Creating a Harbour Authority for Hong Kong

Harbour Business Forum Luncheon 13th January 2012





Presentation Agenda

- Introduction
- Framework for a Harbour Authority
- International and Local Case Studies
- Next Steps: Optimising the Structure

1. INTRODUCTION



Context



- Research
- Engagement
- Events
- Harbour Issuses
- Resources
- Harbour Photo Gallery
- Harbour Video
- Useful Links
- Sitemap

维冬利西港

Victoria Harbour

About Us

Who are we?

Harbour Business Forum (HBF) was formally launched in June 2005, due to a concern about how developments in and around our harbour could have a negative impact upon the future development of Hong Kong. HBF is now one of the biggest business alliances, with 122 business members - including 10 Patron Members, 30 Corporate Members, 53 Professional Members and 29 Supporting Members from business chambers and professional associations.

HBF's Mission

Victoria Harbour is core to Hong Kong's heritage, an international icon and a source of inspiration to those who live and work in Hong Kong. Our mission is to see Hong Kong's harbour and harbour-front areas become a genuinely vibrant, accessible and sustainable world-class asset. We aim to engage with relevant stakeholders and the Government in order to agree upon, and implement, a common vision for the harbour.

HBF's Objectives and Achievements

- The creation of an overarching agency for the harbour
- To promote integrated planning and coordination of projects related to the long term economic, social and environmental interests of Hong Kong's harbour
- · To support the Harbour Planning Principles and their application to all future harbour developments

HBF is primarily a research driven think tank, defined by its principles and objectives. These include the creation of an overarching agency for the harbour, and the need for any harbour development to take account of the public's wish (as captured

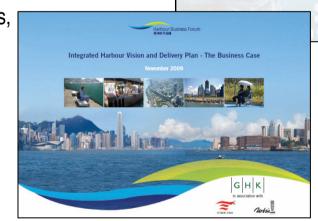


Context

- Summer 2010: Harbourfront Commission established following HEC recommendation
- HC meeting on May 17 2011: Society for the Protection of the Harbour proposed a Central Harbourfront Authority be established
- Ms. Carrie Lam: "the idea of a statutory harbour authority [should be revisited] such that a concrete recommendation could be put forward for consideration by the Government of the next term."

Objectives of the Paper

- HBF offered to provide an Information Paper to HC based on previous research undertaken by a range of interested organisations
- Introduce HC Members to the range of possible forms a harbour authority could take
- Define a common set of terms to describe these forms, to promote debate of their constituent components, and their pros and cons
- Highlight international experience in the structure of overarching harbour bodies and how this compares to other authorities in HK
- Raise awareness about key issues for setting up a harbour authority in
 HK





Harbour Business Forum

Managing the Vision
Organisational Structures &
Harbourfront Management

Caveats

- Information Paper based on readily available information in the public domain
- Focus is on potential components of an overarching body: does not preclude options for second tier delivery and management organisation(s)
- No consideration of who might sit on the authority and in what capacity
- Objective is to inform the debate about the possible options and alternatives available in structuring a harbour authority, rather than establishing the rationale for such an entity

2. FRAMEWORK FOR A HARBOUR AUTHORITY

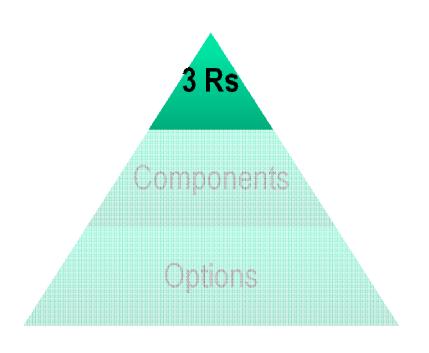


Tier 1: 3 Rs

Tier 2: Components

Tier 3: Options

A 3 tier framework for creating a harbour authority...

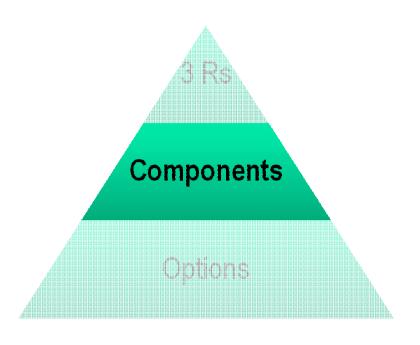


Tier 1: The '3 Rs'

•What should be the extent of a harbour authority's **remit**?

•What **responsibilities** should be handled by an authority within its agreed remit?

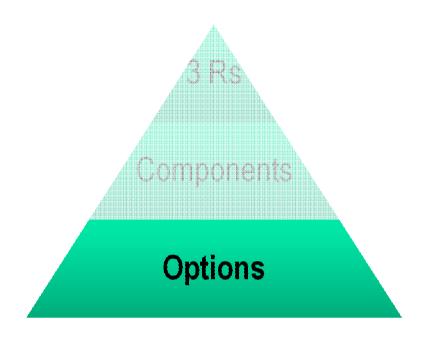
•What **resources** should an authority have at its disposal so that it may discharge its responsibilities effectively?



Tier 2:

The Components of each 'R'

- Remit
 - Geographical
 - Functional
- Responsibility
 - Planning
 - Delivery
 - Management
- Resources
 - Land
 - Financial
 - Staff



•Remit

- Geographical
- Functional
- *Responsibility
 - Planning
 - Delivery
 - Management

•Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff

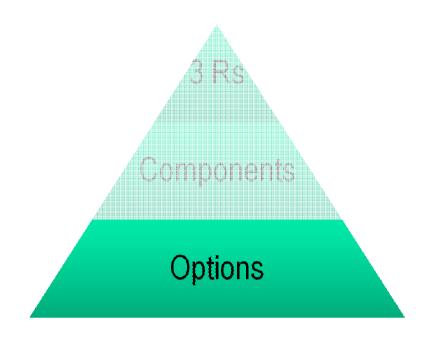
	Geographical	City wide	Harbour wide – land and water	Harbour wide – land only	Limited geographical areas within harbour	
	Functional	Economic inc. port	Economic inc. port	Economic extc. port	Limited aconomic/community activity	
Remit		Community	Community	Community		
		Physical development	Physical development	Physical development	Physical development	
		Environmental	Environmental			
		Heritage Conservation	Heritage Conservation			

High powered
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海港商界論壇

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Low powered



•Remit

- Geographical
- Functional

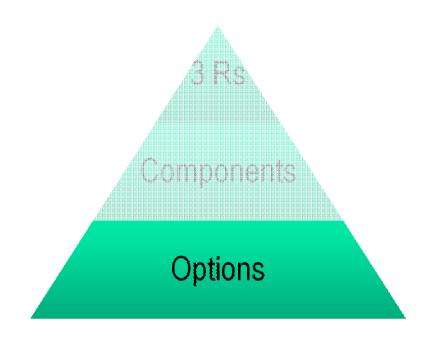
Responsibility

- Planning
- Delivery
- Management

•Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff





•Remit

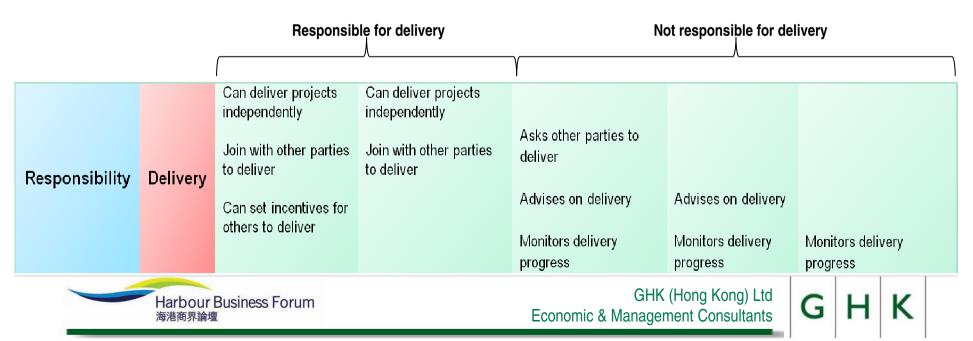
- Geographical
- Functional

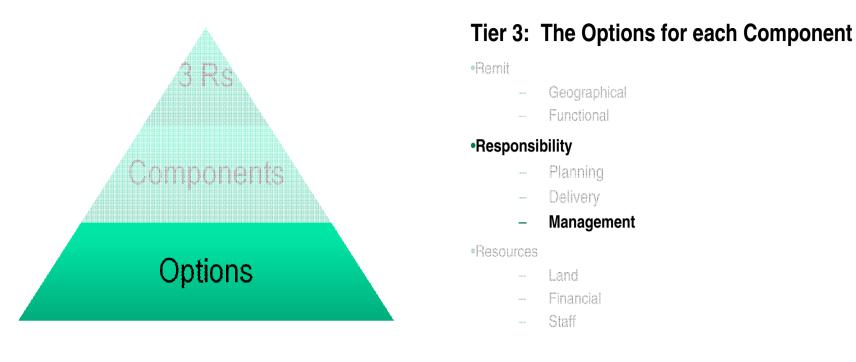
Responsibility

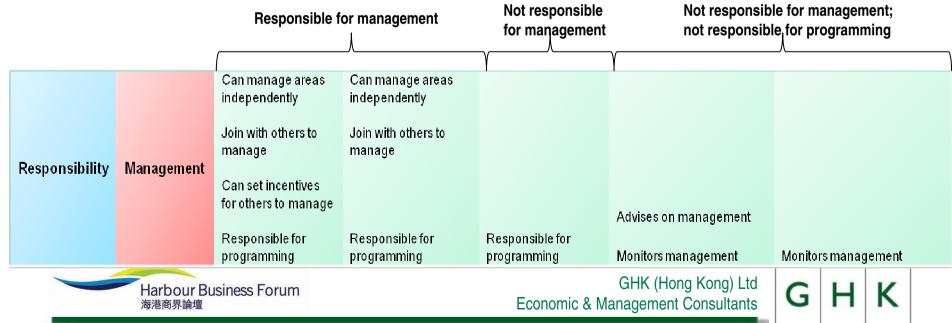
- Planning
- Delivery
- Management

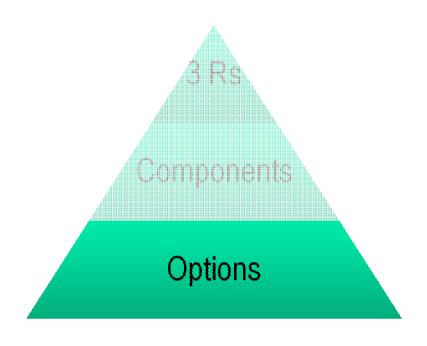
•Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff









•Remit

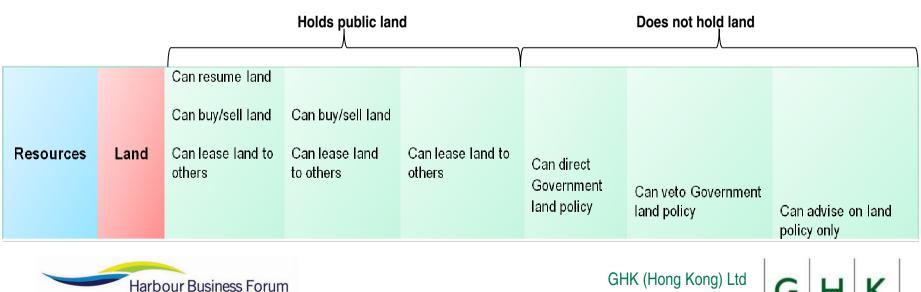
- Geographical
- Functional

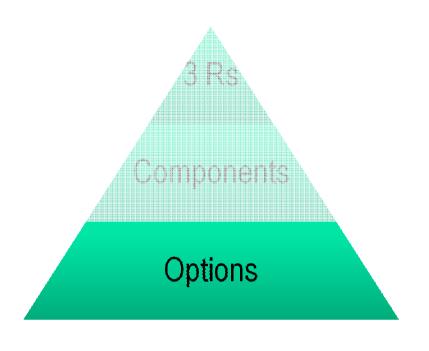
Responsibility

- Planning
- Delivery
- Management

Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff





•Remit

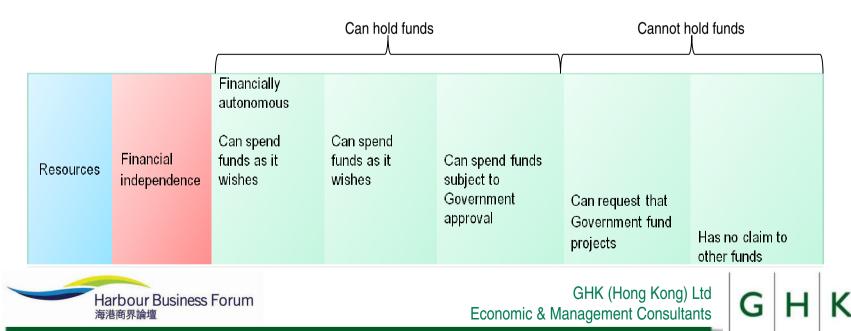
- Geographical
- Functional

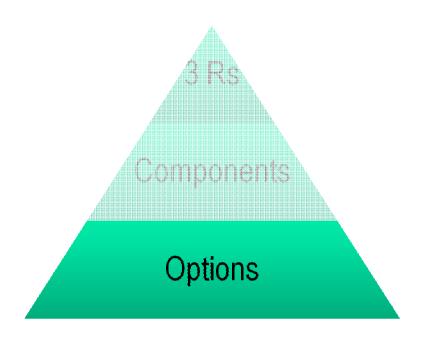
Responsibility

- Planning
- Delivery
- Wanagement

Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff





•Remit

- Geographical
- Functional

Responsibility

- Planning
- Delivery
- Wanagement

Resources

- Land
- Financial
- Staff

Resources	Staffing	Has own independent, full- time staff	Has own staff but only on secondment	Does not have own staff so has to rely on others to provide executive and secretariat services
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The Overall Framework

3Rs Key Components
Range of Options



3. INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL CASE STUDIES



Choice of Case Studies

- In order to understand how harbourfront governance is handled in other jurisdictions, a range of structured case studies were reviewed as part of the exercise:
 - Boston Redevelopment Authority (BRA)
 - Waterfront Toronto (WT)
 - Singapore Urban Redevelopment Authority (SURA)
 - Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority (SHFA)
- Five local case studies were also undertaken to illustrate structures of statutory authorities, including extent to which HK Government has been willing to transfer responsibilities to these external bodies:
 - Housing Authority (HA)
 - Hong Kong Science & Technology Park (HKSTP)
 - West Kowloon Cultural District Authority (WKCDA)
 - Urban Renewal Authority (URA)
 - Airport Authority (HKAA)



Remits Vary

Geographical

Some are city-wide; some are more limited, for example, just to the waterfront itself or a specific designated area

Functional

- All have physical development remit
- Some have economic development remits (internationally); and locally some have sector-specific economic responsibilities
- Other functional remits such as community, environment and heritage conservation are quite common both internationally and locally



Responsibilities Vary

Planning

- All have land-use and implementation planning responsibilities
- Strategic planning: internationally (Boston/Singapore), and locally on a sectorspecific basis – Airport Authority, Science Park and Housing Authority
- Statutory planning: internationally in Boston/Singapore. Not in HK this rests
 with the Town Planning Board
- Delivery
 - All have strong delivery powers including power to act as developer, except
 Housing Authority in HK which delivers through Housing Department
- Management
 - Varies according to functional remit (international) or geographical remit (local)



Resources Vary

Land

- All own land and have power to lease land to others
- International examples all have powers to buy/sell, and Boston and Sydney can resume land. Local examples with defined geographic remit tend to have less power, except HKAA given its more commercial orientation

Funding/Staffing

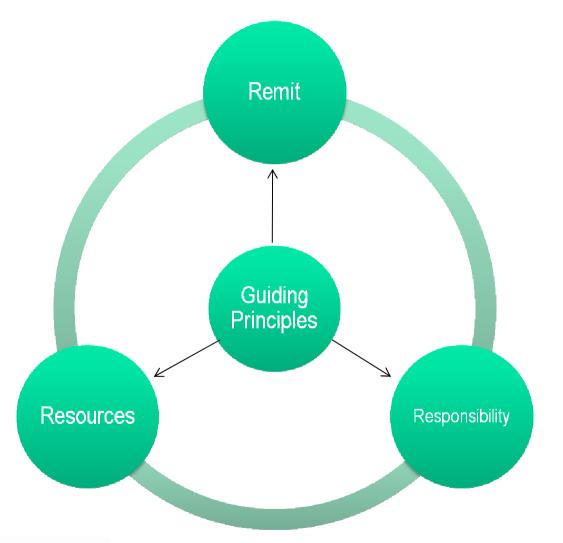
- All well resourced, with financial autonomy. Waterfront Toronto obtains resources by submitting business case to Government
- All employ dedicated full-time staff, except Housing Authority

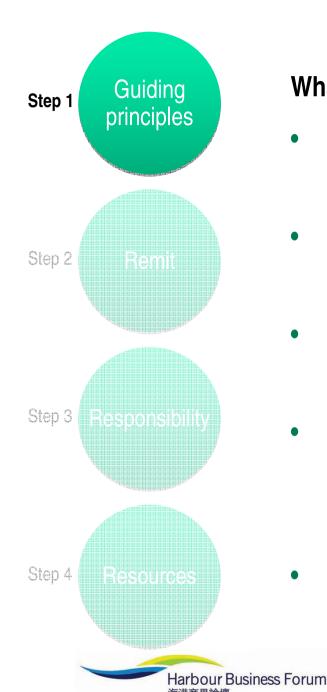
In other words, it is important to take note of the local context – one size does not fit all

4. NEXT STEPS: OPTIMISING THE STRUCTURE



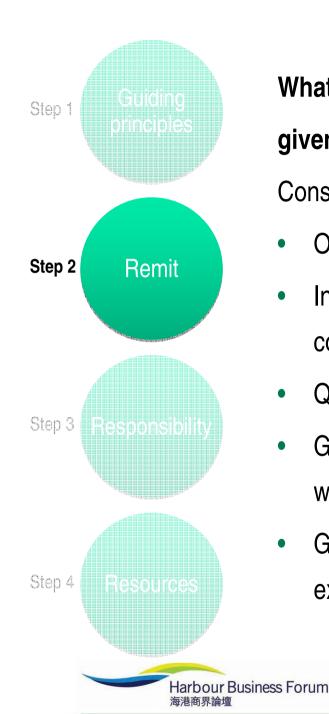
Proposed 4 Step Framework





What principles should guide the work of the authority?

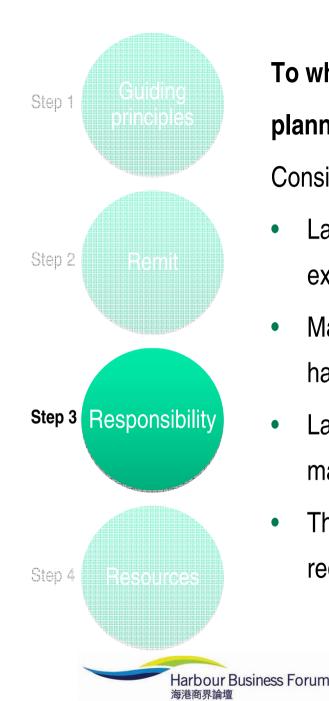
- *Visionary*: to what extent should the authority be able to set its own vision for the harbour?
- Independence: how much power should be vested in a harbour authority?
- Accountability: how should an authority be made accountable for its decisions?
- Directness: should an authority play a hands-on role in delivering its Vision, or should its role primarily be to enable others to deliver its Vision?
- Gatekeeper: to what extent should an authority be able to prevent third party actions that run counter to the Vision?



What geographic and functional remit should the body be given?

Considerations:

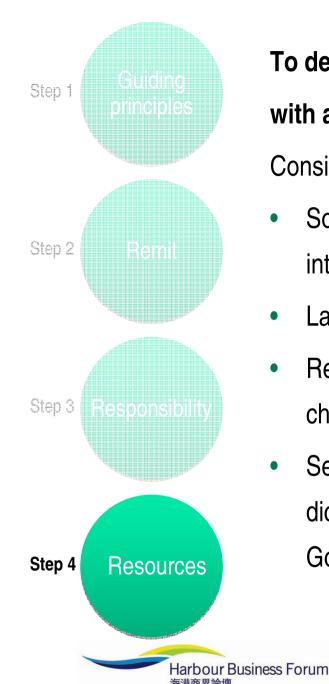
- Official harbour boundaries may exclude some key areas
- Inclusion of land and water allows more ability to deliver consistent plans for harbour as a whole
- Question over responsibility for port areas
- Greater functional remit allows more ability to deliver a working, vibrant harbour
- Greater remit implies more resource requirements and existing bodies would be more affected



To what extent should an authority be given responsibility for planning; delivery; management?

Considerations:

- Lack of vacant/unused land suggests need for powers to revisit existing uses
- Many Bureaux & Departments with wide range of interests in harbour area; no overall strategic plan
- Lack of vibrant public open spaces around harbourfront suggests management role could be important
- The greater the body's responsibility, the greater the resource requirements and the more existing bodies would be affected



To deliver its responsibilities, should the body be provided with any land; funding; its own staff?

Considerations:

- Some remits and responsibilities will be more resourceintensive than others
- Land-holding will be a sensitive issue
- Requiring the body to apply for public funding could provide checks and balances but would impair independence
- Securing annual public funding could be difficult given the dichotomy between capital and recurrent funding in Government

An Illustrative Example

3R	Key Components	Range of Options						
Remit	Geographical remit Functional remit	City wide Conomic including Port Community Physical development Environmental Heritage Conservation	Harbour wide, Harbour only Economic excluding Port Community Physical development Environmental Heritage Conservation	y – land and water • Harbour wide, Harbour only – land only • Economic excluding Port • Community • Physical development		Limited Geographical Area(s) within the Harbour Physical development Very limited economic /community activity		
Responsibility	Planning	Responsible for planning: Statutory Planning Strategic Planning Land-use Planning Implementation Planning	ponsible for planning: Strategic Planning Land-use Planning Implementation Planning Responsible for planning: Land-use Planning Implementation Planning		Responsible for planning: Land-use Planning		Not responsible for planning: Planning Advice Only	
	Delivery	Responsible for delivery: Can deliver projects independently Join with other parties to deliver Can set incentives for others to deliver	Responsible for delivery: Can deliver projects independently Join with other parties to deliver	Not responsible for delivery: Asks other parties to deliver Advises on delivery Monitors progress of third party plans	Monitors delivery progress		ot responsible for delivery: Monitors delivery progress	
	Area Management	Responsible for management: Can manage areas independently Join with others to manage Can set incentives for others to manage Responsible for programming	Responsible for management: Can manage areas independently Join with others to manage Responsible for programming	Not responsible for management: Responsible for programming	Not responsible for programming: Not respons		ot responsible for management, ot responsible for programming: Monitors management	
Resources	Land Holding	Can resume land Can buy / sell land	ublic land: an buy / sell land an lease this land to others Holds public I Can lea	and: use this land to others Does not hold land: Can direct Gov	Does not hold lan	d: ovt land policy	Does not hold land: Can advise on land policy only	
	Financial Independence ⁴	Can hold funds: Financially autonomous Can spend funds as it wishes	Can hold funds: Can spend funds as it wishes	Can hold funds: Can spend funds subject to Govt approval	Cannot hold funds: Can request that Govt fund projects		annot hold funds: Has no claim to other funds	
	Staffing	Has own independent, full-time staff	■ Has ow	Has own staff but only on secondment		Does not have own staff so has to rely on others to provide executive and secretariat services		

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Thank you

Mrs Margaret Brooke Chair, HBF Best Practice Committee

Margaret.Brooke@ppservicesgroup.com

Mr Tom Callahan Senior Consultant, GHK (Hong Kong) Ltd

callahant@ghkint.com.hk

