

**Bills Committee on the Chief Executive Election Bill
Administration's Responses to Points Raised by Deputations**

Public Views

(I) General Views

A total of 80 organizations/individuals have expressed their views. 70 of them supported the Bill while 10 objected to it.

Administration's Responses

- In drafting the Chief Executive Election Bill (the Bill), we have relied on the guiding principles and relevant provisions of the Basic Law (BL) and made reference to the rules governing the first Chief Executive (CE) election in 1996 as well as the well-established principles and practices in Hong Kong's local elections. We are happy that the Bill has won the support and approval of the majority of people.

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(II) Views on specific aspects of the Bill

(i) Election Committee (EC)

A total of 65 organizations/individuals have expressed their views. 56 of them supported the provisions of the Bill and 9 objected to it.

Specific Proposals :

- If a EC member is disqualified from serving on the EC because of his criminal record, how should the vacancy arising therefrom be filled? (4)¹
- The Bill sets out only provision on disqualifying EC members from voting, but has not given consideration to arrangements of filling the vacancies of EC membership. (4)
- Ex-officio EC member who holds more than one seat should relinquish his other seat, so that a by-election can be held to return another

Administration's Responses

- The EC is formed in accordance with the provisions and guiding principles of Annex I to the BL. It meets the requirements of the BL and is not contrary to the provisions of human rights protection (including the provisions of the International Covenant on civil and Political Rights which is applicable to Hong Kong) stipulated in the BL.
- The government has pointed out on various occasions that the CE Election Bill would be drafted in accordance with the BL. The BL provision on EC is clear and unambiguous. The ECs referred to in BL Annexes I and II are one and the same.
- Clause 4 of the Schedule empowers the Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) to strike out names from the EC register if the ERO is satisfied that such persons have died, resigned or ceased to be registered, or eligible to be registered, as LegCo Geographical Constituency electors.

¹ A list of the organizations and individuals who have expressed their views is at Annex. We have assigned each of them a number (i.e. the number in bracket) for easy reference.

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candidate to fill that seat. (5)

- What measures will the Administration take upon the expiry of the existing EC's term of office in 2005? (6)
- As the term of office of EC is not in phase with that of CE, the Bill should provide for the formation of EC for electing a new CE in case the office of CE becomes vacant after the expiry of the EC's term of office. (41)
- Vacancies in EC membership, if any, should not be filled until a Legislative Council by-election or CE election is held in order not to waste public money. (50)
- Rules should be devised to cope with circumstances under which the number of EC members returned at a subsector ordinary election and by-election is less than the number of members allocated to the subsector. (67)
- The Administration did not declare that the EC referred in Annex I and II to the BL was one and the same until December 2000. This is

Administration's Responses

If this results in vacancies in EC membership, clause 5 of the Schedule empowers the EAC to arrange by-elections, and for the religious subsector, supplementary nomination, to fill such vacancies.

- It should be noted that such a mechanism is necessary only for the CE election to be held in 2002 or in the event that the office of the CE or one or more of the six seats in the second term LegCo returned by the EC fall vacant. In other words, EC by-election or supplementary nomination (if any) will be held only when the EC is to be called upon to elect the CE or a LegCo Member in the relevant LegCo by-election.
- We plan to move Committee Stage Amendments to deal with the overlapping membership. We propose that once an elected or nominated EC member becomes an ex-officio member, he will be deemed to have resigned from his membership in the elected or nominated subsector. The vacancy will be filled when the EC is called upon to elect a new CE or a LegCo Member in a by-election.
- Clauses 25 and 26 of the Schedule to the Bill are devised to handle the situation in which the number of EC members returned is less than seats allocated to the subsector.

Public Views

against the basic principles of fairness, openness and high transparency in democratic election. (69)

- The Bill should be amended to fully extend the voting right and to abolish corporate voters. (70)
- EC member who holds more than one seat can vote in one of the subsectors that he has chosen to cast his vote. Consideration should be given to arranging an election for the concerned subsector to fill the other seat. (74)

(ii) Clause 4 of the Bill

A total of 4 organizations/individuals have made proposals on the above clause. Their views are summarized as follows -

- delete clause 4(c) of the Bill and put the details of Article 52 of the BL into the Bill. (69)
- delete clause 4(c) of the Bill. (70)

Administration's Responses

- The term of office of the EC formed in July last year will expire in July 2005. Clause 2 of the Schedule to the Bill provides for the constitution of the EC, which stipulates that members of subsectors, other than those of the religious subsector, Legislative Council subsector and the National People's Congress subsector, acquire their seats through election. The CE may exercise the power conferred on him by clause 16 of the Schedule to specify the date of the subsector ordinary election and to give notice of that date in the Gazette. Clause 40 proposes that a final register of members of the EC should be published within 7 days after the election results of the subsector ordinary elections are published. The term of office of the EC should begin on the day the final register is published.
- Clause 4 reflects all the circumstances under which the office of the CE will become vacant. It is not an empowering provision. It does not confer additional power on the CPG to remove the CE from office. The power of the CPG to remove the CE comes from the BL.
- As regards clause 4(c) of the Bill, the government will move Committee Stage Amendments.

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- the Administration should explain clearly the relation between clause 4 of the Bill and Article 52 of the BL. (71)

(iii) Polling Date

A total of 18 organizations/individuals have expressed views on this point. 8 of them supported the revised proposal of the Administration, 4 supported the original proposal and 6 made other suggestions

Specific Proposals:

- A day should be formally appointed as the polling date and announced not less than one and a half months before the date. Announcement of the new polling date (refer to clause 11 of the Bill) should be made at an earlier date. (2)
- The polling date should be fixed on a day not less than one month and not more than three months before the expiry of the office of CE. (19)

Administration's Responses

- Having regard to the views of the Bills Committee, the Administration will move Committee Stage Amendments to fix the polling date on the first Sunday immediately preceding the date 95 days before the office of CE becomes vacant. As for the 2002 CE election, this will give 24 March 2002 (Sunday) as the polling date.

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- The election should be held two months to six months before the expiry of term of the office of the incumbent CE. (41)
- The election should be held on a date not less than two months and not more than four months, preferably on a Sunday, before the expiry of term of the office of CE. (42)
- The polling date should be appointed by the CE or the Acting CE (as the case may be). In determining the polling date, the CE can only appoint a date 90 to 120 days before the expiry of his term. If the office of CE becomes vacant, the Acting CE shall appoint a date 90 to 120 days after the office of CE becomes vacant. (50)
- Election should be held one month before the expiry of his term. (78)

Administration's Responses

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(iv) Eligibility criteria for being a candidate for the CE election

- (a) *A member of political parties is required to run in the election in his individual capacity. If elected, he must resign from his political party within 7 working days.*

A total of 59 organizations/individuals have expressed views on this point. 52 of them supported the proposal of the Bill, 4 objected to it and 3 were of the view that they should resign before running in the election.

Specific Proposals :

- Members of political parties should resign from their parties before submitting their application for candidacy. (20, 34 and 41)
- If a person who is affiliated with a political party is elected, he should resign from the party immediately instead of within 7 working days. (24)

Administration's Responses

- The CE Election Bill proposes to allow members of political parties to run in the CE election, but such candidates have to declare that they stand in their individual capacities. Only when a member of a political party is elected will he be required to resign from his political party and undertake that he will not become a member of any political party or be bound by the discipline of any political party during his term of office. The requirement is fully in compliance with the freedom of association guaranteed by the BL and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). The requirement will be prescribed by law. It is rational and proportional since it strikes a right balance between the overall interests of the community and the individual rights of the CE. Moreover, it is necessary in the light of our current political structure. It helps promote pluralism and is conducive to the development of political parties.
- BL 43 provides that the CE shall be the head of the HKSAR and shall represent the Region. It also requires the CE to be accountable to both the HKSAR and the

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CPG. BL 45 provides that he shall be selected by election and appointed by the CPG.

- The CE holds the most important position in Hong Kong and undertakes a great responsibility. BL 48 gives a detailed account of the manifold functions of the CE. BL 47 provides that the CE must be a person of integrity, dedicated to his or her duties. The CE must be impartial and always acts in the overall interests of Hong Kong. The candidates of the CE election are required to declare that they stand in their individual capacities. If elected, a person must resign from his political party and undertake that he will not become a member of any political party or be bound by the discipline of any political party during his term of office. This is to ensure that the CE, when discharging his duties, will take into account the overall interests of the HKSAR instead of the interests of the political party to which he belongs. This is a legitimate aim and accords with the community's expectation of the CE and tallies with the actual situation of the political system of the HKSAR.
- Members of political parties were required to resign from their parties before they could run in the first CE election. The requirements stipulated in the CE Election Bill, which are different from that of the first CE election,

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reflects the principle of “gradual and orderly progress” and “actual situation” as prescribed in BL 45. We consider that this restriction is rational and proportional to its purpose, and that it strikes a right balance between the overall interests of the community and the individual rights of the CE.

- We have also taken into account the development of political parties in Hong Kong. Under the current political system of the HKSAR, the CE must be independent of political parties so that political parties may develop gradually and orderly on a level playing field so as to ensure pluralism in Hong Kong. It is necessary in a democratic society and it has a positive effect on the overall political development of Hong Kong. At this stage of political development, we consider that this requirement will help promote rather than retard the development of political parties.
- BL 45 states that the specific method for selecting the CE is prescribed in BL Annex I. The ultimate aim is the selection of the CE by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures.

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(b) Others

- Does right of abode in foreign countries include that of the United Kingdom? How to verify such declaration? (3)
- The Bill adopts a rigid attitude on prohibiting the discharged patients of mental incapacity from running in the election, which is a discriminatory act. If the Court of First Instance rules that a person has recovered from mental illness, he/she should be entitled to run in the CE election as other sound minded. The Administration should make reference to the Legislative Council Ordinance, permitting ex-mental patients to run in the CE election.

Administration's Responses

- We need to review the political system of the HKSAR in future having regard to the actual situation of Hong Kong at the time and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. In the long run, when we review the issue concerning the method of electing the CE, we will at the same time examine the eligibility criteria for being a candidate for the CE election to ensure that they conform to the prevailing method for electing the CE.
- Right of abode in foreign countries includes that of the United Kingdom. We will follow the established practice of requiring candidates to make a statutory declaration to the effect that they hold no right of abode in any foreign country.
- Clause 14(g) of the Bill has taken into account the ex-mental patients' right of candidacy. If the court rules that a person has recovered from mental illness, he will no longer be subject to the restriction of clause 14(g) of the Bill.

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(v) *Nomination*

A total of 37 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject. They unanimously supported the proposal of publishing the names of the nominators.

Specific Proposals :

- There should be a period of not less than a month and a quarter between the close of nominations and the polling date. (2)
- Clause 5 of the Bill should specify when does the nomination period begin. (67)

Administration's Responses

- We propose that there should be a period of at least 21 days between the close of nominations and the polling date in order to provide a more flexible time schedule of election in coping with different situations.
- We intend to move a Committee Stage Amendment, requiring the CE election to be held on the first Sunday at least 95 days before the office of the incumbent CE falls vacant. In addition, the Bill also provides that the nomination period should not be less than 14 days and there should be a period of at least 21 days between the close of nominations and the polling date. From the above requirements, we can roughly estimate when the nomination period begins. We consider that such an arrangement is better than fixing a date for the launch of nominations as it gives more flexibility in coping with different situations.

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- Provision should be added to clause 16 of the Bill to specify that each EC member can only nominate one candidate according to paragraph 4 of Annex I to the BL. (67)
- Clause 16(7)(b) should be amended to read “a declaration as to his Chinese nationality and as to whether he has a right of abode in any foreign country.” (67)

(vi) Withdrawal of candidature

A total of 11 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject. 5 of them considered that candidates should be allowed to withdraw after the close of nominations, 3 objected to the provisions and 3 made other suggestions.

Specific Proposals :

- Reference should be made to the existing Legislative Council Ordinance, i.e. candidates are not allowed to withdraw from the election after the close of nominations. (19)

Administration’s Responses

- Clause 16(4) of the Bill has clearly provided that each EC member can only nominate one candidate.
- We consider that the expression in clause 16(7)(b) is appropriate.
- We propose that a candidate may withdraw from the election on or before the working day immediately before the polling date so that candidates can consider withdrawing from the election when facing unforeseen circumstances. The CE election will continue despite the withdrawal of candidates.
- According to the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance, it is against the law if a person bribes a candidate to withdraw his nomination or a candidate solicits an advantage as an inducement to withdraw the nomination (section 7 of the Ordinance). In order to ensure the Ordinance is able to govern the CE election comprehensively and effectively, clause 78(c) of the Bill

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- If a candidate withdraws in the course of the election without any reason, he should pay a \$0.5 million to 1 million fine in addition to confiscation of his election deposit. (20)
- Withdrawal of candidature might lead to bribery and result in unfair election. Candidates therefore should not be permitted to withdraw from the election except under exceptional circumstances (e.g. serious illness). (29)
- Penalty such as confiscation of deposit, or even payment of fine should be imposed on candidates who withdraw after the close of nominations. (50)
- Withdrawal of candidature should be made at least 7 working days before the polling day. (62)
- As the number of electors in the CE election is very small, permission to withdraw might lead to manipulation of election result. It is proposed that the mechanism of prohibiting withdrawal of candidature should be maintained. (69)

Administration's Responses

proposes to amend the Ordinance, specifying that “withdrawal of nomination” includes withdrawal of candidature.

- However, the Administration keeps an open mind on this subject. We are ready to take the views of the Bills Committee into consideration.

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(vii) Voting method

A total of 4 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject.

Specific proposals :

- Votes should be cast in open ballot. The voting intention of individual EC member in the last round of polling should be announced together with the declaration and publication of election results. (12)
- On the assumption that LegCo Members are elected on one-person-one-vote basis, the CE should also be elected by LegCo Members on one-person-one-vote basis. (35)
- If the purpose of clause 26 which requires the winning candidates to obtain more than half of the total number votes cast is to ensure that the CE elected secures the support of majority voters, then why this requirement is relinquished when there is only one candidate or one remaining candidate. (71)

Administration's Responses

- According to Annex I to BL, the EC members elect the CE designate by secret ballot on one-person-one-vote basis.
- We have adopted the general practices of democratic election, that is, the only one candidate or remaining candidate shall be elected ipso facto.
- This is not contradictory to our proposal of adopting a majority run-off in a contested election. As far as we know, this election system is adopted in the presidential

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(viii) Election Petitions and Judicial Review

A total of 4 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject.

Specific Proposals :

- Lawsuits against election may possibly be tried by judges of foreign nationality if the five judges of the Court of Final appeal are foreign judges. In that case, does it mean the selection of CE is decided by foreigners? (3)
- The final judgement on petitions and judicial reviews relating to controversial issues such as nomination, election and publication of vacancies in EC should be made before the nomination period of the CE election. (67)

Administration's Responses

election in France. If only one candidate is nominated, he shall be elected ipso facto, without going through the election process.

- According to Article 90 of the BL, the Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal shall be a Chinese citizen who is a permanent resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with no right of abode in any foreign country. Moreover, the court can only determine whether or not the successful candidate is duly elected. It cannot rule that another candidate is duly elected instead.
- The provisions on judicial reviews of election petitions as laid down in the Bill have guaranteed that the lawsuits against the CE election will be properly settled before the new CE assumes office.

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- The Court of First Instance of the High Court and the Court of Final Appeal should have an explicit and public schedule for handling election petitions and a deadline for the court's judgement should also be set. (67)
- The concerned court should also have an explicit schedule for handling judicial reviews on whether the CE-elect is duly elected and a deadline for the court's judgement should also be set. The final judgement on the legality of the CE-elect should be made one month before the term of office of the new CE begins. (67)
- The Bill should not put any restrictions on the lodging of election petitions. (70)

Administration's Responses

- We are of the view that the restrictions on the lodging of election petitions as stipulated in the Bill are both necessary and reasonable.

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(ix) Ceiling on election expenses

A total of 13 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject.

Specific Proposals :

- A ceiling on election expenses should be set for the CE election. Proposals include – the ceiling should be \$2.5m (15), \$0.16m (19), the actual amount to be determined by the EAC in light of overseas experience and the LegCo elections in Hong Kong (21), it should be determined by the EAC (41), it should be several times the amount of expenses in LegCo elections (58), the amount should not be too small (65) and similar to that of the last LegCo and EC elections. (67)
- No ceiling should be set for election expenses. (20, 30, 34, 57)

Administration's Responses

- The issue of election expenses ceiling is regulated by the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance which provides that CE in Council may set a ceiling on election expenses for local public elections of all levels. As for the CE election, we will consider the need for setting a ceiling on election expenses in due course.
- We hold that the following measures are essential in addressing the issue of election expenses :
 - (1) whether or not a ceiling on election expenses will be set, all candidates are required by the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance to declare in detail their election expenses as well as any election donation of over \$1,000 and the public is entitled to inspect such information; and
 - (2) whether or not a ceiling on election expenses will be set, the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance has already laid down stringent provisions for the prevention against and cracking down on bribery at election, thereby ensuring, that the election is fair, honest, open and clean.

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(x) *The application of anti-bribery legislation to the CE election*

A total of 4 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject.

Specific Proposals :

- Will political organizations be encouraged to participate in the electioneering activities during election if its affiliated members are allowed to run in the election? Will the political atmosphere of election be enhanced? (3)
- EAC and ICAC should jointly form an ad hoc committee to oversee the entire election process and submit reports on candidates' integrity to the EC. (20)
- The anti-bribery legislation adopted in the last LegCo and EC elections should also be applied to the CE election except that the restrictions on food and drink should be relaxed. (67)
- The incumbent CE should not speak about matters related to election when participating in

Administration's Responses

- In the case of an incumbent CE seeking re-election, we see a need to differentiate between official duties of the CE and electioneering activities undertaken by him in his capacity as a candidate. Given the important constitutional role of the CE as provided in the BL, an incumbent CE must continue to perform his duties during the election period. It is inappropriate to regulate a CE's official activities; otherwise, the ability of the CE to discharge his constitutional obligations would be undermined.
- But, in the interests of fairness, we consider that safeguards should be put in place to ensure a level playing field for all candidates in the conduct of electioneering activities. We have been advised by the EAC that the EAC will set out in the electoral guidelines for the CE election the principles and practical arrangements to ensure that the process of the election is fair, open and honest.
- Any person (no matter whether they are members of political parties or not) can provide services (whether voluntarily or for a fee) to a candidate for the purpose of

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non-election activities such as his routine working meetings. (67)

- The CE should clearly state the nature of the activity before attending an election activity. He can talk about policies and principles in such occasion but not specific problems on particular issues or established cases. (67)

Administration's Responses

promoting the election of the candidate. A candidate must, however, observe the relevant requirement as stipulated in law.

- Most campaign activities such as election advertisement or other electioneering activities will inevitably involve election expenses. Section 23 of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance prohibits any person other than a candidate or a candidate's election expense agent from incurring election expenses at or in connection with an election. The candidate and other persons assisting him in electioneering have to ensure that section 23 is observed.
- As a candidate has to declare that he stands at the election in an individual capacity, he must ensure that the campaign activities for which he has authorized expenses (including the content of his election advertisements) is consistent with the declaration and will not lead the electors or the public to believe that he is representing his party. A candidate's freedom to accept support from any organization is subject to this limitation. In this respect, the EAC will consider issuing guidelines to provide guidance to candidates and their supporters.

Public Views

(xi) Guideline governing the participation of senior government officials in the electioneering activities of the CE election

A total of 2 organizations/individuals have expressed their views on this subject.

Specific Proposals :

- Senior government officials should maintain neutrality if the incumbent CE seeks for re-election. (20)
- Senior government officials should not give their opinions on any candidates during formal or informal occasions, nor should be asked to do so. (67)

Administration's Responses

- We consider that it is unnecessary and inappropriate to relax the restrictions on food and drink as laid down in the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance.
- As in the LegCo and District Council elections, the EAC will draft a report on the CE election.
- Civil Service Bureau has issued a circular on the participation of civil servant in electioneering activities for the Legislative Council election. It is provided in this circular that certain officers at the senior level and those who may be particularly susceptible to accusations of bias because of the nature of their duties are prohibited from participating in any form of electioneering activities. Officers subject to this prohibition include all members of the directorate, Administrative Officers, Information Officers and all disciplined officers in the Police Force. Civil Service Bureau will issue a similar circular for the purpose of the CE election.

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(xii) Others

- More free postage. (2)
- An election deposit requirement should be added to the Bill. The proposed amount should range from \$50,000 to \$100,000. It is suggested that the deposit of a candidate should be confiscated if he obtains less than 5% of the votes cast in the first round of election. (4 and 62)
- The amount should be reasonable and modest (should election deposit be required). (70)
- The decision of EAC to postpone the polling and counting of votes should be endorsed by the EC. (24)
- The expenses on election should be cut down in view of the current economic downturn. (65)

Administration's Responses

- The Bill adopts the arrangement in the LegCo elections and proposes that each CE candidate is entitled to send two letters to each voter free of postage. We consider this arrangement to be appropriate.
- A candidate has to obtain the nomination of not less than 100 EC members in order to be qualified to run in the election. This requirement is sufficient to prevent frivolous candidates. We, therefore, consider that election deposit is not necessary.
- EAC will postpone the polling or the counting of votes only under exceptional circumstances (e.g. riot) as set out in the Bill. We consider that this provision is reasonable and amendment is not needed.
- We will make good use of public money to organize activities of the CE election as necessary.

Constitutional Affairs Bureau
2 June 2001

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Organisations/individuals
who have expressed views on the CE Election Bill

Number	Name of organisation/individual
1.	Social Democratic Forum
2.	Hong Kong Federation of Education Workers
3.	Association of Hong Kong Health Care Professionals
4.	Kowloon Federation of Associations
5.	Kowloon Women's Organisations Federation
6.	Fukien Chamber of Commerce
7.	Hong Kong Federation of Fujian Associations
8.	Sai Kung Cultural Centre
9.	Federation of New Territories Youth
10.	Joint Committee of Hong Kong Fishermen's Organizations
11.	Polytechnic University of Hong Kong Student Union
12.	Mr Colin HONG
13.	Ms Janet HUI Po-chun
14.	Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organisations
15.	Hong Kong Southern District Community Association
16.	Cultural and Recreational Services Centre
17.	Hong Kong Chinese Reform Association
18.	Hong Kong Executive, Administrative and Clerical Staff Association
19.	Foochow Association
20.	Wah Fu Services Centre
21.	Hong Kong Women Development Association
22.	Harbour Transportation Workers General Union
23.	Hong Kong Youths Unified Association
24.	Mr MAK Tsing-hang, John
25.	Mr TUNG Wai-ming
26.	Mr NG Man-kwong
27.	Mr TSANG Kin-shing
28.	Mr KWAN Hong-chun
29.	朱潔儀及楊佩芬小姐
30.	Society for the Co-ordination and Promotion of Eastern District
31.	Shauiwan and Chaiwan Residents Fraternal Association
32.	香港天主教正義和平委員會、香港基督徒學會、基督徒關懷香港學會、香港基督徒學生運動、聖文德堂關社組
33.	Ka Ying Chow Commercial Association
34.	Quarry Bay Residents' Association
35.	A citizen
36.	Hotels, Food and Beverage Employees Association
37.	Eating Establishment Employees General Union
38.	Hong Kong Union of Chinese Workers in Western Style Employment
39.	Hong Kong Seamen's Union
40.	Garment-making Trade Workers Union

Number	Name of organisation/individual
41.	陳榮宗
42.	香港造船機械鋼鐵業總工會
43.	The Chinese University of Hong Kong Student Union
44.	Hong Kong Foshan Trader Association
45.	Hong Kong Association of International Investment
46.	Hong Kong Island Federation
47.	Fukien Athletic Club
48.	Yau Tsim Mong Federation of Association
49.	Kowloon City District Resident Association
50.	East Kowloon District Residents' Committee
51.	Hong Kong Fishermen's Association
52.	The Youth Power of Kwai Tsing
53.	Sham Shui Po Residents Association
54.	Ngau Tau Kok Community Affairs Association
55.	Federation of Hong Kong Kowloon New Territories Hawker Association
56.	Hong Kong Youth Association
57.	Shan Wei City Hai Lu Feng Clansmen Association
58.	Hong Kong Southern District Alliance
59.	Tai Hang Concern Association
60.	Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions
61.	General Association of Xiamen
62.	九龍東區各界聯會
63.	Motor Transport Workers General Union
64.	New Territories Association of Societies
65.	Hong Kong Central and Western District Woman Association
66.	坊眾社會服務中心
67.	Zhongshan University Law Faculty Hong Kong Students Association
68.	Hong Kong Construction Industry Employees General Union
69.	Mr LAI Wing-yiu
70.	Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor
71.	Hong Kong Federation of Women
72.	Hong Kong Chinese Importers' and Exporters Association
73.	Poultry Trade Workers Union
74.	Catering Trade Chiuchow and Cantonese Workers Union
75.	Hong Kong Printing Industry Workers Union
76.	Hong Kong Transportation, Decoration and Cleaning Workers General Union
77.	Hong Kong and Kowloon Metal Industry Workers General Union
78.	Ms Lam Suk-fan
79.	Government Employees Association
80.	Chinese General Chamber of Commerce