

# 立法會 *Legislative Council*

LC Paper No. CB(2)1737/17-18

Ref. : CB2/PL/CA

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

### **Purpose**

This report gives an account of the work of the Panel on Constitutional Affairs ("the Panel") during the 2017-2018 Legislative Council ("LegCo") session. It will be tabled at the Council meeting of 11 July 2018 in accordance with Rule 77(14) of the Rules of Procedure of the Council.

### **The Panel**

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

3. The Panel comprises 36 members, with Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong and Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding elected as Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively. The membership list of the Panel is in **Appendix II**.

### **Major work**

#### Electoral matters

##### *2018 Legislative Council By-election*

4. The Panel discussed the practical arrangements for the 2018 LegCo By-election for the Hong Kong Island Geographical Constituency ("GC"), the Kowloon West GC, the New Territories East GC and the Architectural, Surveying, Planning and Landscape Functional Constituency held on 11 March 2018. Some members urged the Administration to avoid a recurrence of what

happened in the 2016 LegCo General Election where a large number of electors were still queuing at some polling stations to cast their votes after the close of poll at 10:30 pm. The Administration advised that it had critically reviewed the relevant arrangements and, to avoid overcrowding, additional ballot paper issuing desk(s) and voting compartment(s) would be set up at certain polling stations in the By-election. In addition, the Registration and Electoral Office ("REO") would take proactive steps to replace some small polling stations with more spacious ones which could accommodate a larger voter turnout, set up additional polling stations, as well as reallocate electors to other station(s).

5. Some members enquired about the improvement measures to be implemented in the By-election in the light of the experience gained from the computer theft incident of REO in March 2017. REO assured members that it had stepped up its training for electoral staff with regard to the handling of personal data. Moreover, REO would strictly follow the internal physical and technical security guidelines governing the handling and safekeeping of computer equipment and personal data used in the By-election. The use of personal data would be restricted to staff on a "need-to-know" and "need-to-use" basis.

6. Noting that candidates were required to sign the Confirmation Form declaring that they upheld the Basic Law, some members requested the Administration to explain the legal basis of the continued use of the Confirmation Form in the By-election. The Administration explained that the Confirmation Form was prepared by the Electoral Affairs Commission ("EAC") to facilitate the Returning Officers' ("ROs") discharge of their duties under the nomination procedure to ensure that all candidates fully understood the legal requirements, and on such basis, were bona fide when signing the declaration in the nomination form. ROs would exercise their statutory power to process all nominations in accordance with the legal requirements and relevant procedures. Depending on the actual circumstances of each case, ROs might seek legal advice and, according to the law, request the candidate to provide additional information that they considered necessary.

### *Review of electoral arrangements*

7. In October 2017, the Administration informed the Panel that in light of the experiences gained from the various elections in the 2015 to 2017 election cycle, it had commenced a review of various electoral arrangements. A consultation paper on review of electoral arrangements ("the Consultation Paper") was issued for public consultation between 13 November and 29 December 2017. The Panel discussed the Consultation Paper and held a special meeting to receive public views. At its meeting on 21 May 2018, the Panel was briefed on the Consultation Report on Review of Electoral Arrangements and the proposed amendments to the electoral legislation.

8. Members in general expressed support for the recommendation of introducing a targeted exemption of the criminal liability under the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554) ("ECICO") in respect of a third party (including individuals and groups, except for the candidates whose election was being promoted or prejudiced and their election expense agents) who incurred electricity and Internet access charges in publishing election advertisements on the Internet (including social media). Some members, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the Administration's proposals that the existing regulation on exit polls would not be extended to cover election surveys conducted outside the No Canvassing Zone on or prior to the polling day, and that the present polling hours of LegCo and District Council ("DC") elections should be maintained. These members considered that during the 2016 LegCo General Election, some organizations had intentionally used the results of election surveys to unduly affect the choice of electors. The Administration advised that such concerns regarding alleged irregularities of election surveys during the 2016 LegCo General Election were being followed up by law enforcement agencies to establish whether violation of the regulation under ECICO was involved.

9. As for the polling hours of LegCo and DC elections, the Administration advised that it was still in the course of studying a host of relevant issues. These issues included studying the use of information technology in the vote counting process, and formulating alternative arrangements for electors who are unable to go to polling stations in person on the polling day to vote due to the shortening of polling hours, etc. The Administration undertook to follow up on these issues, with a view to taking forward some of the measures as early as in the 2020 LegCo election.

10. Members noted that to implement the above proposal on a targeted exemption to ECICO, the Administration planned to introduce an amendment Bill into LegCo in the second half of 2018 and aimed to have the Bill enacted within 2018, so that the amendments could come into effect before the next election cycle starting from 2019. It was also the Administration's plan to incorporate into the amendment Bill other changes to the electoral legislation, including to raise the penalties for making false statements in voter registration ("VR") under the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (Cap. 541) and to improve the VR objection mechanism, as well as some other minor technical amendments.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The Panel was consulted on review of the VR objection mechanism and proposals for raising the penalties on offences relating to VR in the 2016-2017 legislative session.

### Promotion of the Basic Law

11. The Panel was briefed on the work of the Government in promoting the Basic Law. Some members expressed grave concern as to whether the Administration's efforts in promoting the Basic Law for students and cultivating in them a sense of national identity were adequate. The Administration advised that the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau ("CMAB") had been actively promoting the Basic Law through different channels to enable the public to have a more comprehensive and thorough understanding of "one country, two systems" and the Basic Law. Among the different sectors, the Government especially attached importance to the education and promotion work on the Basic Law for students/young people and public officers. The Administration further advised that learning contents relating to the Basic Law were inherent in relevant Key Learning Areas and school subjects. Besides, through various learning activities, schools further facilitated students in learning the Basic Law. According to the Administration, the school sector was very supportive of Basic Law education and the rates of participants of various learning activities had been on the rise.

12. Some members emphasized that the Constitution of the People's Republic of China ("the Constitution") and the Basic Law formed the constitutional basis of HKSAR. They requested the Administration to step up efforts to promote understanding of both the Constitution and the Basic Law. They also called on the Administration to promote understanding of the relationship between the Central Authorities and the HKSAR Government. The Administration assured members that it would make sustained efforts to promote to the general public a comprehensive understanding of the Constitution and the Basic Law. In this connection, CMAB had earmarked \$17 million in the 2017-2018 financial year to promote the Basic Law to different sectors, which exceeded the amount earmarked in the 2004-2005 financial year by five times.

### Local legislation to implement the National Anthem Law

13. The Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Anthem ("the National Anthem Law") was adopted at the 29<sup>th</sup> session of the Standing Committee of the 12<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress ("NPCSC") on 1 September 2017, and has come into force nationwide since 1 October 2017. On 4 November 2017, NPCSC adopted the decision to add the National Anthem Law to Annex III of the Basic Law.<sup>2</sup> In pursuance to Article 18 of the Basic Law, the Government announced on 4 November 2017 that the National Anthem Law will be applied in HKSAR by way of appropriate local legislation consistent with the constitutional and legal regime of HKSAR.

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<sup>2</sup> In accordance with Article 18(2) of the Basic Law, the national laws listed in Annex III to the Basic Law shall be applied locally by way of promulgation or legislation by HKSAR.

14. In March 2018, the Panel was consulted on an outline of the proposed content of the National Anthem Bill ("the Bill") which summarized the Administration's proposed drafting direction. The Panel held two special meetings to receive public views on the subject. While members in general shared the view that the HKSAR Government had a constitutional duty to enact local legislation to implement the National Anthem Law in Hong Kong, some members expressed concern that the Administration failed to provide a clear definition of what constituted an act of derogating or insulting the national anthem. These members opined that the Bill had aroused public concern as many people were worried that they might breach the law unintentionally.

15. The Administration stressed that the local national anthem law would only target public and deliberate insulting of the national anthem. The Bill, therefore, would contain a provision specifying that it was a criminal offence to "publicly and wilfully alter" the lyrics or score of the national anthem, perform or sing it in a "distorted or derogatory" manner, or insult it in any other way. The Administration explained that while the Bill would not define what constituted an insult to the national anthem, the courts would consider each case based on objective facts and decide whether a particular case violated the law based on evidence. The law enforcement agency would collect evidence for investigation, and prosecution would be made subject to circumstances and evidence. The Administration stressed that the legislative principle was to ensure that the legislative intent and objectives of the National Anthem Law would be implemented through the local legislation, whilst taking into account the legal system and the circumstances of Hong Kong.

16. Some members expressed concern about the impact of the Bill on the Hong Kong people's freedom of speech, creation and expression as well as on the education sector. They requested the Administration to conduct a public consultation exercise before introducing the Bill. The Administration planned to submit the Bill to LegCo for scrutiny within the current legislative session. The Administration advised that before introducing the Bill, it would have ample time to discuss with LegCo Members and make use of various channels to listen to public views.

#### Equal Opportunities Commission and anti-discrimination work

##### *Briefing by the Equal Opportunities Commission Chairperson on the work of the Equal Opportunities Commission*

17. When the Panel received a briefing by the Equal Opportunities Commission ("EOC") Chairperson on the work of EOC at its meeting on 14 February 2018, some members criticized that EOC rarely arranged lawyers to meet with complainants or aggrieved parties, and it often failed to provide

complainants with detailed reasons for rejecting their requests for legal assistance. These members also expressed concern that most of the complaint cases handled by EOC in 2017 were dismissed by EOC as unsubstantiated or left unsettled. The EOC Chairperson explained that EOC's approach in handling complaints was primarily conciliatory, though it was empowered to take legal action should conciliation efforts fail. The EOC Chairperson advised that EOC had embarked on a comprehensive review of its complaint-handling functions since December 2017 to examine the entire process of complaint-handling and providing legal assistance with a view to maintaining and enhancing the quality of EOC's services. The Panel passed a motion urging the Government to set up an independent committee to review the overall operation of EOC and make improvement recommendations. The Administration subsequently advised that two EOC reviews, namely the Process Review of Complaint Handling and Legal Assistance Functions as well as the Management Structure/Governance Review, were expected to be completed by mid-2018. The Administration therefore took the view that it was not necessary to separately set up an independent committee at this juncture to review the operation of EOC.

18. According to EOC, preventing sexual harassment in different domains and sectors remained an ongoing commitment of EOC. Members requested EOC to give an account of the latest progress of the Anti-Sexual Harassment Campaign of EOC in respect of the education sector. The EOC Chairperson advised that EOC had been encouraging schools to develop guidelines on the formulation of policies for preventing sexual harassment, by collaborating with the Education Bureau to conduct workshops and seminars to school principals and discipline masters/mistresses. The proportion of schools having developed such guidelines had risen from around half in 2014 to over 90% at present. At the request of members, EOC provided supplementary information on its efforts in preventing sexual harassment in respect of the sports sector and the disciplined services for members' reference.

#### *Discrimination Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill*

19. On 29 March 2016, EOC submitted a report on the Discrimination Law Review ("DLR") to the Administration for its consideration. The report contained a total of 73 recommendations, 27 of which were considered by EOC to be of higher priority. At its meeting on 22 June 2018, the Panel was consulted on the legislative proposals which sought to implement eight recommendations of priority under DLR.<sup>3</sup> Members generally supported the legislative proposals.

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<sup>3</sup> The eight recommendations of priority include: (a) introducing express provisions to prohibit discrimination on the ground of breastfeeding under the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480) ("SDO"); (b) prohibiting discrimination on the ground of race of an "associate" instead of a "near relative" under the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602) ("RDO"); (c) expanding the scope of protection from discrimination on the ground of race

The Administration planned to introduce the Discrimination Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill into LegCo by end-2018 and would first proceed with the eight prioritized recommendations in the amendment exercise.

20. With regard to the proposal of introducing express provisions in the Sex Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 480) ("SDO") prohibiting direct and indirect discrimination on the ground of breastfeeding, some members further suggested that the Administration should consider introducing provisions to SDO to protect women from being harassed or vilified while breastfeeding. The Panel passed a motion urging the Government to also cover the acts of harassment, vilification and offensive behavior towards breastfeeding in SDO, and to classify such acts as unlawful, with a view to further encouraging breastfeeding.

21. The Panel also passed another motion urging the Administration to expeditiously formulate a timetable for implementing the prioritized recommendations under DLR with respect to the Race Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 602) ("RDO"), and to study as soon as possible the inclusion of government functions and powers in the next phase of RDO amendment exercise, so as to plug the loopholes of RDO and help promote racial equality. The Administration advised that it would continue to study other recommendations of higher priority under DLR in consultation with relevant bureaux and departments ("B/Ds").

#### Work of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data

22. The Panel received a briefing by the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("Privacy Commissioner") on an update of the work of the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data ("PCPDO"). The Panel noted that in 2017, PCPDO received 3 501 complaints which included 1 968 complaints relating to the reported loss of two laptops by REO within the category of public organizations, while the financial industry received the highest number of complaints (210 cases) among the private sector organizations. Regarding the nature of complaints relating to the private sector, the majority were related to the use of personal data without the consent of data subjects, about 30% were related to the purpose and manner of data collection, 15% were related to the security of personal data, and 8% were related to data access/correction requests.

23. Some members expressed concern that banking and financial institutions had started to apply biometric technology (including fingerprint recognition,

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to cover discrimination by "imputation" under RDO; (d) expanding the scope of protection from sexual, disability and racial harassment under SDO, the Disability Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 487) ("DDO") and RDO; and (e) repealing provisions which require proof of intention to discriminate in order to obtain damages for indirect discrimination claims under SDO, the Family Status Discrimination Ordinance (Cap. 527) and RDO.

voice authentication, retina scan, facial recognition, finger vein recognition) which might pose security risks to their customers' personal data privacy. With the collection of data and profiles of clients with the aid of advanced data processing and analytics techniques in certain business activities, members were concerned how a balance should be struck between promoting businesses and protection of personal data privacy. The Privacy Commissioner advised that PCPDO had engaged relevant stakeholders including monitoring bodies, banking institutions, and card issuing companies to look into innovative solutions to regulate these new disruptive technologies. PCPDO would also strengthen the working relationship with overseas data protection authorities, and explain the newly implemented rules and regulations on data protection of other jurisdictions to the local stakeholders for compliance with the requirements.

24. In response to members' concern about the progress of the consultancy study commissioned by the Administration regarding bringing section 33 of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) into operation, the Administration advised that the executive summary of the study was near completion. The Administration would further formulate the steps forward in the light of the outcome of the study.

#### Management of government records

25. The Panel was briefed on the work of the Government in managing government records. Some members considered that the existing records management regime was inadequate to ensure compliance by B/Ds, citing the example that the Administration had failed to take minutes of inter-departmental meetings pertaining to the incident of excessive lead found in drinking water. They urged the Administration to enact an archives law so as to ensure the proper management of government records. The Administration explained that the essential principles of records management adopted internationally had been implemented in Hong Kong through a comprehensive administrative framework underpinned by a set of mandatory records management requirements. Meanwhile, the Law Reform Commission ("LRC") was studying the existing records management system and the relevant experience of other jurisdictions, and would conduct extensive consultation on its proposals. The Government would follow up on this subject after receiving the report from LRC.

26. Members noted that the Administration implemented a two-pronged approach to review B/Ds' records management practices, comprising self-assessment conducted by B/Ds and departmental records management reviews conducted by the Government Records Service ("GRS"). Some members questioned if the self-assessment approach implemented by B/Ds could effectively ensure proper management of government records. The Administration explained that the approach was also deployed in overseas



countries, such as Australia and the United Kingdom, to monitor the compliance of government agencies. The Administration advised that through in-depth reviews conducted by GRS, it was satisfied that B/Ds had generally complied with the records management requirements.

27. Some members urged the Administration to speed up the implementation of the electronic recordkeeping system ("ERKS") in B/Ds in order to minimize paper consumption and facilitate access to information. The Administration advised that ERKS was a complex system and the licenses of the software involved were expected to be costly. In 2018, GRS would first embark on a review of six B/Ds' newly implemented ERKS. The review outcome would enable informed decisions to be made by the E-government Steering Committee on the long-term strategy for the full extension of ERKS across the Government.

### Human rights reports

#### *United Nations Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review*

28. The Panel received public views on the outline of the subjects to be covered in the section on HKSAR for inclusion in the third report of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Human Rights Council ("UNHRC") under the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. Some members urged the Administration to legislate to protect sexual minorities against discrimination. Some other members, however, considered that administrative measures and public education were equally effective in combating discriminatory acts in this regard, and stressed that it was important to safeguard the freedom of religious belief and relevant principles enshrined under Article 141 of the Basic Law. Apart from anti-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, some members highlighted the need to protect the basic human rights of persons in custody. They suggested that an independent council should be set up to review and monitor the operation of prisons, detention and rehabilitation centres in Hong Kong. Members also raised other issues for inclusion in the HKSAR's report, including the rights of ethnic minorities, promotion of wider use of sign language in Hong Kong, etc.

29. Some members requested the Administration to make available the draft report of HKSAR for public consultation before it was submitted to CPG for inclusion in the national report, and to report the progress of its work in following up UNHRC's recommendations. The Administration explained that given that an extensive public consultation had already been conducted, it had no plan to conduct another round of public consultation prior to the submission of the HKSAR's report to CPG for inclusion in the national report. However, the HKSAR's report would be published after UNHRC had received it, and follow-up reports would also be made available on the HKSAR Government website.

*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*

30. The Panel received public views on the outline of the topics to be covered in the fourth report of HKSAR to be submitted in the light of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ("ICCPR"). Some members took the view that the decision of NPCSC approving the co-operation arrangement between the Mainland and Hong Kong to implement the co-location arrangement violated Article 18 of the Basic Law and ruined the independence of the Judiciary of HKSAR. They requested the Administration to cover this in the fourth report. Some other members, however, considered that the NPCSC's decision on the co-location arrangement had solid legal basis and the legitimacy of the decision should not be questioned. Some members considered that the HKSAR's report should respond to concerns previously raised by UNHRC about the absence of legislation in HKSAR explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the ground of sexual orientation. Some members also requested the Administration to cover in the report concerns about allegations of political prosecution, the disqualification of LegCo Members, as well as the protection of the rights of persons in custody and juvenile offenders against unfair treatment and abuse. The Administration advised that issues related to Articles 1 to 27 of ICCPR would be covered in the fourth report as appropriate.

*United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*

31. The Panel received public views on the outline of the topics to be included in the second report to be submitted by HKSAR under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Members expressed concern about the situation of disabled employees working in sheltered workshops who received a very low amount of wages to deliver a variety of services (e.g. cleansing and packaging services), and the inadequacies of the framework of the Hong Kong Rehabilitation Programme Plan in meeting the service needs of persons with disabilities ("PWDs"). The Administration advised that it would respond to these concerns in the report. In response to members' request for enhancing support for carers of PWDs, the Administration advised that a two-year Pilot Scheme on Living Allowance for Low-income Carers of Persons with Disabilities was launched in October 2016 through the Community Care Fund to provide living allowance to carers from low-income families. The Administration also undertook to include in the HKSAR's report new developments in respect of enhancing the accessibility of physical environment and respond to concerns raised in the previous Concluding Observations regarding the "Design Manual – Barrier-Free Access". The Administration pledged to continue to strengthen community care services and to increase the supply of subsidized residential care places to meet service demands.

*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*

32. The Panel received public views on the outline of the topics to be included in the fourth report of HKSAR under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The Panel urged the Administration to take measures to enhance maternity protection for female employees, support for foreign domestic helpers ("FDHs"), women's shelter for victims of domestic violence, support for ethnic minority women of low-income families, as well as support for carers and child care services. Some members suggested that the Women's Commission should be put under the Chief Secretary for Administration's Office to better promote gender mainstreaming in the policy formulation process.

33. Some members requested the Administration to tackle trafficking in persons ("TIP"), especially women and children. The Administration advised that the Government attached great importance to combating human trafficking, and Hong Kong addressed TIP through various pieces of local legislation. Moreover, a high-level inter-bureau/departamental Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration was established in March 2018 to combat TIPs and protect FDHs through multi-faceted measures. Some members also opined that the Administration should take measures to address issues relating to the discrimination against lesbian, transsexual and transgender women and enhance protection for them.

Other issues

34. The Panel received a briefing by the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs on the Chief Executive's 2017 Policy Address and discussed the 2018 VR. The Panel was also consulted on a staffing proposal to create one permanent post of Principal Executive Officer in REO.

**Meetings held**

35. From October 2017 to end of June 2018, the Panel held a total of 13 meetings.

**Legislative Council**

**Panel on Constitutional Affairs**

**Terms of Reference**

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

**Panel on Constitutional Affairs**

**Membership list for the 2017-2018 session\***

**Chairman** Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP

**Deputy Chairman** Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding

**Members**

Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP  
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GBS, JP  
Hon Starry LEE Wai-king, SBS, JP  
Hon CHAN Kin-por, GBS, JP  
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP  
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP  
Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP  
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP  
Hon Claudia MO  
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS  
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP  
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP  
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen  
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP  
Hon Dennis KWOK Wing-hang  
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung  
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan  
Hon IP Kin-yuen  
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, SBS, JP  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP  
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan  
Hon Alvin YEUNG  
Hon CHU Hoi-dick  
Hon Jimmy NG Wing-ka, JP  
Hon LAM Cheuk-ting  
Hon Wilson OR Chong-shing, MH  
Hon Tanya CHAN  
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-kwan, JP  
Hon HUI Chi-fung  
Hon LAU Kwok-fan, MH  
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, BBS, MH, JP  
Dr Hon CHENG Chung-tai  
Hon AU Nok-hin

(Total : 36 members)

**Clerk** Ms Joanne MAK

**Legal Adviser** Mr Kelvin LEE

**Date** 3 July 2018

\* Changes in membership are shown in Annex.

**Panel on Constitutional Affairs**

**Changes in membership**

<b>Member</b>	<b>Relevant date</b>
Hon KWONG Chun-yu	Up to 15 October 2017
Hon CHAN Han-pan, BBS, JP	Up to 23 October 2017
Hon HO Kai-ming	Up to 23 October 2017
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP	Up to 23 October 2017
Hon LUK Chung-hung, JP	Up to 23 October 2017
Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP	Up to 24 October 2017
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP	Up to 16 November 2017
Hon AU Nok-hin	Since 22 March 2018