RICHARD CULLEN

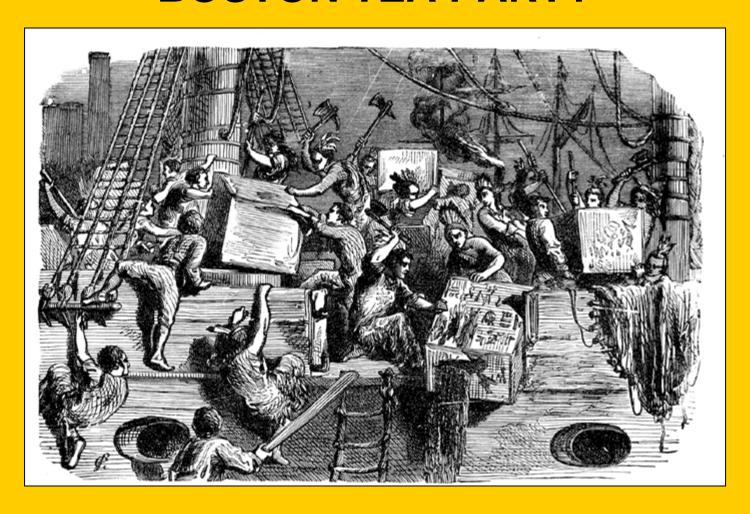
THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

LECTURE OUTLINE

- Hong Kong Revenue System
 - Origins
 - Overview
 - Relevance
- Housing in Hong Kong
 - Emergencies
 - Challenges
 - Solutions
- Conclusion

HOW WE GOT FROM THIS

BOSTON TEA PARTY



AND THIS

BRITISH HONG KONG 19th CENTURY TRADING PORT



TO THIS



ADDITIONAL REFERENCE

Cullen, Richard and Tso, Kevin,

USING OPIUM AS A PUBLIC REVENUE SOURCE – NOT AS EASY AS IT LOOKS:

THE BRITISH HONG KONG EXPERIENCE

(2012) British Tax Review, 226

BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL IN THE COLONIAL ERA

MAJOR SETBACK – AMERICA COLONIES – GEO III 1770 - BOSTON MASSACRE 1773 – BOSTON TEA PARTY – AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR 1783 – TREATY OF PARIS – UK LOSES / USA CREATED

LESSONS LEARNED
TAXATION – REVENUE RAISING
HMMM....LAND.....

COLONIAL OFFICE

BRTISH EMPIRE BOUNCE-BACK

BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

HONG KONG ESTABLISHED AS BRITISH CROWN COLONY – 1841-1842 (SEE ALSO: 1860 AND 1898)

DRIVING FORCES

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY
OPIUM TRADE
OPIUM WARS

BRITISH HONG KONG

ORIGINAL FISCAL FOUNDATIONS

FREE-TRADE PORT
OPIUM RELATED REVENUES
LAND TRANSACTION REVENUES
OTHER REVENUES

SAVINGS - 1880S - 1 YEAR'S SPENDING!

BRITISH HONG KONG

Nevertheless, in spite of this poor showing, in spite of the decrease in opium importation as compared with the balmy days, all is not lost. The Crown Colony of Hong Kong still continues to do an active trade. In the Colonial Office List for 1917, on page 218, we read:

Hongkong. Revenue: About <u>one-third of the revenue</u> is derived from the Opium Monopoly.

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY
(MACMILLAN, NEW YORK,1920)
BY ELLEN N. LA MOTTE

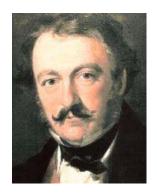
BRITISH HONG KONG POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

THE GEORGE III
POLITICAL MODEL



BRITISH HONG KONG

FROM 1841 – 1997
HONG KONG RETAINED THE
COLONIAL (NON-WHITE)
BRITISH EMPIRE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM
BASED ON THE GEORGE III MODEL



GOVERNOR

POWERFUL EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

COMPARATIVELY WEAK LEGISLATURE (100% APPOINTED – UNTIL 1985)

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY



GEORGE III

BRITISH HONG KONG: 1841 - 1941

HONG KONG EXPANDS
OPIUM TRADE FADES
LAND REVENUES REMAIN
WAR THREATENS
INCOME TAX AT LAST
WAR REALLY ARRIVES - 1941

BRITISH HONG KONG
POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

POST WORLD WAR II

CREATION OF PRC: 1949

KOREAN WAR

MIGRATION FROM MAINLAND CHINA

BRITISH HONG KONG
POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

POST WORLD WAR II

WORLD BANK ASSISTANCE – NO THANK YOU

NO DEMOCRATIC REFORM in BHK
BUT CONSULTATIVE AUTHORITARIAN LEGALITY

ICAC - 1974
INDEPENDENT COMMISSION
AGAINST CORRUPTION
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDEX - 2020:
HONG KONG 11 / 180 - AHEAD OF JAPAN & USA

BRITISH HONG KONG POLITICAL FOUNDATIONS

MASSIVE SPENDING ON PROVISION OF BASIC HOUSING – HEALTH SERVICES – EDUCATION

MASSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATIONS

BANK RESCUES

BRITISH HONG KONG

POST WAR - 1947

INCOME TAX APPLIED

TRADE TAKES OFF

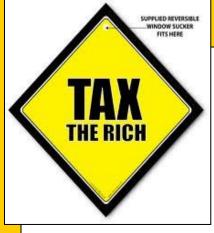
ECONOMIC TAKE-OFF
1945 HK-GDP PERCAPITA BELOW INDIA
1992 HK-GDP PER CAPITA ABOVE UK
2004 HK-GDP PER CAPITA ABOVE CANADA

July 1, 1997 BRITISH HONG KONG

becomes the

HKSAR

Taxation System / Revenue Regime Retained
Fiscal Firewall
Separated from Mainland Tax System





WEALTHY MAN

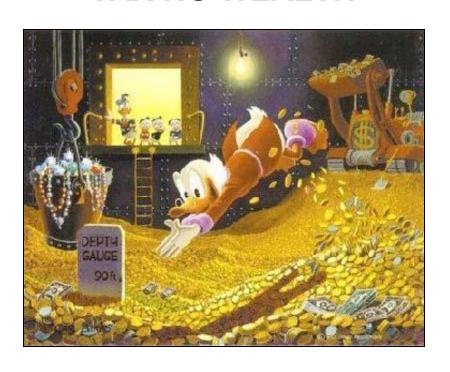


TAXING CELEBRITIES



TAX POLICY ACADEMIC

TAXING WEALTH







TAXING WEALTH AN ALTERNATIVE APPROACH



REVENUE REGIME DISCUSSION

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 THE ORIGINS OF REVENUE POLICY IN HONG KONG
- 3.0 PROFILE OF THE CURRENT REVENUE REGIME
- 4.0 TAX POLICY LESSONS GOOD AND BAD

"BLACK CAT – WHITE CAT" 2.0 THE ORIGINS OF REVENUE POLICY IN HONG KONG



"BLACK CAT – WHITE CAT" 2.0 THE ORIGINS OF REVENUE POLICY IN HONG KONG



TEA PARTY



OPIUM \$\$\$



LAND \$\$\$\$\$

3.0 PROFILE OF THE CURRENT REVENUE REGIME (INCOME TYPE TAXES)

3.1 A Turning Point (1941-1947)



3.2 The Current System

3.3 The Fiscal Firewall (1997)



3.2 The Current System

- A narrow taxation base;
- Low taxation rates;
- Separate schedules applying separately identified taxes to different classes of income – no general income tax.

Profits Tax; Salaries Tax; and Property Tax

- No taxation of income derived from outside of Hong Kong regardless of the residence status of the taxpayer (source-based taxation).
- Simple and relatively stable taxation laws;

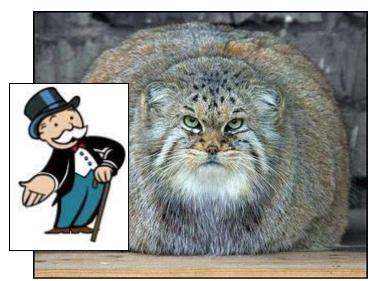
3.2 The Current System (Cont'd)

- Retention of Stamp Duties in the system;
- Until fairly recently almost no use of Double Taxation Treaties (DTTs);
- Comparatively constrained government spending;
- Very little government borrowing;
- Infrequent deficit budgeting; and
- Massive accumulated Fiscal Reserves.

3.2 The Current System (Cont'd)

WHAT IS MISSING?

TAX ON DIVIDENDS
TAX ON INTEREST
CONSUMPTION TAX
CAPITAL GAINS TAX
RESIDENCE-BASED TAXATION



3.2 The Current System (Cont'd)

Q: A NARROW TAX BASE?

A: SURELY YES.





SEE ABOVE – PLUS:

ABOUT 60% OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS & MANY SMEs HAVE INCOMES LOWER THAN THE TAXABLE THESHOLD.

3.2 The Current System (Cont'd)

BUT A RATHER WIDE REVENUE BASE....

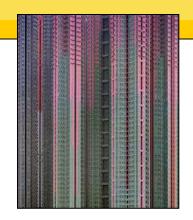


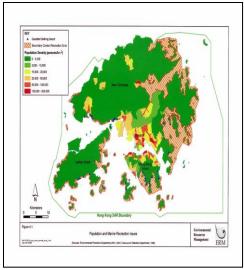
4.0 TAX POLICY LESSONS GOOD AND BAD

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Land-Related Revenues
- 4.3 Simple, Low Rate Tax System
- 4.4 The Bad Examples
- 4.5 The Residual Welfare State

4.2 Land-Related Revenues

- 1842 2023 & CONTINUING..
- LEASEHOLD TIGHTLY DRAWN
- LAND SUPPLY CONTROL
 - 1,000 SQUARE Ks (approx.)
 - 75% LOW DENSITY or GREEN
- LEASE MODIFICATION PREMIUMS





GOVERNMENT CORE PROPRIETARY INTEREST





- 1842 2023 & CONTINUING...
- LEASEHOLD TIGHTLY DRAWN
- LEASE RENEWAL <u>UNMODIFIED</u> SIMPLE
- LEASE MODIFICATION PREMIUMS APPLY



GOVERNMENT CORE
PROPRIETARY INTEREST

"LARVOTTO" AP LEI CHAU – LOT 129

180,000 SQUARE FEET

"INDUSTRIAL" -1995

SALE: US\$30 MILLION

RESALE: US\$74 MILLION

"RESIDENTIAL" - 2005
LEASE MODIFICATION
PREMIUM: US\$504 MILLION





4.0 TAX POLICY LESSONS GOOD AND BAD

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Land-Related Revenues
- 4.3 Simple, Low Rate Tax System

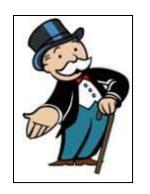
- 4.4 The Bad Examples
- 4.5 The Residual Welfare State

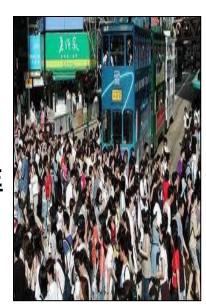
Simple, Low Rate Tax System

SCHEDULAR TAX IMPOSITION LOW RATES SOURCE BASED TAXATION SIMPLE STABLE INLAND REVENUE ORDINANCE

NO:

TAX ON DIVIDENDS TAX ON INTEREST **CONSUMPTION TAX** CAPITAL GAINS TAX RESIDENCE-BASED TAXATION





MAJOR HOUSING CRISIS – 1953

SHEK KIP MEI

GOV. GRANTHAM

RESETTLEMENT BLOCKS





MAJOR HOUSING CRISIS - CONTINUED

GOV. MACLEHOSE -1971 +

Public Rental Housing (PRH)



HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEME (HOS)



MAJOR HOUSING CRISIS - CONTINUED: 1971

Public Rental Housing (PRH)

OVER 800,000 PRH FLATS



HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEME (HOS)

OVER 400,000 HOS FLATS



MAJOR HOUSING CRISIS – CONTINUED: 1971

KEY TO THIS REMARKABLE PRH – HOS ACCOMPLISHMENT:

Retention of Land Ownership across all of Hong Kong by:

Hong Kong Government

Ample Land Supply

Ample Funding from Land-Related Revenues

Reliable Tenants (PRH)





4.0 TAX POLICY LESSONS GOOD AND BAD

- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Land-Related Revenues
- 4.3 Simple, Low Rate Tax System
- 4.4 The Bad Examples
- 4.5 The Residual Welfare State

The Bad Examples

THE ON-COST IMPACT:

- ACCESS TO HOUSING
- PURCHASE / RENTING BUSINESS COSTS
- DE FACTO CONSUMPTION TAX



The Bad Examples?

THE REVENUE POLICY DEFICIT:
"SCROOGE MC DUCK"
FORWARD PLANNING

BY 188OS- 1 YEAR'S SPENDING SAVED

BY 2019:

TOTAL RESERVES: US\$440 BILLION +

FISCAL RESERVES: US\$150 BILLION + (AROUND 2 YEARS OF TOTAL SPENDING)





BUT – 2020: COVID PANDEMIC- 30% of Fiscal Reserves Spent – Zero Debt Still Around US100 BILLION Retained

HKSAR BUDGET – 2020 (APPROXIMATE FIGURES)

TOTAL PUBLIC EXPENDITURE - US\$80 BILLION

23% OF GDP

GDP - US\$350 BILLION

DEFICIT - US\$18 BILLION

MAJOR CHALLENGES

HOUSING
POVERTY GAP (GINI FIGURES)
CARE FOR THE AGED
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS









MAKING THE LAND-REVENUE-SYSTEM WORK

ACCESS TO HOUSING
"ICAC"





SERVICES THAT WORK

HEALTH / EDUCATION / TRANSPORT /

COMMUNCATIONS / ETC



A SAFE CITY

SIMPLE, LOW RATE TAX SYSTEM

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB





The Bad Examples

THE ON-COST IMPACT:

ACCESS TO HOUSING





MAKING THE LAND-REVENUE-SYSTEM WORK

ACCESS TO HOUSING (POP: 7.5 Million)

PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING
OVER 800,000 FLATS

NEW FLATS: 20,000 PA

ANNUAL BUDGET: US\$1.5 Billion

RESERVES: US\$8 Billion

SUBSIDIZED OWNER-OCCUPIED OVER 400,000 FLATS

AROUND 50% OF ALL RESIDENCES (FINANCING – LAND / BUILDING)





MAKING THE LAND-REVENUE-SYSTEM WORK THE RESIDUAL WELFARE STATE

PRH - SUBSIDIZED (POP: 7.5 Million - 50%)

HOSPITALS / HEALTH CARE

EDUCATION SERVICES

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC TRANSPORT

RECREATION / GREEN-PARK ACCESS
BUT

LOW LEVEL TRANSFER PAYMENTS



HOUSING DEMAND PRESSURES

- Over 200,000 Living in Sub-Divided Units
- Over 50,000 Regular Family Reunion Migrants from Mainland per Year –
 - Under British Negotiated Scheme
 - 1 Million New Residents Every 20 Years
- Hong Kong Residents Setting Up Own Home
- Investors

SOLUTION: 1950s and After

Retention of Land Ownership across all of Hong Kong by:

Hong Kong Government

Ample Land Supply

Ample Funding from Land-Related Revenues For PRH & HOS Flats

Reliable Tenants - PRH





SERIOUS PROBLEM:

- British Hong Kong Era
- Demand Always Exceeds Supply

SERIOUS PROBLEM NOW MORE SERIOUS:

- Major Land Supply Problems
 - Reclamation Reduction
 - Green Zones / Country Parks
 - HONG KONG: 40% Country Parks (70% Non-Urban) 7% Housing
 - SINGAPORE: 10% Parks & Nature Reserves 14% Housing
 - Developer "Land Banks"



FUTURE SOLUTIONS Increasing Land Supply

Reclamation - Large Scale



- Green Zones / Country Parks
 - HONG KONG:
 - 40% Country Parks (70% Non-Urban) 7% Housing
 - SINGAPORE:
 - 10% Parks & Nature Reserves 14% Housing
- Developer "Land Banks"



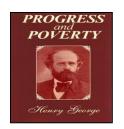


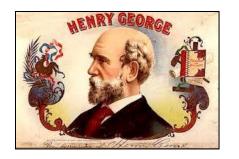
HONG KONG & BEYOND

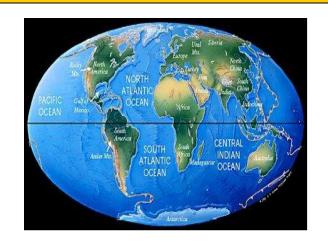
LAND AS THE COMMON HERITAGE

OF HUMANITY

HENRY GEORGE













THE SOCIAL-OBLIGATION NORM

SOME COMPARISONS

PUBLIC RENTAL HOUSING

UNITS / TOTAL POPULATION

Australia: 1.7%

1.3% **New Zealand:**

Hong Kong: 11.4%

6 – 8 Times More PRH in Hong Kong Per Capita



SOME COMPARISONS

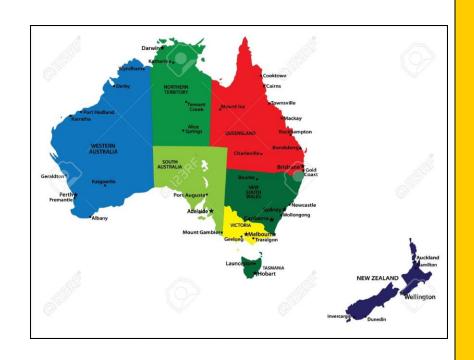
HOMELESSNESS

(% of Homeless / Total Population)

Australia: .46%

New Zealand: .85%

Hong Kong: .026%



15-30 times more Homelessness in Australia & NZ

SOME COMPARISONS

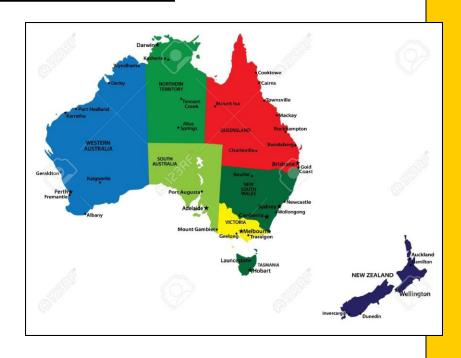
RENTAL COSTS - PRH

Percentage of Total Income

Australia: 25%

New Zealand: 25%

Hong Kong: 10%-15%



PRH Rental Cost in Aust. & NZ (After Tax) Double PRH Cost in HK

SOME COMPARISONS

SINGAPORE

HDB – Subsidized Purchase-Housing Over 80% of Population

Larger size than Hong Kong Well Run & Located (MRT)

99 Years – Times Up!





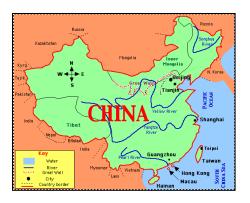
HONG KONG & BEYOND

LAND AS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF HUMANITY

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1949) LAND OWNERSHIP



CHINA: 1.4 BILLION



"OPENING UP"

LAND-USE RIGHTS: 40-70 YEARS

URBANIZATION:

11%-1949; 19%-1979; 50%-2013

2030 – 1 BILLION



THANK YOU