

立法會 *Legislative Council*

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Report of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs for submission to the Legislative Council

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs ("the Panel") during the 2015-2016 Legislative Council ("LegCo") session. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 6 July 2016 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Panel

2. The Panel was formed by a resolution passed by the Council on 8 July 1998 and as amended on 20 December 2000, 9 October 2002, 11 July 2007 and 2 July 2008 for the purpose of monitoring and examining Government policies and issues of public concern relating to implementation of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law ("BL"), relations between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") Government and the Central People's Government and other Mainland authorities, electoral matters, district organizations, human rights, personal data protection and press freedom. The terms of reference of the Panel are in **Appendix I**.

3. The Panel comprises 42 members, with Hon TAM Yiu-chung and Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

Major work

Electoral matters

2017 Chief Executive ("CE") election

4. The fifth-term CE election will be held on 26 March 2017. The Panel was consulted on the Proposed Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of CE Election ("the Proposed Guidelines on CE Election") issued by the Electoral Affairs Commission ("EAC"). Some members expressed concern as to whether measures were in place to prevent an incumbent CE from having an unfair advantage by using public resources of the Government for his/her electioneering campaign in seeking re-election.

5. The Administration explained that in accordance with paragraph 16.8 of the Proposed Guidelines on CE Election, a candidate should not use any public resources for his/her electioneering campaign. However, any security, transportation, secretarial services and living quarters to which the candidate was entitled to use for his/her private purposes by virtue of his/her post or job were not treated as public resources in this context. That said, if any such services/living quarters were used for the candidate's electioneering campaign, a certain proportion of the related costs had to be accounted for as his/her election expenses.

6. The Panel was also consulted on the Administration's proposal of increasing the election expense limit ("EEL") for the 2017 CE election from \$13 million to around \$16.3 million¹. The Administration explained that the adjustment was proposed taking into account the change in price level between 2012 and 2017, and the actual election expenses incurred by candidates in the 2012 CE election. While some members supported the proposed increase, an opposing view was expressed that as the Election Committee ("EC") was composed of only 1 200 members, the amount of election expenses should not be large and EEL for CE election should be reduced. The Administration explained that the maximum amount of election expenses for CE election had to be sufficient for candidates to conduct territory-wide electioneering activities to explain their election platforms to all Hong Kong residents.

7. After consulting the Panel, the Maximum Amount of Election Expenses (Chief Executive Election) (Amendment) Regulation 2016 was made to increase EEL for CE election to \$15.7 million starting from the fifth-term CE election in March 2017. According to the Administration, the adjustment had taken into account the estimated cumulative inflation rate from 2012 to 2017, as well as the changes in rental levels since the last review exercise.

2016 EC subsector ("ECSS") elections

8. The 2016 ECSS elections will be held on 11 December 2016. The Administration proposed that, as there would be no substantial changes to the electorate of ECSS for the 2016 ECSS elections and the number of EC members to be returned from each ECSS would remain unchanged, and given the actual election expense pattern of the 2011 ECSS elections, there was no need to adjust EELs for the 2016 ECSS elections. Members in general raised no objection to

¹ According to the Administration, the relevant figures were calculated from changes in rental and price level forecast obtained in the third and fourth quarters of 2015. The Government would decide whether and how EEL should be adjusted after considering members' views. If there was a need to introduce legislative amendments to adjust EEL for CE election, the Administration would calculate the corresponding EEL for CE election according to the latest changes in rental and price level forecast.

the proposal and noted that the actual election expenses in the past ECSS elections had stayed below EELs.

9. Apart from EELs, in preparation for the 2016 ECSS elections, the Administration proposed technical amendments to the electoral legislation governing public elections (including ECSS elections) and the delineation of the electorate of all ECSSs². The Administration consulted the Panel on these proposals. Some members expressed concern about the proper authority to invoke the postponement or adjournment mechanism of ECSS elections and CE election. The Administration advised that as part of the overall contingency plan, a Crisis Management Committee would be set up, where necessary, to provide advice to EAC on the handling of any crises relating to the public elections, including matters concerning postponement/adjournment of election, poll or count. Members in general did not raise objection to the proposed technical amendments. On 11 December 2015, the Administration introduced the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Bill 2015 into LegCo. The Bill was passed at the Council meeting of 1 June 2016.

10. The Panel was also briefed on the Proposed Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of ECSS Elections issued by EAC and the practical arrangements for the 2016 ECSS elections. The Panel noted that 90% of the 110 polling stations to be provided would be set up at venues accessible to voters with mobility difficulties. Counting was planned to take place in the Asia World-Expo in Chek Lap Kok. A maximum of 21 dedicated polling stations ("DPSs") would be set up at penal institutions of the Correctional Services Department and two DPSs would be set up at police stations. In line with past practice, the Registration and Electoral Office ("REO") would use the Optical Mark Recognition system for counting of votes. The ballot paper design could accommodate up to 178 candidates.

2016 LegCo general election

11. The 2016 LegCo general election will be held on 4 September 2016. The Panel was consulted on the Administration's proposed adjustments to the subsidy rate of the financial assistance for candidates, as well as EELs for the 2016 LegCo general election³. Some members considered that the Administration

² The proposed amendments included technical amendments concerning the lists of persons comprising certain EC subsectors and their corresponding functional constituencies ("FCs"). These technical amendments were to include one new body, change the name of 11 bodies, and remove seven bodies which had ceased operation since the last updating exercise.

³ The Administration proposed to increase the subsidy rate of the financial assistance scheme for candidates of LegCo election on the basis of the estimated cumulative inflation rate from 2013 to 2016, i.e., from \$12 to \$14 per vote; and to adjust EELs for both geographical constituency ("GC") and FC elections also on the basis of the estimated cumulative inflation rate from 2013 to 2016.

should review the arrangement for calculating the amount of subsidy payable and/or consider further increasing the subsidy rate, with a view to enabling each eligible candidate to receive financial assistance to cover at least 50% of their election expenses. As regards the proposed adjustments to EELs, there was a suggestion that EELs should be reduced if the subsidy rate could not be further increased in order to prevent more resourceful political parties from having an advantage in an election. The Administration explained that as the financial assistance scheme had been enhanced starting from the 2012 LegCo general election to provide more room for candidates to obtain financial assistance, the existing arrangement for calculation of financial assistance should be maintained. However, the scheme could be reviewed in the light of the experience gained from the 2016 LegCo general election.

12. After consulting the Panel, the Legislative Council Ordinance (Amendment of Schedule 5) Order 2015 and the Maximum Amount of Election Expenses (Legislative Council Election) (Amendment) Regulation 2015 were made to increase both the subsidy rate of the financial assistance for candidates and EELs for LegCo election on the basis of the estimated cumulative inflation rate from 2013 to 2016 starting from the 2016 LegCo general election.

13. The Panel was also consulted on the Proposed Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of LegCo Election ("the Proposed Guidelines on LegCo Election") issued by EAC and the practical arrangements for the 2016 LegCo general election. Some members expressed concern that according to the Proposed Guidelines on LegCo Election, messages published through Internet platforms with the intention to promote or prejudice the election of any candidates would be regarded as election advertisements ("EAs"). Some members considered it necessary for EAC to provide more detailed guideline on what would be regarded as "intention to promote or prejudice the elections of any candidates". The Administration advised that if web surfers merely shared or forwarded different candidates' election campaigns through Internet platforms for expression of views and did not intend to promote or prejudice the elections of any candidates, such sharing or forwarding would not normally be regarded as publishing EAs.

14. The Administration further explained that the definition of EA was provided in the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554) ("ECICO"). A person who incurred expenses to publish any materials caught by the definition of EA without the prior consent of the candidate concerned might have breached section 23 of ECICO, as under the law only a candidate or a person who had been duly authorized by the candidate as his/her election expense agent might incur election expenses. The Panel considered it necessary to make reference to the relevant regulatory regimes in overseas jurisdictions. At the request of the Panel, the Research Office of LegCo Secretariat has prepared an Information Note entitled "Regulation of the use of social media in election in selected places" for members' reference.

15. The Panel discussed the publicity for the 2016 LegCo general election. Members noted that a budget of \$33 million was set aside for implementing a series of publicity activities in phases starting from early July 2016. To address members' concern on how voter turnout would be boosted on the election day, the Administration advised that publicity efforts would be made vigorously to encourage voting through various channels, including Announcements in the Public Interests on television/radio and online, advertisements and posters, etc. In addition, about 580 polling stations would be set up which would be a record high figure.

2016 LegCo New Territories East ("NTE") GC By-election

16. The 2016 LegCo NTE GC By-election was held on 28 February 2016. The Panel discussed the practical arrangements for the by-election and expressed concern about the possible use of exit poll results by political parties to plan their electioneering activities before the close of poll. They urged the Administration to put in place effective measures to regulate the conduct of exit polls to ensure fairness of elections. REO advised that persons or organizations intending to conduct exit polls would need to make an application to REO. They were required to abide by the guidelines governing the conduct of exit polls and to make a statutory declaration undertaking not to release, directly or indirectly, the results of the exit polls before the close of poll. EAC might make a reprimand or censure in a public statement which would include the name of the person or organization who/which failed to comply with the terms of the undertaking/guidelines.

17. Some members requested the Administration to advise whether prior written consent had to be obtained from the persons who appeared in photographs published in a candidate's EAs. The Administration explained that under section 27 of ECICO, if the name, logo or pictorial representation of any person or organization was included in an EA in such a way as to imply, or likely to cause electors to believe, that the candidate had the support of the person or organization concerned, the candidate was required to obtain consent of the person or organization concerned. To avoid misunderstanding, if an EA carried a photograph of the candidate participating in an activity with other attendees, the candidate concerned could consider adding a caption to specify or explain the particular nature of the event. However, if the photograph was likely to cause electors to believe that the candidate had the support of those persons appearing in the photograph, it would be prudent for the candidate to obtain the prior written consent of the persons concerned.

2015 District Council ("DC") ordinary election

18. The 2015 DC ordinary election was held on 22 November 2015. The Panel was briefed on the major findings and recommendations in the Report on the

2015 DC Ordinary Election, which was submitted by EAC to CE as required under the law. Some members considered that in future, the Administration should explore how to acquire more accessible venues for setting up polling stations to facilitate electors. They also expressed concern that the time taken during the election to complete the counting of votes was unduly long. They called on the Administration to enhance the application of technology in the electoral process with a view to shortening the time required for counting and verification of results.

19. The Administration explained that as most of the venues were privately owned premises, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the owners or management bodies of venues to make available their premises for such use. In order to secure suitable venues in time, REO had started to identify venues and conduct site inspections as early as in late 2014. EAC Chairman had personally sent a letter to the management of some major school sponsoring bodies in early March 2015 to appeal to them to make available their school premises for use as polling stations. Notwithstanding that, a number of them had responded that their school premises were unavailable for use as polling stations. The Administration undertook that it would make sustained efforts in identifying suitable venues as polling stations including to liaise with the owners/management of venues concerned as early as practicable. As regards vote counting during the 2015 DC ordinary election, the Administration advised that the counting procedure was completed in four and a half hours in most counting stations, which was comparable to the four hours required in the 2011 DC ordinary election taking into account the higher voter turnout rate this time. That said, the Administration undertook to explore feasible measures to improve the vote counting arrangements in future.

20. Some members expressed concern about the action taken by REO in handling a candidate's election platform in which a phrase which was considered fundamentally inconsistent with BL had been found. In the incident, REO redacted the relevant phrase from the "Introduction to Candidates" when it was printed. Some members opined that candidates should have the freedom to decide on their own election platforms. The Administration explained that as REO was responsible for publishing and distributing the "Introduction to Candidates", it had the responsibility to ensure that the contents of its publications were lawful. It was based on the legal advice from the Department of Justice that a phrase in the relevant "Introduction to Candidates" was considered fundamentally inconsistent with BL.

Voter registration ("VR") System

Enhancement of VR System

21. During the 2015 VR cycle, there was a substantial increase in the number of notices of objection received by REO. To follow up the relevant issues, the Panel held a special meeting in September 2015 to discuss matters relating to VR

and the directions of review. In light of the public concerns and in response to the strong call of the Panel, the Administration embarked on a review of the existing VR system and the relevant arrangements, and issued the Consultation Document on Enhancement of VR System ("Consultation Document") on 26 November 2015 to collect views from the public regarding a series of proposed measures⁴ for enhancing the VR system.

22. The Panel discussed the proposals contained in the Consultation Document. Members in general expressed support for the two proposals on aligning the statutory deadlines for applications for new registration and change of registration particulars, as well as on the use of surface mail for all inquiries and notifications relating to VR. With the support of the Panel, EAC in January 2016 made amendments ("Amendment Regulations") to amend three regulations under the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (Cap. 541) to implement the two aforesaid legislative proposals. The Amendment Regulations were gazetted on 22 January 2016 and came into operation on 18 March 2016.

23. A number of members also expressed support for the proposal of raising penalties for offences concerning the provision of false information in VR so as to enhance the deterrent effect. The Administration advised that it would put forward specific legislative proposals in due course. As regards the proposed requirement of providing address proofs, while some members expressed support for the proposal, some other members expressed reservations and considered that the requirement might discourage eligible persons from applying for registration as electors. As for the proposed review of the objection mechanism, some members opposed uploading the information of the objection cases (e.g. the names of the objectors) to REO's website. They considered that the arrangement might exert pressure on the objector and deter persons from making objections. The Administration advised that it would carefully consider members' views and follow up on the above proposals in the next term of LegCo. In response to members' concern about the need to enhance VR system, the Administration undertook that REO would strengthen the verification of address information with other government departments and other sources, increase the use of other means to communicate with electors, and enhance public education and publicity on VR.

⁴ The proposed measures to enhance the VR system were:

- (a) VR and checking arrangements (including to advance the statutory deadline for change of registration particulars, and to change to use ordinary surface mail for all inquiries and notifications);
- (b) penalties on VR offences;
- (c) review of the objection mechanism;
- (d) time limit for processing objection cases; and
- (e) requiring applicants to submit address proof when submitting applications for new registrations or change of registration particulars.

2016 VR Campaign

24. To tie in with the 2016 LegCo election and the 2016 ECSS elections, the Administration briefed the Panel on the publicity plan of the 2016 VR Campaign. Members noted that the Administration would organize a large-scale VR campaign to encourage eligible persons to register as electors, and to remind electors to update their registration particulars. REO would encourage electors to use the Online Voter Information Enquiry System to verify their registration status and personal particulars. Some members suggested that more innovative ways should be explored to target young people aged between 18 and 30 to get registered as electors. The Administration advised that efforts had been made to reach out to young people through new social media platforms to encourage more young people to register. Some members requested REO to widely publicize the new statutory deadline for updating registration particulars in its VR publicity measures. The Administration was also requested to take measures to promote VR in FCs in view of the drop of 3 200 FC electors according to the 2015 final registers. The Administration advised that various measures would be taken to encourage VR in FCs.

Equal Opportunities Commission ("EOC")

25. Shortly after the publication of the EOC Report on Study on Legislation against Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Intersex Status ("the EOC Report") in January 2016, the Panel invited the then EOC Chairperson, Dr York CHOW Yat-ngok, to brief members on the EOC Report. The then EOC Chairperson advised that the study indicated that there was a significant increase of public support for legislating against discrimination on such grounds in the past 10 years from 28.7% to 55.7%. EOC recommended that the Government should consider launching a public consultation exercise with a view to legislating against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and intersex status.

26. At the same Panel meeting, the Chairperson of the Advisory Group on Eliminating Discrimination against Sexual Minorities ("the Advisory Group"), Professor Fanny CHEUNG Miu-ching, was also invited to brief members on the Report of the Advisory Group. One of the recommendations was that an in-depth study on the experience of legislative and non-legislative measures in other jurisdictions should be conducted and issues to be covered should include the implications of legislation on the freedom of religion.

27. Some members urged the Administration to introduce legislation against discrimination on such grounds, taking into account the findings of the EOC Report. Some other members, however, considered it important to safeguard the freedom of parental choice of children's religious and moral education as well as the freedom of religious belief. These members considered that legislating

against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation might result in "reverse discrimination". The Administration advised that it would study both reports and map out the way forward in consultation with different stakeholders.

28. At its meeting on 20 June 2016, the Panel received a briefing by Professor Alfred CHAN Cheung-ming, who assumed office as the Chairperson of EOC on 11 April 2016, on the work of EOC. The Panel noted the six priority areas of work identified by EOC, which were (a) Discrimination Law Review ("DLR"), (b) legal protection for sexual minorities from discrimination, (c) education and employment opportunities for ethnic minorities, (d) integrated education for students with special educational needs and its implication on employment opportunities, (e) adopting an updated and unified definition of "disability" in the performance of Government functions, and (f) anti-sexual harassment campaign.

29. Some members considered that discrimination against new arrivals from the Mainland was prevalent and urged EOC to give priority to tackling the issue. EOC Chairperson advised that the existing Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602) ("RDO") did not cover discrimination on the basis of nationality, citizenship and residency status. Hence, DLR sought to examine, inter alia, extending the protection of RDO to cover discrimination on those grounds. He informed members that EOC had submitted its report on DLR to the Administration on 29 March 2016. The report contained 73 recommendations covering a wide range of issues relating to eliminating discrimination and promoting equality. The Administration advised that it would carefully study the report and consider how to follow-up on the recommendations in liaison with EOC.

30. Members also exchanged views with EOC Chairperson on the major work areas and initiatives of EOC targeting different vulnerable minority groups in 2016-2017. Some members urged the Government to increase allocation of resources to EOC to ensure that EOC had adequate funding to cover its recurrent expenditure and maintain smooth operation.

Work of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("PCPDO")

31. The Panel received a briefing by Mr Stephen WONG Kai-yi, who was appointed as Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("the Privacy Commissioner") on 4 August 2015, on an update of PCPDO's work. Some members expressed concern that most of the complaints received by PCPDO in 2015 were related to the financial industry involving mainly unauthorized use of personal data by money lenders or other intermediaries for fraudulent activities. The Privacy Commissioner advised that preliminary investigations conducted by PCPDO in respect of all these complaints revealed that the financial institutions concerned had already taken the necessary remedial and/or improvement measures. The Privacy Commissioner did not see the need to conduct formal

investigations. In addition, PCPDO had enhanced public education and publicity to raise public awareness of personal data protection. PCPDO had also strengthened liaison and collaboration with the Police with a view to facilitating the investigations of fraudulent activities involving unauthorized use of personal data.

32. Some members expressed concern that 322 complaints related to direct marketing were received by PCPDO in 2015, representing an increase of 16% compared with 2014. The Privacy Commissioner advised that the regulatory regime for direct marketing activities had been substantially revamped by the Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Ordinance 2012. More stringent requirements were introduced in relation to the use of personal data and provision of personal data for use in direct marketing. Since 2013, PCPDO had referred cases related to suspected contraventions involving the use of personal data in direct marketing to the Police for criminal investigation and consideration of prosecution. PCPDO would make sustained efforts in facilitating data users' compliance with the new requirements under the new direct marketing regime.

33. Members noted that PCPDO had submitted recommendations on enhancing the regulation of person-to-person telemarketing calls and a survey report on the administration of 10 commonly-used public registers to the Administration for consideration. The Administration advised that it was in the course of conducting research and analysis on the regulation of person-to-person telemarketing calls and following up PCPDO's recommendations made in the survey report. The Administration undertook to provide further information to the Panel when progress was made.

Human rights report

34. The Government would submit its third report on the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ("ICERD") in HKSAR for incorporation as part of the report of the People's Republic of China. The Panel discussed the outline of topics to be included in the third report of HKSAR with deputations and the Administration.

35. Some members urged the Administration to strengthen provision of support measures to facilitate the integration of non-Chinese speaking ("NCS") students into the community. They stressed the importance of enhancing support to NCS students at the pre-school level. The Administration advised that it would sustain efforts to enhance provision of professional support services to kindergartens to facilitate NCS children's smooth transition from kindergartens to primary schools. Schools which admitted a greater number of NCS students were encouraged to engage their NCS students in learning networks or community activities with a view to enhancing interactions with their Chinese-speaking peers and broadening

their exposure to Chinese. It was believed that the various support measures would enhance NCS students' learning and facilitate their early integration into the local education setting.

36. Some members stressed the importance of the Administrative Guidelines on Promotion of Racial Equality ("the Administrative Guidelines") and urged the Administration to monitor closely their implementation. The Administration advised that application of the Administrative Guidelines had been extended from 14 bureaux/departments and public authorities in 2010 to 23 at present. Under the Administrative Guidelines, relevant bureaux/departments and public authorities had drawn up checklists of measures that would assist in promoting racial equality and equal access to key public services to enhance the transparency of their work. The Administration advised that the implementation of the Administrative Guidelines had been smooth according to the feedback from relevant bureaux/departments.

37. In response to members' concern about measures to protect foreign domestic helpers ("FDHs") who had been victims of domestic violence, the Administration advised that FDHs who had been abused should report their cases to the Immigration Department (ImmD). If there was evidence that a FDH had been abused or in the event that a FDH had to stay in Hong Kong to settle labour dispute, flexibility would be exercised by ImmD to extend the FDH's stay to enable his/her to wait for the conclusion or determination of the case. ImmD had produced leaflets in various ethnic minority languages for publicity of the relevant measures.

Meetings

38. From October 2015 to end of June 2016, the Panel held a total of 10 meetings.

Legislative Council

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Terms of Reference

1. To monitor and examine Government policies and issues of public concern relating to implementation of the Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, relations between the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government and the Central People's Government and other Mainland authorities, electoral matters, district organizations, human rights, personal data protection and press freedom.
2. To provide a forum for the exchange and dissemination of views on the above policy matters.
3. To receive briefings and to formulate views on any major legislative or financial proposals in the above policy areas prior to their formal introduction to the Council or Finance Committee.
4. To monitor and examine, to the extent it considers necessary, the above policy matters referred to it by a member of the Panel or by the House Committee.
5. To make reports to the Council or to the House Committee as required by the Rules of Procedure.

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Membership list for 2015-2016 session

Chairman Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP

Deputy Chairman Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP

Members

Hon LEE Cheuk-yan
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP
Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-hing, BBS, MH
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP
Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, JP
Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP
Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS
Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
Hon WONG Yuk-man
Hon Claudia MO
Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP
Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP

Hon Dennis KWOK
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Hon IP Kin-yuen
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS
Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (since 4 March 2016)

(Total : 42 members)

Clerk Ms Joanne MAK

Legal Adviser Mr Kelvin LEE

Date 4 March 2016