

## **Response to: Package of Proposals for the Methods for Selecting the Chief Executive and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012 (“Package of Proposals”)**

Date: May 14, 2010

First of all, I would like to express my general support for the draft motions to be put forward by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government to the Legislative Council concerning the amendments of both the selection of the Chief Executive (CE) and the formation of the Legislative Council (LegCo), with the understanding that:

1. Local legislation to be introduced for both the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill and the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill reflects the consensus reached through the public consultations and that the outstanding issues identified in the Package of Proposals in order to satisfy and support the gradual and orderly progress towards the implementation of the method of universal suffrage for the election of the CE and the formation of the LegCo in 2017 and 2020 respectively be adequately addressed.
2. Of all the public comments as summarized and presented in the Package of Proposals, the aspect of broadening electorate base, in both the contexts of the Election Committee (EC) and the Functional Constituency (FC) members of the LegCo, represents the strongest consensus. The Package of Proposal nevertheless left this critical issue without specific recommendations and for introduction at local legislation. More importantly, the increase in the number of the EC membership does NOT broaden the electorate base per se and does NOT provide the direction or pave the way for a gradual and orderly progression towards universal suffrage. By definition of election and constituency theories, the broadening of electorate base must include the inclusion of voters from a broader sector of the public. Electing more representatives from the same set of voters (i.e. same subsector / constituency) does NOT broaden the electorate base of the resultant EC. In other words, local legislation to be introduced for both the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill and the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill must address the issue of broadening the electorate base by inclusion of a broader sector of the public in particular constituent elections.
3. The motions (as presented in the Package of Proposals) should incorporate the understanding established by the HKSAR Government that “The NPCSC decision makes clear the universal suffrage timetable for Hong Kong, i.e. the Chief Executive (“CE”) may be selected by universal suffrage in 2017, and that after the CE is selected by universal suffrage, all the members of the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) may be elected by universal suffrage.”

Because broadening of the electorate base is at the heart of the issue and one that has received strong consensus among the public, this paper will first discuss the appropriate approaches for such broadening. Thereupon, built on the methods for broadening of the electorate base, the paper will further provide specific suggestions for its implementation in the EC elections and the formation of the LegCo respectively. Finally, the paper will also provide suggested edits to the draft motions to be put

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forward by the HKSAR Government to the LegCo concerning the amendments of both the selection of the CE and the formation of the LegCo.

### **Broadening the Electorate Base (擴大選民基礎)**

The Electorate Base refers to the constituency of voters in a particular election. The “broadening” of the Electorate Base cannot therefore be achieved by merely increasing the number of elected representatives from the same constituency of voters. Rather, the broadening of the Electorate Base can only be achieved by including voters not already in a particular constituency to vote in a particular election (and for candidates of such to stand for election for that matter).

As an example, for the Election Committee (EC) elections: given an existing “Subsector A” constituted of voters from the particular “Subsector A” and electing 20 representatives to the EC. Simply increasing the number of elected representatives to 30 does NOT broaden the electorate base for the composition of the EC. More specifically, the increase of number of representatives, because they are elected from the same constituency (i.e. electorate base), is not a broadening of the Electorate Base, but can only be described as an increase in the number of electorates.

Taking the above example further, in order to satisfy the consensus of the need to broaden the Electorate Base, voters that are not in “Subsector A” must be included in an election. For example, if representatives were to be elected from a combined constituency of voters from “Subsector A” and (another existing) “Subsector B”, then such result would satisfy the “broadening” of the Electorate Base for the elected representatives.

To illustrate the above, take for example:

#### *Current Arrangement:*

- Subsector A: elects 20 representatives to the EC
- Subsector B: elects 20 representatives to the EC

#### *Proposal A:*

- Subsector A: elects 30 representatives to the EC (increase of 10 representatives)
- Subsector B: elects 30 representatives to the EC (increase of 10 representatives)

#### *Proposal B:*

- Combined constituency of Subsectors A+B: elects 60 representatives to the EC

#### *Proposal C:*

- Subsector A: elects 20 representatives in the EC
- Subsector B: elects 20 representatives to the EC
- Combined constituency of Subsectors A+B: elects 20 representatives to the EC

In the above example, while all 3 proposals results in a total addition of 20 representatives from Subsectors A and B to be elected into the EC (total of 60 over current total of 40), both *Proposal B* and *Proposal C* would achieve broadening of the Electorate Base for the EC, but *Proposal A* would not.

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The same rhetoric can be applied to the formation of LegCo, more specifically with respect to the election of Functional Constituency (FC) members. That is, increasing the number of elected representatives from one particular FC where the set of voters of that constituency remains the same, or is not broadened, does not achieve the broadening of the Electorate Base for the resulting LegCo.

While the existing Package of Proposals provides an acceptable framework, it has not put forward any concrete recommendations for the broadening of the Electorate Base for the Election Committee nor the Functional Constituencies of the LegCo, which are critical to the gradual and orderly progression towards universal suffrage. The draft motions to be put forward by the HKSAR Government to the LegCo concerning the amendments of both the selection of the CE and the formation of the LegCo simply included specifications for the increase of the EC from 800 members to 1200 members (addition of 100 members to each of the 4 Sectors) and for the increase of the LegCo from 60 to 70 members (addition of 5 members to both the Geographical Constituencies and the Functional Constituencies) respectively, and left the specific methods of election of such additional members to local legislation (through the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill and the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill).

The following 2 sections will provide proposals to broaden the Electorate Base for the Election Committee and the Functional Constituencies of the LegCo based on the framework presented in the Package of Proposals and can be implemented by local legislation (through the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill and the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill).

### **Method of Election for the Additional Election Committee Members**

The Package of Proposals proposed a framework for increasing the number of members of the four sectors of the 2012 Election Committee as follows:

- Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (“*Industry Sector*”): 300 (from 200)
- The professions (“*Professions Sector*”): 300 (from 200)
- Labour, social services, religious and other sectors (“*Social Sector*”): 300 (from 200)
- Members of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong deputies to the National People’s Congress, representatives of members of the District Councils, representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, and representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk (“*Political Sector*”): 300 (from 200)

The 100 member increase for the Political Sector to be implemented as follows

- 75 seats (increased to a total of 117 from current 42) to elected District Council members
- 10 seats (increased to a total of 70 from current 60) to the LegCo
- 10 seats (increased to a total of 51 from current 41) to members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (“CPPCC”)
- 5 seats (increased to a total of 26 from current 21) to Heung Yee Kuk
- No increase for Hong Kong deputies to the National People’s Congress (all 36 members of the Hong Kong deputies to the National People’s Congress are already included in the EC, as per the existing provision)

The Package of Proposals further explains that specific methods of electing the additional 300 members: 100 from the Industry Sector (First Sector); 100 from the Professions Sector (Second Sector); and, 100

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from the Social Sector (Third Sector); respectively, be specified by local legislation, i.e. in the context of the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill.

The Package of Proposals argue that the increase of the EC from 800 members to 1200 members, and especially the increase of the 75 seats to be allocated to the District Council (DC) subsector, and for all the 117 seats of the DC subsector to be returned through election from among elected District Council members, would broaden the Electorate Base of EC. As explained in the previous section: the increase in the number of members, if without broadening the constituency (i.e. set of eligible voters and eligible candidates) of each subsector in the respective elections, does NOT represent a broadening of the Electorate Base of the resulting EC.

One awkward provision stands out from the Package of Proposals, that of the additional 10 seats for the LegCo. Whereas the Package of Proposals specifically pertains the CE (and EC) elections for 2012, at the time of the CE (and EC) elections for 2012, there will have been only 60 LegCo members, yet the Package of Proposals call for 70 seats to be allocated for LegCo. The Package of Proposals acknowledges this oxymoron by suggesting in a footnote (#110) that “the Election Committee subsector ordinary elections and the CE election will be held in December 2011 and March 2012 respectively, and the number of LegCo seats will be increased only in September 2012 at the earliest, transitional arrangements will be made under the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill.” The paradox this produces is that, whereas the Package of Proposals specifically pertains the CE (and EC) elections for 2012, the proposals themselves do not work for 2012. The question therefore remains whether the Package of Proposals is intended to extend beyond 2012. However, that meets another logical paradox in that the next CE election, which is scheduled for 2017 (given no by-elections were to be required between 2012 and 2017) may be implemented by the universal suffrage method, i.e. by definition different from the 2012 election methods. It is therefore unclear whether the HKSAR government is committed to the 2017 timetable, which leads to the questionability of a timely, gradual and orderly progression towards universal suffrage for the CE elections in 2017 and the formation of the LegCo thereafter in 2020.

Nevertheless, the Package of Proposals provides a workable framework which could be fixed by local legislation, i.e. in the context of the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill. This paper, in consolidating the proposals and comments received and presented in the Package of Proposals, along with the Basic Law and the relevant provisions of the NPCSC decision of 29 December 2007, makes the suggestion for the method of the formation of the EC as follows:

1. Current provisions for the 800 members remain
2. 300 additional seats for the 3 sectors respectively:
  - a. Industry Sector (First Sector)
  - b. Professions Sector (Second Sector)
  - c. Social Sector (Third Sector)
3. Provisions for the 100 additional seats for the Political Sector (Fourth Sector):
  - a. 90 seats (including 75 from DC, 10 from CPPCC and 5 from Heung Yee Kuk) to be allocated as recommended by the Package of Proposals
  - b. “Transitional arrangement” for the additional 10 seats for the LegCo, to be elected through a list proportional representation system with nominations to be put forth by then existing LegCo members and eligible voters to be all registered (geographical constituency) voters not already having a vote in 2. above.

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Provision 1 above specifying that all current provisions for the election of the 800 members remain intact ensures that the principle of balanced participation and vested representation not be compromised.

Provision 3 above suggests an implementation for the “transitional arrangements” for the 10 additional seats allocated to the LegCo.

Provision 2 (along with Provision 1) above suggests an implementation that would fulfill broadening of the Electorate Base for the formation of the EC by formulating a method based on the concept of *Proposal C* described in the “Broadening the Electorate Base” section above. The following is the proposal of the formation of consolidated Combined Constituencies in the three sectors:

- First Sector (Industrial, commercial and financial sectors) – 100 Additional Seats
  - *Industry* (including: Industrial (First); Industrial (Second); Real Estate and Construction; Textiles and Garment; and, Transport; Subsectors) – 30 Additional Seats
  - *Commerce* (including: Commercial (First); Commercial (Second); Employers’ Federation of Hong Kong; Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association; Import and Export; and, Wholesale and Retail; Subsectors) – 35 Additional Seats
  - *Financial & Services* (including: Finance; Financial Services; Insurance; Tourism; Hotel; and, Catering; Subsectors) – 35 Additional Seats
- Second Sector (The professions) – 100 Additional Seats
  - *Arts & Sciences* (including: Accountancy; Legal; Medical; Health Services; and, Chinese medicine; Subsectors) – 50 Additional Seats
  - *Engineering & Technology* (including: Architectural, Surveying and Planning; Engineering; and, Information Technology; Subsectors) – 30 Additional Seats
  - *Education* (including: Education; and, Higher Education; Subsectors) – 20 Additional Seats
- Third Sector (Labour, social services, religious and other sectors) – 100 Additional Seats
  - *Labour & Cultural* (including: Agriculture and Fisheries; Labour; Sports; Performing Arts; Culture; and, Publication; Subsectors) – 60 Additional Seats
  - *Social Welfare* – 20 Additional Seats
  - *Religious Subsectors* – 20 Additional Seats (members from the religious subsector are returned by way of nomination by the 6 designated bodies of the subsector, the 20 Additional seats should be nominated by similar process)

This proposal also suggests that:

- To stand as a candidate for any of the Combined Constituencies, a person must fulfill the requirements of candidacy for any one of the constituent Subsectors
- A List Proportional Representation System be used as the election method for the Additional seats based on each Combined Constituency
- Each voter (for the EC elections) will therefore receive 2 ballots (or 2 sections in a single ballot):
  - Ballot 1: for the existing seats based on the Plurality-at-large (block vote) voting system, i.e. voters can cast multiple votes to select multiple candidates on a single ballot
  - Ballot 2: for Additional Seats with List Proportional Representation System, i.e. to cast a single vote for a list (as shown on the ballot paper) and not for an individual candidate.

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Other combination of the Subsectors and methods of election may be possible and should be reviewed and discussed and specified during the discussion for local legislation, i.e. in the context of the development of the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill. Details of the suggestion for the allocations are included in Appendix A.

### **Method of Election for the Additional Legislative Council Members**

The Package of Proposals proposes that “the number of LegCo seats be increased from 60 to 70. Pursuant to the NPCSC decision of December 2007<sup>1</sup>, there shall be, respectively, 35 seats returned by GCs (Geographical Constituencies) through direct elections and 35 returned by FCs (Functional Constituencies) in the LegCo.”

The Package of Proposals also proposed the allocation and method of election for the additional 5 FC seats as follows: “to have all the five new FC seats and the existing District Council (DC) FC seat returned through election by elected District Council members from among themselves, i.e. appointed District Council members will not take part in the election”... “for returning the six District Council FC seats, the HKSAR Government proposes to adopt the “proportional representation system”

The Package of Proposals did not make any proposal for the allocation and method of election for the additional 5 GC seats, except to mention that “Regarding the allocation of the five new LegCo GC seats, this can also be specified by local legislation.”

I support the allocation of the 5 additional FC seats to the DC. However, as explained in the “Broadening the Electorate Base” section above, electing more representatives from the same constituency of voters does not achieve the broadening of the Electorate Base. In the case of the Package of Proposal, the proposal that the additional 5 FC seats would all be allocated to expand the District Council FC seat from one to six, even if appointed members are not to be included in the elections, that does not already broaden the Electorate Base of the elected FC members because the set of voters is not broadened (i.e. the same set of DC members are voting 5 more representatives).

The Package of Proposals established that, “Concluding the views received during the consultation period, we note that there is a consensus within the community that the electorate base of the FCs should be broadened... through increasing the proportion of District Council members, who have a public mandate, in the LegCo.” To achieve the broadening of the Electorate Base and to stay within the framework presented in the Package of Proposals, the following implementation suggestion is proposed:

1. All 5 additional FC seats to be allocated to DC (as per Package of Proposal)
2. The 1 “traditional” FC seat for the DC to remain
  - a. The first past the post voting system will be used
  - b. Only elected District Council members may stand as a candidate
  - c. Only elected District Council members may nominate a candidate
  - d. Only elected District Council members can vote in the election

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<sup>1</sup> Relevant extract from the NPCSC decision, “The election of the fifth term Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the year 2012 shall not be implemented by the method of electing all the members by universal suffrage. The half-and-half ratio between members returned by functional constituencies and members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections shall remain unchanged. The procedures for voting on bills and motions in the Legislative Council shall remain unchanged.”

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3. The 5 additional FC seats to be elected as follows:
- a. The List Proportional Representation System to be used
  - b. Only elected District Council members may stand as a candidate
  - c. Only elected District Council members may nominate a candidate
  - d. All registered voters who do not already have a vote in other FCs (or in 2. above) may vote in the election

The key suggestion is to significantly broaden the Electorate Base of the FCs without compromising the principle of balanced participation. Other election methods can also be used with the critical component being the broadening of the Electorate Base by including voters who previously were not eligible to vote in the FC elections. This approach would remain consistent with the findings of the Package of Proposals, remain within the framework of the Package of Proposals, while satisfying the strong public consensus on broadening the Electorate Base and truly increasing the democraticity and representativeness of the LegCo.

Regarding the additional 5 GC seats, the suggestion is to add one seat to each of the 5 Geographical Constituencies (retaining the same voting and election methods):

Geographical Constituency:	Existing Seats	Additional Seats	Total
Hong Kong Island GC	6	1	7
Kowloon East GC	4	1	5
Kowloon West GC	5	1	6
New Territories East GC	7	1	8
New Territories West GC	8	1	9

The suggestion above does not require change in the draft motion to be put forward by the HKSAR Government to the LegCo concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Formation of the LegCo of the HKSAR and its Voting Procedures, and can be implemented by local legislation, i.e. in the context of the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill.

### **Incorporating the Government Understanding of the Timetable for Universal Suffrage**

The decision adopted by the Standing Committee of the Tenth National People’s Congress at its Thirty-first Session on 29 December 2007 states that, “the election of the fifth Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the year 2017 may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage; that after the Chief Executive is selected by universal suffrage, the election of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be implemented by the method of electing all the members by universal suffrage.” As such the HKSAR government has incorporated into the Package of Proposals as one of its principles to “pave the way for implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2017 and for the LegCo in 2020.”

This proposal suggests incorporating the commitment towards universal suffrage based on the established timetable.

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For the motion concerning the selection of CE, the following paragraph is suggested:

3. The election of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage in 2017.

For the motion concerning the formation of the LegCo, the following paragraph is suggested:

2. All members of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be elected by the method of universal suffrage in 2020.

The full suggested edits to the draft motions are included in Appendix B and C respectively.

### **Conclusion**

In summary, the proposed implementation adjustments in this paper, based on the framework established by the Package of Proposal, are as follows:

- Method of Election for the Additional Election Committee Members
  - Additional 300 seats for the First, Second and Third Sectors to be elected based on combined constituencies of existing Subsectors:
    - First Sector (Industrial, commercial and financial sectors) + 100
      - Industry<sup>2</sup> (+30)
      - Commerce<sup>3</sup> (+35)
      - Financial & Services<sup>4</sup> (+35)
    - Second Sector (The professions) + 100
      - Arts & Sciences<sup>5</sup> (+50)
      - Engineering & Technology<sup>6</sup> (+30)
      - Education<sup>7</sup> (+20)
    - Third Sector (Labour, social services, religious and other sectors) + 100
      - Labour & Cultural<sup>8</sup> (+60)
      - Social Welfare (+20)
      - Religious Subsectors<sup>9</sup> (+20)
  - “Transitional Arrangement” for the additional 10 seats in the Forth Sector to the LegCo
    - Candidates to be nominated by LegCo members
    - Eligible voters to be all registered voters not already having a vote in the First, Second or Third Sectors
    - List Proportional Representation System

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<sup>2</sup> Industry: Industrial (First); Industrial (Second); Real Estate and Construction; Textiles and Garment; and, Transport; Subsectors

<sup>3</sup> Commerce: Commercial (First); Commercial (Second); Employers’ Federation of Hong Kong; Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association; Import and Export; and, Wholesale and Retail; Subsectors

<sup>4</sup> Financial & Services: Finance; Financial Services; Insurance; Tourism; Hotel; and, Catering; Subsectors

<sup>5</sup> Arts & Sciences: Accountancy; Legal; Medical; Health Services; and, Chinese medicine; Subsectors

<sup>6</sup> Engineering & Technology: Architectural, Surveying and Planning; Engineering; and, Information Technology; Subsectors

<sup>7</sup> Education: Education; and, Higher Education; Subsectors

<sup>8</sup> Labour & Cultural: Agriculture and Fisheries; Labour; Sports; Performing Arts; Culture; and, Publication; Subsectors

<sup>9</sup> Members from the religious subsector are returned by way of nomination by the 6 designated bodies of the subsector, the 20 Additional seats should be nominated by similar process

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- Method of Election for the Additional Legislative Council Members
  - Additional 5 GC seats:
    - 1 Additional seat for each of the 5 GCs
  - Additional 5 FC seats:
    - All 5 additional FC seats to be allocated to DC
    - 1 of the DC FC seat to be elected and voted for between elected DC members (as per existing process)
    - 5 additional DC FC seats to be:
      - Candidate must be a DC member
      - Nominated by DC member
      - List Proportional Representation System
      - Eligible voters to be all registered voters not already having a vote in another FC

To highlight the features of the proposed implementation above, the suggestions as presented:

- Takes into account and complies with the 5 principles as laid out in the Package of Proposals
  - (a) complying with the relevant provisions of the NPCSC decision of 29 December 2007;
  - (b) consistent with the principles under the Basic Law;
  - (c) views received from different sectors of the community;
  - (d) pave the way for implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2017 and for the LegCo in 2020; and,
  - (e) can have the possibility of being accepted by the majority of the public, the LegCo, the CE and the Central Authorities.
- Is consistent with the Package of Proposals, published April 14, 2010, by the HKSAR government
  - Does not change the proposed framework of additional 400 seats to the EC
  - Does not change the proposed framework for maintaining the principle of balanced participation among the four sectors of the 2012 EC by increasing each sector by the same proportion, i.e. the number of seats for each sector be increased by 100
  - Does not change the current provisions for the 800 seats in the current EC
  - Does not change the “Draft Motion to be Put by the HKSAR Government to the Legislative Council Concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” (in Annex II of the Package of Proposals)
  - Does not change the proposed framework of adding 10 seats to the Legco (5 seats each for the GCs and LCs respectively)
  - Does not change the proposed framework of allocating the additional 5 seats to District Council members
  - Does not change the proposed framework of returning the 6 DC seats through election from elected District Council members
  - Does not change the “Draft Motion to be Put by the HKSAR Government to the Legislative Council Concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and its Voting Procedures” (in Annex III of the Package of Proposals)
- Improves the Package of Proposals
  - Specifying the “transitional arrangements” for the 10 outstanding seats allocated to the LegCo (which would still consist of only 60 members at the time of CE election in 2012)

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- Broadening the Electorate Base of the EC by introducing combined constituencies based on existing Subsectors, by increasing the Average Electorate Base of elected representatives in the EC
- Broadening the Electorate Base of the FCs in the LegCo by allowing voters not previously eligible to vote in FCs to vote
- Better paving the way for implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2017 and for the LegCo in 2020, by greatly increasing the democraticity and representativeness of the EC (for the CE election) and the FCs in the Legco
- Can be implemented by local legislation
  - Specified in the context of the Chief Executive Election (Amendment) Bill
  - Specified in the context of the Legislative Council (Amendment) Bill

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## APPENDIX A:

### Suggestion for the Allocation of the 300 Additional Seats for the First, Second and Third Sectors in the Election Committee

The following is a detailed suggestion for the allocation of the 300 of additional seats to the respective consolidated Combined Constituencies (along with the allocation of the Current 600 seats to the respective Subsectors):

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Subsector</i>		<i>Current 800 Seats</i>	<i>Additional 400 Seats</i>	<i>Total 1,200</i>
<b>First Sector (Industrial, commercial and financial sectors)</b>					
<b>第一界別 (工商、金融界)</b>			200	100	300
<i>Industry 工業界分組</i>				30	
10	Industrial (First)	工業界 (第一)	12		
11	Industrial (Second)	工業界 (第二)	12		
13	Real Estate and Construction	地產及建造界	12		
14	Textiles and Garment	紡織及製衣界	12		
16	Transport	航運交通界	12		
<i>Commerce 商業界分組</i>				35	
2	Commercial (First)	商界 (第一)	12		
3	Commercial (Second)	商界 (第二)	12		
4	Hong Kong Employers' Federation of Hong Kong Chinese	香港僱主聯合會	11		
7	Enterprises Association	香港中國企業協會	11		
9	Import and Export	進出口界	12		
17	Wholesale and Retail	批發及零售界	12		
<i>Financial &amp; Services 金融及服務分組</i>				35	
5	Finance	金融界	12		
6	Financial Services	金融服務界	12		
12	Insurance	保險界	12		
15	Tourism	旅遊界	12		
8	Hotel	酒店界	11		
1	Catering	飲食界	11		
<b>Second Sector (The professions)</b>					
<b>第二界別 (專業界)</b>			200	100	300
<i>Arts &amp; Sciences 文理專業分組</i>				50	
18	Accountancy	會計界	20		
26	Legal	法律界	20		
27	Medical	醫學界	20		
23	Health Services	環生服務界	20		

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<i>Sector</i>	<i>Subsector</i>		<i>Current 800 Seats</i>	<i>Additional 400 Seats</i>	<i>Total 1,200</i>
20	Chinese medicine	中醫界	20		
<i>Engineering &amp; Technology 工科專業分組</i>				30	
19	Architectural, Surveying and Planning	建築、測量及都市規劃界	20		
22	Engineering	工程界	20		
25	Information Technology	資訊科技界	20		
<i>Education 教育專業分組</i>				20	
21	Education	教育界	20		
24	Higher Education	高等教育界	20		
<b>Third Sector (Labour, social services, religious and other sectors)</b>					
<b>第三界別 (勞工、社會服務及宗教界)</b>			200	100	300
<i>Labour &amp; Cultural 勞工及文化</i>				60	
28	Agriculture and Fisheries	漁農界	40		
29	Labour	勞工界	40		
32	Sports	體育小組	10		
32	Performing Arts	演藝小組	10		
32	Culture	文化小組	10		
32	Publication	出版小組	10		
<i>Social Welfare 社會福利界分組</i>				20	
31	Social Welfare	社會福利界	40		
<i>Religious 宗教界分組</i>				20	
30	Religious	宗教界	40		

## APPENDIX B:

### (Draft) Amendment to Annex I to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China Concerning the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

1. The Election Committee to elect the fourth term Chief Executive in 2012 shall be composed of 1200 members from the following sectors:

Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	300
The professions	300
Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	300
Members of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong deputies to the National People’s Congress, representatives of members of the District Councils, representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, and representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk	300

The term of office of the Election Committee shall be five years.

2. Candidates for the office of Chief Executive may be nominated jointly by not less than 150 members of the Election Committee. Each member may nominate only one candidate.
3. The election of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage in 2017.

## APPENDIX C:

### (Draft) Amendment to Annex II to the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China Concerning the Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and its Voting Procedures

1. The fifth term Legislative Council in the year 2012 shall be composed of 70 members, and the composition shall be as follows:

Members returned by functional constituencies	35
Members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections	35

2. All members of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be elected by the method of universal suffrage in 2020.

Mr Edmon CHUNG