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Report of the Subcommittee on Proposals on the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017

Purpose

This paper reports the deliberations of the Subcommittee on Proposals on the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017 ("the Subcommittee").

Background

Existing method for selecting the Chief Executive ("CE")

2. According to the Amendment to Annex I¹ to the Basic Law ("BL") approved by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ("NPCSC") on 28 August 2010, the Election Committee ("EC") to elect the fourth term CE in 2012 shall be composed of 1 200 members from four sectors². Candidates for the office of CE may be nominated jointly by not less than 150 members (i.e. one-eighth) of EC, and there is no cap on the number of candidates to be nominated. Each member of EC may nominate only one candidate.

3. The Chief Executive Election Ordinance ("CEEO") (Cap. 569) stipulates, in accordance with the provisions of Annex I to BL and the above Amendment, the detailed statutory requirements and procedures for the election of CE, including the composition of EC. The four sectors of EC are constituted by 38

¹ The specific method for selecting CE is prescribed in Annex I to BL: "Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region".

² EC for the election of the fourth term CE in 2012 was composed of 1 200 members from the following four sectors –

- Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	300
- The professions	300
- Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	300
- Members of the Legislative Council ("LegCo"), representatives of members of District Councils, representatives of Heung Yee Kuk, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, and representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	300

subsectors (**Appendix I**). A candidate shall be elected as CE only if the candidate obtains more than 600 valid votes.

Method for selecting CE by universal suffrage

4. BL 45 provides that CE of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and be appointed by the Central People's Government ("CPG"). The method for selecting CE shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of CE by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee ("NC") in accordance with democratic procedures.

Procedures for amending the methods for selecting CE and for forming LegCo

5. The specific methods for selecting CE and for forming LegCo are specified in Annexes I and II to BL respectively. If there is a need to amend the method for selecting CE for the terms subsequent to the year 2007, such amendments must be made with the endorsement of a two-thirds majority of all LegCo Members and the consent of CE and be reported to NPCSC for approval. Amendments to the method for forming LegCo after 2007 must be made with the endorsement of a two-thirds majority of all LegCo Members and the consent of CE and be reported to NPCSC for the record.

6. On 6 April 2004, NPCSC adopted the "Interpretation of Article 7 of Annex I and Article III of Annex II to the Basic Law" ("the 2004 Interpretation"). Clause 3 of the Interpretation states that CE shall make a report to NPCSC as regards whether there is a need to amend the methods for selecting CE and for forming LegCo for the terms subsequent to the year 2007 as stipulated in Annexes I and II to BL; and NPCSC shall, in accordance with BL 45 and BL 68³, make a determination in the light of the actual situation in HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. After an amendment to Annex I or Annex II to BL has been endorsed by LegCo and has received the consent of CE, it shall be reported by CE to NPCSC for approval or for the record before taking effect.

³ BL 68 provides that LegCo of HKSAR shall be constituted by election. The method for forming LegCo shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of LegCo by universal suffrage.

7. According to the Administration, in accordance with BL and the 2004 Interpretation, the procedures for amending the methods for the selection of CE and for the formation of LegCo (also known as "Five-Step Process of Constitutional Development") are as follows –

Step One : CE shall make a report to NPCSC as to whether there is a need to amend the method of selection/formation;

Step Two : A determination shall be made by NPCSC on whether any amendment to the method of selection/formation may be made;

Step Three : The motions on the amendments to the method for selecting CE/method for forming LegCo shall be introduced by HKSAR Government to LegCo, and be endorsed by a two-thirds majority of all Members of LegCo;

Step Four : Consent shall be given by CE to the motions endorsed by LegCo; and

Step Five : The relevant amendments to Annex I and Annex II to BL shall be reported by CE to NPCSC for approval or for the record.

Consultation Document on Methods for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017 and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2016 ("the first-round Consultation Document")

8. On 17 October 2013, CE announced the establishment of the Task Force on Constitutional Development ("Task Force") led by the Chief Secretary for Administration ("CS") and with the Secretary for Justice and the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs as members. On 4 December 2013, the Task Force published the first-round Consultation Document and launched a five-month public consultation exercise ending on 3 May 2014.

The NPCSC Decision on 31 August 2014

9. On 15 July 2014, the Administration published the Report on the Public Consultation on the Methods for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017 and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2016 ("Consultation Report"). On the same day, CE submitted his report to NPCSC to invite NPCSC to determine whether there is a need to amend the methods for selecting CE in 2017 and for forming LegCo in 2016 ("CE's Report").

10. After considering CE's Report, NPCSC adopted the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Issues Relating to the

Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by Universal Suffrage and on the Method for Forming the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the Year 2016 ("the 2014 Decision of NPCSC") on 31 August 2014. The 2014 Decision of NPCSC provides that -

- "I. Starting from 2017, the selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage.
- II. When the selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is implemented by the method of universal suffrage :
 - (1) A broadly representative nominating committee shall be formed. The provisions for the number of members, composition and formation method of the nominating committee shall be made in accordance with the number of members, composition and formation method of the Election Committee for the Fourth Chief Executive.
 - (2) The nominating committee shall nominate two to three candidates for the office of Chief Executive in accordance with democratic procedures. Each candidate must have the endorsement of more than half of all the members of the nominating committee.
 - (3) All eligible electors of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region have the right to vote in the election of the Chief Executive and elect one of the candidates for the office of Chief Executive in accordance with law.
 - (4) The Chief Executive-elect, after being selected through universal suffrage, will have to be appointed by the Central People's Government."

Consultation Document on Method for Selecting the Chief Executive by Universal Suffrage ("the second-round Consultation Document")

11. On 7 January 2015, the Administration published the second-round Consultation Document, and launched a two-month public consultation exercise on the key issues regarding the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage in 2017. The consultation period ended on 7 March 2015.

Consultation Report and Proposals on the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive by Universal Suffrage ("Consultation Report and Proposals")

12. According to the Administration, the 2014 Decision of NPCSC formally determines that universal suffrage for the CE election may be implemented starting from 2017. To take forward the selection of CE by universal suffrage in 2017, the Administration published the Consultation Report and Proposals on 22 April 2015. The Administration's proposals for the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage are set out in chapter four of the Consultation Report and Proposals.

The Subcommittee

13. At the House Committee meeting on 24 April 2015, Members formed a subcommittee to study the Administration's proposals on the method for selecting CE including the draft motion to be put by the Administration to LegCo on the amendments to Annex I to BL concerning the method for selecting CE. The Subcommittee consists of a total of 60 members. Mr TAM Yiu-chung and Mr Paul TSE were elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Subcommittee respectively. The membership list of the Subcommittee is in **Appendix II**.

14. The Subcommittee has held eight meetings with the Administration. The Subcommittee has also received views from 236 organizations and individuals at its meetings. A list of the organizations and individuals which/who have submitted views to the Subcommittee is in **Appendix III**.

Deliberations of the Subcommittee

Administration's proposals on the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage

Composition and formation method of NC

15. According to the Administration's proposals, the composition of the 1 200-member NC should follow the 38 subsectors in the four major sectors of the existing EC; the subsectors and number of members of each subsector should remain unchanged. Further, the Administration proposes that at the stage of amending local legislation, the method for selecting members of the 38 subsectors should remain unchanged, and the electorate base of the 38 subsectors should remain largely unchanged with only necessary technical amendments to be made.

16. The Administration has explained that the 2014 Decision of NPCSC provides that the number of NC members is to remain at 1 200 and should comprise members from the four major sectors in equal proportions. As such, any changes to the number of subsectors, such as introducing new subsectors, would inevitably require the adjustment of the number of members in certain existing subsectors. The Administration considers that there is no clear consensus in the society on suggestions regarding the increase or change in the number of subsectors; or introducing or changing certain subsectors. In the circumstances, changing the number of subsectors or the number of NC members returned by each subsector at this stage may lead to even more controversies, and hence not conducive to forging an early consensus and securing support from Members of LegCo to implement universal suffrage for the selection of CE in 2017.

17. Regarding the electorate base of the subsectors, the Administration is of the view that in the absence of sufficient support in the community and clear consensus within the various subsectors, introducing major adjustments to the electorate base of the various subsectors may not be practicable, and may lead to even more controversies.

18. Members belonging to the pan-democratic camp in general consider that the 2014 Decision of NPCSC imposes a very restrictive framework on the method for selecting CE in 2017, which includes, among others, that when the selection of CE is implemented by the method of universal suffrage, the provisions for the number of members, composition and formation method of NC would have to be made in accordance with the number of members, composition and formation method of the EC for the election of the fourth term CE. These members have also expressed disappointment at the Administration's proposals of introducing no change to the 38 subsectors, the number of members returned by each subsector and the electorate base of NC. They have questioned whether NC, under the restrictions imposed by the 2014 Decision of NPCSC and in the absence of any proposal to expand its electorate base, can meet the requirement of being "broadly representative" under BL 45. Mr Frederick FUNG has pointed out that the 1 200-member EC was returned by fewer than 250 000 voters, and a few hundred seats in EC were returned by corporate votes only. He considers that EC can hardly be regarded as "broadly representative". He also considers that the allocation of seats among various subsectors is unfair, citing the examples that the Education subsector with an electorate size of about 90 000 returned only 30 EC members, whereas the Agriculture and Fisheries subsector with only 159 corporate votes returned 60 EC members.

19. Ms Cyd HO has also pointed out that the total number of voters for the First Sector (which took up 300 seats of EC) was only about 26 000, which was

even less than the number of votes obtained by any incumbent LegCo Member returned by the geographical constituency election. She has questioned whether it is justified to allocate 25% of the total number of seats of EC (and of the future NC) to the First Sector, thus allowing the industrial and commercial sectors to have excessive influence in EC (and in the future NC). Mr LEE Cheuk-yan has expressed the view that the Central Authorities have controlled 80% of EC members. He considers that the Administration has deliberately limited the electorate base of EC to a very small size so that the Central Authorities are able to control a large majority of EC members. Mr LEE believes that the Central Authorities would continue to do so with the future NC since the size, composition and formation method of NC shall be in line with those of the EC of the fourth term CE election. He considers that the Administration's proposals, based on the 2014 Decision of NPCSC, will only give Hong Kong people "fake universal suffrage", and voters could only choose from candidates whose nomination process is completely controlled by the Central Authorities. Mr Alan LEONG takes the view that under the framework of the 2014 Decision of NPCSC, NC is just a replica of EC, and it is crystal clear from the outcome of the CE elections in the past 18 years that public opinions have not been taken into account by EC.

20. The Administration has advised that the 1 200-member EC, and the future NC, are required under BL 45 to be "broadly representative". Experience has demonstrated that the composition of EC has enabled balanced participation of different sectors of the community to participate in the CE election, and is conducive to maintaining the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong. The formation of NC, by following the current composition of EC, would ensure that the CE candidates to be nominated and the CE-elect are able to represent the interests of different sectors of the community and have cross-sector support.

21. Dr Priscilla LEUNG considers that there are merits in forming NC by following the same framework of the four sectors of EC in order to strike a balance among the interests of all sectors and ensure the preservation of the capitalist system in Hong Kong. She considers that NC seeks to manifest representation of the interests of different sectors in Hong Kong and ensure that CE selected by universal suffrage meets the overall interests of Hong Kong.

22. Some members including Mr IP Kwok-him and Miss CHAN Yuen-han have enquired whether it would be possible for the Administration to consider giving some concessions (e.g., introducing adjustments to the electorate base of subsectors) by way of local legislation, on the premise that BL and the 2014 Decision of NPCSC must be complied with, in order to secure support of LegCo for the Administration's proposals. In this connection, Dr CHIANG Lai-wan has suggested that consideration may be given to adding new subsectors (such

as Women subsector and Youth subsector) so as to enhance the representativeness of NC. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan has suggested that the Administration may give an undertaking that if the endorsement of the motion concerning the amendments to the method for the selection of CE by a two-thirds majority of all LegCo Members could be secured, the Administration would make proposals to enhance the representativeness of NC and broaden its electorate base, such as by replacing corporate votes with individual votes, at the local legislation level.

23. Mr Jeffrey LAM has, however, expressed the view that if the corporate votes are replaced with director's votes, problems would arise as corporate directors may include independent non-executive directors, who will not take part personally in the day-to-day operation of the company. He considers that thorough discussion should be conducted with the industrial and commercial sectors. In the absence of consensus with the stakeholders concerned, no change should be made. Mr LEUNG Che-cheung also takes the view that replacing the corporate votes with individual votes should be considered carefully as it may involve major changes to the nature of the subsectors concerned.

24. The Administration has pointed out that there is no in-depth discussion, nor a clear consensus in society, on suggestions regarding the increase or change in the number of subsectors, the number of NC members returned by each subsector or expanding the electorate base of individual subsectors. The Administration is of the view that if changes are hastily introduced, this would lead to even more controversies and would not be conducive to forging consensus and securing support from LegCo Members to implement universal suffrage for the selection of CE in 2017.

25. The Administration has further pointed out that the current proposals comply with the relevant provisions of BL and the 2014 Decision of NPCSC, so as to fully implement the principle of "one country, two systems" and to be consistent with HKSAR's constitutional status as a local administrative region coming directly under CPG. The Administration has stressed that the proposals are constitutional, lawful, fair and reasonable.

Procedures for NC to nominate CE candidates

26. According to the Administration's proposals, NC will nominate CE candidates as an institution. Nominating procedures should be divided into the stage of "members recommendation" and the stage of "committee nomination" -

- (a) At the stage of "members recommendation", a person recommended by at least 120 NC members can seek nomination for

the CE election. Each NC member may recommend only one person and each person seeking nomination should obtain no more than 240 recommendations. This system could allow at least five and at most 10 places for those seeking nomination.

- (b) At the stage of "committee nomination", NC should nominate two to three CE candidates through a secret ballot vote. Each NC member may vote for all persons seeking nomination, or only some (at least two). The two to three persons endorsed by more than half of all NC members and with the highest number of members' endorsement will become candidates⁴.

27. Ms Emily LAU is of the view that it is the strong demand of Hong Kong people that the CE election by universal suffrage in 2017 should be fair, competitive and free from political screening, thereby enabling people with different political views to stand as candidates. She has stressed that the electoral method should not contain any unreasonable restrictions, thereby giving voters a genuine choice. She considers that the Administration's proposals, based on the framework laid down by the 2014 Decision of NPCSC, fail to give Hong Kong people genuine universal suffrage. It would be impossible for persons who are from the pan-democratic camp to be nominated as they would be unable to secure the endorsement of more than half of all the members of NC, which in her view would be stacked with pro-establishment supporters. She has cited the view expressed by Mr LAM Woon-kwong, the Convenor of the Executive Council, that under the current proposals, no one from the pan-democratic camp could take part in the 2017 CE election, and they could at most only be "Kingmakers", voting for one of the candidates from the pro-establishment camp. Mr Frederick FUNG has also expressed the view that under the Administration's proposals, the nomination process could be manipulated. He believes that it would not be difficult for the Central Authorities to predetermine which two or three persons are to be the CE candidates, provided that the Central Authorities manage to control 601 NC members, who would then vote for the same two or three persons seeking nomination. Mr Gary FAN has criticized that the Administration's proposals fail to respond to the strong aspirations of Hong Kong people for civic nomination and go against public opinions.

⁴ Under the Administration's proposals, specific procedures for handling situations where no person, only one person, or more than three persons seeking nomination could obtain endorsement of more than half of all the NC members will be dealt with by local legislation.

28. The Administration has stressed that under the current proposals, persons meeting the statutory eligibility requirements stipulated in BL 44⁵ shall enjoy an equal right and opportunity to seek nomination by NC. The Administration has pointed out that, apart from incorporating the features made in the 2014 Decision of NPCSC into the current proposals, efforts have been made to introduce certain arrangements in the proposals to make the electoral process more competitive and to enable people of different political backgrounds to stand a higher chance of being nominated to become CE candidates. Firstly, at the stage of "members recommendation", it is proposed to adopt a threshold⁶ lower than the existing requirement of nominations jointly by 150 EC members, so as to encourage more aspiring individuals to seek nomination. Secondly, a cap on the recommendations (i.e. 240) that each person seeking nomination should obtain is proposed. This means that the system could allow at least five and at most 10 places for persons seeking nomination, so as to enhance the competitiveness of the nominating process. Thirdly, it is proposed that NC should nominate two to three CE candidates through voting by secret ballot, and each NC member could vote for all persons seeking nomination, or vote for only some of such persons (at least two persons). Hence, NC members could consider each person seeking nomination on the basis of merits without being constrained by any cap on the number of persons for whom they could vote. Further, voting by secret ballot is to avoid pressure being exerted on individual NC members by requiring them to express publicly their support for certain persons seeking nomination. Mr Albert HO and Ms Cyd HO, however, have expressed opposition to nomination by secret ballot. They consider that NC members should exercise their power of making nominations in an open and accountable manner.

29. In response to some members' views that the current proposals would not allow people with different political backgrounds to stand as candidates, the Administration has explained that whether or not a person could secure nomination by NC would entirely depend on his or her political strength as there is no additional eligibility requirement other than those set out in BL 44. The Administration has stressed that CE has to strike a balance among the interests of various sectors of the community. Therefore, under the current proposals, a person seeking nomination, irrespective of his/her political persuasions, would have to appeal to the NC members for their support by his/her electoral platform, and the candidate must demonstrate that he/she is able to respond to the aspirations of the public and able to meet the needs of various sectors.

⁵ BL 44 stipulates that CE shall be not less than 40 years of age, with no right of abode in any foreign country and has ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of not less than 20 years.

⁶ The Administration proposes that a person who can obtain recommendation jointly by 120 NC members in their individual capacities could become a member seeking nomination for the CE election.

30. Ms Emily LAU considers the Administration's explanation misleading. She believes that the design of the nomination procedures has already made it impossible for persons from the pan-democratic camp to become candidates, given the requirement that the support of more than half of all the 1 200 NC members has to be obtained in order to secure nomination. The 1 200 NC members would conduct political screening to ensure that only those who are favoured by the Central Authorities could stand as candidates. Ms LAU opines that under such a screening process, what matters is whether the person seeking nomination has the blessing of the Central Authorities rather than whether the person enjoys popular support. She has pointed out that the Central Authorities' officials have also confirmed at their recent meeting with LegCo Members in Shenzhen that the design of the electoral method is to prevent a minority of pan-democrats from running for the CE election.

31. Some members including Mr LEE Cheuk-yan and Dr Helena WONG have expressed the view that under the Administration's proposals, the right to stand for election under BL 26 is deprived as such right would be subject to unreasonable restrictions and, in particular, persons from the pan-democratic camp would have no chance at all to stand as candidates. They consider that the right to vote under BL 26 is also undermined as voters' choice would be very much limited. They consider that the Administration's proposals do not meet the relevant requirements of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which provides that citizens shall have the right and the opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions, to vote and to be elected at elections.

32. The Administration has explained that under the current proposals, persons meeting the eligibility requirements stipulated in BL 44 would enjoy an equal right and opportunity to seek nomination from NC. Persons nominated by NC would participate in an open election on an equal footing, seek support from about five million eligible voters, and enjoy an equal right to be elected. The Administration has also pointed out that the current proposals do not contain any differential treatment of different persons on the basis of political opinions. Persons seeking nomination, regardless of their political persuasions, can take part in the election and seek nomination by NC with their own competence. The Administration is of the view that NC members will nominate CE candidates having regard to the overall interests of Hong Kong.

33. The Administration has also pointed out that, as provided for in BL 45, the power to nominate CE candidates is clearly vested in NC only, and that the power is a substantive one. The Administration has stressed that the selection of CE by universal suffrage has its origins in BL, involves a major change in the political structure of HKSAR, and concerns the relationship between the Central

Authorities and HKSAR. Therefore, the "one country, two systems" principle, the relevant BL stipulations, and the constitutional and legal position of HKSAR have to be strictly complied with when devising the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage. According to the Administration, these constitutional requirements also reflect the Central Authorities' power and role in deciding the method for selecting CE.

34. Some other members including Mr WONG Kwok-hing, Ms Starry LEE, Mr IP Kwok-him, Mrs Regina IP, Mr Paul TSE and Mr WONG Kwok-kin consider that electing the next CE through "one person, one vote" in 2017 is certainly more democratic than the existing system of having the 1 200-member EC to nominate and elect CE. Moreover, the aspiration of Hong Kong people for electing CE by "one-person, one-vote" is crystal clear. These members consider that the design and establishment of any political structure has to have regard to the historical background of the relevant place, and with the constitutional basis of that place as the foundation. They have pointed out that Hong Kong is not a sovereign state but a special administrative region of China, and the Central Authorities have their role in deciding the method for selecting CE. They agree that the specific method for selecting CE by universal suffrage should strictly comply with BL and the relevant Interpretation and Decisions of NPCSC.

Voting arrangements and other related issues for the selection of CE by universal suffrage

35. According to the Administration's proposals, all five million eligible electors will elect the CE-elect from the two to three candidates nominated by NC through "one person, one vote" using the "first-past-the-post" voting system, i.e., only a single round of voting will be held, without requiring the candidate returned to obtain more than half of the total number of valid votes. Unmarked ballot papers will continue to be treated as invalid ballots.

36. Ms Cyd HO is of the view that the "first-past-the-post" voting system may not ensure that the CE-elect will have sufficient legitimacy in the community as the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes may, in fact, have obtained only a small number of valid votes. Ms HO and Mr CHAN Chi-chuen have also criticized the Administration for not considering the suggestion of the so-called "blank-vote gate-keeping option", which would in effect enable voters to reject the candidates nominated by NC. The Administration has explained that the suggestion was not widely discussed nor accepted in the community during the consultation period. There are also controversies as to whether the suggestion might in law undermine the power of NC to nominate candidates and hence fail to comply with BL. The Administration finds it difficult to further process the suggestion.

37. The Administration has informed the Subcommittee that when amending local legislation (i.e. CEEO), it will consider how to deal with the situation where a CE-elect returned by universal suffrage is not appointed by CPG. Mr MA Fung-kiwok has enquired whether the legislative amendments might still have to be made to deal with such situation, regardless of whether the Administration's proposals are passed or vetoed. The Administration has advised that it is conducting an internal study on how to deal with such situation under various scenarios. The Administration has undertaken to further consult the Panel on Constitutional Affairs when the Administration has come up with concrete proposals.

38. Ms Cyd HO has enquired whether the Central Authorities would decide to appoint or not to appoint a CE-elect based on objective criteria. She has queried whether there is any other democratic election system under which the central government has the power to nullify the results of a legally conducted election. The Administration has pointed out that CPG has the power to appoint or not to appoint a CE-elect, and this has already been stipulated in BL 45 since the promulgation of BL on 4 April 1990.

Future refinement to the method for selecting CE

39. Some members including Mr Alan LEONG, Ms Claudia MO and Dr KWOK Ka-ki have expressed concern that if the Administration's proposals are to be "pocketed first", the Central Authorities and the HKSAR Government would consider that the universal suffrage as prescribed in BL 45 has been attained and they would not seek to improve the universal suffrage system beyond 2017. Some other members including Dr Priscilla LEUNG, Mr Michael TIEN, Mr Steven HO and Dr CHIANG Lai-wan, however, consider that constitutional development is a gradual, evolving process. They believe that the electoral arrangements could be further improved after universal suffrage is implemented for the selection of CE in 2017. Conversely, if the Administration's proposals are vetoed, the method used for selecting CE in 2012 shall continue to apply to the selection of CE in 2017 pursuant to the 2014 Decision of NPCSC, in which case constitutional development will only come to a standstill. Further, nobody could tell when the community could restart the discussion to implement universal suffrage for the CE election and the LegCo election.

40. The Administration has advised that after the implementation of universal suffrage for the CE election through "one person, one vote" in 2017, the electoral method could be further refined in the light of the actual situation in HKSAR and progress in a gradual and orderly manner. The Administration has

pointed out that as set out in paragraph 3.51 of the Consultation Report and Proposals, after achieving universal suffrage, should there be a need to amend the method for selecting CE after 2017, Article 7 of Annex I to BL and the "Five-step Process" of constitutional development set out in the 2004 Interpretation have already provided a clear legal basis for initiating such further amendments to the method for selecting CE. The Administration has further explained that whether or not there is a need to amend and to initiate the relevant amendment procedures will have to be considered by the then CE in accordance with the actual situation prevailing at that time.

41. Mr Ronny TONG has pointed out that according to the 2004 Interpretation, Article 7 of Annex I to BL which stipulates that "If there is a need to amend the method for selecting the Chief Executives for the terms subsequent to the year 2007 ..." means that the electoral method "may be amended or remain unamended". Mr TONG considers that it appears uncertain as to whether or not amendments could be sought by triggering the amending mechanism under Article 7 of Annex I to BL. He has asked whether the Administration would consider amending Article 7 of Annex I to BL to provide greater certainty that further amendments to the method for selecting CE after 2017 can be initiated if needed to. The Administration has pointed out that the current amendments to Annex I to BL do not include any amendment to Article 7. In other words, the provision is to be retained and remain in force.

42. In the course of the scrutiny of the draft amendments to Annex I to BL concerning the method for selecting CE⁷, Mr Alan LEONG has noted with concern the proposed Article 1 of Annex I to BL which stipulates that "Starting from 2017, the Chief Executive shall...". He has asked why the Administration does not adopt the drafting approach for the 2010 amendments to Annex I to BL and revise the wording as "The fifth term Chief Executive in 2017 shall..." Mr LEONG considers that his proposed wording would better address the public concern that the current proposals, once accepted, would remain unchanged and no refinements could be sought after 2017.

43. The Administration has explained that the expression "Starting from 2017," is based on the relevant wording of the 2014 Decision of NPCSC⁸. The Administration has reiterated that Article 7 of Annex I to BL and the "Five-step

⁷ In accordance with the Administration's proposals, the draft motion to be put by the Administration to LegCo on the amendments to Annex I to BL concerning the method for selecting CE is at Annex VIII to the Consultation Report and Proposals.

⁸ The 2014 Decision of NPCSC provides, among others, that "Starting from 2017, the selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage."

Process" set out in the 2004 Interpretation has provided the legal basis for initiating further amendments to the method for selecting CE in future.

Motion concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

44. At the last meeting of the Subcommittee, the Administration informed members of its intention to move the motion concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region at the Council meeting of 17 June 2015. No member expressed objection.

Consultation with the House Committee

45. The Subcommittee reported its deliberations to the House Committee on 5 June 2015. The House Committee noted that the Administration had given notice to move the motion concerning the Amendment to the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region at the Council meeting of 17 June 2015.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
12 June 2015

Appendix I

Composition of the Election Committee

First Sector (Industrial, commercial and financial sectors)

	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
1.	Catering	17
2.	Commercial (First)	18
3.	Commercial (Second)	18
4.	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	16
5.	Finance	18
6.	Financial Services	18
7.	Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association	16
8.	Hotel	17
9.	Import and Export	18
10.	Industrial (First)	18
11.	Industrial (Second)	18
12.	Insurance	18
13.	Real Estate and Construction	18
14.	Textiles and Garment	18
15.	Tourism	18
16.	Transport	18
17.	Wholesale and Retail	18

Second Sector (The professions)

	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
18.	Accountancy	30
19.	Architectural, Surveying and Planning	30
20.	Chinese Medicine	30
21.	Education	30
22.	Engineering	30
23.	Health Services	30
24.	Higher Education	30
25.	Information Technology	30
26.	Legal	30
27.	Medical	30

Third Sector (Labour, social services, religious and other sectors)

	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
28.	Agriculture and Fisheries	60
29.	Labour	60
30.	Religious*	60
31.	Social Welfare	60
32.	Sports, Performing Arts, Culture and Publication	60

Fourth Sector (Members of the Legislative Council, representatives of members of the District Councils, representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, and representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference)

	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>
33.	National People's Congress	36
34.	Legislative Council	70
35.	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	51
36.	Heung Yee Kuk	26
37.	Hong Kong and Kowloon District Councils	57
38.	New Territories District Councils	60

* The number of members to be nominated by each of the six designated bodies of the religious subsector are as follows:

	<u>Number of members</u>	
1.	Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong	10
2.	Chinese Muslim Cultural and Fraternal Association	10
3.	Hong Kong Christian Council	10
4.	The Hong Kong Taoist Association	10
5.	The Confucian Academy	10
6.	The Hong Kong Buddhist Association	10

**Subcommittee on Proposals on
the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017**

Membership list

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
Hon James TO Kun-sun
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung
Dr Hon LAU Wong-fat, GBM, GBS, JP
Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP
Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-hing, BBS, MH
Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP, PhD, RN
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP
Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC
Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, JP
Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP
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Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS
Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBS, JP
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip
Hon WONG Yuk-man
Hon Claudia MO
Hon Michael TIEN Puk-sun, BBS, JP
Hon James TIEN Pei-chun, GBS, JP
Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP

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Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH
Hon YIU Si-wing
Hon Gary FAN Kwok-wai
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, BBS, MH, JP
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, JP
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
Hon KWOK Wai-keung
Hon Dennis KWOK
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Hon IP Kin-yuen
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
Hon TANG Ka-piu, JP
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan
Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS

Total : 60 Members

Clerk Ms Joanne MAK

Legal Adviser Mr Kelvin LEE

Date 30 April 2015

2017 年行政長官產生辦法方案小組委員會
Subcommittee on Proposals on
the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2017

曾向小組委員會表達意見的團體/個別人士名單
List of organizations/individuals which/who have
submitted views to the Subcommittee

名稱	Name
1. Architect Political Reform Concern Group	Architect Political Reform Concern Group
2. ArchiVision	ArchiVision
3. Civic Architects for Democracy	Civic Architects for Democracy
4. IT 呼聲	IT Voice
* 5. Lau Hung	Lau Hung
6. Mr Oscar LO	Mr Oscar LO
7. One of the Archian	One of the Archian
8. We Care Resources Center	We Care Resources Center
9. 丁江浩先生	Mr TING Kong-ho
10. 人民力量	People Power
11. 大專政關	大專政關
12. 工黨	Labour Party
13. 中國香港旅行遠足聯會	Hong Kong Hiking Association, China
14. 中國香港體育社團聯會	Federation of Hong Kong Sports Organization
* 15. 中國高等院校香港校友會聯合會	The Federation of Alumni Associations of Chinese Colleges and Universities in Hong Kong
16. 中國國家行政學院(香港)工商專業同學有限公司	Chinese Academy of Governance (Hong Kong) Industrial and Commercial Professionals Alumni Association Ltd
17. 公民提名最公道學會	公民提名最公道學會
18. 公民黨	Civic Party
* 19. 公民體育會	The Citizen Athletic Association
20. 公共專業聯盟	The Professional Commons
21. 尹祖強先生	Mr Fanko WAN Cho-keung
22. 屯門社區關注組	屯門社區關注組
* 23. 屯門區議會	Tuen Mun District Council
24. 方約拿單先生	Mr Jonathan FONG

名稱**Name**

- | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|
| 25. | 方送友先生 | Mr FONG Sung-yau |
| 26. | 方偉奇先生 | Mr FANG Wei-qi |
| 27. | 方賢斌先生 | Mr FONG Yin-bun |
| 28. | 王政芝小姐 | Miss WONG Ching-chi |
| 29. | 王詩詠小姐 | Miss WONG Sze-wing |
| 30. | 王樂行先生 | Mr WONG Lok-hang |
| 31. | 王銳顯先生 | Mr WONG Yui-hin |
| 32. | 民主建港協進聯盟 | Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong |
| 33. | 民主黨 | Democratic Party |
| 34. | 民間電台 | Citizens Radio |
| 35. | 永隆民間藝術 | Wing Lung Art |
| 36. | 白漢彬先生 | Mr PAK Hon-pun |
| 37. | 伍永德先生 | Mr NG Wing-tak |
| 38. | 全港各區工商聯 | Hong Kong Commerce and Industry Associations |
| 39. | 印尼巴中(香港)校友會 | The Alumni Association of Pah Tsung High School Jakarta Indonesia |
| 40. | 朱威霖先生 | Mr William CHU |
| 41. | 朱敏華小姐 | Miss CHU Man-wa |
| 42. | 江國平先生 | Mr KONG Kwok-ping |
| 43. | 老撾華僑華人香港聯誼會 | Laos Overseas Chinese Friendship Hong Kong Association |
| 44. | 自由黨 | Liberal Party |
| 45. | 自由黨青年團 | Liberal Party Youth Committee |
| 46. | 何廸夫先生 | Mr Dave HO |
| 47. | 何偉祥先生 | Mr HO Wai-cheung |
| 48. | 何偉樂先生 | Mr Ronald HO |
| 49. | 何啟明先生 | Mr HO Kai-ming |
| 50. | 何嘉柔小姐 | Miss HO Ka-yau |
| 51. | 余梓杰先生 | Mr Jackie YUE Tsz-kit |
| 52. | 吳仲達先生 | Mr NG Chung-tat |
| * 53. | 吳志隆先生 | Mr Tony NG Chi-lung |
| 54. | 吳倩欣小姐 | Miss WU Sin-yan |
| 55. | 吳傑莊先生 | Mr Johnny NG |
| 56. | 吳德龍先生 | Mr Bernard WU |

名稱	<u>Name</u>
57. 吳樹燊先生	Mr NG Su-san
58. 吳龍飛先生	Mr Victor NG
59. 呂鴻極先生	Mr LUI Hung-kik
60. 李文浩先生	Mr LI Man-ho
61. 李世昌先生	Mr Dominic LEE Sai-cheong
62. 李妙芬小姐	Miss LI Miu-fun
63. 李佳斌先生	Mr Augustus LEE Kai-bun
64. 李若平女士	Ms LEE Yuek-ping
65. 李頌明先生	Mr LI Chung-ming
66. 李嘉恒先生	Mr LEE Ka-hang
67. 李嘉慧小姐	Miss LI Ka-wai
68. 李慧明女士	Ms LEE Wai-ming
69. 李豐年先生	Mr LEE Fung-lin
70. 沈泰鋒先生	Mr SHUM Tai-fung
71. 周浩雲先生	Mr Owen CHOW Ho-wan
72. 周鳳儀女士	Ms CHOW Fung-yee
* 73. 東區區議會議員楊位醒先生	Mr YEUNG Wai-sing, member of Eastern District Council
74. 林俊先生	Mr LAM Chun
75. 林俊業先生	Mr LAM Chun-yip
76. 林錫偉先生	Mr LAM Sik-wai
77. 林錫堅先生	Mr LAM Sik-kin
78. 林寶智先生	Mr LAM Po-chi
79. 法政匯思	Progressive Lawyers Group
80. 社工復興運動	Reclaiming Social Work Movement
* 81. 金紫荊女企業家協會	Golden Bauhinia Women Entrepreneur Association
82. 青年公民	Young Civics
83. 青年新政	Youngspiration
84. 促進現代化專業人士協會	The Association of Experts for Modernization
85. 思政築覺	思政築覺
86. 施榮忻先生	Mr Jaime SZE Wine-him
87. 洪珮珉先生	Mr HUNG Pui-man
88. 洪龍荃先生	Mr HUNG Lung-chun
89. 皇甫星先生	Mr HUANG Pou-xing

名稱	<u>Name</u>
90. 美孚家政	Mei Foo Home and Public Affairs
91. 胡小華女士	Ms Maggie WU
* 92. 胡曉明	Herman HU
93. 范駿華先生	Mr Andrew FAN
94. 韋德麟先生	Mr WAI Tak-lun
95. 香港人權監察	Hong Kong Human Rights Monitor
* 96. 香港工會聯合會	The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions
97. 香港工業總會	Federation of Hong Kong Industries
98. 香港中華文化總會	The Association of Chinese Culture of HK
99. 香港中華總商會	The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce
* 100. 香港內地經貿協會	Hong Kong Association of China Business
* 101. 香港印刷業商會	The Hong Kong Printers Association
102. 香港百貨及零售業總會	Hong Kong Department Stores and Retail General Union
103. 香港自由民主黨	Partido Liberal Democats Hong Kong
104. 香港青年工業家協會	Hong Kong Young Industrialists Council
105. 香港政治經濟文化學會	Hong Kong Political, Economic and Cultural Society
106. 香港星火網絡協進會	Hong Kong Starfire Network Association
107. 香港旅遊聯業工會聯會	The Federation of Hong Kong Trade Union in Tourism
108. 香港培青社	Hong Kong Youth Development Society
109. 香港基督徒學會	Hong Kong Christian Institute
110. 香港婦女文化藝術協會	Hong Kong Women's Art Society
111. 香港專科醫護基金	Hong Kong Specialist Care Foundation Ltd
112. 香港專業及資深行政人員協會	Hong Kong Professionals and Senior Executives Association
113. 香港莊子文化研究會	The Association of Zhuangzi Culture & Research of Hong Kong
114. 香港菁英會	The Y. Elites Association
115. 香港群青會	Hong Kong All Youth Alliance
* 116. 香港零售管理協會	Hong Kong Retail Management Association
117. 香港圖書文具業商會有限公司	Hong Kong Book & Stationery Industry Association Co Ltd
118. 香港銀行業僱員協會	Hong Kong Banking Employees Association
119. 香港廣西印尼歸國華僑聯誼總會	The Overseas Indonesia Chinese of Guangxi United Reliance Club Association (HK)

名稱	Name
120. 香港廣東社團總會有限公司	Federation of Hong Kong Guangdong Community Organisations
121. 香港影業協會	Hong Kong Motion Picture Industry Association Ltd
* 122. 唐因	唐因
123. 唐德杰先生	Mr Dennis TONG Tak-kit
124. 唐學良先生	Mr TONG Hok-leung
125. 唐曉昕小姐	Miss Johannie TONG
126. 夏德建先生	Mr HA Tak-kin
127. 徐景勝先生	Mr TSUI King-sing
128. 徐廣祥先生	Mr Andy TSUI
* 129. 海外叟	海外叟
130. 袁銘陽先生	Mr YUEN Ming-yeung
131. 將軍澳友	Friends of Tseung Kwan O
132. 崔定邦先生	Mr Timothy CHUI
133. 張俊豪先生	Mr CHEUNG Chun-ho
134. 張彥南先生	Mr CHEUNG Yin-nam
135. 張琳平小姐	Miss CHEUNG Lam-ping
136. 張詩翹先生	Mr CHEUNG Sze-ngao
137. 張寬年先生	Mr CHEUNG Fun-nin
138. 張鑑松先生	Mr CHEUNG Kam-chung
139. 曹穎賢小姐	Miss CHO Wing-yin
140. 梁志剛先生	Mr LEUNG Chi-kong
141. 梁家瑋先生	Mr LEUNG Ka-wai
142. 梁嘉男先生	Mr LEUNG Ka-nam
143. 莊金峰先生	Mr CHONG Kam-fung
144. 莊家彬先生	Mr Albert CHUANG
145. 莫震東先生	Mr MOK Chun-tung
146. 許樂絲小姐	Miss Andrea Melody CHUH
147. 許穎婷小姐	Miss HUI Wing-ting
148. 連廣成先生	Mr LIN Kwong-sing
149. 郭仲文先生	Mr KWOK Chung-man
150. 郭怡鎂女士	Miss Cynthia KWOK
151. 郭愷晴小姐	Miss KWOK Hoi-ching

名稱**Name**

- | | | |
|--------|--------------|---|
| 152. | 陳子健先生 | Mr CHAN Tsz-kin |
| 153. | 陳子健先生 | Mr CHAN Tsz-kin |
| 154. | 陳日嵐先生 | Mr Daniel CHAN Yat-nam |
| 155. | 陳水安先生 | Mr CHAN Shui-on |
| 156. | 陳永康先生 | Mr CHAN Wing-hong |
| 157. | 陳仲傑先生 | Mr CHAN Chung-kit |
| 158. | 陳兆然先生 | Mr Albert CHAN |
| 159. | 陳安欣小姐 | Miss CHAN On-yan |
| 160. | 陳志全先生 | Mr CHAN Chee-chuen |
| 161. | 陳志豪先生 | Mr Victor CHAN |
| * 162. | 陳杰 | 陳杰 |
| 163. | 陳俊達先生 | Mr Allen CHAN Chun-tat |
| 164. | 陳起馨先生 | Mr CHAN Hei-hing |
| 165. | 陳健浚先生 | Mr CHAN Kin-chun |
| 166. | 陳國興先生 | Mr CHAN Kwok-hing |
| 167. | 陳詠琪女士 | Ms Vincenza CHAN |
| 168. | 陳嘉偉先生 | Mr CHAN Ka-wai |
| 169. | 陳曉陽先生 | Mr CHAN Hiu-yeung |
| 170. | 陳穎祺小姐 | Miss CHAN Wing-ki |
| * 171. | 陸錦城小姐 | Miss LUK Kam-shing |
| * 172. | 陸聯芬先生 | Mr LUK Luen-fun |
| 173. | 麥浚傑先生 | Mr MAK Tsun-kit |
| 174. | 麥華麒小姐 | Miss MAK Wa-ki |
| 175. | 傅家灝先生 | Mr FU Ka-ho |
| 176. | 傅曉琳小姐 | Miss FU Hiu-lam |
| 177. | 曾國棟先生 | Mr TSANG Kwok-tung |
| 178. | 曾梓濠先生 | Mr William TSANG |
| 179. | 曾競麗小姐 | Miss Kanley TSANG King-lai |
| 180. | 最愛普選要公民提名街坊會 | Favorite Universal Suffrage and Civil Nomination Kai Fong Association |
| 181. | 賀穎傑先生 | Mr HOR Wing-kit |
| 182. | 進步教師同盟 | Progressive Teachers' Alliance |
| 183. | 馮偉成先生 | Mr FUNG Wai-shing |
| * 184. | 馮國佑 | 馮國佑 |
| 185. | 馮德利先生 | Mr FUNG Tak-lee |

名稱

186. 黃才立先生
187. 黃玉婷小姐
188. 黃甘培先生
189. 黃泳其小姐
190. 黃展恒先生
191. 黃振權先生
192. 黃浩揚先生
193. 黃浩華先生
194. 黃啟燊先生
195. 黃敬先生
196. 劇走功能組別研究所
197. 愛中港青年文化社團聯會

198. 新世紀論壇
199. 新民主同盟
200. 新民黨
201. 楊志偉先生
202. 楊棟先生
203. 楊華勇先生
204. 楊曉東先生
205. 葉友郁先生
206. 葉志衍先生
207. 葉家明先生
208. 葉家富先生
209. 葉嘉渝小姐
210. 葉錦龍先生
211. 虞雋寧先生
212. 精益求精政改關注組
213. 精算思政
214. 趙國威先生
215. 劉廸鴻先生
216. 劉明堅先生
217. 劉美婷小姐
218. 劉偉德先生
219. 劉逸龍先生

Name

- Mr WONG Choi-lap
Miss WONG Yuk-ting
Mr WONG Kam-pui
Miss WONG Wing-ki
Mr WONG Chin-hang
Mr Alex WONG
Mr Ken WONG
Mr WONG Ho-wa
Mr WONG Kai-san
Mr WONG King
劇走功能組別研究所
Love China Hong Kong Alliance of Youth Cultural Societies
New Century Forum
Neo Democrats
New People's Party
Mr Edwin YEUNG Chi-wai
Mr YEUNG Tung
Mr Johnny YU
Mr YEUNG Hiu-tung
Mr YIP Yau-yuk
Mr Sammy IP
Mr YIP Ka-ming
Mr YIP Ka-fu
Miss YIP Ka-yu
Mr YIP Kam-lung
Mr YU Chun-ning
精益求精政改關注組
精算思政
Mr CHEW Kwok-wai
Mr LAU Tik-hung
Mr Andy LIU
Miss LAU Mei-ting
Mr Edward LAU Wai-tak
Mr LAU Yat-lung

名稱

Name

220.	潘國政先生	Mr POON Kwok-ching
221.	蔡志婷小姐	Miss Eva CHOY
222.	蔡慶化先生	Mr TSOI Hing-fa
223.	蔡澤培先生	Mr Jake CHOI
224.	鄧志豪先生	Mr DENG Zhi-hao
225.	鄧德成先生	Mr TANG Tak-shing Innes
226.	鄭沛倫先生	Mr CHENG Pui-lun
227.	鄭捷彬先生	Mr CHENG Chit-pun
228.	鄭楚光先生	Mr CHENG Cho-kwong
229.	鄭肇恆先生	Mr Billy CHENG
230.	黎旭洋先生	Mr LAI Yuk-yeung
231.	寰球政治策略研究組	寰球政治策略研究組
232.	盧金榮先生	Mr Wingco LO
233.	盧德昌先生	Mr LO Tak-cheong
234.	穆家駿先生	Mr MUK Ka-chun
235.	蕭玉光先生	Mr SIU Yuk-kong
236.	錢寶芬女士	Ms CHIN Po-fun
237.	龍家麟先生	Mr Alan LUNG Ka-lun
* 238.	謝彬女士	Ms XIE Bin
* 239.	謝緯武	謝緯武
240.	謝曉虹小姐	Miss TSE Hiu-hung
241.	鍾晃錢先生	Mr CHUNG Fong-chin
242.	鍾逸傑先生	Mr Eric CHUNG
243.	鍾澤暉先生	Mr CHUNG Chak-fai
244.	韓健琳小姐	Miss HON Kin-lam
245.	簡銘東先生	Mr KAN Ming-tung
246.	顏汶羽先生	Mr NGAN Man-yu
247.	羅景天先生	Mr Willson LAW King-tin
248.	羅靜小姐	Ms LO Ching
249.	譚光舜先生	Mr Tommy TAM Kwong-shun
250.	譚國新先生	Mr TAM Kwok-sun
251.	譚慧敏小姐	Miss TAM Wai-man
252.	蘇文郁先生	Mr Felix SO Man-yuk
253.	蘇永立先生	Mr SO Wing-lap

名稱

Name

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 254. 蘇景梅小姐 | Miss SO King-miu |
| 255. 樂淑華小姐 | Miss LUEN Shuk-wah |
| 256. 灣仔中西區工商業聯合會 | Wanchai and Central & Western District
Industries and Commerce Association |

* 只提交書面意見的團體/個別人士

Organizations/individuals which/who have submitted written views only