

立法會 CB(2)1828/09-10(04)號文件
 (只備英文本)
LC Paper No. CB(2)1828/09-10(04)
 (English version only)



香港教育學院學生會社會學會
SOCIAL AFFAIRS ASSOCIATION
OF THE HK INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Unjust society is unharmonious society

The belief of human rights is to recognize the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family as stated in the preamble of the Covenant. From the lessons of the history, human beings are aware of the key to peace – being equal and fair to every one. The establishment of human rights is to prevent injustice, deprivation, humiliation, slavery from occurrence.

Since the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, our core value undergoes impact. The shape of our society has been deforming. People work without proper rests; people in need without basic care; young people live without dreams. Every one walks without a soul. Why? The answer is simple – The one who takes the leading role is not authorized.

This is very ridiculous in a so-called international city. And people authorize representatives acting on their behalf is the most basic and fundamental human rights. But now the Government, again and again, takes away our lawful and legitimate rights. By this chance in the Council, I express the views and opinions on behalf of the Social Affairs Association of the HK Institute of Education Students' Union.

Chief Executive Election Injustice:

Minority controls Majority

In the Chief Executive Election, only less than 180,000 people are entitled to indirectly vote for the Chief Executive. In comparison with Legislative Council Election, more than 3.3 million people are entitled to vote in the Geographical Constituency. The Chief Executive Election is disproportionate. It is unreasonable and unfair that the majority of general public is not entitled to participate in the Chief Executive Election.

The Government designates who are eligible to vote

In a number of sectors in the Functional Constituency, voters are selected by the Government. The effectiveness of monitoring the Government by Legislative Councilors from such constituencies is questionable. For example, only members of Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce are eligible to vote for the seat in the Commercial (first) sector; in the Agriculture and Fisheries sector, farmers and fishermen are not eligible to vote for the seat, while some organizations designated by the Government are. And the criteria of designation are not announced. The Government defacto selects voters for herself.

Legislative Council injustice:**The Government designates who are eligible to vote**

The same situation mentioned in point 2 applies to Legislation Council Election, as voters in a number of sectors of the Functional Constituency are selected by the Government.

Legislative Council Election: Minority overrules majority

Half of the Legislative Councilors are from Functional Constituency, which is elected by designated minority. In many of the sectors, companies, instead of individuals, are entitled to vote. The situations in which owners of large businesses occupy the election occur. Hutchison Whampoa Limited owns a lot of companies and subsidiaries in various sectors, including ,but not limited to, telecommunications, retails, property, hotel and ports. Each single business occupies more than 100 votes in an election. This is severely in breach of the principle of equality.

Over-representation in the Functional Constituency of the Legislative Council

Under the current legislative system, the Legislative Council is divided into two constituencies with equal number of seats each; they are the Geographical Constituency and the Functional Constituency. The ratio of registered voters in the Geographical Constituency/ Functional Constituency is extremely diverse: 3,373,342: 226,591 (almost 14:1). In the current situation, the Legislative Council over-represents minority privileged class.

Legislative Council injustice:**Undemocratic Political Appointment System in the District Council**

The political appointment system was once abolished before PRC's Sovereignty. In 2002, the Government reintroduced the political appointment system in the District Council. Both the transparency of the appointment process and the representativeness of the appointed Councilors are in question. Such appointment system dilutes the voice of general public in the Council. It leads to a situation in which the Government selects her own preferred voice in the Council. The Government utilizes her representative in the Council to create preferred opinion, particularly when consulting controversial issues.

- *The end*