

立法會
Legislative Council

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LC Paper No. CB(2)680/07-08
(These minutes have been seen
by the Administration)

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

**Minutes of special meeting
held on Monday, 10 September 2007, at 9:00 am
in Conference Room A of the Legislative Council Building**

Members present : Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP
Hon Albert HO Chun-yan
Ir Dr Hon Raymond HO Chung-tai, SBS, S.B.St.J., JP
Hon LEE Cheuk-yan
Hon Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP
Hon Margaret NG
Hon Mrs Selina CHOW LIANG Shuk-ye, GBS, JP
Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP
Hon Bernard CHAN, GBS, JP
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung
Dr Hon Philip WONG Yu-hong, GBS
Hon WONG Yung-kan, SBS, JP
Hon Jasper TSANG Yok-sing, GBS, JP
Dr Hon YEUNG Sum, JP
Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP
Hon Timothy FOK Tsun-ting, GBS, JP
Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-hing, MH
Hon LEE Wing-tat
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, BBS
Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC

Member Attending : Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, SBS, JP

Members absent : Dr Hon LUI Ming-wah, SBS, JP (Chairman)
Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun, GBS, JP
Hon Howard YOUNG, SBS, JP
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, SBS, JP
Hon LI Fung-ying, BBS, JP
Hon Daniel LAM Wai-keung, SBS, JP
Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, SBS, JP
Hon CHIM Pui-chung
Prof Hon Patrick LAU Sau-shing, SBS, JP
Hon KWONG Chi-kin

Public Officers attending : Item II

The Administration

Mr Stephen LAM Sui-lung
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

Mr Joshua LAW Chi-kong
Permanent Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

Attendance by invitation Session One (9:00 am - 11:00 am)

Professor MA Ngok

Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor

Mr LAW Yuk-kai
Director

Mr WONG Leung-hi
Member, North District Council

The Association for H.K. Catering Services Management Ltd.

Mr YEUNG Wai-sing
Chairman

New Southern Minds

Mr Kenith POON
Chairman

Mr Albert LAI Chi-lap
Member, Yau Tsim Mong District Council

Power for Democracy

Mr Richard TSOI
Convenor

Hong Kong Women Christian Council

Miss LOH Yuen-ching
Executive Secretary

Mr CHAN Chi-shing

The Frontier

Mr 李永成
Secretary General

Mr OR Yiu-lam
Member, Sai Kung District Council

環保教育協會

Mr WONG Kwong-mo
Representative

Lantau Island Residents Association

Mr KWOK-ping
Secretary

HK-Kowloon Safe Guard Union

Mr KWOK Siu-kit
Vice-Chairman

IT Voice

Mr S C LEUNG

Hong Kong Christian Institute

Mr TOO Kin-wai
Acting Director

石籬民生服務社

Mr LEUNG Kwok-wah
Chairman

Mr Gary FAN Kwok-wai
Member, Sai Kung District Council

Student Christian Movement of Hong Kong

Mr Andrew SHUM Wai-nam
Representative

Ma On Shan Residents Conference

Mr TUNG Wai-ming
Chairman

Youth Station of Hong Kong

Mr LEUNG Ping-kin
Convenor of Social Affairs Committee

C.T.O.D. Association Co. Ltd.

Mr CHUM Yau-chung
Chairman

Session Two (11:00 am - 1:00 pm)

Hong Kong Healthy Community Network

Miss CHAN Sau-yi
Vice-Chairman

MTR South Island Line Concern Group

Mr TSUI Yuen-wa
Deputy Convenor

Southern District Community Concern Association

Mr 陳子陞
Chairman

China Universities Alumni (H.K.) Association

Mr Patrick TSE
Vice-President

Joint Committee for The Promotion of The Basic Law of
Hong Kong

Mr WONG Fu-wing
Chairman

Asia Pacific Law Association

Miss Phyllis K Y KWONG
President

Youth Action 21

Mr SZE Lun-hung
Chairman

Kowloon Federation of Associations

Mr LEUNG Ying-piu
Chairman

The Hong Kong Eastern District Community Association

Mr TSANG Heung-kwan
Vice-Chairman

Mr Peter WONG Kit-hin

Hong Kong Youth Association

Mr KWOK Chun

The Democratic Party

Mr LAM Tze-kin
Deputy Spokesman of Constitutional Subcommittee

HK, Kln & NT Motion Picture Industry Association Ltd
The Federation of Motion Film Producers of HK Ltd

Mr HUNG Cho-sing
Chairman

公民起動

Ms Cyd HO Sau-lan

Mr PAK Fu-hung

Hong Kong Domestic Workers General Union

Ms TSE Sheung-chun
President

Hong Kong Youths Unified Association

Mr CHAN Man-yin

The Hong Kong Island Federation

Mr CHAN Li-shing
Executive Vice-President

Mr HO King-on

Hong Kong Wearing Apparel Industry Employees General Union

Mr LAM Wai-kong
Vice-General Secretary

Victoria Harbour Association

Mr LAU Him

Mr WONG Kwong-mo
Member, Kwai Tsing District Council

良田居民協會(屯門)

Mr TONG Wai-keung

Mr HUI Ching-on
Member, Eastern District Council

Clerk in attendance : Mrs Percy MA
Chief Council Secretary (2)3

Staff in attendance : Ms Amy YU
Senior Council Secretary (2)3

Miss Carman HO
Legislative Assistant (2)6

Action

I. Models, roadmap and timetable for selecting the Chief Executive and for forming the Legislative Council by universal suffrage
(Green Paper on Constitutional Development)

Statement by Chief Secretary for Administration on Green Paper on Constitutional Development at the Council meeting on 11 July 2007

LC Paper Nos. CB(2)2673/06-07(02), CB(2)2678/06-07(01)-(09),
CB(2)2683/06-07(01), CB(2)2687/06-07(01)-(04),
CB(2)2691/06-07(01)-(04), CB(2)2704/06-07(01)-(09) - Submissions from deputations)

Oral presentation by deputations/individuals

At the invitation of the Deputy Chairman, the deputations and individuals presented their views on the Green Paper on Constitutional Development (Green Paper). A summary of the views is in **Appendix**.

Discussion

Functional constituencies (FCs)

2. Mr Ronny TONG noted that some deputations, including Mr YEUNG Wai-sing of the Association for Hong Kong Catering Services Management Ltd., had commented that FC Members had been playing an important role in the Legislative Council (LegCo) in safeguarding the interests of the sectors concerned. Mr TONG assured these deputations that should FCs be abolished, the interests of various sectors represented by FCs would not be overlooked in the LegCo. On the contrary, directly elected Members would do no less to safeguard the interests of different sectors of society, and would do so more effectively than individual FC Members. As compared with individual Members, the collective bargaining and voting power of Members belonging to political parties and groups could have a better chance in successful pursuit of policy.

3. Mr YEUNG Wai-sing expressed disagreement with Mr TONG's views. Mr YEUNG said that the FC Member had rendered great assistance to his sector, particularly in tackling the economic difficulties they faced in operating their business. He believed that FC Members, who were more knowledgeable about the sectors concerned, could better address their needs and concerns.

4. Dr YEUNG Sum said that the system of FC should be abolished because it was not compatible with the principle of equal political rights and the ultimate aim of attaining universal suffrage as enshrined in the Basic Law (BL). Some sectors had representation in FCs and others did not, not to mention that at times sectoral

Action

interests might conflict with overall interests. Dr YEUNG pointed out that some Members who were returned by FCs, such as Mr CHEUNG Man-kwong, also supported the abolition of FCs because they did not consider it right to perpetuate a fundamentally unfair and elitist system.

5. Dr YEUNG further said that the proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by universal suffrage was unacceptable as it would restrict voters' right to nominate and could not be regarded as consistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage. Dr YEUNG shared the view of the Professional Commons that FC seats should be abolished in one go rather than in phases because the latter would lead to disputes on which FCs should be abolished first.

6. Mr CHEUNG Man-kwong concurred with the view that FCs should be abolished in one go in 2012 as the system contravened the principles of universal and equal suffrage, regardless of the performance of individual FC Members. Mr CHEUNG pointed out that as any amendment to the electoral method for the LegCo, such as the abolition of the FC system, required the endorsement of a two-thirds majority of all LegCo Members, in practice this meant that the endorsement of Members returned by FCs as well as those returned by geographical constituencies (GCs) through direct elections would be required. Mr CHEUNG urged all FC Members to work together to abolish the FC system so as to take forward the constitutional development of Hong Kong.

7. Ms Emily LAU said that the system of FCs should be abolished as it was unfair to confer a small percentage of electors with more voting power than the rest of the general electorate.

8. Mr James TIEN said that there was no dispute that the ultimate goal was the attainment of universal suffrage for both the Chief Executive (CE) and the LegCo. To ensure gradual and orderly progress, the Liberal Party was of the view that FCs should be abolished in phases. Mr TIEN further pointed out that in carrying out their duties as LegCo Members, the eight FC Members belonging to the Liberal Party had made their best endeavour to strike a balance between the interests of the sectors concerned and that of the general public, rather than focusing only on the interests of the sectors.

Timetable for implementing universal suffrage

9. In response to Mr LEE Wing-shing of the Frontier, Mrs Selina CHOW clarified the stance of the Liberal Party on the timetable for implementing universal suffrage. Mrs CHOW said that the Liberal Party hoped that universal suffrage for the CE could be implemented in 2012 if the relevant conditions were ripe. Otherwise, it should be implemented no later than 2017. The Liberal Party also supported the view that universal suffrage for the CE should precede that for the LegCo.

Action

10. Mr James TIEN further elaborated on the stance of the Liberal Party on universal suffrage. Mr TIEN said that if the relevant conditions were ready for the implementation of universal suffrage for the CE in 2012, it was appropriate and prudent to set the nomination threshold for the first CE election by universal suffrage at a higher level. In subsequent elections, the threshold might be lowered in the light of the actual situation of Hong Kong. If 2012 was not viable, the Liberal Party considered that universal suffrage for the CE should be held no later than 2017. As for universal suffrage for the LegCo, it should be implemented in phases after that for the CE. If universal suffrage for the CE was implemented in 2012, FCs should be phased out in three subsequent LegCo terms, starting from 2016, with the commercial and industrial FCs to be abolished only in the last phase.

11. Dr YEUNG Sum referred members to the findings of the opinion poll conducted by the South China Morning Post, released in the morning of the Panel meeting, indicating that some 60% of business leaders in Hong Kong supported the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, and pointed out that recent opinion polls had consistently indicated that the majority of the public were in favour of introducing dual universal suffrage in 2012. Dr YEUNG urged the Administration to reflect such mainstream views to the Central Authorities as soon as possible.

12. Noting that a number of deputations had objected to the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 on the ground that it would contradict the principle of gradual and orderly progress as laid down in the BL, some members, including Dr YEUNG Sum, Mr LEE Wing-tat, Ms Audrey EU and Mr Albert HO, expressed the view that the introduction of dual universal suffrage in 2012 was in line with such principle, having regard to the fact that the democratisation process had started more than twenty years ago, with the introduction of District Board election in 1982 and direct election returning LegCo Members through GCs in 1991.

13. The Deputy Chairman said that the principle of gradual and orderly progress laid down in the BL should apply to the period after the implementation of the BL in July 1997.

14. Ms Audrey EU pointed out that apart from the principle of gradual and orderly progress, it was also stipulated in the BL that universal suffrage should be implemented in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong, which should be assessed with reference to the majority view on universal suffrage within the community and the political maturity of Hong Kong people. Referring to the remark made by Ms TSE Sheung-chun of Hong Kong Domestic Workers General Union that it was indefensible of the Government to exclude registered voters from voting for the CE, Ms EU said that Hong Kong people were mature enough and long ready to exercise their right to elect the CE and LegCo by universal suffrage.

Action

15. Mr Ronny TONG said that implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012 would accord with the actual situation in Hong Kong, as borne out by findings of opinion polls conducted in the past few months which revealed that the majority of the public supported implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012.

16. Mr LAM Wai-kong of the Hong Kong Wearing Apparel Industry Employees General Union said that if the pan-democratic Members placed such great emphasis on the majority view of the public, they should not have voted down the package of proposals put forth by the Administration in October 2005 for amending the electoral methods for the 2007 CE election and the 2008 LegCo election, which had the support of some 60% of the public as revealed in the opinion polls conducted then.

17. Mr Ronny TONG said that the pan-democratic Members did not support the package of proposals put forward by the Administration in October 2005 as it would not bring about any progress in attaining the goal of universal suffrage. Not only was the package of proposals silent on the timetable for universal suffrage, it also contained proposals for increasing the number of FC seats and including appointed DC members in the Election Committee, all of which did not comply with the principles of universal and equal suffrage. Dr KWOK Ka-ki expressed similar views.

18. Mr Albert HO pointed out that back in 2000, the Democratic Party, the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong and the Liberal Party had a consensus to implement universal suffrage for the CE and the LegCo in 2007 and 2008 respectively. Hong Kong people had already waited too long for the implementation of universal suffrage which should not be further delayed beyond 2012.

19. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung said that some people would support whatever target year for implementing universal suffrage endorsed by the Central Authorities, without taking into account the actual situation in Hong Kong.

Nomination method of CE candidates

20. Ms Emily LAU noted that Mr SZE Lun-hung of Youth Action 21 and Mr TSANG Heung-kwan of the Hong Kong Eastern District Community Association had proposed a two-tier nomination mechanism for the CE election, under which the nominating committee (NC) would select, by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote, two candidates from all those who had secured nominations from 100 or more NC members. Ms LAU asked Mr SZE and Mr TSANG whether they considered such nomination method, which vested the NC with the power to screen out candidates for election by universal suffrage, to be a contravention of the principles of universal and equal suffrage.

Action

21. Mr SZE Lun-hung said that their proposal could ensure that the CE elect would have a clear majority of the votes, thus enhancing the legitimacy of the CE. Mr TSANG Heung-kwan echoed similar views, adding that the proposal complied with the requirement for the CE to be elected by universal suffrage upon nomination by the NC in accordance with democratic procedures as stipulated in BL 45.

22. Ms Emily LAU said that a screening process by the NC was not the only way of ensuring that the CE elect would have popular mandate. Holding two rounds of elections, and the two candidates who received the highest number of votes could enter the second round of universal suffrage, could also ensure that the CE elect would obtain a majority of the votes, hence sufficient legitimacy.

23. In response, Mr SZE Lun-hung said that there would be operational difficulties with conducting a second round of voting, not to mention the administrative costs involved.

Other issues

24. Ms Emily LAU noted that Mr S C LEUNG of IT Voice had commented that a mainstream view should meet only one criterion, namely that it should receive support from at least 50% of the public. Ms LAU asked Mr LEUNG whether he considered that the BL should be amended to abolish those requirements which imposed undue restrictions on the implementation of universal suffrage, such as the requirements for forming a NC and for securing a two-thirds majority of LegCo Members to effect changes to the electoral methods.

25. Mr S C LEUNG said that the options set out in the Green Paper had imposed restrictions for implementing universal suffrage. For instance, proposals requiring amendments to the BL, such as the abolition of the NC, were not included in the main text of the Green Paper. For the sake of early implementation of universal suffrage, he considered the requirement for forming a NC to be acceptable so long as it was comprised of directly elected representatives.

26. Ms Audrey EU said that public discussion on the Green Paper had so far focused more on the timetable than the models for implementing universal suffrage. Ms EU invited Professor MA Ngok, Associate Professor of the Department of Government and Public Administration of The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to give his views on how the Administration could promote more public discussion on the models for universal suffrage.

27. Professor MA Ngok said that the Administration had reflected in the Green Paper the main elements of all the proposals on universal suffrage it had received in the past few years and had refrained from taking any position on the matter. Such an approach, while having the merit of open-mindedness, rendered it difficult for the public to express views on the matter, particularly in respect of the models for universal suffrage. Professor MA further said that after the close of the consultation,

Action

the Administration should come up with specific proposals and conduct a second round of consultation with a view to forging consensus in the community. Mr Richard TSOI of Power for democracy expressed concurrence with Professor MA's view on the need to conduct a second round of consultation.

28. Mrs Selina CHOW said that enhancing the Central Authorities' trust on Hong Kong people was the key to the early implementation of universal suffrage. She invited Professor MA Ngok's views on ways to achieve this.

29. Professor MA Ngok responded that there had been a lack of mutual trust between the Central Authorities and certain political forces, in particular the pan-democrats. While there had been improvement in this respect in the past two years, there was still a long way to go. He stressed that there was no shortcut in enhancing mutual trust between the two parties, which had to be built up over time through continual communication. The Green Paper had initiated the process for forging consensus in the community on the implementation of universal suffrage. The sooner the consensus was reached, the better it would be for the long term development of Hong Kong.

30. Miss CHAN Yuen-han said that any changes to the electoral methods required a two-thirds majority support in the LegCo, consent by the CE and endorsement by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC). It was the hope of Hong Kong people that the Administration could come up with a package of proposals that could secure such tripartite constitutional consensus. She called on all parties concerned to strive to reach a compromise so that Hong Kong could attain universal suffrage as early as possible.

Response of the Administration

31. Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (SCMA) thanked the deputations and Panel members for their views and said that he would like to respond to some of the specific comments made by them.

32. Noting the comment of Professor MA Ngok that the answer to the question of when and how universal suffrage was to be implemented would hinge on whether the various political parties could reach consensus on the matter, SCMA said that when differences in opinions had narrowed sufficiently within the community to provide a basis for consensus on the implementation of universal suffrage, the key to the pace of constitutional development would be whether the Administration's proposal could secure the support of a two-thirds majority of LegCo Members. A proposal which received the support of a two-thirds majority of LegCo Members would likely get the blessing of the majority of the public as well.

33. In response to the comment of Mr LAW Yuk-kai of the Human Rights Monitor that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government had the obligation to implement universal suffrage as soon as possible pursuant to

Action

Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), SCMA pointed out that the ultimate aim of universal suffrage for Hong Kong's constitutional development originated from the BL, and not the ICCPR. SCMA further said that that upon the ratification of the ICCPR in 1976, a reservation was made reserving the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of Article 25 of the ICCPR. After the establishment of the HKSAR, in accordance with the Central People's Government (CPG)'s notification to the United Nations Secretary-General in June 1997 and Article 39 of the BL, this reservation continued to apply to the HKSAR.

34. Ms Audrey EU said that the Administration should not continue to mislead the public on the applicability of Article 25 of the ICCPR to Hong Kong. The Administration had not told the public that the United Nations Human Rights Committee had unequivocally expressed the view that the HKSAR Government could no longer rely on the reservation entered by the United Kingdom Government in 1976 and had the obligation to give effect to the rights to universal and equal suffrage recognised in Article 25 of the ICCPR.

35. SCMA reiterated that the CPG had notified the United Nations in clear terms its stance on the reservation entered in 1976.

36. Referring to Mr Albert LAI Chi-lap's remark that the HKSAR Government held the key to the door to universal suffrage, SCMA said that LegCo Members held another key to it and he hoped that the two parties could work together to open the door to universal suffrage.

37. In response to Mr OR Yiu-lam, SCMA said that under the BL, any changes to the electoral systems would require a tripartite consensus of two-thirds majority support in the LegCo, consent by the CE and endorsement by the NPCSC. Apart from such constitutional requirements, the Administration also attached great importance to the views of the public on universal suffrage and had been keeping track of various opinion polls conducted by universities and think-tanks.

38. SCMA expressed disagreement with the point made by Mr LEE Wing-shing of the Frontier that there had been no progress in democratisation since the handover of sovereignty. SCMA pointed out that while the CE was returned by indirect election, the Governors were appointed by the British Government under the colonial rule. The democratic element of the LegCo election had also been enhanced after 1997, with the proportion of the LegCo seats being returned by direct election increased to 50%. The package of proposals put forth by the Administration in 2005, if endorsed, would have further enhanced the democratic elements in the two electoral methods. SCMA added that the options set out in the Green Paper would bring about progress in Hong Kong's democratisation, and he hoped that the Green Paper could serve to forge consensus to take forward the constitutional development of Hong Kong.

Action

39. Referring to the comment of Mr Richard TSOI of Power for democracy that the principle of gradual and orderly progress as laid down in the BL did not apply beyond 2007-2008, SCMA said that whether the principle had been fully realised was a matter of judgment for individual LegCo Members.

40. In response to Mr S C LEUNG of IT Voice, SCMA stressed that constitutional development must be taken forward in compliance with the BL. Pursuant to the BL, a NC should be formed to nominate CE candidates for election by universal suffrage.

41. SCMA said that he shared the view of Mr HO King-on that it was not appropriate to apply electoral systems in western countries directly to Hong Kong, and that the issue of universal suffrage should be handled in accordance with the special circumstances in Hong Kong.

42. Referring to Mr CHAN Chi-shing's enquiry on the reasons for presenting options on the number of CE candidates in the Green Paper, SCMA explained that there was bound to be an upper limit on the number of CE candidates which the NC could put forth, regardless of the nomination method to be adopted. It was important that Hong Kong people knew how many candidates would be standing in the CE election, so that they would have an idea of the scope and scale of the election.

43. Responding to the enquiry of Mr LAM Tze-kin of the Democratic Party on the way forward for nomination procedures of the NC, SCMA said that after agreement had been reached on the number of CE candidates, the Administration would propose amendments to Annex I to the BL concerning the electoral method for the CE election and further discussions could then be held on the procedures for nominating CE candidates.

44. In response to the comment of Mr WONG Fu-wing of The Joint Committee for The Promotion of The Basic Law of Hong Kong that the Administration should legislate on political parties, SCMA said that the Administration did not consider it appropriate to legislate at the present stage so as to provide greater room for the development of political parties.

45. SCMA shared the view of Miss Phyllis KWONG of Asia Pacific Law Association that there was more to democracy than electoral systems. The rule of law and an open and accountable Government were no less important elements of democracy. In this regard, the Administration had proposed to further develop the political appointment system to provide a new avenue for political talents to acquire practical experience in government operations and nurture their political skills.

46. Referring to the comment made by Mr KWOK Chun of the Hong Kong Youth Association that the Administration should step up the promotion of the BL, SCMA said that the resources allocated by the Administration for the purpose had increased steadily over the past years to \$8 million a year.

Action

47. In response to Ms TSE Sheung-chun of the Hong Kong Domestic Workers General Union, SCMA said that it was also the Administration's hope that all registered voters would be able to participate in universal suffrage for the CE and the LegCo at an early date, which could be realised after the community had reached consensus on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage.

48. Responding to Ms Cyd HO's enquiry on whether the use of quotation marks for the term "universal suffrage" in paragraph 2.04 of the Green Paper signified that it had a different meaning from that in the ICCPR, SCMA said that when referring to the term "universal suffrage" both in the context of the BL and as an internationally understood concept in paragraphs 2.04 and 2.24 of the Green Paper respectively, quotation marks were used. What was important was that universal suffrage in Hong Kong would be implemented in accordance with the principles of universal and equal suffrage as stated in paragraph 2.29 of the Green Paper.

49. The meeting ended at 1:03 pm.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
21 December 2007

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Special meeting on Monday, 10 September 2007

Models, roadmap and timetable for selecting the Chief Executive and for forming the Legislative Council by universal suffrage -
Green Paper on Constitutional Development (Green Paper)

Summary of views of deputations/individuals

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
Session 1				
1	Professor MA Ngok [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage (for electing CE and forming LegCo) in 2012. If universal suffrage for CE is implemented first, a clear timetable for implementing universal suffrage for LegCo should be provided. The gap between the time for implementing universal suffrage for the two elections should be as short as possible ● To introduce a screening process in the nomination of CE candidates by the nominating committee (NC) will contravene democratic principles ● The "two-round run-off" election system should be used for electing CE by universal suffrage, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Round one</u> - (a) no limit on the number of candidates, but each candidate should have the support of at least 1/8 of all NC members; and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of functional constituencies (FCs) should be abolished as soon as possible and by not more than two phases. Consideration could be given to the following transitional arrangements - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) increasing the number of directly elected LegCo seats while maintaining the number returned by FCs; (b) merging FCs of a similar nature and seats vacated by these FC Members should be returned through direct elections; and 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<p>(b) the candidate who can secure over half of the valid votes cast will be elected</p> <p><u>Round two</u> - (a) In the event that no candidate can secure over half of the valid votes cast during the first round, the two candidates with the highest number of votes will compete in the second round; and</p> <p>(b) the candidate receiving the highest number of votes in the second round will be elected</p> <p>● The election proceedings should continue if there is only one candidate. To be elected as CE, the candidate has to secure majority support in the election</p>	<p>(c) FC seats which are now returned by individual votes or FC seats representing certain sectors such as "District Councils", "Labour", "Sports, Performing Arts, Culture and Publication" and "Agriculture & Fisheries" should be phased out first and returned by direct elections</p> <p>● All LegCo seats should be returned by a proportional representation system and consideration should be given to increasing the number of LegCo seats</p>	
2	Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor	<p>● The conditions in Hong Kong are ripe for the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012</p> <p>● The nomination threshold should not be set too high to enable more candidates to take part in the election, thus ensuring that the election will have</p>	<p>● The proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by universal suffrage is contrary to the principles of equal and universal suffrage</p>	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		sufficient competition	enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	
3	Mr WONG Leung-hi, Member of North District Council (DC) [LC Paper No. CB(2)2687/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The conditions in Hong Kong are ripe for the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● There is no need to form a NC. All eligible voters in Hong Kong may nominate candidates for the CE election; a CE candidate has to secure the nomination of at least 50 000 eligible voters ● If NC has to be retained, it should comprise directly elected LegCo Members and directly elected DC members only; a candidate should be nominated by at least five directly elected LegCo Members and 50 directly elected DC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All seats to be returned through direct elections in 2012 by a combination of a proportional representation system and a "single-seat-single-vote" system on a district basis 	
4	Association for Hong Kong Catering Services Management Limited		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FC seats should be retained as they can meet the interests of different sectors of society ● The electorate base of FCs should be expanded to enhance their representativeness 	
5	New Southern Minds [LC Paper No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a trap in the Green Paper concerning the timetable for implementing universal suffrage. The third option for the timetable for introducing universal suffrage in the CE election and LegCo election, which is "after 2017" and "in phases after 2016" 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Administration has failed to set out in the Green Paper how it will

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
	CB(2)2683/06-07(01)]	respectively, fails to spell out a specific implementation year		come up with mainstream views and when it will submit a report to the Central Authorities on the mainstream views
6	Mr Albert LAI Chi-lap, Member of Yau Tsim Mong DC [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The majority of the respondents to the opinion poll conducted by Mr Albert LAI on the Green Paper indicated support for implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● The composition of NC should include all directly elected DC members ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50, i.e. a candidate should be nominated by at least 50 NC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished 	
7	Power for Democracy [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Implementing universal suffrage in 2012 does not contradict the principle of gradual and orderly progress, as the principle applies to the transitional period from 1997 to 2007. Thereafter, the pace of constitutional development should be stepped up ● Restricting the number of CE candidates or putting in place a mechanism to screen out CE candidates will violate the principles of universal and equal suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs, which contravenes the principles of universal and equal suffrage, should be abolished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Administration should put in place an independent and transparent mechanism for assessing public views on the Green Paper
8	Hong Kong Women Christian Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Green Paper includes an option for the implementation of universal suffrage after 2017. This is contrary to public aspirations for its early implementation ● It is incumbent upon the Administration to take a more proactive role in ensuring the implementation of universal suffrage as early as possible with a view to providing all 		

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		Hong Kong residents with equal right to vote and to stand for election as stipulated in Articles 25 and 26 of the Basic Law (BL)		
9	Mr CHAN Chi-shing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE and LegCo should be implemented in one go as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All FC seats should be abolished as they are inconsistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage 	
10	The Frontier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There should be no restrictions on the number of CE candidates ● The composition of NC should be modelled on the existing Election Committee (EC), but with the membership expanded to 1200 by adding about 400 directly elected DC members 		
11	Mr OR Yiu-lam, Member of Sai Kung DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● The principle of gradual and orderly progress has been realised during the 10 years after the handover of sovereignty and should not be used as an excuse for further delaying the pace of democratisation in Hong Kong 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage, as it is the inherent right of the people of Hong Kong
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remarks made by Mr Wu Banguo, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC), Mr Henry TANG, the Chief Secretary for Administration, and Mr CHENG Yiu-tong, 		

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
				Executive Council Member, have cast doubt on CE's earlier pledge that he would adopt a universal suffrage model which was supported by 60% of the public
12	環保教育協會 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● The composition of NC should be expanded to include some 400 directly elected DC members ● There should be no pre-set limit on the number of CE candidates ● The method of nomination should not include a screening process to limit the number of CE candidates ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50, i.e. a candidate should be nominated by at least 50 NC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished and all seats returned by direct elections 	
13	Lantau Island Residents Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● The composition of NC should be expanded to include some 400 directly elected DC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished and all seats returned by direct elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All appointed DC seats should be abolished in 2011

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There should be no pre-set limit on the number of CE candidates ● The method of nomination should not include a screening process to limit the number of CE candidates ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50, i.e. a candidate should be nominated by at least 50 NC members 		
14	HK-Kowloon Safe Guard Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished by 2012 and all seats should be returned by one-person-one-vote 	
15	IT Voice [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, which is also the wish of the majority of Hong Kong people as reflected in various opinion polls on universal suffrage conducted in the past few months ● NC should be formed by directly elected representatives to achieve broad representation ● There should not be any mechanism for NC to screen out possible CE candidates ● The nomination threshold should be made less stringent than the existing arrangement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All FC seats should be abolished in one go by 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As long as a proposal has received support from over 50% of the public, the Administration should reflect such mainstream view to the Central Authorities

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
16	Hong Kong Christian Institute [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(05)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, as universal suffrage is the inherent right of all people ● There should not be any NC, which is a form of "small-circle" election. All eligible voters in Hong Kong should have the right to nominate candidates for the CE election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All FC seats should be replaced with seats returned by direct elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Administration should issue a revised Green Paper with concrete proposals on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage for public consultation before finalising its package of proposals
17	石籬民生服務社	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished and replaced by directly elected seats, as FC seats are returned by "small-circle" election and their retention will not be consistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of appointed DC membership should be abolished as appointed members do not have public mandate
18	Mr Gary FAN Kwok-wai, Member of Sai Kung DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hong Kong people are ready to exercise their right of universal suffrage which should be implemented no later than 2012 		
19	Student Christian Movement of Hong Kong [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 as it is an inherent right of Hong Kong people enshrined in the ICCPR ● The composition of NC should not be modelled upon that of EC, which does not have broad representation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished by 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● After the close of the consultation period, the Administration should formulate a proposal which complies with both the BL and the

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
	07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BL 45 should be amended to abolish the requirement for the formation of NC, which contravenes the principle of universal suffrage. All eligible voters should have the right to nominate CE candidates ● A low nomination threshold should be set for CE candidates to enable candidates with different political backgrounds to take part in the election 		ICCPR. Another round of public consultation should be conducted on the proposal before its implementation
20	Ma On Shan Residents Conference [LC Paper No. CB(2)2673/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, which is unrealistic having regard to the fact that there is as yet no consensus on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage ● To ensure gradual and orderly progress, universal suffrage should be implemented after 2017 ● Supports the suggestion that universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo, considering that the former involves less candidates and is relatively speaking less complicated than the latter, and that it will not be easy for the community to reach consensus on how the FC seats should be dealt with 		
21	Youth Station of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure gradual and orderly progress, dual universal suffrage should not be implemented in 2012 ● Universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo ● NC should comprise 800 members ● The number of CE candidates should range between two to four 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FCs should be retained as they have brought the expertise of different sectors into LegCo; however, seats returned by FCs should be elected by one-person-one-vote 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
22	C.T.O.D. Association Co. Ltd. 城市的士車主司機聯會 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2687/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE to be implemented in 2017, and that for LegCo in 2020 ● Supports the option of forming NC by 800 members, using the composition of the existing EC as a reference point ● The electorate base of NC should be expanded by replacing corporate votes with individual votes. No person should have more than one vote for returning NC members ● NC should nominate, through one-person-one-vote, two to four candidates for election by the general electorate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The proportion of seats returned by FCs and those returned by direct elections should be maintained at 50-50 ● For FCs, corporate votes should be replaced by individual votes, with no person having more than one vote for returning FC Members 	
Session 2				
23	Hong Kong Healthy Community Network			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The option-based approach of the Green Paper does not facilitate consensus-building. There should be some objective criteria for assessing whether conditions in Hong Kong are suitable for the implementation of universal suffrage
24	MTR South Island Line			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Group expresses dissatisfaction with the

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
	Concern Group			Administration's delay in implementing universal suffrage which is the constitutional right of Hong Kong people as laid down in the BL and the common wish of the public
25	Southern District Community Concern Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2691/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● The size of NC should be expanded to 1 600 members by including about 400 directly elected DC members plus 1 200 members from the four sectors of EC. ● The electorate base of NC should be expanded by replacing corporate votes with individual votes ● The nomination threshold should be lowered to 50, i.e. a CE candidate should require the support of at least 50 members of NC. If this is not viable, the current nomination threshold of 100 should be maintained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All seats should be returned by direct elections by a proportional representation system under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
26	China Universities Alumni (HK) Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for the CE should not be implemented before 2017 ● The size of NC should be expanded to 1 600 members with additional seats allocated to DC members, Hong Kong members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and representatives from organizations of various sectors ● The number of CE candidates should range between two to four ● To ensure that CE candidates have the support of different sectors of the community, each candidate is required to obtain nominations from not less than 25% of all members of each sector of NC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for the LegCo should not be implemented before 2020 ● The system of FCs should be retained, but changes can be made to the electoral system with the ultimate objective of allowing all eligible voters to vote for FC Members ● The number of LegCo seats should be increased in phases while maintaining the current ratio of seats returned by direct elections and those returned by FCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Association should be represented in NC and FCs ● The system of appointed DC membership should not be abolished before 2017
27	Joint Committee for The Promotion of The Basic Law of Hong Kong [LC Paper No. CB(2)2687/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditions in Hong Kong are not yet ready for implementing universal suffrage, as evidenced in the immature development of political parties. Hong Kong should first cultivate an environment conducive to universal suffrage by promoting national and civic education and enhancing political participation by the public ● In line with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo, as the latter is more complex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A high nomination threshold should be set at 50% of the size of NC to ensure that candidates are of high calibre. The nomination threshold may be ● FCs should be retained as they are conducive to maintaining balanced participation. The electorate base of FCs should, however, be gradually expanded, 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		gradually lowered in subsequent elections	for example, by replacing corporate votes with director/executive's votes, to enhance the representativeness of FCs	
28	Asia Pacific Law Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(07)]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs, which ensures balanced participation, should be retained. The electorate base of FCs should be broadened by abolishing corporate votes or allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by all voters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● "Universal suffrage", which means the universal and equal right of a citizen to vote and to stand for an election, can be achieved by different electoral methods, and not just one-person-one-vote
29	Youth Action 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC should be formed in 2012 and universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 ● To enhance the representativeness of NC, the size of NC should be set at 1 600 members. All DC members and representatives of subsectors currently not represented in EC, such as women, youth, ethnic minorities and the disabled, should be included in NC ● The nomination procedures should be transparent and fair ● The nomination threshold should be set at 100 members of NC. NC should come up with a maximum of four candidates for universal suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The electorate base of FCs should be expanded by including voters who are currently not entitled to vote at FCs, i.e., each voter should be given two votes in electing LegCo Members: one vote to return Members by geographical constituencies (GCs), and the other for candidates put forth by FCs 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
30	Kowloon Federation of Associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo as the latter is more complex and controversial. The former should be implemented by 2017, while the latter after 2017 ● The Administration should first forge consensus among the public on issues such as the definition of universal suffrage and composition of NC 		
31	Hong Kong Eastern District Community Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2687/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of universal suffrage for CE in 2017 and that for LegCo in phases after 2017. Hong Kong is not yet ready for universal suffrage, in view of the lack of political talents and immaturity in the development of political parties ● The composition of NC should be modelled on the existing EC, but with the membership expanded to 1 200 members by adding all elected DC members ● The nomination threshold should be set at 100 NC members. NC will nominate two contenders as candidates for election by universal suffrage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The FC system should be retained as it can meet the interests of different sectors of society and is beneficial to a capitalist economy ● The electorate base of FCs should be broadened by merging FCs of a similar nature into 15 seats, and the remaining 15 seats should be returned by the DC FC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development in Hong Kong should comply with the provisions of the BL, be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner, and should not adversely affect economic development
32	Mr WONG Kit-hin, Peter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 at the earliest and should precede that for LegCo, given that the latter involves more candidates and is more complex and controversial in nature ● In implementing universal suffrage for the CE election, a high nomination threshold should be set initially to ensure the calibre of candidates 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development in Hong Kong must comply fully with the provisions of the BL, in particular the principle of gradual and orderly progress, and the "one country, two systems" principles. Instead of rushing ahead with the implementation

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
				of dual universal suffrage, Hong Kong people should first determine whether conditions are ripe for its implementation.
33	Hong Kong Youth Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(05)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To ensure gradual and orderly progress, Hong Kong should not implement universal suffrage for CE in 2012. 2017 may be a more appropriate time for doing so 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the LegCo election is more complex than the CE election, universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for the CE ● The system of FCs does not conflict with universal suffrage and should be retained as it ensures balanced participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development should be taken forward in accordance with the provisions of the BL
34	Democratic Party [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, which is supported by the majority of the public as revealed in recent opinion polls ● Democratisation in constitutional development has started more than twenty years ago and Hong Kong people are ready for the implementation of universal suffrage in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the pan-democratic Members' proposal that NC should be composed of 800 members of EC plus about 400 directly elected DC members. The nomination threshold should be set at 50 NC members ● There should be no screening process by the NC to filter out candidates in the nomination procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The option-based approach of the Green paper is confusing and creates too many combinations, making it difficult for the public to reach consensus on the key issues of universal suffrage

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are traps in the Green Paper. For instance, the Green Paper presents three options for the number of candidates. However, it does not mention the basis for these options or provide the public with options on the nomination threshold. Those choosing the third option of two to four candidates may not realise the full implications of their choice, i.e. a small number of candidates will correspond to a high nomination threshold 	<p>by direct elections, with half of the seats returned by a "single-seat-single-vote" system on a district basis, and the other half by a proportional representation system, under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency</p>	
35	<p>HK, Kln & NT Motion Picture Industry Association Limited</p> <p>Federation of Motion Film Producers of HK Limited [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(07)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does not support the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 as it is not in accord with the principle of gradual and orderly progress 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strongly supports retaining the system of FCs as it ensures balanced participation and input of professional expertise in LegCo's work in scrutinising legislative proposals and monitoring the Government 	
36	<p>公民起動 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 at the latest, which has the support of some 60% of the public 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Green Paper does not contain any specific proposals on

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
	07(08)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seeks clarification from the Government as to whether the meaning of the term "universal suffrage" in BL, which is presented in quotation marks in para.2.04 of the Green Paper, differs from that in the ICCPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the pan-democratic Members' proposal of abolishing all FCs and returning all LegCo seats by direct elections, with half of the seats returned by a "single-seat-single-vote" system on a district basis, and the other half by a proportional representation system, under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency ● Objects to the option of increasing the number of seats representing DCs, given the different functions and powers of LegCo and DCs 	<p>implementing universal suffrage. The Administration should conduct a second round of consultation to seek public views on specific proposals put forth by the Administration and various political parties by way of a referendum</p>
37	Hong Kong Domestic Workers General Union [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(08)]	<p>Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CE should be elected by all registered voters in Hong Kong on the basis of one-person one-vote, so as to make him truly accountable to all sectors and strata of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appointed DC seats should be abolished

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The number of CE candidates should not be limited 		
38	Hong Kong Youths Unified Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2691/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 and that for LegCo after 2017, as the former is less complex and controversial. Such roadmap is also consistent with the principle of gradual and orderly progress 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Government should cultivate an environment conducive to the implementation of universal suffrage e.g. by enacting legislation on political parties and promoting the development of a civic society
39	Hong Kong Island Federation [LC Paper No. CB(2)2691/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in or after 2017, and should precede that for LegCo, to ensure that constitutional development is taken forward in a gradual and stable manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports forming NC by 1 200-1 600 members comprising representatives from different sectors of the community. The electoral method for returning NC members can be modelled upon that of EC ● Supports the option of having two to four candidates at most. A high nomination threshold of 25% of the size of NC should be set, to ensure that candidates will be of a reasonably high calibre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FCs should be retained to ensure balanced participation ● Universal suffrage should be implemented in phases

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
40	Mr HO King-on [LC Paper No. CB(2)2678/06-07(09)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the option of attaining universal suffrage for CE in 2017, but also considers the option of “after 2017” acceptable ● Supports the option of forming NC by 800 members ● Supports the option of having two to four CE candidates at most ● Only one round of voting by universal suffrage should be conducted ● Election proceedings should continue if there is only one candidate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As there is no consensus among the public on the future of FCs, the implementation of universal suffrage for LegCo should be postponed for the time being ● FCs should be retained in some form in view of their important role in LegCo, with improvements to be made to the system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasises that universal suffrage should be implemented within the framework of the BL and "one country, two systems", and in accordance with the four principles of constitutional development stated in paragraph 2.10 of the Green Paper
41	Hong Kong Wearing Apparel Industry Employees General Union [LC Paper No. CB(2)2704/06-07(09)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 at the earliest, and should precede that for LegCo ● Supports the option of forming NC by 800 members, modelling upon the composition and electoral method of EC. The size of the "Labour" subsector should, however, be increased from 40 to 50 members ● Supports the option of two to four CE candidates at most, with a nomination threshold set at 25% of the size of NC ● After nomination by NC, the election of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented in phases after 2016, and in 2020 at the earliest ● Supports the option of retaining FC seats, but changing the electoral method to ensure balanced participation of different sectors of community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasises that universal suffrage must be implemented within the framework of the BL and in accordance with the four principles of constitutional development stated in paragraph 2.10 of the Green Paper

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		CE by universal suffrage should be conducted in one round only to ensure prudent use of public resources		
42	Victoria Harbour Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2691/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE to be implemented in 2017 at the earliest ● NC should be composed of the 800 members of EC plus all LegCo and DC members ● The nomination threshold should be set at 100 members of NC ● There should be no limit on the number of CE candidates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo to be implemented in 2016 at the earliest ● The system of FCs should be abolished in 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Welcomes the open-minded approach adopted by the Administration in the public consultation exercise ● Any proposals for universal suffrage must comply with the provisions of the BL
43	Mr WONG Kwong-mo, Member of Kwai Tsing DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● Questions the legitimacy of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government given that CE is returned through a "small circle" election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Questions the representativeness of FCs given their narrow electorate base 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of appointed DC membership should be scrapped
44	良田居民協會 (屯門)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hong Kong is ready for the implementation of universal suffrage in 2012 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expresses disappointment with the Green Paper which is presented in a confusing manner
45	Mr HUI Ching-on,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expanding the size of EC from 800 to 1 200-1 600 in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enhancing the democratic element of the LegCo election by merging some of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Any proposal for universal suffrage must

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
	Member of Eastern DC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC to nominate candidates for election by all registered voters in 2017. The size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of EC 	existing FCs and seats vacated by FC Members should be returned by DC members electing among themselves	be in conformity with the principle of gradual and orderly progress laid down in the BL

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
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