

Ming Pao Education Publications Limited 'Life and Society'

Corrigenda (09 / 2019)

Module	Chapter	Page no. (2015 edition)	Section	Amendment	
				Old	New
22	1	5	Warm-up Activity	6 January 2014	6 January 2019
				Tsang Yam Kuen (left) and Leong Kah Kit (right), the candidates for the Chief Executive election in 2007.	Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor (left), Tsang Chun Wah (middle), and Woo Kwok Hing (right), candidates for the Chief Executive election in 2017.
				16 years after the handover, experience has shown that the legitimacy of the Chief Executive continues to decrease because the present election method only allows the nominating committee of a few members to take part in the election of the Chief Executive.	Many years after the handover, experience has shown that the legitimacy of the Chief Executive continues to decrease because the present election method only allows the nominating committee of a few members to take part in the election of the Chief Executive.
				While submitting the consultation document on the methods for electing the Chief Executive, Lam	While submitting the consultation document on the methods for electing the Chief Executive, Lam

				Cheng Yuet Ngor, the Chief Secretary for Administration, admitted that a governance crisis would arise if there was no universal suffrage in the HKSAR.	Cheng Yuet Ngor, the Chief Secretary for Administration at that time , admitted that a governance crisis would arise if there was no universal suffrage in the HKSAR.
	2	25	Focus of Learning	C. The executive authorities of the HKSAR are mainly composed of 3 secretaries, 12 bureaus and various departments.	C. The executive authorities of the HKSAR are mainly composed of 3 secretaries, 13 bureaus and various departments.
	3	33	Learning Activity 2	Source 3 Perry Suen Pang, former Secretary of Roundtable Community and a part-time member of the Central Policy Unit of the HKSAR	Source 3 Perry Suen Pang, former Secretary of Roundtable Community and a former part-time member of the Central Policy Unit of the HKSAR
		36	Learning Activity 3	Source 1 Method for selecting the 4th term Chief Executive in 2012	Source 1 Method for selecting the 5th term Chief Executive in 2017

			Source 1 Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013)	Source 1 Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013)
	42	Focus of Learning	B. The 4th term Chief Executive is Leung Chun Ying.	B. The 4th term Chief Executive is Leung Chun Ying, and the 5th term Chief Executive is Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor.
			B. As shown in the table below, the methods for selecting the 2nd to 4th terms Chief Executive were different in terms of the increased number of Election Committee members, but were otherwise unchanged.	B. As shown in the table below, the methods for selecting the 2nd to 5th terms Chief Executive were different in terms of the increased number of Election Committee members, but were otherwise unchanged.

	43	Focus of Learning		<p>Added:</p> <p>C.</p> <p><i>The Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Issues Relating to the Selection of the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region by Universal Suffrage and on the Method for Forming the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the Year 2016</i> was promulgated on 31 August 2014, which caused fierce controversies in the public and the Legislative Council (refer to p.54 for details). At last, the motion moved by the HKSAR Government was vetoed by the Legislative Council in June 2015. Therefore the method for selecting the Chief</p>
--	----	-------------------	--	---

			Executive shall follow the existing one of 2012 without any change, that is, selecting the Chief Executive by an Election Committee with 1,200 members.
43	Focus of Learning	A. The Legislative Council has 70 members for the 5th term, with 35 members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections, and 35 members by functional constituencies.	A. The Legislative Council has 70 members for the 6th term, with 35 members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections, and 35 members by functional constituencies.
45		Reference: 1. Go to the website of the Department of Mathematics of the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.	Reference: 1. Go to the website of the Legislative Council.

		48	Focus of Learning	<p>B.</p> <p>In general, people from different parties are concerned about the method of universal suffrage for the Chief Executive in 2017. At the end of 2013, the following plans had been proposed:</p>	<p>B.</p> <p>In general, people from different parties are concerned about the method of universal suffrage for the Chief Executive in 2017. At the end of 2013, The following plans had been proposed:</p>
				<p>Fig. 3.8</p> <p>Zhang Xiaoming, director of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the HKSAR</p>	<p>Fig. 3.8</p> <p>Zhang Xiaoming, former director of the Liaison Office of the Central People’s Government in the HKSAR</p>
		49	Focus of Learning	<p>B.</p> <p>People from different sectors of society have proposed the following questions with regard to the qualification of candidates and voting for the election of the Chief Executive in 2017:</p>	<p>B.</p> <p>People from different sectors of society have proposed the following questions with regard to the qualification of candidates and voting for the election of the Chief Executive in 2017:</p>
		53	Summary	<p>1. In 2007, the NPCSC clearly stated that the Chief Executive of HKSAR would be selected by</p>	<p>1. In 2007, the NPCSC clearly stated that the Chief Executive of HKSAR would be selected by</p>

			<p>universal suffrage according to the stipulation in the Method for the Selection of the Chief Executive of the HKSAR, as stated in Annex 1 of the <i>Basic Law</i>. Furthermore, the HKSAR would be able to elect all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage in accordance with the Method for the Formation of the Legislative Council of the HKSAR and Its Voting Procedure, as stated in Annex 2 of the <i>Basic Law</i>. However, universal suffrage for the Chief Executive election should be implemented first.</p>	<p>universal suffrage according to Annex 1 of the <i>Basic Law</i>. However, as society could not meet an agreement, the motion was vetoed in the Legislative Council meeting in 2015, and retained the system of 2012 for selecting the Chief Executive. Furthermore, the HKSAR would be able to elect all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage according to the Annex 2 of the <i>Basic Law</i>, but universal suffrage for the Chief Executive election should be implemented first.</p>
3	54	Focus of Learning (continued from p.43)		<p>Added:</p> <p>Controversies raised by the <i>Decision of 31 August 2014</i></p> <p>1. The formation of Nominating</p>

				<p>Committee would follow the Election Committee for the Forth Chief Executive (refer to p.42). Some thought that the basis of electors of the Committee was not well-formed. But others thought that the Committee was representative enough as it covered four sectors.</p> <p>2. 2 to 3 Chief Executive candidates would be nominated and each of them should obtain endorsement of more than half of all the Nominating Committee members. Some thought that it was hard to be qualified, which could be seen as 'filtering' candidates. But others thought that this system could ensure the competitiveness of the election,</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				avoiding problems like complicated procedures and high election expenses.
4	61	Focus of Learning	Fig. 4.5 In the 2012 Legislative Council election, a mock polling station was set up to enable residents to learn about the one-person-two-votes system.	Fig. 4.5 In the 2012 Legislative Council election, a mock polling station was set up to enable residents to learn about the one-person-two-votes system.
Think More	64	Reference	3. http://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/counmtg/cm1216.htm	3. http://www.legco.gov.hk/general/english/counmtg/cm1620.htm
	66	Word Easy	C Chow Sing Chi 周星馳	C Chow Sing Chi 周星馳 Added: C Cheung Tat Ming 張達明
	68	Word Easy	L Leong Kah Kit 梁家傑	L Leong Kah Kit 梁家傑

		69	Word Easy	<p>W</p> <p>Wong Wai Kay 王 維基</p>	<p>W</p> <p>Wong Wai Kay 王 維基</p> <p>Added:</p> <p>T</p> <p>Tsang Chun Wah 曾 俊華</p> <p>W</p> <p>Woo Kwok Hing 胡 國興</p> <p>Y</p> <p>Yee Tung Sing 爾冬 陞</p>
--	--	----	-----------	---------------------------------------	---

5 (photo on the top right)

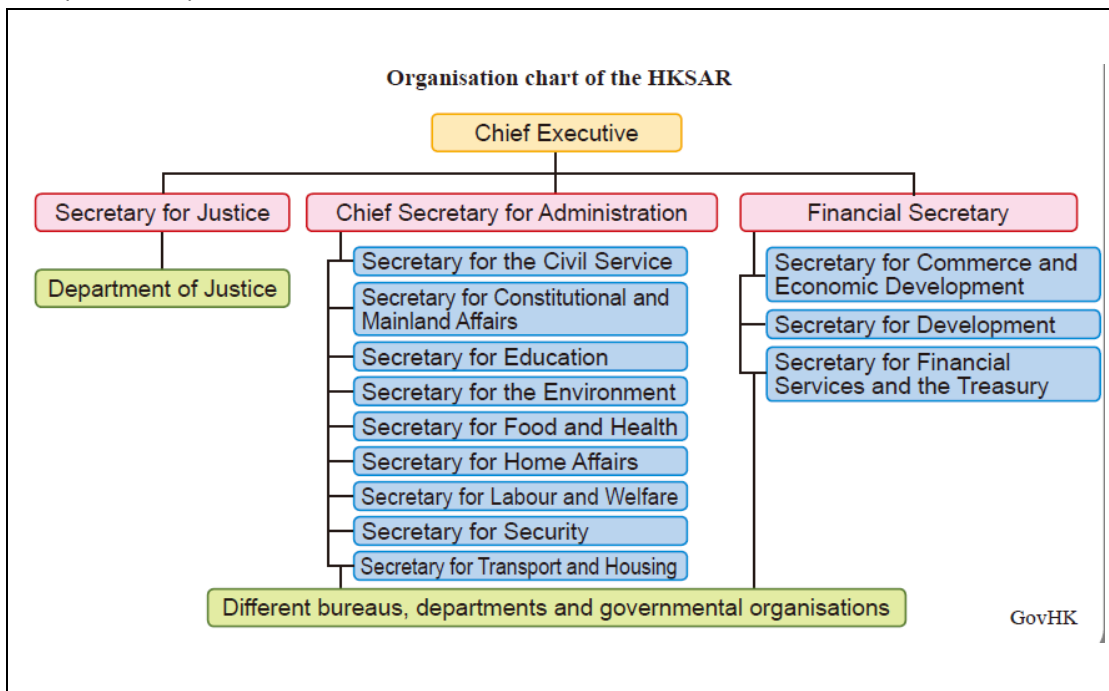


Tsang Yam Kuen (left) and Leong Kah Kit (right), the candidates for the Chief Executive election in 2007.

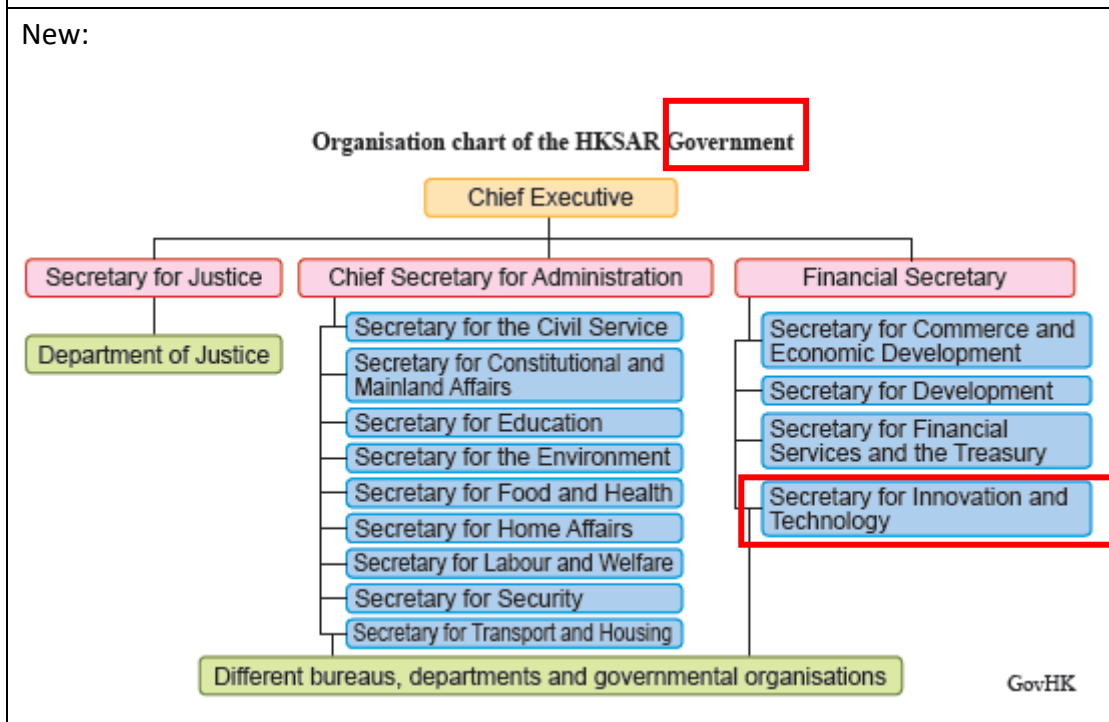


Lam Cheng Yuet Ngor (left), Tsang Chun Wah (middle), and Woo Kwok Hing (right), candidates for the Chief Executive election in 2017.

25 (Table 2.1)



New:



The formation of the 5th term Legislative Council in 2012			
Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Allocation of seats	35 members are returned by 5 geographical constituencies in the HKSAR. The number of seats in each geographical constituency is allocated in proportion to the population in the district.	35 members are returned by 28 traditional functional constituencies include representatives for different economic, social and professional sectors. 30 members are returned in the elections among the sectors.	29 functional constituencies. Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies elect 5 members.
Qualifications to be voters	All eligible Hong Kong permanent residents can register as voters.	All voters must be registered to vote in the geographical constituencies.	
		Voters: • Individual voters (employees in the sector); • Corporate voters (organisations or corporations in the sector; individual voters of related industries are not qualified to vote). Voters included in different traditional functional sectors: • 10 sectors only include individual voters; • 10 sectors only include corporate voters; • 8 sectors include both individual and corporate voters.	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies.
Number of registered voters	3,466,201	240,735	3,219,755

Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013),
Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2012

New:

The formation of the 6th term Legislative Council in 2016			
Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Allocation of seats	35 members are returned by 5 geographical constituencies in the HKSAR. The number of seats in each geographical constituency is allocated in proportion to the population in the district.	35 members are returned by 28 traditional functional constituencies include representatives for different economic, social and professional sectors. 30 members are returned in the elections among the sectors.	29 functional constituencies. Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies elect 5 members.
Qualifications to be voters	All eligible Hong Kong permanent residents can register as voters.	All voters must be registered to vote in the geographical constituencies.	
		Voters: • Individual voters (employees in the sector); • Corporate voters (organisations or corporations in the sector; individual voters of related industries are not qualified to vote). Voters included in different traditional functional sectors: • 10 sectors only include individual voters; • 10 sectors only include corporate voters; • 8 sectors include both individual and corporate voters.	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies.
Number of registered voters	3,779,085	239,724	3,473,792

Electoral Affairs Commission,
Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2016

33 (Source 2)

Traditional functional constituencies	Number of registered voters	Traditional functional constituencies	Number of registered voters
Individual voters		Individual and corporate voters	
Heung Yee Kuk	147	Real estate and construction	767
Education	92,957	Commercial (2nd)	1,749
Legal	6,482	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	2,586
Accountancy	25,174	Import and export	1,472
Medical	10,888	Textiles and garment	3,200
Health services	37,556	Wholesale and retail	7,242
Engineering	9,172	Information technology	6,716
Architectural, surveying and planning	6,781	Catering	7,797
Social welfare	14,093	/	/
District Council (1st)	410	/	/
Corporate voters			
Agriculture and fisheries	159	Industrial (1st)	603
Insurance	135	Industrial (2nd)	829
Transport	204	Finance	128
Labour (3 members are returned)	646	Financial services	596
Tourism	1,319	Commercial (1st)	927
Total: 240,735			

Website of Voter Registration of the HKSAR Government, Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2012

New:

Traditional functional constituencies	Number of registered voters	Traditional functional constituencies	Number of registered voters
Individual voters		Individual and corporate voters	
Heung Yee Kuk	147	Real estate and construction	714
Education	88,185	Commercial (2nd)	1,491
Legal	6,773	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	2,920
Accountancy	26,008	Import and export	1,400
Medical	11,191	Textiles and garment	2,332
Health services	37,423	Wholesale and retail	6,727
Engineering	9,406	Information technology	12,115
Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	7,371	Catering	5,543
Social welfare	13,824	/	/
District Council (1st)	431	/	/
Corporate voters			
Agriculture and fisheries	154	Industrial (1st)	544
Insurance	134	Industrial (2nd)	769
Transport	195	Finance	125
Labour (3 members are returned)	668	Financial services	622
Tourism	1,426	Commercial (1st)	1,086
Total: 239,724			

Website of Voter Registration of the HKSAR Government, Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2016

Election Committee for the 4th term Chief Executive election

Duty: To elect the Chief Executive

Term of office: 5 years, commencing on 1 February in the year in which the term of office of the Chief Executive is to expire

Number of members: 1,200

Composition: Classified into 4 sectors:

① Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (300 people)	② The professions (300 people)
③ Labour, social services and other sectors (240 people)	④ Representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk, District Councils and Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (204 people)
Religious sector (60 people)	Members of the 4th Legislative Council (60 people) Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress (36 people)

■ Type A: Elected by voters (need to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections) of the functional constituencies of the Legislative Council or voters of related organisations

■ Type B: Nominated by designated religious bodies of the sector

■ Type C: Ex-officio members

Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013), *Basic Law: Annex 1, Chief Executive Election Ordinance, Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Election 2011*

New:

Election Committee for the 5th term Chief Executive election

Duty: To elect the Chief Executive

Term of office: 5 years, commencing on 1 February in the year in which the term of office of the Chief Executive is to expire

Number of members: 1,200

Composition: Classified into 4 sectors:

① Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (300 people)	② The professions (300 people)
③ Labour, social services and other sectors (240 people)	④ Representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk, District Councils and Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (194 people)
Religious sector (60 people)	Members of the 4th Legislative Council (70 people) Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress (36 people)

■ Type A: Elected by voters (need to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections) of the functional constituencies of the Legislative Council or voters of relations

■ Type B: Nominated by designated religious bodies of the sector

■ Type C: Ex-officio members

Electoral Affairs Commission, *Basic Law: Annex 1, Chief Executive Election Ordinance, Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Election 2016*

How Type A members of the Election Committee are returned	
Qualifications for candidates	A registered geographical constituency voter in Legislative Council election, and a registered voter in the relevant subsector, or with a close connection to the subsector.
Qualifications for voters in subsectors	<p>Individual voters: Registered functional constituency voters are eligible to vote in the corresponding subsector elections, but they have to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections.⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Corporate voters: Corporate voters appoint an eligible⁽²⁾ individual to be their authorised representative and vote in the elections on behalf of the voters in the corporation.</p>
Method of nomination	At least 5 registered voters in the relevant Election Committee Subsector (excluding the candidate) sign to support the nomination.
Voting system	First past the post

Remarks: (1) The District Council (2nd) functional constituency does not have a corresponding subsector, so the registered voters in that sector cannot vote in the Election Committee Subsector elections.

(2) 'Eligible' means: (a) a registered voter in a geographical constituency; (b) someone with a close connection to the corporate voter; and other qualifications.

Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013),

Chief Executive Election Ordinance, Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Elections 2011

New:

How Type A members of the Election Committee are returned	
Qualifications for candidates	A registered geographical constituency voter in Legislative Council election, and a registered voter in the relevant subsector, or with a close connection to the subsector.
Qualifications for voters in subsectors	<p>Individual voters: Registered functional constituency voters are eligible to vote in the corresponding subsector elections, but they have to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections.⁽¹⁾</p> <p>Corporate voters: Corporate voters appoint an eligible⁽²⁾ individual to be their authorised representative and vote in the elections on behalf of the voters in the corporation.</p>
Method of nomination	At least 5 registered voters in the relevant Election Committee Subsector (excluding the candidate) sign to support the nomination.
Voting system	First past the post

Remarks: (1) The District Council (2nd) functional constituency does not have a corresponding subsector, so the registered voters in that sector cannot vote in the Election Committee Subsector elections.

(2) 'Eligible' means: (a) a registered voter in a geographical constituency; (b) someone with a close connection to the corporate voter; and other qualifications.

Electoral Affairs Commission, *Chief Executive Election Ordinance, Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Elections 2016*

The 4th term Chief Executive election registered voters for Type A members of the Election Committee (35 subsectors in total)						
	Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters	Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters
Individual voters	Education	30	86,618	Heung Yee Kuk	28	147
	Legal	30	6,583	Hong Kong and Kowloon District Councils	59	200
	Accountancy	30	24,630	New Territories District Councils	62	212
	Medical	30	11,118	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	55	141
	Health services	30	39,128	Higher education	30	9,106
	Engineering	30	9,052	Architectural, surveying and planning	30	6,778
	Chinese medicine	30	5,864	/	/	/
Corporate voters	Agriculture and fisheries	60	159	Finance	18	125
	Insurance	18	135	Financial services	18	568
	Transport	18	201	Hotel	17	101
	Labour	60	626	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	16	122
	Tourism	18	1,118	Commercial (1st)	18	860
	Industrial (2nd)	18	695	/	/	/
	Textiles and garment	18	3,188	Catering	17	7,934
Individual and corporate voters	Social welfare	60	14,429	Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association	16	321
	Real estate and construction	18	754	Information technology	30	5,522
	Import and export	18	1,434	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	60	2,358
	Wholesale and retail	18	6,879	Commercial (2nd)	18	1,783
	Industrial (1st)	18	610	/	/	/
Total:					1,044	249,499

Remarks: Registered voters in the functional constituencies of the Legislative Council have to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections. The District Council (2nd) functional constituency does not have a corresponding subsector.

Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Elections 2011

The 5th term Chief Executive election registered voters for Type A members of the Election Committee (35 subsectors in total)						
	Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters	Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters
Individual voters	Education	30	80,643	Heung Yee Kuk	26	147
	Legal	30	6,769	Hong Kong and Kowloon District Councils	57	208
	Accountancy	30	26,001	New Territories District Councils	60	223
	Medical	30	11,189	Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	51	91
	Health services	30	37,387	Higher education	30	7,497
	Engineering	30	9,405	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	30	7,370
	Chinese medicine	30	6,143	/	/	/
Corporate voters	Agriculture and fisheries	60	154	Finance	18	122
	Insurance	18	131	Financial services	18	622
	Transport	18	195	Hotel	17	120
	Labour	60	668	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	16	139
	Tourism	18	1,298	Commercial (1st)	18	1,045
	Industrial (2nd)	18	764	/	/	/
	Textiles and garment	18	2,330	Catering	17	5,530
Individual and corporate voters	Social welfare	60	14,130	Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association	16	308
	Real estate and construction	18	706	Information technology	30	12,109
	Import and export	18	1,379	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	60	2,909
	Wholesale and retail	18	6,706	Commercial (2nd)	18	1,460
	Industrial (1st)	18	542	/	/	/
Total:					1,034	246,440

Remarks: Registered voters in the functional constituencies of the Legislative Council have to register separately as voters in the Election Committee Subsector elections. The District Council (2nd) functional constituency does not have a corresponding subsector.

Facts and Figures of Election Committee Subsector Elections 2016

Source 5

Comparison of the number of registered voters in 2012		
Elections		Number of registered voters
The 5th term Legislative Council election	Geographical constituencies	3,466,201
	Traditional functional constituencies	240,735
	District Council (2nd) functional constituency	3,219,755
The 4th term Chief Executive election	Type A members of the Election Committee in 35 subsectors	249,499

Website of Voter Registration of the HKSAR Government, Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2012

New:

Source 5

Comparison of the number of registered voters in 2016		
Elections		Number of registered voters
The 6th term Legislative Council election	Geographical constituencies	3,779,085
	Traditional functional constituencies	239,724
	District Council (2nd) functional constituency	3,473,792
The 5th term Chief Executive election	Type A members of the Election Committee in 35 subsectors	246,440

Website of Voter Registration of the HKSAR Government, Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2016

39 (Chart 1)

Method for selecting the 4th term Chief Executive	
Standing for election	
(1) What are the qualifications for candidates?	
(2) What organisation can nominate the candidates?	
(3) How is the organisation formed?	
(4) How many people are there in the organisation?	
Method of voting	
(5) What organisation can cast the votes?	
(6) What is the method of voting?	

New:

Method for selecting the 5th term Chief Executive	
Standing for election	
(1) What are the qualifications for candidates?	
(2) What organisation can nominate the candidates?	
(3) How is the organisation formed?	
(4) How many people are there in the organisation?	
Method of voting	
(5) What organisation can cast the votes?	
(6) What is the method of voting?	





39 (Chart 2)

Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters	No. of voters per member on average
Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	16	122	
Transport	18	201	
Import and export	18	1,434	
Education	30	86,618	
Chinese medicine	30	5,864	
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	55	141	
Labour	60	626	
Social welfare	60	14,429	





New:

Subsectors	No. of members	No. of registered voters	No. of voters per member on average
Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	16	139	
Transport	18	195	
Import and export	18	1,379	
Education	30	80,643	
Chinese medicine	30	6,143	
Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	51	91	
Labour	60	668	
Social welfare	60	14,130	

41 (4 sectors)

4 sectors			
Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	The professions	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	Legislative councillors, representatives of district-based organisations, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, and Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Political sectors)
 <p>Fig. 3.2 Lee Shau Kee (Real estate and construction)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.3 Wong Wai Kay (Information technology)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.4 Chow Sing Chi (Performing arts)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.5 Li Tzar Kuoi (Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference)</p>

New:

4 sectors			
Industrial, commercial and financial sectors	The professions	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors	Legislative councillors, representatives of district-based organisations, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, and Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (Political sectors)
 <p>Fig. 3.2 Lee Shau Kee (Real estate and construction)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.3 Cheung Tat Ming (Legal)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.4 Yee Tung Sing (Performing arts sub-sector)</p>	 <p>Fig. 3.5 Li Tzar Kuoi (Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference)</p>

42 (Table 3.1)

	The 2nd term (2002-2007)	The 3rd term (2007-2012)	The 4th term (2012-2017)	
Number of Election Committee members	800		1,200	
Composition of the Election Committee	4 sectors		4 sectors	
	Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (200 people)	The professions (200 people)	Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (300 people)	The professions (300 people)
	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors (200 people)	Political sectors (200 people)	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors (300 people)	Political sectors (300 people)
Procedures to nominate candidates for the Chief Executive election	No fewer than 100 members of the Election Committee support the nomination of a Chief Executive candidate. Each member can only nominate 1 candidate.		No fewer than 150 members of the Election Committee support the nomination of a Chief Executive candidate. Each member can only nominate 1 candidate.	
Procedures of election and appointment	Each member of the Election Committee is entitled to cast a single vote by secret ballot to elect the Chief Executive, and the winning candidate is appointed by the Central People's Government.			

Remarks: Among the increased number of seats in the political sectors in the 4th term Election Committee, the majority were for elected district councillors, who could only register as voters and nominators for the election of the Chief Executive, or be nominated as Chief Executive candidates.

Table 3.1

Basic Law

New:

	The 2nd term (2002-2007)	The 3rd term (2007-2012)	The 4th and 5th terms (2012-2022)	
Number of Election Committee members	800		1,200	
Composition of the Election Committee	4 sectors		4 sectors	
	Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (200 people)	The professions (200 people)	Industrial, commercial and financial sectors (300 people)	The professions (300 people)
	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors (200 people)	Political sectors (200 people)	Labour, social services, religious and other sectors (300 people)	Political sectors (300 people)
Procedures to nominate candidates for the Chief Executive election	No fewer than 100 members of the Election Committee support the nomination of a Chief Executive candidate. Each member can only nominate 1 candidate.		No fewer than 150 members of the Election Committee support the nomination of a Chief Executive candidate. Each member can only nominate 1 candidate.	
Procedures of election and appointment	Each member of the Election Committee is entitled to cast a single vote by secret ballot to elect the Chief Executive, and the winning candidate is appointed by the Central People's Government.			

Remarks: Among the increased number of seats in the political sectors in the 4th term Election Committee, the majority were for elected district councillors, who could only register as voters and nominators for the election of the Chief Executive, or be nominated as Chief Executive candidates.

Table 3.1

Basic Law

Formation of the 5th term Legislative Council in 2012 (I)

Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Allocation of seats	35 members are returned by 5 geographical constituencies in the HKSAR. The number of seats in each geographical constituency is allocated in proportion to the population in the district.	35 members are returned by 29 functional constituencies.	
Qualifications for candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 years of age or above; • Registered as a voter for a geographical constituency, etc.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible to be nominated as a candidate in a direct election for a geographical constituency*; • Registered as a voter for the traditional functional constituency, or able to satisfy the Returning Officer for the constituency that they have a close connection with the constituency with the exception of the District Council (1st) functional constituency and the District Council (2nd) functional constituency, in which only the district councillors returned by District Council election are qualified to be candidates. 	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies elect 5 members.

*Refer to Article 37 of the *Legislative Council Ordinance* for details.

Table 3.2

Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013)

New:

Formation of the 6th term Legislative Council in 2016 (I)

Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Allocation of seats	35 members are returned by 5 geographical constituencies in the HKSAR. The number of seats in each geographical constituency is allocated in proportion to the population in the district.	35 members are returned by 29 functional constituencies.	
Qualifications for candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 years of age or above; • Registered as a voter for a geographical constituency, etc.* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eligible to be nominated as a candidate in a direct election for a geographical constituency*; • Registered as a voter for the traditional functional constituency, or able to satisfy the Returning Officer for the constituency that they have a close connection with the constituency with the exception of the District Council (1st) functional constituency and the District Council (2nd) functional constituency, in which only the district councillors returned by District Council election are qualified to be candidates. 	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies elect 5 members.

*Refer to Article 37 of the *Legislative Council Ordinance* for details.

Table 3.2

Electoral Affairs Commission

44 (Table 3.3)

Formation of the 5th term Legislative Council in 2012 (II)

Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Qualifications for voters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 years of age or above; A permanent resident of Hong Kong ordinarily resided in Hong Kong, etc.* 	A registered voter in a geographical constituency	
		<p>There are 2 types of voters, both from professional, industrial or business organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual voters (employees in the sector); Corporate voters (organisations or corporations in the sector; individual voters of related industries are not qualified to vote). <p>Voters included in different traditional functional sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 sectors only include individual voters; 10 sectors only include corporate voters; 8 sectors include both individual and corporate voters. 	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies.
Number of registered voters	3,466,201	240,735	3,219,755
Method of voting	Proportional representation	'Preferential elimination' for 4 functional constituencies (Heung Yee Kuk, Agriculture and fisheries, Insurance and Transport); 'First past the post' for the remaining 24 functional constituencies.	Proportional representation

*Refer to Articles 27 to 31 of the Legislative Council Ordinance for details.

Table 3.3 Electoral Affairs Commission (16 December 2013), Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2012

New:

Formation of the 6th term Legislative Council in 2016 (II)

Method of election	Direct elections for geographical constituencies	Elections for functional constituencies	
		Traditional functional constituencies	District Council (2nd) functional constituency
Qualifications for voters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 years of age or above; A permanent resident of Hong Kong ordinarily resided in Hong Kong, etc.* 	A registered voter in a geographical constituency	
		<p>There are 2 types of voters, both from professional, industrial or business organisations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual voters (employees in the sector); Corporate voters (organisations or corporations in the sector; individual voters of related industries are not qualified to vote). <p>Voters included in different traditional functional sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 sectors only include individual voters; 10 sectors only include corporate voters; 8 sectors include both individual and corporate voters. 	Voters from geographical constituencies who are not registered in the 28 traditional functional constituencies.
Number of registered voters	3,779,085	239,724	3,473,792
Method of voting	Proportional representation	'Preferential elimination' for 4 functional constituencies (Heung Yee Kuk, Agriculture and fisheries, Insurance and Transport); 'First past the post' for the remaining 24 functional constituencies.	Proportional representation

*Refer to Articles 27 to 31 of the Legislative Council Ordinance for details.

Table 3.3 Electoral Affairs Commission, Facts about the Legislative Council Election 2016

45 (Table 3.4)

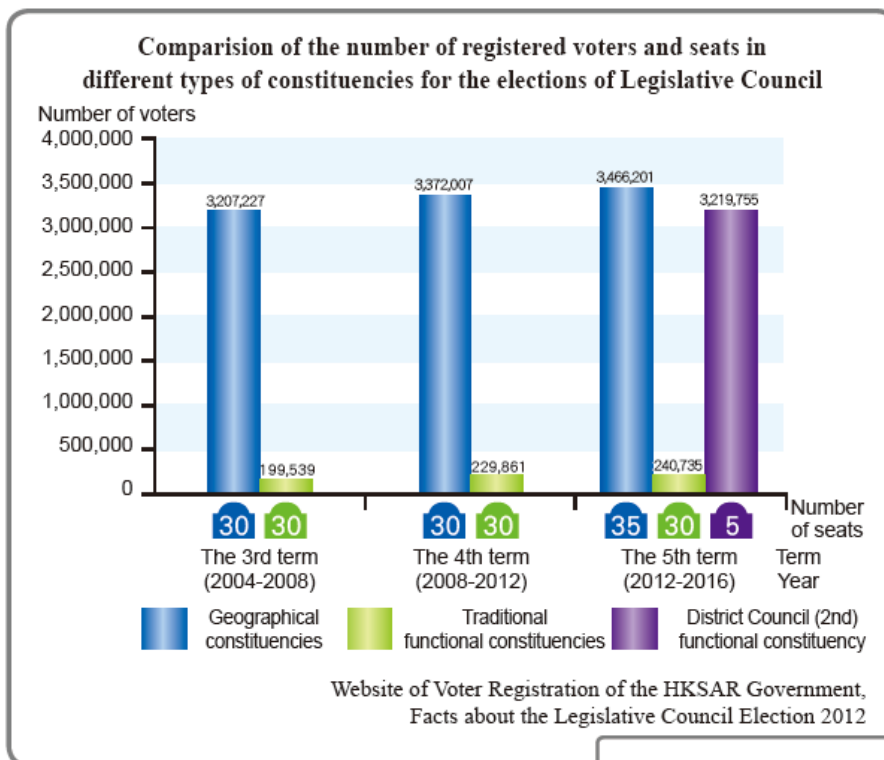


Table 3.4

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/22/info3/en



New:

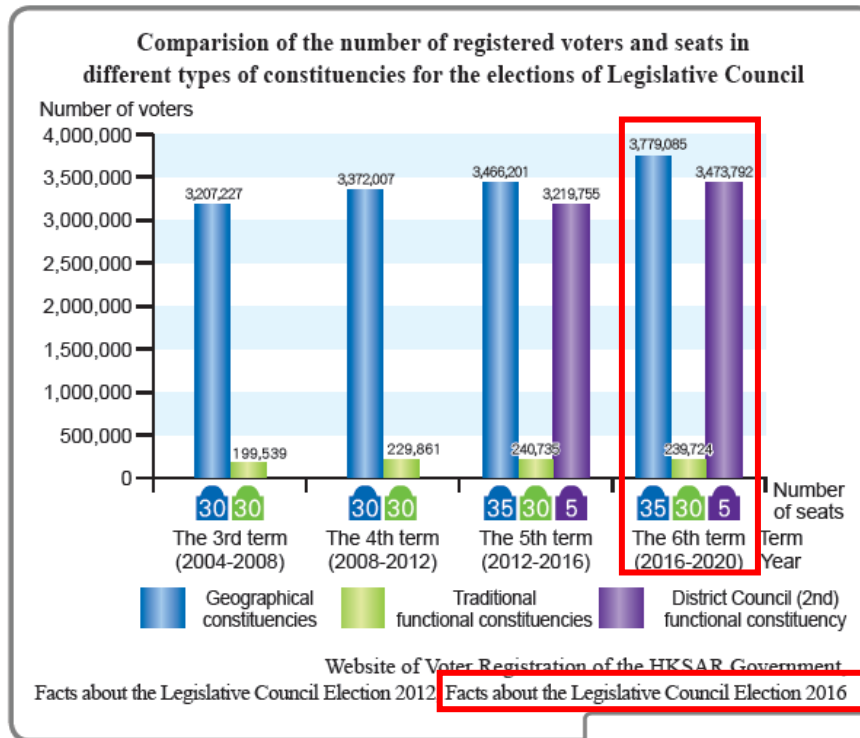


Table 3.4

Timely Update

las.mpep.com.hk/22/info3/en

