

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

LC Paper No. FC50/07-08  
(These minutes have been seen  
by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/F/1/2

**Finance Committee of the Legislative Council**

**Minutes of the 5th meeting  
held at the Legislative Council Chamber  
on Friday, 14 December 2007, at 3:00 pm**

**Members present:**

Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
Ir Dr Hon Raymond HO Chung-tai, SBS, S.B.St.J., JP  
Hon Fred LI Wah-ming, JP  
Dr Hon LUI Ming-wah, SBS, JP  
Hon Margaret NG  
Hon Mrs Selina CHOW LIANG Shuk-ye, GBS, JP  
Hon James TO Kun-sun  
Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong  
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP  
Hon Bernard CHAN, GBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP  
Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun, GBS, JP  
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung  
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon Philip WONG Yu-hong, GBS  
Hon WONG Yung-kan, SBS, JP  
Hon Jasper TSANG Yok-sing, GBS, JP  
Hon Howard YOUNG, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon YEUNG Sum, JP  
Hon LAU Chin-shek, JP  
Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP  
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP  
Hon Miriam LAU Kin-ye, GBS, JP  
Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP  
Hon Andrew CHENG Kar-foo  
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, SBS, JP

Hon LI Fung-ying, BBS, JP  
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, SBS, JP  
Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip  
Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee, SBS, JP  
Hon Vincent FANG Kang, JP  
Hon LEE Wing-tat  
Hon LI Kwok-ying, MH, JP  
Dr Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, JP  
Hon Daniel LAM Wai-keung, SBS, JP  
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, SBS, JP  
Hon Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen, SBS, JP  
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC  
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung  
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki  
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung  
Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, SBS, JP  
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, BBS  
Hon CHIM Pui-chung  
Prof Hon Patrick LAU Sau-shing, SBS, JP  
Hon Albert Jinghan CHENG, JP  
Hon KWONG Chi-kin  
Hon Mrs Anson CHAN, GBM, JP

**Members absent:**

Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP  
Hon Albert HO Chun-yan  
Hon LEE Cheuk-yan  
Hon Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP  
Dr Hon David LI Kwok-po, GBM, GBS, JP  
Hon Timothy FOK Tsun-ting, GBS, JP  
Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP  
Hon WONG Kwok-hing, MH  
Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC  
Hon TAM Heung-man

**Public officers attending:**

Professor K C CHAN, SBS, JP

Secretary for Financial Services and the  
Treasury

Mr Stanley YING, JP

Permanent Secretary for Financial Services  
and the Treasury (Treasury)

Miss Amy TSE, JP	Deputy Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Treasury) 1
Mr Alfred FOK	Principal Executive Officer (General), Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (The Treasury Branch)
Mr Stephen LAM, JP	Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs
Miss Denise YUE, GBS, JP	Secretary for the Civil Service
Mr Joshua LAW, JP	Permanent Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs
Mr Gary POON	Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (3)

**Clerk in attendance:**

Ms Pauline NG	Assistant Secretary General 1
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**Staff in attendance:**

Miss Becky YU	Chief Council Secretary (1)1
Mrs Mary TANG	Senior Council Secretary (1)2
Ms Alice CHEUNG	Senior Legislative Assistant (1)1
Mr Frankie WOO	Legislative Assistant (1)2

Action

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The Chairman said that in view of the long agenda for the current Finance Committee (FC) meeting, any unfinished business would be carried over to the additional meeting scheduled for the same day. As the House Committee (HC) had to resume its meeting after the current FC meeting to deal with the unfinished business, the additional FC meeting, if required, would be held immediately after the HC meeting. Ms Emily LAU wished to state for the record her dissatisfaction over the present arrangements whereby both FC and HC meetings had to be adjourned to give way to each other to allow for the continuation of any unfinished business. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to look into the matter.

**Item No. 1 - FCR(2007-08)37**

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT SUBCOMMITTEE  
MADE ON 28 NOVEMBER 2007**

2. As there was request for separate discussion of EC(2007-08)11, the Chairman put FCR(2007-08)37 except EC(2007-08)11 to the vote. The Committee approved the proposal.

**EC(2007-08)11 Proposed creation of 24 non-civil service positions (11 Deputy Directors of Bureau and 13 Political Assistants to Directors of Bureau) with effect from 1 April 2008 under the Political Appointment System and remuneration for positions at these two ranks**

3. Dr YEUNG Sum said that Members of the Democratic Party would strongly object to the proposed creation of 24 non-civil service positions under the Political Appointment System (PAS). He opined that if the purpose of the proposal was meant to nurture political talents, this could have been easily achieved by devolution of powers to the District Councils and/or implementation of universal suffrage in 2012 which would allow for the formation of a ruling party and the grooming of more political talents. He expressed regret that the present proposal, which was a step further in the implementation of PAS, was made in haste and in the absence of a comprehensive review of the system. He was also concerned about the availability of candidates to fill the two additional layers of political appointees, viz. the Deputy Directors of Bureau (DDs of B) and Political Assistants (PAs) to Directors of Bureau (Ds of B). In the end, these positions would likely be filled by existing civil servants. The lack of clear delineation on the roles and responsibilities between political appointees and civil service posts, which would include Permanent Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, would have impact on the civil service and its morale.

4. While accepting political appointments, Ms Emily LAU said that these should only be made with the implementation of universal suffrage, as in the case of countries where the leaders of the ruling party could appoint their own cabinet ministers after being elected. In the absence of universal suffrage, the Chief Executive (CE) should not be allowed to use public funds to make political appointments to support his governing team. Noting that the duties of political appointees would include, among others, political liaison and policy formulation, Ms LAU considered that these duties were very similar to that of Legislative Council (LegCo) Members, but the latter were offered much less remuneration and had to operate offices within a very tight budget. She pointed out that the reimbursement claims for operating expenses for Members, which was capped at about \$120,000 per month, were strictly confined to LegCo business and not activities related to political work. She considered it unfair that the Administration should seek public funds to appoint DDs of B and PAs for assuming political responsibilities when such resources were not allowed for Members. She was opposed to the present proposal which would allow the Administration to use public funds to groom like-minded political appointees who shared CE's governing philosophy.

5. The Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (SCMA) said that the proposed creation of two additional layers of political appointees would complement the constitutional development of Hong Kong by broadening the avenues for political participation and enabling the Government to have a wider spectrum of expertise for better governance. He added that politically appointed officials were not allowed to

use any public resources for non-government purposes. Likewise, the operating expenses reimbursement for LegCo Members was for the reimbursement of expenses they incurred in the discharge of their LegCo duties and functions, but not any other purposes. As regards the level of Members' remuneration package, SCMA noted that the remuneration package for the Fourth Term LegCo would be reviewed.

6. Mrs Anson CHAN expressed regret that the Administration was seeking to further develop PAS before conducting an open and comprehensive review of the system. The present proposal was not considered acceptable in the absence of universal suffrage and would raise concerns about the use of public funds to support the growth of political parties which were like-minded with the Administration. The lack of clear delineation on the roles and responsibilities between political appointees and civil servants would intensify their conflict. The proposal would affect the political neutrality of the civil service and might result in an increase in the workload of the civil service, particularly in respect of Administrative Officers. As the proposal would not be conducive to effective governance, she would object to it.

7. Ms Margaret NG said that to improve the relationship between the Administration and LegCo, it had been an established practice for Ds of B and their deputies, who were conversant with Government policies and practices, to personally attend LegCo meetings to explain to and exchange views with Members on Government policies and issues of public concern. The proposed political appointment might undermine the established government operation because the political appointees were offered the posts on account of their political affiliation rather than their experiences in public administration, thereby increasing the workload of the civil service. As such, she was opposed to the proposal which would undermine the effectiveness and efficiency of public governance. She also expressed dissatisfaction that Members who had to go through the election process were only remunerated at a fraction of the salaries of the political appointees, whose pay scale was much higher than most civil servants. The proposed creation of additional layers of political appointees in the absence of universal suffrage was meant to groom political talents who were like-minded with the Administration. She further rebutted the Administration's citation of overseas practice whereby the leader of the ruling party elected by the people could use public funds to appoint his cabinet ministers because CE was not elected by universal suffrage. In the absence of a road map and timetable for the implementation of universal suffrage and the lack of a clear delineation on the roles and responsibilities of the political appointees, she said that the further development of PAS would not be conducive to the constitutional development in Hong Kong. Hence, Members of the Civic Party would object to the proposal.

8. In response, SCMA said that the proposal would help improve the Government's working relationship with LegCo. DDs of B would assist Ds of B in attending meetings of LegCo and its committees and in exchanging views with Members. Further development of PAS would also pave way for further democratic development, enable the Government to have a wider spectrum of expertise for better

governance and enhance the political capacity of the governing team.

9. Dr KWOK Ka-ki said that it was the first time ever that FC was requested to approve the creation of as many as 24 directorate posts. He failed to see any correlation between the proposed creation of posts and the further democratic development in Hong Kong. He said that the proposal, which lacked clear definitions on the roles and responsibilities of the directorate posts to be created, did not meet the stringent criteria which FC had all along adopted in approving the creation of posts. He was disappointed that the Green Paper on Constitutional Development had not provided any models, roadmap and timetable for the implementation of universal suffrage. As the incumbent CE was not returned by universal suffrage, he would have difficulties in gaining acceptance by the general public. Likewise, his appointment of political appointees would also fail to gain acceptance from the people of Hong Kong. Therefore, he would not support the present proposal which would allow CE to use public funds to appoint his political team.

10. SCMA said that the further development of PAS would go hand in hand with constitutional development towards universal suffrage. The proposed creation of two additional layers of political appointees would broaden the avenues for political participation. On universal suffrage timetable, CE had indicated in his Report on the Public Consultation on Constitutional Development to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress dated 12 December 2007 that implementing universal suffrage for CE first by no later than 2017 would stand a better chance of being accepted by the majority of the community. SCMA said that the 800-member Election Committee (EC) was broadly representative of the community, and opinion polls revealed that the incumbent CE elected by EC, received support from 70% of the community.

11. Dr Fernando CHEUNG said that judging from the appointment of District Councillors, some of whom had been appointed to serve more than 10 years, it would appear that those who were like-minded with the Administration would stand a higher chance of appointment. He believed that the present Government, which was not elected by the people, intended to use public funds to create political positions for like-minded political parties with a view to expanding the governing team with no dissenting views. He pointed out that the absence of the needed checks and balances on a Government not elected by the people would not be conducive to democratic development in Hong Kong. SCMA said that there were proper checks and balances on the Government which had to abide by the Basic Law and was held accountable to LegCo. Any legislative and financial proposals of the Government would need to have the approval of the Legislature. Suitable candidates who were ready and able to support CE in the delivery of his election pledges, irrespective of their political affiliations, would be considered for appointment as political appointees.

12. Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung shared the views of Dr Fernando CHEUNG that the appointment of District Council members had reflected the Administration's preference in appointing those who were like-minded with CE and shared his governing philosophy. As such, the pan-democratic camp had indeed been excluded from appointment. He could not agree with the Administration that the proposed appointment would allow for the grooming of political talents since the best way to nurture political skills was through participation in party politics and democratic election processes, the latter could only be achieved through implementation of universal suffrage. He also enquired whether Members' assistants could be allowed to be engaged in activities related to political work. SCMA said that the proposed creation of posts would allow stronger support to the existing governing team to achieve people-based governance. CE and his entire team of political appointees were accountable to the public and were required to explain policies to the media and the public. On the work nature of LegCo Members' assistants which was financed by public funds, SCMA said that they were expected to assist Members in LegCo business and might therefore be involved in political work.

13. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung questioned the justifications for spending over \$60 million for the creation of additional positions whose duties could in fact be performed by the existing civil service. He pointed out that it would not be in the interests of the community for CE, who was not returned by universal suffrage, to use public funds to appoint like-minded political parties to strengthen his governing team. If it was the Administration's intention to assist in the development of political parties, a mechanism should be devised in this respect. He said that he would object to the proposal, adding that an election process would be more desirable than an appointment system in grooming political talents, and that public resources should be spent on more worthy causes, such as welfare and culture, rather than PAS.

14. Ir Dr Raymond HO pointed out the anomalies associated with the existing PAS with only one layer of politically appointed officials. By way of illustration, a D of B would have to take up the duties of another D of B in the latter's absence although he/she might not be conversant with the policy areas concerned. There might also be conflicts between Principal Officials (POs) and their deputies who were civil servants and not politically appointed. To keep pace with the democratic development, there was a need to broaden the avenues for political participation to allow grooming of political talents. With the increasing need for public engagement, more politically appointed officials were needed to share out the work of Ds of B in explaining public policies and performing political liaison duties. In view of the aforementioned, he considered that the present proposal was worth supporting.

15. Mr LAU Kong-wah said that with the ever-changing political scene, there was a need for the Government to nurture political talents and to appoint those with the necessary political skills to serve in the governing team. He held the view that the proposed creation of two additional layers of political appointees could relieve existing civil servants of their political liaison work which should not form part of their duties. As the proposal would facilitate more effective governance, he would

support it in the hope that it would be able to attract capable persons, irrespective of their political affiliation, to join the governing team before the implementation of universal suffrage.

#### Remuneration of political appointees

16. Noting that the main responsibilities of the political appointees would include the formulation of strategies, provision of political advice and performance of political liaison duties, Ms Emily LAU enquired if these could be adequately discharged by existing civil servants and if so, whether it was justified for the high salaries for DDs of B and PAs which would incur about \$60 million annually.

17. In reply, SCMA said that political appointees and civil servants played complementary yet different roles. The roles expected for political appointees could not be fully performed by civil servants. As regards financial implications, he explained that the full year additional financial implications for the 24 positions would range from \$41.86 million to \$55.09 million per annum. As the proposal would necessitate the creation of additional non-directorate posts with a full average staff cost of about \$5.90 million, the total cost implications would be about \$60 million. The remuneration for DDs of B and PAs, which would be respectively pitched at 65% to 75% and 35% to 55% of the remuneration for a Director of Bureau, was considered appropriate by the Administration. It would provide a competitive package which could reflect the level of responsibility for these positions.

#### Civil service under PAS

18. Mr Alan LEONG said that the generous remuneration packages offered to political appointees would likely attract political talents from different political parties to join the governing team under PAS, which was not conducive to the development of political parties. He also enquired whether these political positions would be open to Administrative Officer (AOs) within the civil service and if so, whether there would be any agreed ratio of AOs to be appointed. He was concerned that the appointment of AOs as political appointees would likely have removed the delineation of responsibilities between political appointees and civil servants. This might also have impact on the political neutrality of AOs wishing to seek appointment under PAS. SCMA affirmed that the Administration attached great importance to the development of political parties, and noted that political talents were available both inside and outside political parties. Persons appointed to fill the two additional layers of political positions would be those who were ready and able to support CE in the delivery of pledges and promises in his election platform. He added that the Government would not fix any ratio for persons with civil service background to fill the political positions. He believed that civil servants would continue to exercise professionalism and dedication in their work for the interest of the community.



19. Mr Frederick FUNG said that the Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood believed that the governance under the colonial system should not continue in Hong Kong. Under colonial rule, civil servants were given the authority to formulate and implement policies but they were not accountable for any failure. Therefore, he would prefer to support PAS whereby the political appointees were expected to shoulder political responsibilities for the success or failure of their respective policy portfolios. They would have to formulate policies and to explain them to the public. PAS had in effect strengthened the political neutrality of the civil service. He would also accept that CE should be given the autonomy to appoint his own governing team. However, as the proposal was meant to groom political talents, he did not agree that they should be offered such high remuneration packages. A separate appointment mechanism should be worked out. He further enquired whether civil servants, who were politically appointed under PAS, would be allowed to return to the civil service afterwards. He also sought confirmation that political appointees rather than civil servants would be responsible to explain policies to LegCo, District Councils and the public after the creation of the additional layers of political appointees.

20. In response, SCMA stressed that there was no question of reverting back to the system which prevailed during the colonial days. Under PAS, the political pressure would be borne by the team of political appointees who would be held accountable for their decisions, and the civil service would continue to maintain political neutrality. He added that except for the Secretary for the Civil Service (SCS), civil servants who were appointed to take up political positions under PAS would not be allowed to return to the civil service after the end of the appointments. Since no "revolving door" arrangement would be provided, it would mean that persons filling the political positions, if selected from the civil service, would have to leave the service before taking up political appointments. SCMA also clarified that the political appointments were not "training" per se, as the political appointees would have to be well qualified for the job and were expected to discharge their responsibilities upon appointment. Applicants from different sectors of the community, including academics, professionals, civil servants etc., were welcome to apply for these political positions. SCMA confirmed that DDs of B would be attending the Council meetings as well as Panel meetings to answer Members' questions and to explain Government policies.

21. Mr Alan LEONG likened the present proposal to the use of public funds to support the establishment of a Government party led by CE, which would become the ruling party backed up by the Central Government and pro-government leaders in the community. Noting the no "revolving door" arrangement, he enquired whether the appointment could be further restricted to exclude civil servants, in an attempt to maintain the political neutrality of the civil service. SCMA said that with the further development of PAS, CE would be able to appoint his governing team to assist him in his governance. It was important that the new positions be filled by individuals of the right calibre. It was not appropriate to prohibit civil servants from taking up political appointments. Civil servants who were appointed as DDs of B and PAs

should be allowed to take up these positions, subject to the requirement that they would have to leave the civil service before taking up the political appointments.

22. Ms Emily LAU enquired about the delineation of roles and responsibilities between political appointees and the civil service. SCS said that based on the experience gained in the implementation of PAS since 2002, there had evolved a clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between the political team and the civil service. POs under PAS would decide and formulate policies and were held accountable for the policies under their ambit. Meanwhile, civil servants had a constitutional role to support CE and his team in his governance. It was their duty to advise and assist POs in the formulation and execution of policies.

23. Mr Albert CHENG asked how the proposal could ensure the political neutrality of the civil service. He also enquired whether, with the creation of the additional layers of political appointees, civil servants would still be required to accompany the political team to attend meetings of LegCo and its committees. SCMA said that the establishment of PAS in 2002 had helped uphold the political neutrality of the civil service. The creation of additional layers of political appointees would strengthen the political team and reduce the political pressure on the civil service. D of B or DD of B would normally attend regular meetings of the relevant LegCo panel, and address issues of political significance. Meanwhile, assistance would continue to be provided by the civil service.

24. While supporting the proposal which would facilitate more effective governance, Mr Abraham SHEK was concerned about the likely impact of the proposal on the morale of the civil service, in particular on AOs whose service was well appreciated by the community. SCMA said that civil servants would continue to report direct, and enjoy direct access, to Ds of B through their Permanent Secretaries (PSs). DDs of B and PAs would assist Ds of B in their political work, and they would have no direct line of command vis-a-vis PSs. The roles and core values of the civil service would remain intact after further development of PAS. As regards the attendance of political appointees at Panel and other committee meetings, he said that Ds of B or DDs of B would normally attend regular meetings of the relevant LegCo Panel.

25. Mr Howard YOUNG said that Members of the Liberal Party would support the proposal to further develop PAS as it was necessary to provide CE with the needed support to ensure effective governance. However, they were concerned about the financial implications associated with the creation of 24 directorate posts and had requested that these posts should be offset by a corresponding deletion of civil service posts. He enquired whether the Administration would give further consideration to the proposed offsetting arrangement and if not, whether a review would be conducted at a later stage. SCMA said that the Administration would review the establishment from time to time to identify areas which might be trimmed down, in order to keep a lean civil service. As the workload of the Government had been increasing, there was no room for downsizing the civil service establishment. In fact, the

strengthening of the political stream would place more demands on the civil service for policy analysis, information and support.

Criteria for appointment of the political team

26. Mrs Anson CHAN enquired about the mechanism and criteria for the political appointment, and whether the appointment criteria would be discussed with LegCo Members and made available to the public. SCMA said that CE would chair an Appointment Committee to consider nominations and appointments of potential candidates to fill the new political positions at the two additional layers. The Appointment Committee would comprise the Secretaries of Departments, the relevant Ds of B and the Director of the CE's Office (DCEO). The criteria for appointment were set out in paragraph 7.12 to 7.14 of the Report on Further Development of PAS. The selection of political appointees would be very stringent. The appointees should not only possess the right calibre and qualities, but also be committed to serving the community. Candidates for the political positions would undergo integrity checking before appointment.

27. Mr Albert CHENG enquired about the appointment mechanism and whether this would be made in an open and fair manner to ensure the prudent use of public resources. SCMA assured members that there would be a stringent selection process which would take into account experience and knowledge of relevant portfolios of the candidates. He said that the relevant POs could make nominations for consideration of the Appointment Committee. Political parties, bodies, and other persons capable of, and committed to serving the community might also write to DCEO, the relevant Ds of B or SCMA, if they were interested in these political positions. There would not be any recruitment advertisements placed on newspapers or any written tests for candidates. He said that such arrangements were in line with the overseas practice for appointments to political positions. Ms Emily LAU however pointed out the Administration was misleading the public since the proposed arrangements were only applicable to overseas governments with universal suffrage. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung shared the concern about the lack of openness and fairness in the appointment of political positions. He opined that the political liaison work of the appointees could have been performed by the existing civil service.

28. Ms Margaret NG enquired about the qualities which were expected of political appointees and the improvements which they were expected to bring. She opined that there was a need to look into the disparity in remuneration between Members and political appointees, both of whom were engaged in political work. SCMA said that the political appointees would assist the Government to achieve a people-based governance. They would complement the Government's efforts in taking its initiatives through LegCo and securing public support. They would attend meetings of LegCo and its committees to explain policies to Members and the public. They would also be required to shoulder political responsibility. With the proposed creation of DDs of B, they would be able to deputize for Ds of B in their absence. All politically appointed officials would like to observe the "Code for Officials under

PAS" and should not use any public resources for non-government purposes. Likewise, the operating expenses reimbursement for LegCo Members was meant to assist them in the performance of their LegCo duties and not any other purposes. Members' views on the remuneration package of LegCo Members would be reflected in the review on the subject.

29. Mr Abraham SHEK expressed concern that policies would be further politicized if members of political parties were appointed to these political positions. SCMA said that the source of candidates would not be confined to members of political parties, but would also include academics, professionals, civil servants and people from the business sector as well.

30. Mr Albert CHAN reproved the Administration for misleading the public. He opined that the proposal was seeking to transfer benefits to like-minded political parties, in exchange for their support for the Government. He said that he did not support the proposal which would incur an annual provision of \$60 million of public money, which was much more than what was offered to LegCo Members who were returned by direct election. He said that members would have degraded themselves by supporting the proposal, and that the passage of the proposal would mark one of the darkest days in the history of LegCo.

31. Dr YEUNG Sum opined that it was rare to use public funds to strengthen the political team, particularly when its appointment was not subject to an open and fair selection process. He wished to state for the record his view that the approval of the proposal would set a new page, but not one of glory, in the history of LegCo.

32. While appreciating that members would have different views on the proposal as this would result in organizational changes, Dr Joseph LEE could not accept some members' remarks that those supporting the proposal would be seen to have degraded themselves.

33. Mr Albert CHENG said that he would support the proposal which would strengthen the governing team, but he could not agree that members would be degrading themselves by supporting the proposal.

34. The Chairman put EC(2007-08)11 to the vote. 29 members voted for the proposal, 16 members voted against the proposal. The individual results were as follows:

*For :*

Ir Dr Raymond HO Chung-tai	Dr LUI Ming-wah
Mrs Selina CHOW LIANG Shuk-yee	Miss CHAN Yuen-han
Mr Bernard CHAN	Mr CHAN Kam-lam
Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun	Dr Philip WONG Yu-hong
Mr WONG Yung-kan	Mr Jasper TSANG Yok-sing
Mr Howard YOUNG	Mr LAU Kong-wah

Mr LAU Wong-fat  
Miss CHOY So-yuk  
Mr Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan  
Mr Vincent FANG Kang  
Dr Joseph LEE Kok-long  
Mr Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung  
Mr CHEUNG Hok-ming  
Prof Patrick LAU Sau-shing  
Mr KWONG Chi-kin  
(29 members)

Ms Miriam LAU Kin-yee  
Mr Abraham SHEK Lai-him  
Mr Frederick FUNG Kin-kee  
Mr LI Kwok-ying  
Mr Daniel LAM Wai-keung  
Mr Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen  
Mr WONG Ting-kwong  
Mr Albert Jinghan CHENG

*Against :*

Mr Fred LI Wah-ming  
Mr James TO Kun-sun  
Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung  
Dr YEUNG Sum  
Mr Andrew CHENG Kar-foo  
Mr LEE Wing-tat  
Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung  
Dr Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung  
(16 members)

Ms Margaret NG  
Mr CHEUNG Man-kwong  
Mr SIN Chung-kai  
Ms Emily LAU Wai-hing  
Mr Albert CHAN Wai-yip  
Mr Alan LEONG Kah-kit  
Dr KWOK Ka-ki  
Mrs Anson CHAN

35. The Committee approved the proposal.
36. The meeting was adjourned at 5:10 pm.