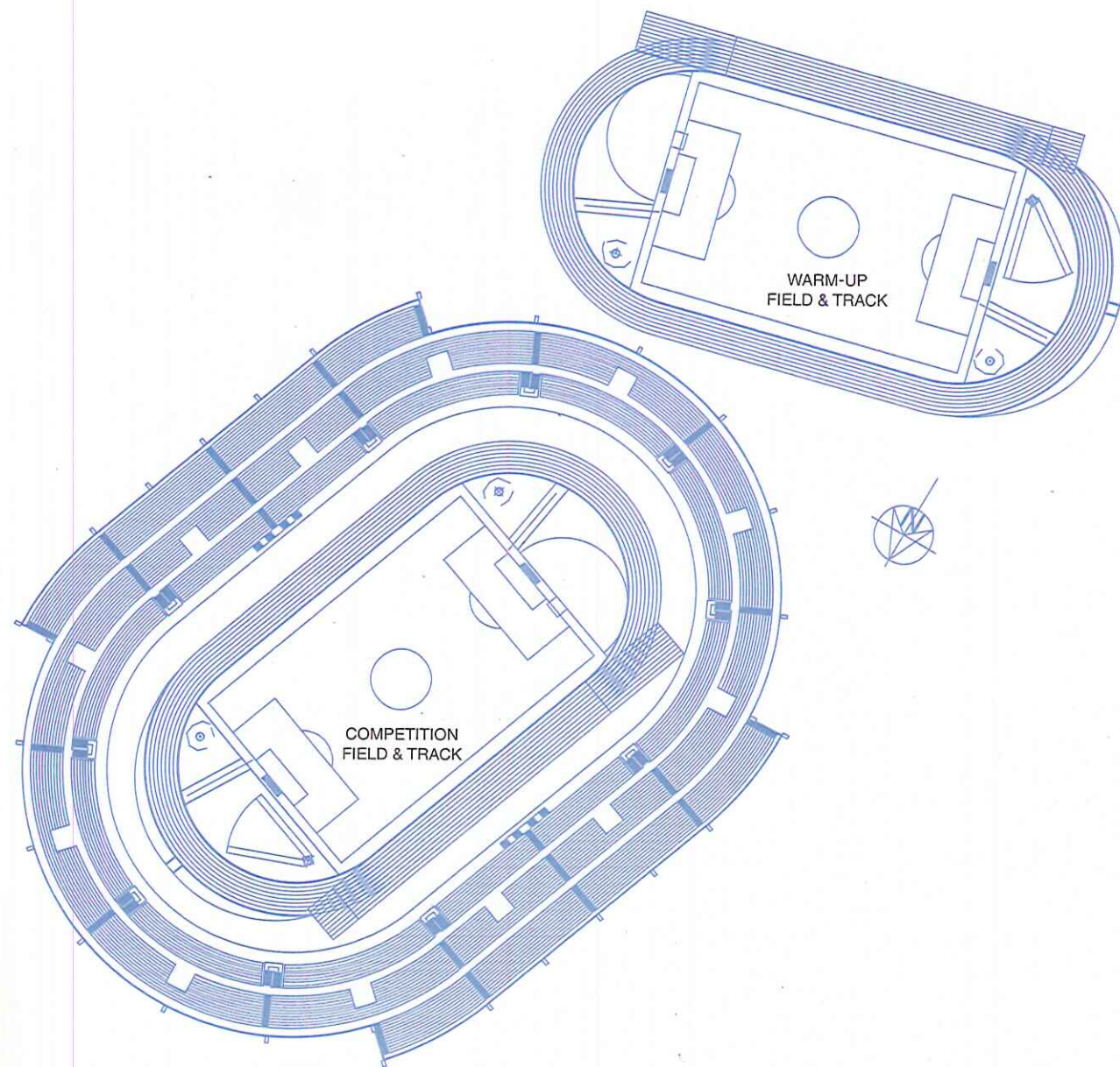
Location: Ma On Shan Stadium, in close proximity to the Athletes' Village. It is well served by public transport and will link up to the future Ma On Shan rail station.

Facilities: Opened in December 1999, the stadium was designed to the competition standards of the International Amateur Athletic Federation. It has an eight-lane, 400-metre synthetic athletic track with a natural turf infield. It has a north/south orientation, ample air-conditioned changing rooms and covered spectator stands. A warm-up track will be constructed next to the main track. There is additional space for administration offices, quiet rooms, full media facilities, anti-doping rooms and storage areas. The facilities are being upgraded to increase the spectator capacity and other supporting facilities. The site is near several residential areas and provides an open "lung" for the district. Tree planting is taking place along the site to improve the immediate surroundings.

Spectator capacity: 20,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
10 minutes





Badminton

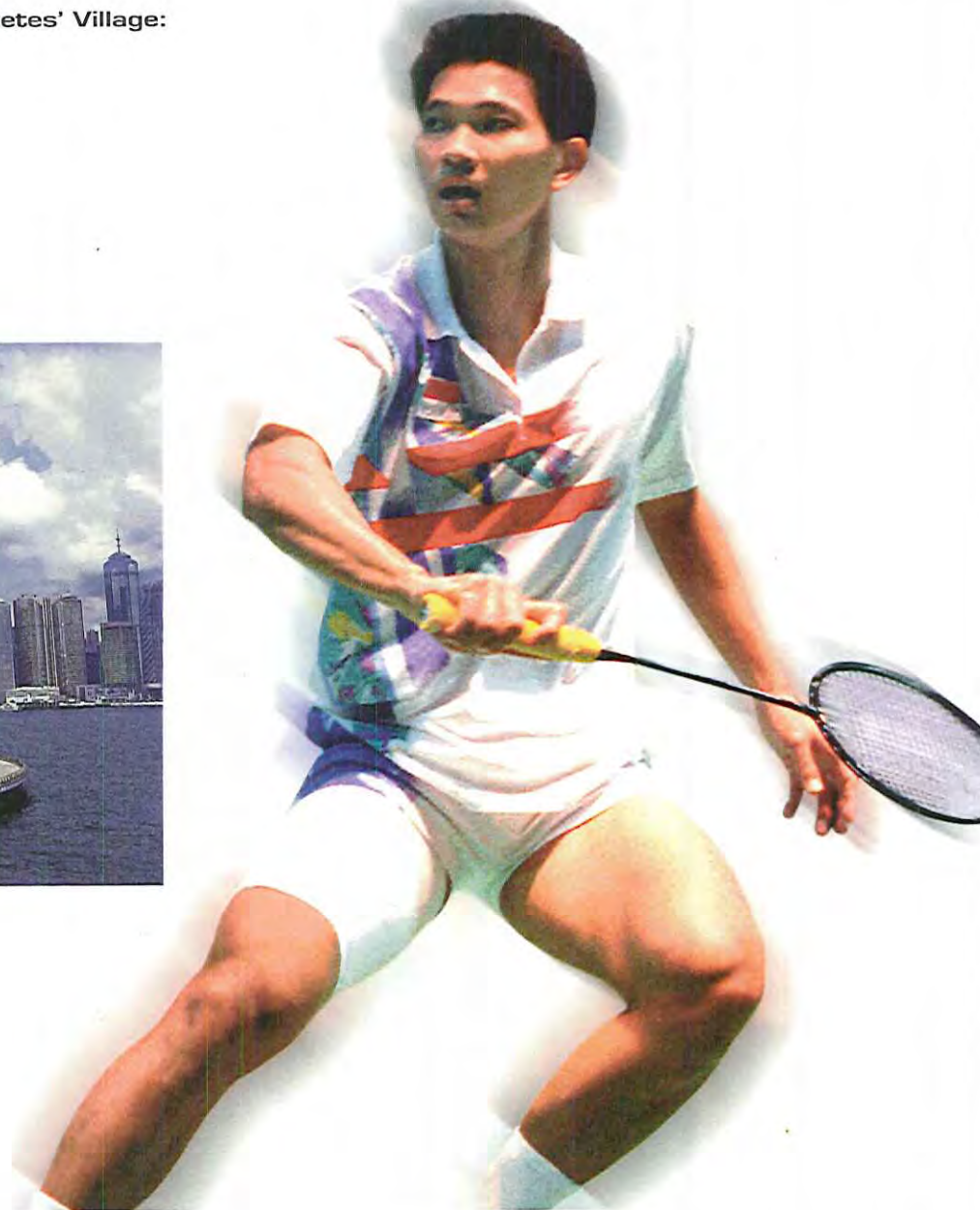
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase II, Grand Hall, Level 5

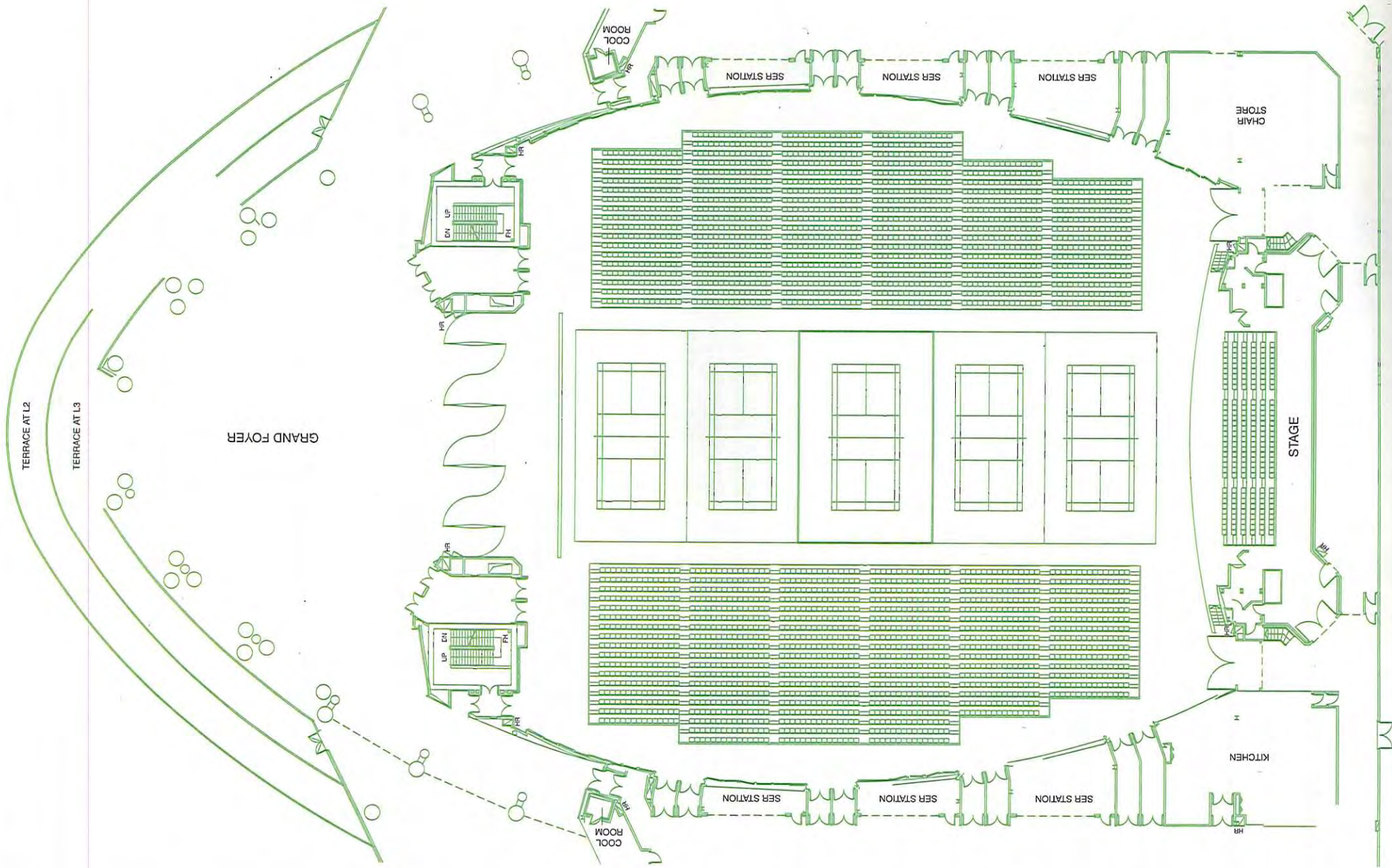
Facilities: There will be five competition courts in the Centre's 3,880 sq m Grand Hall, the main function room in the complex. Spectator stands flank both sides of the courts with additional space at one end. The finals will be in the centre court. It is fully fitted with simultaneous interpretation, video and projection facilities. It also has large

media rooms with separate booths for TV, radio and print. It is well lit and its sculptured ceiling rises to 28m at its apex.

Spectator capacity: 3,500

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes





Basketball

Location: Hong Kong Coliseum, Hung Hom, Kowloon near the Kowloon Canton Railway terminus.

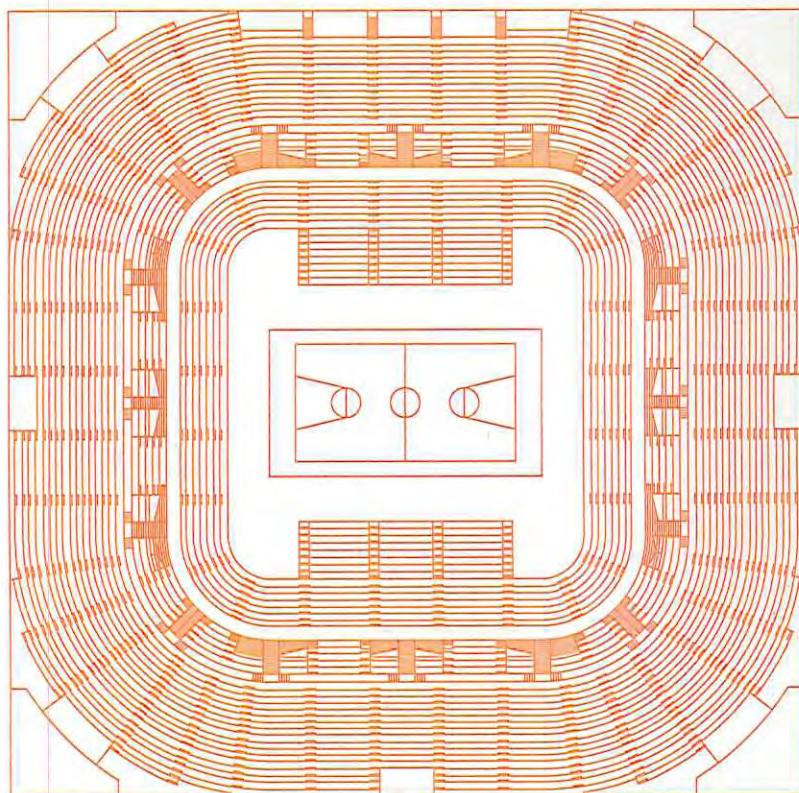
Facilities: The Coliseum was designed as a sports venue in 1983. The arena is 41m by 41m with a ceiling height of 23m. The concrete floor can be overlaid with demountable wooden flooring. Excellent media facilities are available including that for live telecasts. Special features incorporate

sophisticated technical equipment with a four-sided colour television projection system to provide close-ups of the sporting activities. Training facilities will be at the nearby Kowloon Park Indoor Games centre.

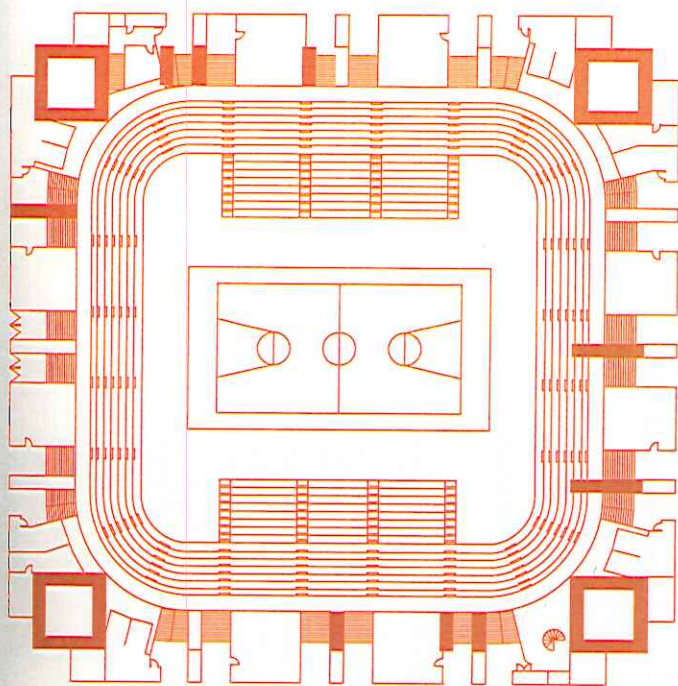
Spectator capacity: 12,500

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes

Seating Arrangement



Ground Floor showing areas for medical,
official, media and marshalling facilities





Billiards/Snooker

Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase II, Hall 2, Level 5.

Facilities: 12 snooker and pool tables will be set-up in the Centre's 4,182 sq m Hall 2. Spectator stands will surround the centre table for the finals and will also be positioned for good views of the preliminary rounds. There is ample space for changing rooms, quiet rooms and facilities for officials and the media.

Spectator capacity: 1,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes



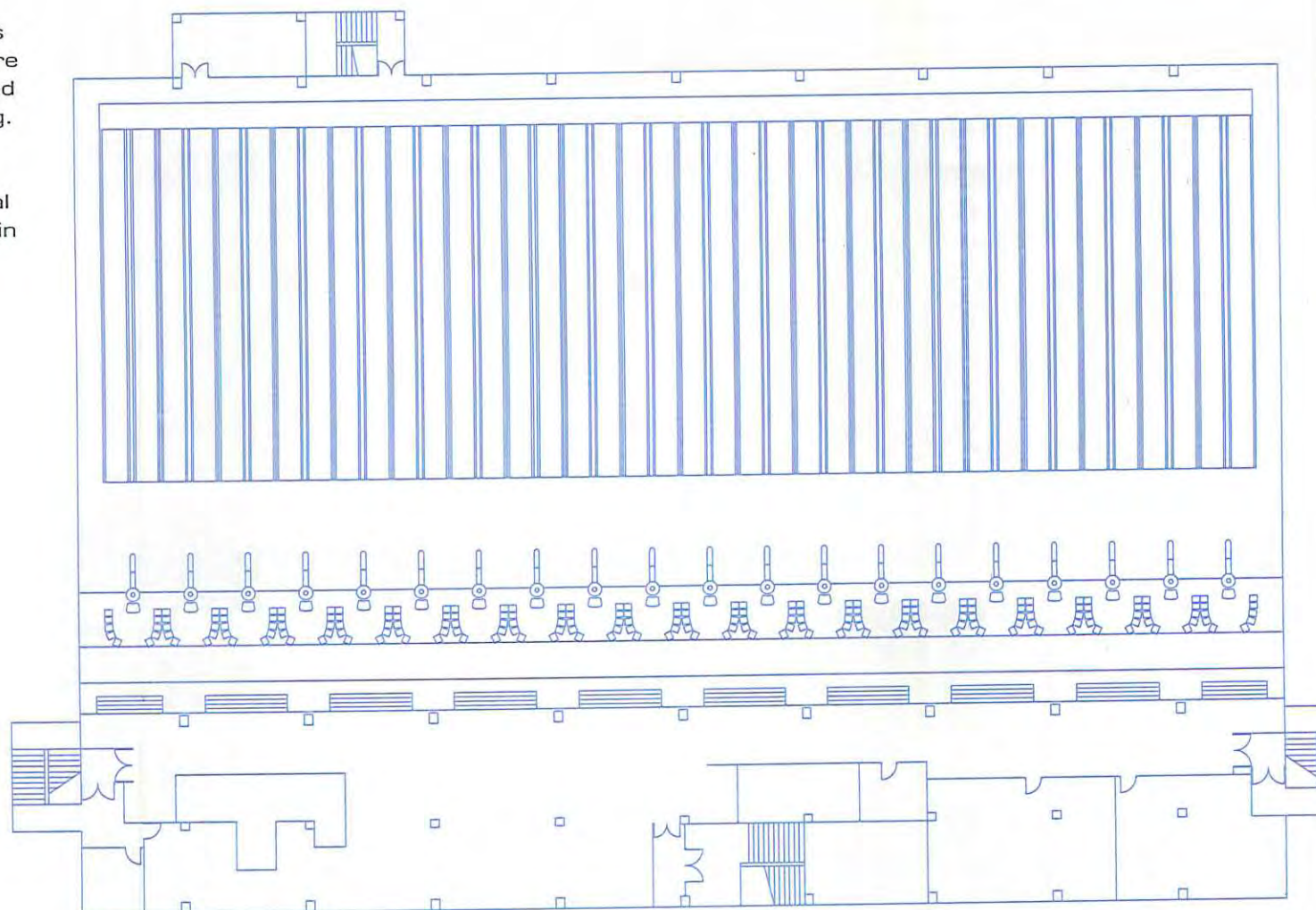
Bowling (Tenpin)

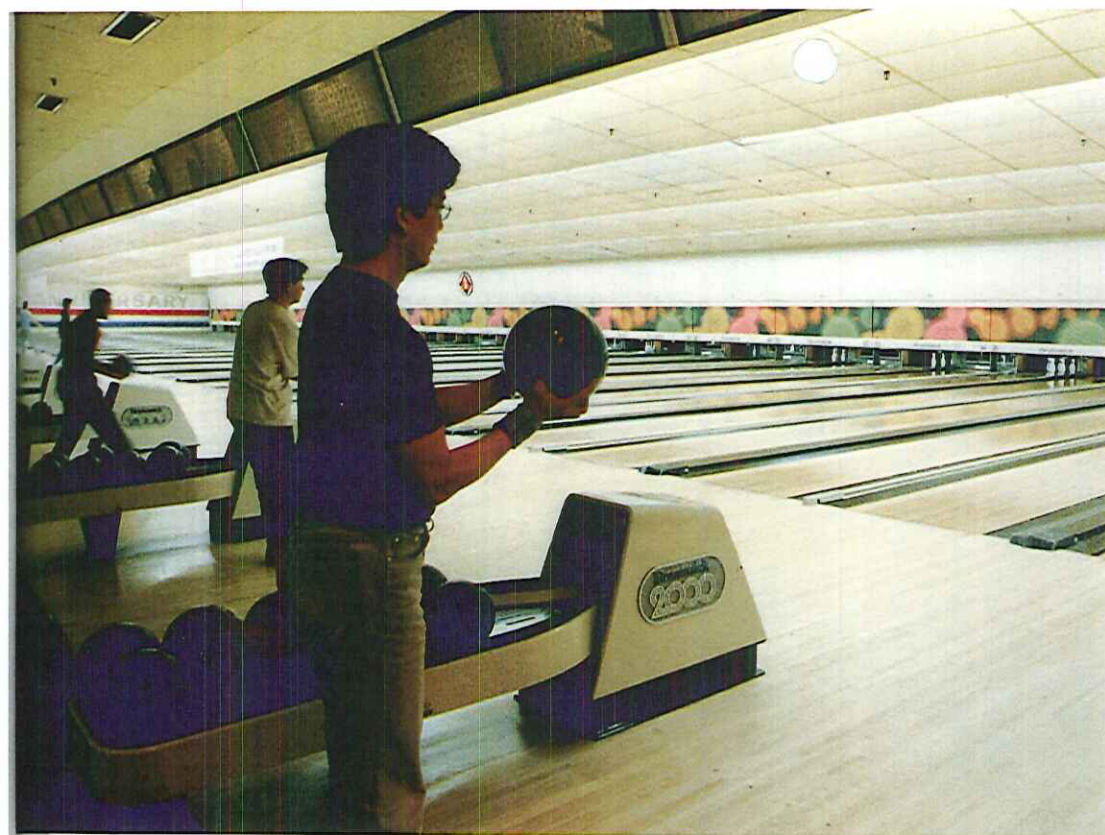
Location: South China Athletic Association,
Causeway Bay (near Hong Kong Stadium)

Facilities: The bowling alley of this major sports complex has 60 lanes, of which 40 will be used for the Games. A new electronic scoring system is being installed as well as closed circuit television for each lane. The Association has its own medical facilities as well as a gym for general exercising. There is a pro shop for repairs and accessories and an adjacent area for bowling ball safekeeping. Full media facilities are available for TV cameras and print media. The electronic scoring and CCTV will be linked to the central media centre and to the information centre in the Athletes' Village.

Spectator capacity: 300

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes





Boxing

Location: Queen Elizabeth Stadium, adjacent to the Tang Shiu Kin Hospital, Wan Chai.

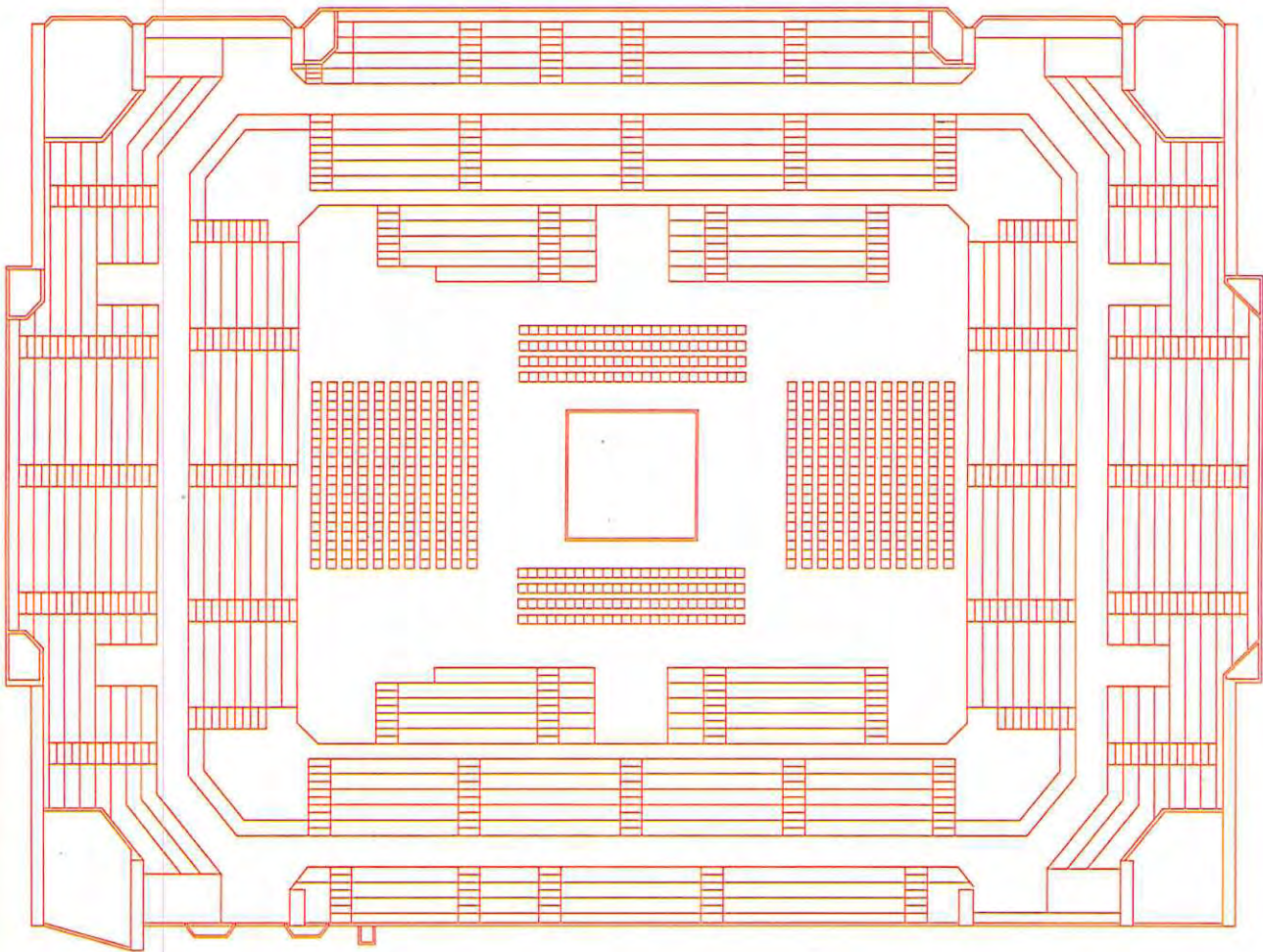
Facilities: The arena is 31.7m by 18.6m and the ceiling height is 14m. Its concrete floor will be overlaid with demountable boxing rings – one for competition in the main arena while another for warm up will be in a different area to avoid distraction. Additional facilities include a prayer/quiet room, weigh-in room, medical testing room, medical clinic for in-house doctor, and ample changing rooms for the contestants. Two gyms with handrails and mirrors can be used for warm-up activities.

Spectator capacity: 4,000

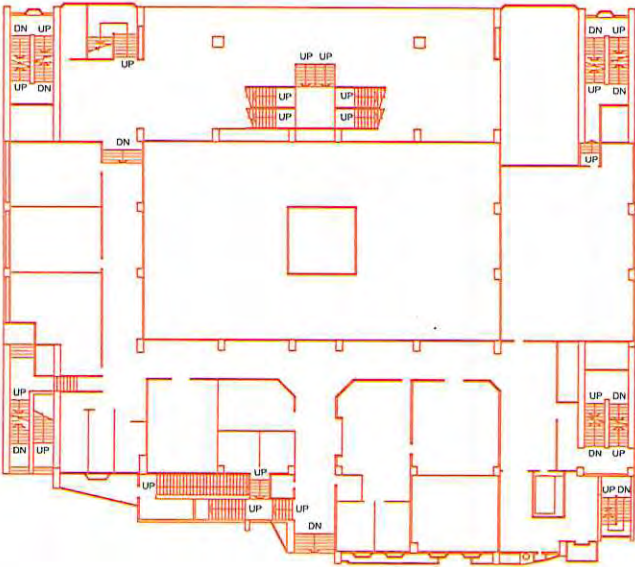
Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes



Seating Arrangement



First Floor, warm-up area with facilities



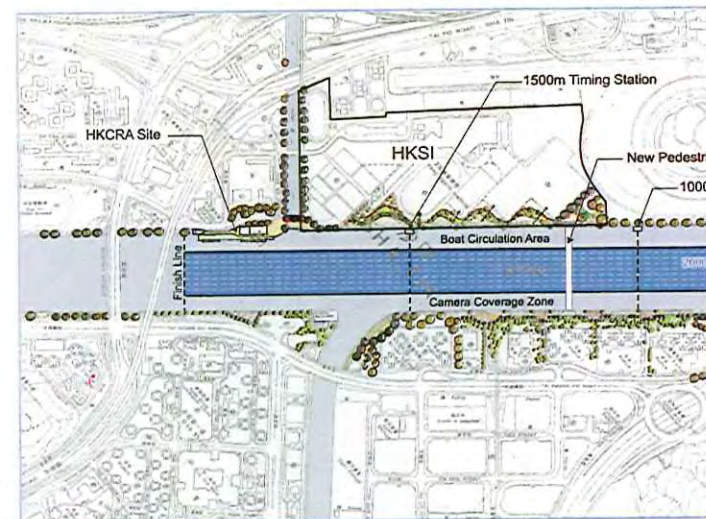
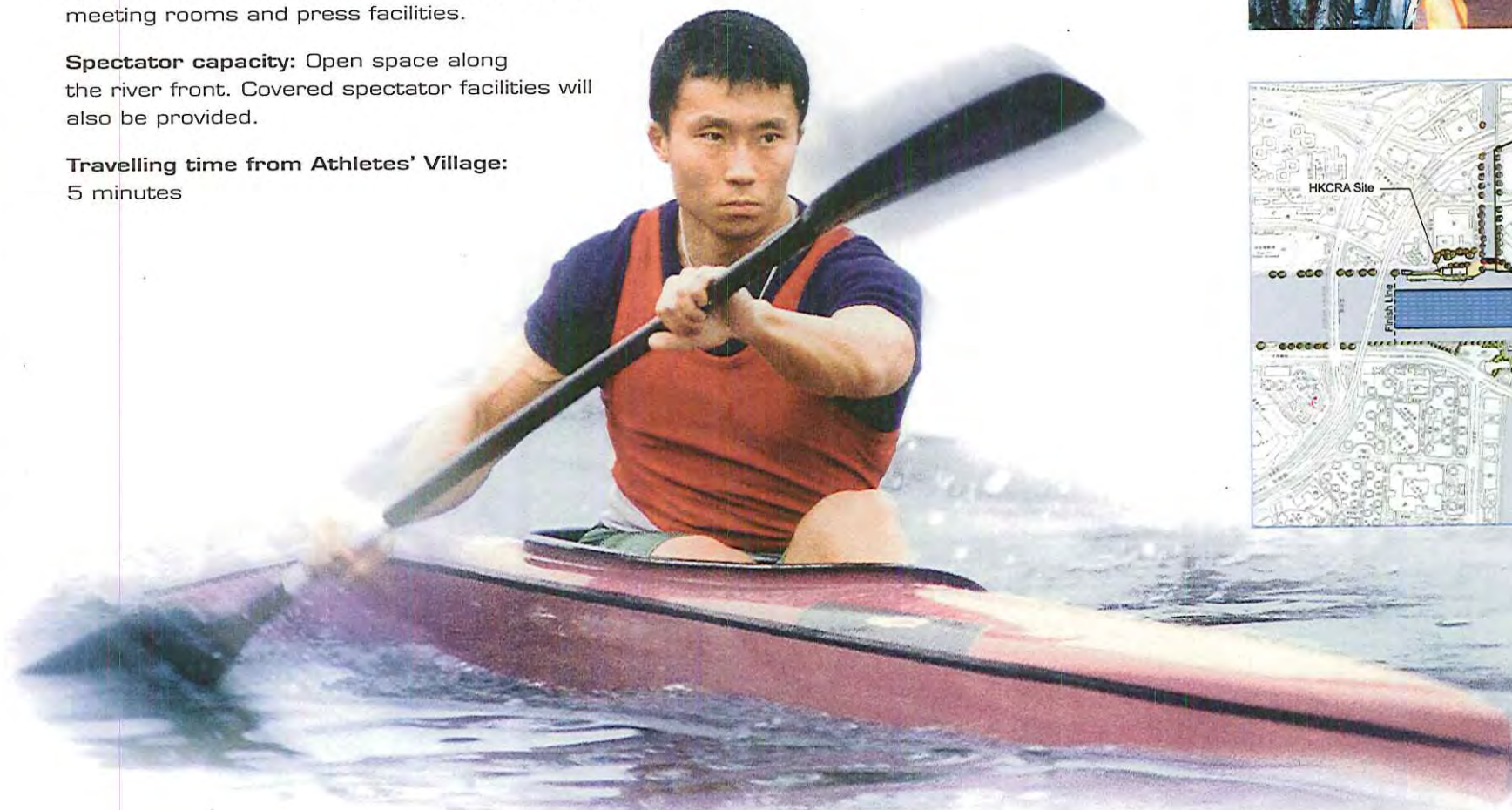
Canoeing

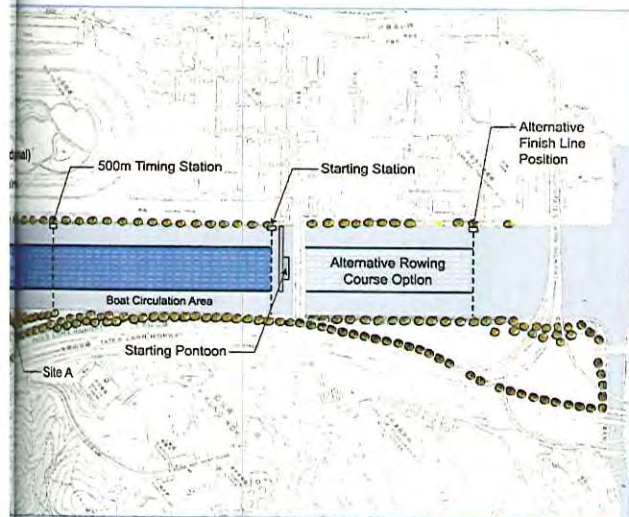
Location: Shing Mun River Water Sports Centre, Sha Tin

Facilities: The course will be nine lanes, each of nine metres width. Canoeing will be parallel to the prevailing wind. The course is 200m wide and 2000m long. The course features moveable starting installations, marker buoys, distance markers and timing and photo finishing equipment. The Clubhouse provides sufficient space for boat storage, gym, changing rooms, meeting rooms and press facilities.

Spectator capacity: Open space along the river front. Covered spectator facilities will also be provided.

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
5 minutes





Cycling

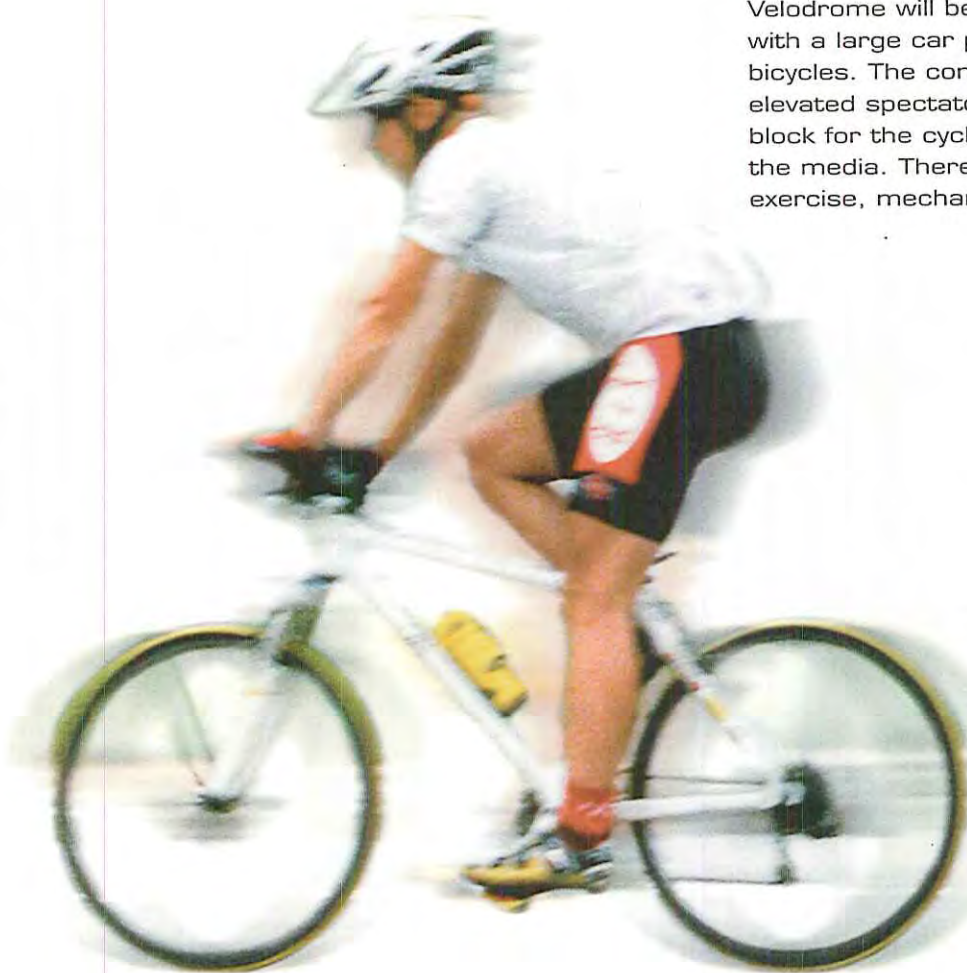
Location: Kwai Chung Sports Stadium.

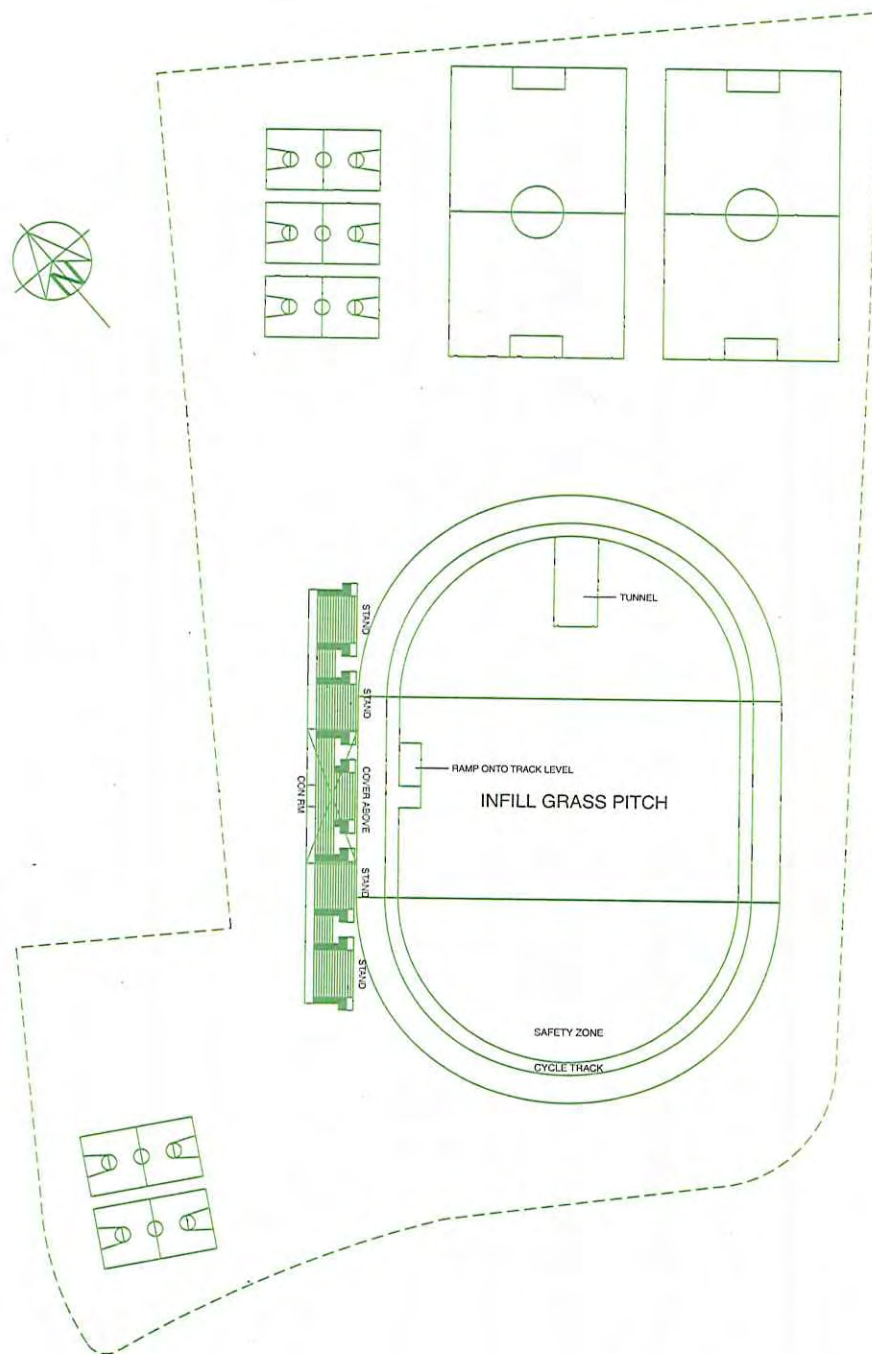
Facilities: The standard 250m timber track Velodrome will be located in a spacious area with a large car park for the delivery of bicycles. The complex will consist of the track, elevated spectator seating, and an amenities block for the cyclists, coaches, officials and the media. There will be technical rooms for exercise, mechanics and cycles as

well as quiet/prayer rooms and medical rooms. Platforms will be constructed within the spectator stands to house television cameras for live and recorded coverage of the event. There will also be a road event near the Kwai Chung Stadium.

Spectator capacity: 1,500

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes





Equestrian

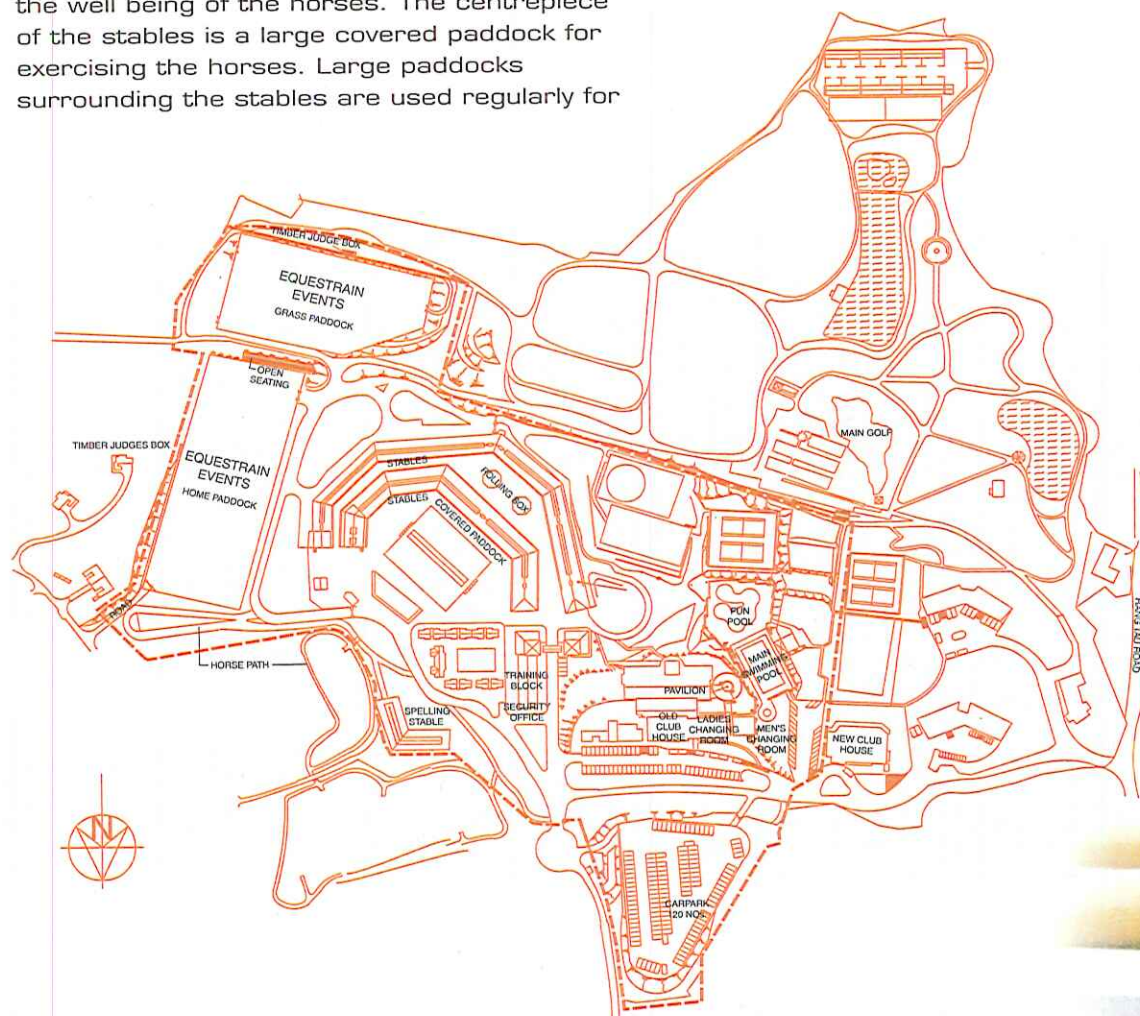
Location: The Sheung Shui Riding Centre, adjacent to the Hong Kong Golf Club.

Facilities: The Centre is operated by the Hong Kong Jockey Club and its facilities at Sheung Shui includes more than 200 well managed air-conditioned stables for the horses. The stables have large feed rooms and a forge for shoeing. A veterinary clinic ensures the well being of the horses. The centrepiece of the stables is a large covered paddock for exercising the horses. Large paddocks surrounding the stables are used regularly for

gymkhana, dressage and jumping and cross-country events. The Centre is next to the Hong Kong Golf Club where there is a bridle path for early morning riding.

Spectator capacity: 1,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
15 minutes





Fencing

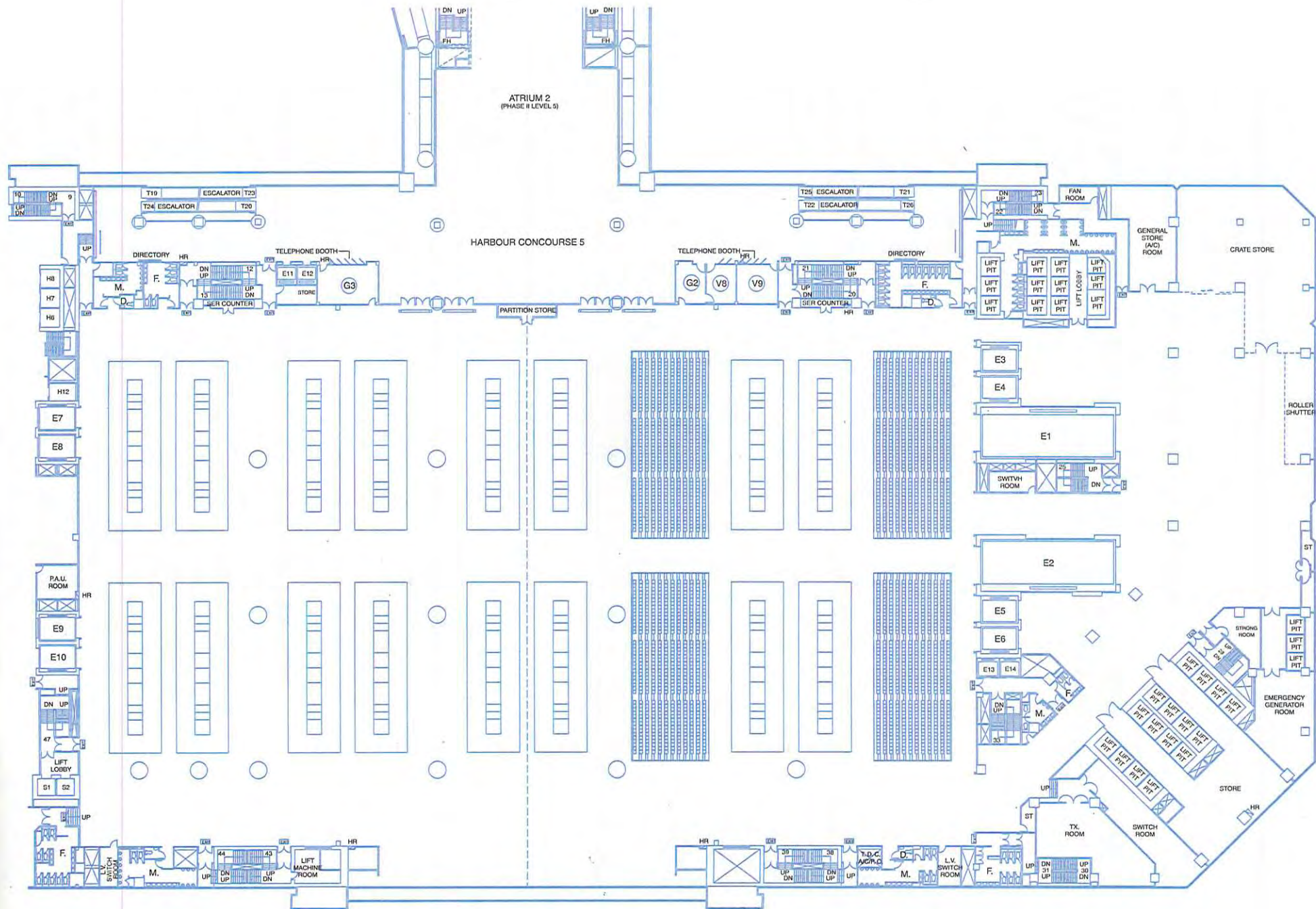
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase II, Hall 5, Level 5

Facilities: The fencing platforms – 12 for competition and 6 for warm-up – will be around the spectator stands. The sport will have a total floor area of 8,712 sq. m. Space has been reserved in the games area for quiet rooms, officials and first aid purposes.

Spectator capacity: 2,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes







Football

Location: Hong Kong Stadium (Finals)

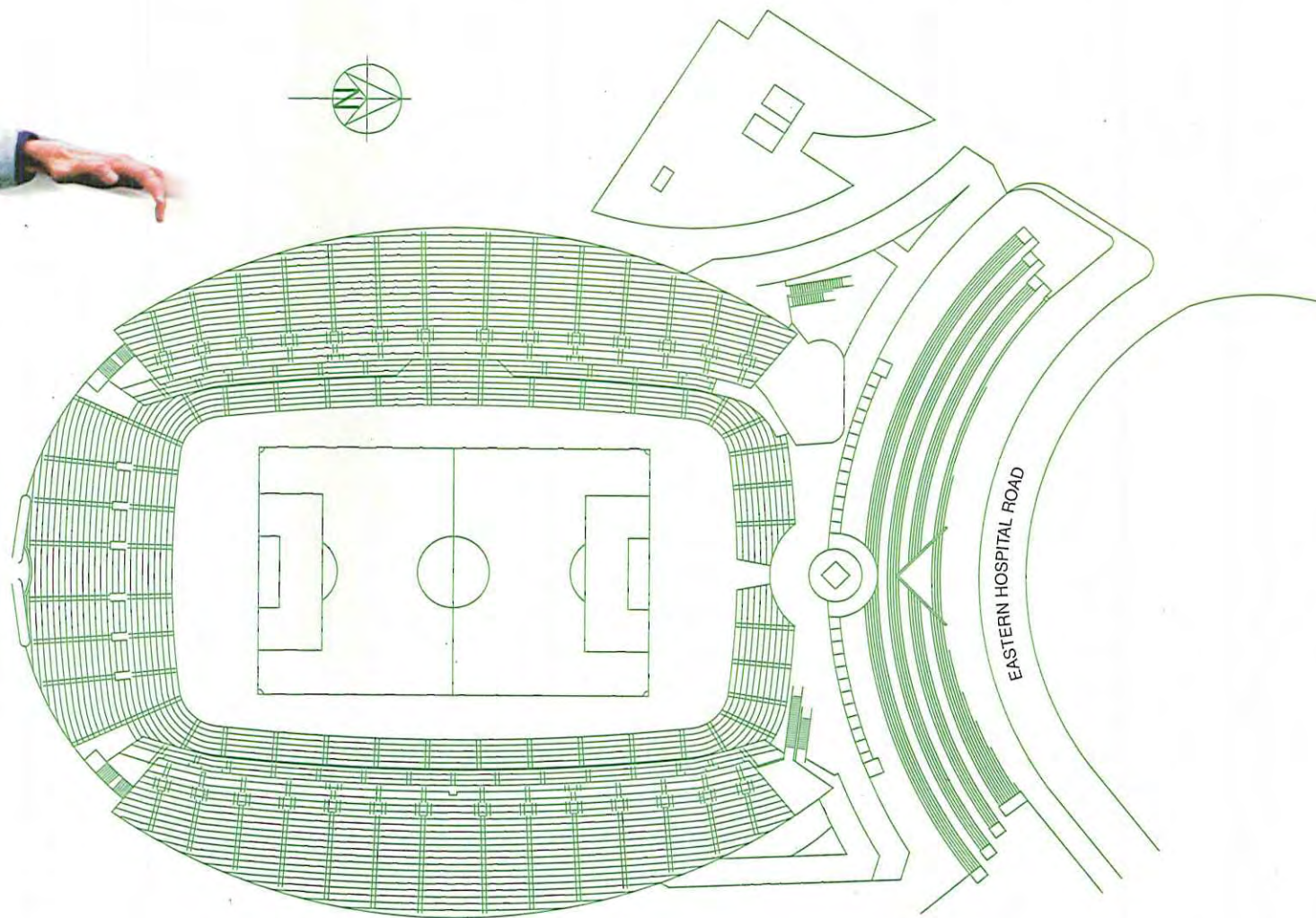
Facilities: Initial rounds will be held at the Mong Kok, Yuen Long, Shing Mun Valley and Siu Sai Wan stadia, which are among the eight venues for the preliminary rounds with the finals being held at the Hong Kong Stadium. The Mong Kok Stadium has a capacity for 9,000 seats and is within walking distance of two games halls and a synthetic grass playing field which can be used for warm up exercises. The Siu Sai Wan

stadium has capacity for 12,000 spectators and is by the sea next to a residential area. There is similar capacity at the other two stadia. The Hong Kong Stadium for the finals has seating for 40,000 spectators and is the major sporting site in Hong Kong. All have ample changing rooms and facilities for officials and media coverage.

Spectator capacity: 40,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
25 minutes







Golf

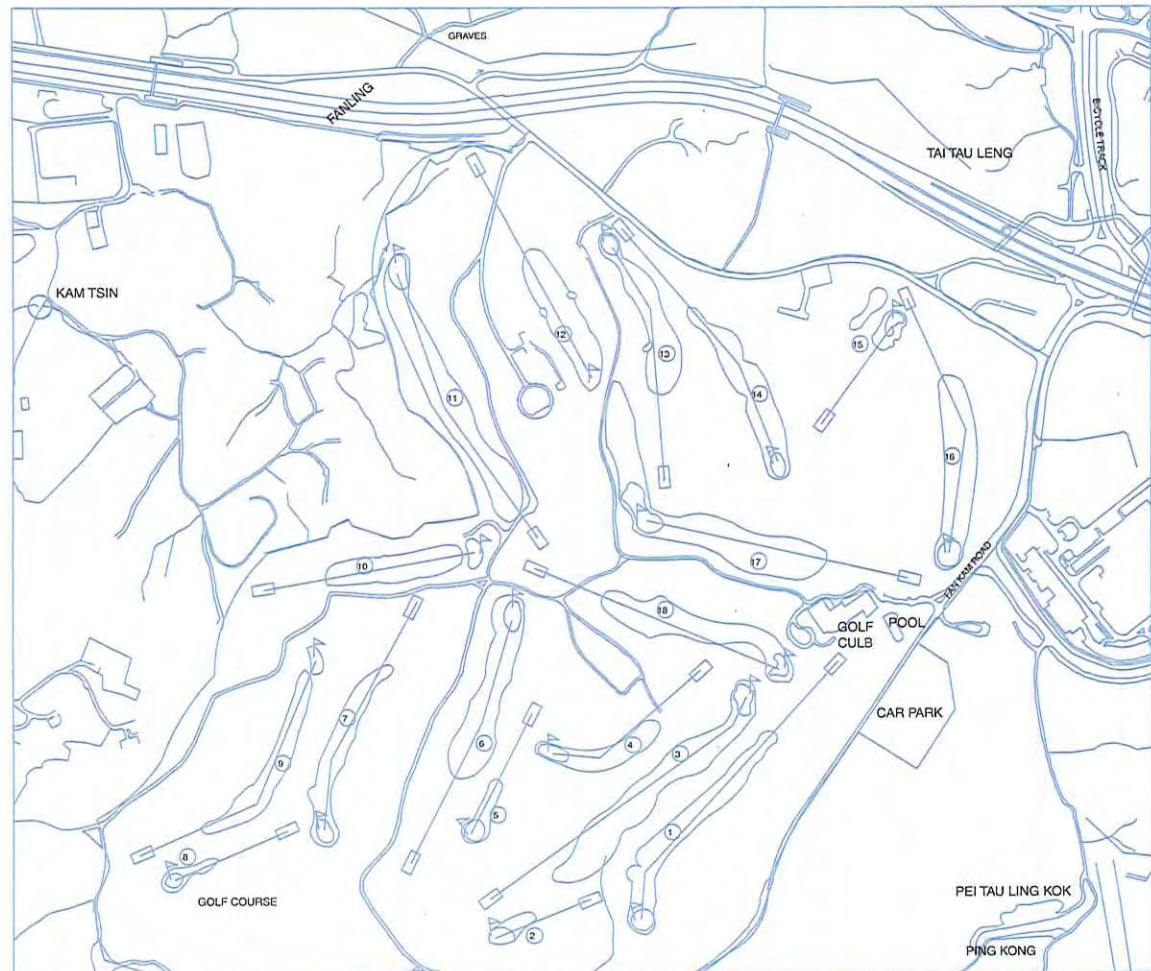
Location: Hong Kong Golf Club, Sheung Shui

Facilities: Three 18-hole courses are landscaped with shrubs, flowerbeds and pagodas. It is a composite course with varying degrees of difficulty designed for a "fair" game. It has been host to the Hong Kong Open, the Masters, Omega PGA and the Asian Zone

qualifying rounds for the Dunhill Cup.

A practice range and putting greens are adjacent to the spacious clubhouse, which has a purpose built quiet room, saunas, pro shop and a range of dining facilities.

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
15 minutes





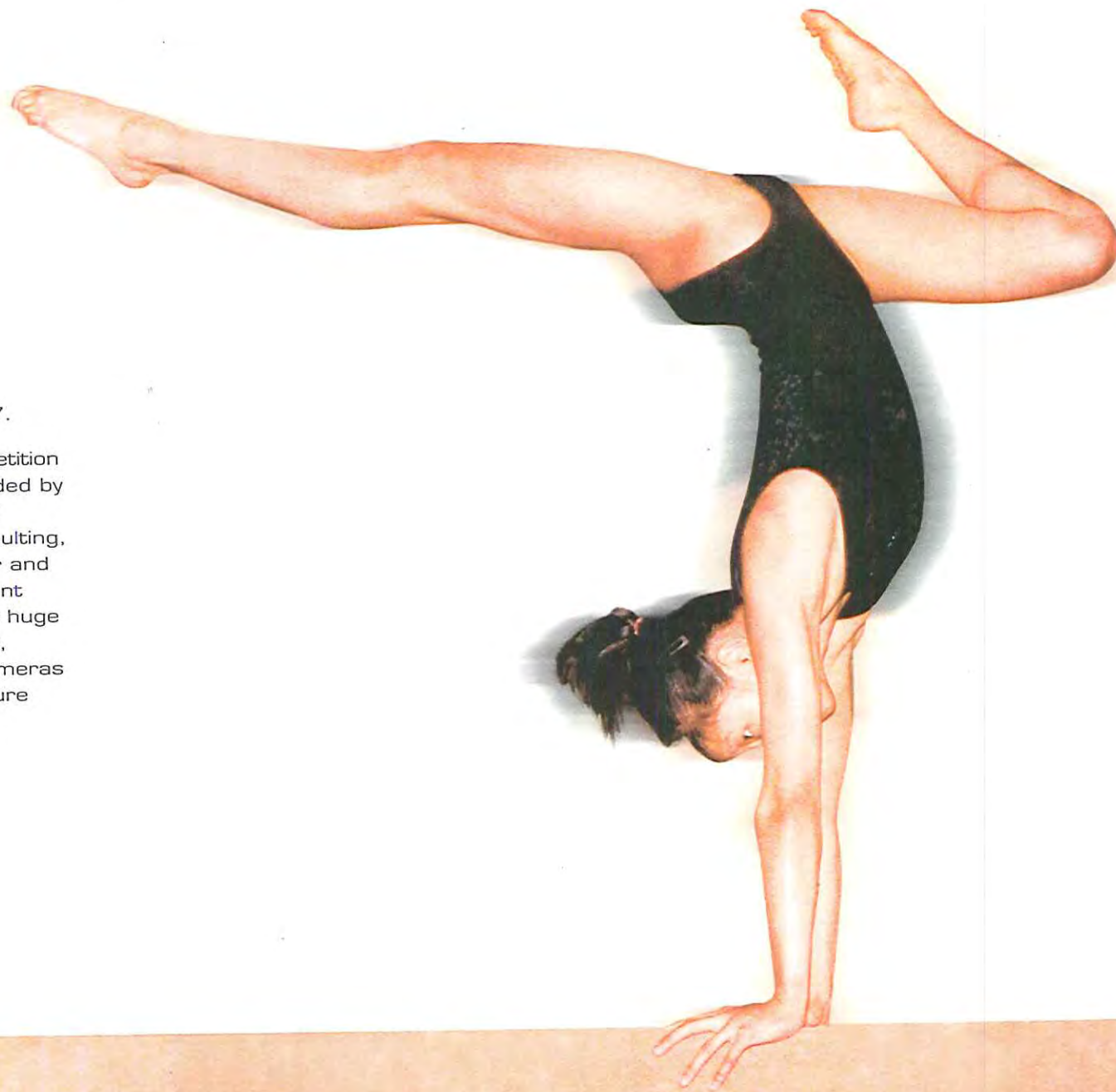
Gymnastics

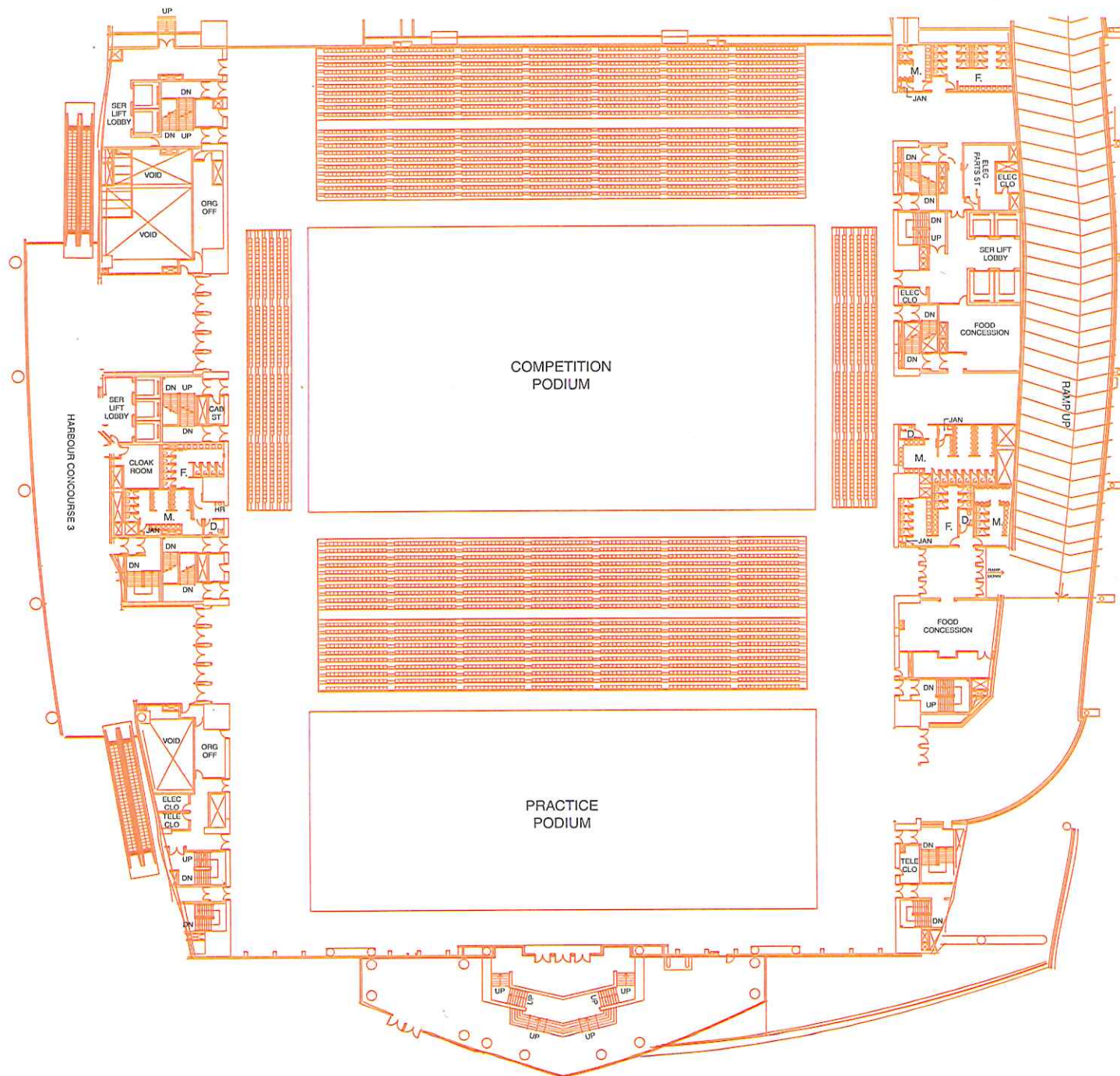
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase II, Hall 3, Level 7.

Facilities: The matted performance competition area will be 60m by 34m and is surrounded by ample spectator stands. The facilities will provide for floor, pommel horse, rings, vaulting, balance beam, parallel bar, horizontal bar and uneven bars. There will also be an adjacent warm-up area (60m by 24m). The Hall is huge (8,410 sq. m) with ample space for VIPs, officials and medical needs. Television cameras can be set up in several positions to ensure blanket coverage of the events.

Spectator capacity: 5,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes





Handball

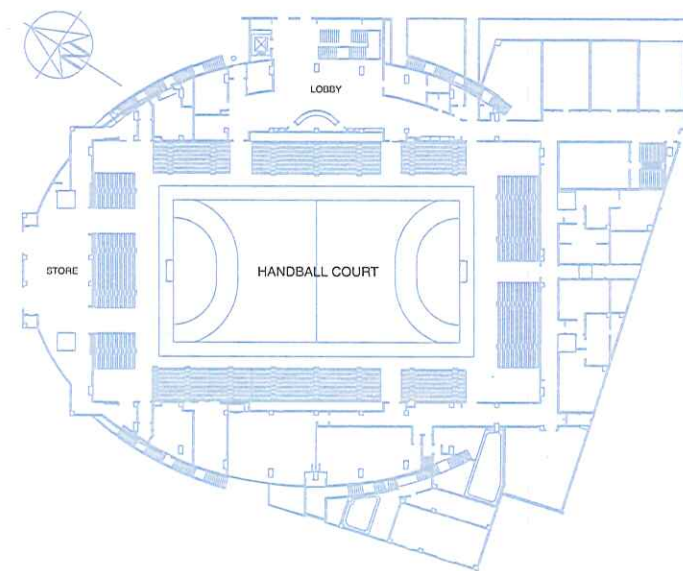
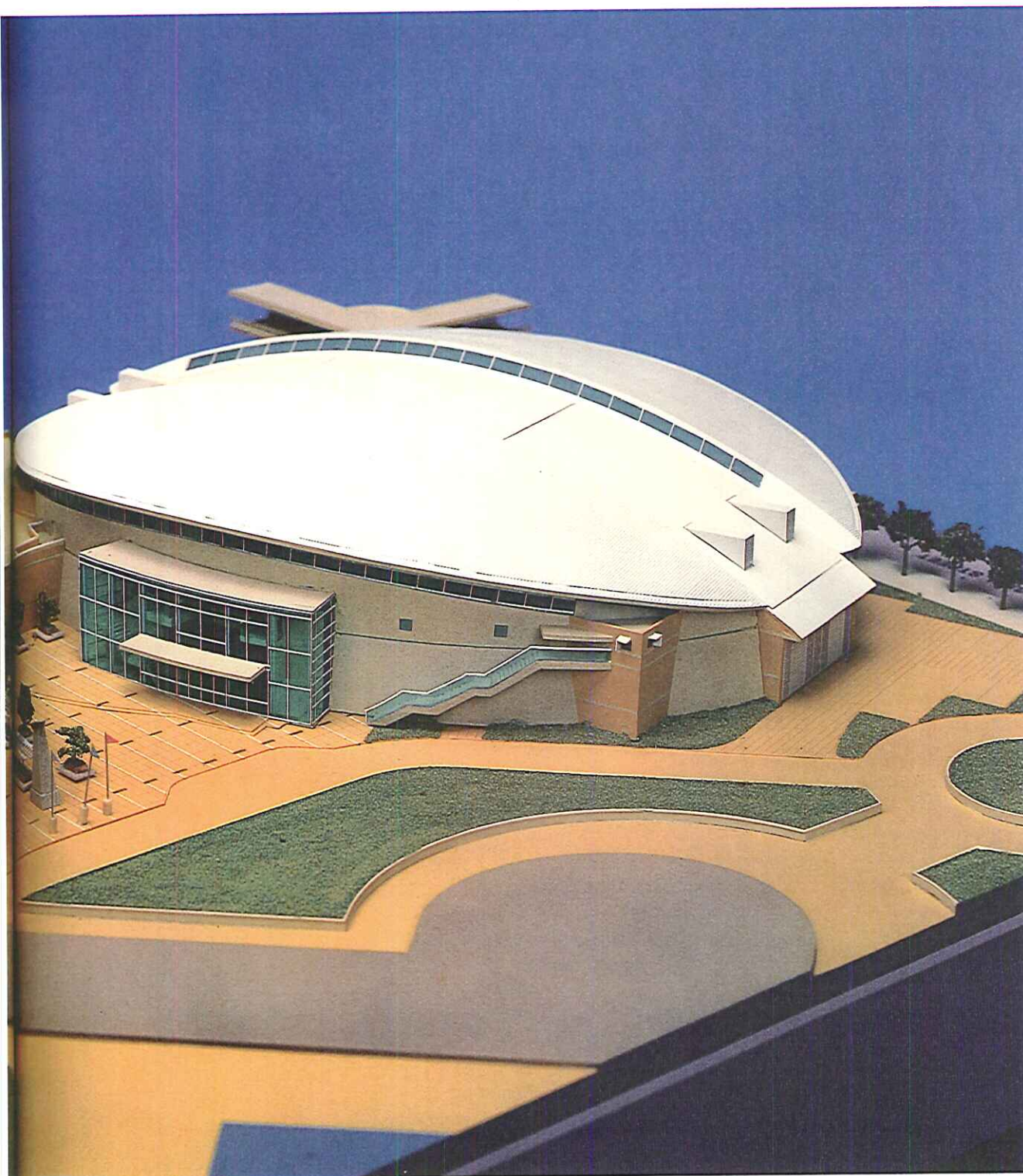
Location: Ma On Shan Indoor Sports Centre

Facilities: The new complex is due for completion in 2003. One centre court in the main arena of 60m by 40m will be used for the handball finals in the new multi-purpose games hall. It has numerous ancillary rooms to be used for event organisers offices, press, doping rooms, changing rooms, and storage areas. There is also ample space for warm-up activities. The building is close to the coastline and forms part of a larger recreation area, which has landscaped parks and swimming pool nearby.

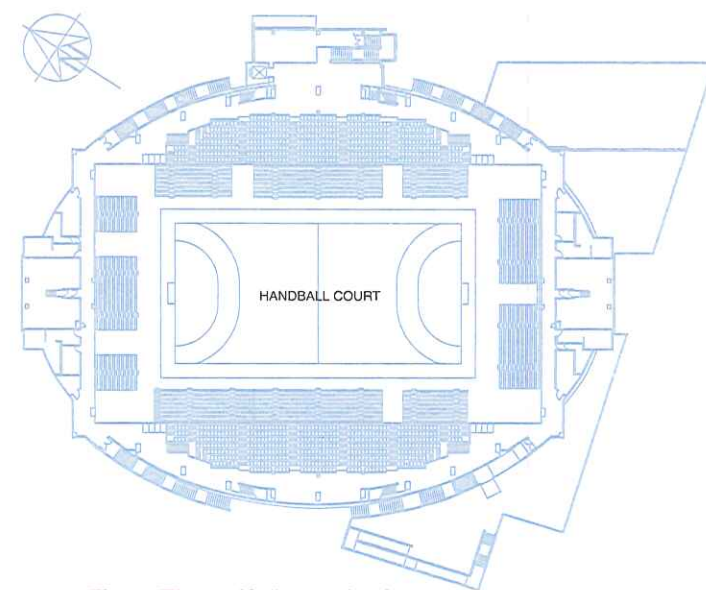
Spectator capacity: 3,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
10 minutes





Ground Floor (competition)



First Floor (full seating)

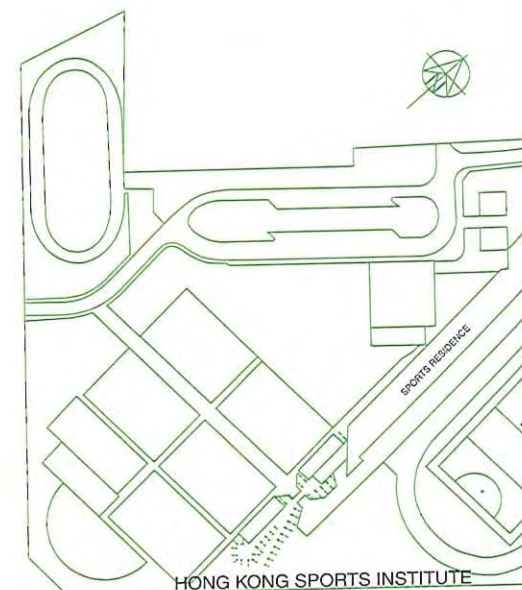
Hockey

Location: Hong Kong Sports Institute, Sha Tin

Facilities: The Sports Institute is a fully integrated sports facility catering for more than 20 different indoor and outdoor sports activities ranging from swimming, table tennis, fencing, gymnastics, and squash to running, shot put, hammer throwing, soccer, volley ball and cycling. The hockey competitions will be held on an artificial turf pitch in the centre arena with ample spectator facilities. The Institute, situated on the banks of the Shing Mun River, has a major amenities area for changing, meeting rooms, medical facilities and media.

Spectator capacity: 2,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village: 5 minutes





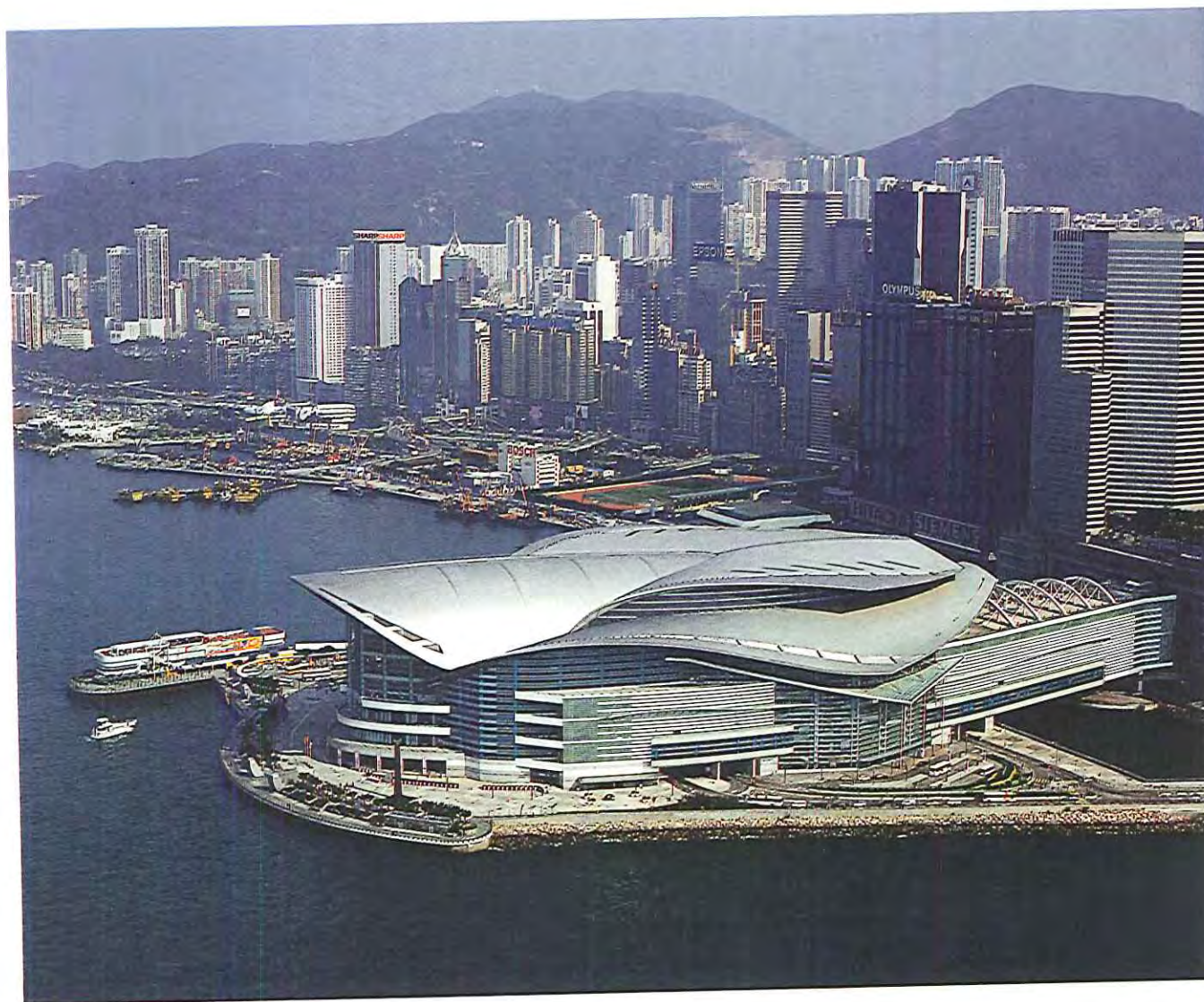
Judo

Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase I, Hall 5, Level 5

Facilities: The 8,900sq. m hall is large enough for competition and warm up. Metal Halids provide adequate lighting. Ample offices around the hall can be used for anti-doping, waiting rooms, and official use. Offices on Level 6 overlook the competition area and can be used for the media covering the Judo activities.

Spectator capacity: 2,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes



Karatedo

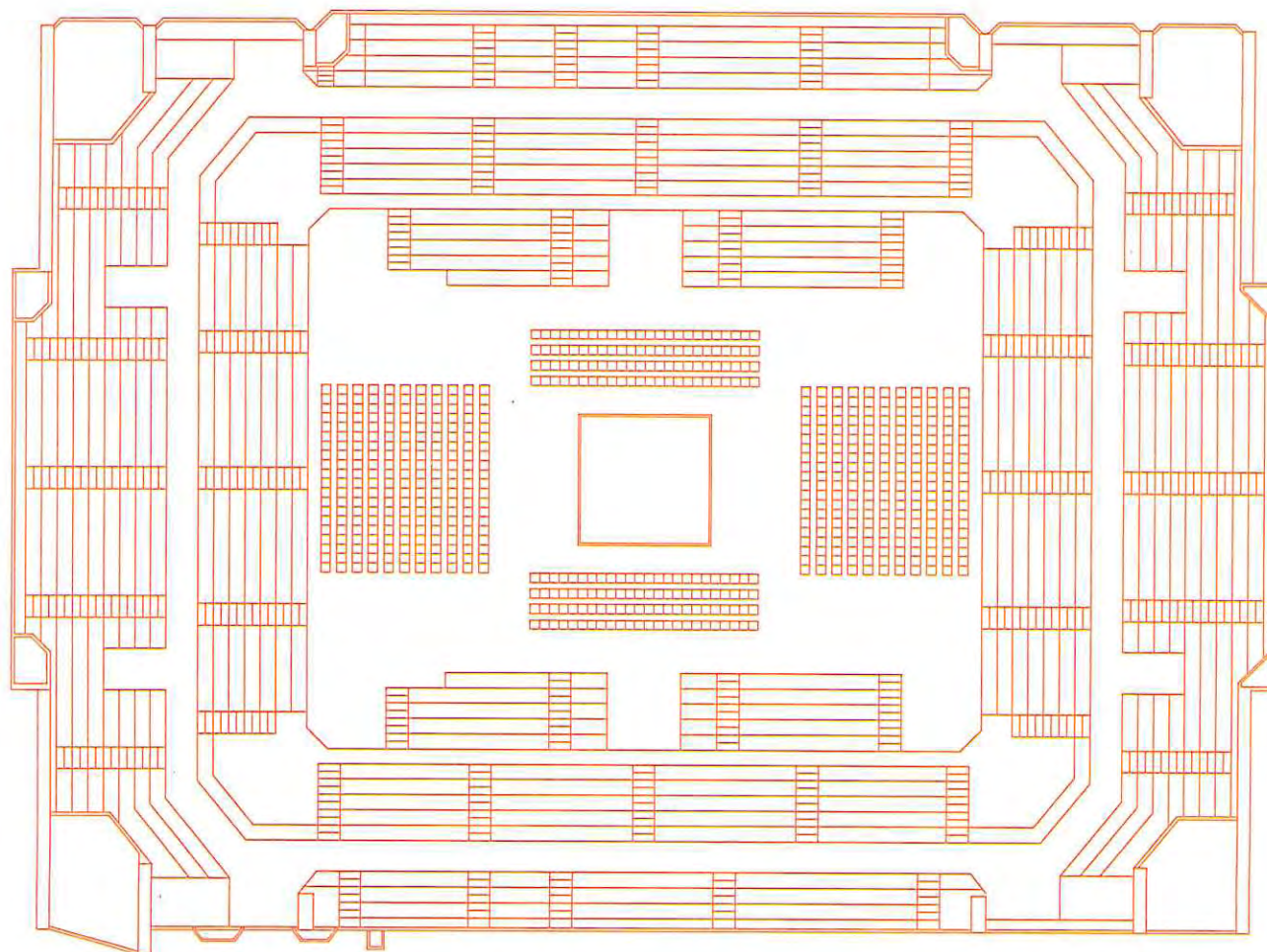
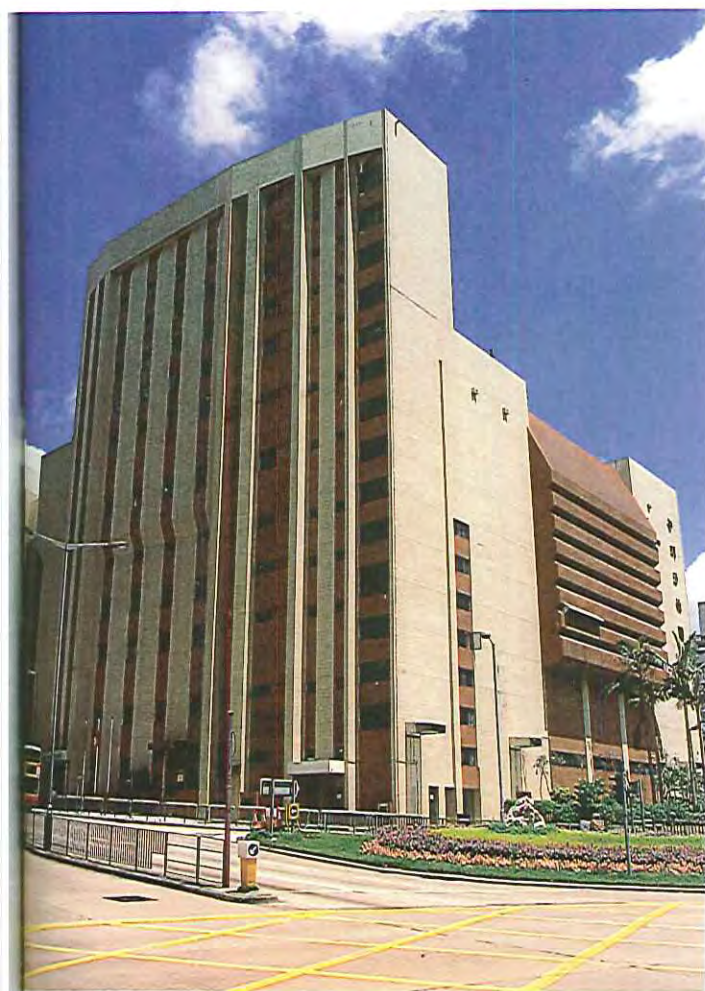
Location: Queen Elizabeth Stadium, adjacent to Tang Shiu Kin Hospital, Wan Chai.

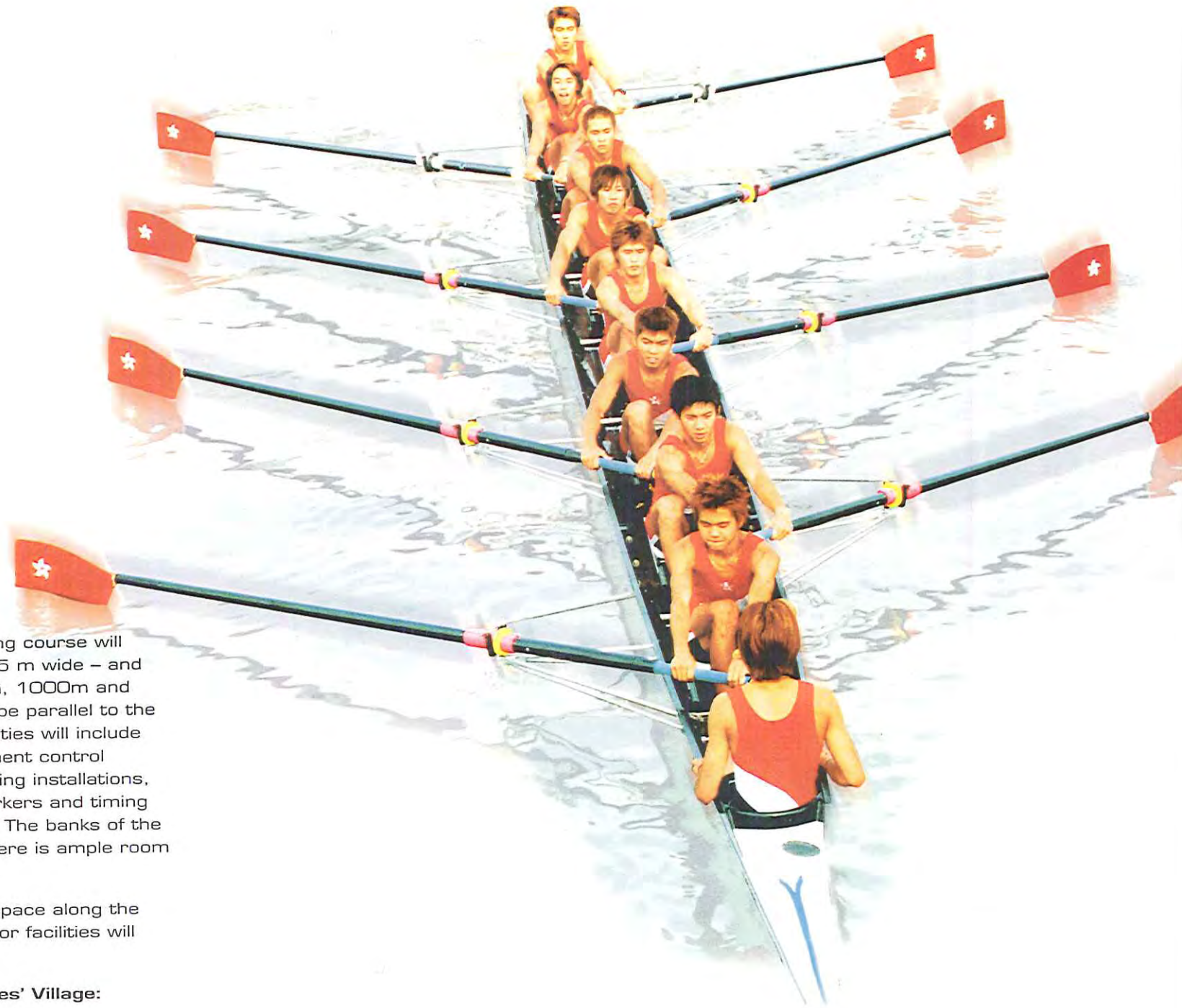
Facilities: The central arena is 31.7m by 18.6m and the ceiling height is 14m. Its concrete floor will be overlaid with rubberised rollouts for the event. Additional facilities include a prayer/quiet room, medical examination room, medical clinic for the in-house doctor, and ample changing rooms for the contestants. Two gyms with handrails and mirrors can be used for warm-up activities.

Spectator capacity: 4,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes







Rowing

Location: Shing Mun
River Water Sports Centre

Facilities: The 2000m rowing course will have eight lanes – each 13.5 m wide – and timing stations at the 500m, 1000m and 1500m marks. Rowing will be parallel to the prevailing wind. Rowing facilities will include steering markers, an alignment control mechanism, moveable starting installations, marker buoys, distance markers and timing and photo finish equipment. The banks of the river are landscaped and there is ample room for spectator participation.

Spectator capacity: Open space along the river front. Covered spectator facilities will also be provided.

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
5 minutes



Rugby

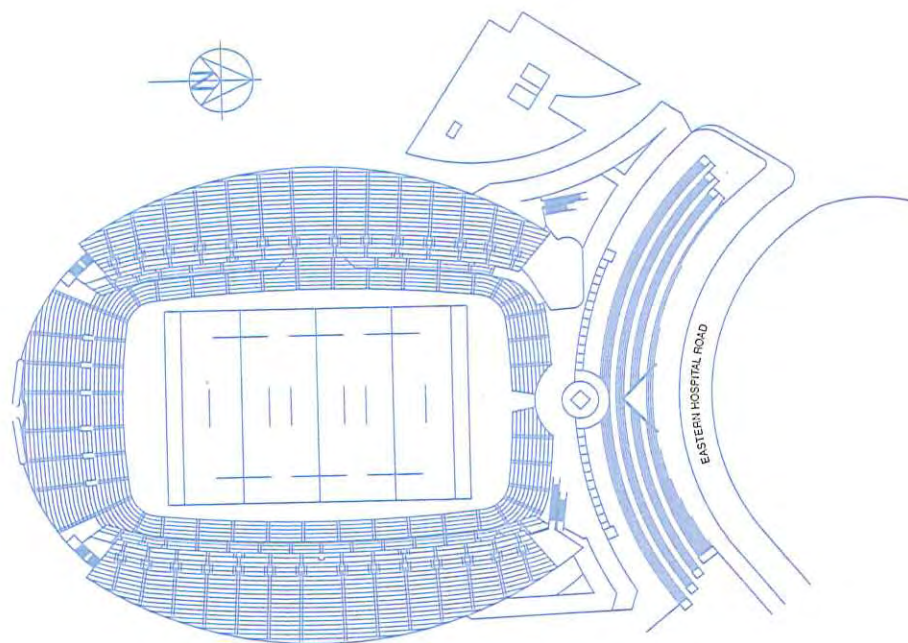
Location: Hong Kong Stadium (Finals)

Facilities: Preliminary rounds will be played at the Shing Mun Valley and Aberdeen Stadium while the finals will be at the Hong Kong Stadium – home of the world famous Rugby Sevens. The Shing Mun Valley rugby pitch has a north/south orientation and covered spectator stand for 5,000 seats. Warm up facilities are available in a nearby games hall. The rugby pitch at Aberdeen Stadium is

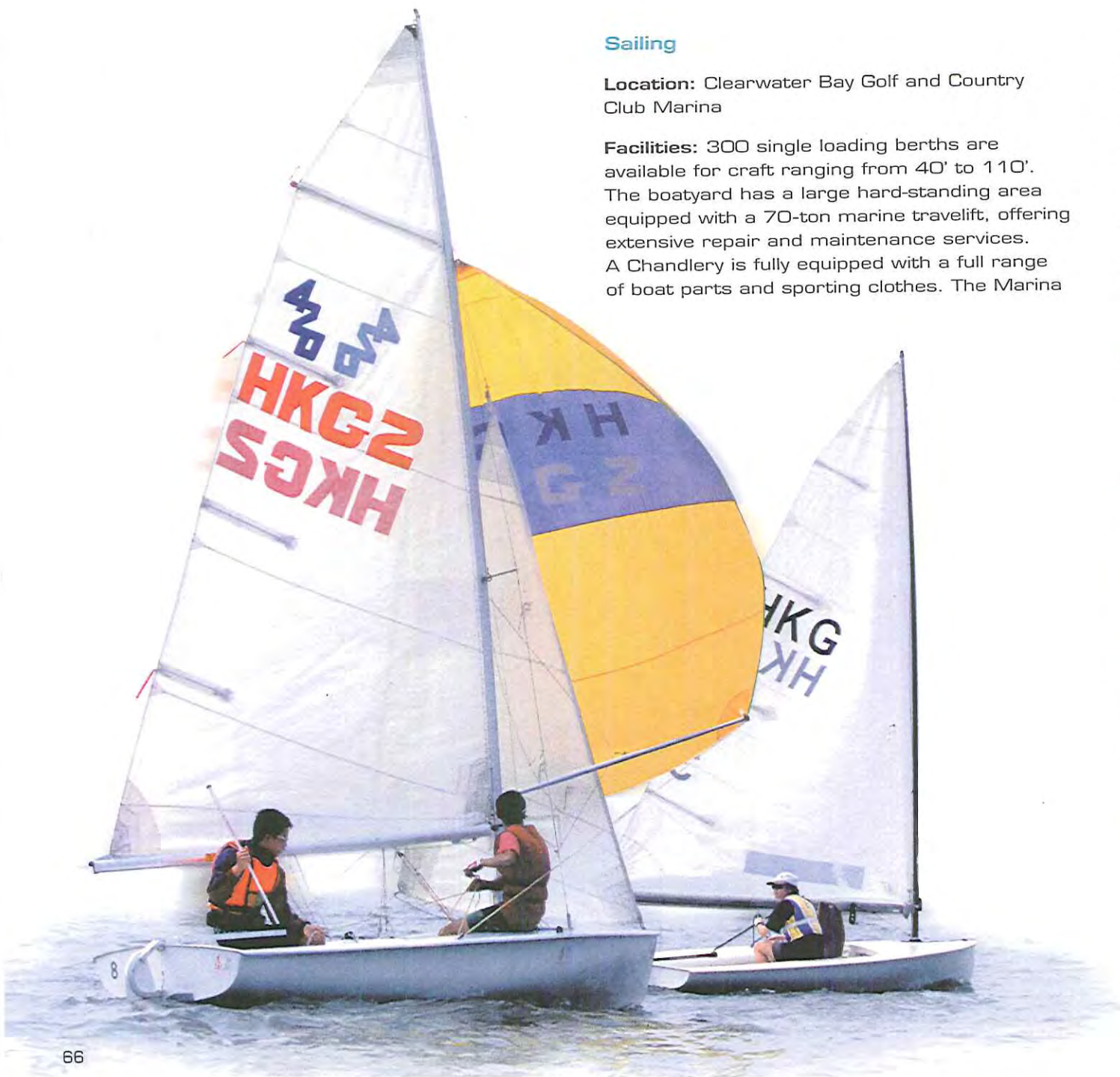
surrounded by a running track and located within a large sporting complex. It has a permanent spectator stand with 9,000 seats. There are adjoining grass fields to be used for warm-up exercises. The Hong Kong Stadium has ample facilities for teams, officials and the media.

Spectator capacity: 40,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes







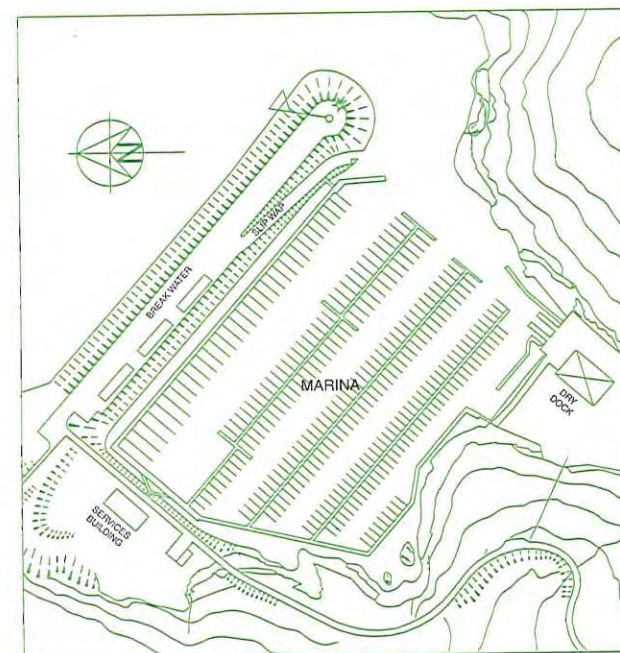
Sailing

Location: Clearwater Bay Golf and Country Club Marina

Facilities: 300 single loading berths are available for craft ranging from 40' to 110'. The boatyard has a large hard-standing area equipped with a 70-ton marine travelift, offering extensive repair and maintenance services. A Chandlery is fully equipped with a full range of boat parts and sporting clothes. The Marina

possesses pristine water and instant access to the best cruising and sailing waters that Hong Kong has to offer. In recent years it has held many local and international regattas such as the China Coast Cup, Flying Fifteen and the Asia Pacific Etchell Championships. During the Sailing events in November 2006, easterly winds should prevail with a mean speed of about 27 km/hr.

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes





Shooting

Location: Lo Wu Shooting Range (rifle and pistol events) and Pillar Point (clay target)

Facilities: Standard 10m, 25m and 50m shooting range will be provided. The site has a central target control room flanked by office blocks, storerooms and waiting sheds for participants, the media and quiet rooms.

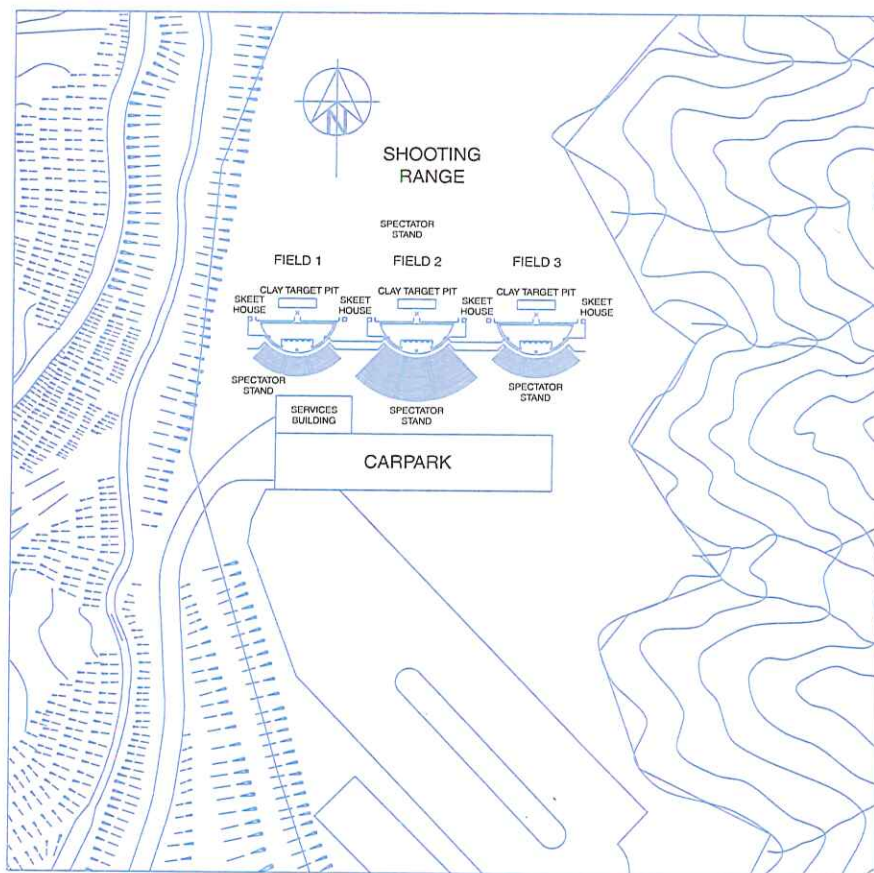
Clay target shooting at Pillar Point will have two shooting areas with a 200m safety area.

Traps will be in a dugout at the fore of the shooting area while skeet traps will be in an elevated building.

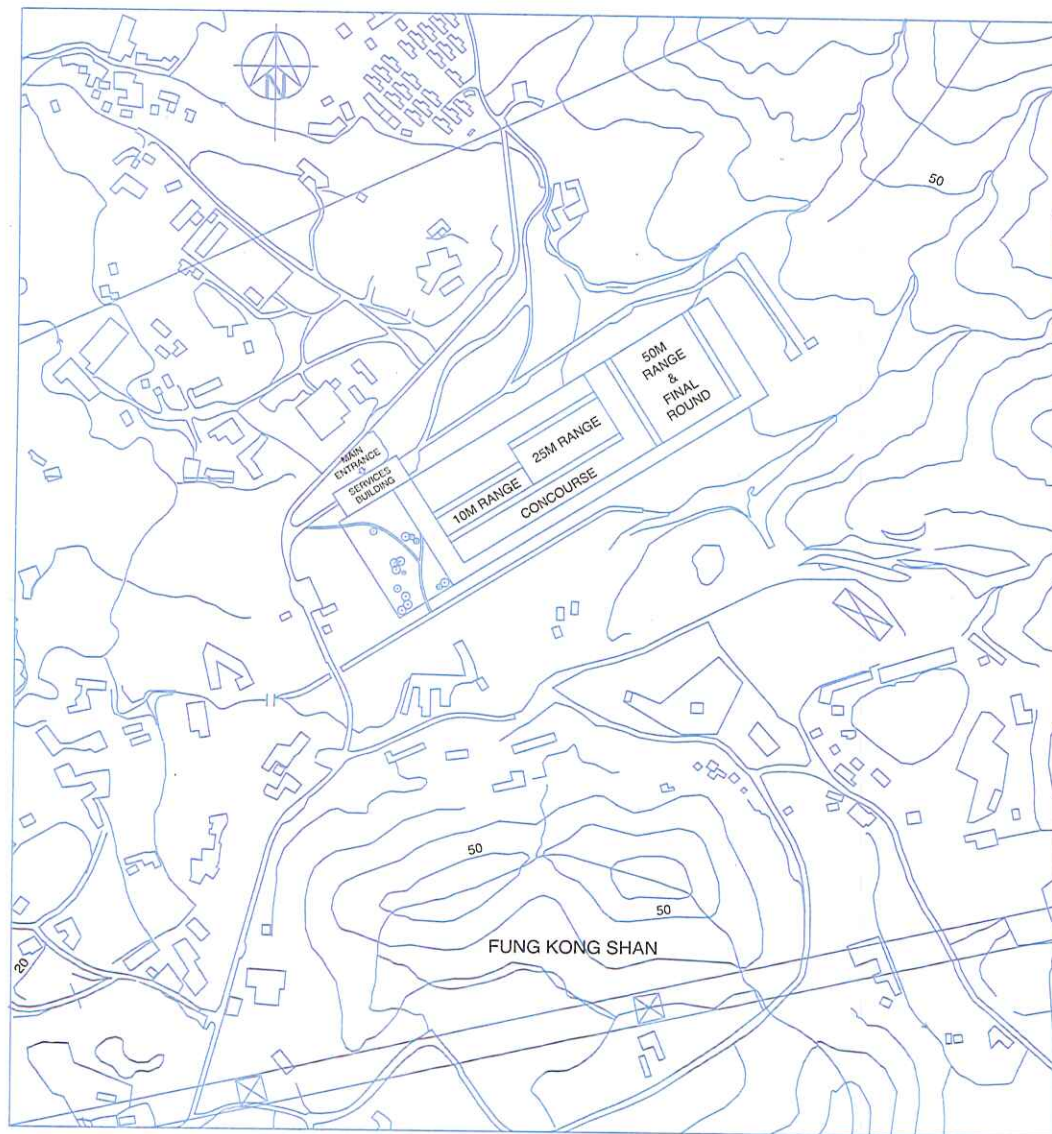
Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes (Lo Wu) 30 minutes (Pillar Point)



Pillar Point Range (clay target events)



Lo Wu Range (rifle and pistol events)



Squash

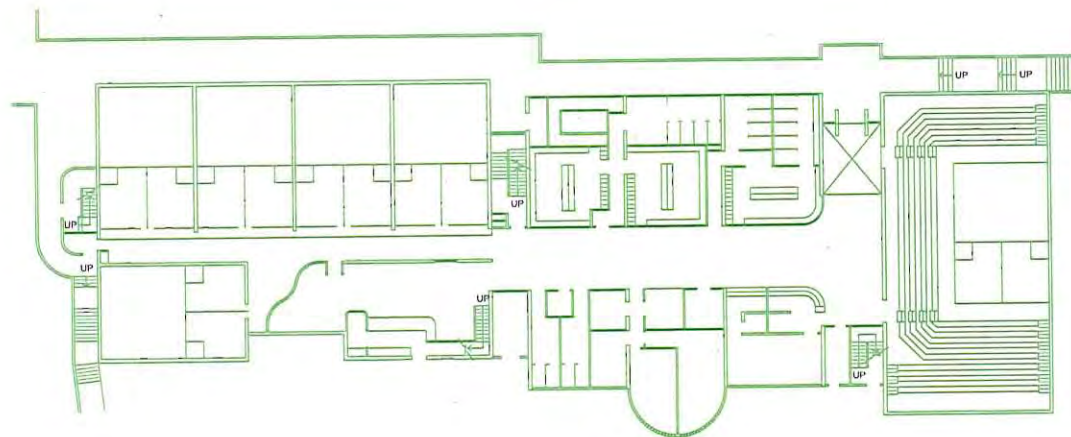
Location: Hong Kong Squash Centre, within a major park area, in the heart of Hong Kong.

Facilities: There are 18 courts, including a three-sided glass exhibition court with seating for 300. There is sufficient space for supporting facilities. The centre is used as the Headquarters of the squash national sports association.

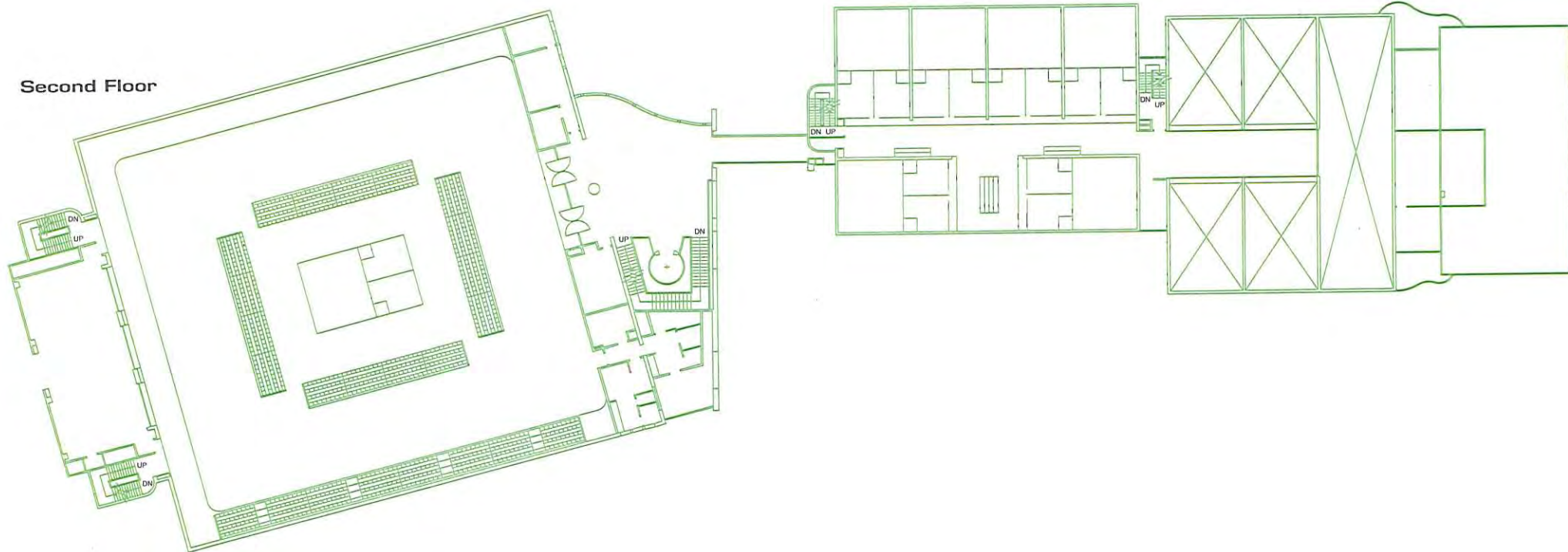
Spectator capacity: 1,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes

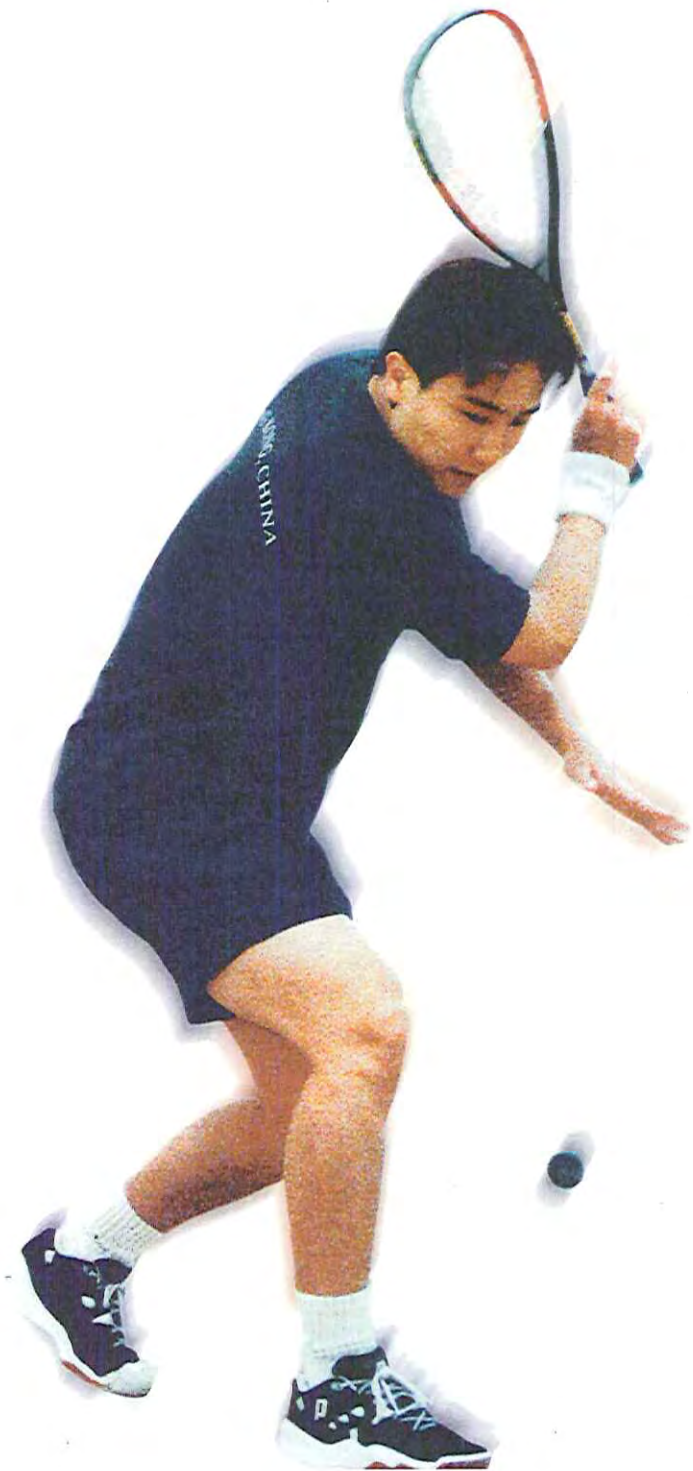
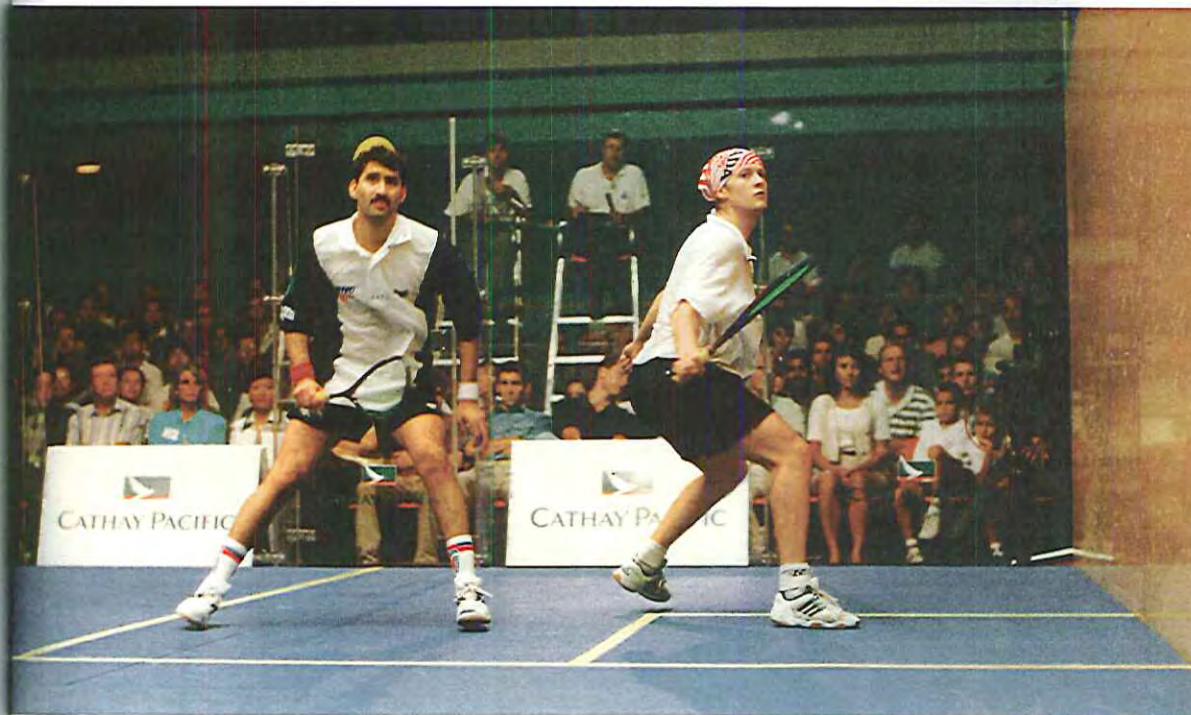
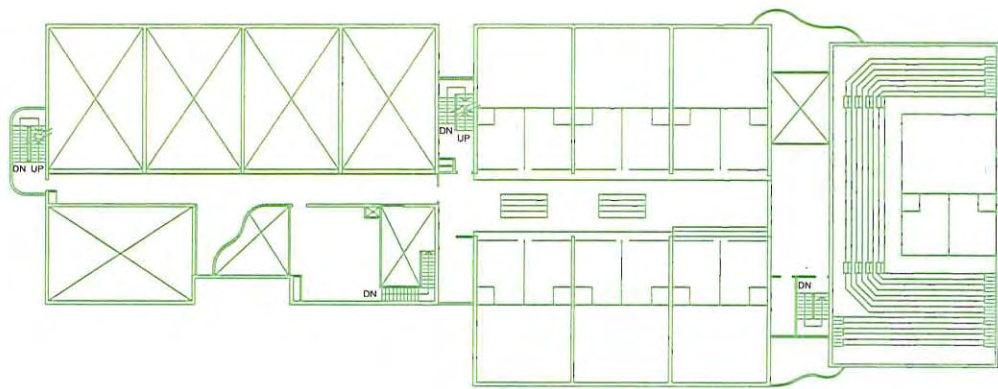
Ground Floor



Second Floor



First Floor



Swimming

Location: Kowloon Park Swimming Pool Complex

Facilities: Opened in 1989, this pool has been used for numerous international (FINA) swimming competitions and diving events. In addition to the Olympic size 50m competition pool and diving pool, it has a warm-up pool, diving training room, marshalling areas, officials rooms, media viewing areas, anti-doping room, gym and administrative offices. The complex, modelled after the National Aquatics Centre in Seoul, South Korea, is located within a major park complex in the heart of Kowloon and is within easy walking distance of the Kowloon Masjid.

Spectator capacity: 1,800. More can be added.

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes



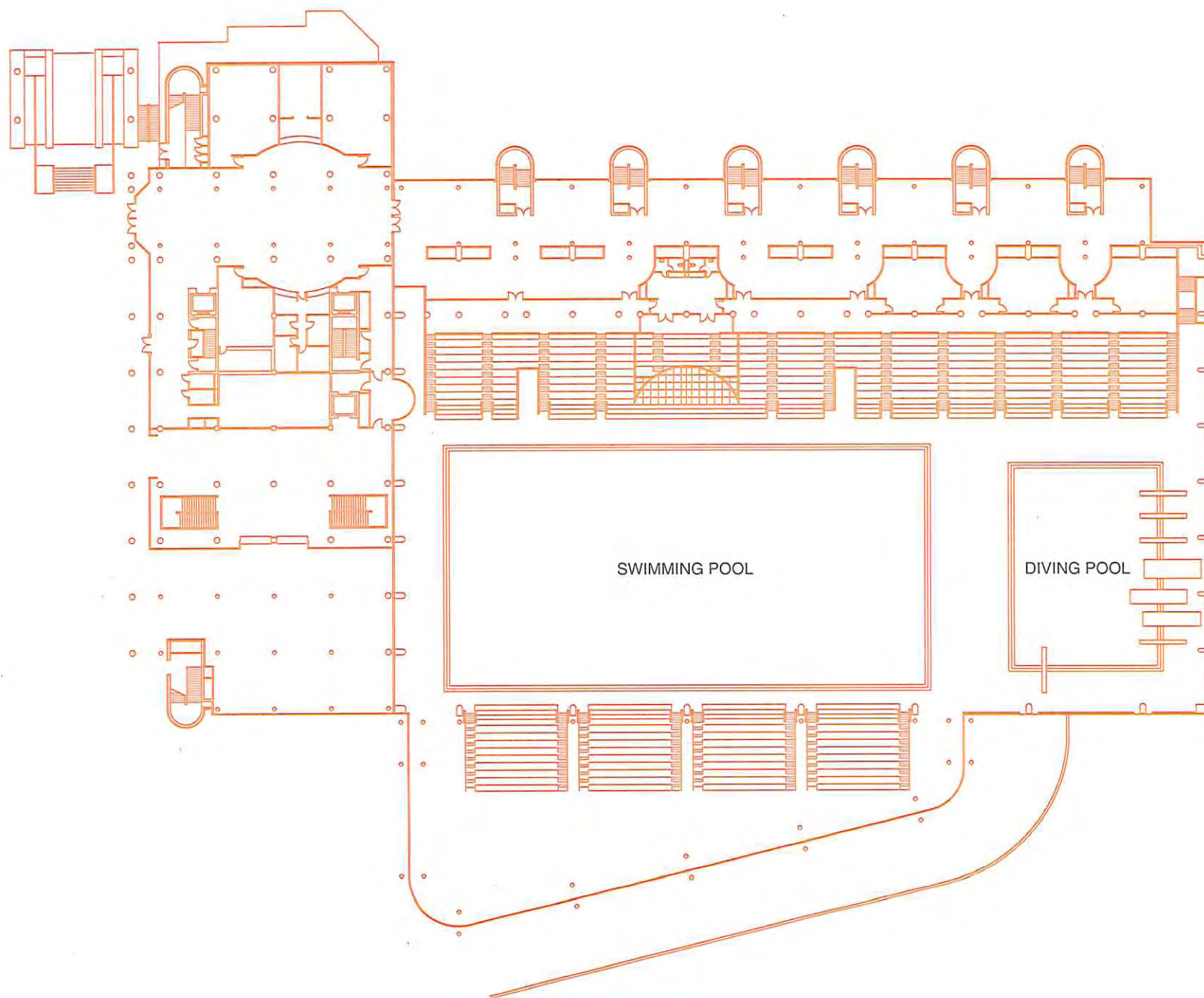


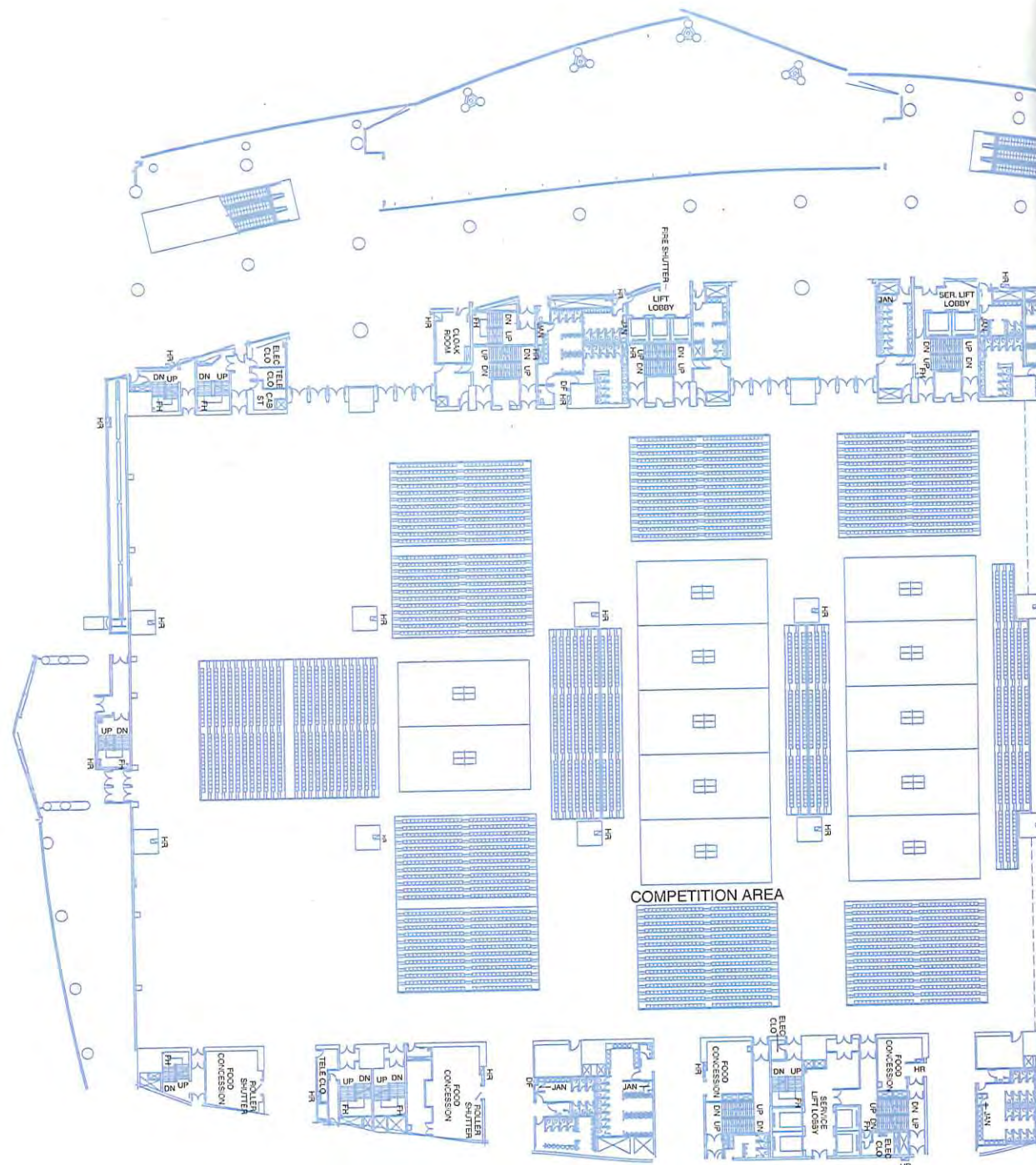
Table Tennis

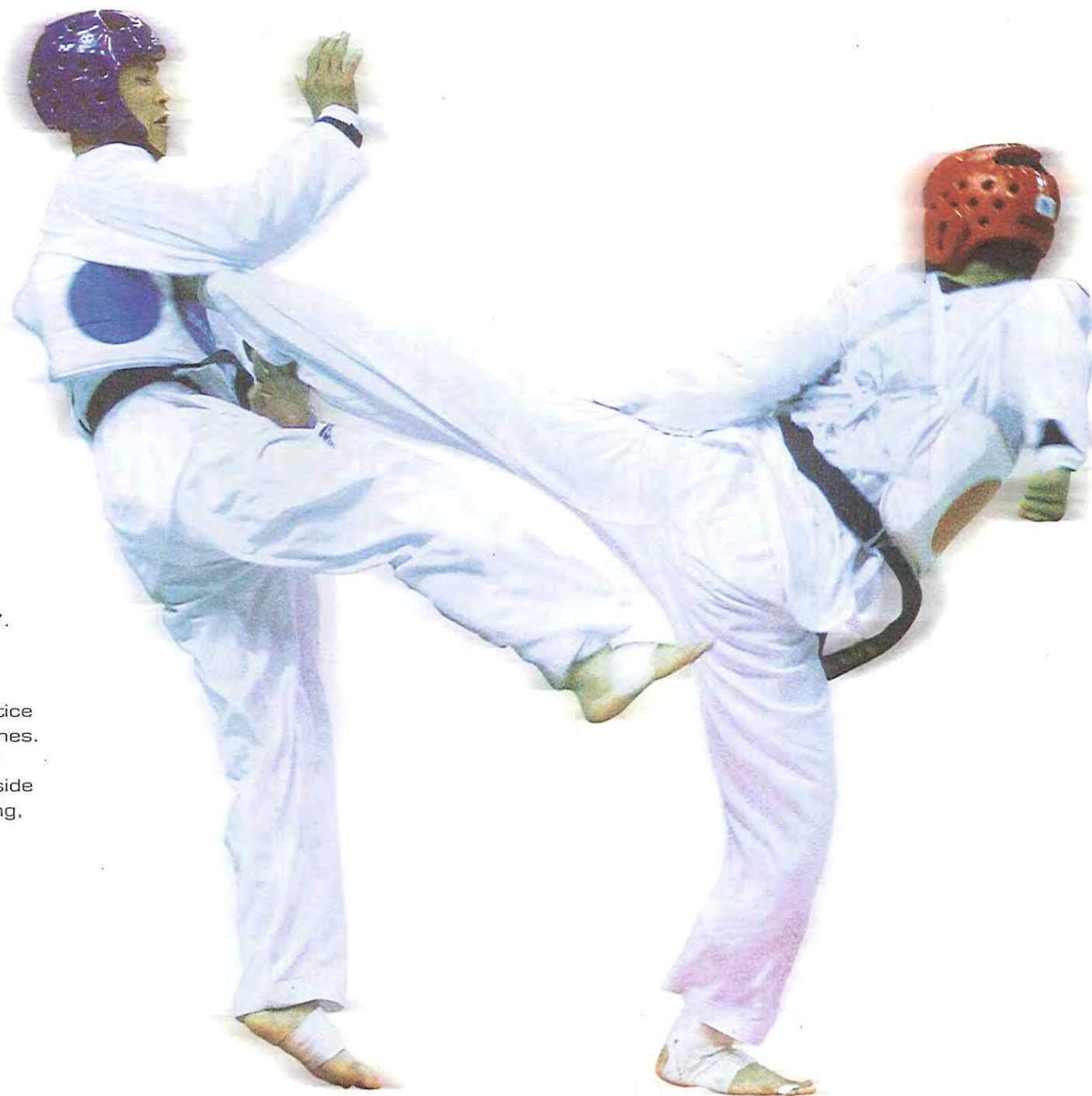
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase II, Hall 1, Level 2.

Facilities: This is the largest hall within the HKCEC and is used by all major exhibitions. Two thirds of the hall (8,424 sq.m) will be used for Table Tennis which will have 25 tables for competition and warm-up. The spectator stands will surround the centre 12 competition tables, which will each have a moveable area of 14m by 7m for the players. Space is reserved within the hall for team marshalling, officials and medical services. Television and print media facilities are provided above the games area.

Spectator capacity: 4,500

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes





Taekwondo

Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase I, Hall 7, Level 7.

Facilities: Four competition mats are surrounded by ample spectator stands. The halls can be divided so that the practice area will not distract the competition games. The halls can be divided into two with additional closed areas on the warm up side reserved for team marshalling, anti-doping, and official use.

Spectator capacity: 2,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes

Tennis

Location: Victoria Park Tennis Centre, in Hong Kong's Causeway Bay district.

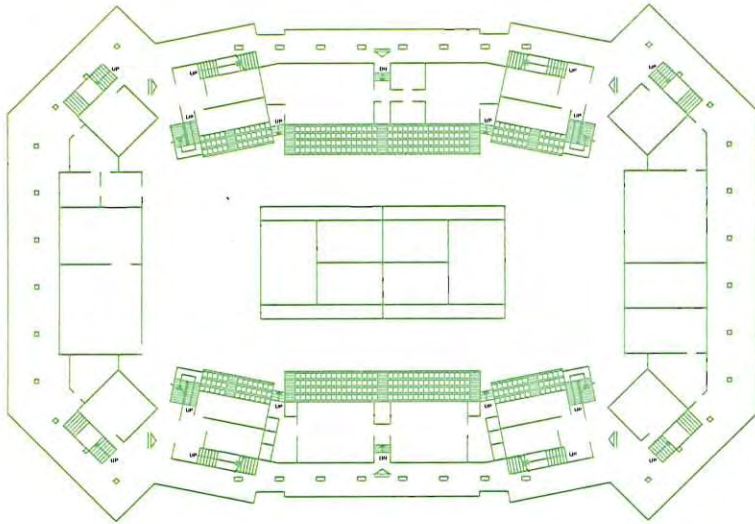
Facilities: Many international tennis tournaments, including the Davis Cup, are regularly held at this venue, using its centre court with 4,000 spectator seats and its 14 adjacent courts. There is ample adjoining space for supporting facilities for changing rooms, VIP rooms, officials and media, including live TV broadcasts.

Spectator capacity: 4,000

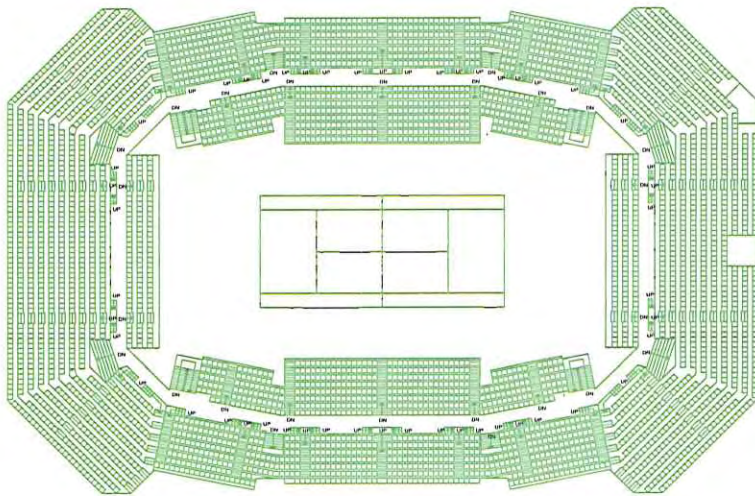
Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes



Ground floor with facilities



Spectator Stand



Volleyball

Location: Hong Kong Coliseum, next to the Kowloon Canton Rail Terminus.

Facilities: The Coliseum was built in 1984 and upgraded every three years. The volleyball area will be 41m by 41m with a ceiling height of 23m. The concrete floor can be overlaid with either demountable wooden flooring or various rubberised rollouts on which sports

equipment can be set-up for different activities. There are excellent media facilities including those for live telecasts. A special feature is its sophisticated technical equipment with a four-sided colour television projection system to provide close-ups of the sporting activities.

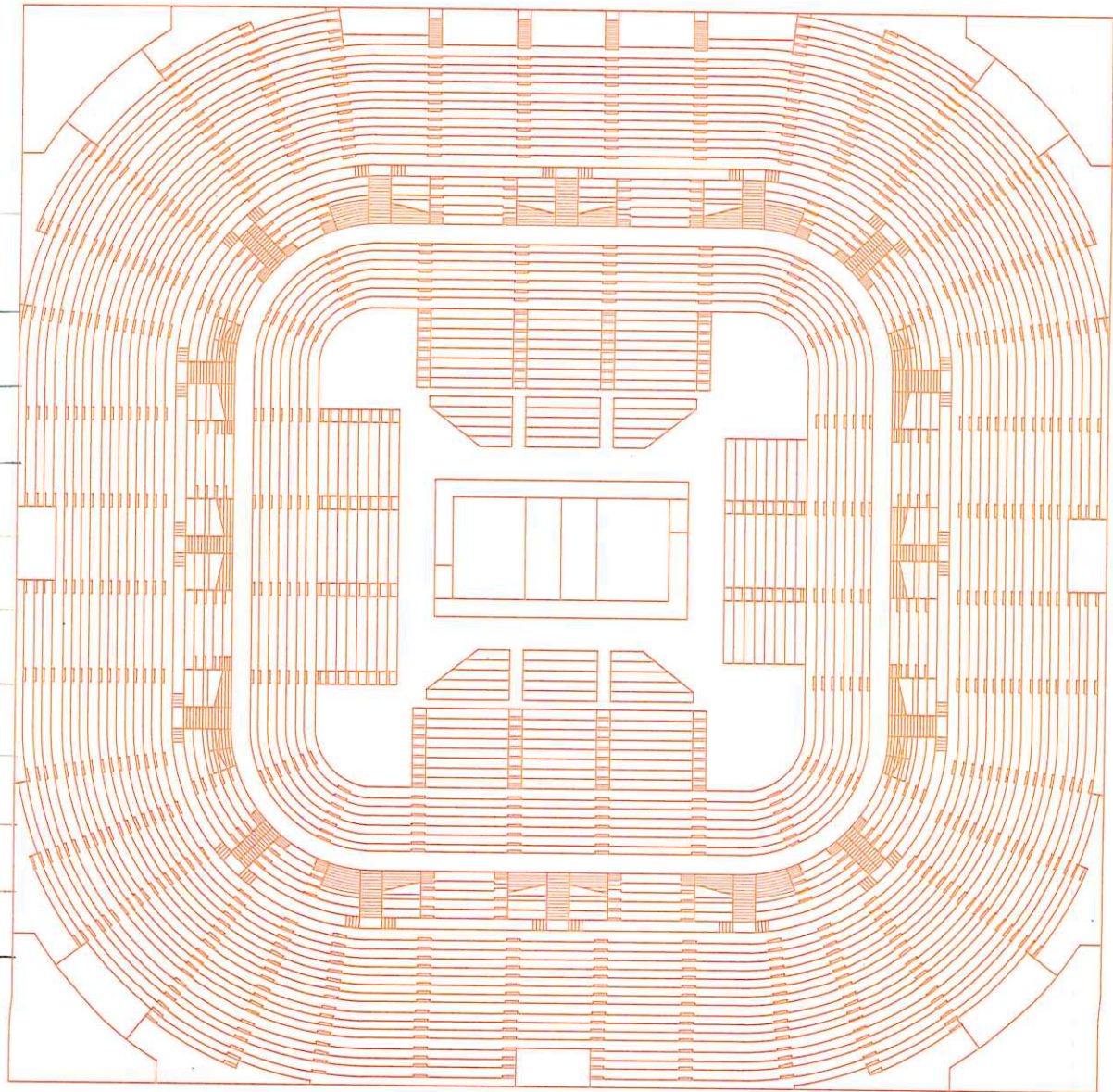
Spectator capacity: 12,500

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
20 minutes





Seating Arrangement



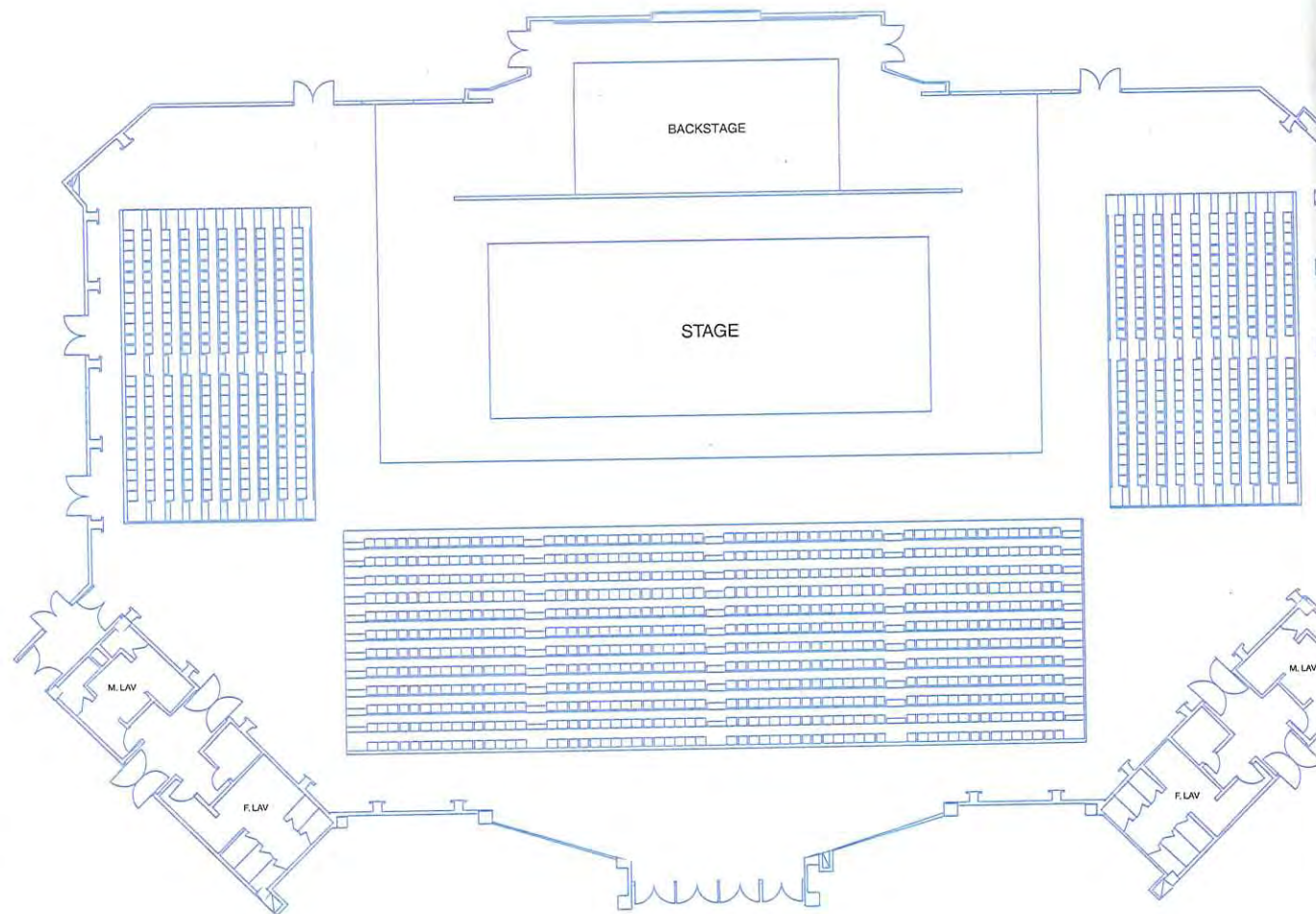
Weightlifting

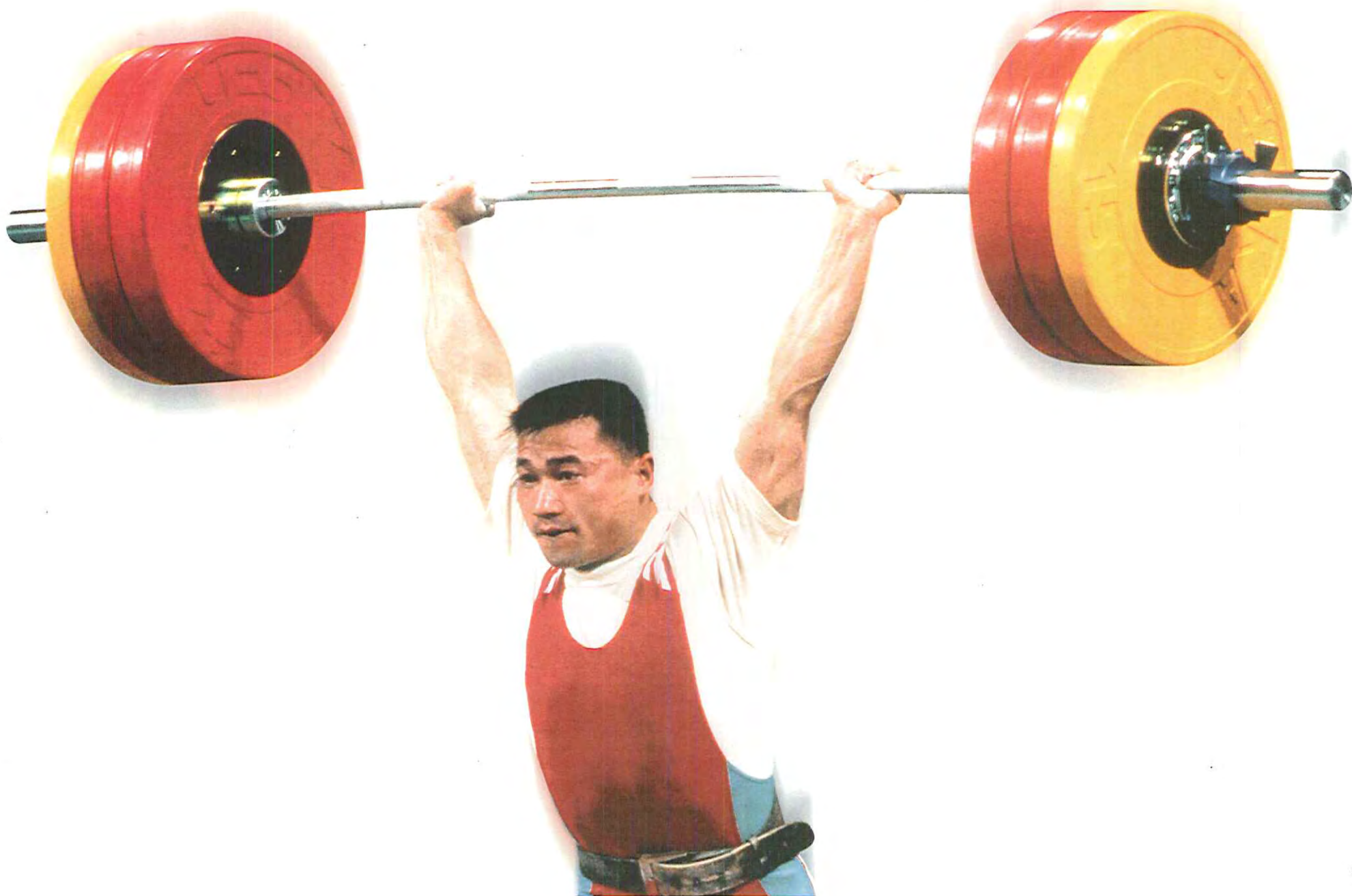
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase I, Convention Hall, Level 2

Facilities: The competition platform will be 20m by 8m in the Convention Hall of the Centre. Spectator stands face the competition area. There will be also a warm-up area of 12m by 6m backstage where there are entrances to move the weights and equipment. The hall has excellent high level television and print media facilities with ample office space for officials. A VIP suite annexes the hall. A marshalling area will be set-up next to a side entrance for competitors and medical team.

Spectator capacity: 1,000

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes





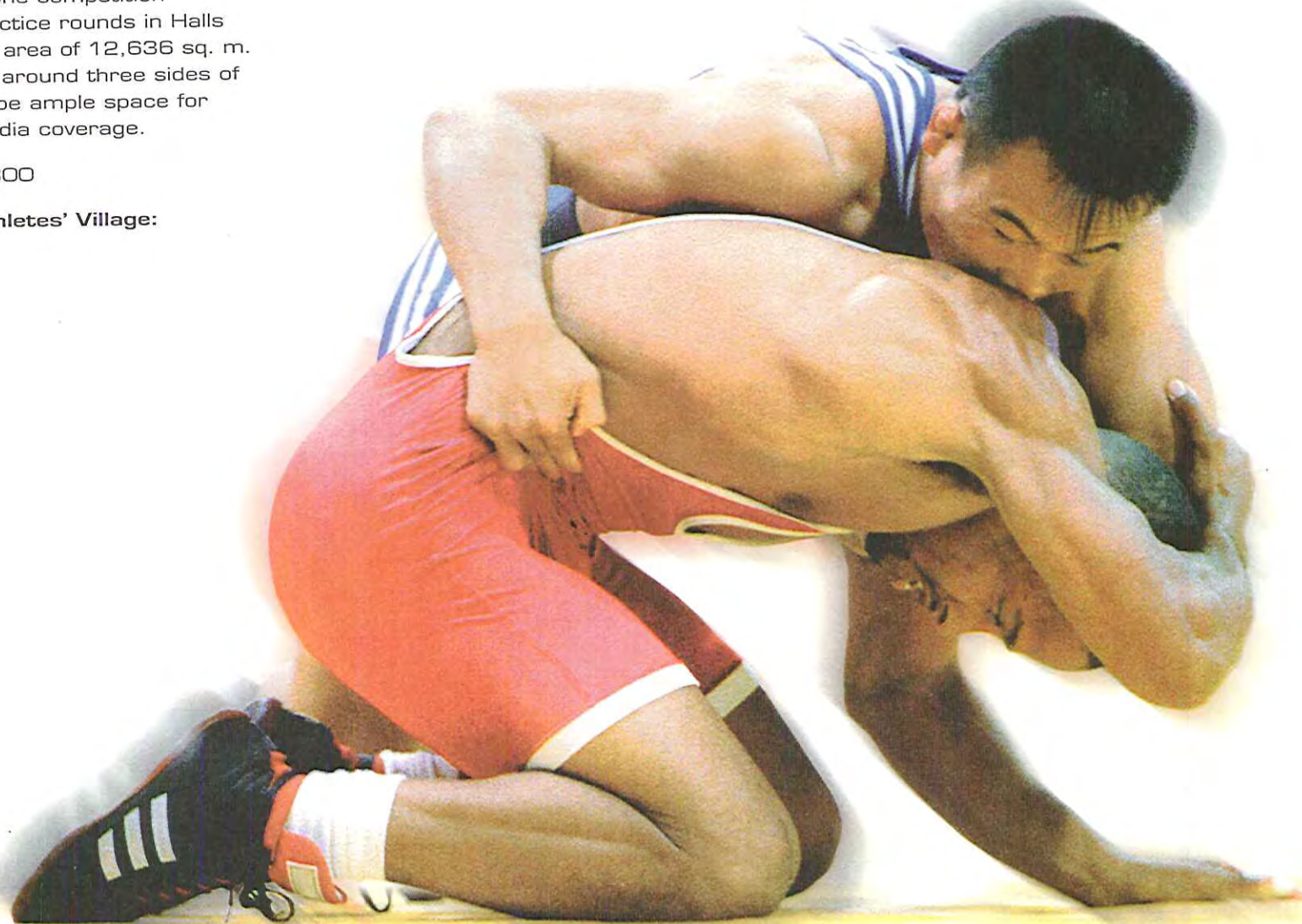
Wrestling

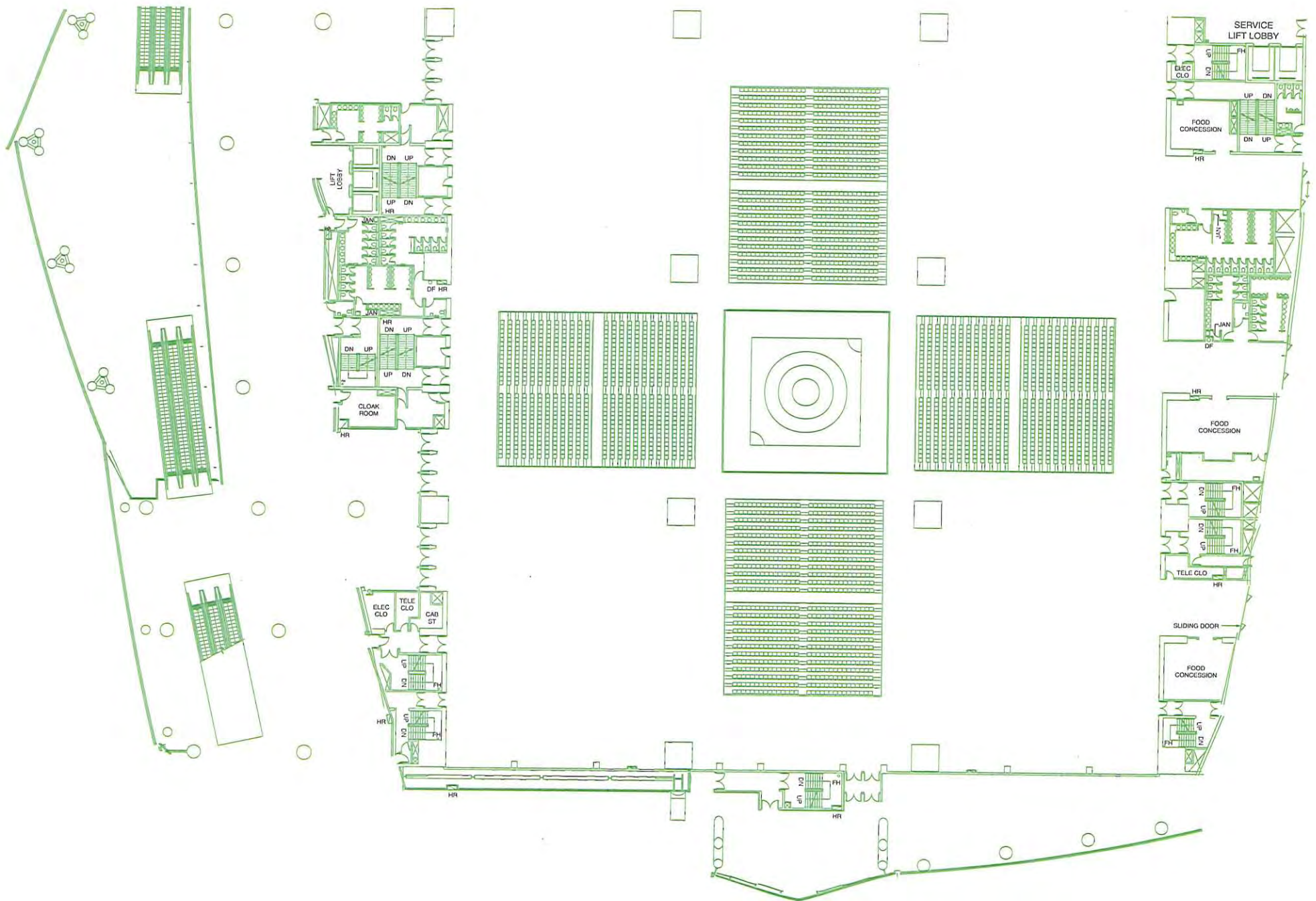
Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre. Phase I, Hall 1, Level 2

Facilities: There will be one competition platform and two for practice rounds in Halls A and B with a total floor area of 12,636 sq. m. Seating will be arranged around three sides of the ring. There will also be ample space for official purposes and media coverage.

Spectator capacity: 2,800

Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes







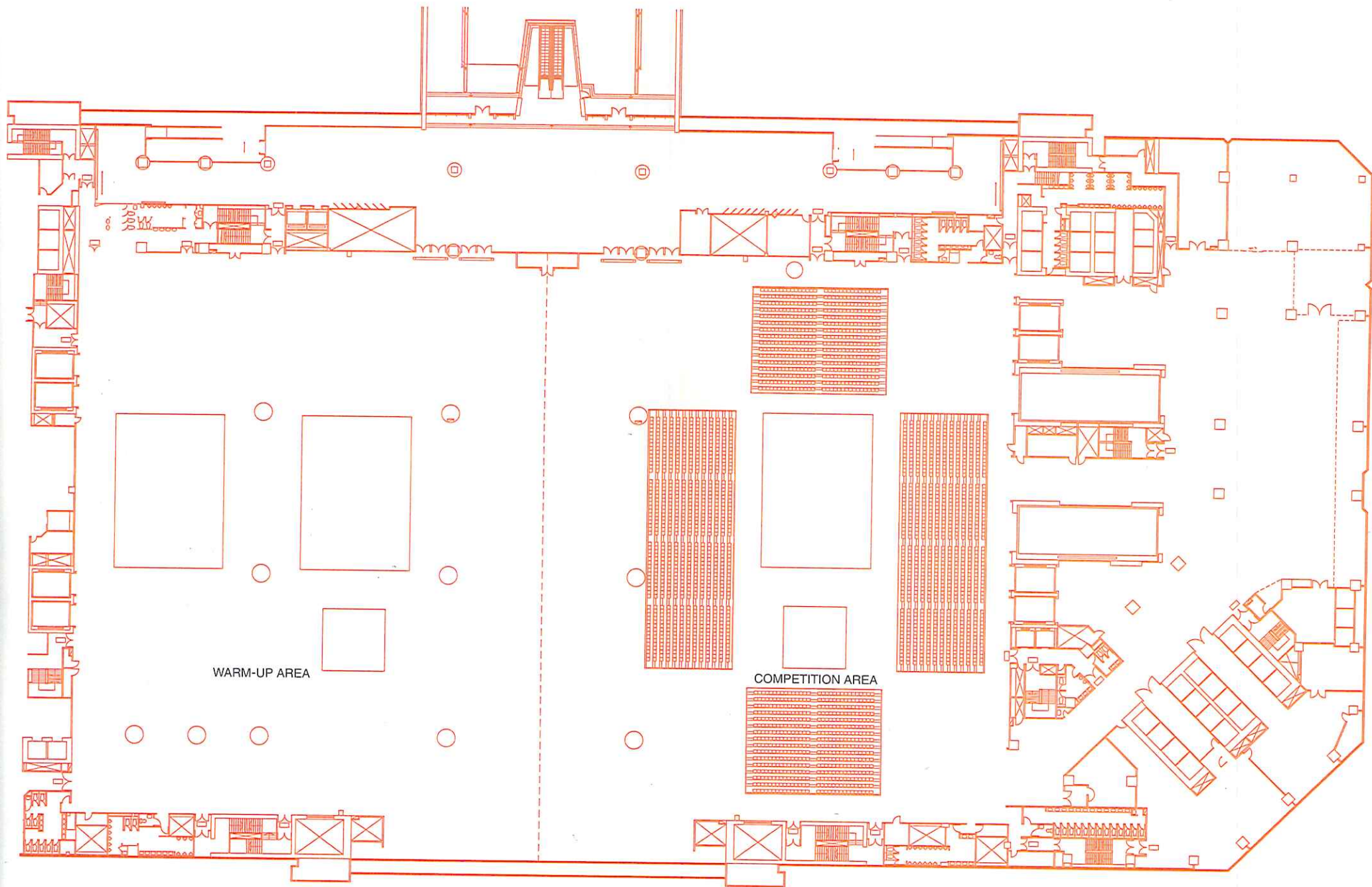
Wushu

Location: Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Phase I, Hall 7, Level 7.

Facilities: The Wushu mat will be 35m by 20m in Hall 7 which has a total floor area of 8,900 sq. m. There will also be an adjacent warm up area. There is ample space within the hall and its surrounding area for anti-doping, medical facilities, marshalling and the media.

Spectator capacity: 2,500

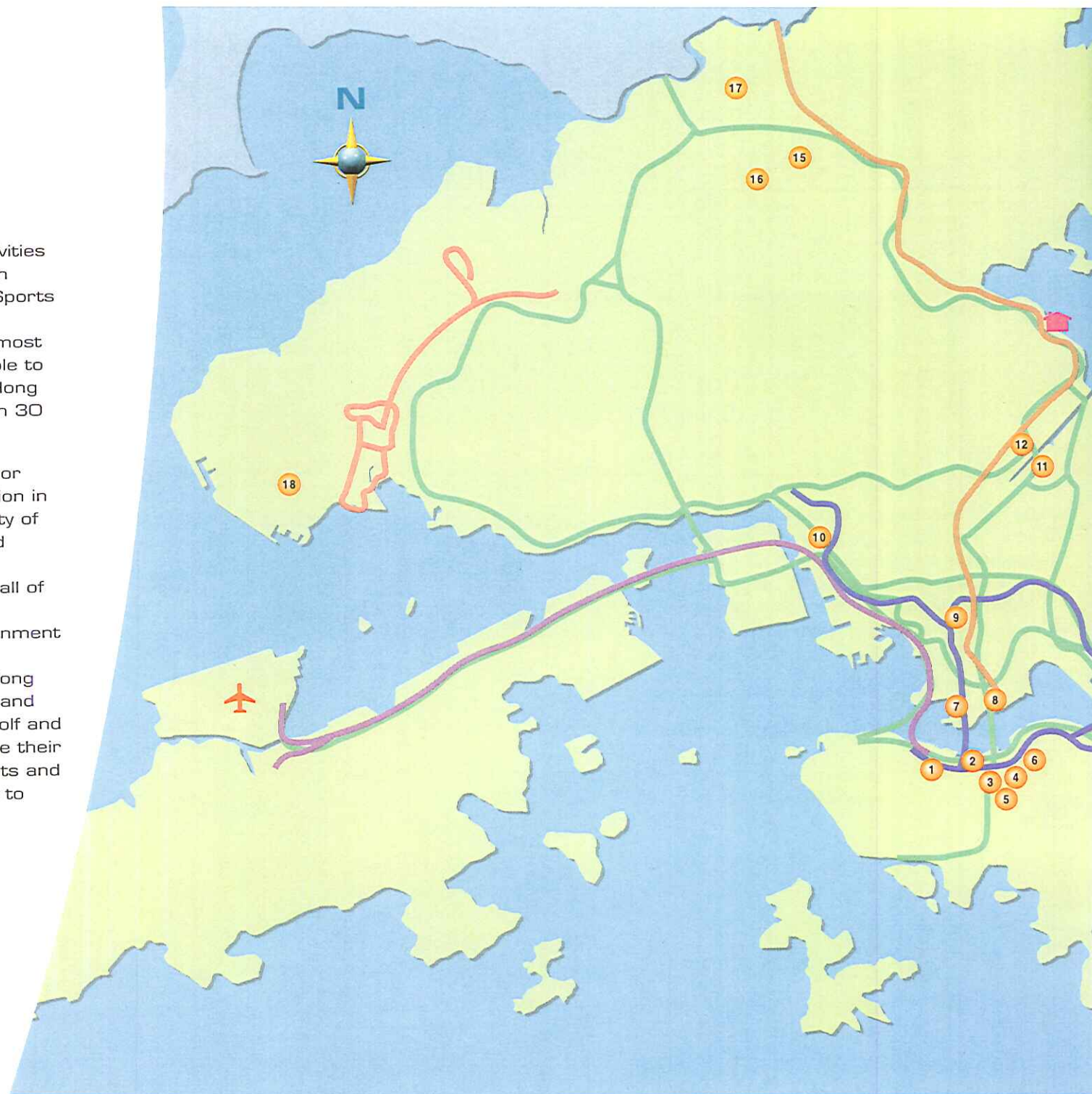
Travelling time from Athletes' Village:
30 minutes

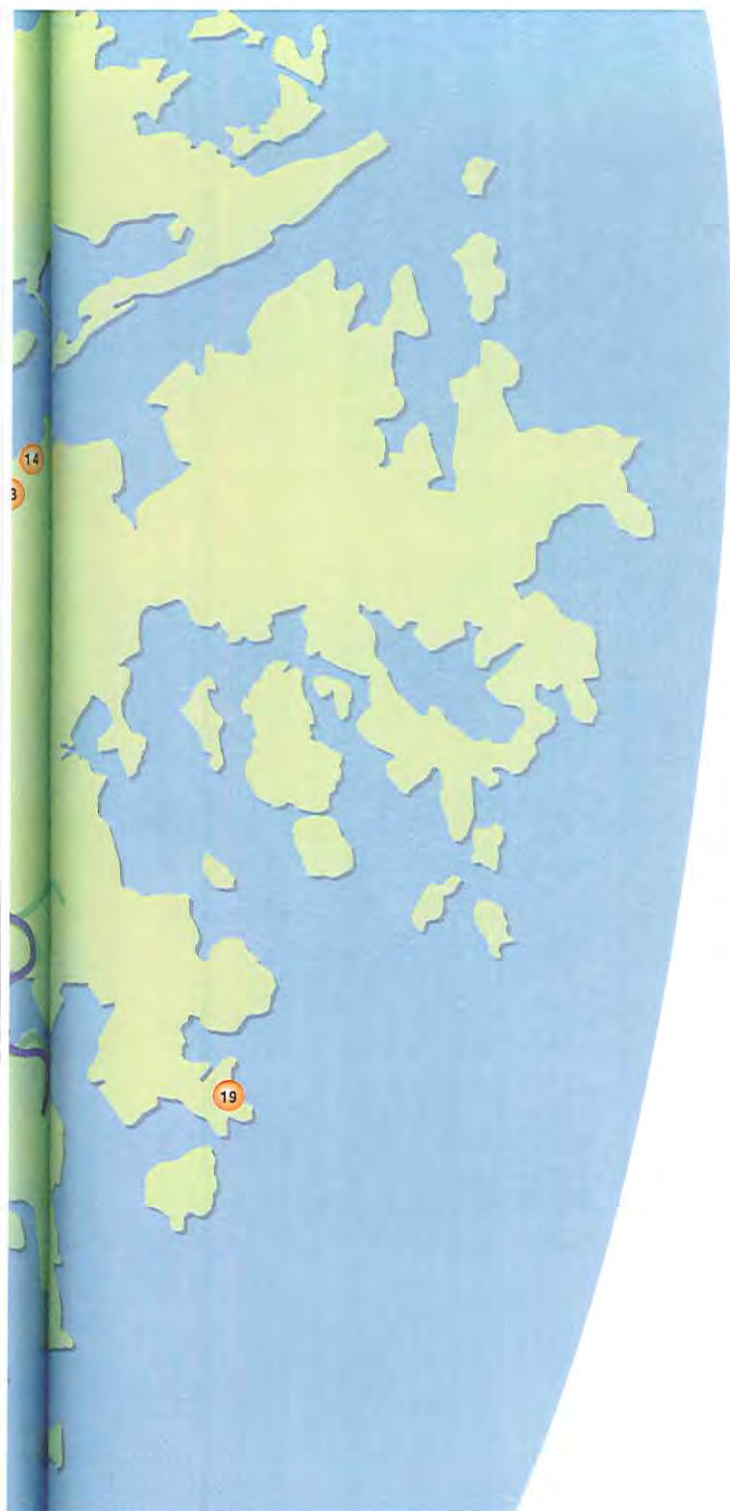


Proposed Competition Sites

The venues for the various sporting activities have been chosen with great care and in consultation with the relevant National Sports Associations. For ease of travel while conforming to international standards, most are in clusters either as close as possible to the Athletes' Village, in Kowloon or on Hong Kong Island. The furthest venue is within 30 minutes of the Village.

All venues (except the Ma On Shan Indoor Sports Centre which is due for completion in 2003) are existing facilities. The majority of venues are managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department of the Government, whose policy is to ensure all of its sports venues are refurbished or upgraded every three years. Non-government facilities – the South China Athletic Association, Hong Kong Jockey Club, Hong Kong Golf Club, Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre and Clearwater Bay Golf and Country Club Marina – regularly upgrade their facilities to meet members' requirements and have pledged their utmost co-operation to ensure the Games' success.





Venue

- 1 Hong Kong Squash Centre**
Sport: Squash
- 2 Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre**
Sport: Badminton, Billiards and Snooker, Fencing, Gymnastics, Judo, Table Tennis, Taekwondo, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Wushu
- 3 Queen Elizabeth Stadium**
Sport: Boxing, Karatedo
- 4 South China Athletic Association**
Sport: Ten Pin Bowling
- 5 Hong Kong Stadium**
Sport: Football and Rugby (finals)
- 6 Victoria Park Tennis Centre**
Sport: Tennis
- 7 Kowloon Park Swimming Pool Complex**
Sport: Swimming
- 8 Hong Kong Coliseum**
Sport: Volleyball, Basketball
- 9 Tai Hang Tung Recreation Ground**
Sport: Archery
- 10 Kwai Chung Stadium**
Sport: Cycling
- 11 Shing Mun River Water Sports Centre**
Sport: Canoeing, Rowing
- 12 Hong Kong Sports Institute**
Sport: Hockey
- 13 Ma On Shan Stadium**
Sport: Athletics
- 14 Ma On Shan Indoor Sports Centre**
Sport: Handball
- 15 Hong Kong Golf Club**
Sport: Golf
- 16 Sheung Shui Riding Centre**
Sport: Equestrian
- 17 Lo Wu Shooting Range**
Sport: Shooting (range and rifle events)
- 18 Pillar Point Shooting Range**
Sport: Shooting (clay target)
- 19 Clear Water Bay Golf and Country Club Marina**
Sport: Sailing

LEGEND

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
|  | East Rail |
|  | Mass Transit Railway |
|  | Light Rail Transit |
|  | Airport Express Line/Tung Chung Line |
|  | Major Road Route |
|  | Athletes' Village |

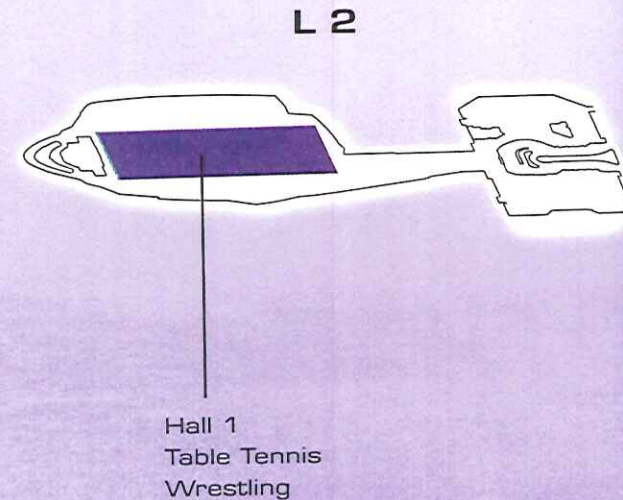
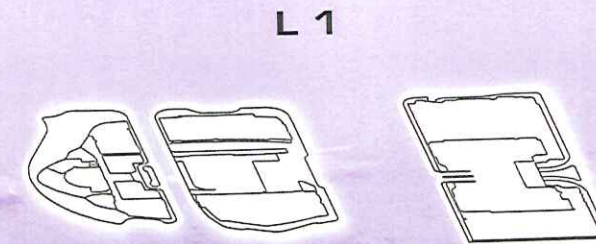
The Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre

Most of the indoor sporting activities will be held in the new multi-level Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, located on the Wan Chai waterfront on Hong Kong Island. This imposing building was built in two phases – one straddling the water – and is flanked by two major five star hotels, the 862-room Renaissance Harbour View Hotel and the 572-room Grand Hyatt Hong Kong, a 630-unit 46-storey serviced apartment tower, a 39-storey office tower and shopping arcades. Its unique design features an aluminum-clad roof sculptured to portray the image of a seabird soaring into flight.

The expanded complex totals 248,000 sq. m on 10 hectares of land and water. It comprises five exhibition halls, two convention halls, two large public foyers, two theatres, 52 meeting rooms, seven restaurants, two underground car parks, and loading and marshalling areas.

Technically, all exhibition halls are equipped with Metal Halide lighting systems with switchable lux levels ranging from 50 to a high 1,000. The Centre is backed up by four standby generators of 1023 KVA (two sets in Phase I) and 1736 KVA (two sets in Phase II).

The public circulation atrium concourses with a glass facade averaging 40m high provide spectacular views of Hong Kong Island's Central District, the Harbour to the west with its golden sunsets, Victoria Peak, and the mountain peaks to the north.



The Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre has played host to many international events: The ceremonies for Hong Kong's reunification with China, the Annual Meeting of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund World Bank with 12,000 delegates and the Cathay Pacific Champions ATF Tennis Tournament, the first ever tennis tournament held indoors in Hong Kong. The Lions Clubs International Convention in 2005 will attract more than 30,000 delegates from around the world to the Centre.

L 3

Convention Hall
Weightlifting

L 5

Grand Hall
OCA General Assembly
Badminton

Hall 2
Billiards
Snooker

Hall 5
Fencing
Judo

L 7

Hall 3
Gymnastics

Hall 7
Taekwando
Wushu



Theme 13

Arts and Culture

Running in conjunction with the 15th Asian Games sporting events will be a rich diversity of cultural programmes and museum exhibitions. Major arts activities will feature international artists in music, drama and dance, and Chinese culture. Emphasis will be given to Asian arts. Museum exhibitions featuring history and heritage subjects will be staged throughout the territory. Visual arts will be organised with exhibitions culled from artefacts within the museums' collections as well as loan exhibitions from major museums around the world.

Theme 14

OCA General Assembly

The OCA General Assembly will be held in the modern Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, the site for most of the indoor sporting events. The Centre boasts state-of-the-art facilities including simultaneous translation, projection rooms, ample restaurants and first-class press and broadcast media locations. Besides its five exhibition halls and two convention halls, the Centre also has 52 meeting rooms which can be used by the OCA Secretariat.

Theme 15

Ceremonies

The Opening ceremony will begin with the relay of athletes bearing the torch of the Sacred Flame through Hong Kong arriving at the arena to a fanfare by massed bands and applauding spectators. There will be a parade of the delegates and participants from the national teams, colourful displays, dances from different cultures and the music of the bands. The torch will ignite the Sacred Bowl and the Games shall begin.

The Closing Ceremony will also feature a parade of all the national teams intermingled with colourful cultural performances.

The selection of the venue for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies will take full account of the desired minimum capacity of 70,000 specified by the OCA. The venue will also have all the other attributes necessary to make the ceremonies both dignified and spectacular.

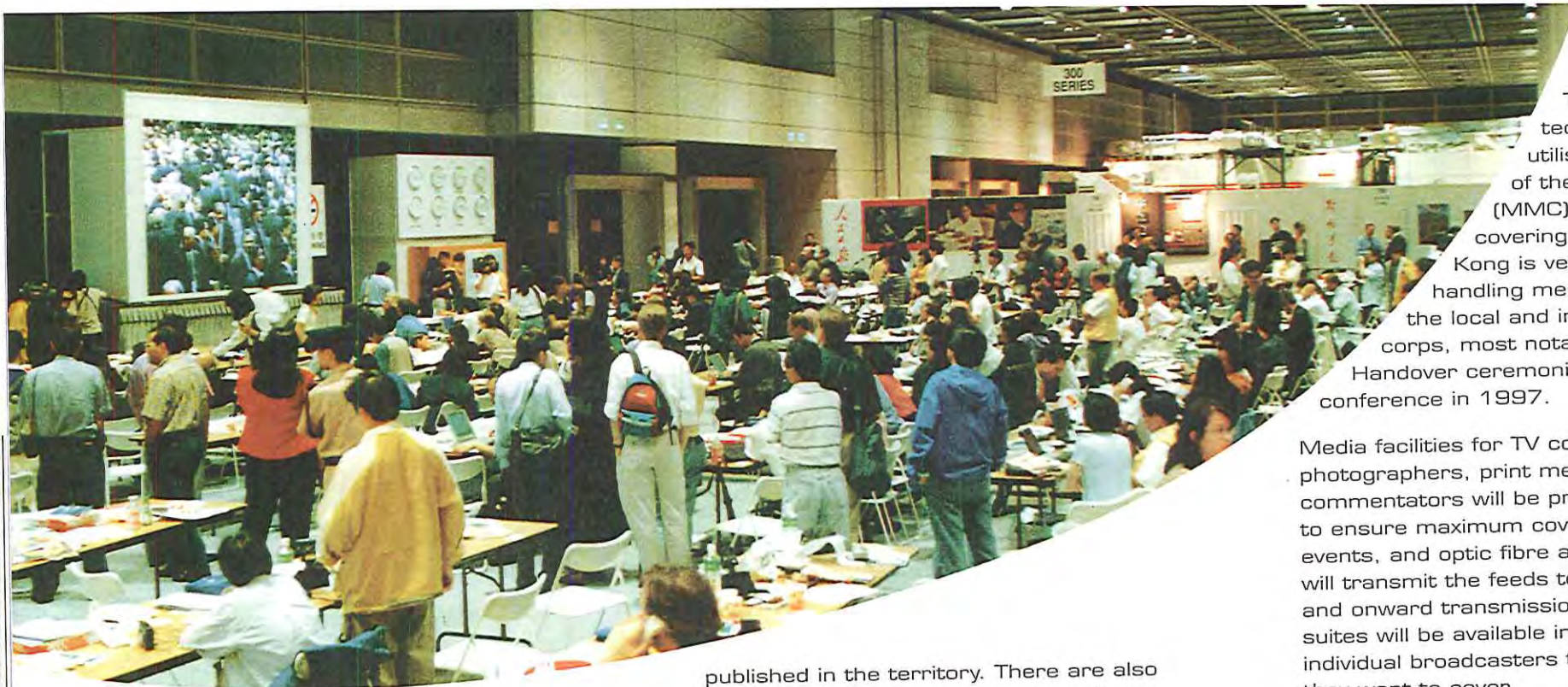
Particular attention will be paid to the need for broadcast and print media facilities. The ceremonies venue will be linked to the Main Media Centre to ensure instant transmission of the ceremonies to the audience of billions watching television in Asia and around the world.

Apart from the state-of-the-art Hong Kong Stadium, whose capacity may be enhanced to meet the Games' requirements, other existing venues include a major sporting facility near the Athletes' Village at Sha Tin and another at Happy Valley not far from the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre.

Two major new projects with a stadium component are also currently under discussion in the urban planning context. One could be situated in East Kowloon at the site of the former Kai Tak airport. The other, a multi-purpose venue for large scale spectator events including sporting events, could be among the facilities which will be the subject of an international design competition for the development of the newly reclaimed land in West Kowloon.







Theme 16

Media

Hong Kong enjoys a very free and active press with the highest newspaper readership in Asia.

There are 767 publications registered in the territory of which 44 are newspapers; 24 Chinese-language dailies, two English-language dailies plus eight other English-language newspapers serving the region and numerous newspapers in other languages, including Tagalog and Nepalese. Hong Kong is the base for regional publications such as Asiaweek and the Far Eastern Economic Review while international papers – the Financial Times, Asian Wall Street Journal, USA Today and the International Herald Tribune – are also

published in the territory. There are also more than 120 foreign correspondents based in Hong Kong.

There are two commercial terrestrial TV stations plus cable and satellite services offering more than 50 channels of news, sport and entertainment. Hong Kong-based Star TV reaches an estimated satellite audience of 300 million and transmits more than 28 channels – including Star Sports – in seven languages. The cable network also offers a number of sports channels.

Media facilities – Main Media Centre

Hong Kong is one of the world leaders in advanced telecommunications. As the first city to have a fully digitised telecommunications network it also has the world's most comprehensive optical fibre telecommunications network.

This advanced technology will be fully utilised in the setting up of the Main Media Centre (MMC) to serve all media covering the Games. Hong Kong is very experienced in handling media arrangements for the local and international press corps, most notably during the Handover ceremonies and World Bank conference in 1997.

Media facilities for TV coverage, radio, still photographers, print media and commentators will be provided at all venues to ensure maximum coverage of individual events, and optic fibre and microwave links will transmit the feeds to the MMC for editing and onward transmission worldwide. Edit suites will be available in the Centre for individual broadcasters to select the events they want to cover.

The print media will be provided with space at all venues as well as at the MMC where there will be internet, fax and telephone services available to relay their stories to their newspapers and agencies.

The Centre will be hi-tech with ample broadcast and print media facilities to cater for all media representatives. It will operate around the clock and have full press conference capabilities, interview rooms, banking facilities and restaurants. It will also be linked by optic fibre and microwave to the special Athletes' Village press conference and interview rooms.

Accommodation within walking distance of the MMC will be offered to visiting media representatives.

Telecommunications

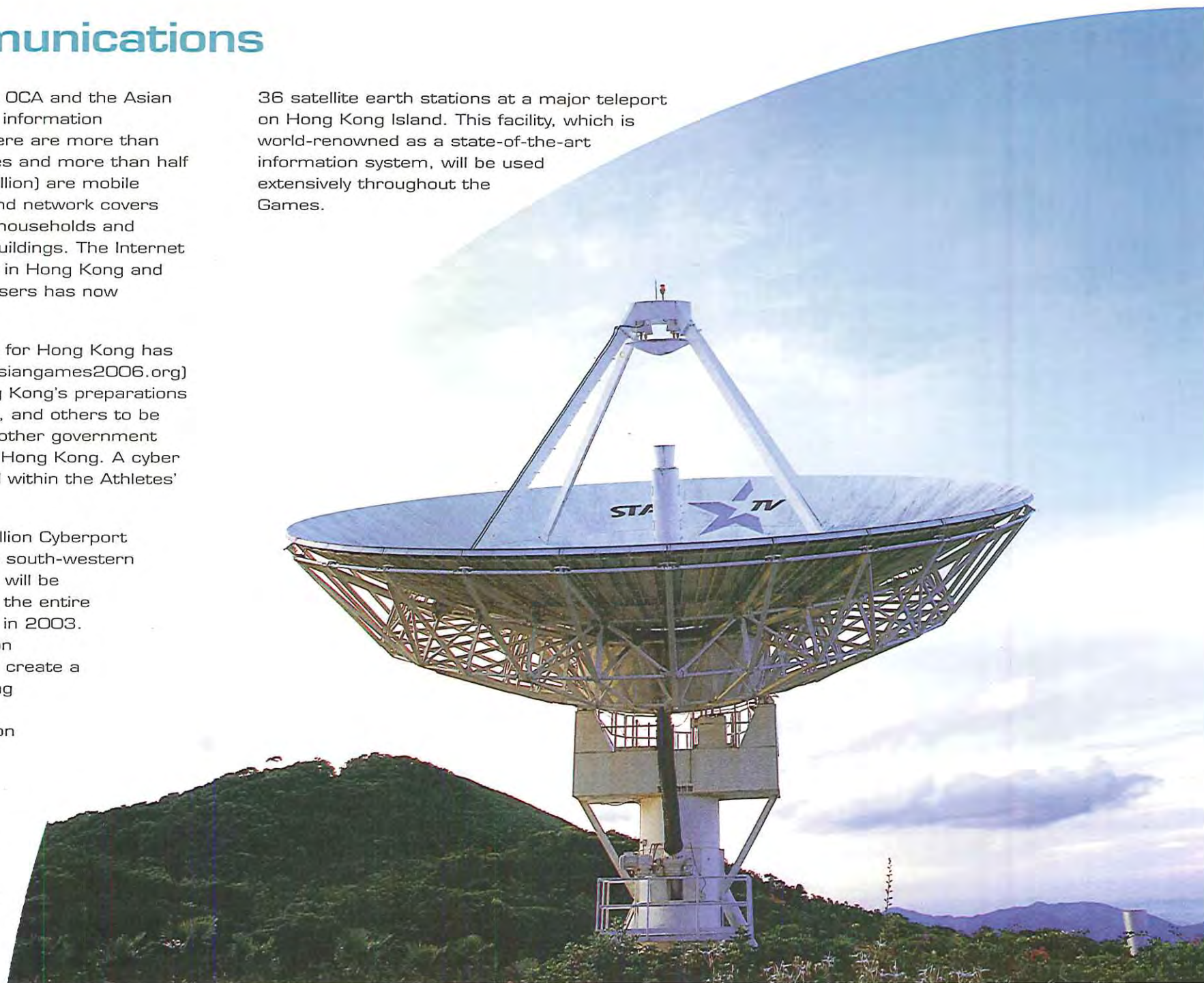
Hong Kong can offer the OCA and the Asian Games the very latest in information technology. Currently, there are more than 3.8 million telephone lines and more than half of the population (3.8 million) are mobile phone users. A broadband network covers some 90 per cent of all households and virtually all commercial buildings. The Internet has become a way of life in Hong Kong and the number of Internet users has now exceeded 1.8 million.

An Asian Games website for Hong Kong has been established (www.asiangames2006.org) for world access to Hong Kong's preparations for the 2006 event. This, and others to be registered, have links to other government and sporting websites in Hong Kong. A cyber centre will be established within the Athletes' Village.

Phase I of the US\$1.6 billion Cyberport being constructed on the south-western part of Hong Kong Island will be operational by 2001 and the entire project will be completed in 2003. This important information infrastructure project will create a strategic cluster of leading international information technology and information service companies to complement existing services.

Satellite-based telecommunications and television broadcasting services are provided via

36 satellite earth stations at a major teleport on Hong Kong Island. This facility, which is world-renowned as a state-of-the-art information system, will be used extensively throughout the Games.



Data Processing and Links

The Organising Committee – to be established once the bid has been confirmed – will work closely with the OCA to set-up a nerve centre to maintain data processing, computerised information systems and links to the OCA Family by electronic mail. The committee will seek from the OCA a copy of the software used for accreditation, reservation, organisation, personnel, volunteers, results and timing of competitions created by the organisers of the Asian Games in Bangkok and Pusan as a reference tool.

Finance

The Hong Kong SAR Government commissioned international financial consultants to examine the financial implications of hosting the 2006 Asian Games in Hong Kong. In assessing possible revenues and expenditure, the consultants had reference to published information on similar events such as the 1998 Bangkok Asian Games and the 1998 Kuala Lumpur Commonwealth Games and budget projections for the 2002 Pusan Asian Games and the 2002 and 2006 Commonwealth Games in Manchester and Melbourne respectively. Due weight was also given to Hong Kong's own circumstances in projecting the operating budgets for hosting the 2006 Games.

The consultants' report concludes that at 2006 prices, the operating costs of hosting the Asian Games would be about US\$220 million while revenue generated from sponsorship, merchandising, broadcasting rights and ticket sales would be about US\$127 million, net of the share normally payable to OCA and commissions due to the marketing agent for the Games. These costs do not include capital expenditure on developing or improving sports venues.

For example, the Ma On Shan Sports Centre, due for completion in 2003, is being built at a cost of US\$58 million and proposed improvements to existing sports venues are estimated to be in the region of US\$87 million. These are part of HKSAR Government's ongoing commitments to improving sporting facilities.

The full figures were presented to the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, which accepted the financial implications involved in hosting the Games. A comprehensive and detailed business plan will be drawn up should the Games be awarded to Hong Kong.

As Hong Kong operates on free market principles with minimum government intervention, prices in all sectors of the economy are subject to market fluctuation in response to supply and demand. Block booking of hotel rooms required for the Games will be made at a suitable time before the event and prices will be established and confirmed closer to the event. Prices will be kept as close as possible within the guidelines specified by the OCA.

Marketing

The Hong Kong approach to the marketing of the Games will embrace the OCA's own objectives as regards long term funding and financial stability, return on investments, promoting sport in Asia, the position of the Games as Asia's premier sporting event, and the position of the OCA as the Voice of Sport in Asia.

Particular attention will be paid to the protection of intellectual property and marketing activities (as detailed in Theme 21), advance promotion of the Games and sponsors' activities through the media internationally and domestically, supply of "clean venues" in terms of commercial advertising, and accommodation (as detailed in Themes 8 and 9).

Preliminary discussions with the OCA on marketing matters already held will be followed-up by more detailed exchanges as soon as possible.



The Dragon, Hong Kong's mascot for the 2006 Asian Games

Legal Aspects

All guarantees and assurances required by the OCA from various authorities in support of this Bid are either given explicitly in the text or are implied in the messages at the front of this document. The OCA rules and constitution and the contents of the Host City Contract have been studied by the relevant authorities and the SAR Government will respect the provisions of the OCA constitution.

There are no legal obstacles to the organisation of the Games in Hong Kong, nor is there need to implement any new laws.

Hong Kong has strict laws for the protection of intellectual property rights. These include the Copyright Ordinance, the Patents Ordinance, the Trade Marks Ordinance and other statutes. These laws, together with the common law applicable to Hong Kong in preventing one person from "passing off" his goods or business as those of another, provide a very strong legal framework for this purpose.

Hong Kong is a founding member of the World Trade Organisation and must comply to the Trade Related Intellectual Property Aspects Agreement. International Conventions and Treaties that apply to Hong Kong include the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, the Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, the Patent Co-operation Treaty and the Protocols of the Universal Copyright Convention.

With this legal framework, an independent judicial system and an efficient enforcement mechanism, Hong Kong is confident of being able to protect the OCA Emblem and other intellectual property rights held by the OCA or by the sponsors from infringement activities and "ambush marketing" activities.

The Host City Contract with the OCA will be signed by the Secretary for Home Affairs (equivalent to the Minister for Sport) and the President of the Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China.

Sports Experience

Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China.

The SF&OC was founded in 1949 and recognised as a National Olympic Committee in 1951. It is responsible for organising Hong Kong's participation in all major sports events such as the Olympics, Asian, East Asian and Pacific Games. It is a member of the Olympic Council of Asia and the Association of National Olympic Committees. With a membership of 71 National Sports Associations, it is the acknowledged voice of sport in Hong Kong.

Members of the SF&OC are National Sports Associations, which are affiliated to their International and Asian Federations. They have the responsibility to develop and promote their specific sport and are managed by elected officers. They are empowered to co-ordinate and conduct a large range of activities, including organising sport and recreation programmes from beginners to elite athletes, organising and sanctioning participation in local and overseas competitions and the training of coaches and referees. They also implement and enforce local and international rules and regulations, and represent Hong Kong in meetings of the International Federation concerned.

In conjunction with the International Olympic Committee, the Hong Kong Olympic Academy offers courses and programmes for the various NSAs.

The elected officers of the SF&OC and the NSAs are volunteers with high standing and expertise in the sports arena. They are the

cornerstones in safeguarding the autonomy of the National Sports Associations and assuring the quality of the delivery of sports and recreation in Hong Kong

Hong Kong has competed in 12 of the 13 Asian Games staged so far and its competitors have won 6 gold, 17 silver and 29 bronze medals. The territory has a fast growing sports pedigree and in the last decade, more evidence has emerged of our developing athletic prowess. Windsurfer Miss Lee Lai-shan progressed from winning two silver medals in the Asian Games to capturing Hong Kong's first ever Olympic Gold Medal in Atlanta in 1996. Her victory provided inspiration to many sportsmen and women in Hong Kong so-much-so that our athletes brought home a record five Golds from the Bangkok Asian Games.

Hong Kong Sports Calendar 2000

During 2000, Hong Kong has already hosted many major international sporting events including:

- FINA Swimming World Cup Hong Kong 2000
- Davis Cup
- 5th Asian Cities Gold Cup Taekwondo Invitational Championships and the 14th Asian Taekwondo Championships
- Olympics Table Tennis Asian Qualifying Tournament
- Hong Kong International Rugby Sevens
- Equestrian East Asian Nations Cup and the FEI World Dressage Challenge 2000
- 2nd HKSAR International Handball Invitation Tournament
- Asian Squash Championships.

Major events scheduled for the remainder of the year include:

- ACBS Asian Snooker Championships
- 26th Hong Kong International Open Tenpin Bowling Championships
- FIBA Diamond Ball Hong Kong 2000 (basketball)
- Ladies Open Amateur Golf Championships
- Hong Kong Open Junior Tennis Championships
- China Coast Sailing Regatta
- Asian Junior Judo Championships
- 3rd Asian Archery Circuit
- Hong Kong International Bowls Classic
- Cycling Tour of the South China Sea
- Southeast Asian Cricket Championships
- 25th Hong Kong Special Olympics Inter-cities Invitation Games.

9th Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled (FESPIC)

A bid is also being made by the Hong Kong Sports Association for the Physically Disabled to host the 9th Far East and South Pacific Games for the Disabled immediately after the 15th Asian Games in Hong Kong. This follows the trend adopted by the Bangkok and Pusan Organising Committees that the FESPIC Games are held after the Asian Games in the host city.

All accommodation, including the Athletes' Village, venues and amenities used for the Asian Games will be required to meet the needs of the participants in the FESPIC Games.



Hong Kong for Sure!

Hong Kong: The Facts

Population: 6.975 million (as at end-1999)

<p>Hong Kong Island 1.41 million 20.6%</p> <p>Kowloon 2.12 million 31.0%</p> <p>New Territories 3.29 million 48.2%</p> <p>Marine 0.01 million 0.2%</p>	<p>Age structure</p> <p>Median age: 36.2 Under 15: 16.9% Over 64: 10.7%</p>	
	<p>Sex ratio</p> <p>Overall: 1 012 males per 1 000 females</p> <p>Under 15: 1 073 Over 64: 855</p>	
	<p>Crude birth rate</p> <p>7.5* per 1 000 pop</p>	<p>Crude death rate</p> <p>4.8* per 1 000 pop</p>
	<p>Expectation of life at birth</p> <p>Male 77.2* Female 82.6*</p>	
<p>Overall density</p> <p>6 330 people per square kilometre.</p> <p>Kwun Tong District has 55 020 people per square kilometre.</p>	<p>Nationalities</p> <p>Predominantly of Chinese descent 95%</p>	
	<p>Total foreign passport-holders (end-1999): 495 200</p>	
<p>Housing</p> <p>3.4 million people live in public housing, which includes 979 900 flats. In 1999, Hong Kong had 2.07 million domestic households, 47.5% occupied by the owners, 48.0% by tenants, and 4.4% either rent-free or provided by employers.</p>	<p>Largest groups</p> <p>Philippines 136 100</p> <p>Indonesia 53 400</p> <p>USA 35 100</p> <p>Canada 33 400</p> <p>Thailand 27 300</p> <p>UK 22 300</p> <p>India 22 000</p> <p>Australia 21 800</p> <p>Japan 17 600</p> <p>Nepal 17 700</p> <p>Sub-total 386 700</p>	
	<p>Religion and Custom</p> <p>Buddhists and Taoists make up the vast majority.</p> <p>Christians 527 000</p> <p>Muslims 80 000</p> <p>Hindus 12 000</p> <p>Sikhs 1 200</p> <p>Jews 1 000</p>	
<p>Area: 1 098 square km</p> <p>Hong Kong Island 80 square km</p> <p>Kowloon 47 square km</p> <p>New Territories 796 square km</p> <p>Outlying Islands 175 square km</p> <p>Reclamation since 1887 82 square km</p>		

Weather

Average annual rainfall
2 214.3 mm

Highest temperature
36.1°C (August 19, 1900 and August 18, 1990)

Wettest period

Hourly 109.9 mm (May 8, 1992)
daily 534.1 mm (July 19, 1926)
monthly 1 241.1 mm (May 1889)

Lowest temperature
0.0°C (January 18, 1893)

Driest

10% humidity (January 16, 1959)

Highest wind speed

259 km/h at HK Observatory.
284 km/h at Tate's Cairn
(Typhoon Wanda, September 1, 1962)

Transport

Roads

The 1 885 km of roads carry 503 974 licensed vehicles, or about 267 vehicles per kilometre.

Bridges

Longest: Tsing Ma suspension bridge (main span 1 377 metres) and the cable-stayed Ting Kau Bridge (two main spans totalling 923 metres)

Air movements

1999: 167 369* flights; 29.06* million passengers;
1.97* million tonnes of freight

Shipping movements

1999: 37 580 ocean vessel arrivals; 37 680 departures; port cargo throughput 168.84 million tonnes

Container throughput

16.2 million TEUs.

Employment

Total number employed: 3.26 million in 1999

Major Employment sectors (Third quarter of 1999)

Wholesale, retail and import/export, trades, restaurants and hotels	1 043 000 32% of workforce
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	468 800 14% of workforce
Community, social and personal services	765 400 24% of workforce
Transport storage and communications	373 600 12% of workforce

Unemployment rate 6.2%

Average wages \$11,407 per month
(All selected industries)

* provisional fig

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Asian Games Bid Team

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