

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

Ref : CB2/PL/CA

LC Paper No. CB(2)287/14-15  
(These minutes have been seen  
by the Administration)

**Panel on Constitutional Affairs**

**Minutes of meeting**  
**held on Monday, 20 October 2014, at 2:30 pm**  
**in Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Members present** : Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP (Chairman)  
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP (Deputy Chairman)  
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 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  
Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP  
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP  
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che  
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS  
Hon IP Kwok-him, GBS, JP  
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yea, GBS, JP  
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC  
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung  
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  
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin

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  
Dr Hon Kenneth CHAN Ka-lok  
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, JP  
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki  
Hon Dennis KWOK  
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP  
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan  
Hon IP Kin-yuen  
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP  
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan  
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS

**Members  
absent** : Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP  
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP  
Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Yuen-han, SBS, JP  
Hon Kenneth LEUNG  
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung

**Public Officers  
Attending** : Item IV

Mr LAU Kong-wah  
Under Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

Mr Gordon LEUNG Chung-tai  
Deputy Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland  
Affairs

Miss Helen CHUNG Chi-ching  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and  
Mainland Affairs 2

Miss LEE Sau-kong  
Senior Assistant Solicitor General  
Department of Justice

Item V

Mr Freely CHENG Kei  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and  
Mainland Affairs 3

Miss Candy MA Siu-hung  
Acting Chief Electoral Officer  
Registration and Electoral Office

Mr SHUM Nam-lung  
Deputy Chief Electoral Officer  
Registration and Electoral Office

**Clerk in attendance** : Ms Joanne MAK  
Chief Council Secretary (2) 3

**Staff in attendance** : Mr Kelvin LEE  
Assistant Legal Adviser 1

Miss Cindy HO  
Senior Council Secretary (2) 3

Ms Wendy LO  
Council Secretary (2) 3

Mrs Fanny TSANG  
Legislative Assistant (2) 3

---

Action

**I. Confirmation of minutes of meeting**  
[LC Paper No. CB(2)83/14-15]

The minutes of the meeting held on 9 October 2014 were confirmed.

**II. Information papers issued since the last meeting**

2. Members noted that no information paper had been issued since the last meeting.

Action

**III. Items for discussion at the next meeting**

[Appendix II to LC Paper No. CB(2)9/14-15 and LC Paper No. CB(2)85/14-15(01)]

3. Members agreed to discuss the following items proposed by the Administration at the next regular meeting on 17 November 2014 at 2:30 pm -

- (a) Consultation Report on Disqualification of Candidates with Unserved Prison Sentences and Other Related Matters ("Consultation Report"); and
- (b) consideration of the third report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

4. Dr Helena WONG and Mr IP Kin-yuen proposed that the Panel should discuss the constitutional reform and address the many queries raised by the public concerning the Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ("NPCSC") adopted on 31 August 2014 (the "NPCSC's Decision"). Dr WONG said that many people had demanded for retraction of the NPCSC's Decision and called on the Chief Executive ("CE") to submit a supplementary report to NPCSC. They considered that the Panel should discuss the relevant issues at the next regular meeting or at a special meeting. Moreover, they considered that the meeting, if held, could follow up the dialogue between the representatives of the Hong Kong Federation of Students and of the Administration to be held on the following day including any suggestions raised by them regarding the way forward. Mr IP Kwok-him, however, considered that the relevant report submitted by CE to NPCSC had already reflected the views of the public. He did not consider it necessary for the Panel to conduct follow-up discussion on the dialogue between the students and the Administration.

5. The Under Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs ("USCMA") advised that there was urgency to discuss the Consultation Report as the relevant arrangements had to be finalized before the next District Council ("DC") election in 2015. On constitutional development, he explained that in accordance with the "Five-step Process" for constitutional reform, the Administration planned to launch a second round public consultation on the method for selecting CE by universal suffrage in the fourth quarter of 2014. He said that the Administration would revert to the Panel at an appropriate juncture.

Action

6. The Chairman said that he would consider members' concerns and suggestions and discuss with the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs and USCMA.

**IV. Disqualification of DC Members and Rural Representatives ("RRs") with unserved prison sentences from holding office**  
[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)68/14-15(01) and (02)]

7. With the aid of Powerpoint presentation, USCMA and Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs 2 ("PAS(CMA)2") briefed members on the salient points of the Administration's paper [LC Paper No. CB(2)68/14-15(01)]. Members noted the information note prepared by the LegCo Secretariat [LC Paper No. CB(2)68/14-15(02)].

8. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Administration's paper, Mr IP Kin-yuen asked about the definition of "escaped convicts". PAS(CMA)2 replied that as set out in paragraph 3.12 and footnote 13 of the Consultation Paper on Disqualification of Candidates with Unserved Prison Sentences and Other Related Matters ("Consultation Paper"), an "escaped convict" referred to "a person who has been convicted of an offence and sentenced to death or imprisonment but has absconded and is unlawfully at large". This might include a prisoner who had escaped from prison or an offender who had escaped from the alternative penal establishments, a person released on bail pending appeal who had jumped bail, and a person who was released before formal discharge from prison and who had absconded.

9. Members noted that under the existing sections 24(1)(d)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) ("DCO") and sections 9(1)(d)(ii), (iii) and (iv) of the Rural Representative Election Ordinance (Cap. 576) ("RREO"), an elected DC member or RR was disqualified from holding office if he or she, after being elected, was convicted of having engaged in corrupt or illegal conduct in contravention of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554), of an offence against Part II of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201), or of any offence prescribed by regulations in force under the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (Cap. 541). Dr CHIANG Lai-wan asked about the rationale of the above arrangement in relation to Cap. 201 as she considered that the offence involved might not be directly related to the performance of duty of a DC member/RR or election-related. In her view, some other offences (e.g. sexual

Action

offence) were also serious and conviction of which should warrant disqualification from holding office.

10. PAS(CMA)2 explained that the aforementioned existing arrangements, which the Administration proposed to maintain, had been in place since the enactment of DCO and RREO. She said that, generally speaking, a person's conviction of any of the above specified offences called into question the person's integrity and probity. Assistant Legal Adviser ("ALA") supplemented that relatively serious criminal offences including the example given by Dr CHIANG were already covered in the categories in paragraph 6(b) and (c) of the Administration's paper, which involved an imprisonment term exceeding three months. In reply to Dr CHIANG, ALA advised that the types of offences which might fall within the category in paragraph 6(a) of the Administration's paper were the relatively minor ones involving an imprisonment term of less than three months (e.g. shoplifting).

11. Mr IP Kwok-him enquired whether the aforementioned specified offences included minor omissions relating to Cap. 554 (e.g. minor negligence in filling out election returns). PAS(CMA)2 explained that as far as Cap. 554 was concerned, the specified offences were those that involved corrupt or illegal conduct prescribed in the relevant Parts of Cap. 554 (i.e. Parts 2 and 3 respectively of Cap. 554); and did not include breaches of requirements for lodging election returns and publishing election advertisements with required details prescribed in other Parts of Cap. 554 respectively. At the request of Mr IP, PAS(CMA)2 agreed to provide supplementary information on corrupt or illegal conduct prescribed in Cap. 554.

Admin

12. Mr Tony TSE and Mr WONG Yuk-man expressed concern that a long lead time might be required for appeals to be heard and as a result, the elected DC member or RR concerned might have come to the end of his or her term of office before the appellate court handed down the judgment. PAS(CMA)2 said that the Administration had taken into consideration the average waiting time for various levels of court in coming up with the current proposals. She said that according to the annual report of the Judiciary, the average waiting time (in terms of days) for various levels of court in 2013 was as follows -

Average waiting time for cases in the Court of Final Appeal

Applications for leave to appeal

- Criminal (from notice of hearing to hearing)

40

Action

Substantive appeals	
- Criminal (from notice of hearing to hearing)	97
<u>Average waiting time for cases in the High Court</u>	
Court of Appeal	
- Criminal (from setting down of a case to hearing)	50
Court of First Instance	
- Appeals from Magistrates' Courts (from lodging of Notice of Appeal to hearing)	105

13. Mr Tony TSE asked whether an elected DC member or RR who was convicted in a place outside Hong Kong of an offence for which the person had been sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding three months would be disqualified from holding office under the proposed regime. PAS(CMA)2 replied in the affirmative. Mr TSE said that the lead time for appeals to be heard could be quite long in some places (e.g. Macao). PAS(CMA)2 said that she did not have in hand information on the relevant average waiting time for courts in other jurisdictions. However, the Administration noted from past records that very few cases (if any) involving conviction and sentencing of elected DC members/RRs involved offences committed in places outside Hong Kong.

14. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen also expressed concern on situations involving conviction in other jurisdictions, and pointed out that certain conduct, which was not illegal in Hong Kong was, however, illegal in some other jurisdictions (e.g. homosexuality). He considered that this might cast doubt on the fairness of the proposed regime in respect of disqualification of elected DC members or RRs who had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment from holding office. He added that the legal system in some jurisdictions was also completely different from that in Hong Kong and in some jurisdictions, a person might be convicted without being given a fair trial. USCMA advised that it was extremely difficult, if not impossible, to engage in a detailed comparison of each and every offence and punishment of different jurisdictions with that of Hong Kong given the differences in the historical, social and cultural background of different societies. A term of imprisonment exceeding three months was therefore adopted as the benchmark for triggering disqualification.

Action

15. Mr Tony TSE enquired whether an elected DC member or RR who was convicted of a number of offences at different times the imprisonment term imposed on each occasion was less than three months, but the total term of imprisonment of the offences was more than three months, would be disqualified from holding office. PAS(CMA)2 replied in the negative, adding that it was the duration of imprisonment term on each count that would be taken into account.

Admin

16. At the request of Mr WONG Yuk-man, PAS(CMA)2 agreed to provide in writing the past records of conviction and imprisonment terms of DC members and RRs who had been disqualified from holding office and the offences involved.

17. Mr WONG Yuk-man considered that there was anomaly with the application of Rule 29 of the Criminal Appeal Rules (Cap. 221A) ("Rule 29") as set out in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Administration's paper, and queried the basis for the existing arrangement whereby the prison sentence imposed by the lower court (i.e. the Magistrates' Courts) would warrant immediate disqualification while that imposed by the higher courts would warrant disqualification only 10 days after the date of conviction, or upon the Court of Appeal's determination. He also expressed concern that under the existing section 24(1)(b) of DCO and section 9(1)(b) of RREO, an elected DC member or RR was disqualified from holding office if he or she had unserved sentence of death or imprisonment in Hong Kong or any other place. He considered that this was problematic as the provisions under reference did not specify the imprisonment term. In response to Mr WONG Yuk-man's comments, PAS(CMA)2 explained that the Administration also recognized the anomaly with the aforesaid application of Rule 29 and thus proposed not to apply it to the electoral laws as it was not specifically tailored for such application and it had not taken into consideration special issues and problems which its application to the electoral regime would entail. Having regard to the proposed regime in respect of disqualification from standing for election as set out in the Consultation Paper, and the existing arrangement for disqualification from holding office, the Administration proposed the suspension arrangements as set out in paragraph 10 of the Administration's paper.

18. Mr WONG Yuk-man referred to paragraph 10(b) of the Administration's paper and asked whether the proposed arrangement would result in a situation that the suspension arrangement was not applicable if the person concerned was not released on bail. PAS(CMA)2 explained that given



Action

that a person serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention could not effectively perform his duty, the proposed suspension arrangement would not apply to a person serving the relevant sentence of imprisonment or detention.

19. Also referring to paragraph 10(b) of the Administration's paper, Mr Paul TSE asked whether the proposed arrangement might be used by the defendant as a new ground to request the Court to allow him or her to be released on bail before the determination of the appellate court. He said that the Court might need to consider the implications that the elected DC member or RR would be disqualified immediately once the Court rejected to grant him or her release on bail. Senior Assistant Solicitor General ("SASG") said that, by analogy the existing law provided for a person to be disqualified if he was sentenced to imprisonment exceeding a certain duration, but based on past cases, the Court might not necessarily take that into account in deciding on the term of imprisonment. Hence, while the Administration would further reflect on Mr TSE's concern, the Administration did not consider the Court would necessarily be unduly influenced by such a consideration.

20. Mr Paul TSE sought clarification as to whether Rule 29 would apply in situation where an elected DC member or RR who was convicted of an offence (other than the specified offences) and sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. SASG explained that under the existing laws, an elected DC member or RR who was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months would not be disqualified from holding office (i.e. removed from office), so long as he or she was not otherwise caught by other restrictions under section 24 of DCO or section 9 of RREO respectively. The Administration now proposed to maintain that an elected DC member or RR who had been sentenced to imprisonment (whether suspended or not) for a term of three months or less should not be disqualified from holding office (i.e. removed from office). So, there was no question of a person being disqualified in the situation referred to by Mr TSE.

**V. 2014 voter registration ("VR") figures**  
[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)68/14-15(03) and (04)]

21. Principal Assistant Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs 3 ("PAS(CMA)3") and Acting Chief Electoral Officer ("CEO(Ag)") of the Registration and Electoral Office ("REO") briefed members on the salient points of the Administration's paper [LC Paper No. CB(2)68/14-15(03)]. Members noted the updated background brief prepared by the LegCo Secretariat [LC Paper No. CB(2)68/14-15(04)].

Action

Overseas voting and eligibility for VR

22. Mrs Regina IP sought the Administration's views on a suggestion of allowing Hong Kong permanent residents working in the Mainland and frequently travelling between the Mainland and Hong Kong to vote in the Mainland, so that they could also exercise their voting right even if they were not in Hong Kong on the polling day. It was also suggested that polling facilities might be set up in the offices of HKSAR Government in the Mainland. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan suggested that consideration might be given to implementing a trial scheme in a few Mainland cities. Mr NG Leung-sing requested the Administration to give thought to the proposals as he considered that these Hong Kong people working in the Mainland also made contributions to the Hong Kong economy.

23. PAS(CMA)3 emphasized the importance of maintaining the fairness of the electoral system. If polling facilities were set up in the Mainland to enable Hong Kong permanent residents residing in the Mainland to vote, the same arrangements should also be made overseas to facilitate electors residing abroad to vote. PAS(CMA)3 explained that overseas voting arrangements, however, would entail the need to set up polling facilities in different places of the world and give rise to substantial resources implications. Besides, the Government might need to consider introducing advance registration arrangements and issues arising from vote counting overseas. PAS(CMA)3 said that at present, the Administration had no plan to implement non-local polling. Ms Claudia MO expressed support for the Administration's stance on the matter in order to maintain the fairness of the electoral system. Mrs Regina IP, however, requested the Administration to re-consider the suggestion in view of the large number of Hong Kong permanent residents working and residing in the Mainland. She believed that a large majority of them, in fact, met the requirement of being "ordinarily residing in Hong Kong".

24. Dr Priscilla LEUNG considered it more reasonable for Hong Kong permanent residents residing in the Mainland to return to Hong Kong to vote on the polling day. She called on the Administration to target its publicity measures on those Hong Kong people (who were mostly elderly people or working in the Mainland) to let them know that they were still eligible to vote in Hong Kong. In particular, the Administration should step up publicity in Mainland places where a lot of these Hong Kong people resided. Dr LEUNG said that many of them were deterred from returning to Hong Kong to vote

Action

simply because they were not sure whether or not they were still eligible to vote. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan requested the Administration to explain the eligibility of Hong Kong permanent residents for VR. PAS(CMA)3 advised that generally speaking, it would be necessary to consider whether the person concerned was able to provide a genuine address in Hong Kong as his/her principal residential address for VR purpose, and whether the person concerned still maintained a connection with Hong Kong. REO would consider on a case-by-case basis and legal advice would be sought as and when necessary.

25. Ms Claudia MO asked how the Administration could track down persons who had ceased to ordinarily reside in Hong Kong and delete their names from the voter registers. PAS(CMA)3 said that REO carried out the relevant checking measures in each VR cycle with a view to updating the registration particulars of electors. A person's name would be removed from the final register ("FR") if he or she could not be contacted by REO through the statutory inquiry process.

Key statistics relating to the 2014 FR

26. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Administration's paper, Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan asked for a breakdown on the decrease of about 5 300 electors (compared with the 2013 FR). CEO(Ag) replied that the decreases in the number of electors in the Education, Health Services, Textiles and Garment as well as the Catering Functional Constituencies ("FCs") were 1 917, 346, 367 and 1 382 respectively. These were the FCs in which a relatively large number of electors had been deleted.

27. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan expressed concern about the low registration rate for some FCs, e.g. less than 3 000 (out of 13 000 eligible electors) had registered in the Textiles and Garment FC and asked what measures would be taken to boost the rate. CEO(Ag) said that REO would send letters to encourage eligible persons to register as FC electors. REO would also appeal to specified bodies under the LegCo Ordinance (Cap. 542) to encourage eligible members to register in FCs, and advertise in the relevant websites of the sectors concerned.

28. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan enquired whether the second round of public consultation regarding constitutional reform would include proposals to expand the electorate base of traditional FCs for the LegCo election in 2016 and the legislative timetable. PAS(CMA)3 said that the NPCSC's Decision

Action

adopted on 31 August 2014 had confirmed that Annex II to the Basic Law need not be amended. The Administration would soon conduct public consultation on the method for forming LegCo in 2016 including whether amendments were required in relation to the electorate base of traditional FCs. PAS(CMA)3 advised that relevant legislative amendments to reflect such changes, if introduced, would be incorporated in the LegCo (Amendment) Bill, which would have to be passed by LegCo before the end of the 2014-2015 legislative session, in order that the relevant VR work could commence around the autumn of 2015. Eligible persons who would like to register as electors would be required to submit their applications on or before 2 May 2016.

29. Referring to paragraphs 3 and 9 of the Administration's paper which mentioned that the number of newly registered geographical constituency ("GC") electors was about 77 000 (as contained in the 2014 FR of electors for GCs) and 69 400 (as contained in the 2014 FR of electors for DC (second) FC) respectively, Ms Cyd HO asked why there was a discrepancy of almost 8 000 electors. PAS(CMA)3 and CEO(Ag) explained that the relevant number was fluid as an eligible elector might switch between a traditional FC and DC (second) FC, except for electors of the Heung Yee Kuk FC, Agriculture and Fisheries FC, Insurance FC, Transport FC, and DC (first) FC. In reply to Ms HO, PAS(CMA)3 said that a FC elector who wished to change his or her registration to become an elector for DC (second) FC should complete registration on or before the relevant deadline of a VR cycle. Then, the change would be reflected in the FR of electors for FCs to be published in that VR cycle.

Admin

30. At the request of Ms Cyd HO, CEO(Ag) agreed to provide in writing a breakdown of the some 77 000 newly registered electors for GCs in the 2014 FR by age groups.

*(Post-meeting note : The supplementary information provided by REO was circulated to members vide LC Paper No. CB(2)203/14-15(01) on 31 October 2014.)*

31. Mr NG Leung-sing suggested that REO should collaborate with the 18 DCs in conducting the VR publicity campaign. He considered that DCs should be consulted on related work as soon as possible. PAS(CMA)3 said that in each VR cycle falling within an election year, an inter-departmental working group would be set up to coordinate the publicity exercise. The working group would collaborate with the 18 DCs in the formulation of the publicity plan and related work.

Action

*Checking measures*

32. Referring to Appendix III to the background brief prepared by the LegCo Secretariat [LC Paper No. CB(2)68/14-15(04)], Mr Frederick FUNG asked why after checks had been conducted in 2013 on multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors registered with the same residential address (involving 15 090 electors), only 2 557 inquiry letters were issued to the electors leading to the removal of 1 250 electors from FR. He noted that similar situations were found with other categories of checking measures, namely checks conducted on addresses in buildings already demolished/to be demolished, and checks on new VR applications with multiple applicants using the same address for registration.

33. CEO(Ag) and Deputy Chief Electoral Officer ("DCEO") explained that electors covered by the checking measures were first issued an enquiry letter from REO by surface mail. Only those electors who did not respond to the letter would be issued an inquiry letter by registered mail under the statutory inquiry process. With regard to the checks conducted on multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors registered with the same residential address (involving 15 090 electors), it was not necessary to initiate the inquiry process for electors who had responded to the letters sent by REO by surface mail to confirm or update their residential addresses. Inquiry letters were issued to the remaining 2 557 electors, of whom 1 250 did not respond to the inquiry letters and were then not included in the 2013 FR. DCEO explained that similar measures and inquiry process had been conducted in respect of the other categories to verify the registered addresses referred to by Mr Frederick FUNG.

34. To facilitate identification of multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors registered with the same residential address, Mr CHAN Chi-chuen suggested that the Online Voter Information Enquiry System ("OVIES") should provide the names of electors registered with the same residential address. PAS(CMA)3 advised that while it was considered inappropriate to disclose online such information for the protection of privacy, the requisite information was shown in the registers of electors available for public inspection at REO or the public enquiry service centres of the 18 District Offices. Dr Priscilla LEUNG expressed support for the arrangement for the protection of privacy. Mr CHAN Chi-chuen then suggested providing only the number of electors registered with the same residential address in OVIES, and requested the Administration to consider the suggestion.

Action

35. In reply to Mr CHAN Chi-chuen's further enquiry, DCEO said that an elector who submitted a request for de-registration on or before 2 July 2015 would have his or her name removed from FR to be published in September 2015.

36. In response to the Chairman's enquiry on how a registered elector could apply for de-registration, PAS(CMA)3 and DCEO advised that such applications should be made in writing by the electors concerned. The elector concerned would need to provide his or her Hong Kong ID Card number and sign the written notice of de-registration. Dr Priscilla LEUNG opined that the voting right of elderly people should be protected. She reminded REO not to accept any application for de-registration made by a third party on behalf of an elector, in particular elder electors.

**VI. Any other business**

37. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:45 pm.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
17 November 2014