

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**Wednesday, 26 September 1984****The Council met at a quarter past six o'clock****PRESENT**

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR (*PRESIDENT*)
SIR EDWARD YOUDE, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

HIS HONOUR THE DEPUTY TO THE GOVERNOR
THE HONOURABLE THE CHIEF SECRETARY
SIR CHARLES PHILIP HADDON-CAVE, K.B.E., C.M.G., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY (*Acting*)
MR. DOUGLAS WILLIAM ALFRED BLYE, C.M.G., O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
MR. MICHAEL DAVID THOMAS, Q.C.

THE HONOURABLE ROGERIO HYNDMAN LOBO. C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE DENIS CAMPBELL BRAY. C.M.G., C.V.O., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR HOME AFFAIRS

THE HONOURABLE DAVID AKERS-JONES, C.M.G., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

DR. THE HONOURABLE HARRY FANG SIN-YANG, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE LO TAK-SHING, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE FRANCIS YUAN-HAO TIEN, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE ALEX WU SHU-CHIH, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE CHEN SHOU-LUM, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE LYDIA DUNN, C.B.E., J.P.

THE REVD. THE HONOURABLE PATRICK TERENCE McGOVERN. O.B.E., S.J., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE ALAN JAMES SCOTT, C.B.E., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR TRANSPORT

THE HONOURABLE PETER C. WONG, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE WONG LAM, O.B.E., J.P.

DR. THE HONOURABLE THONG KAH-LEONG, C.B.E., J.P.
DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

THE HONOURABLE ERIC PETER HO, C.B.E., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DR. THE HONOURABLE HO KAM-FAI, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE ALLEN LEE PENG-FEI, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE ANDREW SO KWOK-WING. O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE HU FA-KUANG, J.P.

THE HONOURABLE WONG PO-YAN, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE DONALD LIAO POON-HUAI, C.B.E., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR HOUSING

THE HONOURABLE CHAN KAM-CHUEN, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE JOHN JOSEPH SWAINE, O.B.E., Q.C., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE COLVYN HUGH HAYE, C.B.E., J.P.
DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION

THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN CHEONG KAM-CHUEN, J.P.

THE HONOURABLE CHEUNG YAN-LUNG, M.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE MRS. SELINA CHOW LIANG SHUK-YEE, J.P.

THE HONOURABLE MARIA TAM WAI-CHU, O.B.E., J.P.

DR. THE HONOURABLE HENRIETTA IP MAN-HING

THE HONOURABLE DAVID GREGORY JEAFFRESON, C.B.E., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR SECURITY

THE HONOURABLE HENRY CHING, C.B.E., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

THE HONOURABLE RONALD GEORGE BLACKER BRIDGE, J.P.
COMMISSIONER FOR LABOUR

THE HONOURABLE CHAN YING-LUN

THE HONOURABLE MRS. RITA FAN HSU LAI-TAI

THE HONOURABLE PETER POON WING-CHEUNG, M.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE KIM CHAM YAU-SUM, J.P.

THE HONOURABLE KEITH LAM HON-KEUNG, J.P.

THE HONOURABLE CARL TONG KA-WING

DR. THE HONOURABLE ALAN ANDREW McLEAN, J.P.
SECRETARY FOR ECONOMIC SERVICES (*Acting*)

THE HONOURABLE MICHELANGELO PAGLIARI, J.P.
SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION AND MANPOWER (*Acting*)

THE HONOURABLE JOHN RAWLING TODD, C.V.O., J.P.
SECRETARY FOR LANDS AND WORKS (*Acting*)

ABSENT

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM CHARLES LANGDON BROWN, O.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE MRS. PAULINE NG CHOW MAY-LIN

THE HONOURABLE YEUNG PO-KWAN, C.P.M.

IN ATTENDANCE

THE HONOURABLE THE COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES
MAJOR-GENERAL DEREK BOORMAN, C.B.

THE HONOURABLE SIR SZE-YUEN CHUNG, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE LI FOOK-WO, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL GRAHAM RUDDOCK SANDBERG, C.B.E., J.P.

THE HONOURABLE LEE QUO-WEI, C.B.E., J.P.

THE CLERK TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
MR. LI WING

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT:—Honourable Members, in accordance with Standing Order 7A, I have determined that a sitting of the Council shall be held at 6.15 p.m. today and in accordance with Standing Order 7(2), I have dispensed with the written notice for this sitting of the Council.

AFFIRMATION AND OATH

Mr. Kim CHAM Yau-sum, Mr. Keith LAM Hon-keung and Mr. Carl TONG Kawing made the Affirmation of Allegiance.

Dr. A. A. MCLEAN and Mr. M. PAGLIARI took the Oath of Allegiance.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT:—I warmly welcome new Members to this Council.

SUSPENSION OF SITTING

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT:—Now according to Standing Orders, I suspend the Council until 7 p.m. this evening.

Suspended accordingly at eighteen minutes past six o'clock.

WHITE PAPER:

A Draft Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—Council will resume.

Honourable Members, earlier today an agreement between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China was initialled on the future of Hong Kong. It is an historic agreement which will govern the future of this territory for more than half a century to come. It is the outcome of two years of long and intensive negotiations. The objectives of the negotiations were set out at an early stage. They were elaborated in some detail by the Secretary of State, Sir Geoffrey HOWE, when he visited Hong Kong in April this year, when he also spoke about the position which had been reached in the negotiations. In August he gave a further account of the progress made. Nevertheless, the length of the negotiations, and the confidentiality in which they have had to be conducted, have imposed a considerable strain on the people of Hong Kong who have been understandably anxious to know what arrangements will be made for their

future. I should like to pay tribute to the resilience and forbearance which they have shown during this difficult period.

The essential provisions of the agreement are these. The United Kingdom will continue to be responsible for the administration of Hong Kong until 1 July 1997. On that date China will resume the exercise of sovereignty, and Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China with a high degree of autonomy. The agreement provides for the continuation of Hong Kong's unique social, economic, legal and other systems for 50 years after 1997, and for a smooth transition to Hong Kong's new status.

Before I speak about the content of the agreement, I should like to recall a few basic facts which formed the background to the negotiations and which shaped some of the provisions in the agreement itself.

First, the 1997 deadline was a fact inherited from history. The problem was not of our making. It existed and had to be dealt with. The negotiations demonstrated incontestably that China would not agree to the continuation of British administration over any part of Hong Kong beyond that date.

Second, the problem had to be dealt with now. It would not have been right to leave the community of Hong Kong in continuing doubt about its future. And in an advanced industrial and commercial economy like that of Hong Kong, the deadline was bound to cast a long shadow forward, affecting investment decisions many years before 1997.

Third, the major part of Hong Kong is due to revert to the People's Republic of China in 1997. The remainder would not have been viable alone. The problem had therefore to be dealt with by negotiations with the Chinese Government. In any case it is a fact of geography, and an inescapable element of Hong Kong's unique position today, that it needs a sound relationship with its great mainland neighbour.

Although the problem was one which needed a solution now, the discussions were largely dominated by the need to set out what will happen in 13 years' time. There was a clear requirement to set out for all those concerned in Hong Kong, and outside, what would change and what would remain essentially the same. The task was to remove the uncertainty which the 1997 deadline imposed, and to replace it with a basis on which the people of Hong Kong could build a reasonable future for themselves. Her Majesty's Government and the Executive Council of Hong Kong believe that the draft agreement is one which they can commend to the people of Hong Kong and to the British Parliament as a sound basis for that future. It provides a framework within which the people can continue to plan their lives, work and raise their families in Hong Kong in peace and security with their rights and freedoms protected under the law. I will explain the reasons for this conviction.

Whatever view one takes of the circumstances in which Hong Kong's link with Britain was forged, it is that link which has provided Hong Kong with the

foundations of its present system. The link with Britain has in practice and by convention come to allow Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy in the regulation of its affairs. Within that framework the system which has evolved in Hong Kong is different from that on the mainland of China. Since the only basis for a solution acceptable to the Chinese Government was that China should resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 and thus that the constitutional link with Britain should be severed, it was obviously necessary to find a way of ensuring that the different systems in force in Hong Kong could be maintained and that people would have confidence that this would be so. The Chinese leaders have themselves acknowledged this in their far-sighted and imaginative proposal for a 'one country, two systems' arrangement.

In consequence, in the view of the British Government, any agreement between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China had to meet the following essential requirements:

It had to provide in sufficient detail, and in language familiar to those living and working in Hong Kong, for continuity of their social, economic, financial, monetary, judicial and other systems, except for those changes required by the transfer of sovereignty and the right of administration to the People's Republic of China.

To give confidence both in Hong Kong and to the world at large in its provisions there had also to be a binding commitment on the part of both Governments to implement all the provisions of the agreement.

The agreement published today meets squarely these essential requirements. It spells out the Chinese Government's intention to preserve in all essential aspects the systems and policies which have helped Hong Kong transform itself in 40 years from conditions of devastation to one of the world's leading manufacturing, trading and financial centres. The key provisions enshrine an unequivocal commitment by the two Governments to implement the terms of the agreement and its Annexes, all of which are equally binding. In entering into such freely negotiated commitments, sovereign states stake their reputation and standing in the eyes of the world.

The central concern of the community in Hong Kong, as of any other society, is to know how it is to be governed and by whom: where it will look for justice: what will be the essential features of its society: and how it will be able to earn a living.

It is not yet practicable to set out all the details of the Hong Kong's future Government. Debate on this has only recently begun in Hong Kong and progressive change is inevitable. But the essentials have been covered. The agreement provides that, as a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong will enjoy a high degree of autonomy. There will be an elected legislature, which will continue to have the authority to make laws for Hong Kong in accordance with Hong Kong's needs. The executive

authority will be accountable to the legislature and be bound to act in accordance with the law. The chief executive himself will be chosen by election or consultation. These provisions will allow scope for the development of Hong Kong's governmental system as the years progress. As you know, our objective in the years immediately ahead is to use that process to root political power in the community where it belongs.

The agreement specifically provides that the fundamentals of the judicial system will remain unchanged. The citizens of Hong Kong may therefore be confident that the law will be administered impartially, and that the courts will continue to protect those rights and freedoms which are presently enjoyed in Hong Kong, and which are assured by the application of international covenants.

In any society the immediate interests of the ordinary man are in the right to earn his living and to enjoy the rewards of his endeavours, to go about his daily life without interference, to educate his children and to spend his leisure time as he will. The agreement preserves his rights in all these fields.

The agreement also ensures that Hong Kong's economic lifeblood can continue flowing with the same vigour in the future as it has in the past. The foundations of Hong Kong's economic success have been a free market economy, a free port, dynamic industries, assured access to markets in the industrialised world and a freely convertible currency. The continuation of all these key elements is provided for in the texts.

The implementation internationally of some of the provisions of the agreement requires further work by the British and Chinese Governments, in some cases in consultation with other governments, notably those of Hong Kong's principal trading partners. This will be one of the first matters for discussion within the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group, which is to be set up as soon as the Joint Declaration comes into force. I am confident that the governments of Hong Kong's main partners can be persuaded to accept that success of this agreement will be in the wider interest. This will enable Hong Kong's network of external economic relations to be maintained and developed, and in particular allow the rights of access to overseas markets for Hong Kong's goods, now set out in a series of multilateral and bilateral agreements, to be preserved.

Land has always played an important role in the economy of Hong Kong. The agreement provides for the continuation of existing land grants: and the means whereby new land may continue to be made available to meet Hong Kong's future needs. Many existing leases extend beyond 1997: such leases, and the rights in such leases, will continue to be recognised after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Other leases, which are due to expire on or before 1997, may be renewed for 50 years after that date: new leases will be granted extending up to the year 2047. The uncertainty concerning

existing rights in land and future land tenure has thus been replaced by detailed provisions which should give confidence and encourage investment.

The Chinese Government has always regarded all Hong Kong Chinese as Chinese nationals: the majority of them have been regarded as British nationals under British law. In such circumstances a solution was not easy. It has been found in a practical arrangement. It is obvious that the status of British Dependent Territories citizen cannot continue after 1997. But all present British Dependent Territories citizens and those who will become British Dependent Territories citizens up to 30 June 1997 will be eligible for a new status. This will enable them to obtain British passports of a new type before that date, and to continue to travel on them after that date if they so wish. Their right to travel freely is enshrined in the agreement.

I recognise that this agreement may not be regarded as completely satisfactory by all whom it affects at all points. No agreement could achieve that. But throughout these negotiations we have listened carefully to the people of Hong Kong. There has been a constant flow of information, comment and advice on what the people of Hong Kong would wish to see in this agreement. These views have been conveyed to Her Majesty's Government in London and taken fully into account in the negotiations. In the light of this I can say without hesitation that the agreement provides a sound basis on which the community in Hong Kong can build its future because it provides for the continuation of those elements which the community of Hong Kong have made clear they regard as essential.

In doing so it removes an obstacle. The story of Hong Kong over the past 40 years has been one of increasing economic success and an improving standard of life. Those who have been born here or who have come from other places have won the admiration of the outside world for their vitality, their capacity for hard work, their skills and their talent for adaptability. But the uncertainty about 1997 became a deterrent to confidence and progress. Now Hong Kong can move ahead once more.

For its part, your Government is determined to play its part in continuing to provide the people of Hong Kong with the foundations on which they can build their future with confidence. It will discharge its duties of governing Hong Kong in the interests of the community, and in meeting the need for housing, schools, hospitals and public services of all kinds, so that everyone in Hong Kong will be encouraged to have faith in the future because they know and can see that the Government itself has that faith. I shall explain in more detail the Government's plans for the coming year in my annual address to this Council on 4 October.

The text of the agreement is being published today simultaneously in London, Peking and Hong Kong. It has been included, with an introductory memorandum and explanatory notes, in a White Paper for presentation to Parliament. The White Paper is also being published here. It is now for the people of Hong Kong to consider and discuss the agreement. This Council has

already resolved to debate the matter. The arrangements for testing public reaction and for monitoring that process have already been announced. The views which are expressed on the agreement will be conscientiously recorded and impartially assessed.

I now urge everybody in Hong Kong to read these documents most carefully and come forward with their views. It is vital that the British Parliament should have the fullest possible account of the views of the Hong Kong people when time comes for Parliament to consider the matter and to decide whether the British Government should be authorised to sign an agreement on which the future well-being of Hong Kong's more than five million people will depend.

Before concluding I should like to pay a tribute to Members of both the Executive and Legislative Councils. Members of both Councils have been resolute, sincere and selfless in reflecting the views of the people of Hong Kong. No community could have been better served by its Councillors.

Let me sum up. The agreement initialled today is an agreement which takes account of Hong Kong's needs and the realities of history. It foresees that change must come but in providing for that change it provides also for the preservation of the essential elements in our society. In as far as it is possible for governments today to provide for the future, it removes the uncertainty which existed because of the 1997 deadline. It constitutes a blueprint for a new stage in Hong Kong's development. As such I commend it to this Council and to the community at large. With their widely recognised ability to adapt to change and respond to opportunity I have no doubt that the people of Hong Kong can make it work, and can build for themselves a successful future. Thank you, honourable Members.

Papers

The following papers were laid pursuant to Standing Order 14(2):—

Subject

L.N. No.

White Paper:—

A Draft Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Future of Hong Kong.

Subsidiary Legislation:—

Electoral Provisions Ordinance.

New Territories District Board Constituencies (Number of Vacancies)
Order 1984.....

274

<i>Subject</i>	<i>L.N. No.</i>
District Boards Ordinance. New Territories District Boards (Numbers of Appointed and Elected Members) Order 1984.....	275
Registration of Persons Ordinance. Registration of Persons (Application for New Identity Cards) (No. 6) Order 1984.....	276
Electoral Provisions Ordinance. Urban Areas District Board Constituencies (Number of Vacancies) Order 1984.....	277
District Boards Ordinance. Urban Areas District Boards (Numbers of Appointed and Elected Members) Order 1984.....	278
Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance. Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance (Exemption) Notice 1984.....	279
Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance. Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance (Exemption) (No. 2) Notice 1984...	280
Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance. Merchant Shipping (Safety) Ordinance (Exemption) (No. 3) Notice 1984...	281
District Boards Ordinance. New Territories District Boards (Date of Establishment) Notice 1984.....	282
District Boards Ordinance. Urban Areas District Boards (Date of Establishment) Notice 1984.....	283
Pawnbrokers Ordinance 1984. Pawnbrokers Ordinance 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984.....	284
Tax Reserve Certificates (Fourth Series) Rules. Tax Reserve Certificates (Rate of Interest) (No. 6) Notice 1984.....	285
Marine Fish Culture Ordinance. Fish Culture Zone (Designation) (Amendment) Order 1984.....	286
Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance. Public Health and Urban Services (Public Markets) (Designation and Amendment of Tenth Schedule) (No. 5) Order 1984.....	287
Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance. Declaration of Markets in the New Territories (No. 5).....	288

<i>Subject</i>	<i>L.N. No.</i>
Banking Ordinance. Specification of Specified Liquid Assets	289
Port Control (Cargo Working Areas) (Amendment) Regulations 1984. Port Control (Cargo Working Areas) (Amendment) Regulations 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984	290
Road Traffic Ordinance. Variation of Speed Limits Notice 1984	293
Road Traffic Ordinance. Road Traffic Ordinance (Commencement) Notice 1984	294
Road Traffic (Driving-Offence Points) Ordinance. Road Traffic (Driving-Offence Points) Ordinance (Commencement) Notice 1984	295
Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 1984. Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984	296
Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations. Road Traffic (Construction and Maintenance of Vehicles) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	297
Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Regulations. Road Traffic (Driving Licences) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	298
Road Traffic (Parking) Regulations. Road Traffic (Parking) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	299
Road Traffic (Public Service Vehicles) Regulations. Road Traffic (Public Service Vehicles) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	300
Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) Regulations. Road Traffic (Registration and Licensing of Vehicles) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	301
Road Traffic (Safety Equipment) Regulations. Road Traffic (Safety Equipment) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	302
Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations. Road Traffic (Traffic Control) Regulations (Commencement) Notice 1984	303

<i>Subject</i>	<i>L.N. No.</i>
Fixed Penalty (Criminal Proceedings) Ordinance. Commencement of Resolution of the Legislative Council.....	304
Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1984. Fixed Penalty (Traffic Contraventions) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984	305
Inland Revenue Ordinance. Inland Revenue (Interest Tax) (Exemption) (Amendment) (No 12) Notice 1984	306
Metrication Ordinance. Metrication Amendments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1984	307
Probation of Offenders Ordinance. Probation of Offenders (Approved Institution) (Consolidation) (Amendment) Order 1984.....	308
Protection of Women and Juveniles Ordinance. Protection of Women and Juveniles (Places of Refuge) (Amendment) Order 1984.....	309
Chinese Permanent Cemeteries Ordinance. Chinese Permanent Cemeteries Rules 1975 Resolution.....	310
Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance. Specification of Public Office.....	311
Shipping and Port Control Ordinance. Shipping and Port Control (Specification of Areas) Notice 1984.....	312
Public Bus Services Ordinance. Public Bus Services Regulations 1984.....	313
Ferry Services Ordinance. Ferry Services (Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry Company, Limited) (Determination of Fares) (Amendment) Order 1984	314
Import and Export Ordinance. Import and Export (Fees) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1984.....	315
Shipping and Port Control Ordinance. Shipping and Port Control Ordinance (Exemption) (No. 2) Notice 1984	316
Tax Reserve Certificates (Fourth Series) Rules. Tax Reserve Certificates (Rate of Interest) (No. 7) Notice 1984.....	317
Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance. Specification of Public Office.....	318

<i>Subject</i>	<i>L.N. No.</i>
Cross-Harbour Tunnel Ordinance. Variation of Cross-Harbour Tunnel Tolls Notice 1984.....	319
Miscellaneous Licences Ordinance. Miscellaneous Licences (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 1984.....	320
Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance. Boilers and Pressure Receivers (Exemption) (Consolidation) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1984	321
Public Order Ordinance. Frontier Closed Area Order 1984	322
Hong Kong Airport (Control of Obstructions) Ordinance. Hong Kong Airport (Control of Obstructions) (Consolidation) (Amendment) Order 1984.....	323
Public Order Ordinance. Public Order Curfew Order 1984.....	324
Shipping and Port Control Ordinance. Shipping and Port Control Ordinance (Exemption) (No. 3) Notice 1984	325
Legal Aid Ordinance. Legal Aid (Amendment) Regulations 1984	326
Legal Aid Ordinance. Legal Aid (Assessment of Resources and Contributions) Regulations 1984	327
Registration of Persons Ordinance. Registration of Persons (Application for New Identity Cards) (No. 7) Order 1984.....	328
Medical Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1984. Medical Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984	330
Evidence Ordinance. Evidence (Authorized Persons) (No. 9) Order 1984	331
Evidence Ordinance. Evidence (Authorized Persons) (No. 10) Order 1984	332
Shipping and Port Control Ordinance. Shipping and Port Control Ordinance (Exemption) (No. 4) Notice 1984	333

<i>Subject</i>	<i>L.N. No.</i>
Business Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1984. Business Registration (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984	334
Legal Aid (Amendment) Ordinance 1984. Legal Aid (Amendment) Ordinance 1984 (Commencement) Notice 1984...	335

Adjournment and next sitting

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—The next sitting will be on Thursday 4 October when the 1984-85 session of the Council will begin.

Adjournment accordingly at twenty-one minutes past seven o'clock.