

立法會 *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)2141/14-15(02)

Ref : CB2/PL/CA

Panel on Constitutional Affairs

**Updated background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat
for special meeting on 30 September 2015**

Voter registration system

Purpose

This paper provides background information and summarizes major issues raised by relevant committees of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") in respect of the voter registration ("VR") system for the LegCo and District Council ("DC") elections since the First LegCo.

Background

Eligibility for VR

2. For a DC election, only a registered elector is eligible to vote. A registered elector is a person whose name appears on the final register ("FR") of geographical constituencies ("GC") which is in force at the time of election as compiled and published by the Electoral Registration Officer ("ERO") under the Legislative Council Ordinance (Cap. 542) ("LCO"). According to section 29(3) of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547), a person may only vote in respect of the DC constituency for which the person is registered as an elector in the register.
3. Also, only a registered elector is eligible to vote at a LegCo election. A registered elector is a person whose name appears on FR which is in force at the time of the election. The qualifications for registration as electors for GCs and functional constituencies ("FCs") (paragraphs 4 and 9 refer) are provided in LCO.
4. To qualify for registration as an elector in a GC, an individual has to satisfy all the following requirements -
 - (a) in any year other than a year in which a DC ordinary election is to be held ("non DC election year"), he has to be aged 18 years or above as at 25 July next following his application for registration (or 25 September in a DC election year);

- (b) he is a permanent resident of Hong Kong;
- (c)
 - (i) he ordinarily resides in Hong Kong and the residential address in his application for registration is his only or principal residence in Hong Kong; or
 - (ii) if he is a person serving a sentence of imprisonment and at the time of the application does not have a home in Hong Kong outside the prison, the following prescribed address is deemed to be the person's only or principal residence in Hong Kong for the purpose of VR -
 - (1) the last dwelling-place in Hong Kong at which the person resided and which constituted his sole or main home; or
 - (2) the residential address of the person last recorded by the Immigration Department under the Registration of Persons Regulations (Cap. 177A) if the person cannot provide any proof on his last dwelling-place in Hong Kong.
- (d) he holds an identity document or has applied for a new identity document or a replacement identity document; and
- (e) he is not disqualified from being registered as an elector by virtue of section 31 of LCO.

The disqualification provisions which apply to the VR for GCs and FCs are set out in section 31 of LCO.

5. According to section 28 of LCO, a reference to a person's only or principal residence in Hong Kong is a reference to a dwelling-place in Hong Kong at which the person resides and which constitutes the person's sole or main home.

6. The Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration of Electors) (LegCo GCs) (DC Constituencies) Regulation (Cap. 541A) stipulates a statutory timeframe for receiving applications for VR as electors for GCs, publication of the provisional register ("PR"), omissions list ("OL") and FR, and determination of claims and objections in an annual registration cycle. An applicant who qualifies for registration will be allocated to the relevant GC and DC Constituency Area on the basis of his residential address.

7. Section 32(4) of LCO states that in compiling PR, ERO must strike out the name and particulars of a registered elector from the register if the person is no longer eligible to be an elector. At the same time when PR for GCs is published, ERO will also publish OL, containing the names and residential addresses of persons formerly registered as GC electors. These particulars are struck out from PR and proposed to be omitted from the next FR, based on the information received by ERO who is satisfied on reasonable grounds that these persons are no longer eligible to be registered or have been disqualified.

8. An individual who is already registered in FR of GCs is not entitled to be included as an elector in the next register of GCs if -

- (a) he has ceased to ordinarily reside in Hong Kong;
- (b) he no longer resides at the residential address recorded against his name in the existing register and ERO does not know his new principal residential address in Hong Kong;
- (c) he is no longer a permanent resident of Hong Kong;
- (d) he was an imprisoned person who used his last dwelling-place in Hong Kong at which he resided or the address last recorded under the Registration of Persons Regulations as the address for registration as an elector and who had served his sentence of imprisonment and left the prison without reporting his new residential address to ERO; or
- (e) he is disqualified from being registered as an elector by virtue of section 31 of LCO.

9. FCs and their electors are provided for in sections 20A to 20ZC of and Schedules 1 to 1E to LCO. Two kinds of persons (i.e. a natural person (individual) and a body) are eligible to be registered as FC electors. If the person is an individual, he must also be either registered for a GC or eligible to be registered for a GC and has made an application to be so registered. A body is eligible to be registered as a corporate elector for the relevant FC only if it has been operating for the 12 months immediately before making an application for registration as an elector. The electorate of the new DC (second) FC is composed of persons who are registered as electors for GCs but are not registered as electors for any of the other 28 traditional FCs. Electors registered for the traditional FCs¹ may choose to be registered for their own FCs or for the DC (second) FC. Similar to the VR for GCs, ERO is responsible for publishing PRs, OL and FRs for FCs.

¹ The arrangement for FC electors to choose to be registered in the DC (second) FC is not applicable to the electors in the Heung Yee Kuk, Agriculture and Fisheries, Insurance, Transport, and DC (first) FCs.

Offence

10. 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 GCs, or to cause another person to make such false or incorrect statement. A similar provision exists under section 42 of the Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration) (Electors for Legislative Council Functional Constituencies) (Voters for Election Committee Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541B) in respect of VR for FCs. The offences are summary offences and the maximum penalty is a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for six months. The Police is the enforcement agency of the offences under Caps. 541A and 541B.

11. Under section 16 of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554),

- (a) it is an offence if a person -
 - (i) votes at the election knowing that he is not entitled to do so; or
 - (ii) votes at the election after having knowingly or recklessly given to an electoral officer information that was materially false or misleading, or knowingly omitted to give material information to an electoral officer;
- (b) it is also an offence if a person invites or induces another person -
 - (i) to vote at the election knowing that the other person is not entitled to do so; or
 - (ii) to vote at the election knowing that the other person has given to an electoral officer information that was materially false or misleading, or knowingly omitted to give material information to an electoral officer.

The maximum penalty for the above offences is a fine of \$500,000 and imprisonment for seven years. The Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") is the enforcement agency of the offences under Cap. 554.

Measures to improve the VR system

12. After the 2011 DC Election, there were complaints and media reports on cases of suspected false addresses of electors. To address public concern and to maintain the integrity of the VR system, the Registration and Electoral Office

("REO") has implemented a number of measures to improve the VR system starting from 1 January 2012². The enhanced checking measures are set out in **Appendix I**. From 16 January to 3 March 2012, the Administration also conducted public consultation on other proposed further improvement measures. In light of the views received, the Administration decided to implement the proposal of setting out electors in the registers according to their principal residential addresses in 2012³.

13. The Online Voter Information Enquiry System, which is an electronic platform to facilitate the public to check their VR particulars, was launched on 1 September 2014. An elector can log in the system anytime anywhere to view his own VR particulars and, if required, take timely action to update their particulars by submitting relevant application forms.

14. The Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2014 was passed by LegCo on 10 July 2014. With the passage of the Bill, the deadline for VR application for GCs, FCs and Election Committee Subsectors has been advanced by 14 calendar days, in order to provide 10 more calendar days to the public for inspecting PR and OL and making claims and objections, and four more calendar days to the Revising Officer for arranging hearings for claims and objections (see **Appendix II** for details). The new deadlines have already taken effect in the 2015 VR cycle.

15. After passage of the Bill, the six-month time bar applicable to the relevant provisions on making false or incorrect statement knowingly or recklessly or making material omissions knowingly in relation to VR under Cap. 541A, Cap. 541B and the Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration of Electors) (Rural Representative Election) Regulation (Cap. 541K) has been removed by making these offences indictable. According to the Administration, this would allow prosecution to be initiated irrespective of the time at which the matter arose. This would enhance enforcement effectiveness and the deterrent effect.

² Following the implementation of the enhanced checking measures (see Appendix I), REO sent out about 296 000 inquiry letters in batches before 30 April 2012. As at the end of May 2012, REO received responses from about 41 000 electors and about 25 000 electors requested REO to update their addresses. The remaining 230 000 electors did not respond to REO before the statutory deadline to confirm or update their registered addresses. For the electors who did not respond to the inquiries before the statutory deadline, REO put their names and principal residential addresses on OL published on 15 June 2012 in accordance with the statutory requirements.

³ The Consultation Report on Improvement Measures of VR System (LC Paper No. CB(2)1722/11-12(01) was published in April 2012.

Major issues relating to VR raised by relevant committees

Accuracy of the voter register

16. There were media reports that a large number of poll cards mailed by REO for the 2011 DC election were undeliverable. REO had referred all the complaints where there was a prima facie case of suspected false registered addresses to relevant law enforcement agencies for investigation. At the meeting of the CA Panel on 21 October 2013, members requested the Administration to provide updated investigation results. The information provided by REO on 13 November 2013 was issued vide LC Paper No. CB(2)289/13-14(01).

17. At the same meeting, some members expressed concern that while the Police and ICAC had conducted investigation into complaint cases of 3 020 electors and 8 287 electors respectively, the numbers of convictions and prosecutions were on the low side. The Administration advised that the Police and ICAC had completed investigation of most of these cases, with 66 persons prosecuted resulting in convictions of 55 electors. For the rest of the complaints cases which had proven unsubstantiated, REO had also followed up by making inquiries to the electors concerned in accordance with the statutory provisions.

Checking measures implemented by REO

18. Regarding the 2012 LegCo Election, members expressed concern at various meetings about the removal of some 210 000 electors' names from the FRs of electors. Some members queried whether the checking measures were over-stringent and whether some electors (especially the elderly) might have lost their voting rights simply because they were not aware of REO's inquiry letters or the need to respond to such letters.

19. The Administration explained that the inquiry process would be initiated when REO had reasonable grounds to believe that the registered addresses of the electors concerned were no longer their only or principal residence in Hong Kong. Inquiry letters would be issued by registered mail to request the electors concerned to complete and return the reply slips attached so as to confirm or update their registered addresses by the statutory deadline. In carrying out the checking process, REO would also contact the electors concerned by phone, email or fax according to the contact details they had provided, so as to remind them to confirm or update their registration particulars before the statutory deadline. For electors who had not provided any contact information apart from their residential addresses to REO, REO would collaborate with the Home Affairs Department ("HAD") to conduct home visits to the electors concerned and remind them to respond to the inquiry letters before the statutory deadline.

To address members' concern about the intensity of the checking measures in the 2015 VR cycle, a supplementary information paper was provided by REO in May 2015 (relevant extract in **Appendix III**).

20. Some other members considered that REO should strengthen the conduct of random sample checks on electors to enhance the accuracy of the information in the registers of electors. REO advised that it would step up publicity during the 2015 VR Campaign to promote awareness of the importance of providing true and accurate information for registration and remind registered electors to update their residential addresses. Furthermore, REO would continue to implement checking measures and inquiry process in the 2015 VR cycle to improve the accuracy and completeness of VR records. The checking measures would include cross-matching of residential addresses of electors with the Housing Department ("HD"), the Hong Kong Housing Society ("HKHS") and HAD; checks on registered residential addresses with multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors; random sample checks on electors contained in the 2014 FR; checks on addresses with incomplete information, commercial addresses or suspected non-residential addresses; follow-up action on undelivered poll cards for 2014 DC by-elections; checks on addresses situated at buildings already demolished or vacated buildings pending demolition; and random sample checks on new applications for registration. About 1.6 million electors' registered particulars would be covered in the relevant checking measures in 2015, of whom 1.5 million would be checked through full-scale cross-matching of the records of HD and HKHS.

21. Some members considered that the scale of random checks which only covered about 100 000 electors' registered particulars was too small. REO explained that following the review of the enhanced checking measures adopted in the 2012 VR cycle, it was considered that random sample checks should be proportionate and should have regard to the need to preserve the voting right of electors where practicable. In this regard, checking measures should primarily be conducted on the basis of suspicion.

22. Some members enquired how REO would follow up with the relevant electors whose registered addresses were situated in buildings already demolished or to be demolished. The Administration advised that REO would first try to contact the electors concerned by phone or email (if such contact details were available) before activating the statutory inquiry process. If the elector could not be contacted, an inquiry letter would be sent by registered mail according to the electoral law to the elector's registered address requesting provision of proof of residential address or other information for verification. Should the elector fail to reply by the specified date to confirm his only or principal residential address, he would be included in OL.

23. Some members noted that some electors complained that REO had failed to accurately record their reported changes of residential addresses in the electoral registers. During discussion by the former Bills Committee on Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2014 ("the Bills Committee"), some members proposed introducing a mechanism to reinstate the elector status as soon as it was discovered that the elector was omitted from FR solely due to an administrative error on the part of the electoral authority (e.g. erroneous input of address such that the elector was unable to receive enquiry/statutory inquiry letter from REO) without waiting for the next VR cycle.

24. The Administration advised the Bills Committee that the existing arrangements had provided reasonable time and room for detection and rectification of such errors. The design of the VR system had carefully struck a proper balance between the need to maintain a clear annual VR cycle to achieve certainty in the electorate for various elections to maintain the integrity of the elections, and the need to provide a clear avenue for electors to make corrections, supported by proper checks and balances to ensure a due process for the exercise of the statutory power to include or omit an elector from the electoral registers. If the VR system was to be changed to allow FR to be amended at any time after publication, it would bring about much uncertainty to the entire VR system, which might compromise the integrity, certainty and transparency of the existing VR system and risk undermining public confidence in the electoral system. That said, REO would also review its operational procedures from time to time with a view to ensuring a high level of data accuracy and reducing the chances of human error as far as practicable.

25. Some members of the Bills Committee expressed concern about the measures taken by REO to verify requests for de-registration. The Administration advised that the current administrative procedures adopted by REO were that upon receipt of a signed written notice of de-registration from an elector, ERO would issue a notice confirming the de-registration by registered post to his registered address in the existing FR to inform him that his entry would not be included in the next FR. If the registered mail was undelivered, ERO would find out the reason and follow up to seek further clarification from the elector such as by contacting the elector by phone if possible. The general principle was that ERO would include an elector's entry in OL on the basis of his request for de-registration if, in the ERO's opinion, the elector concerned had been informed of the ERO's intention to omit the elector's entry from the next FR. Moreover, these electors who had requested voluntary de-registration would also be included in OL⁴ to enhance transparency.

⁴ On 10 July 2014, the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2014 was passed which included the proposal of inclusion of electors who had voluntarily requested voter de-registration in OL.

Streamlining procedures for VR

26. The CA Panel has discussed the subject of the implementation of automatic VR and compulsory voting at various meetings. While some members were of the view that implementation of an automatic VR system should be the long-term solution to the issues arising from VR, some other members held the view that it was not necessary to implement such a system, taking into account the technical problems identified and the right of eligible persons to decide whether or not to register as an elector. At the CA Panel meeting on 15 December 2014, the Administration advised that they maintained the view that the present VR system was appropriate and eligible persons should continue to be given the personal choice of whether to register as an elector or not. The Administration explained that compulsory voting was not implemented in many places. In certain countries that implemented automatic VR system, the VR record was directly linked to a civil register. However, Hong Kong did not have a civil register, so it was necessary for electors to provide up-to-date residential addresses for VR purpose.

Time gap between the deadline for VR and the polling day

27. Some members considered that a time gap of more than three months between the statutory deadline for application for VR and the polling day was undesirable, as many persons who had reached the age of 18 after the deadline had complained that they had been unable to vote on the polling day in the past. They suggested that reasonable measures (e.g. advance registration by juvenile who would only exercise their voting rights upon reaching the age of 18 on the polling day) should be put in place to rectify the situation.

28. The Administration explained that under the existing statutory timeframe, young people who reached 18 on or before the day of the publication of FR would be eligible to vote upon submitting VR applications. Taking the 2012 LegCo Election as an example, FR was published on 25 July 2012 and the polling day was held on 9 September 2012. The time gap was about one and a half month. A person who reached the age of 18 after the publication of FR on 25 July 2012 would be registered in the 2013 VR cycle eligible for voting in the elections/by-elections conducted subsequently.

Eligibility for VR and non-local voting

29. Some members requested the Administration to clarify as a matter of principle the eligibility of electors who had retired outside Hong Kong or still retained a close connection but did not have a residential address in Hong Kong. Members requested the Administration to clarify whether these people were still entitled to vote and if so, how they could exercise their voting right legally.

30. The Administration explained that the address so provided by these people should be residential address and it should be the elector's only or principal residence in Hong Kong. Under section 2(6) of the Immigration Ordinance (Cap.115), a person did not cease to be ordinarily resident in Hong Kong if he was temporarily absent from Hong Kong and whether that person should cease to be so ordinarily resident would depend on the circumstances of that person and his absence. According to the "Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the DC Election", relevant factors would include the length of the person's absence, the reason for his absence, and his continuing connections with Hong Kong, etc. and each case would have to be considered on its own merits.

31. There were suggestions that Hong Kong permanent residents working on the Mainland and frequently travelling between the Mainland and Hong Kong should be allowed to vote on the Mainland, so that they could also exercise their voting right even if they were not in Hong Kong on the polling day; and that polling facilities might be set up in the offices of HKSAR Government on the Mainland.

32. The Administration considered that if polling facilities were set up on the Mainland to enable Hong Kong permanent residents residing on the Mainland to vote, the same arrangements should also be made overseas to facilitate electors residing abroad to vote. 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. The Government might also need to consider introducing advance registration arrangements and issues arising from vote counting overseas. The Administration advised that it had no plan to implement non-local polling at present.

Election Petition

33. With reference to the court case of *Chong Wing Fai Winfield v Cheung Kwok Kwan and Another* (HCAL10/2012) where it was ruled that there was no provision to bar or disqualify an elector from voting even though he had moved to a new address without informing REO, some members asked whether the judgment would have any implications on the existing VR policy. The Administration explained that the judgment was not expected to have any implications on the existing policy or VR work. However, to address the phenomenon that registered electors often failed to update their particulars after moving their residence, the Administration would strengthen publicity efforts to encourage timely updating of registered particulars.

Recent development

34. In view of the wide public concern over the large number of VR complaints recently lodged to REO and heard by the court, the CA Panel has scheduled a special meeting for 30 September 2015 to discuss the VR system.

Relevant LegCo questions and papers

35. Details of relevant LegCo questions raised at Council meetings and relevant papers in the current term of LegCo are in **Appendix IV**.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
25 September 2015

Legislative Council Panel on Constitutional Affairs

Checking Measures to Improve the Voter Registration System

Purpose

This paper explains the various checking measures on the registered residential addresses of electors introduced by the Registration and Electoral Office (“REO”) in 2012 to enhance the accuracy of the information in the voter registers.

Checking Measures

2. According to the current legislation, any eligible Hong Kong permanent resident has to provide a true and accurate residential address if he wishes to apply to be registered as an elector. After the 2011 District Council (“DC”) Election, there were complaints and media reports on cases of suspected false addresses of electors. To address public concern and to maintain the integrity of the voter registration system, the Administration conducted a review on the current voter registration system in late 2011 and proposed a series of improvement measures. After considering the views of the Members of the Legislative Council and those from the community, the REO has implemented a series of measures since January 2012 to improve the voter registration system and to enhance the accuracy of the information in the voter registers. The checking measures implemented by the REO in this regard include:

- (a) Follow up on the undelivered poll cards of the DC Election and the Election Committee Subsector Elections in 2011: the REO has issued a letter by registered mail to the elector concerned for any undelivered poll cards received, requesting the elector to confirm whether the address on the current final register is his principal residential address and to provide an address proof. If that letter is also undelivered or if the elector fails to reply by the deadline on the inquiry letter, the registration particulars of that elector will be removed from the 2012 provisional register and be included in the omissions list;

- (b) Checks on multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors at one registered residential address: the REO will require the electors concerned to provide proof or information if the number of electors or the surnames of electors exceed a certain number to confirm their residential addresses;
- (c) Random sampling checks: the REO has conducted random sampling checks on all electors in Hong Kong and requested the selected electors to provide proof or information to confirm their residential addresses;
- (d) Follow up on the undelivered letters on the voter registration of District Council (second) functional constituency (“DC (second) FC”): the REO sent a letter relating to the voter registration arrangements for the newly established DC (second) FC to all 3.56 million registered electors in Hong Kong in late February 2012. The envelope was specially designed to facilitate the public to return wrongly addressed letters to the REO for follow up action. The REO has issued inquiry letters to all electors whose letters are undelivered and requested them to confirm whether they still reside at the registered addresses and provide address proof;
- (e) Checks on demolished units or vacant units pending demolition: the REO has received a list of recently demolished buildings or buildings vacated pending demolition from the departments concerned (such as the Buildings Department and the Rating and Valuation Department). The REO has identified electors who may not have updated their residential addresses and issued inquiry letters to them;
- (f) Full-scale data matching with the Housing Department and the Hong Kong Housing Society: after seeking the agreement of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, the REO has conducted a full-scale data matching exercise with the Housing Department and the Housing Society in March and April 2012 to confirm the accuracy of registered addresses of electors residing in public housing estates contained in the voter registers;

- (g) Follow up on suspected false address cases arising from the 2011 DC Election: the REO has issued 6 470 inquiry letters to electors involving in suspected false addresses from complaints received and media reports. The REO has thus far referred cases involving 2 120 electors to the law enforcement agencies for investigation (1 537 electors were involved in cases referred to the Hong Kong Police Force, while 583 electors were involved in cases referred to the Independent Commission Against Corruption); and
- (h) Other categories: the REO by applying internal criteria has identified a number of addresses suspected to be incomplete or located in non-domestic buildings from the current final register and issued inquiry letters to the electors concerned.

**The Voter Registration Statutory Deadlines
(before and after the enactment of the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2014)**

Major Event	Statutory deadline in a non-District Council election year		Statutory deadline in a District Council election year	
	Before	Existing	Before	Existing
The statutory deadline for the Electoral Registration Officer (“ERO”) to make inquiries regarding existing electors in compiling the provisional register (“PR”)	30 Apr	16 Apr	30 Jun	16 Jun
The statutory deadline for an applicant to apply to the ERO for registration in the PR	16 May	2 May	16 Jul	2 Jul
If the ERO requires an applicant to provide further particulars relating to the application, the statutory deadline for an applicant to provide such particulars	25 May	11 May	25 Jul	11 Jul
The statutory deadline for the ERO to publish and make available the PR and omissions list (“OL”) for public inspection	15 Jun	1 Jun	15 Aug	1 Aug
After inspecting the PR and OL, the statutory deadline for the public to make an objection to or make a claim on the registration in the PR, or to apply for updating the registration particulars in the final register (“FR”)	29 Jun	25 Jun	29 Aug	25 Aug
The statutory deadline for the Revising Officer to fix a hearing for and rule each notice of objection or notice of claim received	11 Jul	11 Jul	11 Sept	11 Sept
The statutory deadline for the ERO to publish and make available the FR for public inspection	25 Jul	25 Jul	25 Sept	25 Sept
Relevant election	September (LegCo general election, if any)		November	

Checking Measures of the 2015 Voter Registration Cycle

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Checking Measures in the 2015 Cycle

4. Following the checking measures implemented in the 2012 VR cycle and with reference to the experience gained, the REO continues to implement the checking measures and inquiry process in the 2015 VR cycle which have been discussed in public and at the LegCo as mentioned above. The intensity of the checking measures and the coverage of electors in this cycle are similar to that of the 2012 VR cycle.

5. Based on the checking results and in accordance with the relevant electoral laws, the REO initiated the inquiry process for about 80,000 electors because the REO has reasonable grounds to believe that their registered addresses are no longer their only or principal residence in Hong Kong. The REO expects that 82,703 inquiry letters³ would be issued by registered mail⁴ from end April to end May 2015, requesting the electors concerned to complete and return the reply slip attached so as to confirm or update their registered addresses **on or before the statutory deadline of 2 July 2015**. The relevant breakdown is set out below:

³ In the 2012, 2013 and 2014 VR cycle, the REO issued 296,590, 35,335 and 24,242 inquiry letters respectively.

⁴ According to the electoral laws, an inquiry must be sent by registered post addressed to the elector from whom the inquiry is made.

Checking measures	Expected number of inquiry letters to be issued (as at 26 May)
(a) Follow-up inquiries on undelivered poll cards of the 2014 District Council By-Elections and other electoral documents	6,897
(b) Cases requiring further checking of electors' registered addresses after cross-matching of data with Housing Department, Hong Kong Housing Society and Home Affairs Department	41,720
(c) Checks on multiple electors or multiple surnames of electors registered with the same residential address	6,535
(d) Cases requiring further checking after conducting random sampling checks	24,175
(e) Checks on incomplete, commercial or non-residential registered addresses	2,479
(f) Checks on cases of buildings already demolished or vacant buildings pending demolition	897
Total	82,703

Response Required from Electors

6. To remind electors under the inquiry process to respond to the REO in a timely manner, all envelopes of the inquiry letters are stamped with a prominent reminder: "Important Document Please Reply Promptly" (See sample in Figure 1). If an elector has received a mail delivery notification card from the Hong Kong Post, he/she should collect the letter as soon as possible, otherwise he/she may not be able to pick up the letter after the collection period⁵ has expired. The elector just needs to simply confirm or update his/her registered addresses by completing and returning the reply slip enclosed on or before the statutory deadline of 2 July 2015.

⁵ Generally speaking, according to the rules of the Hong Kong Post, members of the public have to collect the registered mails from the post office within two weeks upon receipt of mail delivery notification cards. The registered mails will be returned by the Hong Kong Post to the REO after the collection period has expired.

7. About 40,000 out of the around 80,000 inquiry letters issued require the electors concerned to simply confirm or update their registered addresses by completing the reply slips.
8. For the remaining 40,000 inquiry letters, the REO, according to the objective information available, believes that the electors concerned have already moved out of their registered addresses or the relevant addresses are not for residential use. The electors are therefore required to confirm whether they are still residing in their registered addresses and provide address proofs⁶ at the same time. If the electors have already moved out of their registered addresses, they are only required to report their latest residential addresses to the REO by responding to the inquiry letters or submitting application forms for VR/change of particulars.
9. If electors have questions about the contents of the inquiry letters or the inquiry process, they may call the REO hotline at 2891 1001. Staff of the REO will provide assistance to the electors and explain the respective procedures. After receipt of replies from electors subject to the inquiry process, the REO will update their registration particulars as soon as possible. As at 26 May 2015, the REO has already received replies from about 10,000 electors under inquiry.
10. In carrying out the checking process, the REO will also contact the electors concerned by phone, email or fax according to the communication means they have provided, so as to remind them to confirm or update their registration particulars before the statutory deadline. Separately, the REO has launched various publicity measures (e.g., advertisements and broadcasting of publicity message) to remind the electors under inquiry to reply to the REO by the statutory deadline.
11. The REO has also reminded the electors concerned in the inquiry letters that if they fail to reply on or before the statutory deadline (i.e., 2 July 2015), their names will be included in the Omissions List to be published on or before 1 August 2015. The REO will issue reminder

⁶ Electors are required to provide documents as address proofs, such as rates/water/electricity/gas bills bearing their names; or address proof of another person who resides with the elector concerned at the registered addresses, together with a declaration made by the elector; or statutory declaration made through the District Offices. Free statutory declaration services are provided by the District Offices. Templates of the declaration made by an elector for the address proof of a person residing with the elector and statutory declaration can be downloaded at REO's website (<http://www.reo.gov.hk/en/voter/dra.htm>).

letters by surface mails to the electors whose names are included in the Omissions List before the end of July 2015 to remind them to take appropriate remedial action on or before the statutory deadline of 25 August 2015 in order to reinstate their registration status. The relevant electors should submit their claims or update their registered addresses if they wish to keep their registration status. If their claims are approved by the Revising Officer, their names will be included in the final registers of electors to be published in September 2015.

Way Forward

12. The existing VR system is based on the principle of honest reporting and facilitation for electors. It is essential for the public to fulfil their civic responsibilities in providing true and accurate residential addresses for VR. In implementing the checking measures, the REO will strive to facilitate the electors but also calls on the public to cooperate. The Government will continue to improve and suitably adjust the checking measures having regard to the effectiveness of the measures and needs.

Registration and Electoral Office
May 2015

Sample Envelope of Inquiry Letter



**Relevant documents on voter registration system
in the current term of the Legislative Council**

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Constitutional Affairs ("CA Panel")	16 October 2012 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	17 October 2012	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 110 - 115 (Written question raised by Hon Albert CHAN)
	31 October 2012	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 116 - 119 (Written question raised by Hon Albert CHAN)
CA Panel	18 March 2013 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
	15 July 2013 (Item II)	Agenda Minutes
	21 October 2013 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
	18 November 2013 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
	20 January 2014 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
	17 March 2014 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
House Committee	13 June 2014	Report of the Bills Committee on Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2014
CA Panel	20 October 2014 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Legislative Council	5 November 2014	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 142 - 145 (Written question raised by Hon Emily LAU)
	26 November 2014	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 135 - 146 (Written question raised by Hon Alan LEONG)
CA Panel	15 December 2014 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Legislative Council	7 January 2015	Official Record of Proceedings Pages 90 - 95 (Written question raised by Hon Alan LEONG)
CA Panel	18 May 2015 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
25 September 2015