

SHOULD HONG KONG BID TO HOST THE 2023 ASIAN GAMES?

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. WHAT ARE THE ASIAN GAMES?

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

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

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

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

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

III. WHY SHOULD HONG KONG CONSIDER BIDDING AGAIN?

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. LIKELY BENEFITS OF HOSTING THE ASIAN GAMES

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

Sports development

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

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

(a) Improved performances by athletes

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

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

(b) Improvements to sports facilities

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

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

(c) Public participation in sport

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

Social cohesion

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

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

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

Economic activity

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

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

V. POTENTIAL COSTS OF HOSTING THE ASIAN GAMES

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

The operating cost

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

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

The capital cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other costs

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

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

VI. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Why 2023?

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

Games in 2023 rather than in 2019, namely -

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

Environmental implications

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

VII. OUR ASSESSMENT

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

VIII. YOUR VIEWS

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

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

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

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

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Background Information about the Asian Games

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

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

Programme of Sports

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

The 28 sports for the 2016 Olympic Games are -

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

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

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

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

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

Host City

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

Participating Countries or Regions

The OCA currently has the following 45 Member NOCs –

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

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

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

Annex B

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

- 28 Olympic sports

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

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

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

- 7 proposed Non-Olympic sports

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

Possible locations of site being considered for the newly proposed / redeveloped sports facilities are:

Eastern, Kowloon City, Sham Shui Po, Tsuen Wan and Wan Chai Districts

* Possible locations of site being considered for upgrading proposed sports facilities are:

Sha Tin, Tai Po and Yuen Long Districts

Annex C

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

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