

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

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LC Paper No. CB(2)1027/07-08  
(These minutes have been seen  
by the Administration)

**Panel on Constitutional Affairs**

**Minutes of special meeting  
held on Friday, 14 September 2007, at 9:00 am  
in Conference Room A of the Legislative Council Building**

- Members present** :
- Dr Hon LUI Ming-wah, SBS, JP (Chairman)
  - 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 Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun, GBS, 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 Abraham SHEK Lai-him, SBS, JP
  - Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP
  - Hon WONG Kwok-hing, MH
  - Hon Daniel LAM Wai-keung, SBS, JP
  - Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
  - Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
  - Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, SBS, JP
  - Hon WONG Ting-kwong, BBS
  - Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC
- Member Attending** :
- Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, SBS, JP

**Members absent** : 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 Howard YOUNG, SBS, JP  
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP  
Hon LI Fung-ying, BBS, JP  
Hon LEE Wing-tat  
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung  
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

Ms Joyce HO Kwok-shan  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

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

The Happy Valley United

Mr Anthony LAM  
Secretary

Hong Kong Federation of Restaurants and Related Trades

Mr CHAN Wing-on  
Chairman

Hong Kong Society and Community Workers Association

Miss LAW Ka-tun  
Chief Executive Officer

The Chinese University of Hong Kong Student Union

Mr WONG Weng-chi  
President

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Students' Union

Mr YU Yiu-tung  
President

The City University of Hong Kong Students' Union

Mr RAY LEUNG Tsz-fung  
External Vice-President

Hong Kong Baptist University Student Union

Mr WONG Kin-hei  
External Vice-President

The Student Union of Hong Kong Shue Yan University

Mr Leo YAU Lut-pong  
External Vice-President

Hong Kong Federation of Students

Mr LI Yiu-kee  
Representative

Dr CHAN Ka-lok  
Associate Professor  
Department of Government & International Studies, Hong  
Kong Baptist University

Action On Focus Youth Alliance

Mr MA Kee

Hong Kong Federation of Catholic Students

Ms NG Sin-ting

Braemar Hill · Fortress Hill Coalition

Mr James LO  
Vice-Chairman

Ms Amy YUNG Wing-sheung  
Member, Islands District Council

Hong Kong Democratic Development Network

Rev. CHU Yiu-ming  
Chairperson

The Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association

Mr NG Leung-sing  
General Manager, Bank-wide Operation Department, Bank of  
China (Hong Kong)

Ms TAM Miu-fan

Tsuen Wan East Resident's Association

Mr CHEUNG Kin  
District Committee Member

Civil Human Rights Front

Mr Kenneth CHEUNG Kam-hung  
Convenor, Working group of democratic development and  
livelihood

Rainbow Action

Ms YEO Wai-wai  
Executive Committee Member

Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community  
Organisations Ltd.

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Mr Tony LEE  
Deputy Secretary General

Women Coalition of HKSAR

Miss CHAN Man-wai  
Spokesperson

The Association for the Advancement of Feminism

Ms AU Mei-po  
Organiser

Spiritual Seekers Society

Ms Medeleine MOK  
Vice-President

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

Association of Tin Shui Wai Parents

Mr CHEUNG Yin-tung  
Chairman

Long Ping Estate Residents Service Centre

Mr KWONG Chun-yu  
Officer

Hong Kong Association of China Travel Organisers Ltd.

Mr NGAN Chun-lim  
Vice-Secretary General

Hong Kong Women Workers' Association

Miss WU Mei-lin  
Coordinator

Guardforce Workers Union

Mr Promil HUANG Ngai-fung  
Assistant Organizing Secretary

Whampoa Community Association

Mr CHAN Ka-wai  
Spokesperson

Association of Engineering Professionals in Society

Mr YIM Kin-ping  
Senior Vice-Chairman

Civic Party

Miss Tanya CHAN  
Convenor of Constitution and Governance Branch

Yuen Long District Council

Mr CHING Chan-ming  
Member, Yuen Long District Council

Professor Stephen CHAN Ching-kiu  
Professor of Cultural Studies  
Lingnan University

Young Civics

Mr YU Kwun-wai  
Chairman

Kowloon West Harmony Association

Ms Linda WONG

新界西公民服務連線

Miss Wendy WONG  
ExCo Member

Middle Class Power

Mr FUNG Wai-kwong  
Chairman

New Century Forum Ltd

Mr CHAN Choi-hi  
Director

Hong Kong People's Council for Sustainable Development

Mr Plato YIP  
Vice-Chairman

荃灣康樂會

鄭莉莉小姐  
副主席

Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic  
Diocese

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陳麗娜小姐  
執行秘書

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

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

Mrs Fanny TSANG  
Legislative Assistant (2)3

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**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(53), CB(2)2701/06-07(01) to (05), CB(2)2707/06-07(01) to (08) and CB(2)2719/06-07(01) to (06) - Submissions from organizations/individuals)

Oral presentation by deputations/individuals

At the invitation of the 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

*Timetable for implementing universal suffrage*

2. Noting that not all the local universities' student unions had sent representatives to attend the meeting to give views on the Green Paper, Ms Emily LAU enquired about the views of those student unions not present at the meeting. Ms LAU further asked whether the student unions of various universities had any plan to conduct a referendum on the Green Paper.

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3. Mr LI Yiu-kee of the Hong Kong Federation of Students (HKFS) said that all members of HKFS, including the student unions of the University of Hong Kong, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University, the City University of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University and the Hong Kong Shue Yan University, supported implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012. To his understanding, the students unions of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and the Hong Kong Institute of Education, who were not members of HKFS, were also in support for dual universal suffrage in 2012.

4. On the question of whether a referendum would be held by the student unions, Mr LI Yiu-kee pointed out that they had already conducted one in 2005 on the package of proposals put forth by the Administration for amending the electoral methods for the 2007 Chief Executive (CE) election and the 2008 Legislative Council (LegCo) election. The results of the referendum revealed that the majority of the student population were in favour of introducing universal suffrage in 2007/2008. He further urged the Administration to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012 without further delay.

5. Ms Emily LAU further asked representatives of various university student unions whether they found the existing political system conducive to attracting the younger generation to participate in politics.

6. Mr LI Yiu-kee responded that the existing political system, which was primarily a consultative system of government, afforded little room for political participation for those who wished to pursue a career in politics. He further pointed out that implementing universal suffrage should only be the first step in enhancing political participation of the public. In the coming years, the Administration should also conduct a review on the roles and functions of District Councils and the LegCo, as well as the structure of the Government with a view to facilitating public participation in politics.

7. Mr Martin LEE said that after the handover, there was consensus within the community that 2007/2008 would be an appropriate time for introducing universal suffrage for the CE and the LegCo, which was also part of the election platform of the Democratic Alliance for Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong and the Liberal Party. However, some deputations now considered that even 2012 was too early for introducing universal suffrage. He asked the representatives of the student unions whether they were ready for the implementation of universal suffrage in 2012.

8. Mr LI Yiu-kee responded that all of them were ready for universal suffrage in 2012. As a matter of fact, all representatives of their student unions had been returned by direct election since the 1970's. Mr LI pointed out that there was no research evidence to support the claim that conditions in Hong Kong were not ready for introducing universal suffrage. Some people had cited immaturity of political party development and lack of political talents as evidence that Hong Kong was not



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yet ready for universal suffrage. However, without universal suffrage, there would be no breeding ground for the development of political parties nor training ground for political talents. Mr LI further said that the functional constituency system was unfair and should be abolished as it allowed individual sectors to protect their sectoral interests at the expense of the general interests of the public.

9. Mr YU Yiu-tung of the Hong Kong Polytechnic University Students' Union said that the voter turn-out rate in the election of their student union had been rising steadily over the past few years, from 40% to some 60%, which bore testimony to the fact that university students in Hong Kong were ready for universal suffrage.

10. Mr Ronny TONG expressed disagreement with the comment of Mr NG Leung-sing of the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association that the method adopted by the pan-democrats to select a candidate for the 2007 LegCo by-election was undemocratic. He said that the process for political groups with the same political beliefs to select a candidate through consultation and election accorded with democratic principles. On the other hand, a screening process to prevent persons with dissenting views from running for CE candidacy would be against democratic principles. Referring to Mr NG Leung-sing's remark that Hong Kong was not ready for universal suffrage in 2012, Mr TONG further asked Mr NG when he considered conditions in society would be ripe for universal suffrage.

11. Mr NG Leung-sing said that many members of the public were worried that if the pace of democratic development was too hasty, there would be adverse impact on the economy. He further pointed out that the development of political parties in Hong Kong was immature.

12. Mr TAM Yiu-chung said that according to his observation, differences in opinions within the community on the way forward for implementing universal suffrage had been narrowing down. Some deputations were in favour of universal suffrage in 2012, whereas some others considered 2017 to be a more appropriate time frame. There was no huge gap to bridge between the two preferences. Mr TAM further said that it was natural for the young people to aspire for a faster pace of democracy, while the older generation would tend to prefer a more stable and gradual pace of democratic development. What was most important was that the community should seize the opportunity of the present consultation exercise to strive to reach consensus in an accommodating manner so as to take forward Hong Kong's constitutional development.

13. Mr LAU Kong-wah echoed the view of Mr TAM on the need for the community to agree on an acceptable and workable proposal. If no consensus could be reached, constitutional development would stand still, as in the case of 2005 when the proposal put forth by the Administration for amending the two electoral methods was not able to secure a two-thirds support in the LegCo.

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14. Mr LAU further said that he appreciated that many members of the public, like Mr FUNG Wai-kwong of Middle Class Power, would like to see the implementation of universal suffrage as early as possible. While the majority of the public considered 2012 was the preferred timetable for introducing universal suffrage, many of them also found 2017 acceptable, as borne out by findings of recent opinion polls. The difference between the two options was only a matter of one term of office. Mr LAU asked Mr FUNG whether he considered the implementation of universal suffrage for the CE in 2017 entirely unacceptable.

15. Mr FUNG Wai-kwong replied in the affirmative. He pointed out that a few years ago, there had been consensus within the community on implementing universal suffrage in 2007/2008. However, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided on 26 April 2004 that the elections of the CE in 2007 and the LegCo in 2008 should not be by means of universal suffrage. He considered that there should be no further delay in implementing universal suffrage.

16. Mr Albert HO failed to understand why in an advanced society as Hong Kong, a small group of people could still claim monopoly over wisdom on what was best for Hong Kong and were allowed to have more voting power than the majority of the general electorate. Such an unfair system was an affront to the dignity and human rights of Hong Kong people.

*Functional constituencies (FC)*

17. Mr LAU Kong-wah said that the Administration had set out in the Green Paper a proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by all voters. Every voter would then have two votes to elect LegCo Members: one vote to return directly elected geographical constituency (GC) Members and the other to return FC Members. Mr LAU asked Ms NG Sin-ting of the Hong Kong Federation of Catholic Students whether such proposal could address her concern about the unfairness in voting power under the current FC system.

18. Ms NG Sin-ting responded that she considered the proposal unacceptable, as the current FCs failed to cover all sectors and strata of society. Balanced participation of different sectors and equality in voting power were best achieved through universal suffrage.

19. Mr Martin LEE said that the proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by all voters was inconsistent with the Basic Law (BL) which stipulated that the ultimate aim was the election of all LegCo Members by universal suffrage. He asked SCMA whether it was necessary to amend the BL if such proposal was adopted.

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20. Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (SCMA) responded that there were indeed views that the proposal was not consistent with the concept of universal suffrage, as the general public did not have the right to nominate. SCMA further said that proposals which were obviously inconsistent with the BL were not included in the text of the Green Paper. However, a more liberal approach would be adopted for the proposals so as to facilitate public discussion during the consultation exercise. But, at a later stage when the Administration needed to propose amendments to Annexes I and II to the BL, the Administration must consider whether the proposals were consistent with the BL.

21. Dr KWOK Ka-ki said that the FC system, introduced in 1985 by the colonial government, conferred special rights on certain groups of people, resulting in inequalities and anomalies. Such a system should not be retained in any form.

22. Mr CHEUNG Man-kwong echoed the view that the FC system was an anachronistic product of the colonial era. When it was first introduced, it represented an improvement over the then appointment system to LegCo. However, as the years passed, the FC system had served its purposes and its retention would impede democratic development. Mr CHEUNG urged all FC Members to work together to abolish, rather than trying to perpetuate, the FC system so as to take forward the constitutional development of Hong Kong.

23. Mr Ronny TONG noted that the New Century Forum Limited had proposed that five additional FC seats be added to LegCo in 2008 and 2012 respectively and that all FC seats be abolished in 2016. Mr TONG asked what was the purpose of further increasing FC seats if all of them were to be abolished in 2016.

24. Mr CHAN Choi-hi of the New Century Forum Limited explained that under their proposal, the total number of LegCo seats should be increased to 70 in 2008 and then to 80 in 2012, with the additional seats to be shared equally among the GC and FC seats. All the 10 additional FC seats should be allocated to the DC FC, as DC members had public mandate. In 2016, all FC seats should be abolished in one go.

25. Mr Ronny TONG pointed out that appointed DC members should not be allowed to vote for or to be elected as DC FC Members as they lacked public mandate.

26. Mr Albert HO asked Mr YIM Kin-ping of the Association of Engineering Professionals in Society whether the Association had fielded candidates in the FC or GC election of LegCo.

27. Mr YIM Kin-ping responded that the Association of Engineering Professionals in Society had fielded candidates in DC election, FC election of LegCo and Election Committee election. The Association was also actively considering encouraging its members to participate in GC election of LegCo.

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28. Noting that the Association of Engineering Professionals in Society supported the retention of the FC system on the ground that it was conducive to balanced participation, Mr Albert HO further asked Mr YIM why the Association considered that a LegCo constituted solely by directly elected Members could not safeguard the interests of different sectors of society.

29. Mr YIM responded that the Association considered that FCs should be retained as it played a significant role in meeting the interests of different sectors of society. The electorate base of FCs could be expanded to be consistent with the principle of universal suffrage. At the same time, the Association also supported direct elections through GCs and did not see any conflict between the co-existence of FC and GC seats.

30. Noting the criticism of Mr Promil HUANG of Guardforce Workers Union on the voting system and number of seats of the Labour FC, Mr TAM Yiu-chung explained that when the FC system was introduced in 1985, four FC seats were given to the commercial and industrial sectors, while two FC seats were allocated to the labour sector. After the handover, the number of FC seats for the labour sector was increased to three. As for the voting system of the Labour FC, Mr TAM said that the “one-trade-union-one-vote” system actually worked to the disadvantage of large trade unions, as there was freedom of association in Hong Kong and a small number of individuals could also form a labour union and therefore entitled to one vote in the FC election. Mr TAM further opined that FC Members had brought the voices of the different sectors to the LegCo and their contributions to the community should be recognised.

*Nomination method of CE candidates*

31. Mr LAU Kong-wah noted the proposal of the Association of Engineering Professionals in Society that the nomination threshold should be set at 12.5% of the nominating committee (NC), and that a simple majority system should be used for the CE election. Mr LAU asked whether the simple majority system applied to the nomination procedures by NC.

32. Mr YIM Kin-ping of the Association of Engineering Professionals in Society clarified that under their proposal, simple majority system would be used in the election of CE by universal suffrage after nomination of CE candidates by NC.

33. Mr LAU Kong-wah invited representatives of the various student unions to further elaborate their proposal on the composition of NC. Mr LI Yiu-kee of HKFS explained that under their proposal, the first term NC should be formed from the 30 directly elected LegCo Members only. As FC Members were returned by a small electorate base and did not command the same popular mandate as Members returned thorough direct elections, they should not be given the power to nominate CE candidates. From 2012 onwards, all 60 LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections and all 60 LegCo Members would become NC members.

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Response of the Administration

34. 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.

35. SCMA noted that some deputations, including Mr CHAN Wing-on of Hong Kong Federation of Restaurants and Related Trades, Miss LAW Ka-tun of Hong Kong Society and Community Workers Association and Mr NGAN Chun-lim of the Hong Kong Association of China Travel Organisers Limited, had expressed support for preserving the FC system. SCMA reminded these deputations that they should consider how the system could be retained in a manner so as to be consistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage. Compared with the 3.3 million registered voters who took part in GC direct elections, only some 220 000 electors could take part in FC elections. The imbalance in voting power under the current FC system would have to be addressed by organizations advocating the retention of FCs.

36. Responding to the views expressed by the representatives of various student unions, SCMA said that the attainment of universal suffrage was undoubtedly the common wish of all Hong Kong people. The Administration also shared the view that there was a need to broaden the avenues for those who wished to pursue a career in politics. To achieve this, the Administration would shortly put forth a proposal on further development of the political appointment system by creating two new tiers of political positions to enable political talents to gain more experience in the governance of Hong Kong.

37. SCMA agreed with the view of Mr WONG Weng-chi of The Chinese University of Hong Kong Student Union that Hong Kong possessed the conditions for implementing universal suffrage, having regard to the fact that Hong Kong had in place such institutions as the rule of law, an independent Judiciary, constitutional and statutory safeguards for human rights, and an accountable government. The voter turn-out rates in various elections had also been on the rise in recent years, reaching 44% in the 2003 District Council election and 55.6% in the 2004 LegCo election. What was needed now was consensus among the various political parties and groups on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage, so that the Administration could come up with a mainstream proposal that would obtain the support of two-thirds of all LegCo Members and 60% of the public.

38. In response to the question raised by Mr MA Kee of Action On Focus Youth Alliance on the reason for setting out in the Green paper options on the maximum number of CE candidates, SCMA explained that no matter what nomination procedures were adopted, there was bound to be a maximum number of CE candidates. For instance, under the current system where contenders were required to obtain at least 100 nominations from the 800-member Election Committee, there would be a maximum of eight candidates. Under the proposal put forth by the 22 pan-democratic Members, NC was composed of 1 200 members and a CE candidate could be nominated by 50 members from any sectors; thus, there would be 24

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candidates at most. SCMA further said that after a view had been taken on the number of CE candidates, there could be further discussion on the procedures for nominating CE candidates.

39. In response to Rev. CHU Yiu-ming of the Hong Kong Democratic Development Network, SCMA said that he hoped that all Hong Kong people could work together to reach consensus on the way forward for implementing universal suffrage, and he was looking forward to specific proposals from the Hong Kong Democratic Development Network on the models for universal suffrage, in particular how the Network would propose that CE candidates should secure a certain level of support from the commercial, professional, social services and political sectors in the NC.

40. In response to Mr Kenneth CHEUNG Kam-hung of Civil Human Rights Front, Ms YEO Wai-wai of Rainbow Action and Miss CHAN Man-wai of Women Coalition of HKSAR, SCMA said that while the community had been discussing the issue of universal suffrage for years, this public consultation exercise was the first time that wide-ranging discussion on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage was initiated within Hong Kong. The Administration sincerely hoped that following the public consultation exercise, the Hong Kong community could come to a consensual view on how to implement universal suffrage.

41. SCMA shared the view of Mr TAM Yiu-chung that differences in opinions in the community had narrowed down. On the timetable for implementing universal suffrage for the CE, SCMA noted that most of the deputations attending the special meetings of the Panel expressed support for either 2012 or 2017, with the difference being reduced to one term only. He also noted that proposals from organizations with different political views shared some commonalities, for example, both the Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organizations Limited and the Hong Kong Democratic Development Network suggested that NC should comprise 800 members. While these organizations might hold very different views on other issues on universal suffrage, it was important that various political parties and organizations of different quarters of the community made their best endeavour to reach a compromise.

42. Referring to the comment of Miss WU Mei-lin of the Hong Kong Women Workers' Association on the unequal voting power of women in Hong Kong, SCMA said that various women organizations had also expressed the same view. Some of these organizations considered that the representation of women should be enhanced in the composition of the Election Committee and NC, while others proposed adding a new FC for women in the LegCo. The Administration was well aware of these views. Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that as far as the formation of LegCo was concerned, the Administration had already decided in 2005 not to increase the number of "traditional" FCs.

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43. Responding to the comment of Miss Tanya CHAN of the Civic Party that the presentation of the Green Paper was confusing, SCMA said that the Green Paper presented the crucial elements contained in the hundreds of proposals on the issue of universal suffrage received by the Administration in the past few years in a systematic and structured manner. If the Administration only set out a few sets of proposals in the Green Paper, it would not be doing justice to the many other proposals submitted by different organizations/members of the public. On the point raised by Miss CHAN that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government could no longer rely on the reservation entered into by the United Kingdom (UK) Government in 1976 in respect of sub-paragraph (b) of Article 25 of the ICCPR, SCMA stressed that the Central People's Government had notified the United Nations Secretary-General in clear terms in June 1997 that the reservation entered into by the UK Government would continue to apply to the HKSAR after the handover.

44. In response to Mr YU Kwun-wai of the Young Civics, SCMA said that the publication of the Green Paper represented a significant milestone in Hong Kong's constitutional development, as it was the first time the Administration had set out the crucial issues and different options on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage for public discussion. The Administration had done its part on initiating public discussions with a view to forging consensus within the community on the key issues on universal suffrage. SCMA further said that although opinion polls indicated that the majority of the public supported implementing universal suffrage in 2012, the 22-24 pan-democratic Members in favour of such proposal would need to secure the support of another 16-18 Members of other political affiliations to obtain a two-thirds majority in the LegCo for taking forward the proposal.

45. Noting the comment of Miss Wendy WONG of 新界西公民服務連線 that the Green Paper was too complex and its presentation rendered its contents difficult to understand, SCMA responded that according to his experience, members of the public who had participated in the open and regional forums demonstrated a good grasp of the critical issues which needed to be dealt with in attaining universal suffrage, and there had been much useful exchanges between the Administration and the public on the matter.

46. SCMA noted that Mr FUNG Wai-kwong of Middle Class Power had commented that of the four principles on constitutional development set out in paragraph 2.10 of the Green Paper, only two of them, *viz.* "gradual and orderly progress" and "appropriate to the actual situation of Hong Kong", were stipulated in the BL. SCMA responded that the other two principles, *i.e.* "meeting the interests of different sectors of society" and "facilitating the development of the capitalist economy" were derived from the explanations given by Mr Ji Peng-fei, Chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the HKSAR, on BL 45 and 68 when submitting the draft BL to the National People's Congress in 1990 and hence reflected the legislative intent behind the provisions. SCMA further said that like

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Mr FUNG, he also hoped for the early implementation of universal suffrage and was confident that the issue of universal suffrage could be resolved within the next five years.

47. SCMA noted that Mr CHAN Choi-hi of New Century Forum Limited did not agree with BL 67 which provided that not more than 20 percent of the total membership of LegCo might be composed of permanent residents of HKSAR who were not of Chinese nationality or who had the right of abode in foreign countries. SCMA recalled that there had been extensive discussions on the issue of nationality of LegCo Members during the drafting of the BL in the 1980's. The Administration was of the view that the stipulation of BL 67 accorded with the actual situation and the historical development of Hong Kong as well as its status as an international city.

48. The meeting ended at 1:04 pm.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
6 February 2008



## Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Special meeting on Friday, 14 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	Happy Valley United [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Universal suffrage, as provided for under Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), is the inherent right of the people of Hong Kong. The Government should take advantage of the current strong economy and implement dual universal suffrage by 2012</li> <li>● Members of the nominating committee (NC) should be elected by registered voters</li> <li>● NC should comprise more than 800 members</li> <li>● The number of subscribers required for nomination of a CE candidate should be 50 NC members</li> <li>● There should be no restrictions on the number of CE candidates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All functional constituency (FC) seats should be abolished, i.e. all seats to be returned by geographical constituencies (GCs) through direct elections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Appointed seats of District Councils (DCs) should be abolished</li> </ul>
2	Hong Kong Federation of Restaurants and Related Trades		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports retaining the system of FCs as it facilitates balanced participation, ensures input by professionals of various sectors in the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Constitutional development should comply with the provisions of the</li> </ul>

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>law/policy-making process, and is conducive to Hong Kong's economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The electorate base of FCs should be broadened to enhance their representativeness</li> </ul>	<p>Basic Law (BL), accord with the actual situation of Hong Kong and the principle of gradual and orderly progress</p>
3	<p>Hong Kong Society and Community Workers Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2701/06-07(01)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The composition and size of NC should be based on the 800-member Election Committee (EC) which has broad representation of different sectors and strata of society</li> <li>● The nomination threshold should be set at 100 NC members</li> <li>● The number of CE candidates should range from two to four</li> <li>● The time frame for implementing universal suffrage for CE on the basis of one-person-one-vote should be 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs should be retained as it meets the interests of different sectors of society and is crucial to maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity</li> <li>● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after 2017</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The models for universal suffrage should accord with the provisions of the BL, the actual situation of Hong Kong and the principle of gradual, and orderly progress, and be acceptable to the Central People's Government (CPG)</li> </ul>
4	<p>Chinese University of Hong Kong Student Union</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 as conditions are ready for its implementation. Universal suffrage is also the inherent right and the common wish of Hong Kong people</li> <li>● CE lacks public mandate as he is only elected by the 800 members of EC, resulting in ineffective governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs is undemocratic and lacks representativeness. Corporate voting makes the FC system skews towards vested business interests, resulting in the widening gap between the affluent and the poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Democratic development has moved backwards after the handover, as evidenced in the reduction in the number of eligible voters for FC elections and the reinstatement of appointed seats in DCs</li> </ul>

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
5	Hong Kong Polytechnic University Students' Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs should be abolished as it is a fundamentally unfair and socially divisive system. Some functions/sectors are recognised in the FC system while some others, such as women, religious groups and students, are not. Because of the corporate voting system, some people have more than one FC vote and there is an inherent bias towards business interests</li> </ul>	
6	City University of Hong Kong Students' Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 which is the common wish of Hong Kong people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports abolition of the FC system as it only serves to entrench vested business interests and perpetuate inequality in political rights. FC Members care most about and speak up mainly for sectoral interests, rather than wider public interests</li> </ul>	
7	Hong Kong Baptist University Student Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In favour of abolishing the system of FCs as it lacks representativeness and legitimacy</li> <li>● Suggests that the 30 FC seats be replaced with directly elected seats, as follows –</li> </ul>	

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"> <li>(a) 20 seats to be returned by direct elections on a district basis; and</li> <li>(b) 10 seats by direct elections under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency, with a view to encouraging participation by independent candidates and under-privileged groups</li> </ul>	
8	Student Union of Hong Kong Shue Yan University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● Under the current political system, LegCo Members have a stronger public mandate than CE. This leads to tense relationship between the Executive and the Legislature and ineffective governance by the Executive</li> <li>● The composition of NC should not be modelled upon that of EC as the latter lacks broad representation. Instead, the first term NC should be formed from the 30 directly elected LegCo members who are truly representative of the public. Each NC member can only nominate one candidate, and the number of subscribers required of each CE candidate should range from five to ten members of NC</li> <li>● After 2012, NC should be formed from all 60 LegCo Members returned by direct elections. Each NC member can only nominate one candidate, and the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections from 2012 onwards</li> </ul>	

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>number of subscribers required of each candidate should range from 10 to 20 members of NC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The nomination process should be conducted in strict confidence</li> <li>● All candidates who have satisfied the nomination threshold will participate in the CE election. All registered voters will elect CE on the basis of a one-person-one-vote using a simple majority system</li> </ul>		
9	Hong Kong Federation of Students [LC Paper No. CB(2)2701/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 which is strongly demanded by the people of Hong Kong</li> <li>● There is no inherent correlation between universal suffrage and economic development</li> <li>● The composition of NC should not be modelled upon that of EC as the latter lacks broad representation. Instead, the first term NC should be formed from the 30 directly elected LegCo Members who are truly representative of the public. Each NC member can only nominate one candidate, and the number of subscribers required of each candidate should range from 5 to 10 members of NC</li> <li>● After 2012, NC should be formed from all 60 LegCo Members returned by direct elections. Each NC member can</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The FC system should be abolished in 2012 as it gives a small percentage of electorate more voting power than the rest of the general electorate and skews towards business interests, resulting in much social injustice</li> <li>● The suggestion of replacing corporate votes with director's votes will not help to broaden the representativeness of FCs</li> <li>● Suggests that the 30 FC seats be replaced with directly elected seats, as follows –</li> </ul>	

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>only nominate one candidate, and the number of subscribers required of each candidate should range from 10 to 20 members of NC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The nomination process should be conducted in strict confidence</li> <li>● All candidates who have satisfied the nomination threshold will participate in the CE election. All registered voters will elect CE on the basis of a one-person-one-vote using a simple majority system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 20 seats to be returned by direct elections on a district basis; and</li> <li>(b) 10 seats by direct elections under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency, with a view to encouraging participation by independent candidates and under-privileged groups</li> </ul>	
10	Dr CHAN Ka-lok, Associate Professor Department of Government & International Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2012 is the right time to implement dual universal suffrage</li> <li>● There is insufficient evidence to support the view that the implementation of universal suffrage will threaten Hong Kong's capitalist economy and have a negative impact on the system of balanced interests among different sectors of society</li> <li>● The Administration should come up with a specific timetable for universal suffrage after the consultation exercise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Seats returned by FCs should be abolished in 2012. All LegCo seats should be returned by a proportional representation system on a district basis</li> </ul>	

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
11	Action On Focus Youth Alliance [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● NC should be formed from 800 members of EC plus all elected DC members to increase its representativeness</li> <li>● There should be no restrictions on the number of CE candidates</li> <li>● Any individual who has secured the support of 50 members of NC is qualified to become a CE candidate, and no other restrictions, such as a screening process by NC as suggested in para. 3.27 of the Green Paper, should be imposed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FC seats should be abolished by 2012 and all LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections, with 50% to be returned by a “single-seat-single-vote”, simple majority system, and the other 50% to be based on a proportional representation system under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency</li> </ul>	
12	Hong Kong Federation of Catholic Students [LC Paper No. CB(2)2701/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● NC members should be elected by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> <li>● To become an eligible CE candidate, a person has to secure the support of a specified number of registered voters. The functions of NC are to confirm the eligibility of candidates nominated by registered voters and to monitor the nomination process. NC must also give full justifications for rejecting the candidacy of a nominee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FC seats should be abolished as the system entrenches the vested interests of the business and commercial sectors, and the voting mechanism is fundamentally unfair</li> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections</li> </ul>	

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"> <li>● There should be no restrictions on the number of CE candidates. CE will be elected by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> </ul>		
13	Braemar Hill • Fortress Hill Coalition [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 as it is the common aspiration of Hong Kong people, as reflected in opinion polls conducted in the past ten years after the handover. A democratic system is the only effective means to ensure a fair and stable society</li> <li>● NC members should be elected by all registered voters; its size should exceed 800 members</li> <li>● The remit of NC should be confined to nomination only and it should not engage in any screening process to filter out potential candidates</li> <li>● To qualify as a CE candidate, a person should get the support of at least 50 members of NC; no other restrictions should be imposed</li> <li>● CE should be elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote by all registered voters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All FC seats should be abolished by 2012 for the implementation of universal and equal suffrage</li> </ul>	
14	Ms Amy YUNG Wing-sheung, Member of the Islands District Council [LC Paper No. CB(2)2673/06-07(53)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 as it is the mainstream view of the public</li> <li>● Hong Kong has the conditions necessary for the implementation of universal suffrage</li> <li>● NC should be formed from the 800-member EC. To enhance its representativeness and acceptability, its</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All FC seats should be abolished by 2012, so that all LegCo seats will be returned by direct elections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The appointed and ex-officio seats of DCs should be abolished in 2011 in line with the spirit of universal suffrage</li> </ul>



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>membership should include all elected DC members and its electorate base should be widened as well</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The nomination threshold should be lower than the existing threshold of 12.5% of the size of NC, so as to enable candidates from different sectors to participate in the election. Any person with 50 or more subscribers will be qualified for nomination as a CE candidate</li> <li>● Objects to any screening procedures by NC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The electorate base of FCs is too narrow and the corporate voting mechanism further reinforces inequalities in voting power</li> </ul>	
15	Hong Kong Democratic Development Network [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hong Kong is ready for the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 and there should not be any further delay</li> <li>● The implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 accords with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, having regard to the fact that the democratisation process has started more than 20 years ago. It will also enhance the legitimacy of the HKSAR Government and leads to more effective governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● FCs should be abolished as they are at variance with the principles of universal and equal suffrage</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The formation of NC in 2012 should be based on the current 800-member EC; but its electorate base should be widened</li> <li>● A CE candidate should have the support of NC members from all four sectors. He/she should also command the support of a specified number of LegCo Members as this will be</li> </ul>		

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>conducive to improving the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NC should not filter out any potential candidates as it is against democratic principles</li> </ul>		
16	<p>Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(03)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hong Kong is not yet ready for dual universal suffrage in 2012 as there is no broad consensus on the way forward. The conditions in Hong Kong are not yet mature for the implementation of universal suffrage</li> <li>● The roadmap and timetable for universal suffrage should be determined in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress</li> <li>● Universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs should be retained as it ensures balanced participation and is conducive to the development of Hong Kong's capitalist economy; however its electorate base should be broadened</li> <li>● Favours the option of attaining universal suffrage for LegCo in phases after 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Agrees with the principles for constitutional development set out in Chapter Two of the Green Paper</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● NC should comprise 800 members and its composition can be modelled upon that of EC</li> <li>● The nomination threshold should be set at 12.5% of all members of NC; and a candidate should receive a specified percentage of support from each of the four sectors</li> <li>● Prefers the option of having two to four candidates at most</li> <li>● More than one round of election by universal suffrage should be conducted, to ensure broad support for the CE elect</li> </ul>		

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"> <li>● Prefers the option of going through a transitional phase and attaining universal suffrage in 2017 at the earliest</li> </ul>		
17	Ms TAM Miu-fan [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 and should precede that for LegCo, so as to allow more time to forge consensus on various issues of universal suffrage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Universal suffrage for LegCo to be introduced in 2020 or beyond</li> <li>● The system of FCs should be retained as it ensures balanced participation of different sectors of society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Constitutional development should be pursued within the framework of the BL and should adhere to the principles of balanced participation and gradual and orderly progress</li> </ul>
18	Tsuen Wan East Residents' Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2701/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports the concept of resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones, i.e. universal suffrage for CE to be implemented in 2017 whereas the timetable and roadmap for attaining universal suffrage for LegCo will depend on the actual situation in Hong Kong</li> <li>● To pave the way for universal suffrage in 2017, the size of EC should be expanded from 800 to 1 200 in 2012 and its membership should include LegCo Members and Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of DCs</li> <li>● There should be two to four candidates who will be subject to confirmation by the Central Authorities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Constitutional development should be pursued within the framework of the BL, in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, and must not have any adverse impact on Hong Kong's economic development and long-term stability</li> </ul>

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
19	Civil Human Rights Front (CHRF) [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(05)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports the implementation of universal suffrage for the LegCo and the CE elections in 2008 and 2012 respectively, as Hong Kong has over 20 years' experience in conducting elections. The people of Hong Kong should no longer be denied their right to universal and equal suffrage as set out in Article 25 of ICCPR</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Under the existing "small-circle" election, CE is not held accountable to the public and lacks popular mandate</li> <li>● Criticizes the Green Paper as a fake consultation which fails to respond to the public's demand for universal suffrage. Its option-based approach is misleading</li> </ul>
20	Rainbow Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Criticizes that the consultation exercise was insincere</li> </ul>
21	Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organisations [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hong Kong is not yet ready for the implementation of universal suffrage. The HKSAR Government should create the necessary conditions for its implementation by enhancing national education, particularly among the youth, and grooming more political talents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Prefers the option of forming NC by 800 members</li> <li>● To ensure that CE candidates have broad support and are acceptable to CPG, the following two-tier nomination process is proposed -</li> <li>● The system of FCs should be retained as it is critical in meeting the interests of different sectors of society and fulfilling the principle of balanced participation</li> <li>● Prefers the option of attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports the four principles on constitutional development as set out in paragraph 2.10 of the Green Paper</li> </ul>

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>(a) nomination by a minimum of 100 NC members; each NC member may only nominate once; and</p> <p>(b) NC will then choose two to four candidates by democratic procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● After nomination, all registered voters will elect CE through direct or indirect election, after which the appointment shall be made by the Central Authorities</li> <li>● Prefers the option of going through a transitional phase and attaining universal suffrage after 2017</li> </ul>		
22	Women Coalition of HKSAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● The rights and interests of minority groups will not be adequately protected if there is no universal suffrage</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Although universal suffrage in 2012 is set out as a valid option in the Green Paper, some officials from the CPG have remarked that it is impossible to implement universal suffrage in 2012. This demonstrates that the consultation on the Green paper is a “fake” consultation exercise</li> </ul>

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
23	Association for the Advancement of Feminism [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage by 2012</li> <li>● CE lacks legitimacy as he is returned by a "small-circle" election. Universal suffrage is the key to resolving the crisis in governance</li> <li>● NC members should be elected by all registered voters by universal suffrage</li> <li>● The nomination threshold should be set low to encourage participation by individuals with diverse political views. Any eligible citizen who gets the support of a specified number of registered voters can become a CE candidate and take part in the election</li> <li>● There should not be any filtering mechanism by NC; nor should there be any restrictions on the number of CE candidates</li> <li>● Each round of voting after the nomination process should be participated by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs is fundamentally unfair to women, as FCs comprise primarily the traditionally male-dominated professions, while excluding the some 0.8 million of housewives</li> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections through a combination of the "single-seat-single-vote" system and the proportional representation system</li> <li>● Objects to increasing the representation of DCs in the membership of LegCo, on account of the different roles and functions of LegCo and DCs</li> </ul>	

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
24	Spiritual Seekers Society [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(07)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urges the Government to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012 without further delay</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Emphasizes that the implementation of universal suffrage must comply with the principles of universal and equal suffrage in Article 25 of ICCPR which recognizes the inherent worth and dignity of every individual</li> <li>● Expresses disappointment with the Green paper for failing to put forward workable proposals which comply with the ICCPR</li> </ul>
Session 2				
25	Association of Tin Shui Wai Parents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012. With more than 20 years of experience in direct election, Hong Kong people are long ready for universal suffrage</li> </ul>		
Session 2				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● CE lacks popular mandate as he is not elected by universal suffrage. The implementation of universal suffrage can improve governance, provide more room for political participation and facilitate the grooming of political talents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The FC system should be abolished</li> </ul>	

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	Long Ping Estate Residents Service Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Criticizes the Administration for failing to provide any real choice in the Green Paper for attaining universal suffrage in 2012, and for omitting from the Green Paper important issues such as democratic procedures for nomination of CE candidates</li> </ul>
27	Hong Kong Association of China Travel Organisers Ltd. [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(05)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In line with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo because the latter involves more candidates and is more controversial</li> <li>● 2012 is not an appropriate time for implementing universal suffrage for CE. 2017 or beyond may be a more suitable time frame</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The FC system should be retained as it accords with the principle of balanced participation and can meet the interests of different sectors of society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The smooth implementation of political reform requires consensus among the Central Authorities, the HKSAR Government, LegCo and the general public</li> <li>● Political reform must not cause any adverse impact on the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong</li> </ul>



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
28	Hong Kong Women Workers' Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) applies to HKSAR. In its Concluding Comments issued in August 2006, the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women under CEDAW has expressed concern that the electoral system of FCs may constitute indirect discrimination against women, as it results in unequal participation of women in political life. Hong Kong should fulfill its international obligations by ensuring the equal rights of women to participate in politics.</li> <li>● The system of FCs restricts the political participation of women, depriving them of a platform to voice their views. Their contributions to society are largely ignored, as evidenced in their under-representation in FCs</li> <li>● To rectify this inequality, the Association calls for the early implementation of dual universal suffrage on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> </ul>		
29	Guardforce Workers Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● There should not be any pre-set limit on the number of CE candidates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fails to see any logic in the delineation of the existing FCs</li> <li>● Objects to the voting mechanism of the Labour FC, whereby FC Members are returned by the "corporate" votes of trade unions rather than by individuals</li> </ul>	
30	Whampoa Community Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Urges the Government to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● It is indefensible of the Administration to deny Hong Kong people of the right to elect their CE</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The FC system was unfair as it gives a small group of people more voting power than the rest of the general electorate</li> </ul>	

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31	Association of Engineering Professionals in Society [LC Paper No. CB(2)2701/06-07(05)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The composition and size of NC should be modelled upon EC. Its size should be doubled to 1 600, by increasing the number of members in the original sectors/subsectors; or by adding new sectors/subsectors, e.g. the elderly, women and youths, to broaden its representativeness. The Association objects to the inclusion of DC members in NC, as they are not elected for the purpose of nominating CE candidates</li> <li>● Individual voting should be introduced to widen the electorate base of NC</li> <li>● The nomination threshold should be set at 12.5% of the size of NC</li> <li>● CE should be elected by universal suffrage on the basis of one-person-one-vote using a simple majority system</li> <li>● The timetable for implementing universal suffrage for the CE will depend on the actual situation of Hong Kong. The present conditions in Hong Kong are favourable for its implementation and the community consensus is gradually building up</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The system of FCs does not conflict with universal suffrage, and should be retained in view of the invaluable expertise of FC Members and their contributions to the work of LegCo. The system ensures balanced participation by different sectors of society, and caters to the historical development and actual situation of Hong Kong</li> <li>● A review of FCs (e.g. its electorate base) should be conducted in 2016</li> <li>● Individual voting should be introduced to more FCs to broaden their electorate base</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Green Paper summarises faithfully the proposals provided by different political parties and groups and helps to forge consensus on the way forward for implementing universal suffrage</li> </ul>

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
32	Civic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● Criticizes Hong Kong's electoral system as unfair and inconsistent with the international principles of universal and equal suffrage, as evidenced in the following - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the general electorate elects only half of LegCo's Members via GC direct elections while a small privileged group comprising a mere 6.5% of the electorate enjoy the additional right to elect the other half of LegCo Members via FC elections; and</li> <li>(b) the majority of the public have no right to vote in the CE election. Of the 800 members of EC, 644 are elected by a small elitist group of voters; by contrast, the general electorate is represented by only 30 directly elected LegCo Members in EC</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Any reform of the current political system must address the above unfairness, and the Civic Party is prepared to participate and engage in discussions and negotiations to achieve a fair electoral system, without compromising the fundamental principles of democracy</li> <li>● Disagrees with paragraph 2.20 of the Green Paper which states that the reservation of the right not to apply sub-paragraph (b) of Article 25 of the ICCPR continues to apply to the HKSAR. In the case of <i>Lee Miu Ling and another v. Attorney General</i> (1995), the court has ruled that once LegCo was to be elected, the Hong Kong Government could no longer rely on the reservation. The United Nations Human Rights Committee has reiterated a similar view</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Criticizes that the Green Paper is confusing and hindering, rather than, advancing the realisation of universal suffrage</li> </ul>
33	Yuen Long District Council [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● At its meeting on 23 August, 2007, the Yuen Long DC had passed a motion supporting (a) the implementation of universal suffrage after 2012 in accordance with the principles of gradual and orderly progress and balanced participation and in the light of the actual situation of Hong Kong; and (b) the implementation of universal suffrage for CE before that for LegCo</li> </ul>		

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Some Yuen Long DC members who voted against the above motion had subsequently issued a statement in support of dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>		
34	Professor Stephen CHAN Ching-kiu, Professor of Cultural Studies, Lingnan University			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As a scholar on cultural studies, Prof CHAN points out that a democratic system of government is essential for balancing the interests of different stakeholders as well as enhancing public participation in respect of cultural policies</li> </ul>
35	Young Civics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012. Implementation of universal suffrage is long overdue</li> <li>● Disagrees with the suggestion that universal suffrage for CE should be implemented before that for LegCo on the ground the latter is more complex. Young Civics sees nothing complex with increasing the directly elected LegCo seats from 30 to 60</li> <li>● To further delay the introduction of universal suffrage will breed discontent among the public and bring about heavy social costs</li> </ul>		
36	Kowloon West Harmony Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 on the basis of one-person-one-vote, as universal suffrage is the common wish of all Hong Kong people who have waited for its implementation for a long time</li> <li>● Universal suffrage ensures the equal right of every citizen of Hong Kong, including the grass-root population, to participate in the election of CE and LegCo Members</li> </ul>		

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37	新界西公民服務連線	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Questions the assertion that dual universal suffrage is against the principle of gradual and orderly progress, as Hong Kong has ample experience in conducting elections and the people of Hong Kong are reasonable, mature and ready to exercise their right to elect their CE and LegCo Members</li> <li>● Expresses dissatisfaction with the long delay in implementing universal suffrage and urges the Government to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The FC system should be abolished as it entrenches inequity of voting rights and promotes sectoral interests rather than general public interests</li> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned through direct elections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Criticizes the Green Paper for its confusing and complex presentation which makes its content difficult to understand</li> </ul>
38	Middle Class Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Expresses dissatisfaction with the long delay in implementing universal suffrage and urges the Government to implement dual universal suffrage in the form of one-person-one-vote in 2012 at the latest. Any further delay will mean that resources and efforts are being channelled into political arguments rather than handling core social and economic issues such as the widening wealth gap and the need to enhance Hong Kong's economic competitiveness</li> <li>● There is no contradiction between universal suffrage and the development of the capitalist economy. Most countries with mature capitalist economies have a democratic system of government</li> </ul>		

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"> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned through direct elections to enhance public participation</li> </ul>	
39	New Century Forum Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The models for universal suffrage should be in line with the principles of gradual and orderly progress and balanced participation and have the tripartite consent of two-thirds of LegCo Members, CE and the Central Authorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The following model is proposed:  <u>2008</u>  (a) increase the number of LegCo seats from 60 to 70, with the 10 new seats to be allocated to GCs and FCs on an equal basis; and  (b) the five new FC seats should be allocated to the "DC" FC  <u>2012</u>  (a) further increase the number of LegCo seats from 70 to 80, with the 10 new seats to be allocated to GCs and FCs on an equal basis;  (b) all the five new FC seats should be allocated to the "DC" FC; and  (c) abolish the split voting procedure, whereby the passage of motions, bills or amendments to government bills introduced by</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Stresses that all NC members, Executive Council members and LegCo Members should be permanent residents of HKSAR and of Chinese nationality, to realize the principle of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong"</li> </ul>

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>individual LegCo Members shall require a simple majority vote of each of the two groups of Members present (i.e. Members returned by FCs and those returned by GCs through direct elections)</p> <p><u>2016</u></p> <p>– All 80 seats to be returned by GCs through direct elections, i.e. all FC seats to be abolished</p>	
40	Hong Kong People's Council for Sustainable Development [LC Paper No. CB(2)2719/06-07(07)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Hong Kong is ready for dual universal suffrage in 2012 and there should be no further delay</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Universal suffrage can enhance transparency and accountability in public policy making and hence the attainment of sustainable development in areas such as protection of the harbour area, nature and heritage conservation and major town planning projects</li> </ul>
41	荃灣康樂會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● To ensure that CE is held accountable to the people of Hong Kong, CE should be elected by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Objects to the FC system which endows a small group of people with more voting power than the rest of the general electorate</li> </ul>	

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"> <li>● CE candidates should be directly or indirectly nominated by registered voters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● All LegCo seats should be returned by GCs through direct elections</li> </ul>	
42	Justice and Peace Commission of the Hong Kong Catholic Diocese ("the Commission") [LC Paper No. CB(2)2707/06-07(08)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012</li> <li>● Universal and equal suffrage is the inherent right of every individual, and not something conferred by a government or a constitution. The HKSAR Government has the obligation to implement universal suffrage to ensure that Hong Kong people can enjoy their inherent right to universal and equal suffrage</li> <li>● Hong Kong is ready for the implementation of universal suffrage, having regard to the fact that the democratisation process has started more than twenty years ago, with the introduction of DC elections in 1982 and direct elections in LegCo in 1991</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The BL should be amended to abolish the requirement for the setting up of a NC. Every citizen should be given the right to nominate candidates for the CE election</li> <li>● CE should be elected by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> <li>● The system of FCs should be abolished and all LegCo Members should be directly elected by registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Expresses disappointment with the Green Paper for not including a definite timetable and roadmap for universal suffrage</li> <li>● The Administration should conduct a second round of consultation on specific proposals on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage before coming up with a final proposal</li> </ul>