

立法會
Legislative Council

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LC Paper No. CB(2)943/07-08
(These minutes have been seen
by the Administration)

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

**Minutes of special meeting
held on Wednesday, 12 September 2007, at 9:00 am
in Conference Room A of the Legislative Council Building**

- Members present** :
- Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP (Deputy Chairman)
 - Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP
 - Hon Albert HO Chun-yan
 - Ir Dr Hon Raymond HO Chung-tai, SBS, S.B.St.J., JP
 - Hon Martin LEE Chu-ming, SC, JP
 - Hon Margaret NG
 - Hon Mrs Selina CHOW LIANG Shuk-ye, GBS, JP
 - Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong
 - Hon Mrs Sophie LEUNG LAU Yau-fun, GBS, JP
 - Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung
 - Dr Hon Philip WONG Yu-hong, GBS
 - Hon WONG Yung-kan, SBS, JP
 - Hon Jasper TSANG Yok-sing, GBS, JP
 - Dr Hon YEUNG Sum, JP
 - Hon LAU Kong-wah, JP
 - Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
 - Hon CHOY So-yuk, JP
 - Hon Timothy FOK Tsun-ting, GBS, JP
 - Hon Audrey EU Yuet-mee, SC, JP
 - Hon WONG Kwok-hing, MH
 - Hon LEE Wing-tat
 - Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
 - Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
 - Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
 - Hon WONG Ting-kwong, BBS
 - Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC
- Member Attending** :
- Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, SBS, JP

Members absent : Dr Hon LUI Ming-wah, SBS, JP (Chairman)
Hon LEE Cheuk-yan
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP
Hon Bernard CHAN, GBS, JP
Hon Howard YOUNG, SBS, JP
Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, SBS, JP
Hon LI Fung-ying, BBS, JP
Hon Daniel LAM Wai-keung, SBS, JP
Hon CHEUNG Hok-ming, SBS, JP
Hon CHIM Pui-chung
Prof Hon Patrick LAU Sau-shing, SBS, JP
Hon KWONG Chi-kin

Public Officers attending : Item II

The Administration

Mr Stephen LAM Sui-lung
Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

Mr Arthur HO Kin-wah
Deputy Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

Attendance by invitation

Session One (9:00 am - 11:00 am)

Hong Kong Buildings Management and Security Workers
General Union

Mr IU Chung-yiu
Chairperson

Synergy Net

Mr CHAN Chi-kit
Executive Officer

Swire Beverages (HK) Employees General Union

Ms LI Kim-man
General Office in Charge

Personal Service Workers General Union

Miss LO Wing-kei
Chief Executive

Hong Kong Beauty and Hair Care Employee's Union

Ms TSOI Lai-ha, Sandra
Chairperson

Engineers for Universal Suffrage

Mr CHAN Kai-yuen
Convenor

Designing Hong Kong Harbour District

Mr Paul Zimmerman
Executive Director

彩石居民服務社

Mr LAM Sum-shing
Vice-Chairman

Mr CHUI Pak-tai
Member, Wong Tai Sin District Council

大圍居民協進會

關建基先生
主席

The Professional Commons

Mr Charles MOK
Vice-Chairman

Hong Kong Democratic Foundation

Mr George Cautherley
Vice-Chairman

Hong Kong Hair Dressing & Make-up Trade Workers General Union

Mr TONG Kang-yiu
Chairman

將軍澳社區發展協會

Mr LAM Wing-yin
Vice-Chairman

Mr Raymond HO Man-kit
Member, Sai Kung District Council

Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong
Kong

Mr WONG Ka Wai
Deputy Spokesperson of Constitutional Affairs

Kwai Chung South Resident Association

Mr Peter CHEUNG

Hong Kong Youth Society

Mr LI Chung-kan
Social Affairs Committee Member

Hong Kong Clerical and Professional Employees General
Union

Mr NG Chau-pei
Chairman

Hong Kong Catering Industry Association

Mr WOO Chu
Vice-Chairman

Hong Kong New Territories Commercial and Industrial
General Association Ltd.

劉效庭先生
秘書長

Hong Kong Chiu Chow Overseas Food Trade Merchants
Association Ltd.

Mr CHEUNG Sing-hung
President

廖美恩小姐

南區聯盟

陳思頌先生
主席

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

Lan Kwai Fong Association

Mr Stanley LAW Ming-wah
Executive Committee Member

Sha Tin Western Residents Association

Mr TSANG Kwok-keung
Chairman

香港百貨、商業僱員總會

Mr WONG Tsz-wan

山林道商會

Mr Marco WONG

Shatin Tertiary Students' Association

Mr YUEN Hoi-cheung
Convenor

HK Communication Industry Employees Association

Mr LUI Chan-kam
Vice-Chairman

Harbour Transportation Workers General Union

Miss TSE Oi-hung
Vice-Chairman

The Association of the Hong Kong Central & Western District

Mr Tommy LI Ying-sang
Executive Vice-President

JUSTICE (The Hong Kong Section of the International
Commission of Jurist)

Miss Gladys LI
Council Member

Spring-Time Stage Productions Ltd.

Mr KO Chi-sum
CEO & Producer

Hong Kong Tug-of-war Association

Mr LAU Sai-man
Chairman

九龍東區各界聯會

Mr HUI Chin-pang

Mr Johnny KONG Shan

Association of Restaurant Managers

Mr WOO Lun
Vice-Chairman

Hong Kong Youth Development Network

Mr Stanley LUI
Convenor

Vision Finance Group Limited

Mr HU Yebi
Chairman

Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association

Mr Samuel YUNG Wing-ki
Founding President

The N.T. District Adviser Alumni Association

Mr NGAN Kam-chuen
Vice-Chairman

關心香港前途小組

Mr Stephen CHAN

Hong Kong Federation of Fujian Associations

Mr CHAN Kam-lam

九龍地區事務聯會聯席會議

黃志明先生
委員

余振興先生

伍榮才先生

Mr WONG Kuen-wai 黃權威先生

The Hong Kong Wanchai District Association Ltd.

Mrs Fanny LAI IP Po-ping
Vice-Chairman

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

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

Mrs Fonny TSANG
Legislative Assistant (2)3

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I. Models, roadmap and timetable for selecting the Chief Executive and for forming the Legislative Council by universal suffrage
(Green Paper on Constitutional Development)

Statement by Chief Secretary for Administration on Green Paper on Constitutional Development at the Council meeting on 11 July 2007

LC Paper Nos. CB(2) 2673/06-07(12), CB(2) 2698/06-07-(01) to (25), CB(2) 2710/06-07(01) to (09) - Submissions from organizations/individuals)

Oral presentation by deputations/individuals

At the invitation of the Deputy Chairman, the deputations and individuals presented their views on the Green Paper on Constitutional Development (Green Paper). A summary of the views is in **Appendix**.

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Discussion

Timetable for implementing universal suffrage

2. Mr Ronny TONG noted the view of the Hong Kong Hair Dressing & Make-up Trade Workers General Union that universal suffrage for the Chief Executive (CE) should be implemented in 2017 and that for the Legislative Council (LegCo) after 2016, as the community had not yet reached consensus on various issues concerning the implementation of universal suffrage. Mr TONG pointed out that it was not true to say that there was no consensus in the community on the timetable for universal suffrage, as opinion polls conducted in the past decade had consistently shown that some 60% of the public supported implementing dual universal suffrage as early as possible. The recent opinion poll conducted by the South China Morning Post (SCMP) also revealed that 60% of the business leaders supported introducing dual universal suffrage in 2012.
3. Mr TONG Kang-yiu of the Hong Kong Hair Dressing & Make-up Trade Workers General Union responded that the majority of the members of his trade union were of the view that conditions were not yet ripe for the implementation of universal suffrage, which should be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner as laid down in the Basic Law (BL). He further said that whether universal suffrage for the CE election could be implemented in 2017 would depend on the actual situation of Hong Kong then.
4. Ms Emily LAU said that support for universal suffrage for the CE in 2007 and that for the LegCo in 2008 had been part of the political platform of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB) a few years ago. However, DAB now advocated that universal suffrage for the CE should be introduced in 2017, and should precede that for the LegCo. Ms LAU asked Mr WONG Ka-wai of DAB the reasons for his party's change in stance regarding the timetable for universal suffrage.
5. Mr WONG Ka-wai responded that back then DAB genuinely believed that 2007/2008 was the right time to introduce universal suffrage. However, this was found to be infeasible as the community had failed to reach consensus on the key issues concerning universal suffrage. The present proposal of DAB on the timetable for universal suffrage was formulated having regard to public views and the requirements of the BL. DAB considered that implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2017 would strike a right balance among the diverse public views on the issue, ranging from 2012 to some time beyond 2023 on the one hand, and accord with the principle of gradual and orderly progress enshrined in the BL on the other.
6. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung said that if DAB had not changed its stance, there would have been enough support in the LegCo for introducing universal suffrage in 2007/2008.

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7. Dr YEUNG Sum said that implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012 was in conformity with the two cardinal principles laid down in the BL that democratic development should be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner and in the light of the actual situation of Hong Kong, despite some deputations' claim to the contrary. The principle of gradual and orderly progress had long been fulfilled having regard to the fact that the democratisation process had started more than twenty years ago, with the introduction of District Board election in 1982, direct election for the Urban Council in 1983 and direct election for returning LegCo Members through geographical constituencies (GCs) in 1991. Furthermore, introducing dual universal suffrage in 2012 also accorded with the actual situation in Hong Kong, as borne out by findings of opinion polls conducted in the past few months which consistently revealed that the majority of the public were in favour of dual universal suffrage in 2012.

8. Dr YEUNG further pointed out that the early implementation of dual universal suffrage would help improve the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature and enhance the legitimacy of the Government, thereby leading to more effective governance. He urged the Administration to come up with a concrete timetable for implementing universal suffrage as soon as possible after the close of the current consultation exercise.

9. Mr WONG Ka-wai said that if the pan-democratic Members placed such great emphasis on the majority view of the public, they should not have vetoed the package of proposals put forth by the Administration in October 2005 for amending the electoral methods for the 2007 CE election and the 2008 LegCo election, which had the support of the majority of the public as revealed in the opinion polls conducted then. Mr WONG further pointed out that the opinion poll conducted by The Chinese University of Hong Kong in August 2007 showed that only about 40% of the public supported implementing universal suffrage for the LegCo in 2012.

10. Mr Ronny TONG said that one opinion poll could not accurately reflect public opinion, which had to be ascertained from a series of opinion polls conducted over a long period of time. He further asked whether DAB had conducted any opinion poll on the Green Paper.

11. Mr WONG Ka-wai responded that DAB had conducted an opinion poll, but it was only meant for the internal reference of DAB. He added that DAB would also make reference to the opinion polls conducted by various universities and think tanks.

12. Ms Emily LAU asked Mr Charles MOK of the Professional Commons and Mr George Cautherley of the Hong Kong Democratic Foundation how the business and professional sectors viewed the proposal of implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012.

13. Mr Charles MOK said that many people in the business field believed that the early implementation of universal suffrage would be beneficial, rather than detrimental, to Hong Kong's economic development. The existing system of functional

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constituencies was skewed towards the interests of large business corporations, and neglected the needs of medium and small businesses. Universal suffrage was the only effective means of ensuring balanced participation of people from different sectors and strata of society in the political system.

14. Mr George Cautherley said that the Hong Kong Democratic Foundation had published a paper entitled “Democracy for Economy’s Sake” several years ago, in which it was argued cogently that economic development would benefit from a democratic system of government. Democracy empowered the public to choose their political leaders, and choice created competition of ideas, hence ensuring better governance.

15. Mr LAU Kong-wah said that it was the hope of Hong Kong people that the various political parties and groups could work together to resolve the issue of constitutional development through the present consultation exercise. While the majority of the public favoured implementing universal suffrage in 2012, many of them also found 2017 acceptable. As the difference between the two options was only a matter of a few years, the various political parties should make their best endeavour to strike a compromise rather than debating endlessly on the issue.

16. Mr Martin LEE said that the Central Authorities had been deliberately withholding the implementation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong. After the handover, there was consensus among all the major political parties on implementing universal suffrage in 2007/2008. However, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) made the decision on 26 April 2004, without consulting the people of Hong Kong, that the elections of the CE in 2007 and the LegCo in 2008 should not be by means of universal suffrage. Mr LEE further asked whether the mainstream proposal to be put forward by the CE in his report to the Central Authorities would comply with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

17. Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (SCMA) responded that universal suffrage was to be implemented in Hong Kong because of the BL, and not the ICCPR. Hong Kong would develop a democratic electoral system that suited the actual situation of Hong Kong and at the same time complied with the international principles of universal and equal suffrage.

Nomination method of CE candidates

18. Ms Emily LAU noted that Mr LI Chung-kan of the Hong Kong Youth Society had commented that the model for selecting the CE by universal suffrage should be in line with the Central Authorities' substantive power of appointment of the candidate elected from universal suffrage, so as to avert a constitutional crisis. Ms LAU asked Mr LI whether he meant that there should be prior consultation with the Central Authorities on the nomination of CE candidates to ensure that the CE elect would be acceptable to the Central Authorities.

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19. Mr LI Chung-kan replied in the negative, and said that what he meant by the remark was that the Central Authorities' substantive power of appointment of the CE should be taken into account when designing the model for selecting the CE by universal suffrage. For instance, when considering the method for the nomination of CE candidates by the nominating committee (NC), it was important to ensure that the nominees had wide support and sufficient legitimacy so that they would likely be appointed by the Central Authorities.

20. Mr Ronny TONG noted DAB's proposal of expanding the electorate base of the Election Committee (EC) in 2012, and implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2017. He pointed that when the pan-democratic Members proposed to broaden the electorate base of the EC in 2005, DAB had expressed objection to the proposal then. He asked Mr WONG Ka-wai the reason for the change in DAB's position on the issue.

21. Mr WONG Ka-wai responded that the current political situation was different from that a few years ago, and reiterated that DAB had come up with the present proposal having regard to current public views and the requirements of the BL.

22. Noting that Miss Gladys LI of JUSTICE had remarked that the Frontier's proposal on the nomination of CE candidates was not consistent with BL 45, Ms Emily LAU said that the Frontier's proposal, which suggested that all members of the NC should be returned by direct election on the basis of one-person-one-vote, was in fact compatible with BL 45 and within the parameters set out in paragraph 3.10 of the Green Paper, albeit it had not been included among the options set out in the Green Paper. Ms LAU sought explanation from Miss LI for her remark.

23. Miss Gladys LI explained that she had probably misunderstood the Frontier's proposal as one suggesting that CE candidates should be nominated by ordinary voters. Such a proposal would not be consistent with BL 45, as it did not involve the setting up of a NC to nominate candidates. Miss LI further said that while the Frontier's proposal of forming NC by direct election on the basis on one-person-one-vote would comply with BL 45, it should be pointed out that the very concept of a NC was not in accord with the essence of the ICCPR which required that every ordinary voter should have the right to nominate.

24. SCMA said that the proposals of the Frontier had been included in full in the Appendices to the Green Paper.

Functional constituencies (FCs)

25. Dr YEUNG Sum noted that some deputations from the labour sector supported retaining the FC system on the ground that it had played an important role in safeguarding the interests of the sectors concerned. Dr YEUNG asked Mr IU Chung-yiu of the Hong Kong Buildings Management and Security Workers General Union why he, unlike other representatives from the labour sector, supported the abolition of FCs.

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26. Mr IU Chung-yiu responded that the system of FCs should be abolished as it contravened the principle of universal suffrage. He was confident that the interests of the labour sector would not be overlooked in a LegCo constituted solely by directly-elected Members.

27. Ms Emily LAU said that the Administration had set out in the Green Paper under the option of retaining FC seats a proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by all voters. Ms LAU invited deputations present at the meeting to give their views on whether such a proposal was compliant with the principles of universal and equal suffrage.

28. Mr Charles MOK responded that apart from depriving the general electorate of the rights to nominate and to stand for election, such a proposal would also place the general electorate in a difficult position as they would be asked to elect representatives of FCs of which they might have little knowledge. Furthermore, it would raise the question as to whether the FC Members so elected should be held accountable to the FC voters who nominated them or to the general electorate who voted them into office. Mr MOK pointed out that retaining FC seats in whatever form was fundamentally in breach of the principles of universal and equal suffrage and the proposal was merely a tactic to delay the implementation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong.

29. Mr LI Chung-kan said that the Hong Kong Youth Society supported preserving the FC system. Mr LI further said that the proposal of allowing FCs to nominate candidates for election by all voters would not be complex to administer if each voter was asked to elect LegCo Members on the basis of "one-person-two-votes" (i.e. one vote to return directly elected GC Members, and the other to return FC Members) rather than "one-person-multiple votes" (i.e. one vote to return directly elected GC Members, and multiple votes to return FC Members). He saw no reason why the FC Members so elected could not be answerable to both the FCs concerned and the voters who elected them into office.

30. Mr James TIEN said that the Liberal Party was of the view that FC seats should be abolished in phases after the implementation of universal suffrage for the CE, as this would accord with both the principle of gradual and orderly progress and the ultimate goal of universal suffrage enshrined in the BL. Mr TIEN further said that those FCs which would find it easier to adapt to such changes, such as the labour FCs, should be abolished first.

31. In response to Ms Audrey EU, Mr James TIEN further elaborated on the Liberal Party's proposal of abolishing FC seats in phases. Mr TIEN said that the Liberal Party suggested phasing out FC seats in three LegCo terms. The number of FC seats could be reduced from 30 to 20 in the first phase, and further reduced to 10 in the second phase. Finally all seats would be returned by universal suffrage.

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Response of the Administration

32. SCMA thanked the deputations and Panel members for their views and said that he would like to respond to some of the specific comments made by them.

33. Responding to Mr IU Chung-yiu's view that there should not be a prescribed limit to the number of CE candidates, SCMA pointed out that no matter what nomination procedures were eventually adopted, there was bound to be a limit on the number of CE candidates.

34. SCMA disagreed with the remark of Mr CHAN Chi-kit of Synergy Net that the current CE lacked public mandate, pointing out that during the last CE election, opinion polls conducted by various universities revealed that Mr Donald TSANG received about 70% public support.

35. In response to the remark of Miss LO Wing-kei of Personal Service Workers General Union on the absence of specific proposals on democratic procedures for nomination of the CE in the Green Paper, SCMA said that specific proposals on such would be presented when the Administration proposed amendments to Annexes I and II to the BL concerning the two electoral methods.

36. Noting that Mr CHAN Kai-yuen of the Engineers for Universal Suffrage had emphasised that the implementation of universal suffrage should be compliant with the ICCPR, SCMA said that while he agreed that universal suffrage should be implemented in accordance with the principles of universal and equal suffrage, it should be noted that the ultimate aim of universal suffrage for Hong Kong's constitutional development originated from the BL, and not the ICCPR.

37 Referring to the comment of Mr LAM Sum-shing of 彩石居民服務社 that Hong Kong was already endowed with the conditions for implementing universal suffrage, SCMA said that he generally agreed with Mr LAM, having regard to the fact that Hong Kong had in place such institutions as the rule of law, constitutional and statutory guarantees for human rights and a clean government. What was lacking was consensus among the various political parties and groups on the models, roadmap and timetable for implementing universal suffrage.

38. In response to Mr LAM Wing-yin of 將軍澳社區發展協會, SCMA said that achieving the ultimate goal of universal suffrage was undoubtedly the common wish of Hong Kong people. However, universal suffrage should be achieved on the basis of certain objective requirements and in accordance with the constitutional framework. By the constitutional design of the BL, any change to the electoral system required consensus among the three parties concerned, i.e. two-thirds majority support in the LegCo, consent of the CE, and endorsement by the NPCSC. The Administration also hoped that any proposal for implementing universal suffrage would receive support from at least 60% of the public.

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39. In response to Mr Raymond HO Man-kit, SCMA said that there was no fundamental conflict between democracy and a capitalist economy. Otherwise, it would not have been stipulated in the BL that the capitalist system in Hong Kong should be preserved and that universal suffrage was the ultimate goal of constitutional development. That being said, the implementation of universal suffrage should not lead to any changes to the fundamental fiscal policies of maintaining a low-tax regime and keeping public expenditure within the limits of revenues.

40. SCMA said that while Dr YEUNG Sum, Mr Charles MOK and Mr George Cautherley had put much emphasis on the fact that recent opinion polls had shown that some 60% of the public supported dual universal suffrage in 2012, it was noteworthy that the survey conducted by SCMP had indicated that no model on universal suffrage had yet received the support of 60% of the public. SCMA further said that although opinion polls indicated that the majority of the public supported implementing universal suffrage in 2012, the 22-24 pan-democratic Members in favour of such proposal would need to garner the support of another 16-18 Members of other political affiliations to obtain a two-thirds majority in the LegCo for taking forward the proposal.

41. SCMA noted that some deputations, including Mr Stanley LAW Ming-wah of Lan Kwai Fong Association, had expressed support for preserving the FC system. SCMA reminded these deputations that they should consider whether such proposal was consistent with the principle of universal suffrage.

42. In response to the comment of Mr YUEN Hoi-cheung of Shatin Tertiary Students' Association that the Administration should legislate on political parties, SCMA said that the Administration did not consider it appropriate to legislate at the present stage so as to provide greater room for the development of political parties.

43. Responding to Miss Gladys LI's comment that the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government could no longer rely on the reservation entered into by the United Kingdom (UK) Government in 1976 in respect of Article 25 of the ICCPR and had the obligation to give effect to the rights to universal and equal suffrage recognized therein, SCMA stressed that the Central People's Government had notified the United Nations Secretary-General in clear terms in June 1997 that the reservation entered into by the UK Government would continue to apply to the HKSAR after the handover, which was also consistent with what was laid down in BL 39. SCMA further said that the Administration had not tried to cover up the fact that the existing FC system did not fully comply with the ultimate goal of universal suffrage, and the same had been pointed out in the Green Paper.

44. SCMA shared the view of Mr KO Chi-sum of Spring-Time Stage Productions Limited that there was a need to broaden the avenues for those who wished to pursue a career in politics. To this end, the Administration would shortly put forth a proposal on further development of the political appointment system by creating the two new tiers of positions of Deputy Directors of Bureau and Political Assistants to enable more political talents to gain public administration experience and play a part in the governance of Hong Kong.

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45. In response to Mr Johnny KONG Shan and Mr HU Yebi of Vision Finance Group Limited, SCMA said that he believed that the ultimate goal of universal suffrage would be realized after the community had reached consensus on the most appropriate pace for realizing such goal.

46. SCMA said that he agreed with Mr WONG Kuen-wai that the achievements of Hong Kong were hard-earned and was confident that Hong Kong people would be able to resolve the issue of constitutional development.

47. The meeting ended at 12:55 pm.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
25 January 2008

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Special meeting on Wednesday, 12 September 2007

Models, roadmap and timetable for selecting the Chief Executive and for forming the Legislative Council by universal suffrage-
Green Paper on Constitutional Development (Green Paper)

Summary of views of deputations/individuals

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
Session 1				
1	Hong Kong Buildings Management and Security Workers General Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● To enhance the representativeness of the nominating committee (NC), its membership should be expanded to 1 200 by adding about 400 elected District Council (DC) members ● There should not be a prescribed limit to the number of CE candidates ● Objects to the introduction of a screening process in the nomination of CE candidates by NC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of functional constituencies (FCs) should be abolished as it contravenes the principle of universal suffrage ● All LegCo seats should be elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote 	
2	Synergy Net [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The underlying cause for the current unhealthy political situation in Hong Kong, as manifested by the lack of trust between the Executive and the Legislature, lies in the fact that CE was elected by less than 10% of the electorate and hence does not have popular mandate. The problem can only be resolved by implementing universal 		

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<p>suffrage for the election of CE as early as possible, i.e. in 2012, to enhance the legitimacy of CE and improve the governance of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC should be formed from 800 members of the Election Committee (EC) plus 400 elected DC members preferably in 2012, and failing that, in 2017 ● The nomination threshold should be set at 150 to 200 members of NC. (i.e. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the size of NC). There should not be any "filtering out" of potential candidates by NC 		
3	Swire Beverages (HK) Employees General Union		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to retaining the system of FCs as it contravenes the principle of universal suffrage and Article 25 of the Basic Law (BL) which guarantees the equality of all Hong Kong residents before the law ● Since LegCo Members returned by FCs are not elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote, they are not broadly representative of the interests of the general public 	
4	Personal Service Workers General Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC should comprise 800 members of EC plus 400 elected DC members. The inclusion of the latter will ensure that the people of Hong Kong are better represented in the CE election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to retaining the system of FCs as it is inconsistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The "democratic procedures" for the nomination of CE candidates by NC, as stipulated in BL 45, should be spelt out clearly ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50 members of NC ● There should not be any pre-set limit on the number of CE candidates 		
5	Hong Kong Beauty and Hair Care Employee's Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports universal suffrage ● The CE election should not be a "small-circle election". All eligible candidates who have met the requisite requirements should qualify for participating in the election 		
6	Engineers for Universal Suffrage [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conditions in Hong Kong are suitable for the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012, which is a valid option set out in the Green Paper ● The current method of forming EC is incompatible with the principles of universal and equal suffrage enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and therefore unacceptable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs is not acceptable as it is inconsistent with the principles of universal and equal suffrage in ICCPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The definition of "universal and equal suffrage" should be consistent with Article 25 of the ICCPR ● There are too many options in the Green Paper, resulting in over 100 different combinations. This renders consensus-building difficult. If no mainstream view with the

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
				support of 60% of the public emerges after the close of the consultation, the Administration should conduct a second round of consultation on specific proposals
7	Designing Hong Kong Harbour District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The people of Hong Kong should be entrusted to decide who will be the best candidates for the CE and LegCo elections and there should not be any restrictions on the nomination of candidates 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The people of Hong Kong and their elected representatives in LegCo have limited power in influencing urban planning policies, vis-à-vis the Government and the property developers. A radical reform of the Town Planning Ordinance and the composition of the Town Planning Board are urgently required to address such imbalance. Failing that, Designing Hong Kong Harbour District supports direct elections in 2012 to ensure that the public, through their directly-elected representatives, can have a greater say in land planning policies

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
8	彩石居民服務社	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 as Hong Kong is already endowed with the conditions to implement universal suffrage for the two elections and the majority of the public support the implementation of universal suffrage as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished ● All LegCo seats should be returned by direct elections on the basis of one-person-one-vote as soon as possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The current consultation exercise is a fake one, as revealed by the earlier remarks made by Mr CHENG Yiu-tong, member of the Executive Council, that it is impossible to implement universal suffrage in 2012
9	Mr CHUI Pak-tai, Member of Wong Tai Sin DC [LC Paper No. CB(2)2710/06- 07(01)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012, which is already long overdue ● The view that dual universal suffrage should be implemented in/after 2017 to ensure gradual and orderly progress is unjustified, as Hong Kong's constitutional development has been progressing towards democracy for more than twenty years ● To further delay the implementation of universal suffrage will create discord within the society and bring about heavy social costs, since the majority of the Hong Kong population supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage as early as possible 		
10	大圍居民協進會 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/ 06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the implementation of dual universal suffrage no later than 2012, which is the common wish of the majority of Hong Kong people. Implementing universal suffrage will not hamper economic development; on the contrary, it will enhance the legitimacy of CE and provides a foundation for more effective governance ● NC should comprise directly elected members of LegCo and DC as they are elected representatives of the people of Hong Kong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All seats to be returned on the basis of one-person-one-vote, using a proportional representation system; or a single-seat-single-vote system; or a combination of both 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The nomination procedures should be drawn up in accordance with the principles of universal and equal suffrage in Article 25 of the ICCPR ● There should be no restrictions on the number of CE candidates. Neither should there be any mechanism to screen out potential CE candidates ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50 members of NC 		
11	The Professional Commons [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The actual situation in Hong Kong warrants the implementation of dual universal suffrage by 2012 ● To attain genuine universal suffrage, an electoral system must ensure that - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the electoral constituencies are not formed in such a way as to favour intentionally any political group; (b) the candidate nomination procedures are not discriminatory in nature so as to limit unduly the range of choices available to voters; and (c) each voter's ballot should have approximately equal value ● NC should in principle be formed in a democratic manner so as to represent the public in the broadest possible way. However, as a practical option, the Professional Commons also supported minimal change to the present composition of EC, i.e. NC may comprise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished in one go in their entirety as it is inconsistent with the principle of universal suffrage. Instead of ensuring balanced participation, the FC system actually entrenches narrow sectoral interests to the detriment of wider public interests. Hence, the present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The format of the Green Paper appears to reduce the whole consultation process to a "box-ticking" exercise, rather than an exercise to gather views on important issues of principle

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<p>800 members, or may be expanded to 1 200 members through the addition of 400 directly elected DC members</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nomination threshold should not be any more stringent than the existing level, i.e. a candidate will only require the support of 100 members of NC. It will be preferable to further lower the threshold 	<p>electoral system is untenable and should be replaced by an open electoral system where everyone gets to have a say in Hong Kong's governance</p>	
12	<p>Hong Kong Democratic Foundation [LC Paper No. CB(2) 2698/06-07 (05)]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the pan-democratic Members' proposal of implementing dual universal suffrage in 2012 Hong Kong has been progressing towards a democratic system of governance for decades, with the introduction of elected membership in 1936 in the Urban Council, direct elections in District Boards and the Regional Council in the 1980s, and direct election for some LegCo seats in 1991. Hence, the implementation of dual universal suffrage in 2012 complies with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the pan-democratic Members' proposal of returning all LegCo seats by direct elections, with half of the seats returned by a "single-seat-single-vote" system on a district basis, and the other half by a proportional representation system, under which the whole of Hong Kong will form a single constituency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of Hong Kong's constitutional system should take due account of the concepts of equality and fairness underpinning a democratic system. These concepts, as recognised in BL 45 and 68, are translated into the mechanism of election through universal suffrage, where each voter's vote is equal in value and no sector of the society should be accorded disproportionate representation
13	<p>Hong Kong Hair Dressing & Make-up Trade Workers General Union [LC Paper No.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 so as to ensure gradual and orderly progress The composition of NC should be modelled upon that of the existing EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented by phases after 2016 The system of FCs is essential for meeting different interests in society 	

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	CB(2)2710/ 06-07(02)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC should comprise not more than 800 members, with the size of the Labour subsector to be increased to 50 members ● The maximum number of CE candidates should be no more than three, so as to facilitate voters to gain a more in-depth understanding of the candidates' platform 		
14	將軍澳社區發展協會	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage in 2012 which conforms with the provisions of the BL and accords with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, having regard to the fact that it will already be 15 years after the handover by then ● NC should be expanded to 1 200 members by adding about 400 elected DC members ● The nomination threshold should be set low, at 50 NC members. No further restrictions should be imposed on CE candidates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To pursue the ultimate aim of forming LegCo by universal suffrage, the Government should be more proactive in putting forward a proposal on the abolition of FCs 	
15	Mr Raymond HO Man-kit, Member of Sai Kung DC [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/ 06-07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage by 2012 ● Objects to the proposal that universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo, as a CE returned by universal suffrage will have a stronger public mandate than a LegCo which is not returned by universal suffrage, thereby weakening the powers of LegCo to act as an effective check and balance of the executive authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be abolished in one go ● All LegCo seats should be returned by universal suffrage, with reference being 	

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
			<p>drawn from the electoral system in Germany, i.e. half of the seats to be returned by direct elections on a district basis, and the other half to be allocated on the basis of the overall proportion of votes received by political parties in the direct elections held on a district basis</p>	
16	Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the proposal that universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo, as the latter involves more complex issues such as the future of FCs ● In line with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, and having regard to the actual situation in Hong Kong, universal suffrage for CE should be held in 2017, with transitional arrangements to be put in place in 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● DAB recognises the important role of FCs in meeting the interests of different sectors of the society ● DAB has yet to finalise its proposal on whether, and if so, how the system of FCs should be retained 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As transitional arrangements in 2012, the composition and size of the existing EC should be maintained, but its electorate base can be expanded by replacing corporate votes with director/senior management's votes. The nomination threshold can be lowered to 50 EC members ● A NC should be set up to implement universal suffrage in 2017. The size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of EC ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50 members of NC ● NC should nominate, in accordance with democratic procedures, not less than two 		

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		<p>candidates for election by universal suffrage on a one-person-one-vote basis</p>		
17	Kwai Chung South Resident Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the pace of constitutional development in Hong Kong has become stagnant after the package of proposals for amending the two electoral methods put forth by the Administration in 2005 were voted down by LegCo, it will be against the principle of gradual and orderly progress to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012 ● Supports the implementation of universal suffrage for CE before that for LegCo, as the latter is more complex and involves the highly contentious issue of the future of FCs 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 ● The electorate base of EC should be broadened, and its composition can serve as reference for NC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented only when conditions in Hong Kong are ripe for its introduction, and after the community has reached consensus on how the FC seats should be dealt with 	
18	Hong Kong Youth Society [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(07)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NC should be formed by 800 members, modelling on the composition of the existing EC ● NC should nominate two to four CE candidates for election by all eligible voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote ● Proposes to enhance the democratic elements of EC in 2012 to pave the way for the introduction of universal suffrage for CE in or after 2017. The actual time frame will depend on the prevailing situation in Hong Kong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FCs should be retained as they have brought the voices of different professional sectors into LegCo and are conducive to Hong Kong's long term development. However, the electoral method should be changed by allowing each FC to nominate two to three candidates for election by all voters. Each eligible voter may cast up to two votes in the LegCo elections, i.e. one vote to return directly elected geographical constituencies (GC) Members, and the other to return FC Members ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented in phases in or after 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development in Hong Kong should be taken forward within the framework of "one country, two systems" and in accordance with the principles of gradual and orderly progress and balanced participation, in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong

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19	Hong Kong Clerical and Professional Employees General Union [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(08)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As constitutional development has been impeded by LegCo's rejection in 2005 of the package of proposals for amending the electoral methods for the 2007 CE election and the 2008 LegCo election, a transitional period is required before implementing universal suffrage, in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. Hence, the appropriate time for implementing universal suffrage for CE is after 2017 ● The composition of NC should be based on that of the existing EC which already has broad representation. The size of the Labour subsector of NC should be expanded ● NC should function collectively to nominate two to four candidates for election by all eligible voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for CE, i.e. after 2020 ● The system of FCs should be retained as it facilitates the principle of balanced participation ● Objects to replacing FC seats with seats returned by members of DC electing among themselves, in view of the different roles of DC members and FC Members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the principles of constitutional development set out in Chapter 2 of the Green Paper
20	Hong Kong Catering Industry Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(09)]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained as it - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) facilitates balanced participation and meets the interests of different sectors of society; and (b) brings the expertise of the business and professional sectors into LegCo, thereby facilitating LegCo in carrying out its legislative function and in monitoring the Government's work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage should be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the BL and the actual situation in Hong Kong

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggests increasing the number of seats returned by FCs in view of the valuable contributions of FC Members 	
21	Hong Kong New Territories Commercial and Industrial General Association Limited [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(10)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo, following the direction of "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones" ● Suggests implementing universal suffrage for CE in 2017 ● NC should be formed for nomination of CE candidates ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50 NC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The timetable for implementing universal suffrage for LegCo should be discussed after universal suffrage for CE had been implemented ● The FC system fulfils the principle of balanced participation, an essential component of democratic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of universal suffrage should comply with the BL, the principle of balanced participation and proceed in a gradual and orderly manner, in order to preserve the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong
22	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Overseas Food Trade Merchants Association Ltd.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained as it brings in a wide range of expertise into LegCo, and ensures balanced participation ● Expresses concern that if the FC system is abolished, it will be difficult for their trade to channel their views into the policy-making process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasizes that constitutional development should be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner and in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong, in order to preserve its prosperity
23	廖美恩小姐 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(11)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggests expanding the size of EC in 2012 by including members who are directly elected by the public to enhance its representativeness ● Depending on conditions at the time, 2017 can be a possible time frame for implementing universal suffrage for CE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To comply with the principle of an executive-led system, universal suffrage for LegCo should only be dealt with after universal suffrage for CE has been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development must comply with the BL as well as the principles of universal and equal suffrage as generally understood internationally, and proceed in a gradual and orderly manner

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24	Hong Kong Southern District Alliance [LC Paper No. CB(2)2673/06-07(37)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports dual universal suffrage as the ultimate aim of constitutional development and emphasizes that its implementation must be consistent with provisions of the BL and the principles of balanced participation, an executive-led system, and gradual and orderly progress in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong ● Conditions in Hong Kong are not yet ripe for the implementation of universal suffrage in the short run. There is a need to raise the awareness of Hong Kong people on their civic rights and responsibilities and to achieve a broad consensus on the major issues (e.g. the future of FCs) before universal suffrage can be implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The timetable for implementing universal suffrage for LegCo should only be dealt with after more in-depth discussions on the roadmap for forming LegCo by universal suffrage in the community 	
Session 2				
25	Lan Kwai Fong Association		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained in view of the different roles of Members returned by FCs and those returned by GCs. The FC system provides a dedicated platform for different trades and sectors of the community to exchange views with the Administration on public policies and brings in different professional expertise to assist LegCo in carrying out its legislative function and in monitoring the Government's work 	
26	Sha Tin Western Residents Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2710/06-07(03)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to dual universal suffrage in 2012 as there is no broad consensus among political parties and in society at large on the timetable for universal suffrage. ● In line with the principle of gradual and orderly progress, universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasizes that universal suffrage should be implemented within the framework of the BL, on the basis of "one country, two systems", and in

No.	Deputation/ Individual	Models for electing the Chief Executive (CE) by universal suffrage	Models for forming the Legislative Council (LegCo) by universal suffrage	Other issues raised
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE to be held in 2017 ● The size of NC should be the same as that of EC, i.e. 800 members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained as it ensures balanced interests and is conducive to preserving the prosperity of Hong Kong 	<p>accordance with the actual situation of Hong Kong, so as to preserve its prosperity and stability</p>
27	香港百貨、商業僱員總會[LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(12)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 or beyond ● The size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of the existing EC, i.e. 800 members from four sectors ● The maximum number of CE candidates should be four to optimise the use of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for CE ● With their specialist expertise, FC Members have provided valuable contributions to the work of LegCo and play an important role in balancing sectoral interests. Hence, the system of FCs should be retained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the face of stiff competition from other Asian countries, Hong Kong people and the HKSAR Government should focus their energy on economic development, rather than channelling resources and efforts into reforming the political system ● To pave the way for universal suffrage, the Government should groom more political talents in the next ten years
28	山林道商會		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the retention of the FC system as it can ensure that the views and interests of different trades and sectors of society can be represented in LegCo 	
29	Shatin Tertiary Students' Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to dual universal suffrage in 2012 which goes against the principle of gradual and orderly progress 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All appointed DC seats should be abolished in 2015

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	[LC Paper No. CB(2)2710/06-07(04)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for the CE election should be implemented in 2017 or beyond ● The size of NC should be 1 200 ● The nomination threshold should set at 100 members of NC ● The maximum number of CE candidates should be seven 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented in 2020 or beyond ● The number of LegCo seats should be increased from 60 to 70 in 2012, with 35 seats to be returned by GCs through direct elections and 35 by FCs. ● The number of FC seats representing DCs should be increased to 6 in 2012, and then to 15 in 2016. All 35 FC seats to be replaced with seats returned by DCs in 2020 ● After all FC seats have been abolished, an advisory body known as "評議會" should be set up to ensure balanced participation of different sectors of society in public policy making. The composition of the advisory body can be modelled upon that of the existing FCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Before the implementation of universal suffrage, the Administration should – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) legislate on political parties. Alternatively, the Administration should enact laws to regulate political donations and prohibit anonymous and overseas political donations; and (b) broaden the tax base so that the public will become more aware of the importance of adhering to prudent fiscal policies, hence preventing Hong Kong from turning into a form of welfare state after the introduction of universal suffrage
30	Hong Kong Communication Industry Employees Association [LC Paper No.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Given that the package of proposals for amending the two electoral methods for the 2007 CE election and the 2008 LegCo election put forward by the Administration has been voted down, it would be too hasty to implement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More time is needed for the community to reach consensus on the model for forming LegCo by universal suffrage, which involves the interests of different sectors and strata of society. It will be more appropriate to first proceed with the 	

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	CB(2)2710/06-07(05)]	<p>universal suffrage for the CE election in 2012 having regard to the principle of gradual and orderly progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The composition of NC should be based on that of the existing EC ● The size of NC should initially be 800 and gradually expanded according to the actual circumstances of Hong Kong in subsequent elections ● The maximum number of CE candidates should be four ● The nomination threshold should be set at 50% of the size of NC. Each NC member may only nominate a maximum of two candidates 	<p>implementation of universal suffrage for the CE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained as it ensures that consideration will continue to be given to the interests of different sectors of society ● Seats returned by the Labour FC should be increased from three to five as it is a substantial sector of society 	
31	Harbour Transportation Workers General Union [LC Paper No. CB(2)2710/06-07(06)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2012 will not be an appropriate time to introduce universal suffrage for the CE election. 2017 will be a more suitable time having regard to the principle of gradual and orderly progress ● As the existing EC facilitates participation of different sectors of society and has been operating effectively, the size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of EC ● The maximum number of CE candidates should be four 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since the model for forming LegCo by universal suffrage is more complex and contentious than that for the CE election, universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for CE, i.e. after 2016 ● The system of FCs must be preserved to ensure balanced interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Constitutional development should be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner in the light of the actual situation of Hong Kong, and be conducive to maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nomination threshold should be set at 50% of the size of NC. Each member of NC may only nominate a maximum of two candidates 		
32	Association of the Hong Kong Central and Western District [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(13)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal suffrage for CE should be dealt with before that for LegCo, as the former is less complex and contentious than the latter It will be too hasty to implement universal suffrage for the CE in 2012. 2017 will be a more appropriate time frame Suggests forming NC by modelling on the existing EC, but with membership expanded to 1 200 The nomination threshold should be maintained at 12.5% of the size of NC, i.e. 150 NC members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time frame for implementing universal suffrage for the formation of LegCo should be 2020 or beyond The system of FCs, which ensures balanced interests and balanced participation of various sectors of the community, should be retained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supports the four principles on constitutional development as set out in paragraph 2.10 of the Green Paper
33	JUSTICE (the Hong Kong Section of the International Commission of Jurists) [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(14)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only an electoral system whereby the ordinary voters are entitled to nominate will comply fully with ICCPR. Such a system will not, however, comply with BL 45 which requires the nomination of CE candidates by a broadly representative NC If a NC has to be set up, its members should be returned by direct elections to ensure that it is broadly representative; and the nomination threshold level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations Human Rights Committee (UNHRC) has repeatedly expressed the view that the system of FCs is fundamentally incompatible with ICCPR. The system confers a small percentage of the electorate with more voting power than the rest of the general electorate and is therefore fundamentally unequal and unfair 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HKSAR Government has a legal obligation under the ICCPR to put in place electoral systems which comply with the ICCPR and to accord the people of Hong Kong the full measure of their rights under Article 25 of the ICCPR (i.e. the rights of every citizen to vote and be elected at genuine

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		<p>should be set by reference to (a) the number of nominations that will be required if the ordinary voters are allowed to vote; and (b) the number of votes which a NC member represents. For example, if NC has 800 members all of whom are returned by direct elections and there is a general electorate of 3 million, a nomination from one NC member should be recognised as being equivalent to the support of 3 750 votes or the actual number of voters who elected him onto NC. If the nomination threshold is set at, say, 50 000 ordinary voters, then a nomination by 13 to 14 NC members should be sufficient or by reference to the number of votes which the NC member has secured (paragraphs 22 and 23 of the submission)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To impose an upper limit on the number of CE candidates or a high nomination threshold are restrictions on the right to stand for election and contrary to the ICCPR. 		<p>periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Green Paper has not kept the public informed of "the whole truth". It has not told the public that the current electoral systems do not comply with ICCPR, and the UNHRC has expressed the view that the Government can no longer rely on the reservation entered by the British Government in 1976 in respect of sub-paragraph (b) of Article 25 of the ICCPR
34	Spring-Time Stage Productions Limited [LC Paper No. CB(2)2710/06-07(07)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports universal suffrage but considers 2012 to be an inappropriate time frame for implementing such, as Hong Kong lacks a solid foundation in civic and national education and Hong Kong people are politically immature. In political elections, Hong Kong people tend to place too much emphasis on the "packaging" of a candidate instead of focusing on his abilities and track record in political work, a testimony to the political immaturity of the public 		

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35	Hong Kong Tug-of-war Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06- 07(15)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The model for universal suffrage should be designed having regard to - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the core values of a modern society, such as democracy, rule of law, freedom, equality, openness and transparency, pluralism and respect for different values and views; (b) the principle of balancing the interests of different sectors and strata of society; and (c) the political reality, i.e. the need to comply with the Sino-British Joint Declaration, the BL, basic policies of the State pertaining to Hong Kong, stance of the CE and views of LegCo Members ● NC should be constituted by more than 800 members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be reformed 	
36	九龍東區各界 聯會 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/ 06-07(16)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of universal suffrage should be consistent with the principle of gradual and orderly progress laid down in the BL and ensures "balanced interests" among the different sectors of society, so as to preserve the economic prosperity of Hong Kong ● Supports universal suffrage for CE to be implemented in 2017 ● The size of NC can be set at 1 200 members ● The nomination threshold should be no less than 300 members of NC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo to be implemented in 2020 ● Supports the retention of the FC system as it is conducive to maintaining Hong Kong's economic prosperity 	
37	Mr Johnny KONG Shan [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06- 07(17)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage is a significant responsibility for each member of the public and brings many changes to the society. Introducing universal suffrage in 2012 will be too hasty as Hong Kong has yet to reach a general consensus on the way forward and conditions are not yet ripe for its implementation. 2017 will be a more realistic time frame. 		

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38	Association of Restaurant Managers		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the retention of the system of FCs as it facilitates balanced participation of different sectors of society. Without such a system, the needs and concerns of individual sectors and trades may not be adequately channelled into the policy-making process ● Suggests expanding the number of FC seats to bring the voices of more trades/professions into LegCo 	
39	Hong Kong Youth Development Network [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(18)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2017 to allow sufficient time for fostering consensus in the community. As the LegCo election by universal suffrage is more complex and controversial than that for the CE election, universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for the CE 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage should be implemented within the "one country, two systems" framework and in accordance with the principles of meeting the interests of different sectors of society, gradual and orderly progress and the actual situation of Hong Kong. The maturity of political parties is also an important prerequisite for the introduction of universal suffrage

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40	Vision Finance Group Limited [LC Paper No. CB(2) 2698/06-07 (19)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● As the existing EC has broad representation and has been working well, the NC can be formed by modelling on the composition of EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained to facilitate balanced participation of different sectors of society and in view of the important contributions of the commercial and industrial sectors to Hong Kong's economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage should be implemented in accordance with the actual situation of Hong Kong and the principle of gradual and orderly progress
41	Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(20)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The direction of "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones" should be followed in taking forward constitutional development and universal suffrage for CE should be implemented before that for the LegCo ● 2017 is a more appropriate time for implementing universal suffrage for the CE than 2012, as it allows more time for fostering consensus within the community, developing political talents and amending the relevant legislation ● As a transitional arrangement, the size of EC should be expanded to 1 600 in 2012, by adding all DC members, all Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and sectors which are not currently represented in EC ● The size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of the EC formed in 2012 ● The nomination threshold for the first CE election by universal suffrage should be 25% of all members of NC. The nomination threshold may be reduced in subsequent elections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained to balance the interests of different sectors of society ● The following arrangements are proposed for implementation in 2020 - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) broadening the electorate base of FCs; (b) increasing the total number of LegCo seats to 65, i.e. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) 30 seats to be returned by GCs; (ii) 35 seats to be returned by FCs, with the 5 new FC seats to be returned by voters who are not entitled to vote at any of the 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The maximum number of candidates should range from two to four 	<p>existing FCs, and from among DC members in 5 constituencies (i.e. Hong Kong Island; Kowloon East; Kowloon West; New Territories North and New Territories South); and</p> <p>(c) each voter will elect LegCo Members on the basis of "one-person-two-votes", i.e. one vote to return directly elected GC Members, and the other to return FC Members</p>	
42	New Territories District Adviser Alumni Association [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(21) & CB(2)2710/06-07(08)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the spirit of "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones", universal suffrage for CE should precede that for LegCo ● It is now not the appropriate time to decide on the timetable for universal suffrage, as conditions are not yet ripe for its implementation. Objective criteria for assessing when conditions are ripe for the implementation of universal suffrage should be drawn up and agreed among the Central Authorities, the HKSAR Government and the general public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The system of FCs should be retained as it ensures balanced interests. However, the electorate base of FCs should be expanded to enhance the representativeness of FC Members 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Setting the size of NC at 800 members by modelling on that of EC. The membership of NC can be gradually expanded to 5 000 members ● A high nomination threshold should be set, at, say, 25% of all members of NC ● There should be no more than four CE candidates ● To be elected as CE, a candidate has to secure at least half of the valid votes cast 				

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The election proceedings should continue if there is only one candidate 		
43	關心香港前途小組	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urges the Government to implement dual universal suffrage in 2012 given the strong public support for its early implementation and having regard to the fact that democracy is the foundation for effective governance 		
44	Hong Kong Federation of Fujian Associations [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(22)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the option of going through a transitional phase and attaining universal suffrage after 2017 ● NC should be constituted by 800 members ● There should be two to four candidates at most 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the option of attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016 ● Supports retaining FC seats, but changing their electoral method 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasizes that constitutional development must be taken forward in a gradual and orderly manner, in compliance with the BL and the “one country, two systems” principles and having regard to the actual situation of Hong Kong. It should also be conducive to the participation of different sectors of society and maintaining Hong Kong's long-term stability and prosperity
45	九龍地區事務聯會聯席會議 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(23)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for the election of CE should precede that for the formation of LegCo ● Universal suffrage for CE to be held in 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for the LegCo to be held after 2020 ● Favours the retention of the system of FCs ● Each voter will have two votes: one vote to return directly elected GC members, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The implementation of universal suffrage should comply with the BL, the principles of gradual and orderly progress and balanced participation and in the light of the actual situation of Hong Kong

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			the other to return FC Members. Voters who are currently not eligible to vote at FCs will vote for the "DC" FC to ensure that all voters will have two votes	
46	余振興先生 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(24)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objects to implementing universal suffrage in 2012 as it accords neither with the principle of gradual and orderly progress nor the actual situation of Hong Kong ● There is no need to pre-set a timetable for universal suffrage, because a timetable will naturally emerge after consensus has been reached on the model and roadmap for implementing universal suffrage under the framework identified in the Green Paper ● If a timetable has to be set, the option of going through a transitional phase and attaining universal suffrage for CE after 2017 is preferred. Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented after that for CE 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The size and composition of NC should be modelled upon that of the existing EC ● The nomination threshold should be set at 25% of all members of NC ● The number of CE candidates should range from two to four ● There should not be more than one round of election by universal suffrage, to ensure efficient use of public resources 		

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47	伍榮才先生 [LC Paper No. CB(2)2698/06-07(25)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports implementing universal suffrage in 2017 at the earliest after going through a transitional phase ● The composition and size of NC should be modelled upon that of the 800-member EC ● The nomination threshold should be set at 12.5% of all the members of NC ● There should be no more than four CE candidates for election by all registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Universal suffrage for LegCo should be implemented in phases after 2020, after universal suffrage for CE has been implemented ● FC seats should be retained, but their electorate base should be broadened 	
48	黃權威先生 [LC Paper No. CB(2) 2710/06-07 (09)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The composition and size of NC should be modelled upon that of the 800-member EC ● The number of CE candidates should range from two to four ● Supports the option of going through a transitional phase and attaining universal suffrage after 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports the retention of FCs as it facilitates balanced interests and brings in the expertise of the business and professional sectors to assist LegCo in its legislative work ● Supports the option of attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016 	
49	Hong Kong Wanchai District Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2017 will be a suitable time to introduce universal suffrage for the CE election. The timetable for implementing universal suffrage for LegCo should be determined after universal suffrage for CE has been implemented 		

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	Limited [LC Paper No. CB(2)2673/06- 07(12)]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supports retaining the FC system as it enables different sectors of society to be represented in the legislature, but the electoral method of FC seats should be changed 	

Council Business Division 2
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