

寶馬山炮台山地區聯盟

對
《政制發展綠皮書》
的
意見書

相信對大部份人來說，民主最重要的一個環節就是一人一票的選舉程序，不論選的是政府首長、各級議會議員、街坊組織、學生會代表。民主目的就是讓所有人，不論背景、年齡、階層都有普及的、平等的權利選出最能代表他們的人，為他們的福祉籌謀，被選出來的人是向他們負責。任何關卡、篩選程序，只怕是影响到一個人的平等選擇權，就已經是不公平，而這個社會就不能算得上是一個公平、公義的社會。

香港人對一人一票選特首和立法會全體議員的訴求，在回歸十年來，一直透過不同方法，例如民調和遊行等，已多次的、清晰的表達出來。既然曾特首在行政長官選舉時，承諾盡力在任期內落實雙普選方案，那麼本聯盟本着公平、公義的理念前題，積極就《政制發展綠皮書》提出意見，如下：

1. 行政長官選舉的提名委員會應多於 800 人，委員亦應以民選基礎產生，以附合普及而平等的原則，能真正代表民意
2. 行政長官選舉的提名委員會成員的職能是提名候選人，而絕對不應有確認、確定等有預選或篩選意味的權力；以保障香港人真的有得揀
3. 有志角逐行政長官的人士，只要成功取得 50 個提名委員會成員的提名，即可成為候選人
4. 行政長官及立法會全體議員應在 2012 年以一人一票普選產生
5. 取消所有立法會功能組別的議席，確保社會再沒有特權階級，實現普及和公平的民主普選

國家主席胡錦濤要求曾特首要重點攪好經濟，但其實，根據國際貨幣基金 (IMF) 數字，香港的 GDP per capita 用 purchasing power parity 計算，在 2005 年已經擠身全球首 10 位*。可惜，最新的堅尼系數顯示，香港的貧富懸殊則愈來愈嚴重，貧苦家庭有增無減，經濟搞得再有聲有色，若沒有民主制度的監察，大部份的經濟成果將會歸於既得利益者，不公平、不平衡的現象亦難以解決，社會穩定亦受影響。

*[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Countries_by_GDP_\(PPP\)_per_capita](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Countries_by_GDP_(PPP)_per_capita)

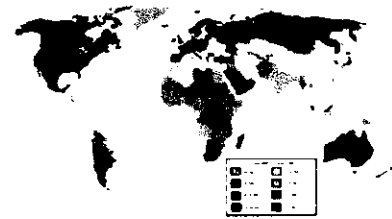
List of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita

Makes a donation to Wikipedia and in the spirit of knowledge!

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article includes two lists of countries of the world^[1] sorted by their gross domestic product (GDP) at purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita, the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year divided by the average population for the same year.

GDP dollar estimates here are derived from purchasing power parity (PPP) calculations. Such calculations are prepared by various organizations, including the International Monetary Fund, the University of Pennsylvania, and the World Bank. As estimates and assumptions have to be made, the results produced by different organizations for the same country tend to differ, sometimes substantially. PPP per capita figures are estimates rather than hard facts, and should be used with caution.



Map of countries by GDP (PPP) per capita for the year 2006. Source: IMF (April 2007)

Comparisons of national wealth are also frequently made on the basis of nominal GDP, which does not reflect differences in the cost of living in different countries. (See List of countries by GDP (nominal) per capita.) The advantages of using nominal GDP figures include that less estimation is required, and that they more accurately reflect the participation of the inhabitants of a country in the global economy.

- The first table below includes data for the year 2006 for 179 of total 185 members of the International Monetary Fund (plus the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region), for which information is available.
- The second table is a tabulation of the CIA World Factbook data update of June 2007, according to the data provided by the CIA. Figures are estimates in international dollars, and almost^[2] all of the figures are for the year 2006. Sovereign territories are ranked.

List by the International Monetary Fund

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$ per capita	Estimates (for 2006) start after
1	 Luxembourg	80,471	2005
2	 Ireland	44,087	2005
3	 Norway	43,574	2005
4	 United States	43,444	2005
5	 Iceland	40,277	2005
—	 Hong Kong, S.A.R., China	38,127	2005
6	 Switzerland	37,369	2005
7	 Denmark	36,549	2005
8	 Austria	36,031	2005
9	 Canada	35,494	2005
10	 Netherlands	35,078	2005
11	 United Kingdom	35,051	2005
12	 Finland	34,819	2005
13	 Belgium	34,478	2005
14	 Sweden	34,409	2005
15	 Qatar	33,049	2005
16	 Australia	32,938	2004
17	 Singapore	32,867	2005
18	 Japan	32,647	2005
19	 Germany	31,095	2005
20	 Italy	30,732	2005
21	 France	30,693	2005
22	 Israel	30,464	2005
23	 Taiwan (Republic of China)	30,084	2005
24	 United Arab Emirates	29,142	2003
25	 Cyprus	29,105	2005
—	 European Union	28,213	2005
26	 Spain	27,522	2005
27	 Greece	25,975	2005
28	 New Zealand	25,531	2005

List by the CIA World Factbook

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$ per capita	Date of info.
1	 Luxembourg	71,400	2006 est.
—	 Bermuda	69,900	2004 est.
—	 Jersey	57,000	2005 est.
2	 Equatorial Guinea	50,200	2005 est.
3	 United Arab Emirates	49,700	2006 est.
4	 Norway	46,300	2006 est.
—	 Guernsey	44,600	2005
5	 Ireland	44,500	2006 est.
6	 United States	44,000	2006 est.
—	 Cayman Islands	43,800	2004 est.
7	 Andorra	38,800	2005
—	 British Virgin Islands	38,500	2004 est.
8	 Iceland	38,000	2006 est.
—	 Hong Kong S.A.R., China	37,300	2006 est.
9	 Denmark	37,000	2006 est.
10	 Canada	35,600	2006 est.
—	 Isle of Man	35,000	2005 est.
11	 Austria	34,600	2006 est.
12	 San Marino	34,100	2004 est.
13	 Switzerland	34,000	2006 est.
14	 Finland	33,700	2006 est.
15	 Australia	33,300	2006 est.
16	 Japan	33,100	2006 est.
17	 Belgium	33,000	2006 est.
18	 Sweden	32,200	2006 est.
19	 Netherlands	32,100	2006 est.
20	 Germany	31,900	2006 est.
21	 United Kingdom	31,800	2006 est.
22	 Singapore	31,400	2006 est.
23	 France	31,100	2006 est.