

## Hong Kong : China's global city

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Kong : becoming a Chinese Global City

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**Abstract:** Kong is a global City With a unique status . r^emerging on s ' Urban

Landscape Over the past three Dozen years , it has provided Chinese cities with transferable

Experience in urban development, actualized Trans-border/boundary <sup>4</sup> glurbanization' Within a changing regional Context , and is increasingly being bounded By a multi-scalar ^ velopmental ^ political Economy . To rise up to the the Challenge from Other Chinese Global

(izing) Cities , It ? high-time so \$ Kong revamped its regional and national Visions so

As To scale new Heights In An <sup>4</sup> Urban - ' in on Future to come Keywords , "" Kong; in ; global city

Abstract: Hong Kong is a unique global city . last more than 30 years, it returns to the development of Chinese cities picture , providing experience for mainland urban construction , implements a cross border in a changed region background / bound City Globalization , The then increasingly faces the limits of development in the complex scale of politics and economics .. to be addressed from China other global ( ) urban competition , Hong Kong needs to rethink its regional and national Vision , strive for the"" City China continue to top .

**Keywords:** Hong Kong ; China ; Global City

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Geographical Map of the globalized City era , Hong Kong is a fascinating exception . It's not a typical country. " center " is prominent in regional and international , with many global towns ; It is in outside the country for China Special Administrative region , A world in which political arrangements are very different from those in which the nation has a direct hinterland. ( , ) City ; It's obvious is an Asian metropolis with a unique regional culture. , Its influence is far from proportional to the narrow geographical area .

in today's study of global cities, , Hong Kong also seems to have a special sample value .

definition of ( Sassen , 1991 , ??? ) , Hong Kong more obvious is one Block " Global City "( Global city ) , without too much hall ( Hall , 1966 Scholars call it World City Some important qualities of . Hong Kong is an experienced sovereign " return " , Former colonial city , the writing of its history needs to be incorporated into national and regional dimensions . Research on global cities has been criticized for more ( Chiu andlui, 2009, where , neglect of local importance and its research non-historical ( (historical) First

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and foremost . addition , Friedman ( Friedmann,2018) also indicates : Although market forces almost decided its space shape and structure , to World city ® The study of the generally ignores countries ( including nation-state and local government House ) role . actually , from from century Hollywood , growth of Hong Kong cannot be from regional networks and national history detach . more than half a century after World War II , accelerating completion of industrialization , after urbanization and modernization transition , Incense port with economic activity across borders / bounds expansion , to achieve its own global transformation , and forcefully advanced the adjacent hinterland by ji one Social development and urbanization process . of course , The reform and opening-up of the mainland and the increasing globalization of Hong Kong from the world economy

A macro background that benefits fully from the system ----- 1997 after the year regression , Hong Kong as One country, two systems Global City under the system

City , Its development and evolutionary trajectory is highly blending global localization ( glocalization ) feature and complex region and country Home context .

no doubt , from 20 century 70 end of Decade , as a developed city economy , Hong Kong's city to the mainland Construction and economic development also have a huge impact .. from " Asia Tigers " ERA's Take-off miracle , to the Special Administrative Region after the handover , Hong Kong is becoming a global city of China ( Breitung ,2006 . The purport of this article is not the full face Review the interaction between Hong Kong and the mainland , We focus on Hong Kong and the mainland for more than30 years ( in particular its regional hinterland ) Administrative between Evolution Trajectory of relationships , striving to pass the space-time lens of a composite scale ,parsing Hong Kong one by one as a unique global city City -- How to go back to China's urban development picture , how to implement in a changed area background City Globalization , The should also face the future with a look and posture . The body of this article is divided into three sections . the first part reviews Hong Kong . The Key stage of urban construction and transition development , provides an institutional reference for the latter , and highlight Hong Kong experience consists of the outside, ""Special value . the second part of explores how Hong Kong can interact with the Pearl River Delta region in a mutually beneficial way before and after the handover . Now cross border / bound " Urban Globalization , and to make the two increasingly appear as a multicenter global city a region ; and fast fast-changing economics and political situation , Hong Kong also increasingly faces border restrictions . The following third part is intended to point to the , face from the mainland Global ( ) City increasingly fierce competition , understanding of Hong Kong's current situation and prospects should also be stepped out of the " non-history " " hesitation , A further reflection of the hidden and not-so-apparent regional and national Vision , Interpreting Hong Kong's urban competitiveness from another perspective . no ,, Hong Kong needs to confront a "city China " The rise of , and use your own experience and lessons , for the future in the competition continue to create unique value to learn from , The discussion at the end of this article is also aimed at provoking more constructive thinking .

## 1. Modern reference to one by one from outside Urban Development and international experience in Hong Kong

after the Second World War , as an urban economy with highly connected capitalist world markets , Hong Kong in the Chinese community The First implementation of modernization and internationalization in is . last more than 30 years, in China's blueprint for reform and opening-up , The development of Hong Kong by the experience has also gone through a from outside ' ( ' outside in' Evolution process .

The chief architect of the reform and opening up Deng Xiaoping had proposed : in the mainland to recreate several Hong Kong ② . go age, always to Hong Kong back and forth , in Chinese urban craze how to move towards internationalization ( Xu Ganzhou, 1993 ; Guzhaolin , 1995 Yao conspiracy , 1995 ; Guo Jianguo , 1998 ), as a reference case , The development experience of Hong Kong has also been introduced into the mainland

construction International City City " words ( Lilin , 1994 Hu Chaoshi ,1995 Xu Gianshou ) . opening at the beginning , Hong Kong town Planning and New Town construction set to get referrals ( Week Dry Assembly , 1979 Zhaobing , 1983 DrPeter Pun , 1985 a , 1985 b ; Zhengtianxiang , 1986 a , 1986 b ). then , Hong Kong's experience in economic development and urban construction has also entered the academic horizon of the mainland. ( Lianghua ,8 7; Zheng Good ,1987 ). based on the situation at that time , " use Hong Kong , to mainland ' sihua , Construction Services "-- "Especially to play good Hong Kong in the financial sector and the role of foreign investment as a bridge to the mainland's policy in the face of Hong Kong ( Li Jiu , 1986 ChenBaoying , 1988 ). but , exploring stage of contemporary Chinese urbanization Research ( How to read , Wu Yu , 2007 ), Development in Hong Kong no Suspect is also a "foreign " perspective , Urban planning for the mainland to provide the imagination of urban modernization . today , If review 8 0 accelerated urbanization in China since the end of the decade , Reference to Hong Kong's Land leasehold system became a profound influence on the mainland decisive events for urban construction and expansion --The reform of urban land system in China from the window of opening to the outside of Shenzhen the beginning of the , draws on the separation of land ownership from the use of tenure in Hong Kong ( Liang hua, 1987 ; Wang , 1987 Week Chiren ③, 2013 )-- This is the mainland's subsequent gradual establishment of urban land and property markets , the advances the housing and even the financial system. The reform of the the has laid an important tone ® ( Musashi Group , 1992 ; Guo Yanhong , 1995 ; Tianli , # ).

in the era, Hong Kong ranked Asian Tigers Front Row . to quarter end , has multiple Chinese coastal or even Land City proposes to build an international city or cosmopolitan Metropolis ( title ) ( Emily , 1999 ). in a reference frame made up of East Asia City , Hong Kong is the case that has been invoked at times ( Xu Guihua , 1993 Ligeng , 1996 Pang , 1996 ning-min , 1999 ).

soon after the return of the Hong Kong and Macao , China joins WTO , The impact of economic globalization on urban development in mainland China is increasingly significant ( Guchi forest ,1999; Chen Zhenguang , Yao Shimo , 2001 ; Wu,2001; girder crane year , 2002 ). During this period , on the one hand , build China international The city's discourses gradually cover Hong Kong ( Guzhaolin , Sun Sakura , 1999 Monday star , 2002 ) on the other hand , its with Shenzhen and Pearl River Delta Regional economic Interactions , The relationship between space development and governance is also from the previous [] / outside different switch to " \_ " Two-state under the framework Domestic a outside mode . as one block Global City , Hong Kong form has returned to China's urban development chart view , and in recent years , Cross-bordergovernance , Hong KONG-Shenzhen relationship and its tension with regional hinterland ( Shen JIANFA , 2002 ; yangspring , 2008 ; Xujiang , 2008 b ), The has repeatedly become an inescapable reality for Hong Kong's future development .

To A large extent , Hong Kong's full globalization phase , The also happens to witness the urbanization and urban-rural areas of the mainland after the reform and opening-up Build the whole process from the start to the acceleration of transition . Hong Kong was a mainland city implementation " modern " Important references for ,and with the extent to which China is opening to the outside , the development trajectory of many mainland cities is also increasingly interpreting its own " globalization "features . on the other hand , Hong Kong industrial restructuring ( in particular years of manufacturing migration , The ups and downs of entrepot trade and gold The significant growth of the industry ) as its top Global City Important drivers for , also buries the for its current and future development path a hint . has undergone a sovereign return , Hong Kong from a extraterritorial " city " gradually return to the vision of China's urban system ; This is not just is a development in Hong Kong " interface Conversion " , The is more of a deliberate transformation of its identity in the face of its hinterland .

## 2. Cross-border / Hinterland : Hong Kong City Globalization 's regional scale

differs from most global cities , today Hong Kong faces a rapidly changing hinterland and a unique edge bounded . from colonial years to Two systems times , Hong Kong's globalization process is deeply rooted in some kind of vicissitude of Cross-border / bounds ( cross- Border/boundary) Reality ⑤. Urban Globalization in Hong Kong and the rapid changes in the Pearl River Delta region It's a mutual a mutually beneficial cross border / World Development process : \_ aspect , cross border / Bounded production activities enhance Hong Kong's global role , make Its high order to the global City system ; on the other , directly to the Pearl River Delta region through which its industry is transferred transition , Urban-rural space reorganization , A series of changes in social and cultural running-in , To develop at a high speed -- The transition of the latter is actually is also subordinate to a composite scale's space-time picture , There is a region and a country that is progressively open from local to global Home Strategy . brief ,Hong Kong's experience of global urban transformation , Is both \_ kind of cross border / geographical representation of the boundary , is \_ Unique featured political and economic processes .

actually , Globalization is Social , re-localization of the economic and political system space , and this kind of re-localization and external The process of interacting between the multiple geographic scales of the ( Brenner , 1999 Xujiang , 2008 a ). Global cities in this very dynamic to geographical " and " re -localization "" witness the transformation of their own space form , also connects local , Area , National and global economy , make : The scale of the urbanisation process is gradually covering a larger geographical range ; Urban Systems become more and more Multi-center geographic geometry , not only blur the traditional mode of city center , also refactored core one edge bipolar knot Construct , allow capital to penetrate into space , geography and place ( Keil , 1994 ( Xujiang , 2008 a )

at the local space level , Globalization does not stay on the scale of the city , But naturally diffuses and extends to regional scales , to form the so-called " Global City One area ( Scott , 2001)-- at the heart of the global city , It goes through City City Globalization " procedure ( ' 81111^& with 3&1: | (^, 633 0 9,1997;633 0 ▯ & 0 4 31^,2000), and Global city's area hinterland to undertake and share production from core outward diffusion or transfer , Life and related functions .

Hong Kong is a City Globalization prototype case of concept . so-called " City Globalization " Policy , means that a particular city passes through the Corporate (operation ) Policy , to ensure that you are in a World economic division of scale changes , in the most advantageous position (jessopand Sum, 2 (8) 0). but for Hong Kong ,, on itsCity Globalization Policy ® ® The review of the also needs to be incorporated into the Pearl River Delta, the regional dimension of the the hinterland element . last more than 30 years, Hong Kong City Globalization "" and Pearl River delta ( and even the wider hinterland 's send Show changes are \_ Interactive reciprocal process , The transforms in the midst of helps us to further summarize and clarify Hong Kong's globalization change Trajectory , can also enrich the understanding of the process of industrialization and urbanization of the Pearl River delta since reform and opening-up .

7 0 Since the end of the Decade , Reform and opening-up in the mainland of China make Hong Kong re-discover Hinterland , implements the north shift of manufacturing and Economic restructuring . to age late , " Front store factory , " Export-oriented urbanization " concepts such as summarize the close industrial linkages between Hong Kong and and their Regional characteristics of urban development (Sit,1989; sitand Yang , 1997 Xue Feng Xuan , yangspring , 1997). as a capitalist system facing the frontier position of mainland China , Hong Kong rapidly growing into multinational capital clustered Important locations , Make full use of its extensive community in the adjacent areas of the PRD , Cultural and kinship relations ( Leung, 1993; Lin , 1997 , 2001 b ), with the continued expansion of its overseas business network , Mainland Market transformation and local development autonomy enhanced for important opportunity , go through One no see decline " go to industrialization procedure , The has implemented a transition to an international financial center to and City globalization (chiuandlui , 2 0 0 9 ). opening from the mainland to Hong Kong entering " transition " , to the Cold War to fall Curtain , until Hong Kong British government closes colonial rule , The interaction between Hong Kong and

the PRD is almost always market power. (Smart , 2002 Shen , 2008, The fully embodies the powerful potential for localized embedding and regional expansion of capital across political boundaries can , It also seems to highlight the logic of the power of the globalization process to open up territory without regional force intervention .

1997 Year , Hong Kong regression . separating the Shenzhen River from the mainland and Hong Kong from the previous international boundary ephemeral to "" "" ,," "aCountry, two system "" Special Administrative Region boundaries ⑦. subsequent years , Hong Kong's attitude and way of affecting the mainland as a global city are also changing dramatically. The moves in both domestic and foreign situations . ⑧. If you say " " pre-store factory The cross-border production model for embodies the economy of specific space-time conditions global to geographical Kinetic energy , so institutional arrangements are political forces trying to re-localization When the procedure is take local and space-specific governance policies -- Unfortunately the latter in Hong Kong / the Pearl River Delta Interactive process quite is not up ⑨. We have no intention to deny that before and after reunification Hong Kong was to shape its future " Competitive and the efforts of the city image (Sum , 2002,2010), and the Hong Kong-centric form of a specific phase " Metropolitan Economy " and regionalization discussion (enright *et al* . , 1997,2005, as an attempt to extend the City Globalization business Initiatives in the hinterland . however , implement wish View takes an opportunity . We think , the mainland since the opening up, Hong Kong expands its manufacturing space in the Pearl River Delta , its does not further strengthen the formation of a regional economy . This is partly because before the reunification Hong Kong Society ( from colonial government to city People's general ) idea , basically does not want to remove two different systems from the quarantine , The does not take into account how Hong Kong can dominates the formation of a regional economy ( Lu Dalo ,2014). at the beginning of the return , Hong Kong still does not go from the perspective of developing a regional economy Consider the issue of Hong Kong-Guangdong cooperation ; 2(8)3 year after , wait until Hong Kong economy recovers from recession , it with continuous quick increase The Long Pearl River Delta region has already seen an important change in economic power compared to . on the one hand , Local government push heavyIndustrial development , Promoting services and High-tech manufacturing (yehetal. , 2006 Xujiang , 2008 b ) on the Other side, deep chun , Mega cities such as Guangzhou after years of rapid growth and accumulation , also reconstructs Hong Kong and the Cross-border hinterland from the space level relationship . the large Pearl River Delta region emerges from a multiple-center " cross border City One area " yangspring ,2(8)8, and in this " multiple " geography geometry "" , The long-term development of Hong Kong seems to be increasingly bounded by its borders .

of course , boundary between Hong Kong and the mainland , is the evolution of historical conditions on the one hand , On the other hand, also One country, two systems for System Design , can't easily discuss save and discard . in this sense , Hong Kong and its regional hinterland cannot be fully implemented The natural flow of various elements under the trend of globalization , and the so-called " Borderless World " even " Zone country " (Ohmae ,1995, less realistic option ( Lu Dalo, 2 014) ) . as a prestigious East Asian global City , between Hong Kong and regional hinterland Border / bounds is something that has long been a special one . ( Singapore or another case). from 1950 Year Hong Kong British government closes Port border , to 1997 year after handover port / deep boundary given new meaning , the boundary between Hong Kong and the region's hinterland has been guaranteed with system-delimited features (31! £ ; 1 1,2003; ya & Qiu , 2006& Production . Pre-Hong Kong return , in particular Front store factory " mode lead the time of the Port-pearl relationship , the China-Hong Kong border not only clearly marks the geopolitical divide , also participates in defining two societies Structural differences . This phase of cross-border relations is dominated by the one-way economic activity . , fully embodies cross The unbalanced flow of the border . boundary separation enables the dominant side of the economic potential to filter out to a considerable extent " negative Externalities" "" (negative externalities)interference , and keeps the relative autonomy of political decisions and the relative independence of social reproduction (Smart, 2002 ). Hong Kong regression redefined the nature of the boundary , on the one hand , Its institutional separation function is still high maintain , on the other



hand , If viewed from the port of pearl relationship , The original ( country ) inside / The outer boundary has been converted to \_ Two-state under the system Sub-national ( subnational ) border . This is obviously beyond the jurisdiction of the Territorial administrative unit of a country. Special system Design , but , It also provides us with a perspective of globalization and regionalization . , The space between global cities and their host country Inter-scale refactoring tension , offers particularly unique cases ( As described in the following section , ).

the boundary between Hong Kong and the mainland is not just a physical partition , is a defining space-time unit ( Smart and Smart,2008) and multidimensional constructs for buffer system differences . Global Mobile space (castells , 1989 ) have its multivariate dimension -- The flow of Hong Kong and the PRD at the economic level is the least resistance interaction dimension , and in the political , Social and text Identity and other aspects , The separation of boundaries has great significance for Hong Kong before and after the handover .. to keep Hong Kong and The differences between the political systems in the mainland have their historical reasons and practical basis (Chiu andlui , 2009, on sociocultural level interaction and negotiation , Hong Kong and Pearl River delta years Border politics " Huang Zongyi , " 2008), appears to reveal Hong Kong in implementation and advance " Urban Globalization " The many challenges and entanglements of the regional dimension faced by the process .

For years , Cross-border between Hong Kong and the PRD / The World develops to see ( Chan , 1998 ; Enright *et al* . , 003 ; Shen , 2008 ; Yang,2006b), Its regional cooperation and governance variables , Difficulty and dispersion are also widely watched ( Cheung , 2002 , 2006 ; Xu,2008; Xu and Yeh ,;; Chan,,; Yang and Li , 2013. border between the two sides/ bound maintains a channel for mutual benefit , box with multiple differences and claims , The also delimits the space-time cell's geographical limit . If you say before return ,The process of Hong Kong's proximity to globalization is more dependent on \_ The hidden political and economic context , from 1997 Year , its trajectory and trends are more apparent than at the regional and sub-regional levels of strength. . Urban and rural areas view is economic , Spatial symptoms of changes in political and social structures , its mechanism and deep textures to be created by We go beyond the complexity of the multidimensional dimension . -- As " \_ " Country two "" Global Cities under System , Hong Kong places the borders and prospects or needs to be further clarified through the national perspective .

### 3. National Vision of Hong Kong's competitiveness

In the writings of a world city or a global city , Hong Kong often ranks among the leading cities of the world economy ( Friedmann, ) 1995). Taylor (Taylor, 2(8)4) Review theChapter World Urban Research monographs and journal articles , though There are differences in sorting and positioning , where The article classifies Hong Kong as a world city or a global city . for Hong Kong in the global The role and importance of urban hierarchy although there are still different views 璿 , But in the layered system of various global cities , very Less people ignore their important status -- Kearney " Global City Index "( globalcitiesindex,GCI ) as highlighted illustration , Hong Kong from 2008 has ranked fifth in the biennial index rankings since the year ( Kearney , 2014).

no doubt , Although its status climbed through a process ( Friedmann , 1995 li si name , 1997, Hong Kong is is the first entry into the world / Global Urban Research area of Chinese cities (Friedmann, 1986; Loand Yeung, 1996). when many mainland cities are hot . " International , Research on Hong Kong is in line with Western discourse ( yueng , 1997Zhu Jian as , Wang Yuaxian , 1997 Ng and Hills, 2003; Chiuand Lui, 2(8)4 ). but , " World city " The concept of the was introduced to the mainland at the beginning of the era. (Ning min , 1991, 1994 , Central cities such as Shanghai and Beijing are immediately concerned ( Ning more sensitive ,1995; Li geng , 1996 Li Guoping , 1999, 2000; ' ¥ ¤ 2000,2003&; ya still ^& To play 4 bounds ¤ 2002). close to year , to Hong Kong , Shanghai and Beijing as a global or world city discussion seems to be starting to spawn different paths <sup>4</sup>, But there are - points are particularly noteworthy --- Hong Kong has increasingly entered the competitive interface of Chinese cities ( Dr. ni Pengfei , 2006 ~2013 , and North Beijing , Shanghai , mega giants like

Guangzhou and Shenzhen face global opportunities and challenges together ( Wu , 2006 Lai , ; Ma Then timberlake , ; Tayloret *al.* , 2014) .

### 3.1 City competitiveness of Hong Kong

Globalization era comes , City and regional level Competitive contention is also fully upgraded , increase competitiveness not only as a different The important guidelines for national and local governments to set goals and policies ( Yang Xiaolan ,2013), from Enterprise , City , area to country level face , enhanced " Competitive seems to have become a political and economic discourse. ( Sum , 2010). City is the key to competitive game site and geography platform , and Enterprise City The concept of also captures exactly what cities and regions need to do in the context of globalization Political and economic transition (Harvey , 1989 ; Jessop , 1997,1998 ; Jessop and Sum ,, go to century, with on market , continued promotion of urbanization and local dynamism , growing competition between major cities in China , Publications in the area of urban and regional research are also constantly being repeated. , , Construction and improvement of Chinese urban Competitiveness Index system Raises a very wide range of concerns( Dr. ni Pengfei, 2003 ~ 2014).

The following table collates Hong Kong , Taipei and mainland China Four Frontline City Beijing , Shanghai , Guangzhou and Shenzhen ) Up to % population at the end of the year , area and economic total data , and consolidates the Kearney Global City Index report from 2008 Year's Row name information , and China City Competitiveness Report urban integration in the last three years ( economy ) Competitive annual ranking data , is aimed to China 's most competitive global ( ) City Overview ( true , Any ranking index is imperfect ., This is not This article discusses what can be covered ).

for reference only . ② land area data for HKSAR from " China Statistical Yearbook " (2013) - [ HKSAR main agency economic indicators shenzhen and Guangzhou area data from Guangdong Statistical Yearbook ( 2013 - [ City land area and population density ] Shanghai and Beijing area data from ' China Statistical Yearbook (2013) - 〈 Sub-regional urban construction situation , for urban area , urban Area statistics for Beijing data is less than its city area ; the area data for Taipei is from yearly Year North Yearbook ( )Taipei YMR6 0 i , only for reference . ③ year , Year and % Year Hong Kong GDP ( gross domestic product ) data from China Statistical Yearbook ( 2013 - [ Hong Kong Special The main socio-economic indicators of the administrative Region , currency Unit is Hong Kong dollar ; Year , Year and % year Shenzhen , Guangzhou , in Shanghai and Beijing GRP ( Gross regional product , on Current price ) data from year , year years and 2013 Year " China Statistical Yearbook " of ( provincial city and main economic indicators for the listed cities, currency units in Yuan ; All Taipei data is owed . ④ See A T. Kearney (2014). 2014 Global Cities Index and emerging cities Outlook Global cities , Present and Future . ⑤ See Dr. Ni Pengfei main

such as table 1 shows , compare four-line cities in mainland China , Minimum geographical area of Hong Kong , Highest Globalization index , near Over the years has also been resident in China City comprehensive ( Economy ) Competitive top position . Although its GDP Total previous two years Shanghai beyond , but because Hong Kong's population is much smaller than Shanghai , the former GD P per capita current advantage . But it is worth The The attention is , because the Chinese mainland has been maintaining a high rate of economic growth for many years , Unlike Hong Kong 1997 several times after the year directly impacted by global economic fluctuations , City only , Hong Kong and mainland "1 Line City "" economic gap is shrinking now narrow trivial . This trend is confirmed in the China City Competitiveness Report, which was issued in the 2014 year , Its research shows : Although Hong Kong in the areas of integrated economic competitiveness and sustainable competitiveness all the same But the economic advantage dropped significantly ., slow growth , Less stamina 璿 . City Competitiveness is a multi-faceted comparison , Economic strength is the most important aspect of the . for Hong Kong and the mainland City comparison selection of competitiveness indicators , Build and Perfect , in particular its diachronic advantages and disadvantages , or more Issues that deserve careful consideration . on

international level , Hong Kong's competitiveness has also undergone changes 璦 , however , because of the set by the reference frame

diff , The contrast between Hong Kong and major Chinese cities is often not clear in these indicators. define .

### 3.2 National view of global cities

competitiveness of global cities , not only from to geographical for ( der territorialized) market forces , More from " embed , "" (embedded) Zone resource aggregation capability , even the national ( includes central and local government ) Strategic decisions and funding Source Injection . East / South Asia Global City Matrix ( Tokyo ,Singapore , Seoul and Taipei ) often depend on the so-called Development type country Industrial Competition strategy and Space planning politics -- Hong Kong may stillbe the exception ( Chiu , 1996; chiuetal . , 1997). of course , whether national policy design and intervention can directly enhance the city's international status and its competitiveness is still an empirical study level issues , However, for the existing case discussion , (Hill and Kim, n Fulta , 2003 Saito and Thornley , 2003 Olds then Yeung , ; Wang , orWaley , 2007 , The power of the country does not seem to be in the globalization era completely "Time Out " ( ' Hollow Out,, Jessop ,2013; mansfeild,% \$ ) , They have the same rules. Row East / a discreet global in South Asia / World City -- even in the context of distinct China ( Lin , 2007, on The rapid globalization of the sea and Beijing also embodies the will and action of the state . ( Wu , Watts, 2003 b ; Yusuf and Wu, 2002 Wei then Yu , 2006 Chen Then Zhou , 2009 Zhang , 2013 .

Review of the history of Hong Kong's transformation into a global city , from the entrepot after the opening of the Hollywood to the post-war industrialization , and then transition to Services dominate international Metropolis , The political impetus behind it has also undergone a number of interface transitions and scale refactoring. Go ( So ,; Chiu andlui, 2009. after World War II , as side of the Cold War capitalist system margin Outpost ( Xu Xi , 1998, Hong Kong through close ties to the world economy , Seize the opportunity to achieve industrialization , among East Asian The ranks of emerging economies , participate in creating Asian Tigers take-off Miracle . , end of year, Mainland China Open , Hong Kong economic transition , New international division of Labor makes it assume the world system " semi-border city (Friedmann, 1986) role of , Transition of this development interface let it back to the region hinterland , implements its own globalization , and drive the economic and social development of the Pearl River Delta. then ,1997 The return of the year has opened up a complete country for Hong Kong. view field , Although there are special institutional arrangements , But it has become a global city of China from ownership .

actually , The experience of Hong Kong is also a manifestation of the combination of politics and political power. ( contesting ) and the growth and decline of the space ( then ) structured ® (rerstructuration of spatiality ) procedure . so-called " globalization " time to come , on The geographical extent of its impact will cause an economy , Scale reconstruction of political and social processes ( rescaling ), and then turn on multiple dimensions " scale relative " ' ( rrativization to scale ' ) Process ( Jessop , 2002 . Global Cityone area empty changes in appearance , often visually reflect the social and economic dimensions of the ( and then ) Structured , Scale refactoring at the political level is usually is not its dominant dimension . Port-Pearl relationship from " pre-store factory " mode to " Multi-center cross border city area " the Transformation of the is typically a typical case . The dominance of Hong Kong at a specific stage reflects a large extent on the Cross-border economic globalization / boundary potential energy and scale reconstruction Force , The rise of the regional urban system in the Pearl River Delta embodies the dynamic and political wrestling of the complex scale . -- especially Shenzhen and Guangzhou's rapid development , also from different levels ( Lin , 2001 a , 2009 ; Xuand Yeh, ?? ; Tsing,) refraction beyond local politics ( times ) National Strategy .

Anti-Hong Kong , The prospect of a national perspective does not just mean that the Pearl River Delta and the Yangtze River Delta and even the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei between the Zone compete , on global scale , China also needs



to nurture highly competitive urban areas or urban agglomerations . after all the City is not only a local place where national countries serve to focus and disperse dialectics in the process of globalization (Sassen , 2003,2005), and the so-called " Global City Network " " " cannot be ""about several cities at the top of the system

#### 4. Global City of Tomorrow : Hong Kong samples and City China

as a unique global city in China , The evolution of Hong Kong has been built on the mainland's coastal and inland cities setting and development what experience and Revelation ? understanding of Hong Kong's globalization experience and how it should be linked to the reform of the PRD region Open and urbanization processes are linked ? today's city , increasingly competitive across regions and countries , How Hong Kong should face the from mainland China other ( - ) Global / World Cities Challenge? First advantage in the future in which aspects of the Chinese city's full the Ball still has reference value ? ... We hope that the analysis in this article provides a preliminary clue to these questions , instead of any established answer .

Hong Kong is - The seat also needs to find out how to reposition its own city in the national territory ( mathewset al. , 2008 ; Yeh , ). The identity of the SAR has brought special features to Hong Kong . , also gives it direct interaction with mainland provinces and cities The annoyance of the degree . so-called " SAR " , may have specific contexts . from coastal zones to Shanghai FTA set up , Hong Kong development experience for future China Construction Global / World City \_ There are still untapped contributions and revelations ( Feng , 2007 ).

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