

立法會

Legislative Council

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

Purpose

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs during the 2013-2014 Legislative Council ("LegCo") session. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 2 July 2014 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

The Panel

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

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

Major work

Constitutional development

4. On 17 October 2013, the Chief Executive ("CE") announced the setting up of the Task Force on Constitutional Development ("Task Force") led by the Chief Secretary for Administration ("CS") to handle the task of public consultation on constitutional development. At the Council meeting of 4 December 2013, CS made a Statement on the Consultation Document on Methods for Selecting CE in 2017 and for Forming LegCo in 2016

("Consultation Document") which was published on the same day, and announced the commencement of a five-month public consultation exercise. The Panel held three special meetings to discuss the Consultation Document with the Task Force and to receive views from the public.

5. Some members held a strong view that when formulating proposals on the election of CE in 2017, it had to be ensured that the rights to make nomination, to stand for election and to vote conformed to the principles of universal and equal suffrage stipulated in Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("ICCPR"). They opined that for the selection method to be regarded as "genuine universal suffrage", there must be "no screening" in the procedures for nominating candidates for the office of CE. To this end, some members considered that the public should have the right to make nomination. They urged the Administration to consider that, apart from nomination by the nominating committee ("NC"), proposals such as "civic nomination" and "nomination by political parties" should also be allowed. Some other members, however, considered that civic nomination was inconsistent with BL. They took the view that it was wrong to interpret the right to make nomination by NC stipulated by BL merely as a kind of verification right.

6. The Task Force stressed that the consultation on the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage had to be conducted strictly in accordance with BL and the relevant Interpretation and Decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ("NPCSC"). The Task Force highlighted that under Article 45 of BL ("BL 45"), "The ultimate aim is the selection of CE by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative NC in accordance with democratic procedures". It was clear from BL 45 that the power to nominate CE candidates was vested in NC only, and that the power was a substantive one. Any proposal which bypassed the nomination procedures of NC or undermined the substantive power of NC to nominate candidates might be inconsistent with BL 45. The Decision in 2007 further stipulated that NC "may be formed with reference to" the current provisions regarding the Election Committee in Annex I to BL.

7. The Task Force advised that the relevant provisions in BL, together with the relevant Interpretation and Decisions of NPCSC, had constituted the legal framework for implementing universal suffrage in Hong Kong and there must be no deviation or departure from this legal framework. The Task Force also advised that in devising a model for implementing universal suffrage on this basis, the Administration would seek to ensure that there would be no unreasonable restrictions in the electoral system.

8. As regards the method for forming LegCo in 2016, some members asked why there was no mention of a timetable for implementing the election of all LegCo Members by universal suffrage in the Consultation Document. They considered that adjustment should be made to the number of functional constituency seats and the separate voting system in 2016. The Task Force explained that according to the NPCSC Decision in 2007, the election of all Members of LegCo by universal suffrage could only be implemented after CE was selected by universal suffrage. Given that the selection of CE by universal suffrage could be implemented in 2017 as provided for in the Decision in 2007, election of all Members by universal suffrage could only be implemented in 2020 at the earliest. The work relating to the election of LegCo by universal suffrage would be handled by the next term Government.

9. The Panel requested the Task Force to promote in-depth discussions on the issue of universal suffrage and to listen to the views and proposals from different sectors of the community and the public at large. The Task Force advised that it would listen widely to the views of the public. Upon the end of the five-month consultation period on 3 May 2014, the Administration would study and consolidate the public views received, and would initiate the constitutional procedures at an appropriate juncture.

Voter registration ("VR")

10. The Administration issued the Consultation Paper on Proposed Improvement Measures of the VR System in January 2012 for public consultation. In light of the views received, the Administration decided that two of the proposals contained in the Consultation Paper should be further considered. In the current session, the Administration reported to the Panel its follow-up on the two outstanding proposals, and recommended extending the claims and objections period for VR during a VR cycle by 14 calendar days¹ to allow more time for the public to inspect PR and OL and make claims and objections. The Administration also proposed to make the offences on VR false declarations under the Electoral Affairs Commission ("EAC") (Registration of Electors) (LegCo Geographical Constituencies) (District Council Constituencies) Regulation (Cap. 541A) and the EAC (Registration) (Electors for LegCo Functional Constituencies) (Voters for Election Committee Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541B)² become indictable

¹ According to the Administration's proposal, in extending the claims and objections period by 14 calendar days, 10 calendar days should be provided to the public to inspect the provisional register ("PR") and the omissions list ("OL"), and four calendar days should be provided to the Revising Officer to process the expected increase in claims and objections.

² Under section 22 of Cap. 541A, it is an offence for a person to make a false or incorrect statement knowingly for VR purposes in respect of geographical constituencies, or to cause another person to make such false or incorrect statement. A similar provision exists under section 42 of Cap. 541B in

offences instead of summary offences. This would lift the six-month time bar for prosecution so as to enhance the deterrent effect. Members in general supported the two proposals. With the support of the Panel, the Administration had included the proposals in the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2014 which was introduced into LegCo on 11 April 2014.

11. The Panel has all along requested the Administration to explore more user-friendly avenues to facilitate the public to inspect the registers of electors and ascertain their registration status. The Administration proposed in January 2014 the implementation of Online Voter Information Enquiry System ("OVIES") which was an electronic platform to facilitate the public to check their VR particulars. An elector could log in the system anytime anywhere to view his own VR particulars and, if required, take timely action to update their particulars. The Administration aimed that the launching of OVIES would facilitate electors to keep their VR particulars up-to-date, thereby enhancing the accuracy of the final register ("FR"). The first phase of the system was expected to be launched in the third quarter of 2014.

12. Following the commencement of the 2014 VR campaign in March, the Administration briefed the Panel on the work being undertaken by the Registration and Electoral Office ("REO") in the campaign and related publicity efforts. In response to members' concern about the relatively low registration rate of young people, the Administration advised that the 2014 VR campaign aimed to encourage eligible persons, particularly young people, to register as electors. REO was working with other government departments to identify large-scale programmes (e.g. civil service recruitment examination) with participation of young people. VR counters would be set up at the venues to assist young participants to register as electors. In addition to the secondary school visit programme, REO would approach tertiary institutions to arrange for similar visits to appeal to eligible students to register.

13. Members requested REO to make continuous efforts in following up on suspected false address cases and in conducting random sampling checks, so as to enhance the accuracy of the registers and maintain the integrity of the VR system. The Administration advised that as many as some 140 000 electors had been covered by the enhanced checking measures in 2013 VR cycle. About 35 000 of them had been issued inquiry letters by registered post requesting them to update or confirm their registered addresses. About 26 000 electors were removed from FR published in late July 2013 as REO had not received

respect of VR for functional constituencies. The offences are summary offences and the maximum penalty is a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for six months. The offences under Caps. 541A and 541B are subject to section 26 of the Magistrates Ordinance (Cap. 227), i.e. subject to a six-month time bar.

their reply in response to the inquiry letters. REO undertook to continue to implement the checking measures and make inquiries in the 2014 VR cycle.

Electoral legislation

Proposed technical amendments to electoral legislation

14. To prepare for the coming election cycle, the Administration had reviewed the electoral laws with a view to improving the clarity of the provisions and, where required, refining the procedural requirements in the statutes in the light of practical experience. The review had come up with a number of proposals, such as extension of electoral deadlines in case of inclement weather and proposed improvements to the provisions about postponement or adjournment of an election, poll or count. The Administration consulted the Panel on the proposals, which involve technical amendments to the LegCo Ordinance (Cap. 542), the District Council Ordinance (Cap. 547), the EAC Ordinance (Cap. 541) and the subsidiary legislation made under the EAC Ordinance ("EAC Regulations"). While members in general expressed support for the proposals, some members suggested raising the penalty level for offences relating to VR false declarations in order to enhance the deterrent effect.

15. The Administration advised that EAC had reviewed and considered the existing penalty level of the offences made under the EAC Regulations broadly appropriate. As regards the penalty for offences relating to VR false declarations under the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance ("ECICO") (Cap. 554), the Administration considered that the existing penalty level was sufficiently heavy to reflect the gravity of the offences. Nevertheless, the Administration agreed to keep in view the penalty level and consider whether any changes should be made if necessary.

Operation of ECICO

16. The Panel discussed the existing arrangements under ECICO to explore if there was room for improvements to its operation. Some members considered that some inadvertent breaches of ECICO, such as making minor errors or omissions in the election returns ("ERs") or failing to lodge an ER as required under ECICO before the end of the permitted period, should be decriminalized and handled by REO instead of the Independent Commission Against Corruption. The Administration explained that ECICO had already built in relief mechanisms to cater for inadvertent breaches which were of a relatively minor or trivial nature. In addition, in 2011 a de minimis arrangement was introduced to enable timely rectification to be made to ER for minor errors and

omissions within a prescribed limit. Some members, however, pointed out that considerable legal cost might be incurred to the candidate concerned for application to the Court for a relief order. They suggested that minor omissions and breaches of ECICO as mentioned above should be dealt with by administrative punishments without the need to apply for a relief order from the Court.

17. The Administration considered that the current arrangement reflected an attempt to strike a balance between, on the one hand, the importance of regulating certain conducts in order to uphold the honesty, integrity and fairness of public elections; and on the other hand, making allowance for inadvertent errors and omissions of trivial and minor nature. Nevertheless, the Administration agreed to follow up on some members' view that allowance should be made for failure to meet the relevant deadlines in lodging an ER. The Administration invited members to give concrete proposals in this regard for the Administration's consideration and follow-up action.

Equal Opportunities Commission ("EOC") and anti-discrimination work

Progress of work of EOC

18. The Panel received a briefing by the Chairperson of EOC on an update of the work of EOC. Members noted that EOC had completed an internal review of the existing four anti-discrimination laws, and its tentative plan was to consult the public on relevant issues in the third quarter of 2014. After the public consultation, EOC would consolidate the views received for drafting its recommendations to the Administration on how the anti-discrimination laws should be modernized. Apart from the anti-discrimination law review, EOC would commission an "Exploratory Study on Age Discrimination in Employment" which was expected to be completed within 12 months.

19. Some members expressed support for EOC's work in advocating enactment of legislation against discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. The Panel noted that EOC had commissioned a consultant to conduct a feasibility study on legislating against discrimination on such grounds. Some other members urged EOC to listen to the views of different stakeholders other than sexual minority groups before forming its stance on this matter. They expressed grave concern as to whether legislating against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation might result in "reverse discrimination". They also requested EOC to study the experience of overseas jurisdictions in implementing relevant legislation and the related court cases. Also agreeing that there was a need to better understand the impact of the implementation of relevant legislation in overseas countries, the Chairperson of EOC advised that EOC would be co-organizing an international symposium

on the subject in late August 2014. Both overseas and local speakers conversant with this subject would be invited to speak at the symposium.

20. The Panel urged the Administration to provide adequate resources to EOC for discharging its statutory duties. Members in general expressed support for EOC's request for the acquisition of permanent premises given the high rental cost for its present premises. The Administration agreed to consider EOC's request and revert to the Panel on the outcome of its consideration.

Progress of work on anti-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity

21. The Panel also received a briefing by the Administration on its progress of work to promote non-discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity. Some members strongly considered that the Administration should not postpone conducting public consultation on legislating against discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation. They pointed out that in the concluding observations issued in March 2013 on the HKSAR's third report in the light of ICCPR, the United Nations ("UN") Human Rights Committee ("HRC") had reiterated concern about the absence of legislation in HKSAR explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Some other members, however, considered that legislation was not the only means to resolve discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation. They considered that administrative measures and public education were equally effective in combating discriminatory acts in this regard. They expressed concern that the anti-discrimination legislation, if enacted, would only give rise to more litigation and the community would become more divided. They suggested that disputes in this regard might be resolved by mediation and requested the Administration to explore in this direction.

22. The Administration advised that the issue of outlawing discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation was controversial and public views were diverse. Instead, the Administration had been adopting a multi-pronged approach to promote equal opportunities for people of different sexual orientations and transgenders. These included further increasing the provision for the Equal Opportunities (Sexual Orientation) Funding Scheme, continuing to promote the Code of Practice against Discrimination in Employment on the Ground of Sexual Orientation to different levels of management in the public and private sectors, and establishing a dedicated Advisory Group in June 2013 to advise on matters specially relating to concerns about discrimination faced by sexual minorities in Hong Kong and for exchange of views with different stakeholders. The Administration had also met with different sexual minority groups, family values and religious groups as well as other concern groups. The

Administration informed members that, on the advice of the Advisory Group, it had commissioned a consultant to conduct a study about the discrimination experienced by sexual minorities in Hong Kong. The findings would form a basis for further consideration by the Advisory Group on how to take forward its work.

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

23. The Panel received a briefing by the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("the Privacy Commissioner") on an update of PCPDO's work. The Panel noted that in 2013, PCPDO issued 32 warnings and 25 enforcement notices to organizations, compared with 27 warnings and 11 enforcement notices in 2012. The increase in the number of enforcement notices issued to direct organizations to remedy contraventions was mainly due to the enhanced power of the Privacy Commissioner under the Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Ordinance 2012 ("Amendment Ordinance"). In 2013, the number of complaints lodged to PCPDO had also increased by 48% when compared with 2012. A substantial number of the complaints were also related to the implementation with effect from 1 April 2013 of the new provisions governing the use of personal data in direct marketing. The Panel expressed concern as to whether PCPDO had sufficient resources to cope with the increase in workload of PCPDO. The Privacy Commissioner advised that PCPDO was able to handle the influx of complaints by streamlining working procedures and enhancing staff productivity.

24. The Panel also exchanged views with the Privacy Commissioner on the regulation of the transfer of data outside Hong Kong. Some members agreed with the Privacy Commissioner that the Administration should implement section 33 of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486), which expressly prohibits all transfers of personal data to a place outside Hong Kong except in specified circumstances, as early as possible in order to provide a stringent and comprehensive regulation in this regard. These members pointed out that many business organizations in Hong Kong had transferred their clients' personal data to their offshore back offices and agencies in places outside Hong Kong for storage and processing. However, those places either had no data protection law in force or had a national security law which had an overriding effect. The Privacy Commissioner advised that while the Administration had no timetable for its implementation of section 33, PCPDO was making preparations to assist the Government to take forward its work in this area. For example, the Privacy Commissioner had compiled a "white list" of places with privacy laws comparable to Hong Kong and would draw up a sample contract to assist organizations to ensure that a comparable standard of protection would be accorded by the overseas data user to the personal data so transferred.

25. The Panel requested PCPDO to step up publicity and public education to promote the general awareness and understanding of privacy and data protection. The Privacy Commissioner advised that seminars had been conducted in 2013 with a total audience of 20 898. The major themes of its promotional activities included the new provisions under the Amendment Ordinance on the use of personal data in direct marketing, on-line privacy protection, etc.

Human rights reports

26. In its concluding observations adopted on 26 March 2013 after consideration of the HKSAR's third report under ICCPR, UNHRC specifically requested the HKSAR Government to provide information on the implementation of the Committee's recommendations in three areas within one year, namely the implementation of universal and equal suffrage for future elections; adoption of measures to ensure that all workers enjoyed their basic rights independently of their migrant status; and intensification of efforts to improve the quality of Chinese language education for ethnic minorities and non-Chinese speaking students with an immigrant background. The Administration made a report on its follow up on those recommendations to HRC.

27. When the Panel discussed the follow-up report, some members expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of concrete plans to implement UNHRC's recommendations that the HKSAR Government should implement universal and equal suffrage in conformity with ICCPR as a matter of priority for all future elections and consider steps leading to withdrawing the reservation to Article 25(b) of ICCPR. These members were particularly concerned that while the Administration had stated in the follow-up report that the HKSAR Government would continue to listen to the views and proposals from different sectors of the community on the two electoral methods in an open manner, CS had recently stated in public that proposals of civic nomination and nomination by political parties would not be included in the second round of public consultation. The Administration advised that as it had all along emphasized, discussion of constitutional development had to be conducted within the legal framework constituted by BL and the relevant Interpretation and Decisions of NPCSC. The Administration also categorically advised that at present it had no plan to withdraw the reservation to Article 25(b) of ICCPR.

28. Prior to the UN hearing on the HKSAR's third report under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ("ICESCR") held on 8 May 2014, the Panel held a meeting to discuss the third report with deputations and the Administration and another meeting afterwards to discuss the relevant concluding observations. Some members criticized the

Administration for its failure to introduce any measure to address the long working hours of employees in Hong Kong. They considered that apart from the establishment of the Standard Working Hours Committee to promote public discussion on the issue, the Government had shown no commitment to implementing a standard working hour policy. These members also urged the Administration to consider enacting legislation to provide for collective bargaining as such right was stipulated in Article 8 of ICESCR.

29. The Administration explained that the Labour Department had encouraged and promoted voluntary and direct dialogue between employers and employees and their respective organizations at the enterprise and industry levels. The Administration was of the view that collective bargaining between employers and employees' unions compelled by law might strain the relationship between employers and employees and thus be counter-productive.

30. Some members expressed concern about the increases in the numbers of street sleepers and tenants living in subdivided units in the territory, which in their view reflected the Government's failure to fulfill its obligation in ensuring Hong Kong people's right to an adequate standard of living under ICESCR. The Administration advised that the Social Welfare Department had been subventing non-governmental organizations to provide one-stop integrated support services for street sleepers, including outreaching visits, emergency shelter and short-term hostel placement, etc. The Administration considered that increasing the supply of public rental housing was the fundamental solution to tackle the housing problem for those who could not afford renting private housing. The Government had adopted a new housing target to supply a total of 470 000 flats over a 10-year period, with 60% of them being public housing.

31. After consideration of the HKSAR's second report under the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child ("UNCRC") at its hearing, the UN Committee concerned adopted the concluding observations on 4 October 2013. The Panel discussed the concluding observations with deputations and the Administration. Some members strongly considered that the Administration should respond to the strong call for the establishment of a commission on children to address the needs of vulnerable children and provide a platform to monitor the implementation of UNCRC in HKSAR. These members queried how the Administration could, in the absence of a commission on children, gauge the extent of the problems faced by needy children and ensure allocation of adequate resources to meet their needs.

32. The Administration advised that the Government had set up the Children's Rights Forum to promote child-friendly measures and to serve as a platform for exchange of views on matters concerning children. The

Administration explained that a family-based approach was adopted to provide appropriate services to children and families in need. Hence, the Family Council was established in 2007 to provide a platform for examining family-related issues. Since 1 April 2013, a mandatory assessment of family implications had been introduced to the process of policy formulation and review. The Administration pledged to strengthen the collaboration between the Family Council and the Children's Rights Forum with a view to enhancing the promotion of children's rights.

33. The Panel discussed the section on HKSAR in CPG's report for the Second Universal Periodic Review of HKSAR by the UN Human Rights Council. Some members expressed a strong view that the implementation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong should conform to the principles of universal and equal suffrage stipulated in Article 25 of ICCPR, and that every citizen should have the right and opportunity to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections. As the application of ICCPR to Hong Kong was guaranteed under BL 39, the HKSAR Government had an international obligation to ensure that the implementation of universal suffrage in Hong Kong conformed to those principles of universal and equal suffrage. The Administration advised that the design and establishment of any political structure had to have regard to the historical background and local characteristics of the relevant place. Therefore, in taking forward the constitutional development of Hong Kong towards the ultimate aim of universal suffrage, it was necessary to comprehend the legal framework based on BL and the relevant Interpretation and Decisions of NPCSC.

Overseas experience in implementing anti-stalking legislation and progress of related work

34. The Administration had commissioned the Centre for Comparative and Public Law of the University of Hong Kong ("the Consultant") to conduct a study on the experience of overseas jurisdictions in implementing anti-stalking legislation, and reported the findings and recommendations of the study to the Panel. The Consultant proposed to include a clear and narrow definition of stalking activities to enhance legal certainty; adopt a subjective mental element for stalking offences; and provide specific exemptions for news and protest activities in the proposed anti-stalking legislation to allay concerns of the media.

35. While some members expressed support for the early enactment of anti-stalking legislation to enhance protection of victims of stalking, some other members remained of the view that enacting the legislation would impact adversely on news-gathering and protest activities. These members considered it inappropriate to compare Hong Kong with the selected jurisdictions, as Hong

Kong had no legislation to protect freedom of information like those jurisdictions. They considered that there was no urgency in enacting anti-stalking legislation, and counter-proposed that the Administration could consider amending existing legislation, such as the Money Lenders Ordinance (Cap. 163) and the Domestic and Cohabitation Relationships Violence Ordinance (Cap. 189), to deal with stalking behaviour relating to debt collection and domestic violence.

36. The Administration advised that it recognized the public concerns over the impact of anti-stalking legislation on press freedom and freedom of expression. The Administration considered that to legislate against stalking in a specific context would not address entirely the problems because many stalkers bore no relation to the victims and such cases could not be tackled under existing ordinances. At the meeting on 16 June 2014, the Administration informed members that it was clear that neither the Law Reform Commission's recommended formulation, nor the alternative formulations the Administration had explored (i.e., the Consultant's recommendations after a comprehensive study of overseas jurisdictions) was supported by Members, the major stakeholders or the public, as being able to achieve the objective of providing protection to all people alike against stalking while at the same time avoid inflicting interference to the freedoms of the press and expression. The above being the case, the Administration was of the view that there were no favourable conditions for the Administration to pursue the matter further.

Other issues

37. The Panel also discussed fee revision proposals under the policy areas of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau, and a staffing proposal on creation of a supernumerary post of Principal Executive Officer in REO from 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2017.

Meetings

38. From October 2013 to end of June 2014, the Panel held a total of 13 meetings.

Legislative Council

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Terms of Reference

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

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Membership list for 2013-2014 session

Chairman	Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Members	Hon Albert HO Chun-yan Hon LEE Cheuk-yan Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee, SBS, JP Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, JP Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP Hon WONG Kwok-kin, BBS Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yeet, GBS, JP Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung Hon WONG Yuk-man Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP Hon Steven HO Chun-yin Hon YIU Si-wing Hon Gary FAN Kwok-wai Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP Hon Charles Peter MOK Hon CHAN Chi-chuen Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, JP

Hon Dennis KWOK
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, JP
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Hon IP Kin-yuen
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, JP
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen

(Total : 42 members)

Clerk Ms Joanne MAK

Legal Adviser Mr Kelvin LEE

Date 10 October 2013