

# 香港 HONG KONG 2030+

## 跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略 Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030 新動力 新思維 策動可持續增長 New Impetus and Dimension for Sustainable Growth

《香港2030+：跨越2030年的規劃遠景與策略》（下稱《香港2030+》）不但為香港未來的規劃、土地及基建發展，也為塑造跨越2030年的都市和自然環境，提出策略性空間規劃框架。它倡導以願景帶動和創造容量的方式進行規劃，讓香港把握新機遇和迅速回應不斷轉變的需要；亦考慮了全球大趨勢、不斷變化的本地情況和最新的國家和區域政策方針（包括國家《十四五規劃綱要》及大灣區發展）。

The “Hong Kong 2030+: Towards a Planning Vision and Strategy Transcending 2030 (Hong Kong 2030+)” provides a strategic spatial planning framework for the future planning, land and infrastructure development as well as the shaping of the built and natural environment of Hong Kong beyond 2030. It advocates a vision-driven and capacity creating approach to ready Hong Kong to capture new opportunities and respond to changing needs swiftly. It has taken into account the global mega-trends, evolving local context and issues as well as the latest national and regional policy directives including the National 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and the Greater Bay Area (GBA) development.



### 願景 Vision

成為宜居、具競爭力及可持續發展的「亞洲國際都會」  
To become a liveable, competitive and sustainable “Asia’s World City”



### 總規劃目標 Overarching Planning Goal

倡導可持續發展，以滿足香港現時及未來的社會、環境及經濟需要和期望  
To champion sustainable development with a view to meeting our present and future social, environmental and economic needs and aspirations

### 願景帶動和創造容量 Vision-driven and Capacity Creating Approach

《香港2030+》倡導以願景帶動和創造容量的方式進行整體策略性規劃，包括土地供應策略、基礎設施規劃、長遠土地需求估算和制定概念性空間框架。

Hong Kong 2030+ advocates a vision-driven and capacity creating approach for strategic planning in a holistic manner, including land supply strategy, infrastructure planning, estimation of long-term land demand, and formulation of the Conceptual Spatial Framework (CSF).



全港發展策略旨在為未來數十年而規劃，必須是前瞻進取，同時務實到位，應對未來既充滿挑戰與變數，同樣亦滿載希望和機遇。全港空間發展策略包括三大相互聯繫的元素和一個概念性空間框架，以勾勒未來的發展機遇和策略運輸基建配套。

As we plan ahead for the coming decades, the territorial spatial development strategy needs to be visionary and ambitious, yet grounded in the delivery of pragmatic and tangible actions befitting the circumstances of tomorrow. The territorial spatial development strategy consists of three interconnected building blocks and one CSF which shows future development opportunities and strategic supporting transport infrastructure.

我們制訂了一個體現智慧、環保及具抗禦力原則的策略，以帶領香港成為一個可持續發展和與時俱進的城市，同時亦關顧市民、環境及大自然的需要。

A strategy enshrined with smart, green and resilient (SGR) principles have been developed to lead the way in achieving a sustainable and future-proof city, and to take care of the needs of our people, environment and nature.

提升集約高密度城市的宜居度  
Enhancing Liveability in a Compact High-Density City



迎接新的經濟機遇與挑戰  
Embracing New Economic Opportunities and Challenges



創造容量以達致可持續發展  
Creating Capacity for Sustainable Growth



1. PARK 外觀構思圖 Artist's Impression of 1. PARK  
來源：環境保護署 Source: Environmental Protection Department

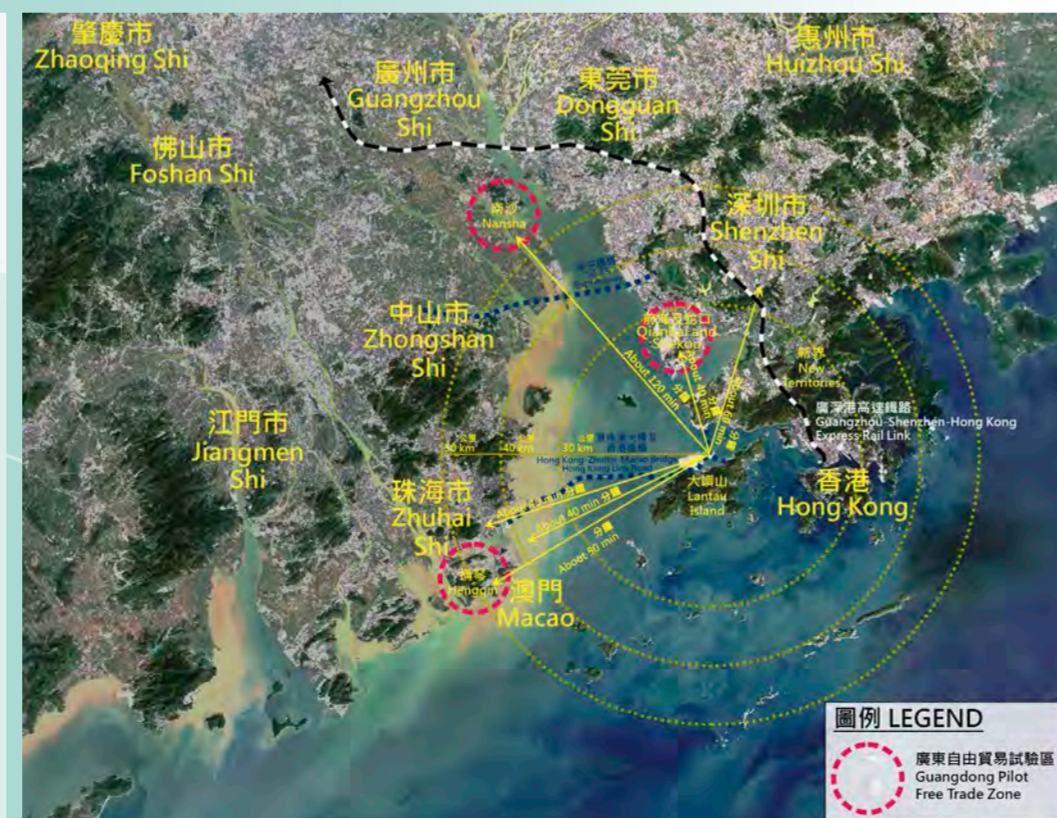
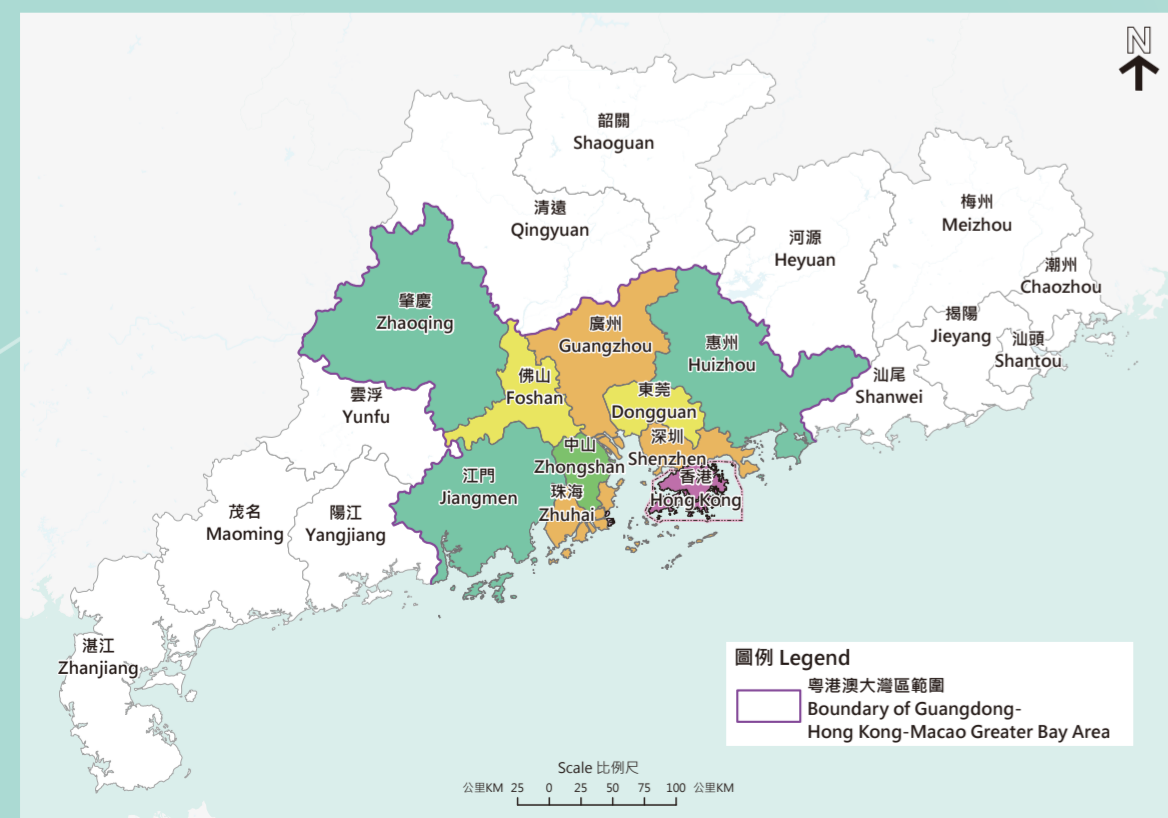
# 機遇與挑戰 Opportunities and Challenges

## 香港在國家《十四五規劃綱要》及《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》的定位 Hong Kong's Positioning under the National 14th Five-Year Plan and the Outline Development Plan for the GBA



- 國際金融、航運和貿易中心  
International financial, transportation and trade centre
- 全球離岸人民幣業務樞紐  
Global offshore Renminbi business hub
- 國際資產管理中心及風險管理中心  
International asset management centre and risk management centre
- 亞太區國際法律及解決爭議服務中心  
Centre for international legal and dispute resolution services in the Asia-Pacific region
- 國際航空樞紐  
International aviation hub
- 國際創新科技中心  
International innovation and technology hub
- 區域知識產權貿易中心  
Regional intellectual property trading centre
- 中外文化藝術交流中心  
East-meets-West centre for international cultural exchange

### 香港的地理位置 Geographical Location of Hong Kong



### 「兩廊兩點」架構體系

香港、澳門、廣州和深圳為大灣區的四大中心城市以及區域發展和合的核心引擎，帶動周邊地區發展。

國家《十四五規劃綱要》提出完善在大灣區的「兩廊兩點」架構體系，當中包括廣深港、廣珠澳科技創新走廊以及深港河套、粵澳橫琴科技創新極點。「兩廊兩點」架構體系將加強大灣區內的創新科技協同發展。

### “Two Corridors and Two Poles” Framework System

Hong Kong, Macao, Guangzhou and Shenzhen would be the core cities as well as core engines for regional development and co-operation in the GBA, leading development of nearby regions.

The National 14th Five-Year Plan proposes improving the “Two Corridors and Two Poles” framework system in the GBA which comprises the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong and Guangzhou-Zhuhai-Macao Science and Technology Innovation Corridors, and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop and Guangdong-Macao-Hengqin Science and Technology Innovation Poles. The “Two Corridor and Two Poles” framework system will strengthen the collaborative development of innovation and technological advancement in the GBA.

# 三大元素 Three Building Blocks



## 元素一 - 提升集約高密度城市的宜居度 Building Block 1 - Enhancing Liveability in a Compact High-density City

為提升香港的宜居度，我們要營造一個容納發展和自然環境的城市，讓市民享有更健康和低碳的生活，同時拉近我們和藍綠資源的距離，並鼓勵不同年齡和能力的人充分發揮潛能。我們期望透過規劃好空間布局，讓廣大市民皆可使用及享受市內各地方，同時保存城市的獨特性和多元性。

To enhance Hong Kong's liveability, we shall foster a city that caters for development and natural environment, which enables people to lead healthier and low-carbon lives, brings people closer to our blue-green assets and encourages people of all ages and abilities to unleash their fullest potential. We aspire to provide well-planned spatial layout to enable citizens' equal access to the use and enjoyment of the city, and preserve the city's uniqueness and diversity.



## 元素二 - 迎接新的經濟機遇與挑戰 Building Block 2 - Embracing New Economic Opportunities and Challenges

我們需要積極面對全球大趨勢、不斷變化的區域形勢及大灣區發展，使香港的主要產業邁向高增值發展和使香港經濟基礎更多元化，以迎接未來的經濟挑戰和新機遇。

To embrace economic challenges and to tap new opportunities to prosper, we need to be responsive to global megatrends, regional dynamics and development of the GBA, to move our key industries up the value chain, and to diversify our economic base.

### 健康活力的城市 Healthy and revitalised city



透過合適的城市設計以鼓勵活力、健康和低碳的生活方式  
Encourage active, healthy and low-carbon lifestyles through suitable urban design



### 富藍綠資源的城市 Blue and green city

重塑都市環境中的「藍綠資源系統」  
Reinvent the 'Blue and Green Systems' in the built environment

充分利用機會作城市綠化  
Optimise opportunities for urban greening

### 平等共融的城市 Equitable and inclusive city



功能性設計以配合不同使用者  
Functional design for different users



提升休憩用地的質與量  
Enhance the quality and quantity of open space

### 具抱負及互助的城市 Aspiring and supportive city



提供共享工作空間和工作室  
Co-working and studio space



提供合宜的居住環境以鼓勵育兒  
Decent home space to facilitate child-raising

### 獨特多元的城市 Unique and diverse city



發展成為中外文化藝術交流中心  
Develop to the East-meets-West Centre for International Cultural Exchange



城 Urban      鄉 Rural      郊 Countryside      野 Nature

倡導和諧的「城—鄉—郊—野」共融脈絡  
Champion the harmonious "Urban-Rural-Countryside-Nature" continuum

### 創造容量讓經濟可持續增長及擴闊經濟基礎 Creating capacity for sustaining economic growth and broadening the economic base



構建有利創新科技發展的環境，為經濟增長創造新動力  
Fostering an enabling environment for I&T development and creating a new momentum for economic growth



### 加強香港作為多式聯運樞紐的地位，使香港成為全球和區域營商樞紐 Enhancing Hong Kong's position as a multi-modal transportation hub and hence a global and regional nodal point for doing business



提供有利環境，提升並優化人力資源  
Providing conducive environment for enhancing and optimising human capital



位於香港科技園的創新斗室  
InnoCell at the Hong Kong Science Park

### 提供充足及合適的空間，以形成蓬勃的創新科技生態圈 Provide sufficient and appropriate space to develop a vibrant I&T ecosystem

提供不同而相輔相成的土地用途，利便創新驅動者和培育者之間的互動與合作，以及推動研究成果的商業化和應用。

A complementary mix of land uses to foster interaction and collaboration among innovation drivers and cultivators as well as commercialisation and application of research outputs.





## 元素三 - 創造容量以達致可持續發展 Building Block 3 - Creating Capacity for Sustainable Growth

為確保香港可持續發展，我們須以願景帶動和創造容量的方式，將運輸 - 土地用途 - 環境的考慮融入策略性規劃。這方式是以前瞻性的手法，創造可發展土地、運輸及其他重要基建的容量，同時持續着力提升環境容量。具備抗禦力和穩健的策略性規劃必須超越「適時」和「適量」，還要具備靈活性，以應付未能預知的未來。

To ensure sustainable growth, we have to integrate transport-land use-environmental considerations in strategic planning under a vision-driven and capacity creating approach. This approach is underpinned by the capacity to create developable land, transport and other essential infrastructure in a visionary manner alongside continuous efforts to enhance environmental capacity. To be resilient and robust, strategic planning must go beyond “just-in-time” and “just-enough” to incorporate flexibility to cater for our unknown future.



### 以多管齊下的方式創造發展容量 A Multi-pronged Approach for Creating Development Capacity

適時創造充足的策略性基建容量，以應付可預見的需求，並且預留容量作儲備，以應對未來發展和不可預計的情況  
Generating sufficient strategic infrastructure and timely capacity to address foreseeable demands and allowing capacity to cater for future growth and uncertainties



推行穩健而可持續及多管齊下的土地供應策略，確保土地供應充足

Pursuing a robust, sustainable and multi-pronged land supply strategy to ensure sufficient land supply



### 創造、提升及再生環境容量 Creating, Enhancing and Regenerating Environmental Capacity

在規劃及發展過程中把氣候變化、生物多樣性和其他環境考慮因素主流化  
Mainstreaming climate change, biodiversity and other environmental considerations in the planning and development process



主動管理具高生態價值的特定區域  
Proactively manage selected areas of high ecological value

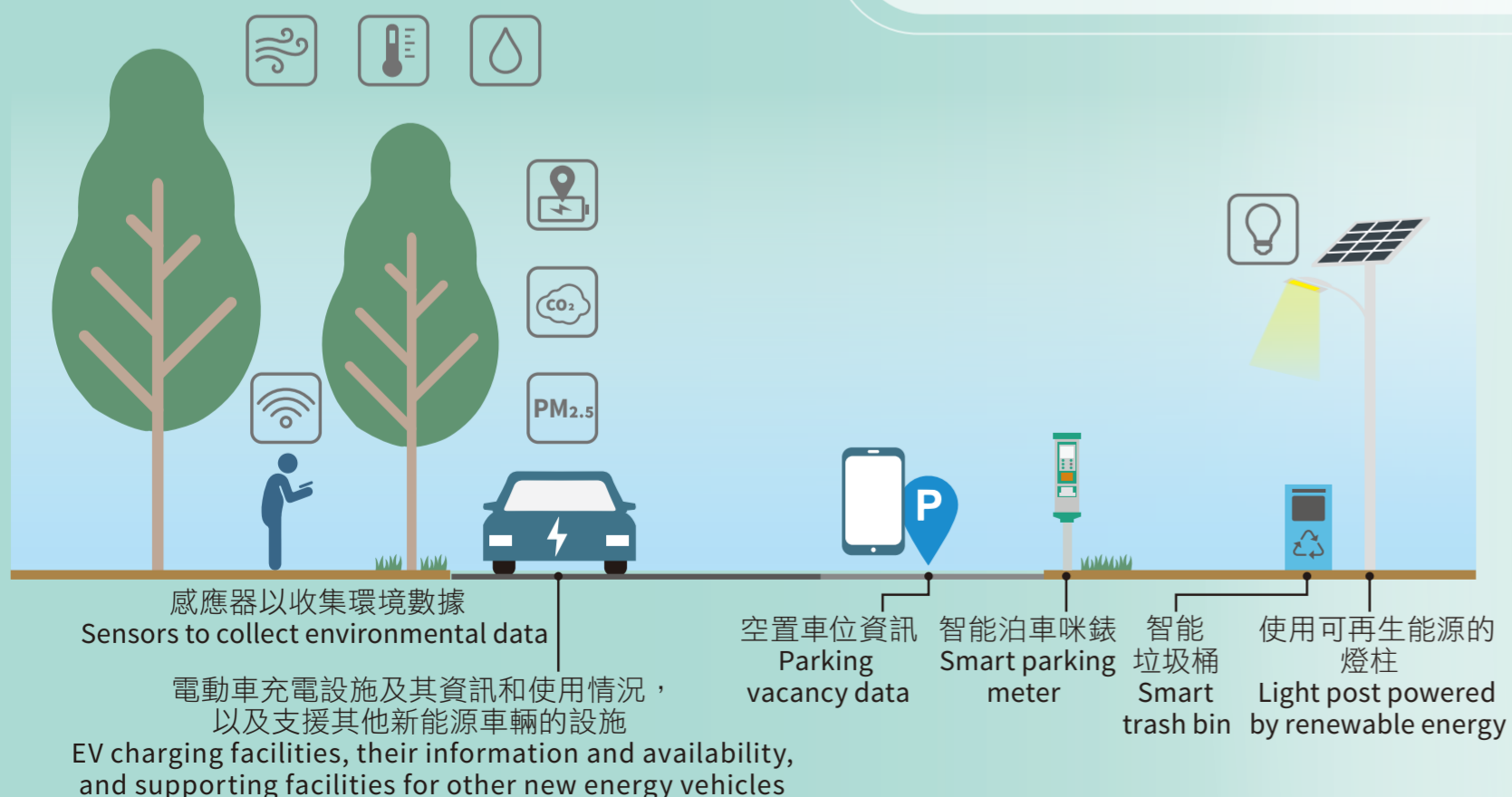


### 智慧、環保及具抗禦力的基建 Smart, Green and Resilient Infrastructure

提供規劃支援以確保本港必要的基建具備智慧、環保及具抗禦力的條件  
Rendering planning support to ensure our city is adequately supported by smart, green and resilient infrastructure

## 智慧社區的圖例

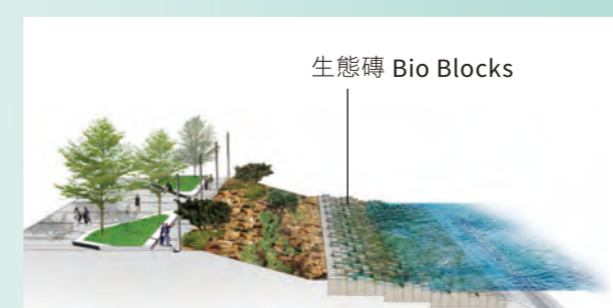
### Illustration of Smart Community



### 紅樹林生態海岸線 Mangrove Eco-shoreline



### 岩石生態海岸線 Rocky Eco-shoreline



## 土地需求及供應

### LAND REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY



以願景帶動和具前瞻性的方式估算長遠土地需求，以及定期更新。我們更新了土地需求及供應分析，過程中有以下各項考慮：

改善居住空間，以滿足社會對擁有更寬敞生活空間的期望及照顧市民在不同人生階段的需要

Enhance the provision of home space to cater for the community's aspirations for more spacious living space and people's needs at different stages of life cycle

推動經濟發展以把握國家《十四五規劃綱要》及《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》所帶來的機遇

Drive economic development to capture the opportunities arising from the National 14<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and the Outline Development Plan for the GBA

提升各種政府、機構及社區設施和休憩用地的供應目標，以滿足老齡化社會的需要及日益殷切的期望

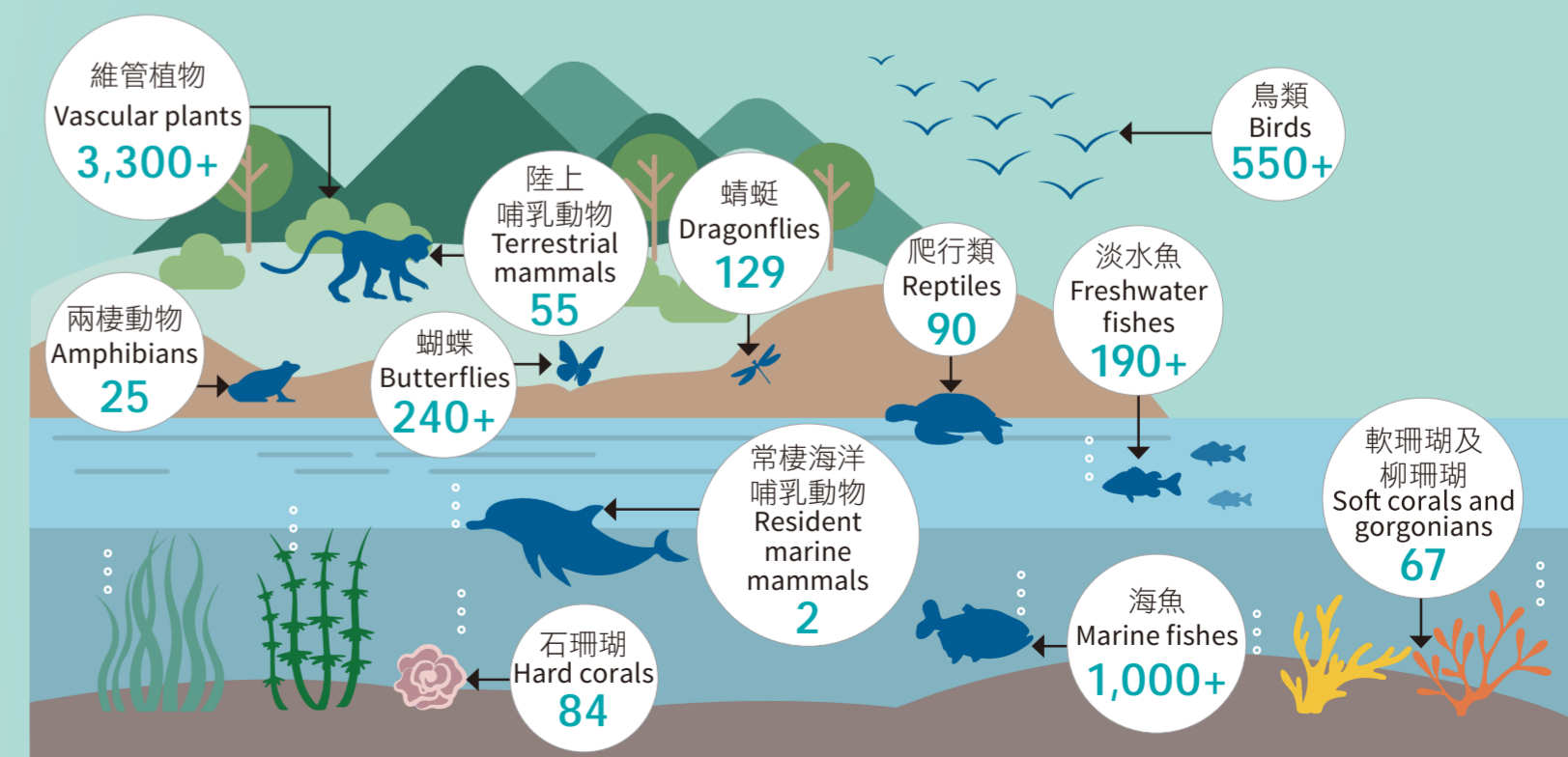
Enhance the provision targets of Government, Institution and Community facilities and open space in response to the needs and rising aspirations in a society with an ageing population

採用多管齊下土地供應策略，加入土地儲備的概念，以及提供足夠大數量的供地項目以滿足所預算的需求和不時之需

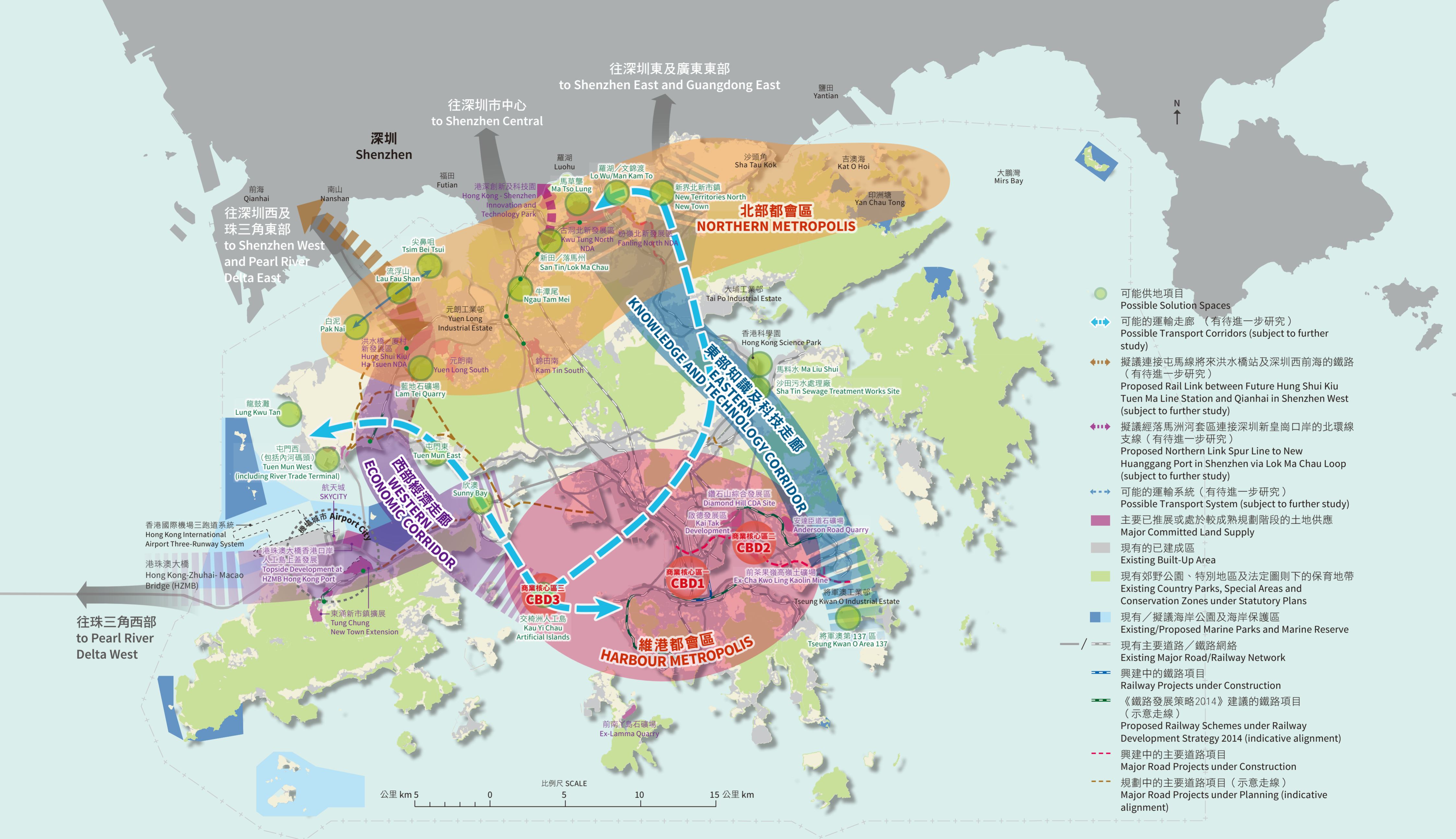
Adopt the multi-pronged land supply strategy. Incorporating the concept of land reserve, and making available a sufficiently large pool of solution spaces to meet the assessed demand and contingencies

## 香港生物多樣性概覽 (物種數量)

### Overview of Hong Kong's Biodiversity (Number of Species)



來源：漁農自然護理署 (截至2021年) Source: Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (as at 2021)



# 概念性空間框架 Conceptual Spatial Framework

兩個都會區 Two Metropolises  
兩條發展走廊 Two Development Axes

- 鼓勵與大灣區城市區域性融合
- 創造發展容量以滿足預計土地需求和提供土地儲備
- 匯聚各樣活動以產生集群協同效應
- 提供機會改造稠密的市中心
- 拉近居所與就業地點的距離

- Promote regional integration with the GBA
- Create capacity to satisfy the estimated land demand and provide land reserve
- Achieve agglomeration of activities and synergistic clusters
- Offer opportunities for retrofitting the dense urban core
- Bring jobs closer to homes

## 維港都會區 Harbour Metropolis

涵蓋現有都會區及交椅洲人工島，從經濟活動而言，這個都會區在金融及商業方面較具競爭優勢。我們的目標是提升這個都會區的宜居度和進一步增強其經濟競爭力。  
Covers the existing Metro Area and the Kau Yi Chau (KYC) Artificial Islands. In terms of economic activities, this Metropolis has a competitive advantage in finance/business. The targets are to enhance liveability and further strengthen the economic competitiveness of this area.



## 北部都會區 Northern Metropolis

面積約30,000公頃，涵蓋元朗和北區。北部都會區匯聚大量人口和本地就業機會，加上其豐富的文化 and 自然資源提供充裕的生態康樂/旅遊場所，將重新定義香港的空間發展模式，其地理位置亦有利於發展創新科技產業。  
Encompasses an area of about 30,000 hectares, covering Yuen Long and North Districts. This Metropolis, combining a sizable population with local employment opportunities and ample eco-recreation/tourism outlets offered by the rich cultural and natural resources, will redefine the spatial development pattern in Hong Kong. It commands a favourable location for the I&T industry.



## 西部經濟走廊 Western Economic Corridor

藉著交椅洲人工島新商業核心區和香港西部的策略性運輸基建所帶來的國際和區域門戶功能，發展新主要經濟樞紐。  
Develops new major economic nodes through capitalising on the international and regional gateway brought about by the new Central Business District (CBD) at KYC Artificial Islands and the strategic transport infrastructure in the western part of Hong Kong.



## 東部知識及科技走廊 Eastern Knowledge and Technology Corridor

涵蓋現有的高科技及知識型產業機構、工業和服務支援中心、專上教育機構的聚群，及已規劃的創新及科技相關發展。  
Comprises the existing high technology and knowledge-based industries, industrial and service support centres, tertiary institutions clusters, as well as other planned I&T related developments.



# 對國際級大灣區的規劃及發展貢獻

## Contributions to the Planning and Development of a World-class GBA

香港可在提升大灣區的國際競爭優勢方面發揮關鍵作用，尤其在金融、專業服務、貿易、創新科技和運輸範疇，這亦促使香港成為各企業及公司拓展業務的理想地點，讓它們在區域經濟增長中獲益。為鞏固香港在大灣區的策略性位置和角色，《香港2030+》倡議促進香港與鄰近城市間的連繫和功能整合。

Hong Kong has a key role to play in strengthening the international competitive edge of the GBA, especially in the aspect of finance, professional services, trade, I&T and transportation. This makes Hong Kong an ideal location for businesses and companies to reap the benefits arising from the economic growth of this region. To bolster Hong Kong's strategic location and role in the GBA, Hong Kong 2030+ promotes enhanced physical connectivity and functional integration with our neighbouring cities.

《香港2030+》的重點是為實現經濟集聚所需的規模和培育商業生態圈以推動經濟增長奠定基礎。在鄰近深圳的策略性地點發展具有不同定位的經濟樞紐，能充分利用現有及已規劃的運輸基建，並與其他發展產生協同效應。

Hong Kong 2030+ focuses on providing a physical pre-condition for creating critical mass to achieve agglomeration economies and fostering an ecosystem to fuel economic growth. New economic nodes of different positioning are proposed at strategic locations in proximity to Shenzhen, leveraging on existing and planned transport infrastructures and creating synergy with other developments.



### 創新科技發展 Innovation and technology development

在策略性位置積極提供充足創科用地（包括落馬洲河套區港深創新及科技園、新田科技城、馬料水填海區），與內地的創科平台創造協同效應及深化城市間的合作，構建大灣區「兩廊兩點」架構體系，推動香港建設國際創新科技中心，成為協助內地與全球創新資源接軌的門戶。

To proactively provide sufficient land for I&T uses at strategic location (including Hong Kong-Shenzhen I&T Park in the Lok Ma Chau Loop, Sha Tin Technopole and Ma Liu Shui reclamation) to create synergy with I&T platforms across the boundary and deepen cooperation between cities under the “Two Corridors and Two Poles” Framework System, so as to promote Hong Kong as an international I&T hub and assist the Mainland to connect to global innovation resources through Hong Kong as a gateway.

### 北部都會區 Northern Metropolis

將北部都會區建設成為宜居、宜業、宜遊的都市圈。該區以創科產業為經濟引擎，將加強港深合作，促進香港融入國家整體發展。

To develop the NM into a metropolitan area good for people to live in, work and travel. With I&T industry as the economic engine, the development of the NM will enhance the co-operation between Hong Kong and Shenzhen and facilitate our integration into the overall development of our country.

### 新運輸配套網絡及多式聯運系統

#### New transportation networks and multi-modal transportation system

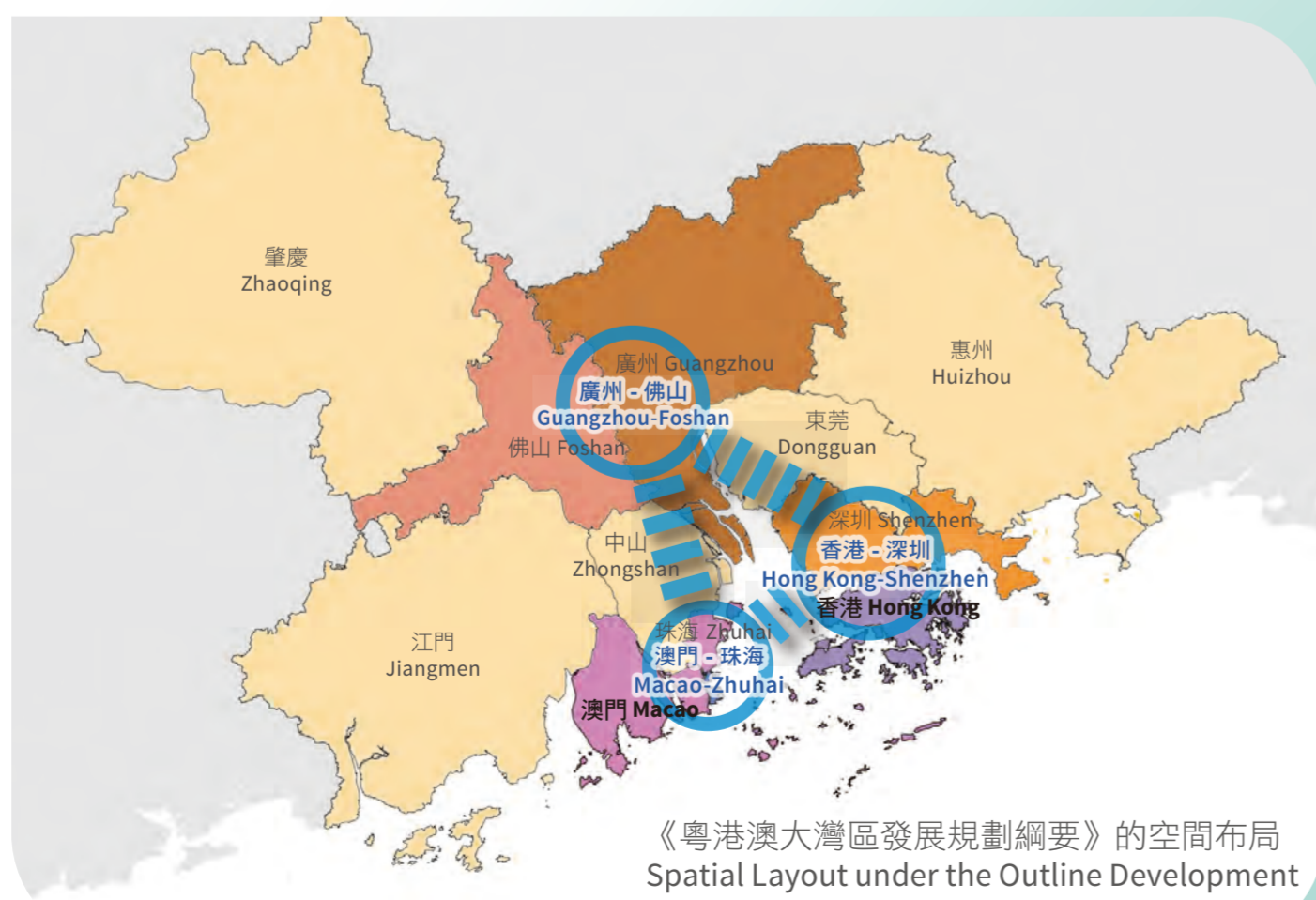
積極規劃和建設新的跨境運輸配套網絡，加強與大灣區的聯繫。並透過促進跨界人流和物流，鞏固香港作為連繫全球各地和大灣區內地城市的策略性角色。

To actively plan and build new cross-boundary transportation networks to enhance the connectivity with the GBA and strengthen Hong Kong's strategic role of connecting the world and the GBA cities by facilitating cross-boundary flow of people and goods.

### 提升宜居度 Enhance liveability

提升本港集約高密度城市的宜居度，以改善市民的福祉，吸引企業和人才，並構建智慧、環保及具抗禦力的社區。讓香港與其他大灣區城市攜手建設宜居、宜業、宜遊的優質生活圈。

To enhance livability of our compact, high-density city to improve the well-being of our people and attract business and talents, and building SGR communities. Hong Kong together with other GBA cities can make the region a quality living circle for living, working and travelling.



《粵港澳大灣區發展規劃綱要》的空間布局  
Spatial Layout under the Outline Development Plan for the GBA

### 交椅洲人工島擬建的商業核心區三

#### The proposed CBD3 at KYC Artificial Islands

將交椅洲人工島定位為第三個商業核心區，提升香港作為大灣區國際金融、航運及貿易中心的地位。

To position KYC Artificial Islands as CBD3 to enhance the status of Hong Kong as an international financial, transportation and trade centre in GBA.






## 從概念至落實 From Concepts to Implementation

在三大元素和概念性空間框架下提出的部分策略方針，將有待政府的各有關政策局及部門進一步探討和進行個別的研究。

Some of the strategic directions proposed under the three building blocks and CSF will require further investigation and spinoff studies by various relevant Bureaux/Departments.

為配合提升高密度城市的宜居度的策略願景，政府已進行促進健康生活的動態設計及重塑公共空間的研究。前者是探討措施，透過土地用途規劃和城市設計鼓勵具活力的生活方式。後者則是研究提升休憩用地的質與量。

To complement the strategic vision of enhancing the liveability of our high density city, the Government has commissioned the Active Design for Healthier Lifestyle Study and the Reimagining Public Spaces Study. The former examines measures to promote active lifestyles through land use planning and urban design while the latter is about uplifting the quality and quantity of open space.



政府現正和即將就《香港2030+》提出的新增長區（包括交椅洲人工島、新田／落馬洲發展樞紐、羅湖／文錦渡綜合發展樞紐、新界北新市鎮、牛潭尾、流浮山、龍鼓灘填海及屯門西等）進行規劃研究，為實現《香港2030+》的倡議帶來契機。

The ongoing and to-be-commenced planning studies for the new growth areas identified in the Hong Kong 2030+, including KYC Artificial Islands, San Tin/Lok Ma Chau Development Node, Lo Wu/Man Kam To Comprehensive Development Node, New Territories North New Town, Ngau Tam Mei, Lau Fau Shan, Lung Kwu Tan reclamation and Tuen Mun West, etc. present immense opportunities for realising the advocacy in Hong Kong 2030+.

