

**Commission on Strategic Development
Committee on Governance and Political Development**

**Further Discussion on Possible Models for
Selecting the Chief Executive by Universal Suffrage**

Introduction

Members commenced discussion on possible models for selecting the Chief Executive (“the CE”) by universal suffrage last July (Paper No: CSD/GC/7/2006), and further discussed the issue in detail at the meeting last November (Paper No: CSD/GC/9/2006). This paper summarizes members’ views on possible models for selecting the CE by universal suffrage, in order to facilitate members’ discussion on the subject in focus and to further narrow differences.

2. For members’ easy reference, we have updated the summary of views of various organizations and individuals on possible models for selecting the CE received by the Administration and the LegCo, as appended at Annex I and Annex II respectively. A summary of written submissions received from individual members in the past and recently by The Commission Secretariat is at Annex III.

Key issues discussed

3. In the previous meetings and workshops, members discussed the following three key issues relating to possible models for selecting the CE by universal suffrage :

- (i) composition and size of the nominating committee;
- (ii) method of nomination; and
- (iii) method for selecting the CE by universal suffrage following nomination.

4. Paragraphs 5-22 summarize members' views on the above-mentioned issues, and propose the direction for further discussion on these issues.

Composition of the nominating committee

5. Regarding the composition of the nominating committee, members previously focused on discussing the following two options:

- (i) to use the composition of the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of the nominating committee (but the size of the nominating committee, and the composition and delineation of the sectors could be different from those of the Election Committee); and
- (ii) to form the nominating committee by 60 Legislative Council ("LegCo") Members.

6. Also, some members made other proposals, for example, to allow political parties/groups or a certain number of registered voters to recommend a contender to the nominating committee. A contender so recommended could formally become a candidate only upon endorsement by the nominating committee.

7. Recently, a LegCo Member proposed that, apart from being nominated by the nominating committee, a CE candidate could be nominated by 5% of the registered voters. However, members had already agreed that, in accordance with Article 45 of the Basic Law, the selection of the CE by universal suffrage should be preceded by the nomination of CE candidates by a nominating committee. Any proposals which did not suggest the nomination of candidates by a nominating committee (e.g. a CE candidate would first be nominated by a certain number of registered voters, and then elected by universal suffrage on the basis of "one-person-one-vote") or which suggested the selection of the CE only by universal suffrage (i.e. without forming a nominating committee), would not be consistent with the Basic Law requirement.

8. Summarizing the previous discussions, members were inclined to support using the composition of the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of the nominating committee. Quite a number of members

had reservations about the proposal of forming the nominating committee by 60 LegCo Members.

9. More members supported using the composition of the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of nominating committee. The main reasons included:

- (i) Article 45 and Annex I of the Basic Law stipulated respectively that the nominating committee and the Election Committee should be “broadly representative”. If the composition of the Election Committee was used as a basis, this should give rise to fewer disputes and should be conducive to forging consensus within the community on the composition of the nominating committee;
- (ii) the composition of the Election Committee complied with such principles as “meeting the interests of the different sectors of society” and “facilitating the development of the capitalist economy”. Making reference to the composition of the Election Committee could ensure that the formation of the nominating committee would comply with these principles; and
- (iii) the formation of the Election Committee by four sectors was a good reference. Also, using the Election Committee as a basis could help ensure the smooth operation of the nominating committee.

10. However, a Member had reservation about the proposal of using the composition of the Election Committee as a basis for forming the nominating committee because the composition of the Election Committee did not comply with the principles of universal and equal suffrage. Also, voters’ right of nomination was not equal.

11. As for the proposal of forming the nominating committee by 60 LegCo Members, the member who made the proposal considered that LegCo Members had the broadest electorate base and were the most representative. However, quite a number of members had reservation about this proposal for the following reasons:

- (i) the Basic Law had already clearly prescribed the functions of LegCo, and had not empowered LegCo Members to nominate

CE candidates. The proposal of allowing LegCo to nominate CE candidates was not consistent with the Basic Law;

- (ii) according to the Basic Law, the relationship between the executive authorities and the legislature was one of mutual regulation. The proposal of allowing LegCo to nominate CE candidates was not consistent with the legislative intent of the Basic Law and went beyond the powers and functions of LegCo;
- (iii) during the drafting of the Basic Law, the option of nominating CE candidates by LegCo had already been ruled out because this was not consistent with the “executive-led” principle; and
- (iv) when giving their votes to LegCo Members, voters had not authorized them to nominate CE candidates on their behalf.

12. As prescribed in the Basic Law, the ultimate aim is the selection of the CE by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures. Given that members are inclined to support using the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of the nominating committee, we suggest members further consider the following issues, and decide whether to continue with discussion on other models:

- (i) if the nominating committee is composed of 60 LegCo Members, whether it would be consistent with the requirement of being “broadly representative”;
- (ii) the powers and functions of LegCo, as prescribed by the Basic Law, do not include allowing LegCo Members to nominate CE candidates. Under the framework of the Basic Law, whether the proposal of allowing LegCo members to nominate CE candidates could be implemented; and
- (iii) regarding the proposal of allowing political parties/groups or a certain number of registered voters to recommend a contender to the nominating committee, whether that would be consistent with the requirement of nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance

with democratic procedures, as set out in the Basic Law.

13. If members take the view that the forthcoming discussion should focus on the proposal of using the composition of the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of the nominating committee, they may, on this basis, further consider the composition and size of the nominating committee. In this regard, members had put forth various proposals, including:

- (i) whether the nominating committee should be formed by reference to the existing 800-member Election Committee, or by expanding it to 1200 or 1600 members;
- (ii) regarding the composition of the nominating committee and delineation of the sectors, members had put forth different proposals:
 - (a) to allocate the additional seats to sectors which were currently not represented in the Election Committee;
 - (b) to allocate the additional seats to District Council members; however a member did not agree to this;
 - (c) to allow all Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC) to become ex-officio members, thereby realizing the status of "One Country" under Hong Kong's constitutional system;
 - (d) to establish a new sector "the establishment of the HKSAR", which would include the CE, all members of the Executive Council and LegCo, and all chairpersons of standing consultative bodies. This was to reflect the political status of the HKSAR establishment; and
 - (e) to suitably increase the number of members from the business sector, for example, by raising the percentage of members from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors in the Election Committee from 25% to 35% to reflect the contribution of the business sector to Hong

Kong. However, a member considered that the composition of the current Election Committee was already slanted towards the industrial, commercial and professional sectors.

- (iii) Recently, there was suggestion that using the 2007/08 proposal put forth by the Government in 2005 as a basis, all District Council members could be included in the nominating committee. Members may discuss whether this proposal could, through wider participation of the representatives of the public, ensure that the nominating committee is broadly representative.

Method of Nomination

14. Regarding the method of nominating CE candidates by the nominating committee, members focused on the following issues in the previous discussions:

- (i) the number of subscribers required for nominating a candidate. Members were inclined to support that, at the early stage of implementing universal suffrage, the nomination threshold should not be too low;
- (ii) whether it was necessary to impose additional nomination requirements, including setting an upper limit on the number of subscribers or requiring candidates to obtain a certain number of nominations in each sector;
- (iii) whether a relatively high nomination threshold should first be set, and allow evolution of the electoral system after implementation of universal suffrage; and
- (iv) whether each member of the nominating committee could nominate more than one candidate.

15. As for the number of subscribers required for nominating CE candidates, members had a relatively clear inclination: more members proposed to set the nomination threshold in the range of one-eighth to one-quarter of the size of the nominating committee. Further discussion would be needed to work out the specific nomination threshold within this

range. Regarding the number of candidates, which was related to the nomination threshold, most members considered that it should not be too large. More members suggested limiting the number of candidates to four or eight. However, regarding other issues, members still held diverse views and further discussion would be needed.

16. Moreover, members agreed that any proposals regarding the nomination mechanism should be made under the framework of the Basic Law. According to Article 45¹ of the Basic Law, the selection and appointment of the CE involves three steps when universal suffrage is attained:

- (i) nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures;
- (ii) selection by universal suffrage following nomination; and
- (iii) appointment by the Central People's Government.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law, the responsibility of nominating CE candidates should rest with the nominating committee.

Method of Universal Suffrage after Nomination

17. Members agreed that, after the nomination of candidates, the CE should be elected by universal suffrage on the basis of "one-person-one-vote".

18. Members should further discuss the following issues:

- (i) whether the CE should be elected through one round of election without the requirement that a candidate should receive more than half of the valid votes to be elected, or whether there should be a requirement that a candidate should

¹ Article 45 of the Basic Law prescribes that: "The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be selected by election or through consultations held locally and be appointed by the Central People's Government. The method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures."

receive more than half of the valid votes to get elected, and thus more than one round of election would be held if necessary;

- (ii) if there is only one candidate, whether the election proceedings should continue (e.g. the candidate should receive more than half of the valid votes to get elected).

Universal suffrage for the CE preceding that for LegCo

19. In the previous discussions, members generally agreed that the model for selecting the CE by universal suffrage was relatively less complicated as compared with that for LegCo. Since the Basic Law had already provided a relatively clear framework, there was a higher chance of the community reaching consensus on the way forward for selecting the CE by universal suffrage, and hence, the issue could be first explored. Moreover, a CE returned by universal suffrage would have a stronger public mandate, which could enhance effective governance. In the long run, this would be conducive to realizing the principle of an executive-led system.

20. Currently, members' discussion on models for selecting the CE by universal suffrage is more focused. Members are studying specifically the composition of the nominating committee and the nomination mechanism. Relatively speaking, there are still grave differences among members on models for forming LegCo by universal suffrage, particularly on how the functional constituencies (FCs) should evolve (e.g. whether FC seats should be abolished altogether or be retained in some form; please refer to Paper CSD/GC/2/2007 for details). If that is the case, there should be a higher chance that members could first reach consensus on the model for selecting the CE by universal suffrage.

21. Having regard to members' views set out in paragraphs 19-20 above, we propose that members should consider whether our work should be taken forward based on the direction of "universal suffrage for the CE preceding that for LegCo".

Conclusion

22. To conclude, we propose that members should further discuss the following issues:

- (i) regarding the composition of the nominating committee, whether to focus on examining the proposal of using the composition of the Election Committee as a basis to consider that of the nominating committee;
- (ii) the composition and size of the nominating committee;
- (iii) the specific nomination threshold;
- (iv) other nomination requirements, including whether there should be an upper limit on the number of subscribers or a requirement for candidates to obtain a certain number of nominations in each sector; whether a relatively high nomination threshold should first be set, and allow evolution of the electoral system after implementation of universal suffrage; and whether each member of the nominating committee could nominate more than one candidate;
- (v) whether the CE should be elected through one round of election without the requirement that a candidate should receive more than half of the valid votes to be elected, or whether there should be a requirement that a candidate should receive more than half of the valid votes to get elected, and thus more than one round of election would be held if necessary;
- (vi) if there is only one candidate, whether the election proceedings should continue; and
- (vii) whether our work should be taken forward based on the direction of “universal suffrage for the CE preceding that for LegCo”.

Constitutional Affairs Bureau
January 2007

**Commission on Strategic Development
Committee on Governance and Political Development**

**Public views on possible models for
selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage**

Written submissions received by the Government

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Mr Eric K C LI	4.1.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First Phase: turn the 800-member Election Committee into a nominating committee and elect no more than 3 candidates for universal suffrage.• Second and Final Phase: full universal suffrage.
SynergyNet	13.2.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Any 500 registered voters can together make a preliminary nomination of a candidate for the CE post. Each registered voter can make only one such nomination.• Preliminary nominees will be scrutinized by the Nomination Committee. Only those preliminary nominees who obtain the endorsement of a minimum of 100 members of the Nomination Committee will be put forward for election by universal suffrage. Each Committee member can nominate only one preliminary nominee. In practice, this means a maximum of 8 preliminary candidates to be

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		<p>‘screened in’ by an 800-member Nomination Committee for popular election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total membership of the Nomination Committee can be 800 or an enlarged number such as 1 000 – 1 200. Members of the Nomination Committee from different sectors should be elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote within the sectors to which they belong.
Hong Kong Democratic Foundation and Power for Democracy	13.2.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option 1: Formal candidacy for the CE requires nomination by a certain number of Election Committee members. A low threshold such as 50 can facilitate candidates from various political backgrounds to stand for election. Election of the CE by universal suffrage after nomination by the Election Committee. • Option 2: A CE candidate may qualify for formal candidacy through the collection of a certain number of supporting signatures from registered voters (say, 50 000 – 100 000), followed by election by universal suffrage.
Article 45 Concern Group	23.2.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Either to convert the present Election Committee to a nomination committee whose only function is to nominate any candidate with the endorsement of say, 5% of its members, or to give power to the Legislative Council (LegCo) to

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		nominate any candidate with the endorsement of say, 5 members. The general electorate will vote on all candidates thus nominated on a one-person- one-vote basis.
Democratic Party	25.5.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nominating Committee should be formed by Members of the LegCo. A CE candidate may be nominated by 5 LegCo Members (each LegCo Member may nominate only one candidate). Members of the public will vote on all candidates thus nominated on a one-person-one-vote basis.
Hong Kong University Graduates Association Political Reform Concern Group	9.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To transform the 800-member Election Committee into a 1200-member nominating committee. The method for electing members should be similar to that of the existing Election Committee. • A CE candidate should be jointly nominated by not less than 150, but not more than 200 members of the Nominating Committee (with not less than 25 members from each sector). Each member may only nominate one candidate. • Election of the CE by universal suffrage will be held after nomination. As regards the election and vote counting methods, consideration should be given to requiring a candidate to secure more than half of the valid votes in order to

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		be elected.
The Law Society of Hong Kong	27.9.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee can take the form of either a separate Committee, or transformed from the Election Committee or the LegCo.
Hon Mrs Rita FAN	27.9.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CE candidates could be elected by universal suffrage upon nomination by a nominating committee. • The Nominating Committee should comprise 1 600 members from different sectors (same as those of the Election Committee) who are returned by election. Formal candidacy for the CE requires nomination by not less than 400 Committee members.
Hon Albert CHAN	15.10.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A CE candidate may qualify for formal candidacy if he is able to secure nominations by not less than 5 000 registered voters, and the support of not less than 5% of the Election Committee. • After nomination, candidates will be elected by all electors in Hong Kong by universal suffrage. The candidate receiving the highest number of votes will become the CE. The Election Committee should validate the election result procedurally, and the candidate elected will become the CE upon validation.

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Joint Committee for the Promotion of the Basic Law of Hong Kong	21.10.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To turn the Election Committee into the Nominating Committee. The method for electing members of the Nominating Committee should be the same as that for electing members of the Election Committee. The number of members should be increased to 1 600. In each sector, there should be 25 members returned by universal suffrage through geographical constituencies. • Each member of the Nominating Committee may nominate only one candidate, and each candidate must be nominated by 200 members. • If only one candidate is selected by the Nominating Committee, that candidate will be elected <i>ipso facto</i>. If more than one candidate are selected by the Nominating Committee, election by universal suffrage shall be held.
Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong	25.7.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Committee which currently elects the CE consists of four sectors, each comprising 200 delegates. • These delegates are themselves elected or chosen by either the individual members or by the elected committee of the relevant organization. • The first, second and third sectors of the Committee elect or select their

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representatives some by the votes of individual members, and some chosen by the committee of the organization. In order to make sure the representatives do indeed represent the general membership of the constituent organization there should be an effort to systemize the method of selection and to endeavour to involve the general membership on these organizations in the election of their representatives.

- The fourth sector comprises the individual members of representative bodies having a largely political role. To enhance the authority of this sector, a number of new seats were proposed to be elected by an electoral college of all the District Councillors. Changes in the District Councils are currently being examined and the role of the appointed members will no doubt be discussed during the course of this review. Thus the inclusion or not of District Councillors should wait until this review is completed.
- Nomination of CE candidates should be based on a closed-ballot.
- Each candidate should secure the support and nomination of at least 100 members out of a Nominating Committee of 800.
- Candidates might be required to secure at least 20 nominations from

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Mr. David YUEN	29.7.2006	<p>each of the four sectors and each candidate in addition should have among his nominators the support of at least 15 of the 60 Members of LegCo (i.e. one-fourth of the 60 LegCo Members). This requirement would limit the number of candidates to four to enter the final election process.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To elect the CE through a one man one vote process; the one-round first-past-the-post voting method is the preferred option.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An electoral college system (with 1 000 electoral college votes) should be adopted, of which 30% of the votes (i.e. 300 electoral college votes) should be determined by the Central Government while the other 70% should be decided by universal suffrage. • Election on the basis of one-person-one-vote should be first held. The 700 electoral college votes should be apportioned on the basis of the votes received. In the following 1-2 weeks, the Central Government would cast its sacred vote (i.e. the 300 electoral college votes). The election result would then be determined by the number of the electoral college votes received by the candidates. • As for the nomination method, candidates would be required to

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		secure nominations from 200 registered voters.
Chu Hai College Students' Union	13.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of the nominating committee: The first sector: about 200 members from the business sector. The second sector: about 200 members from the professional sector. The third sector: about 400 members from education, labour, religious, social services and other sectors. The fourth sector: about 700 members comprising LegCo Members, District Councils (DC) members, Executive Council Members, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress (NPC), Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC). • Based on the above, a nominating committee with 1500–1600 members will be formed. • For candidates nominated by political parties, they will be required to secure nomination from only 5% of the nominating committee members. As for independent candidates, they will be required to secure nominations from 10% of the nominating committee members. Those who have

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		secured sufficient number of nominations will become CE candidates for election by universal suffrage.
City University of Hong Kong Students' Union	14.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a transitional arrangement before implementing universal suffrage, the composition of the nominating committee should make reference to the proposed package put forth last year. The number of members should increase from 800 to 1600. Members of the Election Committee in the first sector (industrial, commercial and financial sectors), second sector (the professionals) and third sector (labour, social services, religious and other sectors) should increase from 200 to 300. The fourth sector (LegCo members, DC members, representatives of Heung Yee Kuk, Hong Kong deputies to the NPC, representatives of Hong Kong members of the CPPCC) should increase from 200 to 700, including all DC members. • The nomination threshold for electing the CE by universal suffrage for the first time could be increased (e.g. from 1/8 of all committee members to 1/4), but the Government should undertake to conduct regular reviews in future with a view to lowering the threshold gradually. • In addition to increasing the nomination threshold, a mechanism to

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		<p>allow voters to recommend candidates should be introduced. Any person who has the support of 5% of eligible voters in Hong Kong should be deemed to be recommended by voters as a candidate. As the candidate endorsed by voters should have already obtained a certain level of support from the electorate, the nomination threshold for him should be lowered. He will only need to obtain endorsement from 1/8 of the nominating committee members to stand for election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the model for implementing universal suffrage has been fully developed, consideration should be given to allowing the public to take lead in the nomination process. For example, CE candidates would only be eligible for consideration by the nominating committee if they have obtained nominations from a certain number of registered voters. A candidate can stand for election at the final stage only after he has secured a certain level of support from the nominating committee.
Heung Yee Kuk (Submission for the 2006/07 Policy Address)	15.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of committee members from 800 to 1200. • Regarding the method for forming the committee responsible for nominating CE candidates, the nomination method and the number of subscribers required for nominating a CE

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		candidate, further discussion within the community will be needed in order to reach consensus.
Hong Kong Democratic Foundation	16.8.2006	<p><u>Option 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct election of the CE through universal suffrage as soon as possible, namely 2012. <p><u>Option 2:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the membership of the Election Committee from 800 to, say, 1 600 or 2 400, turning it into a Nominating Committee. • After the Nominating Committee endorses a number of candidates, who will have to compete among themselves by gaining a certain percentage of votes from the Nominating Committee, then all the eligible voters in the HKSAR will be entitled to vote for their CE candidates. <p><u>Option 3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening the membership of the Election Committee. This option is arguably so conservative that it will perhaps be bound to be rejected in the legislative assembly.
Executive Committee of the Hong Kong University Students' Union	16.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a transitional arrangement for one term, the existing Election Committee should be responsible for nominating the CE candidates. • The Election Committee should

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include all LegCo Members and elected DC members.

- As for other subsectors, corporate voting should be abolished and replaced by individual voting. The nominating committee should be abolished in 2012 in order to achieve the aim of electing the CE by universal suffrage.
- As regards the nomination threshold, candidates should be required to secure nominations from 10% of the nominating committee members when the committee is still in place. In future CE elections, candidates who have received nominations from 500 members of the public would be eligible to stand for election.
- If there is only one candidate or there are two, a candidate must obtain more than half of the support votes to get elected, or a fresh round of election would be conducted. If there are three or more candidates and none of them receives more than half of the votes in the first round, then the two candidates with the highest number of votes in the first round will enter into the second round. A fresh round of election would be held if none of the candidates receives more than half of the votes cast.

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Mr. Hilton CHEONG-LEEN	18.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To transform the current 800-member Election Committee into an 800-member nominating committee.
Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB's expectations of the 2006/2007 Policy Address)	18.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given the present political environment and the level of socio-economic development of Hong Kong, we should promote the approaches of "formulating a roadmap before a timetable" and "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones". By "formulating a roadmap before a timetable", we should first formulate the ultimate models for implementing universal suffrage for the two elections, to be followed by formulating a phased plan leading to universal suffrage. Finally, a timetable can be formulated based on the actual situation. By "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones", universal suffrage for the CE can first be implemented. Thereafter, according to the actual situation, we can reform the method for forming the LegCo and its procedures of voting in two or three stages, and finally implement universal suffrage for the LegCo.
Hon. Emily LAU Wai-hing (Proposals for the Policy Address)	21.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the Basic Law can be amended, the "broadly representative nominating committee" under Article 45 should be formed by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The threshold for nominating candidates should not be too high, and the nomination mechanism should not be used to prevent those holding dissenting views from participating in the election. If restrictions are imposed to prevent those candidates not acceptable to the Central Authorities from standing for election, such an election by universal suffrage would be hypocritical and deceptive.
The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce	23.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The composition of the nominating committee may model on that of the existing Election Committee. The number of members can remain at 800. • Each candidate should be required to receive nominations from at least 200 nominating committee members. With each member nominating only one candidate, there will not be more than four CE candidates. • Of the nominations received by a candidate, at least 50 should come from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors. • Following nomination, the CE will be returned by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote by all eligible voters.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Hong Kong Federation of Fujian Associations	23.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will be more appropriate to maintain the membership of the Election Committee at 800. The 38 subsectors under the four sectors in the existing Election Committee have already covered different sectors of society. • Those who intend to stand for the CE election should be required to receive nominations from and support of 1/4 of the nominating committee members. Two to three candidates will then be selected to stand for election. The CE will be returned by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote.
Mr. Robin CHAN Yau-hing Chairman, Hong Kong Federation of Overseas Chinese Associations	29.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should be formed on the basis of the existing Election Committee, with all Hong Kong members of the CPPCC included. • Aspiring individuals should be required to receive nominations from 1/4 of the nominating committee members to become candidates. This is to ensure that candidates are qualified and endorsed by different parties. • Finally, the CE will be returned by universal suffrage.
Hong Kong Social Workers Association (Views on the 2006	29.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before universal suffrage for CE is implemented, the electorate base of the Election Committee should be

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Policy Address)		expanded.
Kowloon City District Resident Association	30.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The functions of the existing Election Committee should be changed by retaining the function of nominating CE candidates while removing that of selecting the CE. • The formation of the Election Committee based on different professions/sectors, the election method and the size of membership at 800 should remain unchanged. • Candidates should secure a prescribed number of nominations from the nominating committee members before they can enter the stage which their eligibility will be verified by the Electoral Affairs Commission. The nomination threshold should be lower than the present one (i.e. 100 nominations). For example, the minimum requirement may be set at 50 nominations. • Each member may nominate only one candidate. • It is appropriate to limit the number of candidates to two. If more than two contenders have received the required number of nominations, the two who secured the highest number of nominations will become CE candidates.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CE will be returned by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote by all eligible voters.
<p>Civic Party</p> <p>(Civic Party's Policy Expectations of the SAR Government)</p>	31.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Kong is long ready for implementing universal suffrage for the two elections. Democratic election to be held on the basis of equal and universal suffrage is a prerequisite for being an "international city".
<p>Democratic Party</p> <p>(Democratic Party's submission for the 2006/07 Policy Address "The Building of a Truly Accountable Government")</p>	4.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should be formed by LegCo Members. The CE should be returned by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote and appointed by the Central People's Government. • A CE candidate may be nominated by five LegCo Members. Each LegCo Member may nominate only one candidate. • A candidate with political party background, if elected as CE by universal suffrage, should not be required to withdraw from his party.
<p>SynergyNet</p> <p>(Views submitted at the consultation meeting of the 2006/07 Policy Address)</p>	5.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to improve governance, the Government should carry out political reforms with a view to attaining universal suffrage and enhancing its legitimacy.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Kowloon Federation of Associations (Opinion survey on expectations of the 2006-07 Policy Address)	5.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the principle of gradual and orderly progress in taking forward Hong Kong's constitutional development, this Association supports taking the approach of "resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones". The issue of electing the CE by universal suffrage should be handled first. The elections of the CE and LegCo by universal suffrage should not be bundled together, otherwise the pace of constitutional development in Hong Kong will be dampened.
The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong	13.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universal suffrage for electing the CE should be implemented before that for forming the LegCo. Reference should be made to the composition of the existing Election Committee. The number of members should remain at 800. The Committee should be formed by four sectors: (a) 200 members from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors; (b) 200 members from various professions; (c) 200 members from the labour, social services, religious sectors; (d) 200 members from LegCo Members, representatives of district-based organizations, Hong Kong deputies to the NPC, and representatives of Hong Kong members of the CPPCC. The election method should be modelled on that for the existing

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		<p>Election Committee to ensure smooth transition from the old to the new electoral system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nominating committee members should select, by election on the basis of one-person-one-vote, not more than three CE candidates from those who have obtained nominations from 100 or more members. • The CE should be returned by universal suffrage on the basis of one-person-one-vote. Among the CE candidates (no more than three), the one who obtains the highest number of valid votes cast will be returned as the CE elect, who will then be officially appointed by the Central People's Government as the CE.
Professor WONG Ka-ying	14.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain the current Election Committee system and the nomination threshold with a view to pursuing the implementation of universal suffrage in 2012. This can respond to the demand of the pro-democracy camp for early attainment of universal suffrage. The proposal should serve as a basis for compromise between the Central Authorities and the pro-democracy camp on the issue of selecting the CE by universal suffrage.
Mr. Ivan CHOY Chi-keung	2.10.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The delineation of the sectors of the existing Election Committee can generally be adopted. That is, if the

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nominating committee comprises 800 members, 200 can be from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors, 200 from the professions, 200 from the political sector and 200 from various sectors of the community.

- Members of different sectors of the nominating committee should be returned by democratic elections as far as possible, so as to enhance the representativeness and credibility of the nominating committee.
- In essence, if a certain nomination threshold is set to help forge consensus of different parties on implementing universal suffrage for the CE in 2012, a timetable should be formulated to abolish such a threshold in two or three terms.
- For electing the CE by universal suffrage for the first time, a relatively higher number of subscribers could be required (e.g. 100). Thereafter, the number of subscribers required should be reduced gradually.
- Among the 100 subscribers, the number of subscribers from each of the four sectors should at least be 10.
- Among the 100 subscribers, at least 15 should come from LegCo Members.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two-round voting system should be adopted. Any candidate who has received more than half of the votes cast in the first round will be elected. If none of the candidates is able to obtain more than half of the votes, the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes will enter into the second and final round. The candidate who receives a majority of votes in the second round will be elected.
Mr CHANG Chak-yan	23.11.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In principle, it is impossible to break away from the realm of sovereignty. Also, according to international practice, the power to make appointment reflects the sovereignty of a country. After assessing political risks, the proposal to prescreen CE candidates before universal suffrage is preferable. • In order to remove doubts about verification of the eligibility of candidates and reduce political controversies, the best course of action is to reach consensus first before enacting a law on verification of the eligibility of CE candidates.
Kowloon Federation of Associations	4.12.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should first deal with the selection of the CE by universal suffrage, which is less controversial and adopt the pragmatic approach of “resolving the simple issues before the difficult ones”. Support focusing on handling the election of the CE by universal suffrage first.

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- The roadmap of universal suffrage should be drawn up first with a view to reaching consensus among different sectors of society. Practical and sound proposals on the timetable issue could then follow.
- The Election Committee should double its membership to 1600 and turn into a nominating committee.
- The total nominations secured by a CE candidate from the 1 600-member nominating committee should not be less than 100 (i.e. 1/16). Nominations so secured should include at least 10 nominations from each of the four sectors within the nominating committee. In addition, it should include nominations from at least five LegCo Members and five HK Deputies to the NPC.
- A CE candidate should be required to secure more than 50% of the valid votes cast to get elected. If none of the candidates obtains more than 50% of the valid votes cast, a second round should be held to select the CE among the two candidates who have received the highest votes in the first round.

Annex II

Public views on possible models for selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage

Written submissions received by the Legislative Council

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u> (Submission No. ^{Note})	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Hong Kong Bar Association (Submission No. 03 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05- 06(01))	3.3.2000	All members of the Election Committee shall be returned by direct or indirect election; at least half of the members of the Election Committee be returned by geographical constituency election by universal suffrage.
Hong Kong University Graduates Association Political Reform Concern Group (Submission No. 04 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05- 06(01))	9.2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To transform the 800-member Election Committee into a 1200-member nominating committee. The method for electing members should be similar to that of the existing Election Committee.• A CE candidate should be jointly nominated by not less than 150, but not more than 200 members of the Nominating Committee (with not less than 25 members from each sector). Each member may nominate only one candidate.• Election of the CE by universal suffrage will be held after nomination. As regards the election and vote counting methods, consideration should be given to requiring a candidate to secure more

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u> (Submission No. ^{Note})	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Civic Exchange (Submission No. 01 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05-06(01))	15.2.2005	<p>than half of the valid votes in order to be elected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Committee to be composed of not less than 5 000 members and be changed into a nominating committee. • As regards the composition of the nominating committee, apart from the ex-officio members (such as the Legislative Council Members, Hong Kong Deputies to the National People's Congress and representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference), the other members may be selected at random based on each of the District Council constituency. • A candidate needs to secure nominations from not less than 250 members of the nominating committee and 2 500 registered voters in order to be qualified to stand at election.
Association for the Advancement of Feminism (Submission No. 14 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05-06(01))	9.11.2005	The Chief Executive should be elected by direct election on a "one-person-one-vote" basis. No need to establish any form of election committee.

<u>Organizations/individuals making the submissions</u> (Submission No. ^{Note})	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u>
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung (Submission No. 13 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05-06(01))	16.1.2006	It is inappropriate to retain the nominating committee for the selection of the CE. A candidate can only be nominated when he has secured support from a specified percentage of registered voters. The nomination and election proceedings should adhere to the principle of “one-person-one-vote”.
Democratic Party (Submission No. 02 in Appendix I to LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05-06(01))	4.2006	The nominating committee to be formed by the Members of the LegCo. The CE should then be elected by members of the public on a “one-person-one-vote” basis and appointed by the CPG. A CE candidate is to be nominated by five LegCo Members. Each Member may nominate only one candidate.
Hon CHEUNG Man-Kwong	18.12.2006	The Government should make reference to the “dual nomination system” as practised by other countries, under which candidates may either be nominated by a nominating committee or by the public if they could enlist a certain percentage of public support. Aspiring candidates who are able to secure nominations from 5% of voters should be eligible to stand for the CE election.

Note: Please refer to the Legislative Council webpage for the original text of the submissions (LC Paper No. CB(2)2386/05-06(01)).
(www.legco.gov.hk/yr05-06/english/panels/ca/papers/ca0619cb2-2386-1e.pdf)

**Views on possible models for
selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage**

**Written submissions received by
the Committee on Governance and Political Development
of the Commission on Strategic Development**

Members Submitting <u>Views</u>	Date of <u>Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Hon. LEE Cheuk-yan	9.1.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The composition of the nominating committee must realize the principle of universal and equal rights for all citizens to nominate and be nominated. The current composition of the Election Committee stipulated in Annex I to the Basic Law is obviously not in line with the principle of equal and universal rights. It will not be consistent with the provisions of “democratic procedures” and “ultimate aim of universal suffrage” stipulated in Article 45 if such a composition is taken as a blueprint for forming the nominating committee.• Regarding the voting method for selecting the CE by universal suffrage, it is necessary to consider whether to adopt a “simple majority” voting method or a “two-round polling system” (i.e. if no candidate obtains more than half of the valid votes cast in the first round of polling, a second round will be held for voters to select the CE between the two candidates obtaining the most votes in the first round).

<u>Members Submitting Views</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Mr. CHAN Chung-bun, Bunny	20.1.2006	To expand considerably the membership of the Election Committee (including all District Council members as originally proposed by the Government).
Hon. LEE Wing-tat	26.5.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should be composed of the Members of LegCo, and the CE should be elected on a “one-person-one-vote” basis. • A CE candidate may be nominated by five LegCo Members. Each Member may nominate only one candidate. As such, the number of candidates will be capped at 12.
Hon. LEE Cheuk-yan	7.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It will not be consistent with the principle of democratic election and the provisions of Article 45 of the Basic Law if the Election Committee is used as a basis for forming the nominating committee. • Political parties or groups with certain representativeness (or alliances formed by political parties / groups) may recommend a contender to the nominating committee to stand for the CE election. • 50 000 (or 100 000) registered voters may also jointly recommend a contender to the nominating committee to stand for election. • Even if a contender is recommended by political parties/groups, he should not be considered as a nominee for the

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		<p>election. He will become a formal candidate for the CE election only after the recommendation is validated by the nominating committee.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the voting method for selecting the CE by universal suffrage, it is necessary to consider whether to adopt a “simple majority” voting method or a “two-round system” (i.e. if no candidate obtains more than half of the valid votes cast in the first round of polling, a second round will be held for voters to select the CE among the two candidates who have received the highest number of votes in the first round).
Mr. TAM Kwok-kiu	19.7.2006	<p><u>Option 1:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To transform the existing Election Committee into a nominating committee. To expand the number of members from the present 800 to 3 200; The electorate base of the nominating committee should be expanded to cover all eligible voters in Hong Kong; Certain sectors should be added or removed, and some should have its composition adjusted to reflect the relative importance of these sectors in the community; Each voter should be assigned to one of the sectors according to the new

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delineation, and should have the right to vote and stand for election in the respective sector;

- The number of seats allocated to the respective sectors in the nominating committee should be proportionate to their population size;
- To abolish corporate voting;
- A CE candidate should be required to secure nominations from at least 5% of the members of the nominating committee. Each member of the nominating committee may nominate only one candidate;
- The number of candidates should be limited to 10. Candidates will be ranked according to the number of nominations they received. The 10 people who received the highest number of nominations will be qualified for formal candidacy; and
- A CE should be returned by universal suffrage on the basis of “one-person-one vote” by a “simple majority voting method”. The CE elect will become the CE of the SAR upon appointment by the Central People's Government.

Option 2:

- The future nominating committee should be formed by all 60 Members of

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Miss Maria TAM Wai-chu	28.7.2006	the LegCo;
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only those who have secured nominations from 10% of the Members of the LegCo (i.e. 6 Members) should formally become a candidate in the CE election. Each LegCo Member may nominate only one candidate, thus limiting the number of candidates to 10; and • A CE should be returned by universal suffrage on the basis of “one-person-one vote” by a “simple majority voting method”. The CE elect will become the CE of the SAR upon appointment by the Central People's Government.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To use the Election Committee as a basis and to maintain the four sectors, namely the industrial and commercial, the professions, grassroots and political sectors, each taking up one-fourth of the seats. • The nomination threshold should not be too low, as this will lead to too many candidates with mixed quality standing for election. • It is more appropriate to first focus on discussing the operation of the first-term nominating committee. The nomination method of the subsequent terms should be improved gradually in future.

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Mr. YU Kwok-chun	28.7.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For electing the CE by universal suffrage for the first time, the nomination threshold should be set at 25% of all members of the nominating committee. In principle, there should be no more than four candidates.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apart from receiving the required number of subscribers, candidates should also have the support of at least one-fourth of all Members of the LegCo and one-fourth of the Hong Kong deputies to the NPC.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing Election Committee should serve as a blueprint for forming the nominating committee, with adjustments made as appropriate.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Hong Kong members of the CPPCC should be included in the nominating committee.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the selection of the first CE by universal suffrage, the nomination threshold should be set at 25% of members of the nominating committee.
Mr. NG Sze-fuk, George	28.7.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following nomination, the CE will be returned by universal suffrage.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Committee should serve as the blueprint for forming the nominating committee. • The number of members of the nominating committee could be modeled on that of the Election

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Hon. SHEK Lai-him, Abraham	28.7.2006	<p>Committee, and be adjusted appropriately in the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong and public views.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of candidates should be limited to four. A preliminary selection mechanism should be set up to enable aspiring candidates to pass a lower threshold. For example, contenders who are able to secure 100 supporting signatures from the 800-strong nominating committee will undergo the preliminary selection mechanism. Members of the nominating committee may cast a maximum of four votes by secret ballot and those four contenders receiving the highest number of votes will become CE candidates. • The composition of the nominating committee should model on the four sectors of the existing Election Committee. On this basis, corresponding adjustments could be made e.g. to increase the number of members from the business sector to encourage greater participation of the sector in the process. • The number of members of the nominating committee should double that of the existing Election Committee, amounting to 1 600. • All new seats should be allocated to the existing four sectors, with more seats for members from the business sector.

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Mr. CHAU How-chen	28.7.2006	<p>The proportion of members from the industrial, commercial and financial sectors should be increased from the current 25% to 35% to reflect the sectors' commitment to and influence on the Hong Kong community.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination threshold should be increased from the current 12.5% to 25%. • There should not be any upper limit on the number of subscribers required for nomination. • Each member of the nominating committee may nominate only one candidate. • The CE should be elected by all eligible voters in Hong Kong on the basis of one-person-one-vote. • Abolition of corporate voting will hamper the participation of the business sector and undermine the confidence of investors in Hong Kong. It is not in line with the fundamental interests of Hong Kong.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing Election Committee should be taken as a blueprint for forming the nominating committee. • The number of members of the nominating committee should be increased to 1 600, of which different strata and major sectors of the community should be included.

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- A relatively higher nomination threshold for candidates should be set to ensure that they are capable of soliciting support from different sectors of society.
- Each candidate should receive at least 400 nominations. Each member of the nominating committee can only nominate one candidate.
- There should be an upper limit for the number of subscribers, say 50% of the members of the nominating committee. There will be two to four candidates under such a nomination mechanism.
- In addition, each candidate should also secure supporting signatures from not less than 5 000 registered voters. Each registered voter may sign up to support one candidate.
- The particulars of candidates should be submitted to the Central Government for the record. The CE will then be returned by universal suffrage on the basis of one-person-one-vote by secret ballot, using the simple majority voting method. There is no need to set up a threshold for the percentage of votes to be received by the winning candidate. The candidate who receives the highest number of votes will be elected for appointment by the Central Government in accordance with the Basic Law.

Members Submitting Views	Date of Submission	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Mr. SZE Chin-hung, Jerome	31.7.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In forming a “broadly representative” nominating committee, the following three areas should be considered: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) to carefully examine whether the existing 38 subsectors of the Election Committee are sufficiently broadly representative; (2) all Hong Kong members of the CPPCC should become members of the nominating committee; (3) in principle, it is reasonable to have a nominating committee larger than the Election Committee. It will be conducive to allowing contenders from different sectors to secure nominations by expanding the number and size of the subsectors. • The nomination threshold should allow no less than six candidates to get nominated. • The nominating committee can exercise a veto power. Any contender who is vetoed by 50% or more of the members will automatically lose his eligibility for nomination.
Mr. LAU Nai-keung	1.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should comprise about 1 500 members: <p><u>The first sector</u> 200 members from the business sectors. Corporate voting should be abolished.</p>

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The second sector

200 members from the professions.
Corporate voting should be abolished.

The third sector

200 members from education and
social welfare sectors. Corporate voting
should be abolished.

The fourth sector

Around 200 members representing the
establishment of the Central
Authorities, including the deputies to
the NPC and members of the CPPCC.

The fifth sector

Around 200 ex-officio members
representing the establishment of the
HKSAR, including the CE, members of
the Executive Council, all Members of
the LegCo, as well as chairpersons of
standing advisory bodies.

The sixth sector

Around 500 ex-officio members
representing the district organizations,
including all elected DC members.

- The nominating committee is highly representative of the population since all elected DC members are included. There is no need to consider adding other functional sectors such as housewives.
- Contenders should be required to receive nominations from not less than 10% (about 150 members) and not

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more than 30% (about 450 members) of the members of the nominating committee. They should also obtain nominations from not less than 10% of the members in each of the sectors (about 20 from each of the first five sectors, and 50 from the 6th sector) to formally become a CE candidate. Each member of the nominating committee may nominate one candidate, and the nominations should be made public and on record.

- Universal suffrage should be held four months before the current term of the office of the CE expires. The new CE should be elected by all eligible and registered electors on the basis of one-person-one-vote by secret ballot.
- Polling should still be held even if there is only one candidate. The candidate must receive more than half of the votes cast before being put forth for appointment by the Central Government. The election will become invalid if the candidate fails to receive more than half of the votes. A fresh round of nomination and election should be held within two months. The proceedings will continue until a new CE is elected.
- If none of the candidates is able to receive more than half of the votes cast, the two candidates with the highest number of votes will contest the second round of election which should be held

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Ms KO Po-ling	30.8.2006	<p>within two weeks. The candidate who receives more than half of the votes will be elected and put forth for appointment by the Central Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should comprise 1 600 members from different sectors. • Those who stand for the CE election must receive nominations from 50 or more members of the nominating committee. Among the nominations, five should be from LegCo Members and five from the Hong Kong deputies to the NPC. • Contenders should go through preliminary selection procedures. Each member of the nominating committee can select two contenders. The two contenders having the highest number of votes will become CE candidates. All eligible electors in Hong Kong may cast their votes on the basis of one-person-one-vote. The candidate who receives more than 50% of the valid votes cast will be elected and put forth for appointment by the Central People's Government.
Mr. CHAN Chung-bun, Bunny	31.8.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Election Committee should be taken as a blueprint, but the number of members should be increased. The 800-member Election Committee comprises four sectors (each with 200 members). These four sectors should be

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maintained, while the number of members of each sector should be increased to 300 (i.e. the nominating committee will have 1 200 members).

- Each candidate must receive nominations from at least 240 (i.e. 20%) members of the nominating committee (if the total membership of the committee is increased to 1 200).
- Each member of the nominating committee may nominate only one candidate.
- The number of subscriptions obtained by a candidate should be capped at half of the total membership of the nominating committee.
- Under the executive-led principle, it is important that a candidate will be elected as the CE only if he obtains more than half of the votes cast.

Option 1:

Candidates who receive the smallest number of votes will be eliminated first. Polling arrangements will then be made for voters to elect from among the remaining candidates. After one or more rounds of elections, there will finally be two candidates left. The candidate who secures more than half of the votes cast will become the CE.

Option 2:

To limit the number of candidates

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Hon. LEE Wing-tat		<p>standing for the election by universal suffrage. Only the two candidates receiving the highest number of nominations should appear on the list. The candidate so returned must have received more than half of the votes cast.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should be formed by LegCo Members for nominating CE candidates, who will then be elected by universal suffrage on the basis of one-person-one-vote. • A lower nomination threshold should be set - five LegCo Members may jointly nominate a candidate to stand for election.
Mr. SZE Chin-hung, Jerome	5.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are two requirements for nomination under the Basic Law - nomination by a “broadly representative” nominating committee “in accordance with democratic procedures”. <p>The first requirement is to admit individuals who are “broadly representative” into the nominating committee so that they can nominate aspiring contenders in their personal capacity.</p> <p>The second requirement is that the committee as a whole will nominate “formal” candidates “in accordance with democratic procedures”. Those who have received the prescribed</p>

<u>Members Submitting Views</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Hon. TIEN Pei-chun, James	8.9.2006	<p>number of subscription should undergo a “veto or confidence voting” by all members of the committee “in accordance with democratic procedures”. A member may indicate on the nomination list the candidates whom they have no confidence on. Any nominees who are “vetoed” by 50% or more of the members will lose their eligibility in running the election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided that favorable conditions are available (e.g. with good coordination in political work), 2012 could be the earliest possible date for implementing universal suffrage for the CE election. • Before implementing universal suffrage for the CE election, it is necessary to enhance cooperation between the executive authorities and the legislature. In this regard, the formation of a governing coalition can ensure that government policies will have regular and sufficient support in the LegCo.
Mr. WONG Ying-ho, Kennedy	14.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In regard to the election of the CE by universal suffrage for the first time, consideration can be given to transforming the Election Committee into a nominating committee in accordance with the existing method for forming the Election Committee. The membership of 800 should remain unchanged. • The composition of some trades may have undergone major changes, with

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some new sectors keep emerging. Suitable adjustments should be made in the light of the actual situation, but such adjustments should not deviate from the guiding principles stipulated in the Basic Law (i.e. each sector to take up one-fourth of the membership of the nominating committee).

- The operation of the nominating committee can be divided into two stages:

Stage 1: Aspiring contenders should first receive supporting signatures from 100 (or more) members of the nominating committee, with at least 25 signatures from each of the four sectors. Each member of the committee may support eight candidates at most.

Stage 2: The 800 members of the nominating committee should select candidates by secret ballot. It should be prescribed in the Chief Executive Election Ordinance that the maximum number of candidates is three. The number of votes to be cast by nominating committee members will be determined by the number of contenders, with a maximum of three.

- If there are more than three contenders, each member of the nominating committee may cast three votes to nominate three nominees. If there are only three contenders, each member may cast two votes. The contenders

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		who secure more than half (i.e. more than 400 votes) of the votes will be selected as CE candidates.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If there are only two contenders, the abovementioned voting procedures should take place to return candidates. If there is only one contender, members should cast a vote of confidence in accordance with the above procedures and the contender should not be selected as candidate automatically.
Ms CHOW, Wendy	18.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To take the first and the subsequent two elections of the CE by universal suffrage as a pilot scheme. A review should be conducted to formulate a long term electoral method thereafter.• During the pilot period, the electoral method for selecting the CE by universal suffrage can be carried out in 3 stages: <u>Stage 1</u> To transform the Election Committee to a nominating committee. The number of members should remain unchanged. The nomination threshold should be raised to 20%. If there are more than two eligible CE candidates, the CE will be elected by eligible registered voters on the basis of one-person-one-vote through two rounds of elections.

Members Submitting
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Stage 2

The original four sectors should be maintained, but a fifth sector (comprising 200 members who are directly elected by all eligible voters from different districts on the basis of one-person-one-vote) will be added.

Voters may choose to vote in one of the five sectors to which they are qualified to vote. Corporate voting should be abolished.

Candidates will be required to receive nominations from not less than 20% of members in each of the sectors. Among the nominations, at least 10% should come from Hong Kong deputies to the NPC and Hong Kong members of the CPPCC.

The voting method will be the same as that in stage 1.

Stage 3

The membership of the fifth sector (directly elected members) should increase from 200 to 400.

Nomination and voting methods are the same as those in stage 2.

The electoral system should be reviewed after completion of the third election of the CE by universal suffrage.

Members Submitting <u>Views</u>	Date of <u>Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Dr LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla	22.9.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of the nominating committee members should increase to 1 600. Making reference to the existing method for forming the Election Committee, the nominating committee should comprise the original four sectors, with the membership in each sector doubled and returned through either election or consultations. • The nominating committee may subsequently be further expanded and returned by universal suffrage. • Contenders must receive at least 300 nominations. Eligible candidates will be elected by all voters in Hong Kong on the basis of one-person-one-vote. • The Registration and Electoral Office of Hong Kong should submit the names of candidates who have received sufficient nominations to the Central Government. Verification of their eligibility will be conducted by the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, which is a department directly under the Central Government. • Upon verification of the eligibility of candidates, election by universal suffrage can be conducted. The CE elected by universal suffrage can be appointed by the Central Government in a smooth manner.

Members Submitting <u>Views</u>	Date of <u>Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Mr. SZE Chin-hung, Jerome	3.10.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before universal suffrage can be implemented in Hong Kong, a mechanism for the nominating committee to carry out preliminary screening should be established. This is to allow patriots with the capability to govern Hong Kong to stand for election. • Membership of the nominating committee should be 1 200. • The nomination procedures should involve two steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Each member of the nominating committee may nominate one potential candidate, who must receive support from 150 (12.5%) members of the nominating committee. (2) After potential candidates are put forth, all members of the nominating committee should exercise their veto power to vote down those who fail to meet the requirements (i.e. candidates should have the capability to govern Hong Kong and should be patriotic). Potential candidates who are vetoed by more than half of the members would lose their eligibility as candidates.
Ms FONG, Janie	6.10.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nominating committee should comprise 800 to 1 600 members.

<u>Members Submitting Views</u>	<u>Date of Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
Mr LIE-A-CHEONG Tai-chong, David	23.11.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nomination threshold should be set at 12.5% to 25% of the membership. • Each member may nominate only one candidate. • Simple majority voting method should be used. • A consensus should first be reached on the constitutional development proposals put forth by the Government in 2005. On this basis, the existing Election Committee should be expanded. In addition to the current 800 members, consideration could be given to including all DC members and HK members of the CPPCC. Those from sectors which are not yet included could also be included as appropriate. The size of the Election Committee should not exceed 1600. • The Election Committee is only a transitional arrangement, which should be improved through operation. Ultimately, it could turn into a nominating committee when universal suffrage for CE is attained.
Dr LEUNG Mei-fun, Priscilla	23.11.2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Central Authorities and Hong Kong will face a great political crisis if candidates returned by universal suffrage are in the end not appointed by the Central Authorities.

Members Submitting <u>Views</u>	Date of <u>Submission</u>	<u>Summary of Views</u> ^{Note}
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A simple and forthright approach is to allow the Central Authorities to participate directly in the candidate selection process. • If the proposal of allowing the Central Authorities to verify the eligibility of candidates could hardly be accepted, consideration may be given to forming a committee. Selection of members and composition of the committee could further be examined (participation of Hong Kong people in the committee should not be ruled out). • The function of this committee is mainly to verify the eligibility of candidates. The size of the committee should not be too big. Its role is to verify eligibility of candidates, rather than nominating candidates.

Note: Please refer to the Central Policy Unit webpage (“Committee on Governance and Political Development – Members’ views on strategic issues discussed outside committee meetings”) for the original text of the submissions.
(www.cpu.gov.hk/english/csd_gc_submissions.htm)