

ELECTORAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

**REPORT ON THE
2022 CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION**

Submitted to

**the Honourable John KC Lee
the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China**

5 August 2022

選舉管理委員會

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5 August 2022

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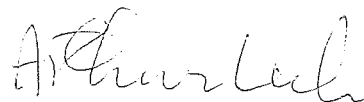
Dear Sir,

Pursuant to section 8(1), (5) and (6) of the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, we have the pleasure in submitting to you the enclosed report on the 2022 Chief Executive Election.

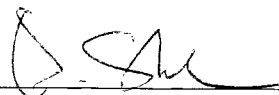
Yours faithfully,



Barnabas Wah FUNG, Chairman



Arthur Yee-shun LUK, Member



Daniel Tan-lei SHEK, Member

ABBREVIATIONS

AMS	Auxiliary Medical Service
APIs	Announcements in the Public Interest
APRO, APROs	Assistant Presiding Officer, Assistant Presiding Officers
AR, ARs	authorised representative, authorised representatives
ARO, AROs	Assistant Returning Officer, Assistant Returning Officers
Basic Law	Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China
Basic Law Committee members	Hong Kong members of the Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
BCP Polling Station, BCP Polling Stations	Boundary Control Points Polling Station, Boundary Control Points Polling Stations
Cap.	Chapter of the Laws of Hong Kong
CAS	Civil Aid Service
CC	Complaints Centre
CCC	Central Command Centre
CCS	Central Counting Station
CCS-cum-MC	central counting station-cum-media centre
CCTV	closed-circuit television
CE	Chief Executive

CE Election Guidelines	Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the CE Election
CEEO	Chief Executive Election Ordinance (Cap. 569)
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
CERC	Candidate Eligibility Review Committee
CHP	Centre for Health Protection
CIDS	Counting Information Display System
CMAB	Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
Committee on National Security	Committee for Safeguarding National Security of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPPCC members	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
CSD	Correctional Services Department
CSTCB	Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau
DH	Department of Health
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPRO, DPROs	Deputy Presiding Officer, Deputy Presiding Officers
DPS, DPSs	Dedicated Polling Station, Dedicated Polling Stations
EA, EAs	election advertisement, election advertisements

EAC	Electoral Affairs Commission
EAC (EP) (EC) Reg	Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure) (Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541I)
EAC (ROE) (FCSEC) Reg	Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration) (Electors for Legislative Council Functional Constituencies) (Voters for Election Committee Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541B)
EACO	Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (Cap. 541)
EC	Election Committee
ECSS Ordinary Elections	Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
ECICO	Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554)
Emergency Regulation	Emergency (Date of Election) (Sixth Term Chief Executive) Regulation (Cap. 241M)
EP (CEE) Reg	Electoral Procedure (Chief Executive Election) Regulation (Cap. 541J)
EPR	electronic poll register
ERO	Electoral Registration Officer
FHB	Food and Health Bureau
FR	final register
FRTs	Fast Response Teams
FSD	Fire Services Department
GLD	Government Logistics Department
HAD	Home Affairs Department

HKCEC	Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre
HKID, HKIDs	Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card, Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards
HKO	Hong Kong Observatory
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
Interpretation	Interpretation of Article 104 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
IR	interim register
ISD	Information Services Department
JCC	Joint Co-ordination Centre
KITEC	Kowloonbay International Trade and Exhibition Centre
LAN	local area network
LEAs	law enforcement agencies
LegCo	Legislative Council
LCGE	Legislative Council General Election
MC	media centre
MISES	Mobile Input System for Electoral Statistics
NACs	Nominations Advisory Committees
National Security Law	The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

NCZ, NCZs	No Canvassing Zone, No Canvassing Zones
NPC	National People's Congress
NPC deputies	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region deputies to the National People's Congress
NPCSC	Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
NSZ, NSZs	No Staying Zone, No Staying Zones
OGCIO	Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
OL	omissions list
OMR	Optical Mark Recognition
OPS, OPSs	ordinary polling station, ordinary polling stations
PA(H)	Polling Assistant (Hygiene)
PBPS	polling station at the Penny's Bay Community Isolation Facility
PCPD	Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data
PD(P)O	Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486)
PO, POs	Polling Officer, Polling Officers
Police	Hong Kong Police Force
PR	provisional register
PRC	People's Republic of China

PRO, PROs	Presiding Officer, Presiding Officers
QR code	quick response code
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
REO	Registration and Electoral Office
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RO, ROs	Returning Officer, Returning Officers
SCMA	Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs
SIC	Statistical Information Centre
Voters	voters/authorised representatives
VR	voter registration
VVCAS	Voting Validation and Counting Automation System

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PART ONE

PREFACE

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Section 1 – The Office of the Sixth-term Chief Executive

1.1 The term of office of the fifth-term Chief Executive (“CE”) expires on 30 June 2022 and the office of the CE becomes vacant since 1 July 2022. In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (“Basic Law”) and the Chief Executive Election Ordinance (Cap. 569) (“CEEEO”), an election is required to be held to return a candidate for appointment by the Central People’s Government to fill the vacancy in the office of the CE for a 5-year term commencing on 1 July 2022.

1.2 Pursuant to section 12 of the CEEEO, the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs (“SCMA”) published a notice in the Gazette on 22 October 2021 specifying 27 March 2022 as the polling date of the sixth-term CE Election. This date was fixed in accordance with section 10(1) of the CEEEO. Pursuant to section 3 of the Electoral Procedure (Chief Executive Election) Regulation (Cap. 541J) (“EP (CEE) Reg”), the Chief Electoral Officer (“CEO”) published a notice in the Gazette on 27 January 2022 specifying 20 February to 5 March 2022 as the nomination period for the election.

1.3 In view of the severity of the fifth wave of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) epidemic and to ensure that the election could be conducted in a fair, just, open and safe manner without posing additional risks to public health, the CE announced to postpone the sixth-term CE Election on 18 February 2022. The CE in Council invoked the Emergency Regulations Ordinance (Cap. 241) to make the Emergency (Date of Election) (Sixth Term Chief Executive) Regulation (Cap. 241M) (“Emergency Regulation”), under

which the polling date of the sixth-term CE Election was postponed from 27 March 2022 to 8 May 2022, with the nomination period starting on 3 April 2022 and ending on 16 April 2022. The Emergency Regulation was published in the Gazette on 23 February 2022 and came into effect on 24 February 2022.

1.4 Annex I to the Basic Law provides that the CE shall be elected by the Election Committee (“EC”). As such, prior to the conduct of the CE Election, Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections (“ECSS Ordinary Elections”) are required to be held to constitute an EC for nominating and electing the sixth-term CE. The ECSS Ordinary Elections were held on 19 September 2021. The new 5-year term of the EC commenced on 22 October 2021 and ends on 21 October 2026.

Section 2 – The Scope of the Report

1.5 The Electoral Affairs Commission (“EAC”) is required under section 8(1), (5) and (6) of the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance (Cap. 541) (“EACO”) to submit a report on the 2022 CE Election and the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections to the CE within 3 months of the conclusion of the CE Election.

1.6 This report describes how the two elections were conducted and supervised by the EAC at various stages and sets out the relationship between the two elections. In addition, it gives a detailed account of the electoral preparatory work, the implementation of electoral arrangements and the handling of complaints. It also puts forth the EAC’s recommendations for improvements in future elections, after taking into account the experience gained from the two elections and reviewing the effectiveness of the electoral arrangements.

CHAPTER 2

THE LEGISLATION AND THE GUIDELINES

Section 1 – The Electoral Legislation

Ordinances and Subsidiary Legislation

2.1 The 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and 2022 CE Election were governed by the following ordinances:

- (a) the EACO which empowers the EAC to perform its various functions in the conduct and supervision of the elections;
- (b) the CEEO which provides the legal basis for conducting the elections; and
- (c) the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554) (“ECICO”) which prohibits election-related corrupt and illegal activities. This ordinance is administered by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”).

2.2 The above ordinances are complemented by the following 12 pieces of subsidiary legislation which stipulate the detailed procedures for the conduct of the elections or are relevant to the operation of the elections:

- (a) the Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration of Electors) (Legislative Council Geographical Constituencies) (District Council Constituencies) Regulation (Cap. 541A)¹;
- (b) the Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration) (Electors for Legislative Council Functional Constituencies) (Voters for Election Committee Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541B) (“EAC (ROE) (FCSEC) Reg”);
- (c) the Electoral Affairs Commission (Nominations Advisory Committees (Election Committee)) Regulation (Cap. 541H);
- (d) the Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure) (Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541I) (“EAC (EP) (EC) Reg”);
- (e) the EP (CEE) Reg;
- (f) the Maximum Amount of Election Expenses (Chief Executive Election) Regulation (Cap. 554A);
- (g) the Maximum Scale of Election Expenses (Election Committee) Order (Cap. 554I);

¹ Pursuant to Sections 12(1) and 13(2) in the Schedule under the CEEA, an elector and an authorised representative of a corporate voter for an EC subsector must be a person who is either registered as an elector for a geographical constituency, or eligible to be registered as an elector for a geographical constituency and has applied to be so registered.

- (h) the Election Committee (Appeals) Regulation (Cap. 569A);
- (i) the Election Committee (Registration) (Voters for Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) (Appeals) Regulation (Cap. 569B);
- (j) the Election Committee (Subscribers and Election Deposit for Nomination) Regulation (Cap. 569C);
- (k) the Chief Executive Election (Election Petition) Rules (Cap. 569E); and
- (l) the Emergency Regulation.

Legislative Amendments

2.3 The following ordinances and subsidiary legislation have been amended after the 2017 CE Election, and they are applicable to the elections reported in this report.

Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure)(Election Committee) (Amendment) Regulation 2017

Electoral Procedure (Chief Executive Election)(Amendment) Regulation 2017

2.4 In light of the incident that certain electors were able to collect ballot papers by producing photocopies of their Hong Kong Permanent Identity Cards (“HKIDs”) in the 2016 Legislative Council General Election (“LCGE”), the EAC

made 5 Amendment Regulations on 19 June 2017 to amend 5 regulations under the EACO so as to implement the EAC's recommendations in its Report on the 2016 LCGE. Among them, the amendments made to the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg and the EP (CEE) Reg include:

- (a) specifying that a Presiding Officer ("PRO") must not give a ballot paper to a person unless the PRO is satisfied, by inspecting the original of that person's identity document (typically his/her HKID), that he/she is the person registered in the subsector final register (applicable to the ECSS Ordinary Elections)/the voter registered in the Final Register ("FR") of EC (applicable to the CE Election);
- (b) putting in place alternative measures to cater for voters/authorised representatives ("voters")/electors who are not able to produce the original of their identity documents, such that the PRO may still issue a ballot paper to a voter/elector upon inspection of the following document(s) which bear(s) the holder's name, photograph and HKID number, and is commonly accepted as proof of identity:
 - (i) a document issued by the Commissioner of Registration acknowledging that the voter/elector has applied:
 - (A) to be registered under the Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap. 177); or

- (B) for a new HKID under regulation 13 or 14 of the Registration of Persons Regulations (Cap. 177A) and is awaiting its issuance;
- (ii) a valid Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) Passport issued to the voter/elector under the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Passport Ordinance (Cap. 539);
- (iii) a valid identity book for a HKSAR seaman issued to the voter/elector under regulation 3 of the Immigration Regulations (Cap. 115A);
- (iv) a valid document of identity issued to the voter/elector under regulation 3 of the Immigration Regulations; or
- (v) a document evidencing the voter/elector’s report to a police officer of the loss or destruction of his/her identity document (commonly referred to as “memo of loss property”), along with the original of a valid passport or similar travel document (not being referred to in (i) to (iv) above) issued to him/her showing his/her name and photograph, and a copy of his/her HKID in paper form showing his/her name, photograph and HKID number; and

- (c) specifying that a voter/elector applying for a ballot paper at a Dedicated Polling Station (“DPS”) situated in a penal institution shall produce the document issued by the Commissioner of Correctional Services showing the voter/elector’s name, photograph and the prisoner registration number allocated by the Commissioner to the person for identification purposes.

2.5 The Amendment Regulations were tabled at the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) on 28 June 2017 for negative vetting and came into operation on 1 December 2017.

Electoral Affairs Commission (Registration) (Electors for Legislative Council Functional Constituencies) (Voters for Election Committee Subsectors) (Members of Election Committee) (Amendment) Regulation 2017

2.6 The Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau (“CMAB”) issued the Consultation Document on Enhancement of Voter Registration System on 26 November 2015 to consult members of the public on a series of proposed measures to enhance the voter registration (“VR”) systems. The majority of the views received during the public consultation were in support of introducing the address proof requirement for VR. After balancing various factors, such as facilitating VR, allowing adequate time for the public to adapt to the new requirement, etc., the Government decided to take a gradual approach by first implementing the address proof requirement for change of registered principal residential address. Accordingly, the EAC amended 3 regulations under the EACO. Amendments were made to the VR regulations for the geographical constituencies, the LegCo functional constituencies, voters for the EC subsectors

and members of the EC. With regard to the ECSS Elections, a voter is required to submit address proof when applying for change of registered principal residential address.

2.7 The Amendment Regulations were tabled at the LegCo on 25 October 2017 for negative vetting and came into effect on 1 February 2018.

Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure) (Election Committee) (Amendment) Regulation 2018

Electoral Procedure (Chief Executive Election) (Amendment) Regulation 2018

2.8 In order to improve the requirements on the production of identity documents by voters/electors in applying for ballot papers, the EAC made 5 Amendment Regulations on 1 August 2018 to amend 5 regulations under the EACO. Among them, the amendments made to the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg and the EP (CEE) Reg are as follows:

- (a) relaxing the document requirement set out in paragraph 2.4(b)(v) above, such that a voter/elector would be allowed to collect a ballot paper by producing the memo of lost property and the original of a valid passport or similar travel document showing his/her name and photograph, without presenting a copy of his/her HKID in paper form at the same time; and
- (b) setting out more clearly the identity documents accepted, i.e. HKIDs and the Certificates of Exemption issued by the Commissioner of Registration.

2.9 The Amendment Regulations were tabled at the LegCo on 10 October 2018 for negative vetting and came into effect on 10 December 2018.

Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendment) Ordinance 2019

2.10 The Government introduced the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2018 to the LegCo on 11 July 2018 with a view to enhancing the VR arrangements and the electoral procedures. The major amendments relating to the ECSS Elections and CE Election include the following items:

- (a) increasing the maximum penalties for offences relating to VR and improving the VR claim and objection mechanism;
- (b) including former and retired magistrates in the pool of eligible candidates for appointment as Revising Officer;
- (c) introducing an exemption from the criminal liability under section 23(1) of the ECICO for a third party (other than a candidate and his/her election expense agents) publishing an election advertisement (“EA”) on the Internet and the election expenses thus incurred are merely electricity and/or Internet access charges;
- (d) clarifying that a person who is voting as both a voter and an authorised representative (“AR”) in the ECSS Elections must be handed over two ballot papers in one go;

- (e) rationalising the counting process for CE Election by specifying the arrangements before the counting of votes, viz. to count, record and verify the number of ballot papers and prepare a written statement for ballot papers from dedicated polling station(s), and to mix such ballot papers with ballot papers in at least one of the ballot boxes at the main polling station. And, after the counting of votes, to count, record and verify the number of ballot papers and prepare a written statement for the ballot papers from the main polling station;
- (f) rationalising the authority for issuing to the Director of Accounting Services the notification for returning or forfeiting election deposits in relation to the ECSS Elections to the effect that, in addition to the Returning Officer (“RO”), Assistant RO or the CEO is also allowed to issue the notification concerned;
- (g) specifying certain overmarked ballot papers (for the ECSS Elections), ballot papers with vote recorded for more than one candidate (for a contested CE Election) or both options of “SUPPORT” and “NOT SUPPORT” (for an uncontested CE Election) as clearly invalid and not to be counted; and
- (h) rationalising the arrangements for ballot papers under specified circumstances in the ECSS Elections to the effect that, the name and other related information of any validly nominated candidate who is deceased or disqualified before the date of the election is crossed out by a line, instead of stamping, on the

ballot paper and a corresponding notice is displayed in a prominent place of each polling station.

2.11 The Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2018 was passed by the LegCo on 16 January 2019. The amendments came into effect on the day of publication in the Gazette (i.e. 25 January 2019). The ordinance is cited as the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2019.

Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Ordinance 2019

2.12 The Government introduced the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2019 to the LegCo on 20 March 2019 in order to refine the VR arrangements and the electoral procedures. The amendments relating to the ECSS Elections and CE Election include the following items:

- (a) raising the limits, as set out in the simplified relief mechanism, i.e., de minimis arrangement, under section 37A of the ECICO, for rectifying minor errors or omissions for the ECSS Elections and CE Election to \$5,000 and \$50,000 respectively so as to facilitate candidates to rectify the minor errors or omissions in their election returns under the de minimis arrangement;
- (b) revising the threshold, as specified under section 37(2)(b) of the ECICO, for candidates' submission of invoices and receipts giving particulars of the expenditure in their election returns from \$100 to \$500 for all public elections, so as to help alleviate

the workload of candidates throughout the election and when preparing their election returns;

- (c) extending the deadline as prescribed under section 37(1A) and (1B) of the ECICO for submission of election return for the CE Election from 30 days to 60 days after the result of the election is published in the Gazette, in line with that for the LegCo Election; and
- (d) refining the requirement on size and thickness of each letter that may be sent free of postage by candidates, such that the letters do not exceed 165 mm x 245 mm in size and 5 mm in thickness.

2.13 The Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2019 was passed by LegCo on 28 November 2019. The amendments came into effect on the day of publication in the Gazette (i.e. 6 December 2019). This ordinance is cited as the Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Ordinance 2019.

Public Offices (Candidacy and Taking Up Offices) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance 2021

2.14 Article 104 of the Basic Law provides that when assuming office, the CE, principal officials, Members of the Executive Council and of the LegCo, judges of the courts at all levels and other members of the Judiciary in the HKSAR must, in accordance with the law, swear to uphold the Basic Law and swear allegiance to the HKSAR of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"). On

7 November 2016, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (“NPCSC”) adopted the Interpretation of Article 104 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress (“Interpretation”), which explains that oath taking is the legal prerequisite and required procedure for public officers specified in Article 104 of the Basic Law to assume office, and must comply with the legal requirements in respect of its form and content. The Interpretation also makes it clear that an oath taker shall bear legal responsibility in accordance with the law if he/she makes a false oath or, after taking the oath, engages in conduct in breach of the oath.

2.15 In addition, Article 6 of “The Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” (“National Security Law”), which was promulgated on 30 June 2020, also stipulates that a resident of the HKSAR who stands for election or assumes public office shall confirm in writing or take an oath to uphold the Basic Law and bear allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC in accordance with the law.

2.16 To accurately implement the requirements stipulated in Article 104 of the Basic Law, the Interpretation and the National Security Law, the Government tabled the Public Offices (Candidacy and Taking Up Offices) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021 to the LegCo on 17 March 2021 to amend the relevant ordinances. The amendments under the Bill relating to the CE Election included amending the CEEO to restrict persons who have vacated an office/been disqualified from entering on an office owing to declining or neglecting their oath duties, or breached an oath or failed to fulfil the legal requirements and conditions

on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC, from being nominated as candidates in the CE Election held within 5 years.

2.17 The Public Offices (Candidacy and Taking Up Offices) (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2021 was passed by the LegCo on 12 May 2021. The amendments came into effect on the day of publication in the Gazette (i.e. 21 May 2021).

Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021

2.18 The National People's Congress ("NPC") passed the Decision of the NPC on Improving the Electoral System of the HKSAR on 11 March 2021, followed by the NPCSC's adoption of the amended Annex I and Annex II to the Basic Law on 30 March 2021 to revise the method for the selection of the CE as well as the method for the formation of the LegCo and its voting procedures to improve the electoral system. The amendments under the Bill relating to the ECSS Elections and CE Election are set out below:

- (a) reconstituting the composition and formation of the EC, updating the functions of the EC and introducing the oath-taking requirement and related matters:
 - (i) increasing the number of EC members from 1 200 to 1 500;
 - (ii) updating the formation of the 4 original sectors of the subsisting EC and creating a new Fifth

Sector - “HKSAR deputies to the NPC, HKSAR members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (“CPPCC”), and representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations”;

- (iii) updating the functions of the EC and specifying that EC members are responsible for nominating candidates for the CE Election and electing the CE, as well as nominating candidates for becoming LegCo members and electing 40 members of the EC constituency in the LegCo Election; and
- (iv) introducing an oath-taking requirement for EC members, before taking office, to uphold the Basic Law and bear allegiance to the HKSAR, as well as a mechanism to deal with scenarios where an EC member breaches an oath. It is specified that a person is disqualified from being registered, nominated or elected as an EC member if the date of registration/nomination or polling date is within 5 years after the person has vacated an office or been disqualified from entering on an office for declining or neglecting to take an oath, breached the oath or failed to fulfil the legal requirements and conditions;

- (b) providing for the method for selecting the CE and related matters:
- (i) a CE candidate shall be nominated by not less than 188 EC members, with not less than 15 members from each of the 5 sectors of the EC. Each EC member may only nominate one candidate. The CE will be elected by the EC by secret ballot on a one-person-one-vote basis. A candidate shall obtain over 750 valid votes (in the case of a contested election) or “SUPPORT” votes (in the case of an uncontested election) in the poll to be elected and the CE-elect shall be appointed by the Central People’s Government; and
 - (ii) amending the Maximum Amount of Election Expenses (Chief Executive Election) Regulation to increase the maximum amount of election expenses at a CE Election to \$17,600,000 to reflect changes in the price level;
- (c) revising the eligibility of becoming candidates in ECSS Elections and CE Election to specify that the eligibility of candidates standing for these elections will be reviewed and confirmed by the newly established Candidate Eligibility Review Committee (“CERC”). The CERC will take into account the opinions of the RO and the Committee for Safeguarding National Security of HKSAR (“Committee on National Security”) in determining whether the nomination of a

candidate is valid. No legal proceedings may be instituted in respect of a decision made by the CERC on the eligibility of a candidate pursuant to the opinion of the Committee on National Security;

- (d) amending the Maximum Scale of Election Expenses (Election Committee) Order to reflect the changes to the EC subsectors;
- (e) introducing a new offence under the ECICO to prohibit any person from inciting another person not to vote, to cast a blank or invalid vote by way of public activity during an election period, and providing that any person who wilfully obstructs or prevents another person from voting at an election commits a corrupt conduct;
- (f) implementing the electronic poll register (“EPR”) in ECSS Elections and CE Election and amending 4 pieces of subsidiary legislation under the EACO, including:
 - (i) specifying the manner of making a record on the FR electronic copy upon issuance of the ballot paper(s) to an elector so as to accommodate the use of EPR;
 - (ii) specifying that the FR in printed form (if used) should be sealed in packets at the close of the poll, and that the FR (whether in printed or electronic form) should be

retained for at least 6 months after a poll before destruction; and

- (iii) introducing new provisions to use the FR electronic copy for the purpose of the relevant ballot paper issuance process; stipulating the permitted use of the electronic copy of the FR; empowering the EAC to authorise access to the FR electronic copy for specific purpose (such as for technical maintenance and for use in the ballot paper issuance process); and providing for the offences in relation to accessing the FR electronic copy without lawful authority, damaging any data or information contained in the FR electronic copy, or tampering with the FR electronic copy;

- (g) enhancing the compilation and inspection of the registers of EC and voters of EC subsectors: to ensure the transparency of the registers of EC and voters of EC subsectors while protecting the privacy of members and voters. The enhancement measures include:
 - (i) restricting access to the parts of registers containing individual voters/members linked information (i.e. their names and principal residential addresses) only to the press subscribing to the Government News and Media Information System, political parties/organisations and validly nominated candidates, while the parts of the

registers containing only corporate electors will be made available for public inspection;

- (ii) redacting the personal particulars of members'/voters' partially on the registers of members/voters; and
 - (iii) extending the requirement for submission of address proof to all new VR applications; and
- (h) empowering the PROs to set up a special queue for electors in need (including persons aged 70 or above, pregnant women and persons who are not able to queue for a long time or have difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids).

2.19 The Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Bill 2021, tabled by the Government to the LegCo on 14 April 2021, was passed on 27 May 2021. Most of the amendments came into operation on the date of publication in the Gazette (i.e. 31 May 2021).

Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Ordinance 2021

2.20 A large number of doxxing cases (i.e. extensive leaking of personal data) have taken place in society since June 2019, where personal data were dispersed and reposted on online platforms. Therefore, the Government tabled the Personal Data (Privacy) (Amendment) Bill 2021 to the LegCo on 21 July 2021 to stipulate doxxing as a criminal offence. The Personal Data (Privacy)

(Amendment) Bill 2021 was passed by the LegCo on 29 September 2021 and came into effect on 8 October 2021.

2.21 The amended ordinance applies to the doxxing acts of disclosing personal data contained in the FR of the EC. According to section 64(3A) of the amended Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance (Cap. 486) (“PD(P)O”), a person commits an offence if he/she (as a discloser) discloses any personal data relating to a person (as a data subject) contained in the FR of the EC or in any extract of the FR of the EC without the relevant consent of the data subject with an intent to cause any specified harm² to or being reckless as to whether any specified harm would be (or would likely be) caused to the data subject or any family member of the data subject, and the discloser will be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100,000 and to imprisonment for 2 years. According to section 64(3C) of the amended PD(P)O, if the disclosure causes specified harm to the data subject or any family member of the data subject, and satisfies the elements of the offence under section 64(3A), the discloser will be liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$1,000,000 and to imprisonment for 5 years.

Emergency (Date of Election) (Sixth Term Chief Executive) Regulation

2.22 The Government announced on 18 February 2022 that amid the severe COVID-19 epidemic situation, the CE in Council, in order to ensure that the election would not pose additional risks to public health and that the CE Election would be conducted in a fair, just, open and safe manner, had decided to postpone

² In accordance with section 64(6) of the PD(P)O, “specified harm”, in relation to a person, means (a) harassment, molestation, pestering, threat or intimidation to the person; (b) bodily harm or psychological harm to the person; (c) harm causing the person reasonably to be concerned for the person’s safety or well-being; or (d) damage to the property of the person.

the polling day of the sixth-term CE Election, originally scheduled for 27 March 2022, to 8 May 2022.

2.23 Therefore, the CE in Council invoked the Emergency Regulations Ordinance to make the Emergency Regulation to specify a new polling date for the sixth-term CE Election and bring the current electoral process to an end, including:

- (a) revoking the notice of polling date for the sixth-term CE Election made by the SCMA under section 12 of the CEEO; and specifying a new polling day, i.e. 8 May 2022, (“Postponed Election”³) for the sixth-term CE Election. All electoral procedures are to apply on the basis of the new polling day; and
- (b) revoking the notice of nomination for CE Election published by the CEO under section 3 of the EP (CEE) Reg on the basis of the original polling day (i.e. 27 March 2022); and specifying a new nomination period, viz. 3 to 16 April 2022, for the sixth-term CE Election.

2.24 Upon the commencement date (i.e. 24 February 2022) of the Emergency Regulation, the CE Election scheduled for the original polling day is to be regarded as a “Discontinued Election”⁴, and all electoral matters (i.e. acts done or purportedly done under the electoral laws, including any nominations made, nomination forms and other election related documents that have been

³ The CE Election at which the poll was held on 8 May 2022.

⁴ The CE Election the poll at which was scheduled to be held on 27 March 2022.

submitted) in relation to the Discontinued Election would cease to have effect (unless otherwise specified). Electoral officers (including the RO and CEO) and the CERC are, unless otherwise specified, no longer required to perform any function provided in any electoral laws in relation to the Discontinued Election.

2.25 Notwithstanding that the electoral matters of the Discontinued Election would cease, the requirements on EAs, election expenses and election returns as set out in the ECICO and the CEEO shall continue to be complied with so as to ensure the election is fair, just and open. The Emergency Regulation provides that:

- (a) electoral officers and candidates are still be required to comply with the obligations in respect of making copies of EAs and related documents available for public inspection; and
- (b) candidates are required to lodge an election return in relation to the Discontinued Election so as to enable proper scrutiny by the relevant authorities of whether or not candidates have committed any corrupt or illegal conduct in the preceding period.

2.26 The Emergency Regulation specifies that when determining whether the election expenses have exceeded the statutory maximum limit, the election expenses incurred by (or on behalf of) the candidate will be “re-set” from 24 February 2022. Election expenses previously incurred would not be regarded as the election expenses of the Postponed Election. Further, any person who has, before 24 February 2022, publicly declared the intention to stand as a candidate

in the Discontinued Election will not be regarded as a candidate of the Postponed Election because of that previous public declaration.

2.27 The Emergency Regulation came into effect on 24 February 2022 and was introduced into the LegCo for negative vetting on 16 March 2022.

Section 2 – Electoral Guidelines

2.28 Under section 6(1)(a) of the EACO, the EAC is empowered to issue electoral guidelines to facilitate the conduct and supervision of an election. The purpose of issuing electoral guidelines is to ensure that all public elections are conducted in a fair, open and honest manner. The EAC will update the electoral guidelines before each public election. On the basis of the existing guidelines, revisions are made taking into account changes in electoral laws and experience drawn from previous elections. The electoral guidelines are not law, and cover the following two aspects: (1) to explain in simple language the subsisting electoral laws so as to remind candidates and other stakeholders of the provisions and requirements under the electoral laws; and (2) to promulgate a code of conduct based on the principle of fairness and equality with regard to election-related activities not stipulated by the law.

2.29 The EAC issued the guidelines for both the ECSS Ordinary Elections and CE Election. Although section 6(2) of the EACO stipulates that the EAC shall consult the public in relation to the guidelines, exceptions are allowed when the EAC considers that such consultation is not practicable due to the existence of an urgent need to issue the guidelines. The EAC did not conduct public consultation on the Guidelines in respect of the ECSS Ordinary Elections this time,

mainly because with the enactment of the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021 in late May 2021, the EAC and the Registration and Electoral Office (“REO”) had to prepare and arrange for 3 major elections, namely the ECSS Ordinary Elections, the LCGE and the CE Election, in accordance with the amended electoral laws under a very tight schedule. In addition, the majority of the revisions to the Guidelines for ECSS Ordinary Elections were made pursuant to the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021, which had been discussed and passed by the LegCo. Therefore, the EAC considered it not necessary to conduct public consultation on the guidelines. For the Guidelines in respect of the CE Election, the majority of the revisions to the Guidelines were made pursuant to the legislative amendments and to align with other electoral guidelines. Given that the amended electoral laws had been discussed and passed by the LegCo, and public consultation had been conducted on the guidelines for other elections, EAC considered it not necessary to conduct public consultation on the Guidelines for the CE Election.

Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the ECSS Elections

2.30 The Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the ECSS Elections, published on 23 July 2021, are applicable to the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and any ECSS by-elections afterwards. The revisions were made on the basis of the edition issued in September 2016 to reflect the legislative amendments in respect of ECSS Elections as mentioned in this Chapter, including the amendments made to the composition of the EC and the method for its formation under the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021. The updates were also made with reference to the Guidelines

on Election-related Activities in respect of the DC Election published in September 2019 and the Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the LegCo Election published in June 2020, as well as the operational experience gained in past elections.

2.31 The latest guidelines, as compared with the edition issued in September 2016, have incorporated the following major amendments:

(I) Amendments Pursuant to Amendments to Electoral Legislation

- (a) updating the functions of the EC by specifying that in addition to nominating candidates for the CE Election and electing the CE, the EC is also responsible for electing 40 LegCo Members and nominating candidates at LegCo Elections;
- (b) updating the composition of the EC and the method for its formation as well as detailing the distribution of seats among subsectors and methods for returning members of each subsector;
- (c) specifying that the EC shall be constituted on 22 October 2021 for the year of 2021 and the term of office shall end on 21 October 2026;
- (d) specifying that after the interim register (“IR”) of EC is published, each member-elect must submit a signed written oath

to the Electoral Registration Officer (“ERO”) 7 days before the publication of the FR of EC for that term of office;

- (e) specifying the circumstances of which a person will be regarded as having resigned from the membership of the EC as an ex-officio member;
- (f) specifying that if the end of the term of the current LegCo is more than 12 months away from the constitution date of the EC or the date of publication of the provisional register (“PR”) for the EC subsector by-election, an EC subsector by-election and/or supplementary nomination to fill the EC vacancies shall be arranged for the sake of the next LCGE;
- (g) setting out the registration arrangement for ex-officio members of the EC;
- (h) specifying the important dates in relation to registration under the “Special Voter Registration Arrangements” in 2021 and the standing arrangement of the voter registration cycle in 2022 and thereafter;
- (i) updating the eligibility to be registered as a voter;
- (j) specifying that the decision to appoint or substitute/replace an AR of a corporate voter may only be made by the governing authority of the corporate voter by whatever name called;

- (k) specifying that an individual voter or AR of a corporate voter is required to submit documentary evidence for an application for change of principal residential address; and specifying that with effect from 1 May 2022, an individual who has not yet registered as a GC elector (including an voter applicant and an AR of a corporate voter) is required to submit documentary evidence to support that the address stated in the application is the applicant's principal residential address when submitting an application for new voter registration for a GC;
- (l) specifying the deadlines for individual or bodies to apply for registration on the subsector PR;
- (m) updating the deadlines for submission of applications for change of particulars;
- (n) specifying the penalties of fine and imprisonment for knowingly or recklessly providing false or misleading information in voter registration;
- (o) updating the publication dates of PR, omissions list ("OL") and FR;
- (p) specifying that only specified persons may inspect the subsector register containing the particulars of individual voters. With effect from 1 May 2022, the register of individual voters for inspection purpose will show only the first Chinese character (if

the person's name is entered in Chinese) or the first word (if the person's name is entered in English) of the name of each individual voter and his/her principal residential address. The register containing entries of corporate voters only will show the whole name of each corporate voter and the name of its ARs in full;

- (q) updating the deadlines for members of the public to make objection or claim to the entries on the PR;
- (r) specifying that a person who lodges an objection or a claim must provide sufficient information so as to inform the Revising Officer of the grounds of the objection or claim, and that the Revising Officer may dismiss the objection or claim if that appellant does not appear at the hearing. However, as a special arrangement for claims and objections lodged in relation to the PR for 2021, the Revising Officer would determine the claims or objections on the basis of written submissions only, without a hearing;
- (s) updating the circumstances where a person shall be disqualified from being nominated as a candidate/nominee;
- (t) specifying that a nomination is invalid unless a candidate/nominee makes a declaration in the nomination form to the effect that he/she will uphold the Basic Law and pledge allegiance to the HKSAR;

- (u) specifying the time and method of nomination for EC members to be returned by designated bodies;
- (v) specifying that the Nominations Advisory Committee (“NAC”) is not empowered to advise on matters relating to the declaration by candidates/nominees of upholding the Basic Law and pledging allegiance to the HKSAR, and matters relating to their lodging of deposit, as the validity of the nomination of a candidate/nominee is ultimately a matter for the CERC to decide;
- (w) setting out the composition of the CERC as well as its duties to review and confirm the eligibility of candidates. The CERC may request the opinion of the RO and may also make a decision based on the opinion of the Committee on National Security. No legal proceedings may be instituted in respect of a decision made by the CERC on the eligibility of a candidate pursuant to the opinion of the Committee on National Security. Relevant procedures regarding the determination of the validity of nominations and declaration of valid nominations are also updated;
- (x) specifying that the CEO may, by written notice, require an owner or occupier of a building occupied by any school or organisation/association/body receiving grants from the Government to make available the premises for use as a polling station or counting station, and that a person who fails to comply

with the requirement is liable to pay a financial penalty of \$50,000;

- (y) specifying the procedures for issuing ballot papers under different situations in polling stations. For issuing ballot papers by using the EPR System, a voter may view on the screen of the EPR System his/her name, part of his/her HKID number and the type(s) of ballot paper(s) issued to ensure accuracy of the record;
- (z) specifying that as a caring measure for voters with special needs (including persons who are 70 years of age or above, pregnant women and persons who are not able to queue for a long time or had difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids), the PRO may make special queuing arrangements for those in need, and specifying the practical arrangements to be made having regard to different ways of issuing ballot papers under different situations;
- (aa) setting out the identity document(s) that a voter should produce when applying for a ballot paper;
- (bb) updating the types of invalid ballot papers, and specifying that a ballot paper will not be regarded as valid if the number of candidates voted for exceeds the number of EC members to be elected;

- (cc) specifying that during the count of votes, questionable ballot papers must be separated and forwarded to the RO to decide whether they should to be counted;
- (dd) specifying that after the ERO has published a PR of the EC, the EAC must arrange for a supplementary nomination or a subsector by-election (as the case may be) to be held to fill the vacancy if the number of members ascertained as representing a subsector is less than the number of members allocated to the subsector;
- (ee) specifying that if a person considers that an error occurred in relation to the process of registration for a nominee who has been declared as an EC member, he/she may submit a written representation to object to the declaration of the nominee as an EC member and such registration in the IR or FR;
- (ff) specifying the justifications and procedures for lodging an appeal in relation to the registration of ex-officio members as EC members;
- (gg) specifying that a person (other than a candidate or his/her election expense agent) who publishes an EA on the Internet will be exempted from the criminal liability under section 23(1) of the ECICO if the only election expenses incurred are electricity charges and/or charges necessary for accessing the Internet;

- (hh) specifying that a document published by a candidate during the election period is regarded as an EA if it contains the details of the work done by the candidate in the capacity of an EC member;
- (ii) setting out the new technical requirements for postage-free election mail that may be sent by candidates;
- (jj) specifying the permitted maximum amounts of election expenses to be incurred by candidates based on the number of registered voters in the subsector;
- (kk) setting out the thresholds regarding submission of invoices and receipts giving particulars of the election expenses to accompany a candidate's election return;
- (ll) specifying the limits regarding the relief for minor errors in election returns which allow correction by candidates;
- (mm) specifying that a person engages in illegal conduct if he/she carries out any activity in public during the election period that incites another person not to vote or to cast an invalid vote, and setting out the activities that are regarded as "activity in public";
and
- (nn) specifying that a person engages in corrupt conduct if he/she, by means of deception, induces another person (or gets another person to induce a third person) not to vote at an election, or to

vote or not to vote for a particular candidate or particular candidates at an election. A person also engages in corrupt conduct if he/she wilfully obstructs or prevents another person (or gets another person to obstruct or prevent a third person) from voting at an election. In addition, it is also an offence to aid, abet, incite or attempt the said offence.

(II) Amendments Made to Align with Other Electoral Guidelines

- (a) specifying that to enable polling staff to return to their work posts as soon as possible to serve the voters, when they arrive at their assigned polling stations to vote but find a queue outside, they may present to the staff of the relevant polling station their own polling staff identification so that they can be given priority admission into the polling station to queue up for ballot papers and cast their votes;
- (b) setting out the provisions on the postponement or adjournment of the ECSS Elections or of the poll/count at a particular polling/counting station;
- (c) revising the deadline for candidates' posting of amended information in relation to EAs after the polling day;
- (d) specifying that the licensed broadcasters as well as the print media must follow the fair and equal treatment principle when producing and publishing election-related programmes and

reports. In determining whether there is a breach of the principle, the EAC will take into consideration the overall approach and circumstances of reporting by the media organisation during the election period;

- (e) specifying that in terms of the fair and equal treatment principle in relation to election broadcasting, media reporting and election forums, “candidate” means a person whose nomination form has been received by the RO;
- (f) reminding candidates that no canvassing activities are allowed within the No Canvassing Zone (“NCZ”) and setting out clearly that no canvassing is allowed by law at the street level of buildings within the NCZ;
- (g) reminding candidates to arrange to remove the EAs on the windows or the bodywork of any public service vehicle before the polling day if the vehicle will pass through or be parked within the NCZ on the polling day;
- (h) reminding persons who intend to stand for the election to pay attention to the definition of “candidate” under the electoral legislation. It covers, inter alia, anyone having publicly declared an intention to stand as a candidate at an election at any time before the close of nominations for the election. Illustration as to whether a particular item of expense would be

counted as election expenses is also provided by citing the points made by the court in a relevant case;

- (i) reminding candidates to comply with the requirements under the PD(P)O when handling the personal data of their supporters; and
- (j) setting out clear guidelines on seeking prior written consent from the supporters concerned if candidates intend to publish EAs or live broadcast of electioneering activities through online platforms.

(III) Amendments Made to Reflect the New Electoral Arrangements and Procedures

- (a) specifying that notices will be displayed at counting stations to show the capacity of the area where members of the public and the media can enter to observe the count, and that closed-circuit television (“CCTV”) cameras will be installed in counting stations to record the situation inside for record purpose.

(IV) Amendments Made to Further Explain the Content of the Guidelines

- (a) specifying that in determining whether or not a person has been “ordinarily residing in Hong Kong” in respect of the eligibility for being registered as a registered individual voter or AR of a

corporate voter, a host of factors and the circumstances of the case should be taken into consideration;

- (b) reminding candidates that it is imperative for any candidate claiming to be “independent” or “non-affiliated” (or other similar descriptions) to have the factual basis for such claim. Candidates should seek independent legal advice in advance if they have any doubts about the information on political affiliation to be provided for the nomination form and the Introduction to Candidates. Besides, it is an offence for a candidate to make a false statement about his/her political affiliation in an election-related document;
- (c) reminding candidates to ensure that they have the factual basis for the content of any EA published by them in order to avoid disputes and lawsuits;
- (d) reminding candidates of earlier court judgments on applications for relief of liability for EAs. If an applicant did not place enough significance on the obligation to file an election return, the court would require some good reason before it should exercise its discretion to grant relief. The discretion should be exercised in a manner which is consistent with the integrity of the electoral legislation;
- (e) reminding candidates that any information relating to an individual contained in a register of voters or extract of the

register can only be used for the election-related purposes specified under the electoral legislation, and that any abuse or misuse of such information, use of such information for other purposes, or disclosure of such information causing psychological harm to the voter is an offence;

- (f) reminding the persons or organisations conducting exit polls that no collection or retention of any personal data of voters is allowed;
- (g) reminding candidates that those who fail to submit an election return as required by the law are liable to a fine and to imprisonment, and may be disqualified as those convicted of illegal conduct;
- (h) reminding candidates to, during the election period, avoid engaging in any financial dealing which may be perceived as having an influence on a person's voting preference and any act that may be perceived as electoral bribery; and
- (i) reminding candidates to obtain before the publication of EAs the written consent from their supporters if the names of the supporters are to be included in the EAs. Besides, to comply with section 27(1A) of the ECICO, the written consent has to be a single document expressly stating the supporter's consent to include his/her/its name, logo or pictorial representation in the candidate's EAs. Regardless of the number of supporters, the

written consent has to be a single document rather than a composite document comprising multiple letters, documents or a chain of correspondence messages.

(V) Amendments Made to Incorporate Amendments Proposed by Other Government Departments/Organisations

- (a) attaching the latest version of the “Guidance on Election Activities for Candidates, Government Departments, Public Opinion Research Organisations and Members of the Public” issued by the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data (“PCPD”) to provide guidance on the compliance of the PD(P)O when conducting electioneering activities that may involve the collection and use of personal data.

2.32 The EAC published the guidelines on 23 July 2021 and informed the public through a press release. The guidelines were uploaded onto the EAC’s website and made available for public viewing at the Home Affairs Enquiry Centres of all districts and the REO on the same day.

Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the CE Election

2.33 For the 2022 CE Election, the EAC published the Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the CE Election (“the CE Election Guidelines”) on 27 January 2022. The CE Election Guidelines were prepared on the basis of the version issued in October 2016, with appropriate and necessary amendments. The amendments were primarily classified into 3 categories.

The first category reflected the amendments to relevant electoral laws, including those made under the Improved Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021 by the LegCo in May 2021 following the amendment of Annex I and Annex II to the Basic Law by the NPCSC in March 2021. The second category was related to amendments made to align with the other election guidelines. The third category was the elaboration of new electoral arrangements and procedures.

2.34 The major changes made in the CE Election Guidelines, as compared with the CE Election Guidelines issued in October 2016, include:

(I) Amendments Pursuant to Amendments to Electoral Legislation

- (a) updating the required number of nominations from members of the EC a person has to secure for being nominated as a CE candidate and the required number of votes a CE candidate has to obtain to be elected;
- (b) specifying that in respect of the new term of EC elected in 2021, the term of office is from 22 October 2021 to 21 October 2026. Besides, it also updates the composition of the EC;
- (c) specifying the circumstances where a member of the EC shall be disqualified from making nomination and voting at a CE Election;

- (d) updating the circumstances in which a person shall be disqualified from being nominated as a candidate. It is specified that any person who, within 5 years before the date of nomination, vacates an office or is disqualified from entering on an office under the law for declining or neglecting to take a specified oath; or is declared or decided in accordance with any law to be in breach of a specified oath, or to have failed to fulfil the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC, shall be disqualified from being nominated as a candidate;
- (e) specifying that a nomination form for CE Election must be subscribed by not less than 188 EC members, with not less than 15 members from each of the 5 sectors of the EC;
- (f) setting out the composition of the CERC and specifying that the CERC will review and confirm the eligibility of CE candidates. The CERC may request the opinion of RO and may also make decision based on the opinion of the Committee on National Security. No legal proceedings may be instituted in respect of a decision made by the CERC on the eligibility of a candidate pursuant to the opinion of the Committee on National Security. Besides, it also specifies the circumstances where the CERC may decide a nomination of a candidate to be invalid and the procedures for declaring who is/are validly nominated;

- (g) updating the voting systems of contested elections and uncontested elections, and specifying that a candidate who obtains more than 750 valid votes (at a contested election) or “SUPPORT” votes (at an uncontested election) is returned at the election;
- (h) specifying the procedures for issuing ballot papers at the polling stations under different circumstances. For issuing ballot papers by using the EPR System, the elector may view his/her name and partial HKID number on the screen of the EPR System to ensure accuracy of the record;
- (i) setting out the identity document(s) that an elector should produce when applying for a ballot paper;
- (j) updating the types of invalid ballot papers, and specifying that a ballot paper will be regarded as invalid if the number of candidates voted for is more than one candidate (for a contested election) or both “SUPPORT” and “NOT SUPPORT” are recorded thereon (for an uncontested election);
- (k) setting out the provisions on the postponement or adjournment of the polling or counting of votes in respect of the CE Election;
- (l) updating the persons who may lodge an election petition;

- (m) specifying that a person (other than a candidate or his/her election expense agent) who publishes an EA on the Internet will be exempted from the criminal liability under section 23(1) of the ECICO if the only expenses incurred are electricity charges and/or charges necessary for accessing the Internet;
- (n) specifying that a document published by a candidate during the election period is regarded as an EA if it contains the details of the work done by the candidate in the capacity of the CE, a member of the EC, a member of the LegCo, a member of a District Council, a member of the Heung Yee Kuk, the Chairman/Vice-Chairman or a member of the Executive Committee of a Rural Committee or a Rural Representative;
- (o) setting out the new technical requirements for postage-free election mail that may be sent by candidates;
- (p) specifying the permitted maximum amount of election expenses to be incurred by candidates;
- (q) specifying the deadline for a CE candidate to submit an election return to the CEO. Besides, it revises the threshold regarding submission of invoices and receipts giving particulars of the election expenses to accompany a candidate's election return. Moreover, it specifies the limit regarding relief for minor errors in election returns which allows correction by candidates;

- (r) specifying that a person engages in illegal conduct if he/she carries out any activity in public during the election period that incites another person not to vote or to cast an invalid vote, and setting out the activities that are regarded as “activity in public”; and
- (s) specifying that a person engages in corrupt conduct if he/she, by means of deception, induces another person (or gets another person to induce a third person) not to vote at an election, or to vote or not to vote for a particular candidate or particular candidates at an election. Besides, a person also engages in corrupt conduct if he/she willfully obstructs or prevents another person (or gets another person to obstruct or prevent a third person) from voting at an election. In addition, it is also an offence to aid, abet, incite or attempt the said offence.

(II) Amendments Made to Align with the Other Electoral Guidelines

- (a) specifying that in respect of eligibility for being nominated as a candidate, in determining whether or not a person has been “ordinarily resided in Hong Kong”, multiple factors and the circumstances of the case should be taken into account with reference to relevant court cases;
- (b) reminding candidates to ensure they have a factual basis for the content of any EA published by them in order to avoid disputes and lawsuits;

- (c) highlighting that any person who needs to incur election expenses in excess of the prescribed maximum amount for reasons other than bad faith should, before incurring such election expenses, seek independent legal advice to ascertain whether the statutory requirement under section 31 of the ECICO for applying a court relief order has been fulfilled;
- (d) revising the deadline for candidates' posting of amended information in relation to EAs after the polling day;
- (e) informing candidates of previous court judgments on applications for relief of liability for EAs. If an applicant did not place enough significance on the obligation to file an election return, the court would require some good reason before it could exercise its discretion to grant relief. It is important that the discretion should be exercised in a manner which is consistent with the integrity of the electoral legislation;
- (f) reminding candidates that any commercial advertisement in physical form showing the portrait and/or name of a candidate may give extra publicity to the candidate concerned. In order to avoid such unfair publicity, the candidate should make his/her best endeavours to request the person(s)-in-charge not to display the advertisement in question after his/her declaration of intention to stand for the election or during the election period;

- (g) informing candidates, by attaching the latest version of a guidance issued by the PCPD, of the importance of complying with the requirements under the PD(P)O when they conduct electioneering activities that may involve the collection and use of personal data of an individual;
- (h) reminding candidates that to prevent an election mail from being mistakenly detected as a spam email and blocked by the email system, candidates may take note of the sending limit imposed by the relevant email service provider before sending election mails to their electors through email in bulk. If necessary, candidates may consider first applying to their email service providers for raising the daily sending limit of their email accounts;
- (i) reminding candidates that any information relating to an individual contained in FR of the EC or extract of the register can only be used for the election-related purposes specified under the electoral legislation. Any abuse or misuse of such information, use of such information for other purposes, or disclosure of any personal data relating to a data subject without the relevant consent of the data subject by a discloser with an intent to cause any specified harm to or being reckless as to whether any specified harm would be, or would likely be, caused to the data subject or any family member of the data subject is an offence;

- (j) specifying that in respect of “treating” relating to election meetings, if an election meeting held by a candidate involves consumption of food and drink, where the participants have shared the costs of the food and drink and no intention to influence the participants’ voting preference is involved, then it may not fall under section 12 of the ECICO. Nevertheless, since an election meeting is for the purpose of promoting or prejudicing the election of a candidate or candidates, the costs borne by each participant should be treated as election expenses and election donations. Candidates are reminded to comply with the legal requirements in this regard;
- (k) reminding licensed broadcasters as well as the print media must treat all candidates in accordance with the principle of fair and equal treatment when producing and publishing election-related programmes and reports. In regard of this requirement, “candidate” means a person whose nomination form has been received by the RO;
- (l) reminding any person who intends to stand as a candidate at an election to, for the sake of prudence, remove the publicity materials previously published before he/she is nominated as a candidate or has publicly declared his/her intention to stand for the election. Such publicity materials, in particular posters or banners bearing his/her name or photograph with the intent to promote him/her at the election in public places or common areas in buildings, may be regarded as EAs;

- (m) reminding candidates that no canvassing activities are allowed within the NCZ and to arrange to remove the EAs on the windows or the bodywork of any public service vehicles before the polling day if the vehicles will pass through or be parked within the NCZ on the polling day;
- (n) reminding persons or organisations applying for conducting exit polls that approval would normally not be granted if the applicant organisation, the person(s) responsible for the exit poll or the conduct of the proposed exit poll may cause embarrassment to the EAC given its role, cause disturbance or disorder at the polling station, compromise public perception of the credibility of the election, or lead to any public order or public health concerns, etc. It also reminds that collection and retention of any personal data of electors are not allowed. Besides, exit polls approved by the EAC should not be used for electioneering purpose under any circumstances;
- (o) reminding persons who intend to stand for the election to pay attention to the definition of “candidate” under the electoral legislation. It covers, inter alia, anyone having publicly declared an intention to stand as a candidate at an election at any time before the close of nominations for the election. Illustration as to whether a particular item of expense would be counted as election expenses is also provided by citing the points made by the court in a relevant case;

- (p) reminding candidates that those who fail to submit an election return as required by the law are liable to a fine and to imprisonment, and may be disqualified as those convicted of illegal conduct;
- (q) reminding candidates to, during the election period, avoid engaging in any financial dealing which may be perceived as having an influence on a person's voting preference and any act that may be perceived as electoral bribery;
- (r) reminding candidates to obtain before the publication of EAs the written consent from their supporters if the names of the supporters are to be included in the EAs. Besides, to comply with section 27(1A) of the ECICO, the written consent has to be a single document expressly stating the supporter's consent to include his/her/its name, logo or pictorial representation in the candidate's EAs. Regardless of the number of supporters, the written consent has to be a single document rather than a composite document comprising multiple letters, documents or a chain of correspondence messages; and
- (s) reminding candidates to comply with the requirements under the PD(P)O when handling the personal data of their supporters and to seek prior written consent from the supporters concerned if candidates intend to publish EAs or live broadcast of electioneering activities through online platforms.

(III) Changes Made for Elaboration of New Electoral Arrangements and Procedures

- (a) specifying the polling hours for any required second round of voting at a contested election;
- (b) specifying the practical arrangements for applying for ballot paper at the ballot paper issuing desks having regard to different ways of issuing ballot papers; and
- (c) specifying that a notice will be displayed outside the counting station by the RO to show the capacity of the area where members of the public and the media can enter to observe the count, and that CCTV will be installed in the counting station to record the situation inside for record purpose.

2.35 The EAC published the CE Election Guidelines on 27 January 2022 and informed the public through a press release. The guidelines were uploaded onto the EAC's website and made available for public viewing at the Home Affairs Enquiry Centres of all Districts and the REO on the same date.

2.36 As in previous CE Elections, an enquiry service was available for candidates, any persons who have publicly declared an intention to stand for election pending submission of the nomination forms and their election agents. They could make enquiries in writing to the EAC on the interpretation or operation of the CE Election Guidelines. The service, however, did not cover enquiries on the parts of the guidelines relating to the ECICO, which were to be

directly handled by the ICAC since it was the enforcement authority for the legislation. The provision of the enquiry service was laid down in the first chapter of the CE Election Guidelines.

2.37 The enquiry service was available until the close of ordinary business hours before the polling day of the Postponed Election (i.e. 6 May 2022). No candidate (or election agent) has used the enquiry service.

CHAPTER 3

THE ELECTION COMMITTEE

Section 1 – The Election Committee and Subsectors

3.1 The EC is constituted in accordance with the CEEO. Members of the EC are eligible to nominate CE candidates and elect the CE in the CE Election, and nominate candidates for the LegCo members and elect 40 LegCo members. According to section 9 of the CEEO, the term of office of the EC shall be 5 years. For the EC constituted in 2021, its term of office began on 22 October 2021 and shall end on 21 October 2026. The EC for the subsequent term shall be constituted on 1 February in the year during which the term of office of the CE is to expire.

3.2 The EC comprises 40 subsectors from 5 sectors. EC members in these 40 subsectors are returned by the following 3 methods:

(a) Ex-officio Members

HKSAR deputies to the NPC (“NPC deputies”) and HKSAR members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (“CPPCC members”), the Hong Kong members of the Committee for the Basic Law of the HKSAR under the NPCSC (“Basic Law Committee members”), LegCo members, university vice-chancellors/presidents/chairpersons of the board of governors or the councils of universities, and responsible persons of statutory bodies, major advisory committees and other relevant bodies of certain subsectors as specified in the electoral law are eligible to be registered as the ex-officio members of the EC;

(b) Members Nominated by Designated Bodies

All members of the religious subsector and the representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland subsector, and some members of the technology and innovation subsector, accountancy subsector, legal subsector, sports, performing arts, culture and publication subsector and Chinese medicine subsector shall be nominated by the designated bodies in their respective subsectors; and

(c) Elected Members

The rest of the EC members shall be elected by eligible corporate voters or individual voters of their respective subsectors.

Details of the composition of the EC are set out at **Appendix I**.

Section 2 – Registration of Ex-officio Members

3.3 Some EC members are returned by ex-officio membership, which are not returned by election or nomination. Ex-officio members must submit registration forms to the ERO, and the validity of their registrations shall be determined by the CERC.

3.4 Pursuant to the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021, the composition of the EC has been reconstituted, and major changes were made to the composition of EC subsectors. Therefore, the REO launched the “Special Voter Registration Arrangements”, which ran from 1 June 2021 to 5 July 2021, for all eligible individuals to submit applications for registration as ex-officio members of the EC.

3.5 By the close of the “Special Voter Registration Arrangements” on 5 July 2021, the REO received 326 applications for registration as ex-officio members of the EC. After deliberation, the CERC determined 325 of the applications for registration as valid and one as invalid. For the invalid registration, the CERC had sought the advice from the Committee on National Security as to whether the applicant could meet the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC. Upon receiving the opinion from the Committee on National Security that the applicant failed to meet the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC, the CERC determined the application to be invalid.

Section 3 – Members Nominated by Designated Bodies

3.6 156 members of the EC are returned by nomination by the designated bodies of the relevant subsectors.

3.7 The nomination period for the ECSS Ordinary Elections began on 6 August 2021 and ended on 12 August 2021. The ROs received a total of 40 nomination forms from designated bodies during the nomination period, involving a total of 231 nominees. Under section 12(2) of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, the CERC is only required to determine the validity of nominations for the number that are necessary for filling the assigned seats of the subsector concerned. Accordingly, based on the priority as indicated by the designated bodies or as determined by the ballot results drawn by the RO, the CERC validated the nomination of 156 nominees to fill the assigned seats for the subsectors. As the number of validly nominated nominees was sufficient to fill the assigned seats for the designated bodies concerned, the CERC did not determine the validity of nomination of the remaining 75 nominees. The list of validly nominated nominees published in the Gazette on 26 August 2021 is at **Appendix II**.

Section 4 – Registration of Voters for Subsectors and Special Voter Registration Arrangements

3.8 With Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021 published in the Gazette and came into effect on 31 May 2021, the EC no longer comprises the Hong Kong and Kowloon District Councils subsector, the New Territories District Councils subsector and the information technology subsector. All voters originally registered in these subsectors were directly removed from the register. As for the voters originally registered in other subsectors, they were all included in the OL without going through the process of inquiry by letter.

3.9 The REO launched the “Special Voter Registration Arrangements”, which ran from 1 June 2021 to 5 July 2021, for all individuals and bodies eligible to register as voters of EC subsectors to register as voters afresh by the statutory deadline. Voters, whose eligibility had been verified, would be included in the PR of voters for subsectors⁵ for the year of 2021.

3.10 The CEEO stipulates that a PR and a FR of voters for subsectors should be published annually. Detailed procedures for registration of voters for the subsectors are set out in the EAC (ROE) (FCSEC) Reg. Starting from the 2022 voter registration cycle, the statutory deadlines for applications for new registration and for report on change of particulars are both set at 2 June of the year. The ERO is required to publish the PR of voters for subsectors together with an OL not later than 1 August. The OL sets out the names and registered addresses of individual or corporate voters who were formerly registered as

⁵ Among all the subsectors, only the eligibility of voter registration for the Heung Yee Kuk subsector remains unchanged. If the registered voters of that subsector continued to be eligible for registration, the REO would inform the relevant persons by notifications that they would be included in the PR of voters for subsectors for the year of 2021. The relevant voters were not required to submit an application for voter registration afresh before the deadline for special registration.

subsector voters (either an individual or a body) but are struck out by the ERO when compiling the PR of voters and proposed to be omitted from the next FR of voters. The voters would be included in the OL if the ERO is satisfied on reasonable grounds based on the information received that the persons concerned (either an individual or a body) are no longer eligible to be registered or do not wish to remain registered in the register. The ERO is also required to publish the FR of voters for subsectors not later than 25 September in that year.

3.11 Following the “Special Voter Registration Arrangements”, the PR and the OL of voters for subsectors for the year of 2021 were published on 18 July 2021 for inspection by specified persons⁶ until 22 July 2021. The content of the PR compiled for the year of 2021 included the names and principal residential addresses of individuals, the names and business addresses of bodies, and names of the ARs of corporate voters. These individuals/bodies had applied for registration as subsector voters on or before the specified special deadline and the ERO had confirmed their eligibility and registration. Under the special arrangement for the year of 2021, the ERO should, without going through the process of inquiry by letter, enter on the OL the personal particulars or relevant particulars of all persons whose names were recorded in the 2020 FR of voters for subsectors, unless the ERO was satisfied that the voters concerned were eligible to be registered based on the applications and other information received. Before the close of the period for lodging a claim or an objection, all persons may lodge with the ERO objections to the entries in the PR of voters. Any persons whose particulars have not been recorded in the PR of voters or whose names have been included in the OL may also lodge claims and the Revising Officer will

⁶ According to the judgment handed down by the Court of Appeal on 21 May 2020, and the order made at the hearing on 27 May 2020 (Case No.: CACV 73/2020), only validly nominated candidates, members of the press (the REO adopts the list of subscribers of the Government News and Media Information System) and political parties (reference can be made to section 31 of the CEEO for the definition) are allowed, for election-related purposes, to inspect the PR and OL at the designated offices of the REO. The parts of the PR and OL of voters for subsectors, which contain only registered particulars of corporate voters and do not show the linked information of individual voters (i.e. the names and principal residential addresses), are available for public inspection.

make a determination on the claims to reinstate their VR. Objections and claims in relation to the PR of voters for the year of 2021 were subject to a special arrangement, under which the Revising Officer was required to make a determination based on written submissions only without holding a hearing. By the deadline of 22 July 2021, the ERO received 38 notices of claims and 1 notice of objection. Having thoroughly considered the written submissions, the Revising Officer dismissed 17 claims. The ERO subsequently published the FR of voters for subsectors on 5 August 2021.

3.12 Persons whose names appeared on the FR of voters for subsectors were eligible to make nomination at the ECSS Elections and to vote at the poll on 19 September 2021, unless they had been disqualified from doing so under the law. The FR of voters for subsectors will continue to have effect until the publication of the next FR of voters for subsectors on or before 25 September 2022. A breakdown of the number of voters for the EC subsectors is at **Appendix III**.

Section 5 – Publication of the Interim Register and the Final Register of Members of the Election Committee

3.13 According to section 40 of the Schedule to the CEEO, the ERO is required to compile an IR of members of the new term EC and publish the IR within 7 days after publication of the results of the ECSS Ordinary Elections. The ERO is also required to compile a FR of members of the new term EC on the basis of the IR of EC members, taking into account any amendments made, and publish the EC FR on the date when the term of office of the new EC commences.

3.14 The results of the ECSS Ordinary Elections held on 19 September 2021 were published in the Gazette on 23 September 2021. The ERO published the

IR of EC members for inspection by specified persons⁷ on 27 September 2021, and subsequently the FR of the new term EC members based on the IR of EC members on 22 October 2021. Meanwhile, under section 41(1) of the Schedule to the CEEO, the ERO may from time to time amend the IR or FR of members of the EC in accordance with that section and the EAC Regulations to give effect to any change in the ex-officio membership of the EC. Persons whose names appeared on the FR of EC members were eligible to make nomination at the CE Election and to vote at the poll scheduled for 8 May 2022 (unless that person had been disqualified from making nomination and/or voting under sections 16(5)⁸ and 26⁹ of the CEEO). A breakdown of the number of EC members on the FR of EC members as at 8 May 2022 is at **Appendix IV**. The FR of EC members will cease to have effect upon the publication of the next FR of EC member.

⁷ According to the judgment handed down by the Court of Appeal on 21 May 2020, and the order made at the hearing on 27 May 2020 (Case No.: CACV 73/2020), only validly nominated candidates, members of the press (the REO adopts the list of subscribers of the Government News and Media Information System) and political parties (reference can be made to section 31 of the CEEO for the definition) are allowed, for election-related purposes, to inspect the IR at the designated offices of the REO.

⁸ According to section 16(5) of the CEEO, an EC member whose name appears on the FR shall be disqualified from making nominations if he or she:

- (a) has resigned as an EC member (other than an ex-officio member);
- (b) is serving a sentence of imprisonment for the time being (in case of nomination) or on the polling date (in the case of voting);
- (c) has ceased to have a substantial connection with the subsector concerned;
- (d) has ceased to be registered or eligible to be registered as an elector for a geographical constituency;
- (e) has in Hong Kong or in any other place, been sentenced to death or imprisonment (by whatever name called) and has not either served the sentence or any substitute sentence, or received a free pardon;
- (f) is found for the time being under the Mental Health Ordinance (Cap. 136) to be incapable, by reason of mental incapacity, of managing and administering his/her property and affairs;
- (g) is a member of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China or any other country or territory;
- (h) is or has been convicted, within the 5 years before the polling date of an election, of having engaged in corrupt or illegal conduct in contravention of the ECICO; of an offence against Part II of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201); or of any offence prescribed by the regulations made by the EAC;
- (i) is in breach of an oath taken under section 42A of the Schedule to the CEEO; or
- (j) fails to fulfil the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

⁹ According to section 26 of the CEEO, an EC member whose name appears on the FR shall be disqualified from voting at the poll if he or she:

- (a) has resigned as an EC member (other than an ex-officio member);
- (b) has ceased to have a substantial connection with the subsector concerned;
- (c) has ceased to be registered or eligible to be registered as an elector for a geographical constituency;
- (d) is found for the time being under the Mental Health Ordinance to be incapable, by reason of mental incapacity, of managing and administering his/her property and affairs;
- (e) is a member of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China or any other country or territory;
- (f) is in breach of an oath taken under section 42A of the Schedule to the CEEO; or
- (g) fails to fulfil the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

Section 6 – Voters Disqualified from Voting at the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections

3.15 In accordance with section 30(1)(a) of the Schedule to the CEEO, a registered voter for a subsector is disqualified from voting at the relevant subsector election if he/she has ceased to be eligible to be registered as a voter for that subsector. After the publication of the FR of voters for subsectors and before the polling day of the ECSS Ordinary Elections, the ERO will issue letters to those registered voters who are found to have ceased to be eligible for registration to remind them not to vote at the relevant elections, and of the legal consequences if they do so.

3.16 The FR of voters was published on 5 August 2021 while the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections was scheduled for 19 September of the same year. During the period, there might be changes in the registration eligibility of voters for individual subsectors. To ensure the integrity of the elections, the ERO issued letters to about 100 designated bodies in mid-August 2021. The letters requested the designated bodies to keep the REO updated on the latest changes in the VR eligibility of their members and to remind their members not to vote in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections if they had ceased to be eligible for registration as voters subsequent to the publication of the FR of voters.

3.17 REO obtained the latest information from the designated bodies on their members to verify whether the voters in the FR of voters still fulfilled the registration eligibility. During the process, the REO identified two voters who might have been disqualified from voting in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections owing to the loss of registration eligibility. The two voters were from the financial services subsector and the education subsector respectively. The REO issued letters to the voters concerned before the polling day of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. The letters informed them of the change in their registration

eligibility and reminded them of the statutory provision that any person who voted at an election knowing that he/she was not entitled to do so commits a corrupt conduct. Unless these voters could present proof to confirm their registration eligibility for the respective subsectors before the elections, they should not vote in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. According to the subsisting electoral laws, although these voters had lost their eligibility to vote in the elections concerned, the REO had no power to prohibit them from voting as their names were still included in the FR of voters then. However, had these voters requested to be issued with a ballot paper at the polling station on the polling day, the polling staff would remind them that they were no longer eligible to vote at the elections concerned. If they insisted on voting, the polling staff would give a verbal warning reminding them that voting at an election knowing that they were not entitled to do so violated the ECICO. Polling staff would make a record of these cases and the REO would then refer the cases to the law enforcement agencies (“LEAs”) for investigation¹⁰.

¹⁰ For the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, no disqualified voters voted at the election.

CHAPTER 4

THE VOTING SYSTEMS

Section 1 – Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections

4.1 Apart from ex-officio members and EC members nominated by designated bodies of the relevant subsectors, the rest of the EC members for 36 subsectors are to be elected by eligible individual voters or corporate voters in the relevant subsectors at the ECSS Ordinary Elections. The voting system is the “first-past-the-post” system. A candidate has to be nominated by not less than 5 subscribers (i.e. registered voters of the subsector concerned) other than the candidate himself/herself. There were 13 contested subsectors and 23 uncontested subsectors in this election.

4.2 The number of seats of EC member to be returned by elections in each of the 13 contested subsectors varied from 12 to 80. A voter might vote for as many candidates as the number of seats as assigned to a subsector under the CEEO at the subsector ordinary elections, and no more. The candidates elected would be the candidate who obtained the highest number of votes followed by the candidate with the second highest number of votes, and so on, until all the vacancies were filled. In the event that there was still one vacancy to fill and the remaining most successful candidates had the same number of votes, the RO would have to determine which one of these candidates should be elected to fill the last vacancy by drawing of lots. The RO would publicly declare the candidates who are elected at the elections and publish the results of the elections in the Gazette.

4.3 For the 23 uncontested subsectors, the RO had publicly declared, by a notice published in the Gazette, that the validly nominated candidates of the aforesaid subsectors were duly elected.

Section 2 – Chief Executive Election

4.4 For the CE Election, a candidate is required to have not less than 188 EC members nominating him/her, with not less than 15 EC members from each of the 5 sectors of the EC. Each EC member may nominate one candidate only, and the nomination shall not be withdrawn or revoked. In accordance with the CEEO, a poll shall be held in a contested election as well as in an uncontested election, and different voting systems will be adopted as appropriate. In both cases, if a candidate obtains more than 750 valid votes, he/she is returned at the election.

4.5 Where there are only two validly nominated candidates at the close of nomination period, the candidate who has obtained more than 750 valid votes in that single round of voting conducted for them will be returned at the election. The RO shall as soon as practicable publicly declare the candidate as elected in the election, and publish the result of the election in the Gazette. However, if no candidate has obtained more than 750 valid votes in that single round of voting and no candidate is returned at the election, the RO must publicly declare that no candidate is returned at the election, and publish the declaration and the result of the poll as well as a notice of termination of the proceedings for the election in the Gazette. In such a case, there will be a new round of nomination and the electoral process shall be repeated until a candidate is returned.

4.6 Where there are 3 or more validly nominated candidates, a candidate who has obtained more than 750 valid votes in the first round of voting at the election will be elected. Otherwise, all other candidates will be eliminated

except those who have obtained the highest and the next highest number (or the next highest and the same number) of valid votes, or those who obtained the highest and the same number of valid votes. If there are only two remaining candidates, a single round of voting shall be conducted for these two candidates as mentioned in paragraph 4.5 above. Otherwise, the aforesaid voting and elimination process shall be repeated until one candidate obtains more than 750 valid votes, or until two candidates remain, for which a single round of voting will be conducted as mentioned in paragraph 4.5 above. If one candidate obtains more than 750 valid votes at the end of any subsequent round of voting, the RO shall as soon as practicable publicly declare the candidate as elected in the election, and publish the result of the election in the Gazette.

4.7 In the event that only one CE candidate is validly nominated, each elector may cast either a “SUPPORT” vote or a “NOT SUPPORT” vote. The candidate shall be returned at the election if the number of valid “SUPPORT” votes obtained by him/her exceeds 750. The RO shall then publicly declare him/her as elected at the election, and publish the result of the election in the Gazette. Otherwise, the RO shall publicly declare that no candidate is returned at the election, and publish the declaration, the result of the poll and a notice of termination of the proceedings for the election in the Gazette. There will then be another round of nomination and, if necessary, the electoral process will be repeated until a candidate is returned.

PART TWO

THE ELECTION COMMITTEE SUBSECTOR ELECTIONS

CHAPTER 5

BEFORE THE POLLING DAY OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE SUBSECTOR ORDINARY ELECTIONS

Section 1 – Candidate Eligibility Review Committee

5.1 On 11 March 2021, the NPC passed the “Decision of the NPC on Improving the Electoral System of the HKSAR”, under which the CERC of the HKSAR was to be established. According to the newly amended Annex I to the Basic Law, the CERC is responsible for reviewing and confirming the eligibility of candidates for EC members of various subsectors. The Committee on National Security shall, on the basis of the result of the review by the National Security Department of the Hong Kong Police Force (“Police”), determine whether a candidate for EC member of a subsector meets the legal requirements and conditions on upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC, and issue an opinion to the CERC in respect of candidates who fail to meet such legal requirements and conditions.

5.2 Under section 9A of the CEEO, the CERC consists of the chairperson, at least 2 but not more than 4 official members and at least 1 but not more than 3 non-official members. Each member of the CERC is to be appointed by the CE by notice published in the Gazette. Only a principal official appointed pursuant to a nomination under Article 48(5) of the Basic Law is eligible for appointment as the chairperson or an official member, and only a person who is not a public officer is eligible for appointment as a non-official member. Besides, the CE shall report any appointment made to the Central People’s Government for the record. The Government announced the appointment of the chairperson and members of the CERC on 6 July 2021, with Mr John LEE Ka-chiu, the then Chief Secretary for Administration, as the

chairperson, 3 official members including Mr Erick TSANG Kwok-wai, the SCMA, Mr Casper TSUI Ying-wai, the then Secretary for Home Affairs, and Mr TANG Ping-keung, the Secretary for Security, and 3 non-official members including Miss Elsie LEUNG Oi-sie, Mrs Rita FAN HSU Lai-tai and Professor Lawrence LAU Juen-ye. The appointment commenced on 6 July 2021 and was published by the Government in the Gazette on 9 July 2021¹¹. The above-mentioned CERC was responsible for reviewing and confirming the eligibility of candidates for EC members of various subsectors.

Section 2 – Appointment of and Briefings for Returning Officers and Assistant Returning Officers

5.3 26 directorate officers from the relevant bureaux and departments were appointed as ROs (as listed at **Appendix V**) and the appointment was published in the Gazette on 23 July 2021. The RO for the engineering subsector was also designated as the Chief RO responsible for supervising the operation of the Central Counting Station (“CCS”).

5.4 To provide assistance to the ROs in their duties, the EAC appointed 31 senior officers from the relevant bureaux and departments as Assistant Returning Officers (“AROs”). In addition, the EAC appointed 19 AROs (Legal) to provide legal advice to the ROs on the polling day and during the count on various matters, particularly in determining the validity of questionable ballot papers. They were all qualified legal officers in the civil service and all from the Department of Justice (“DoJ”).

¹¹ Following the State Council’s decision on 7 April 2022 to remove Mr John LEE Ka-chiu from the post of Chief Secretary for Administration, and that on 24 February 2022 to remove Mr Caspar TSUI Ying-wai from the post of Secretary for Home Affairs (SHA), the HKSAR Government announced the new membership list of the CERC on 14 April 2022.

5.5 The EAC Chairman held a briefing session for the ROs and AROs in the afternoon of 22 July 2021 at the Southorn Stadium. The briefing session was also attended by the CEO and representatives of the DoJ and the ICAC. The EAC Chairman highlighted the composition and formation of the EC under the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021 for the attention of the ROs and AROs, and explained various major electoral arrangements such as the nomination procedures, appointment of agents, polling arrangements (including the setting up of special queues for voters in need and the use of the EPR System), requirements relating to the NCZ and No Staying Zone (“NSZ”), counting arrangements, provisions in the legislation and the guidelines governing EAs and election expenses, and handling of complaints. Representative of the ICAC briefed the participants on the major provisions of the ECICO and the procedures for referring the relevant complaints to the ICAC.

5.6 The REO also conducted briefing sessions on determining the validity of questionable ballot papers for the ROs, AROs and AROs (Legal) on 6 and 9 September 2021 at the North Point Community Hall and Justice Place in Central respectively.

Section 3 – Appointment of Nominations Advisory Committees

5.7 8 legal professionals were appointed as members of the NACs under the EAC (NAC) (EC) Reg to, when necessary, provide advice to prospective candidates/prospective nominees/designated bodies and the ROs on whether a prospective candidate/ nominee is eligible to be, or is disqualified from being, nominated as a candidate/nominee. Members of the NACs, namely Senior Counsels Mr WONG Ching-yue and Mr JIN Pao, and Barristers-at-law Mr Kevin CHAN, Mr Johnny MA, Ms Grace CHOW, Mr Mike LUI, Mr Adrian LAI and Ms Ann LUI, were experienced members of the legal profession and were not affiliated with any political organisations. Their

appointment covering the period from 2 July 2021 to 16 August 2021, was published in the Gazette on 2 July 2021. During the above appointment period, the NACs received a total of 7 requests from prospective candidates for advice. The advice provided by the NACs on a prospective candidate's eligibility to be nominated as a candidate does not indicate whether his/her nomination is valid or not. The decision on the validity of the nomination remains finally with the CERC.

Section 4 – Nomination of Candidates

5.8 The nomination period, which started on 6 August 2021 and ended on 12 August 2021, was gazetted on 2 July 2021 by the EAC. Persons running for candidature were required to submit their nomination forms in person to the relevant ROs during the nomination period. By the close of nominations, the ROs of 36 subsectors received a total of 1 016 nominations, of which one nomination (involving the insurance subsector) was ruled invalid by the CERC.

5.9 The remaining 1 015 nominations were ruled valid by the CERC. Of these 1 015 validly nominated candidates,

- (a) 412 were to contest in 13 subsectors; and
- (b) 603 were returned uncontested in 23 subsectors.

Details of the breakdown of validly nominated candidates are set out in **Appendix VI**.

5.10 According to Annex I to the Basic Law and the CEEO, the CERC is responsible for assessing and validating the eligibility of EC candidates/nominees. The CERC may request the ROs to provide advice on the nominations of

candidates/nominees to the CERC. If the CERC is in doubt about the eligibility for nomination of a candidate, it may request the ROs or the candidate direct to provide the required information. The candidate must submit relevant information in the manner specified by the CERC. It may also make decision pursuant to the opinion of the Committee on National Security. The Committee on National Security shall, on the basis of the result of the review by the National Security Department of the Police, determine whether a candidate/nominee meets the legal requirements and conditions on “upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC”, and issue an opinion to the CERC in respect of candidates/nominees who fail to meet such legal requirements and conditions. According to Article 14 of the National Security Law, no institution, organisation or individual in the HKSAR shall interfere with the work of the Committee on National Security. Information relating to the work of the Committee on National Security shall not be subject to disclosure.

5.11 Under the subsisting law, the validity of a candidate’s nomination is solely determined by the CERC. The EAC is neither empowered nor involved in the making of such decision and will not provide any advice. The EAC will only make practical arrangements for the election according to the list of validly nominated candidates determined by the CERC.

5.12 In accordance with section 16 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, if the CERC decides that a nomination is invalid, the CERC must endorse on the nomination form the decision and the reason(s) for it, and the RO will make available a copy of the nomination form for public inspection pursuant to section 10 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg. If any person is disqualified from being a candidate at an election, he/she may make an election petition to question the result of the election in accordance with section 39 of the Schedule to the CEEO. However, by virtue of Annex I to the Basic Law and the electoral law, no legal proceedings may be

instituted in respect of a decision made by the CERC on the eligibility of a candidate pursuant to the opinion of the Committee on National Security.

5.13 The list of validly nominated candidates for each subsector and the result of each uncontested subsector were published in the Gazette on 26 August 2021.

Section 5 – Briefings for Candidates

5.14 The EAC will organise a briefing session for validly nominated candidates at each election for the purpose of providing them with important information of the election and reminding them of the essential requirements under the relevant electoral law and guidelines. On the same occasion, the RO conducts lots drawing to determine the order of the names of candidates on the ballot paper and to allocate a set of designated spots for display of EAs.

5.15 For the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the EAC has made alternative arrangements with regard to the actual situation. Having regard to the need to maintain social distancing amid the COVID-19 epidemic, the EAC has conducted the lots drawing session by the ROs and the briefing session for candidates on two separate days. Besides, the briefing session for candidates was conducted online.

5.16 The ROs of the 13 contested subsectors determined the order of names of candidates to appear on the ballot papers and the allocation of the designated spots for display of EAs by means of lots drawing at the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre (“HKCEC”) on 23 August 2021. Separately, the briefing session for candidates was conducted online on 26 August 2021, with live broadcast on television and the Internet for public viewing. Major topics covered in the briefing session included the appointment and roles of each type of agents, polling and counting arrangements, measures in response to COVID-19,

requirements for the conduct of electioneering activities, prevention of corrupt and illegal conduct, requirements pertaining to EAs and election expenses, and matters requiring attention in the use of personal data of voters for electioneering purposes. The representative from the ICAC also gave a briefing on the ECICO, while the representative from Hongkong Post explained the arrangement and requirements of the free postage service for election mail. Information of the briefing was uploaded onto the dedicated website of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections for reference of candidates and the public.

Section 6 – Introduction to Candidates

5.17 In accordance with section 31 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, the poll card, together with the Introduction to Candidates, location map of the polling station, Guide on Voting Procedure and the ICAC leaflet on clean election, were sent to each voter no later than 5 days before the polling day by the REO. The Introduction to Candidates contained the name, photograph, electoral message and other details of each of the candidates to facilitate voters in making an informed choice when casting their votes. For the sake of environmental protection, paper derived from sustainable forests and environmentally friendly ink were used for printing these documents.

5.18 As no poll was to be taken for the 23 uncontested subsectors, the REO issued a notice of uncontested election, together with the relevant Introduction to Candidates, to the voters of these subsectors, informing them that they were not required to go to the poll.

5.19 To assist the visually impaired in reading the contents of the Introduction to Candidates, the REO appealed to candidates to provide a computer-typed text version of their profiles for uploading onto the dedicated election website so that people with visual impairment could access the

information using computer-assisted software. About 10% of the candidates of the 13 contested subsectors responded to the REO's appeal by providing text version of the electoral information.

Section 7 – Polling and Counting Arrangements

Recruitment of Polling and Counting Staff

5.20 In past elections, the REO recruited serving civil servants to perform electoral duties at polling stations and/or counting stations. A civil servant applying for an electoral post must have his/her application form completed by the Departmental Secretary or his/her supervisor with recommendation for approval of the application and consent for temporary release of the applicant from his/her daily duties to attend the related training programmes, venue set-up work, etc. to be conducted before the election. The REO launched a service-wide recruitment exercise for this election in June 2021. Together with the staff deployed from the REO, the number of staff engaged in this election amounted to a total of about 1 300.

5.21 Those who were appointed as PROs, Deputy Presiding Officers (“DPROs”) and Assistant Presiding Officers (“APROs”) were civil servants at officer rank or above while other polling staff were civil servants of other ranks. As in the past, electoral staff would not be deployed to polling stations where they would cast their votes to avoid any actual or perceived conflict of interests. Each appointee was also required to disclose if he/she had any close relationship with any candidate, and if so, he/she would not be assigned to work in any of the polling stations concerned or the CCS. This arrangement helps safeguard the neutrality and independence of the electoral arrangements and maintain the integrity of the election.

5.22 In deploying staff to the polling stations, the REO would take into account the operational needs of individual polling stations and the experience of the staff members in previous elections, and would arrange for them to work in a polling station close to the districts they reside as far as possible.

Briefing for PROs and DPROs

5.23 Given the important roles played by PROs and DPROs in the elections, the REO provided a polling management training session for them on 1 September 2021 at the Hong Kong Coliseum to enhance the quality of polling management. The briefing included explanation of key provisions of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg and the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendment) Ordinance 2021, new arrangements for setting up special queues for voters in need and the use of the EPR System, hand-on practice sessions on system operation, measures adopted by polling stations in response to COVID-19, voting procedures, work after the close of the poll, complaints handling, tips on crisis management and team building, as well as sharing by PROs with profound experience in electoral work.

Training for Polling and Counting Staff

5.24 To acquaint electoral staff of all ranks with their duties, the REO conducted series of training for staff working in polling and counting stations respectively.

5.25 The REO organised a briefing session on 2 September 2021 at the Hong Kong Coliseum to enable all PROs, DPROs, APROs and other polling staff of ordinary polling station (“OPSs”) to familiarise themselves with their duties on the polling day. The briefing covered the voting procedures, the latest polling arrangements, etc. Attention of the polling staff was drawn in particular to the

new arrangements introduced in this election, such as the special queues, EPR System and measures in response to COVID-19. Hands-on practice on the EPR System was specifically provided to the staff to operate the system in person and get familiarised with the procedures to facilitate smooth issuance of ballot papers. To ensure that the election would be conducted in a clean and fair manner, the ICAC also sent representative to the briefing session to explain the role of polling staff in a clean election. In addition, the REO also organised a workshop at the Hong Kong Coliseum on the same day for polling staff responsible for compiling statistical returns. The workshop included briefing and hands-on practice on the Mobile Input System for Electoral Statistics (“MISES”), which was adopted across the board in this election.

5.26 A new post of Polling Assistant (Hygiene) (“PA(H)”) was created by the REO for this election to carry out cleaning and disinfection work in the OPSs. For this purpose, representatives of the Department of Health (“DH”) were invited to provide training at the Kowloonbay International Trade and Exhibition Centre (“KITEC”) on 6 September 2021 so as to prepare the PA(H) for the implementation of measures against COVID-19 at the polling stations.

5.27 For polling staff of the DPSs, the REO also organised a general briefing to explain the operation of DPSs. The briefing was conducted at the KITEC on 8 September 2021.

5.28 In addition, the REO compiled two sets of operational manuals each for OPSs and DPSs: one set for the PROs, DPROs and APROs and the other for POs and PAs. A training video for staff of OPSs produced by the REO was also uploaded onto the REO’s designated platform to facilitate their revision of the manuals.

5.29 As for staff of the CCS, the REO organised 5 general briefing cum hands-on practice sessions at the Jockey Club Tuen Mun Butterfly Beach Sports Centre from 26 to 30 August 2021. The programme covered counting procedures, mock operation, contingency arrangements, etc. Another 4 practical training sessions on the operation of the Optical Mark Recognition (“OMR”) counting machines and the Voting Validation and Counting Automation System (“VVCAS”) were held from 2 to 3 September 2021 to equip the staff with the necessary knowledge and skills for discharging their duties. In addition, to ensure a smooth counting process, the REO arranged an on-site rehearsal on 18 September 2021 (i.e. the day before the polling day) for all counting staff working in the CCS to strengthen their understanding of their duties. Training videos and operational manuals were also produced by the REO to explain in detail the workflow of each functional unit.

Identifying Venues as Polling Stations and Counting Station

5.30 The REO identified 5 venues as polling stations for the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections for about 5 000 voters of the 13 contested subsectors to cast their votes. Factors considered in identifying venues as polling stations included their accessibility, convenience for voters with mobility difficulties or using wheelchairs, etc. The 5 OPSs were located in the HKCEC, Wan Chai; Kowloon Park Sports Centre, Tsim Sha Tsui; Tuen Mun Town Hall; Sha Tin Town Hall; and Princess Alexandra Community Centre, Tsuen Wan. In addition, 1 DPS was set up at the Cheung Sha Wan Police Station. The number of voters assigned to each OPS ranged from about 500 to 1 600.

5.31 Voters were allocated polling stations according to their residential addresses. Under the combined voting arrangement, a voter of a subsector who was also an AR of a corporate voter of another subsector would vote at the same polling station.

5.32 A CCS (including the media centre (“MC”)) with a total area of about 24 000 m² was set up at Halls 5B to 5G, on Level 5 of the HKCEC.

5.33 In accordance with section 28 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, the CEO published by notice in the Gazette to designate the locations of all polling stations and the counting station on 27 August and 3 September 2021 respectively.

Polling Arrangements

5.34 On the day before the polling day, the polling staff set up the polling stations at the designated venues. Voting compartments, ballot boxes and ballot paper issuing desks were provided in the polling stations.

5.35 Outside each polling station, areas were designated by the RO as NCZs and NSZs to provide voters with a hindrance-free access to the polling station. A notice was put up by the RO at a prominent spot at or near the polling station to notify members of the public of the delineation of the NCZs and NSZs.

5.36 Each ballot paper issuing desk at a polling station was given complete booklets of ballot papers in respect of each individual subsector for issue to eligible voters of the ECSS Ordinary Elections. The EPR System was used for the first time in the 5 OPSs at this election. After a voter presented his/her identity document, the polling staff checked the identity of the voter through the EPR System and issued a ballot paper, without having to draw a line on the printed copy of the FR. The voters could collect the ballot paper from any of the ballot paper issuing desks as directed at their respective polling stations. This helped even out the utilisation of the ballot paper issuing desks, thereby making the process of ballot paper issuance smoother and more flexible, and enhancing the accuracy of issuing ballot paper. Each ballot paper clearly bore the name of the relevant subsector at the upper-right corner and was printed in a colour assigned

to that subsector for easy identification. A voter was required to mark the ballot paper by filling the ovals next to the names of the candidates of his/her choice.

5.37 Apart from overseeing the nomination and related matters for the assigned subsector, some ROs were also responsible for overseeing the operation of 1 to 2 designated polling stations on the polling day. The PRO, assisted by the DPRO and APROs, was responsible for ensuring the smooth and efficient operation of the polling station under his/her charge during the poll and had to work closely with the RO concerned.

Special Queue Arrangement

5.38 In accordance with section 49A of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, the PRO may make special queuing arrangements for voters in need including persons aged 70 or above, pregnant women and persons who are not able to queue for a long time or have difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids. The PRO should set up two queues outside the polling station, one for voters in need and the other for other voters. The PRO should also flexibly deploy ballot paper issuing desks with a view to reducing the overall waiting time.

Polling Hours

5.39 The poll started at 9:00 am and ended at 6:00 pm for all polling stations including OPSs and the DPS at Cheung Sha Wan Police Station.

Special Polling Arrangements for Imprisoned, Remanded and Detained Voters

5.40 To enable voters who were imprisoned or remanded by the Correctional Services Department (“CSD”) (if any) to vote on the polling day, DPSs would be

set up in the penal institutions of the CSD. As there was no such voter in this election, no DPS was set up in CSD penal institution. Besides, as there might be voters arrested by LEAs any time on the polling day, the REO set up a DPS at Cheung Sha Wan Police Station for voters who were remanded or detained by LEAs other than the CSD on the polling day (if any). The polling hours of the DPS were the same as those of the OPSs. The venue setup of a DPS was basically the same as that of an OPS, except that some of the polling materials were specially designed for security reasons.

Safety Measures against COVID-19

5.41 After consulting the Centre for Health Protection (“CHP”), the REO implemented a number of measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the polling and counting stations, which included requiring all polling and counting staff to wear surgical masks or other protective equipment recommended by the CHP; prohibiting staff with fever symptoms from performing electoral duties; erecting transparent partitions on ballot paper issuing desks to separate staff and voters; requiring candidates, their agents and voters to wear their own masks, clean their hands with sanitisers and have their body temperature checked before entry to any polling or counting stations; and ensuring that voters maintain proper social distancing. Voters with fever symptoms would be directed to a special voting compartment to vote. The special voting compartment would be disinfected by staff after each use, and the polling station would also be disinfected with cleaning supplies when necessary. The EAC had advised voters who intended to vote but were at that time not in Hong Kong to plan their itinerary as early as possible to allow sufficient time for quarantine arrangements, so that they could exercise their voting right on the polling day.

The Fast Response Team

5.42 Following the practice adopted by the REO since the 2008 LCGE, Fast Response Teams (“FRTs”) comprising experienced personnel were appointed to handle emergencies in relation to polling stations. The FRTs also had to check on the operation of the polling stations and the performance of the polling staff to ensure strict compliance with the stipulated electoral procedures and requirements.

5.43 The REO set up two FRTs for this election. Apart from conducting inspection of the operation of the polling stations and advising PROs to take remedial or improvement measures where necessary, they also rendered immediate advice and assistance to ROs and PROs with regard to electoral arrangements. The FRTs had to report to the Central Command Centre (“CCC”) on any major irregularities and problems observed, and carry out the CCC’s instructions in response.

Counting Arrangements

5.44 Considering the number of seats in the contested subsectors of the ECSS Elections (varied from 12 to 80) and the corresponding large number of candidates on the ballot papers (ranging from 14 to 82), the REO, as in the previous ECSS Ordinary Elections, commissioned a contractor to update and enhance the VVCAS and rented OMR machines and other related equipment for automated vote counting. To facilitate the operation of the system, the design of the ballot papers must conform to specific technical requirements. Each ballot paper could accommodate the names and candidate numbers of up to 178 candidates. Voters were required to fill the ovals with the black pen provided at the polling stations. To keep the ballot papers intact, voters needed to place the marked ballot paper in the envelope so provided. Besides, to ensure the reliability and integrity of the VVCAS, the REO had engaged 3 independent

quality assurance contractors to assess the reliability of the programme, the stability of the counting procedures and the information technology risks of the system as a whole, and to monitor the whole counting process. A total of 13 OMR machines were used for conducting the count in this election.

5.45 Ballot papers cast at all polling stations were delivered to the CCS at the HKCEC for counting after the close of poll. In the CCS, there were “Ballot Box Reception Area” and “Ballot Box Deposit Area” for receipt and temporary storage of ballot boxes and electoral documents delivered from various polling stations, 13 counting zones for the actual counting of votes for the contested subsectors, Ballot Paper Scanning Zone for automated vote counting by OMR machines, Manual Key Entry Zone for manual input of votes on valid ballot papers, and the Questionable Ballot Paper Determination Zone for the ROs to determine the validity of questionable ballot papers and announce the counting results. Every counting zone comprised a General Section and a Visual Screening Section. Among the 13 counting zones, 4 of them also had a Sorting Section for opening ballot boxes and sorting of ballot papers by subsectors. Each counting zone was overseen by a counting supervisor.

5.46 The counting process started with the opening of ballot boxes and sorting of ballot papers. Since there were ballot papers of different subsectors in each ballot box, counting staff of the Sorting Section had to sort the ballot papers by subsectors. The sorted ballot papers would be delivered to the General Section of the corresponding counting zone for, checking and record, followed by visual screening by counting staff of the Visual Screening Section. Clearly invalid ballot papers would be put aside, whereas questionable ballot papers would be sent to the RO for determination. The remaining ballot papers would be delivered to the Ballot Paper Scanning Zone for automated counting by the OMR machines. When the ballot papers were scanned by the machines, the VVCAS would instantly read and record the choices marked (by filling in the

ovals) on the ballot papers. The validity of questionable ballot papers was determined by the ROs of the respective subsectors at the Questionable Ballot Paper Determination Zone. Questionable ballot papers ruled valid would be delivered to the Manual Key Entry Zone where the counting staff would input the votes recorded on the ballot paper manually into the VVCAS. Upon completion of the counting work of a subsector, the counting staff of the Command Centre would consolidate the counting and election results through the VVCAS.

5.47 As the count involved multiple steps and the ballot papers were processed by counting staff in different functional units (e.g. Sorting Section, General Section, Ballot Paper Scanning Zone, Questionable Ballot Paper Determination Zone, etc.), the ballot papers must be put in transparent plastic bags to prevent loss or damage during delivery. In addition, the counting staff would also use forms to record information of the ballot papers they handled, such as the types and numbers of clearly invalid and questionable ballot papers and questionable ones, the number of ballot papers processed by individual OMR machines in each scan and the corresponding scanning results, etc. At the same time, counting staff would input the relevant information into the Counting Information Display System (“CIDS”) for the public to monitor the progress of the count. Counting staff must sign on the forms for confirmation during the handover of ballot papers to ensure their proper handling. Upon completion of the count, counting staff would check the number of ballot papers against the records on the counting forms.

5.48 Apart from counting zones, an area for candidates, their election/counting agents and members of the public to observe the declaration of election results, as well as a press area for the media to cover the election news were set up at the MC at Halls 5F and 5G on Level 5. In addition, a public area was set up in the counting zone at Hall 5E on Level 5 for members of the public to observe the count. As in previous elections, candidates and their

election/counting agents were allowed to observe the count in the designated area of the counting zones.

Compilation of Voter Turnout Statistics

5.49 Each polling station was required to send the hourly voter turnout statistics to the REO's Statistical Information Centre ("SIC") by fax on the polling day. The SIC made available to the public the voter turnout statistics through press releases. Such information was also uploaded onto the dedicated election website on the polling day.

5.50 A total of 188 telephone lines and 69 fax lines were set up for the SIC and Helpdesks at the CCC to collect hourly voter turnout statistics and handle enquiries from polling stations.

Contingency Measures

5.51 The following arrangements were planned or adopted by the REO to cater for inclement weather or emergencies:

- (a) postponement or adjournment of the poll in one or more polling stations, or of the count in the CCS;
- (b) extension of polling hours because of flooding, power failure or other emergencies;
- (c) designation of 6 venues as reserve polling stations and 21 venues as reserve DPSs in the event that the original polling stations, for one reason or another, could no longer function properly or be accessed by voters;

- (d) setting up 4 emergency depots to provide logistic support to the respective polling stations in each district;
- (e) setting up a fall-back CCS at the Che Kung Temple Sports Centre and a fall-back MC at the Sha Kok Community Hall. In case the HKCEC was rendered inoperable by unexpected events, the central counting and the operation of the MC would be relocated to fall-back venues;
- (f) booking vehicles for delivering ballot boxes and transporting counting staff to the fall-back venues when necessary;
- (g) formulating a contingency plan for switching to a full manual input of votes in the unlikely event of a total system failure of the VVCAS, and providing counting staff with the relevant training; and
- (h) preparation of public announcement notices in the event that any of the contingency arrangements as set out in paragraph 5.50(a), (b), (c) or (e) above had to be implemented.

Section 8 – Publicity

5.52 Publicity is an important element in elections. It helps appeal to the voters of EC subsectors to actively participate in the election by standing for election and voting on the polling day, as well as publicising the importance of clean and fair elections. It also serves to disseminate election-related information, such as those introducing new electoral arrangements and existing electoral procedures, to candidates and voters in an efficient and effective manner and, more importantly, to remind voters to vote on the polling day.

5.53 In this election, the EAC and the government departments concerned devoted a lot of efforts to the publicity work. The publicity programme was launched on 23 July 2021 and lasted until the polling day on 19 September 2021. Details of the relevant publicity activities are as follows:

- (a) producing 3 sets of Announcements in the Public Interest (“APIs”) for broadcast on local television and radio channels to publicise the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. The first set of television/radio APIs was broadcast from 30 July to 12 August 2021 to announce the nomination period and invite nominations. The second set of television/radio APIs, broadcast from 13 August to 19 September 2021, aimed to encourage voter turnout and illustrate the proper procedures for casting a vote. The third set of television/radio APIs mainly introduced the new electoral arrangements in the elections (such as the use of the EPR System for issuing ballot papers, the special queues for voters in need (including persons aged 70 or above, pregnant women, and persons who are not able to queue for a long time or have difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids) and precautionary measures against COVID-19), voting procedures and points to note; and reminded voters to follow the proper voting procedures to ensure voting secrecy. These television APIs were uploaded onto the dedicated election website for public viewing;
- (b) placing two advertisements in local newspapers and on the Internet to reinforce the messages of the APIs. The advertisement on nomination was placed in one newspaper on 6 August 2021. The other advertisement, which encouraged

voter turnout, was placed in three newspapers on 16, 17 and 18 September 2021. Besides, an online advertisement was published from 13 August to 19 September 2021 to encourage voter turnout;

- (c) placing posters in the advertisement space of the MTR East Rail and Tuen Ma Lines (from 27 August to 19 September 2021) and of the MTR Island, Tsuen Wan, Kwun Tong, Tseung Kwan O and Tung Chung Lines (from 28 August to 19 September 2021) to encourage voter turnout;
- (d) setting up a dedicated election website to provide information on the elections, such as the ECSS Elections Guidelines, Introduction to Candidates, Guidelines for Candidates, voter turnout, election results, publicity materials, etc.;
- (e) providing voters who could not read Chinese or English information about the elections and the voting procedures. Translation of the election brief and voting procedures in 10 languages other than Chinese and English were prepared by the REO and uploaded onto the dedicated election website. Relevant materials were also uploaded onto the website of the Race Relations Unit of the Home Affairs Department (“HAD”) and displayed at some support centres for ethnic minorities to bring the elections to the attention of people of different races. In addition, the Government introduced the elections in languages of different races through radio broadcast;
- (f) printing posters to reinforce the messages of the APIs and distributing the posters to about 300 designated bodies of

different subsectors, primary and secondary schools, tertiary institutions, hospitals, and departments, etc.;

- (g) holding an online briefing for candidates hosted by the EAC Chairman on 26 August 2021. Radio Television Hong Kong provided a live broadcast of the briefing on RTHK TV 32. It was also broadcast live on the website of the Information Services Department (“ISD”) for public viewing; and
- (h) printing leaflets to introduce the details of the mock polling stations and explain the proper procedures for casting a vote and mailing the leaflet to each voter along with the poll card.

5.54 To promote the importance of clean elections and in view of the two new offences introduced under the ECICO, including the corrupt conduct of wilfully obstructing or preventing another person (or getting another person to obstruct or prevent a third person) from voting at an election and the illegal conduct of carrying out any activity in public during the election period that incites another person not to vote or to cast an invalid vote, the ICAC launched a series of educational and publicity activities on the theme of “Abide by the Rules, Support Clean Elections” for the elections and step up publicity targeting relevant bodies and organisations associated with the EC subsectors through different channels, so as to instil an understanding of the legal requirements among the stakeholders. These activities included:

- (a) conducting briefing sessions for candidates, their election agents, electioneering helpers, political parties, designated bodies of EC subsectors and district organisations to explain major provisions of the ECICO and step up publicity for the new offences;

- (b) producing the “Clean Election Information Booklet”, “Checklist for Candidates” and “Guidelines for Candidates on Election Return” to expound on relevant legislative requirements and the points that candidates and their election agents should note in engaging in electioneering activities and completing election returns;
- (c) producing the leaflet “Guidelines for Voters” for distribution to voters through the assistance of the REO;
- (d) producing a series of educational publicity materials, such as television and radio advertisements, publicity posters and educational videos, to promote a clean election culture;
- (e) publicising the relevant ordinances, especially the two new offences related to sabotage and manipulation of elections through a series of interviews with the media to remind members of the public not to engage in illegal appeals or repost any unlawful contents;
- (f) publishing feature articles on clean elections in the newsletters and journals of various government departments, public bodies, district organisations, professional bodies and chambers of commerce, and displaying e-banners on their online platforms to enhance promotion;
- (g) reminding people of different races of the relevant legislative requirements by uploading the translations of the key provisions of the ECICO in 10 languages onto the dedicated election website;

- (h) joining hands with the REO in arranging training sessions for supervisory staff of polling stations and polling staff;
- (i) launching a thematic website to provide relevant information to the public; and
- (j) setting up a “Clean Election Enquiry Hotline” to answer public enquiries about the ECICO as well as related educational and publicity activities.

CHAPTER 6

ON THE POLLING DAY OF THE ELECTION COMMITTEE SUBSECTOR ORDINARY ELECTIONS

Section 1 – Command Centre and Support

6.1 The REO set up the CCC at its office in the KITEC on the polling day to oversee electoral arrangements, so as to ensure that the elections could be held smoothly. The REO and the relevant sections of the government bureaux/departments concerned operated in the CCC to facilitate communication and co-ordination for swift response to various election-related matters on the polling day.

6.2 The CCC comprised 1 Command Desk, 8 Helpdesks and 1 group of Enquiry Hotlines:

- (a) the Command Desk was tasked with overseeing the overall conduct of the poll, and giving directions to the electoral staff who encountered unexpected incidents or problems;
- (b) the Helpdesks handled enquiries about electoral matters made by the polling staff; and
- (c) the Enquiry Hotlines dealt with enquiries about the poll from the public and LEAs and provided assistance to visually-impaired voters in apprehending the contents of the Introduction to Candidates.

6.3 The CCC was equipped with an Incident Logging System for parties concerned to share information and keep track of major incidents.

6.4 At the district level, District Liaison Officers from respective District Offices were responsible for liaison work among individual polling stations, the ROs concerned and the CCC. Staff of District Offices were also appointed as electoral staff at District Offices for arranging the removal of unauthorised EAs and handling of other election-related complaints.

6.5 In addition, the REO provided separate working areas for the EAC, CMAB, ROs, DoJ, ISD, Police, Fire Services Department (“FSD”) and Auxiliary Medical Service (“AMS”) in the Media Centre inside the CCS at the HKCEC to facilitate the performance of their respective roles in the conduct of the elections.

6.6 The Police and the Civil Aid Service (“CAS”) rendered assistance in maintaining order in the OPSs (including relevant NCZs and NSZs). Police officers were also stationed at the DPS at the police station to provide support to the PRO.

Statistical Information Centre

6.7 One SIC was set up at each of the CCC and the CCS. The former was responsible for collecting and consolidating various electoral statistics (including voter turnout, complaint figures, etc.) provided by polling stations, and disseminating important messages to all polling stations. The consolidated voter turnout and voter turnout rate were made available to the public on an hourly basis through government press releases and the dedicated election website. The latter was responsible for checking and disseminating counting results collected from the CCS. In general, the collection, compilation and dissemination of the hourly

statistics of voter turnout rate, complaint figures and the counting results were smooth on the polling day.

6.8 A total of 48 telephone lines and 33 fax lines were set up for the SIC at the CCC and a total of 140 telephone lines and 36 fax lines were set up for the Helpdesks at the CCC to collect hourly statistics of voter turnout rate and complaint figures and handle enquiries from polling stations.

Section 2 – The Complaints Centre

6.9 A Complaints Centre (“CC”) was set up at the REO’s office in the Harbour Centre to handle complaints from the public.

6.10 Complainants could lodge complaints by telephone, fax or email. The CC was manned by staff of the EAC Secretariat and operated throughout the polling hours. Details of the work of the CC and the complaints received on the polling day and during the complaints-handling period are set out in **Chapter 13**.

Section 3 – The Poll

6.11 On the polling day, a total of 5 OPSs were set up at the HKCEC in Wan Chai, Kowloon Park Sports Centre in Tsim Sha Tsui, Tuen Mun Town Hall, Sha Tin Town Hall and Princess Alexandra Community Centre in Tsuen Wan. All polling stations were accessible to voters with mobility difficulty or using wheelchairs. Apart from the OPSs, the REO set up one DPS in the Cheung Sha Wan Police Station for voters imprisoned or held in custody by LEAs other than the CSD, if any, to cast their votes on the polling day. In addition, the REO had planned to set up DPSs at penal institutions of the CSD for voters imprisoned or held in custody by the CSD to cast their votes, but eventually no such DPS was required to be set up because there was no voter in the penal institutions of the

CSD on the polling day. Polling hours of the OPSs and the DPS at the police station were the same, i.e. from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm. Special queuing arrangements were adopted for the first time in accordance with the law. Two queues were set up at each polling station: one special queue for voters in need including persons aged 70 or above, pregnant women and persons who were not able to queue for a long time or had difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids; and the other queue for other voters. To enhance efficiency and shorten the overall waiting time, PROs would deploy the ballot paper issuing desk flexibly. For example, when there was no one in the special queue, the special ballot paper issuing desk would be used to issue ballot papers to other voters through the EPR System. Nevertheless, there were still long queues at the OPSs in the morning on the polling day. The Chairman of the EAC later appealed to voters that it was not necessary to rush for voting in the morning as the poll would last until 6:00 pm. At noon of the polling day, the long queues started to dissipate.

6.12 On the voter turnout, a total of 4 389 voters cast their votes, which represented 89.77% of the 4 889 registered voters of contested subsectors. The turnout rate was higher than that of 46.53% in the 2016 ECSS Ordinary Elections. A breakdown of the turnout rate by subsector is shown at **Appendix VII**.

6.13 The EAC has reviewed the relevant arrangements and made recommendations regarding the long queues at polling stations in the morning on the polling day. Please refer to Chapter 14 (Item G) and also the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” published by the EAC on 22 October 2021 for details.

Section 4 – The Count

6.14 The counting of votes for the 13 contested subsectors was conducted centrally at the CCS located at the HKCEC. One of the ROs was designated as the Chief RO to supervise the overall operation of the CCS. There were 13 counting zones and each of them was supervised by the respective RO.

6.15 After the close of poll at 6:00 pm, each OPS and DPS assigned one DPRO or APRO to be specially responsible for preparation, packing and delivery of electoral documents before handing them over to the PRO for thorough examination and verification. Afterwards, all ballot boxes and electoral documents were delivered to the CCS by the PRO under the escort of police officers, and candidates/agents were allowed to accompany the delivery as arranged by the PRO. The first ballot box was opened by the RO at the CCS at 9:04 pm on 19 September 2021, and was emptied by the Chairman and Members of the EAC and the SCMA. According to the established procedures, after the counting staff sorted the ballot papers by subsectors, they would visually screen whether the ballot papers were readable by OMR machines. During the process, they would also screen out the clearly invalid and questionable ballot papers. Votes on ballot papers readable by OMR machines would be counted by the OMR machines in batches. The ROs should determine questionable ballot papers in the presence of the candidates/agents. Votes recorded on ballot papers ruled valid by the ROs would be inputted manually into the counting system.

6.16 Of the 4 389 ballot papers cast, 48 ballot papers were unmarked and 31 ballot papers were marked for a number of candidates exceeding the number of EC members to be elected by the subsector concerned. Therefore, these ballot papers were clearly invalid and not to be counted pursuant to sections 74A(b), 77(1)(f) and (ga)(i) of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg. Besides, 62 ballot papers were identified by the ROs as questionable. The ROs of the respective

subsectors with the assistance of the AROs (Legal), examined carefully the questionable ballot papers to determine their validity in the presence of the candidates and their agents. In the end, 34 questionable ballot papers were determined as invalid by the ROs and the votes recorded on them were not counted, including 19 ballot papers with writing or a mark by which the voter could possibly be identified and 15 ballot papers not marked in the manner as stipulated in section 56 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg¹². The remaining 28 questionable ballot papers were determined as valid and were processed manually and counted as the relevant candidates' valid votes. An analysis of the ballot papers not counted is shown at **Appendix VIII**.

6.17 The time taken to complete the entire counting process (from the opening of the first ballot box up to the announcement of all election results) was about 10 hours 56 minutes, which was beyond reasonable expectations. The EAC has reviewed the relevant arrangements and made recommendations in this regard. Please refer to Chapter 14 (Item H) and also the "Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections" published by the EAC on 22 October 2021 for details.

Section 5 – The Results

6.18 The counting of votes for individual subsectors completed one after another. The election result for the first subsector (i.e. the Architectural, Surveying, Planning and Landscape subsector) was announced at around 3:02 am on 20 September 2021 (the day following the polling day) while that for the last subsector (i.e. the Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight

¹² In accordance with section 56 of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, a voter voting at a subsector ordinary election must mark the ballot paper by filling in black the ovals against the names of the candidates of his or her choice. A voter may vote for as many candidates as the number of EC members to be elected by the subsector concerned.

Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories subsector) was announced at around 7:50 am on the same day. All election results were announced before 8:00 am on 20 September 2021 and uploaded onto the dedicated election website. The election results of the 13 contested subsectors were published in the Gazette on 23 September 2021 and reproduced at **Appendix IX** for easy reference.

Section 6 – EAC Visits

6.19 On the polling day, the Chairman and two Members of the EAC visited the polling stations in different districts and proceeded to the CCC to closely monitor the progress and situation of the poll. Moreover, they met the media together at the MC in the HKCEC at around 11:30 am to provide electoral statistics and answer questions from the media.

6.20 The Chairman and Members of the EAC monitored the opening of the first ballot box at the CCS and then emptied it with the SCMA. The EAC then met the media to provide the overall voter turnout and answer questions from the media. After completion of all counting work, the EAC met the media again to conclude the elections. The EAC considered that the elections were held and completed in a fair, open and honest manner. Nevertheless, the long queues at the OPSs and the prolonged time taken in counting votes were beyond reasonable expectations. As such, the EAC conducted a comprehensive review on the queuing and counting arrangements. The relevant conclusions and recommendations are set out in the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” published by the EAC on 22 October 2021.

PART THREE

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

CHAPTER 7

PREPARATION FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Section 1 – Candidate Eligibility Review Committee

7.1 In accordance with Annex I to the Basic Law, the CERC is responsible for reviewing and confirming the eligibility of candidates for the office of CE. The Committee on National Security shall, on the basis of the result of the review by the National Security Department of the Police, determine whether a candidate for the office of CE meets the legal requirements and conditions of upholding the Basic Law and bearing allegiance to the HKSAR of the PRC, and issue an opinion to the CERC in respect of a candidate who fails to meet such legal requirements and conditions.

7.2 Pursuant to section 9A of the CEEO, the CERC consists of the chairperson, at least 2 but not more than 4 official members and at least 1 but not more than 3 non-official members. Each member of the CERC is to be appointed by the CE by notice published in the Gazette. Section 9A(4) of the CEEO further provides that only a principal official appointed pursuant to a nomination under Article 48(5) of the Basic Law is eligible for appointment as the chairperson or an official member.

7.3 The position of the Chairperson of the CERC became vacant on 7 April 2022 because the State Council removed Mr John LEE Ka-chiu from the post of Chief Secretary for Administration on that date. Besides, the State Council decided on 24 February 2022 to remove Mr Caspar TSUI Ying-wai from the post of Secretary for Home Affairs, thus reducing the number of official members in the CERC to two. To fill the vacancies arising from the above and ensure that the CERC could continue to perform its statutory functions in

accordance with the law, the CE appointed by virtue of section 9A of the CEEO the Financial Secretary, Mr Paul CHAN Mo-po, as the Chairperson, and the then Secretary for Education, Mr Kevin YEUNG Yun-hung, as an official member of the CERC. The appointments were published by notice in the Gazette on 14 April 2022 and reported to the Central People's Government for record.

7.4 The CERC with effect from 14 April 2022 comprises 7 members, namely: the Financial Secretary, Mr Paul CHAN Mo-po, as the Chairperson; the then Secretary for Education, Mr Kevin YEUNG Yun-hung, the SCMA, Mr Erick TSANG Kwok-wai and the Secretary for Security, Mr TANG Ping-keung as the 3 official members; and Miss Elsie LEUNG Oi-sie, Mrs Rita FAN HSU Lai-tai and Professor Lawrence LAU Juen-yea as the 3 non-official members.

Section 2 – Appointment of and Briefings for Returning Officer and Assistant Returning Officers

7.5 The Honourable Mr Justice Keith YEUNG Kar-hung, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the High Court, was appointed by the EAC as the RO for the 2022 CE Election. The appointment was gazetted on 25 March 2022.

7.6 As regards AROs, Ms Anna CHOR Kin-lan, JP (the then Assistant Director of Home Affairs (1) of the HAD, Mr Howard YAM, JP (the then Assistant Director of Home Affairs (3) of the HAD) and Mr Ricky CHENG Wing-kei (Assistant Commissioner for the Development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (2) of the CMAB) were appointed as AROs; while Ms Adeline WAN Ping-siu (Deputy Solicitor General (Constitutional Affairs)), Ms Dorothy CHENG Tai-ngar (Senior Assistant Solicitor General (Constitutional Development & Elections)) and Miss Jenny LAW Ying-man (the then Senior Assistant Solicitor General (Special

Duties)(Acting)) of the DoJ were appointed as AROs (Legal). Their appointments were published in the Gazette on 25 March 2022.

7.7 To assist the RO/AROs in familiarising themselves with the rules and operation of the election, the REO prepared and issued an operational manual for their reference. A briefing for the RO and AROs was held on 11 January 2022 in the EAC Conference Room at Harbour Centre, Wan Chai. The EAC Chairman, accompanied by the CEO of the REO and representatives from the CMAB, briefed the RO, AROs and AROs (Legal) on the electoral arrangements and reminded them of the salient provisions in the electoral legislation and guidelines. A briefing was also conducted by the REO on 3 May 2022 in the REO office at Revenue Tower, Wan Chai, for the RO and AROs (Legal) in regard of the counting procedures and the determination of the validity of questionable ballot papers. The EAC Chairman was also present at the briefing.

Section 3 – The Nomination Period

7.8 On 18 February 2022, the CE announced the postponement of the sixth-term CE Election to 8 May 2022. The nomination period of the Postponed Election lasted for 14 days from 3 April to 16 April 2022. The nomination forms were available during ordinary business hours on any day between 25 March 2022 and the end of the nomination period on the ground floor, City Gallery, 3 Edinburgh Place, Central, Hong Kong, or could be downloaded from the website of the REO. As 15 and 16 April 2022 were both general holidays, the deadline for submitting the nomination form was 5:00 pm on 14 April 2022¹³. A duly completed nomination form must be delivered by the candidate in person to the RO during the nomination period.

¹³ Pursuant to the EP (CEE) Reg, the candidate must deliver the duly completed nomination form to the RO during ordinary business hours within the nomination period (viz. between 9:00 am and 5:00 pm from Monday to Friday (other than a general holiday) and between 9:00 am and 12:00 noon on Saturday (other than a general holiday)).

Section 4 – Nomination Form Received and its Validity

7.9 During the nomination period of the 2022 CE Election, the RO received a total of one nomination form, which was submitted by Mr John LEE Ka-chiu on 13 April 2022. Having reviewed the eligibility of Mr LEE, the CERC published a notice in the Gazette on 18 April 2022 to declare the nomination of Mr LEE as valid with valid subscriptions by 786 EC members.

7.10 Since there was only one validly nominated candidate by the close of nomination, this CE Election was an uncontested one.

Section 5 – Briefing for the Candidate

7.11 To draw the attention of the candidate and his campaign team to the major provisions of the relevant electoral legislation and EAC guidelines, and the important points to note in running the election campaign, an online briefing session for the candidate was conducted by the EAC Chairman and broadcast live on 22 April 2022. The CEO of the REO and the representatives from the DoJ, ICAC and the Hongkong Post were also present at the briefing.

7.12 The briefing covered electoral legislation and guidelines on election-related activities, the appointment and roles of various types of agents, the polling station and polling arrangements, the EPR System, measures against COVID-19, counting and election result announcement arrangements, requirements pertaining to election expenses and EAs, the need to protect the privacy of electors with respect to the personal data used for electioneering purposes, and the requirement for the elected candidate to publicly make a statutory declaration to the effect that he is not a member of any political party. Representatives from the ICAC and the Hongkong Post also introduced the ECICO as well as the arrangement and requirements of the free postage service for election mail respectively. The

briefing session was conducted online and broadcast live on TV and the Internet for public viewing. The relevant information of the briefing session was uploaded onto the dedicated website of the CE Election for reference of the candidate and members of the public.

CHAPTER 8

POLLING AND COUNTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Section 1 – Recruitment of Polling/Counting Staff

8.1 In view of the relatively small number of EC members, only one main polling station, one DPS, one polling station at the Penny’s Bay Community Isolation Facility (i.e. the Penny’s Bay Polling Station (“PBPS”)) and one central counting station-cum-media centre (“CCS-cum-MC”) were set up for this CE Election. The REO did not launch a service-wide recruitment exercise for electoral staff as in other elections, but mainly deployed its own staff and invited the staff from other bureaux/departments who had rich experience in electoral work and effective performance in the relevant duties to serve as electoral staff for this CE Election. In total, around 1 200 staff were recruited to serve as polling and counting staff as well as providing supporting services on the polling day in this CE Election.

Section 2 – Training for Polling and Counting Staff

8.2 To ensure the polling staff were fully equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills for discharging their electoral duties, the REO organised two online general briefing sessions on 25 and 29 April 2022, to explain various major arrangements of this CE Election to the staff of the polling station and electoral staff of other functional units respectively. In the briefing session for polling staff, the REO highlighted to the staff of the main polling station the new arrangements of this election, including the operation of the EPR System and the precautionary measures against the COVID-19 epidemic. For the

polling staff in the main polling station, the REO organised practice sessions on the EPR System, so as to provide them with hands-on experience in operating the EPR System and to get them familiarised with the details of the work flow with a view to ensuring a smooth process in issuing ballot papers. A series of drills and rehearsals was also held before the polling day, including 8 sessions of drills in relation to the duties of the main polling station held in the Kowloon Bay International Trade & Exhibition Centre between 27 and 29 April 2022, and the on-site drills and rehearsals held in the HKCEC between 3 and 7 May 2022 to familiarise staff serving different positions with the electoral process, the operation of the EPR System and the workflow at the election venue. For the staff of the DPS and the PBPS, drills were held for them on 3 May 2022. In addition, the REO compiled two sets of operation manuals, one for the PRO, DPRO and APROs and the other for POs and Polling Assistants.

8.3 In addition to providing training for the polling staff, the REO also organised on-site drills and rehearsals between 6 and 7 May 2022 in the HKCEC for the Ushering and Marshalling Unit, the Admission Unit and the Venue Security Unit to familiarise them with the arrangements at various access control points in the HKCEC, the routes for the EC members to enter the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC, as well as the venue security arrangements. This included an introduction, demonstration and practice of the Radio Frequency Identification (“RFID”) access control system (please refer to paragraph 8.11 for details), so that the staff could provide assistance to the EC members at the admission points of the venue and maintain order on the polling day.

8.4 Concerning the training for counting staff, the REO set up a mock counting area at the office of the Central Counting Team for training and

practice purpose. The REO organised 8 sessions of training cum counting rehearsal between 6 and 27 April 2022. With a view to ensuring a smooth counting process, the REO deployed civil servants who had counting experience in the past CE elections from other bureaux/departments to participate in the counting of votes and assist in the training of other counting staff.

8.5 With reference to the arrangement of the 2021 LCGE, the REO organised an on-site simulated drill for the some 30 counting staff on 4 May 2022 (i.e. 4 days before the polling day) with a view to strengthening their work knowledge and the ability to handle unexpected situations. More than 1 400 marked mock ballot papers were provided to increase the authenticity of the drill. The EAC, the SCMA, the Permanent Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs, the RO, the AROs, the AROs (Legal) and the CEO were also present. As usual, the REO also organised a half-day briefing cum mock operation session for all counting staff on the day before the polling day (i.e. 7 May 2022) to deepen their understanding of the assigned duties.

8.6 The REO also produced an operation manual and a training video for the counting staff to enable them to grasp every detail and arrangement in the workflow.

Section 3 – Identifying Venue as Polling Stations

8.7 The REO started identifying suitable venues for polling and counting stations for the 2022 CE Election as early as 2016. In view of the fact that the HKCEC was spacious and conveniently located, and well-supported by ancillary facilities and transport arrangements, reservation was made in advance

by the REO with the HKCEC in mid-2016 for use as the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC on the original polling day (i.e. 27 March 2022) for this CE Election. However, due to the severity of the fifth wave of the COVID-19 epidemic, the polling day of the sixth-term CE Election was postponed from the original date of 27 March 2022 to 8 May 2022. Once notified of the postponement of the polling day, the REO immediately discussed with the HKCEC the venue arrangements, and successfully rented Exhibition Halls 1A to 1D on Level 1 (about 16 000 m²) and Exhibition Halls 3B to 3E on Level 3 (Phase 2, New Wing) (about 15 000 m²) to serve as the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC respectively for this CE Election. The REO also rented the Convention Hall on Level 1 (Phase 1, Old Wing) and Exhibition Halls 5B to 5E on Level 5, HKCEC (Phase 2, New Wing) for use as the security check point for the media and the general public and the resting area for the EC members respectively. Not only were the venues accessible to wheelchair users, dedicated passageways could be set up for the transportation of the ballot boxes from the main polling station to the CCS-cum-MC after the close of poll, and for use by EC members who wished to go to the CCS-cum-MC to observe the count after casting their votes.

8.8 In view of the COVID-19 epidemic situation, the REO set up the PBPS for the EC members who were unable to cast their votes at the main polling station on the polling day due to isolation or quarantine measures in the territory. The REO also set up a DPS at the Happy Valley Police Station for the EC members (if any) who were remanded or detained on the polling day by the LEAs other than the CSD. If any EC members were imprisoned or remanded under the custody of the CSD on the polling day, the REO would also set up DPS(s) at the relevant CSD penal institution(s) for the EC member(s) concerned to cast their votes.

Section 4 – Polling Arrangements

Polling Hours

8.9 The poll in this uncontested election was scheduled to be held from 9:00 am to 11:30 am in the main polling station and the DPS set up in the police station. To reduce the risk of the spread of COVID-19 in the main polling station, the REO assigned different suggested timeslots to the EC members according to the 5 EC sectors. If an EC member was unable to cast his/her vote at the suggested timeslot, he/she could still do so as long as he/she arrived at the main polling station within the polling hours from 9:00 am to 11:30 am. As for the DPSs set up at the penal institutions of the CSD, the poll was scheduled to be held from 9:00 am to 10:00 am. Considering that after the close of the poll at the PBPS, sufficient time was required for disinfection and delivery of ballot papers to the CCS-cum-MC, the polling hours of the PBPS were specified to run from 9:00 am to 10:30 am.

The Main Polling Station

8.10 To avoid long queues during the poll and increase social distancing, the main polling station was equipped with 76 ballot paper issuing desks and 107 voting compartments¹⁴ (including 6 for wheelchair users and 3 for the EC members who had fever or symptoms of respiratory tract infection when arriving at the HKCEC). The EPR System was adopted for the issuance of ballot papers in the main polling station of this election. After an EC member presented his/her identity document, the polling staff of the main polling station checked the identity of the EC member through the EPR System and issued a

¹⁴ In the 2017 CE Election, there were 38 ballot paper issuing desks and 70 voting compartments. The number of ballot paper issuing desks and voting compartments in this election was 2 times and 1.5 times that of the 2017 CE Election respectively.

ballot paper, without having to draw a line across the printed copy of the FR. EC members could collect ballot papers at any one of the ballot paper issuing desks in the main polling station as directed by the polling staff. This helped to even out the utilisation of the ballot paper issuing desks, made the process of ballot paper issuance smoother and more flexible, and enhanced the accuracy of issuing ballot paper. Similar to other elections, an NCZ and an NSZ were designated outside the main polling station. There was also a waiting area right outside the main polling station for EC members who arrived before the commencement of the polling. Apart from displaying the “Introduction to Candidate” leaflet at each voting compartment inside the main polling station, the enlarged version of the leaflet was also posted near the entrance of the main polling station.

8.11 To prepare for demonstration activities which may arise in the vicinity of the venue, Designated Public Activity Areas were delineated by the Police outside the main polling station on the polling day. As accessibility to the venue by EC members was crucial to the smooth conduct of the election, the REO had worked closely with the Police and the venue management on security and traffic management matters. To enhance the security inside the HKCEC, the Police provided the REO with RFID installations, including electronic gates, checking kiosks and monitoring terminals mounted at every access control point of the HKCEC (including the HKCEC Expo Drive Entrance (Phase 2, New Wing), the entrance from the Expo Drive Central Carpark (Phase 2, New Wing), the entrance of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council SME Centre (Phase 2, New Wing), the Expo Galleria Entrance (connecting to the Golden Bauhinia Square) (Phase 2, New Wing), and the Harbour Road Entrance (Phase 1, Old Wing) to verify the identity of EC members and implement access control using RFID technology. Before the polling day, each EC member were issued with a name badge attached with an

RFID label and bearing the photo of the EC member and a personalised quick response code (“QR code”) for easy identification. Each name badge also had an anti-counterfeiting laser label. An EC member entering the HKCEC was required to show his/her name badge and walk through the designated RFID electronic gate for identity verification before permission to pass through the access control point. In the event of a service failure in the RFID devices on the polling day, staff manning the access control points at the HKCEC would use tablets to scan the personalised QR code on the name badge of EC members for identity verification. To ensure voting secrecy, the REO also implemented a series of measures in this election in various aspects including the layout of polling station, security, polling procedures, design of the voting compartments, etc. to enhance secrecy and security arrangements. For instance, admission to the main polling station was restricted to the EC members and the designated persons (including staff, the candidate and his Election/Polling Agents); all CCTV cameras in the main polling station were removed or covered, and EC members issued with a ballot paper had to enter separate roofed voting compartments to mark their ballot papers. Notices were also displayed prominently at all ballot paper issuing desks and each voting compartment to remind EC members that the use of mobile phones, photographing, filming and video or audio recording within the polling station were prohibited.

8.12 At the close of poll, the PRO of the main polling station locked and sealed the ballot boxes and delivered them to the CCS-cum-MC under police escort. The candidate or his agent was allowed to accompany the PRO in the delivery of the ballot boxes.

Polling Notice

8.13 In accordance with the legal requirement, the REO must send to each EC member a polling notice at least 10 days before the polling day. The package sent to each EC member included the polling notice (setting out the polling date, address of the main polling station and polling hours) as required by the law, a name badge of the EC member, a checklist for the polling day, a location map of the main polling station and CCS-cum-MC, a note on the polling and counting procedures and a brief voting instruction, a transportation map to the HKCEC, a vehicle entry permit, the house rules of the CCS-cum-MC, etc. Besides, a map showing the extent of the NCZ of the main polling station, a leaflet on “Introduction to Candidate” and an ICAC leaflet on “Reminder to Electors/Supporters” were also included in the package.

8.14 The polling notice was also attached with a letter from the CEO with essential information on the 2022 CE Election. Besides appealing to the EC members to arrive at the polling station according to the suggested timeslots for their sectors, the letter also reminded EC members of the items which they should pay attention to, including:

- (a) they were not allowed to communicate with others, use a mobile phone or any other communication devices to communicate with other persons, film, take photographs, or make any audio or video recordings inside the main polling station;
- (b) they were not allowed to take any ballot paper away from the main polling station;

- (c) they must switch off and put away their mobile phones before entering the main polling station, and that they were not allowed to communicate to any person any information obtained at the main polling station pertaining to the vote about to be/already cast by an EC member in support or not of a candidate;
- (d) no person should directly or indirectly induce an EC member to display a ballot paper marked by him/her so as to make known to any person any information pertaining to the vote cast by the EC member in support or not of a candidate; and
- (e) they should not show their choice on the ballot papers to others.

8.15 For security reasons and for easy identification of EC members, the package sent to each EC member included a name badge with RFID label as mentioned in paragraph 8.11 above. The name badge was solely used for identification during admission of EC members to the HKCEC and would not record their vote. In addition, for the convenience of the EC members who went to the main polling station by private vehicles or taxis, the package also included one transportation map showing the designated drop-off and pick-up points and the two carpark entrances of the HKCEC, and one vehicle entry permit which EC members could display on the windscreen of their vehicles when passing through the vehicle checking points for the designated drop-off points. Paid parking lots in the two carparks of the HKCEC had been reserved by the REO for use by EC members on the polling day. To facilitate the REO's assessment of the traffic condition around the HKCEC on the polling day so that the Police and relevant departments could plan for it accordingly,

the EC members were invited to indicate, by completing a reply slip enclosed in the package, their means of transport to the main polling station and whether they intended to stay after the poll to observe the count. The REO also invited the EC members to provide their own and/or their assistants' mobile phone numbers and/or email addresses to facilitate, when necessary, the dissemination of the latest information on electoral arrangements and contingency measures on the polling day by text messages or electronic mails.

Design of Ballot Papers

8.16 The design of ballot papers followed the form for an uncontested election as set out in the EP (CEE) Reg. The ballot papers were printed with the name of the candidate as shown on the CERC's notice of valid nomination, as well as the words of "SUPPORT" and "NOT SUPPORT" with corresponding circles against each option.

Storage and Delivery of Ballot Papers

8.17 After the ballot papers were printed by the Government Logistics Department ("GLD"), they were first delivered to the REO office. REO staff conducted quality checks on them in a room with both CCTV surveillance and security guards on duty round the clock. After the PRO's examination, the ballot papers were sealed and delivered to the storage room of the main polling station in the HKCEC a day prior to the polling day for storage. The delivery of ballot papers from GLD to the REO office and from the REO office to the main polling station in the HKCEC was escorted by REO staff and security guards and accompanied by a police vehicle throughout the journey. Upon arrival at the storage room of the main polling station, the ballot papers were once again checked by the PRO and then immediately stored and locked in a

steel cabinet in the storage room which was under CCTV surveillance and guarded by two security guards at every entrance/exit round the clock. The ballot papers remained stored as such until the PRO unsealed them for use on the polling day. At the close of the poll, the ballot papers (both counted and unissued) were transported back to the REO office under police escort for safekeeping.

Voting Procedures

8.18 In accordance with the legislation, an EC member had to mark the ballot paper inside the voting compartment by using the “✓” chop provided. After marking the ballot paper, the EC member was required to fold the ballot paper once with the marked side inwards so that his/her choice was concealed, and then put the folded ballot paper into the locked and sealed ballot box. The Guidance to Electors on the Voting Procedure was displayed prominently at the main polling station and inside each voting compartment.

Special Polling Arrangements for EC Members who were Unable to Cast Their Votes at the Main Polling Station on the Polling Day due to Isolation or Quarantine Measures under COVID-19 in Hong Kong

8.19 The REO set up a polling station at the Penny’s Bay Community Isolation Facility for EC members who were unable to cast their votes at the main polling station on the polling day due to the following situations:

- (a) under isolation in community isolation facilities;
- (b) under quarantine in quarantine facilities;

- (c) undergoing home quarantine;
- (d) inbound travellers undergoing quarantine at designated places (for example, quarantine hotels); and
- (e) the Government has issued a “restriction-testing declaration” requiring them to stay in their premises and undergo compulsory testing, and the EC members and/or their household member(s) are later confirmed to carry a positive result.

Affected EC members could call the dedicated service hotline of the REO during business hours (9:00 am to 6:00 pm) from 3 to 6 May, and from 9:00 am on 7 May 2022 till 10:30 am on 8 May 2022. The REO would co-ordinate with other related departments to provide one-stop services, including arranging designated taxis to transport affected EC members, as well as their admission into the Penny’s Bay Community Isolation Facility. At the close of the poll, the ballot papers in the PBPS were disinfected in an ultraviolet light chamber and the ballot boxes were locked and sealed by the PRO and delivered to the CCS-cum-MC under police escort. The candidate or his agent was allowed to accompany the PRO in the delivery of the ballot boxes. Ballot papers cast at the PBPS were mixed with those cast at the main polling station before the count.

Special Polling Arrangements for Imprisoned, Remanded and Detained EC Members

8.20 To enable EC members who were imprisoned or remanded in custody by the CSD to vote on the polling day, the REO had planned to set up DPSs at

penal institutions of the CSD. The REO posted and updated on the dedicated election website for the CE Election the number of EC members who were imprisoned or remanded in custody at penal institutions on a daily basis from Monday to Friday (other than a general holiday) starting from 3 weeks before the polling day and on the Saturday immediately before the polling day for candidate's reference. As of 7 May 2022 (i.e. the day before the polling day), there was no EC member in the penal institutions of the CSD. Therefore, no DPS was required to be set up in any penal institution on the polling day.

8.21 A DPS was also set up at the Happy Valley Police Station for any EC members who were remanded or detained by the LEAs, other than the CSD, on the polling day, and expressed their wish to vote. Since the LEAs might arrest persons who were EC members any time on the polling day, the polling hours of the DPS were the same as that of the main polling station.

8.22 The DPS was smaller in scale than the main polling station and some of the polling materials used therein were specially designed for security reasons.

8.23 At the close of the poll, the PRO of the DPS would lock and seal the ballot box before delivering it to the CCS-cum-MC under police escort. The candidate or his agent was allowed to accompany the PRO in the delivery process. In this election, no EC member cast vote in the DPS.

Section 5 – Counting Arrangements

The Central Counting Station-cum-Media Centre

8.24 After the close of poll, ballot boxes from individual polling stations were delivered to the CCS-cum-MC. The CCS-cum-MC comprised a counting zone for the counting of the votes and a media centre for the announcement of the election result. The CCS-cum-MC had designated areas for use by the candidate, his agents and electioneering personnel, EC members, the media and the general public. A resting room was allocated for the exclusive use by the candidate. Besides, the notice of the election result was also put up on the notice board in the MC.

The Counting Procedures

8.25 Ballot papers were counted manually. Since this election was an uncontested election, the candidate would be returned at the election if he obtained more than 750 valid “SUPPORT” votes in the single round of voting.

8.26 The RO, with the assistance of the Counting Supervisor, oversaw the entire counting process. The RO was also responsible for determining the validity of questionable ballot papers (if any).

Section 6 – Contingency Measures

8.27 The EP (CEE) Reg and the CEEO stipulate the provisions on the postponement or adjournment of the poll or the count in respect of the CE Election. The REO formulated the following arrangements to cater for other emergencies:

- (a) extension of polling hours if a substantial portion of the polling hours was lost because of flooding, power failure or other emergencies;
- (b) stocking of extra ballot papers, ballot boxes, etc. at the HKCEC and REO offices to cater for emergency situation;
- (c) close monitoring of the flow of traffic to and in the vicinity of the HKCEC on the polling day, with the assistance of relevant departments and organisations;
- (d) securing back-up electricity supply by the HKCEC to ensure that the poll and the count could continue in the case of power disruption;
- (e) setting up two emergency depots to provide logistic support to the DPS and the PBPS respectively;
- (f) given the importance of this election and that the HKCEC is a more appropriate venue for setting up the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC, if the HKCEC was unable to operate on 8 May 2022 due to any unforeseen incident, the poll or the count would be postponed or adjourned for one day until 9 May 2022 and resumed in the HKCEC. In the possible event that the HKCEC remained unable to operate on 9 May 2022, the REO, subject to circumstances and needs, could resume the poll and the count on the polling day in the fallback main polling station and CCS-cum-MC set up in the Hong Kong Park Sports Centre. Subject to circumstances

and needs, the poll and the count could be conducted in the fallback venue on the polling day or after a 7 or 14-day postponement;

- (g) booking of vehicles for emergency transport of EC members and staff to the HKCEC, or delivery of ballot boxes and transport of EC members and staff to the fallback venue in case of need; and
- (h) making full preparation for making public announcements on the implementation of any emergency arrangements (including requesting EC members to provide their own and/or their assistants' mobile phone numbers and/or email addresses to enable contact in case of need).

CHAPTER 9

PUBLICITY FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Section 1 – An Introductory Note

9.1 The CE Election is a prominent event of Hong Kong which attracts the attention of people from all walks of life. Publicity plays a vital part in enhancing the transparency of the election. In the 2022 CE Election, the EAC and departments concerned contributed much to publicising the related events. The media also had a wide coverage on the election.

Section 2 – The EAC and the Media

9.2 For greater transparency and publicity, the EAC held a media session on 7 May 2022 for members of the media to view the interior set-up of the main polling station, especially the measures in place to ensure voting secrecy. At the session, the EAC Chairman met the press to explain the polling procedures and the rules that the EC members were required to comply with in the polling station.

9.3 On the polling day, the Chairman and the two Members of the EAC visited the main polling station prior to the commencement of the poll. Afterwards, they met the media and appealed to the EC members to arrive at the main polling station to vote according to the suggested time slots for their respective EC sectors and reminded them of the polling procedures and the important points to note. After the conclusion of the election, the EAC Chairman and Members held a press conference to conclude the election. The

REO also issued press releases before and on the polling day to keep the public informed of the various important events at different stages of the CE Election.

9.4 To enhance the transparency of the CE Election, the counting process was broadcast live by a number of media organisations. On the polling day, arrangements were made to facilitate reporters' coverage of the event, including the set-up of designated passageways and working areas.

Section 3 – Publicity Launched by Departments Concerned

9.5 The Government, making use of radio APIs, advertisements in newspaper, at MTR stations and bus shelters, and posters, etc., launched a comprehensive publicity programme for the 2022 CE Election with a view to reaching out to the EC members as well as the general public. The publicity programme was launched with the assistance of the CMAB and ISD. Besides, the concept of “patriots administering Hong Kong” was featured in the publicity programme for this election, with a view to enabling the public, through various channels and means, to clearly understand the necessity and superiority of the improved electoral system, so as to implement the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong” further.

9.6 The ISD assisted in launching a dedicated election website for the 2022 CE Election where information relating to the election was available for public browsing. The ICAC had also set up a thematic website on clean election, organised briefing sessions on the concerned legislation, produced an information booklet, a reminder leaflet, and published newspaper feature articles, etc. to bring the key points of the relevant legislation to the attention of the candidate, his campaign team and supporters, as well as EC members.

CHAPTER 10

CO-ORDINATION AND SUPPORT

ON THE POLLING DAY OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Section 1 – Joint Co-ordination Centre and Other Functional Units

10.1 The REO had set up a Joint Co-ordination Centre (“JCC”) at the HKCEC, which operated from 8:00 am on the polling day, and ceased operation after the candidate, EC members and the public had left the main polling station and CCS-cum-MC. Apart from the EAC, the JCC included representatives of the CMAB, SB, REO, Transport Department, the Police, ICAC, FSD, ISD, LCSD and HKCEC.

10.2 Apart from the JCC, various functional units were deployed on the polling day to perform or oversee specific operations and tasks, including the ushering and marshalling unit, entrance admission unit, venue security unit, venue logistics support unit (overseeing the MC, resting area for EC members, the room for candidate, traffic control, etc.), central counting unit, information technology support unit, EPR support unit, enquiry hotline team, media relations unit, a support unit for the RO’s Office and administrative support teams at the REO’s Harbour Centre Office (handling election-related public enquiries raised by email). The REO also set up an SIC, which was responsible for receiving reports on voter turnout rates from the PRO and reports on complaints from the RO, PRO and the CC, as well as the verification of counting results. The SIC also consolidated various electoral figures and disseminated the related information to the public and relevant departments. Individual rooms were also provided for the EAC and staff of the CMAB, RO,

DoJ, the Police, ISD, FSD, CAS, AMS, CC, Information Technology Management Unit, CE-elect and REO to facilitate their work.

Section 2 – The Complaints Centre

10.3 Since the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC were both located in the HKCEC, the CC was also set up inside the CCS-cum-MC at the HKCEC to handle any complaints received. This was to ensure that complaints could be handled more efficiently on-site. It also facilitated efficient communication among the EAC, RO and AROs, who were stationed in the same venue.

10.4 The CC would receive and process election-related complaints lodged by the public via phone, fax or e-mail. The CC was manned by staff of the EAC Secretariat and operated throughout the polling hours.

CHAPTER 11

THE POLL FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

11.1 The polling hours for the main polling station and the DPS set up in Happy Valley Police Station ran from 9:00 am to 11:30 am. The polling hours for the polling station at Penny's Bay Community Isolation Facility ran from 9:00 am to 10:30 am.

11.2 For the ease of management and as a security control measure, the areas outside the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC were divided into 16 zones, each under the charge of one designated venue security team comprising government officers, police officers and security guards of the HKCEC. Members of the venue security teams were equipped with intercom devices to facilitate their communication across the zones, so that any potential or actual incidents could be spotted early and handled efficiently.

11.3 EC members who forgot to bring their name badges (please see paragraph 8.11 for admission arrangement to the main polling station) would be accompanied by the ushering and marshalling team to the name badge replacement counters and be issued with new ones upon verification of their identities. Their original name badges would be immediately invalidated so as to prevent any person from reusing the original badges. This arrangement identified EC members effectively for their smooth entry to the main polling station.

11.4 The voter turnout rate of this election was extremely high. At 10:00 am, the turnout rate was 59.62% (i.e. 871 EC members had voted). At 11:00 am, the figure increased to 96.24% (i.e. 1 406 EC members had voted).

These figures were released for public reference shortly after the said cut-off time. By the close of poll at 11:30 am, a total of 1 428 EC members out of the total number of 1 461 EC members had cast their votes, representing 97.74% of the electorate.

CHAPTER 12

THE COUNT FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE ELECTION

Section 1 – Set up of the Central Counting Station cum Media Centre

12.1 The counting of votes was conducted at the CCS-cum-MC situated at Halls 3B to 3E on Level 3 of the HKCEC. The CCS-cum-MC comprised a counting zone for counting of votes and a media centre for announcement of election result. Designated areas were also set up inside the CCS-cum-MC for use by the candidate, his agents and electioneering personnel, EC members, the media and members of the public. To enable those not sitting near the counting zone to observe the count clearly, large screens and televisions were set up to broadcast live the whole counting process. Moreover, a Meet-the-Press Area was set up in the CCS-cum-MC for the CE-elect and the EAC Chairman to meet with the press after the declaration of the election result. Apart from the CE-elect and the press, electioneering personnel of the CE-elect could also enter the Meet-the-Press Area to participate in the relevant session.

12.2 The REO had adopted a series of security measures at the CCS-cum-MC to ensure that the counting of votes could be conducted smoothly without interruption. To maintain order, the REO displayed the House Rules at different locations inside the CCS-cum-MC as a reminder to those who were observing the count that it was an offence to display publicity materials relating to candidate or election inside the venue. Before entering the CCS-cum-MC, the candidate, his agents and electioneering personnel, EC members, the media and members of the public, were all required to go through security check in order to be admitted into the designated areas. In case potentially dangerous items were found or items that were being carried into the

venue could affect the count, impede the observation of the count or constitute a nuisance or danger to those present, security guards would demand that the related items be deposited in the cloakrooms. Members of the public and the media were also required to wear a designated wristband for identification purpose. All those who had left the CCS-cum-MC and wished to re-enter the venue were required to go through the relevant security check again.

Section 2 – The Counting Arrangements

12.3 After the close of poll, the PRO of the main polling station, together with the SCMA and the RO, delivered the 5 ballot boxes containing the ballot papers to the CCS-cum-MC under police escort. The ballot boxes from the DPS at the Happy Valley Police Station and the PBPS¹⁵ were also delivered under the escort of the respective PROs and police officers to the CCS-cum-MC for opening.

12.4 The count was conducted under the supervision of the RO. The candidate, his election agent and counting agents could observe the count in the designated area of the counting zone. The count commenced after ballot boxes from all polling stations were delivered to the counting zone. After the RO and two AROs had unsealed and opened the ballot boxes on the counting table, the Chairman and Members of the EAC, the SCMA, the Permanent Secretary for the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs and the RO emptied the ballot boxes together.

12.5 After verifying the number of ballot papers from the DPS and the PBPS, ballot papers from all polling stations were mixed together to ensure the

¹⁵ Staff at the PBPS would disinfect the ballot papers in an ultraviolet light chamber before delivering them to the CCS-cum-MC.

secrecy of votes. Counting Officers then placed the valid ballot papers in transparent plastic boxes labelled as “SUPPORT” and “NOT SUPPORT” respectively on the counting table according to the choice marked by the EC members. During the process, any clearly invalid or questionable ballot papers spotted would be passed to the Assistant Counting Supervisors and be placed in the corresponding transparent plastic boxes on the counting table. The RO and the ARO (Legal) then checked and confirmed the classification of each of the invalid and questionable ballot papers. After the Counting Officers counted the number of valid “SUPPORT” and “NOT SUPPORT” votes, they proceeded to count the number of clearly invalid and questionable ballot papers. There was no questionable ballot paper in this CE Election and a total of 4 clearly invalid ballot papers which were all unmarked. These 4 clearly invalid ballot papers were not counted. The count was under the witness of all those present and was broadcast live by the media on television or online platforms.

12.6 The count commenced at 11:57 am and ended at 12:20 pm. It took 23 minutes to complete the count and the process was very smooth.

Section 3 – The Result of the Count

12.7 At the end of the count, the counting staff compared the number of valid “SUPPORT” and “NOT SUPPORT” votes obtained by the candidate and the total number of invalid ballot papers, with the ballot paper account of the main polling station so as to verify the number of ballot papers from the main polling station. After the number of ballot papers was verified, the RO informed the candidate and his agents of the following counting result:

<u>The Sole Candidate</u>	<u>No. of Valid “SUPPORT” Vote</u>
Mr John LEE Ka-chiu	1 416

12.8 With no request for a re-count from the candidate, the RO announced the election result at 12:28 pm. As Mr John LEE Ka-chiu had obtained more than 750 valid “SUPPORT” votes (i.e. 1 416), the RO announced that Mr John LEE Ka-chiu was elected as the sixth-term CE. The election result was published in the Gazette on 8 May 2022.

12.9 A breakdown of the ballot papers (including valid and invalid ones) in the election is at **Appendix X**.

12.10 After completion of counting of votes and declaration of the election result, the RO immediately made up all the ballot papers into separate sealed packets. The sealed packets, together with other election documents, had been delivered to the CEO for safe custody according to the law.

Section 4 – EAC Visits

12.11 As in other elections, the Chairman and Members of the EAC visited the main polling station and the CCS-cum-MC to observe the polling and counting process. Before the commencement of the voting, the Chairman and Members of the EAC arrived at the main polling station at around 7:30 am to ensure that preparatory work for the poll was in order. They then met with the media. At 9:00 am, they visited the main polling station again to observe the commencement of the poll.

12.12 After the conclusion of the election, the CE-elect met with the media. The Chairman and Members of the EAC met with the media at around 1:45 pm at the Meet-the-Press Area inside the CCS-cum-MC. The EAC Chairman expressed satisfaction that the election had been conducted in a fair, open and honest manner in accordance with the law, and thanked all parties concerned for their joint efforts that made the smooth completion of the poll and count of the election.

PART FOUR

COMPLAINTS

CHAPTER 13

THE COMPLAINTS

Section 1 – Introduction

13.1 The complaints handling mechanism is one of the means adopted by the EAC to safeguard the fairness and integrity of the electoral system. Some complaints may reveal deficiencies in certain aspects of the electoral arrangements and help the EAC make better arrangements in future elections.

13.2 The complaints mechanism also acts as mutual monitoring among candidates, through which they may better understand the requirements of the electoral law and electoral guidelines. The EAC is committed to handling complaints received fairly and efficiently.

Section 2 – Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections

13.3 The complaints-handling period for the ECSS Ordinary Elections started from 6 August 2021, i.e. the day when the nomination period commenced, and ended on 3 November 2021, i.e. 45 days after the polling day. Altogether 5 parties were responsible for handling complaints during the complaints-handling period, including the EAC, the ROs, the Police, the ICAC and the PROs (who discharged their duties on the polling day only). Each of these parties had their respective areas of responsibilities depending on the nature of complaints:

- (a) the EAC is responsible for handling complaint cases generally not covered by any statutory provisions involving criminal liability;

- (b) the ROs are responsible for handling complaints of a minor nature under the authority delegated to them by the EAC (e.g. those relating to display of EAs, disputes over electioneering activities, use of sound amplifying devices, etc.);
- (c) the Police handles cases involving possible criminal offences, e.g. breaches of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg and criminal damage of EAs, etc.;
- (d) the ICAC handles cases involving possible breaches of the ECICO, the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204); and
- (e) the PROs handle complaints received at the polling stations on the polling day and take action on those cases which require immediate attention, e.g. unlawful activities occurred in the polling stations.

Complainants could lodge their complaints with any of the above parties, and cases would be referred to the relevant authority.

13.4 The EAC Secretariat undertakes the role of the co-ordinator, responsible for collating complaints related statistics from other parties and compiling consolidated reports for submission to the EAC during the complaints handling period.

13.5 The complaints-handling period ended on 3 November 2021. A total of 29 cases were directly received from the public by the aforementioned 5 parties. Details are as follows:

Complaints Handling Party	No. of Complaints Directly Received from the Public
EAC	15 cases
ROs	5 cases
Police	2 cases
ICAC	3 cases
PROs	4 cases
Total:	29 cases

13.6 The majority of the complaints were related to EAs (14 cases) and nomination and candidature (4 cases). A breakdown of the complaints by receiving party and nature lodged during the complaints-handling period is at **Appendices XI (A) – (B)**. A breakdown of the outcome of investigations is at **Appendices XII (A) – (D)**.

Section 3 – Chief Executive Election

13.7 Due to the postponement of the election of the sixth-term CE from 27 March 2022 to 8 May 2022 (see paragraph 1.3 above), there were two complaints-handling periods for this CE Election. For the Discontinued Election, the complaints-handling period started on 17 January 2022 and ended on 9 April 2022 (i.e. 45 days after the discontinuation date). For the Postponed Election, the complaints-handling period started on 14 March 2022 and ended on 22 June 2022 (i.e. 45 days after the polling day). The EAC directly handled all the complaints within its purview and appointed a Senior Assistant Solicitor General from the DoJ as the Legal Advisor to provide legal advice as needed. The ICAC and the Police, collaborating with the EAC, also assisted in the handling of complaints within their respective purview. The RO handled complaints received at the main polling station on the polling day and was

delegated with the authority by the EAC to take action on cases that required immediate attention, e.g. unlawful activities carried out in the polling station, NCZs or NSZs.

13.8 During the complaints-handling period of the Discontinued Election, no complaint was received by the complaints-handling parties. During the complaints-handling period of the Postponed Election, a total of 20 complaints were received directly from the public by the EAC and Police. Among the 13 complaint cases received by the EAC, 6 were about EAs. A breakdown of all these complaint cases is shown at **Appendices XIII (A) – (B)**. The outcome of complaint cases investigated by category is shown at **Appendices XIV (A) – (C)**.

PART FIVE

**REVIEW AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

CHAPTER 14

REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Section 1 - General Remark

14.1 This report covers the 2022 CE Election and the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. The EAC considers that the two elections were conducted in a fair, open and honest manner. Drawing on the operational experience gained from the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and with the implementation of the relevant improvement measures proposed by the EAC after the above-mentioned election¹⁶, the 2022 CE Election was completed very smoothly. In line with the established practice, the EAC has conducted a comprehensive review of all aspects of the electoral procedures and arrangements with a view to improving the conduct of future elections. The EAC's review findings and the related recommendations are set out in the ensuing paragraphs.

Section 2 – Review and Recommendations

(A) Online Briefing Session for Candidates

14.2 As a usual practice, the EAC will organise a briefing session for all validly nominated candidates at each election for the purposes of providing them with important information of the election and reminding them of the essential requirements under the relevant electoral law and guidelines. On the same occasion, the RO will conduct lots drawing to determine the order of the names

¹⁶ Please refer to the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” published by the EAC on 22 October 2021.

of candidates on the ballot paper and to allocate the designated spots for display of EAs.

14.3 For the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, having regard to the COVID-19 epidemic and in order to maintain social distancing, the EAC arranged the lots drawing session by the ROs and the briefing session for candidates on two separate days, with the former held on 23 August 2021 at the HKCEC, and the latter held online on 26 August 2021. As for the 2022 CE Election, owing to infection control and protection considerations for the COVID-19 epidemic, the briefing session for the candidate was also conducted online on 22 April 2022. In these two elections, the REO issued by email the invitations for the online briefing sessions to the candidates and their election agents/campaign teams. Upon successful registration, they were issued with the login details and points-to-note for the online briefing sessions for candidates.

14.4 At the two online briefing sessions for candidates of the elections, the EAC Chairman explained important matters of the elections, while representatives of the ICAC and the Hongkong Post introduced the ECICO as well as the arrangement and requirements of the free postage service for election mail respectively. Furthermore, during the question-and-answer sessions of the briefings, the candidates and their election agents/campaign teams could submit their questions online for the speakers, the CEO, or representatives of DoJ to answer on the spot. The two briefing sessions were broadcast live on TV and the Internet for public viewing. The relevant information of the briefing sessions was also uploaded onto the respective dedicated election websites for candidates, and public's reference.

14.5 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the briefing sessions for candidates should continue to be held in future elections, as it helps candidates and their election agents/campaign teams to better understand the electoral laws,

the Guidelines issued by the EAC and the important points-to-note for electioneering activities. The online briefing sessions for candidates of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and the 2022 CE Election were conducted smoothly. They facilitated participation of candidates and their election agents/campaign teams at any location convenient to them, as well as real-time viewing by the public. Besides, conducting briefing session for candidates online offers the REO greater choice and flexibility in venue selection. In view of the above, the EAC opines that the conduct of briefing session for candidates in online mode could be considered as an option in future even after the epidemic has subsided.

(B) Electoral Arrangements under the COVID-19 Epidemic

14.6 To minimise the risk of the transmission of COVID-19 during the elections, the REO, in consultation with the CHP, implemented the following epidemic prevention measures in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and the 2022 CE Election:

- (a) all polling/counting staff must wear surgical masks and/or other protective equipment recommended by the CHP. Those with fever or symptoms of respiratory tract infection or reporting sudden loss of taste/smell were forbidden from discharging electoral duties;
- (b) voters/EC members, candidates and their election agents must wear their own surgical masks properly and have their body temperature checked before entering the polling stations. They should use hand sanitisers for cleaning their hands and maintain social distancing;

- (c) transparent partitions were erected at ballot paper issuing desks to separate polling staff and voters/EC members;
- (d) the polling stations were equipped with electronic thermometers to identify voters/EC members, candidates and their election agents who had fever;
- (e) voters/EC members with fever or symptoms of respiratory tract infection or reporting sudden loss of taste/smell were directed to cast votes in the special voting compartments in the polling stations, which were equipped with one air purifier each and were disinfected each time after use;
- (f) candidates and their election agents with fever or symptoms of respiratory tract infection or reporting sudden loss of taste/smell were forbidden from entering polling stations/counting stations. However, candidates could assign other election agents without such symptoms to observe the poll or the count;
- (g) “LeaveHomeSafe” Mobile Application

(i) *2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections*

There is no subsisting electoral law requiring voters to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application before entering the polling stations, and there is no electoral law stating that those who do not use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application cannot enter the polling stations to cast votes. Taking into account the local epidemic situation before the ECSS Ordinary

Elections, and the fact that voters were present at the polling stations only for a short period of time and had to comply with requirements including social distancing, wearing a mask and no communication with each other, balancing between the voting rights and epidemic prevention, the REO did not require voters to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application or other alternative measures before entering polling stations to cast their votes;

(ii) 2022 CE Election

In view of the more serious local epidemic situation before the CE Election and that the “Vaccine Pass” arrangements were already implemented, the REO encouraged EC members to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application and comply with the “Vaccine Pass” requirements before entering the main polling station. The REO also posted the “LeaveHomeSafe” QR codes of the main polling station along the passage leading to the main polling station in the HKCEC. However, whether or not the EC members used the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application or complied with the “Vaccine Pass” requirement would not affect their voting rights;

- (h) All persons entering the CCS-cum-MC were required to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application to scan the QR code of the CCS-cum-MC as no voting rights implications were involved. Exemption from this requirement was granted to

persons aged below 12, persons aged 65 or above, and persons with disabilities that rendered the use of the “LeaveHomeSafe” mobile application difficult. However, they were required to complete a record form to register their names, the first 4 digits or letters of their identification documents, their telephone numbers and the date and time of their visits. They were also required to present relevant identification documents for verification at the request of the staff during registration. Besides, in the 2022 CE Election, all persons entering or being present in the CCS-cum-MC, save for those who held specified medical exemption certificates or other exempted persons, were required to comply with the relevant requirements under the “Vaccine Pass” arrangements;

- (i) all persons entering the CCS-cum-MC were required to wear masks properly and have their body temperature measured. Persons with fever, symptoms of respiratory tract infection or reporting sudden loss of taste/smell were forbidden from entering the CCS-cum-MC;
- (j) as in the past, the CCS-cum-MC was divided into different zones, with specified routes, for candidates and their election agents, EC members (only applicable to CE election), the media and members of the public, and the persons concerned only have access to their respective zones. As social distancing measures were implemented in the CCS-cum-MC to reduce the risk of the spread of epidemic, each zone was assigned with an appropriate maximum admission capacity;

- (k) PBPS was set up for EC members who were under isolation/quarantine on the polling day of the 2022 CE Election to cast their votes. All ballot papers from the PBPS were disinfected by an ultraviolet light chamber before delivery to the CCS; and
- (l) the post of PA(H) was created to clean and disinfect in polling stations.

14.7 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the above epidemic prevention measures were effective in reducing the risks of the transmission of COVID-19 in the above two elections, and bringing the elections to a successful conclusion amid the epidemic. The EAC recommends that if an election were conducted during an epidemic in future, the REO should, in light of the epidemic situation and the government policies and measures on epidemic prevention, work closely with the Health Bureau and the CHP, etc. to develop effective preventive measures for the elections.

(C) **Processing of Forms in relation to EC Members Returned by Nomination by Designated Bodies**

14.8 The Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021 came into effect upon the publication in Gazette on 31 May 2021. Pursuant to the amended electoral law, the EC is composed of 1 500 members returned by 3 methods, namely registration as the ex-officio members, nomination by the designated bodies of the subsectors and election by eligible corporate voters or individual voters in the subsectors.

14.9 Under the improved electoral system, a total of 156 members in 7 subsectors are to be returned by nomination by the relevant designated bodies of

the subsectors, including all members of the religious subsector and the representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland subsector, and some of the members of the technology and innovation subsector, the accountancy subsector, the legal subsector, the sports, performing arts, culture and publication subsector, and the Chinese medicine subsector. Regarding the nomination arrangements for the designated bodies, after the REO collected contacts of the designated bodies prior to the nomination period, the RO issued a letter to each of the designated bodies about two weeks before the nomination period to notify them of the relevant arrangements and points-to-note, and provided them with the relevant nomination forms.

14.10 In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections as held under the amended electoral law, the 27 seats for the newly added representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland subsector were returned by nomination by 27 respective designated bodies. Since the persons-in-charge of some designated bodies were in the Mainland, it might be difficult for them to contact the REO any time to enquire about the nomination arrangements under the amended electoral law. The REO, therefore, assigned dedicated staff responsible for nomination matters to contact the persons-in-charge of the relevant bodies about two weeks before the nomination period to expound on the nomination procedures, points-to-note for completion of the nomination forms, and the requirement for the relevant bodies to submit completed nomination forms to the ROs for the relevant subsectors at the location specified in the Gazette within the nomination period. The REO also reminded them to stay in Hong Kong during the nomination period as far as practicable, and submit the nomination forms as early as possible before the nomination deadline so as to allow time to correct mistakes on the nomination forms, if any, before the deadline.

14.11 In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, REO staff had to assist the ROs concerned in handling over 1 000 nomination forms within the 7-day nomination

period. As the format of the nomination form and the nomination procedures were different for members returned by nomination by designated bodies and members returned by election, in order to enhance the efficiency in handling nominations and avoid possible confusion caused by receiving both types of nomination forms at ROs' respective offices, the REO arranged for a centralised collection of the nomination forms submitted by designated bodies to the ROs for the relevant subsectors at the REO office in Kwun Tong in this election.

14.12 Besides, regarding seats to be filled up by EC members to be returned by nomination by designated bodies, the CERC is also responsible for reviewing and confirming the eligibility of the nominations. If the number of persons to be nominated by a designated body exceeds the assigned number of seats for the body, the designated body shall indicate which of the nominees are to be given preference in making up the assigned number of seats and those in excess of the assigned number should be ranked. If the designated body has not indicated the ranking of the nominees, the RO shall determine, by drawing lots, the order of priority in which the nominees of that body are to make up the assigned number. The CERC shall determine the validity of nomination of nominees in accordance with the order of priority determined by the body, or by the RO through drawing lots, until the number of seats assigned to the designated body is all filled.

14.13 **Recommendation:** The EAC reckons that receiving different types of nomination forms in relation to different types of EC members at one office may cause confusion as the procedures involved are different. For example, the nomination forms for candidates returned by election must be submitted by the candidates in person together with an election deposit, whereas the nomination forms submitted by designated bodies require signature by someone authorised by the bodies for that purpose without the need to pay an election deposit. In addition, the nomination forms for candidates must be subscribed by not less than 5 voters for the subsector concerned to show consent to the nomination, whereas

there is no such requirement for nomination forms submitted by designated bodies. In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, a different office specialised in receiving nomination forms submitted by designated bodies was specified by the REO to ensure proper use of resources by allowing staff conversant with handling nomination forms submitted by designated bodies to process nominations more efficiently and reducing the waiting time of those who had submitted the nomination forms. The EAC considers that the above arrangement should continue to be adopted for future elections. In addition, the practice of issuing letters to and liaising with the designated bodies on nomination matters before the nomination period should be maintained as it enhances designated bodies' understanding of the nomination procedures and facilitates the process of receiving nomination forms.

(D) EPR System

14.14 For public elections held before 2021, printed copies of the FR were used in issuing ballot papers by polling staff at ballot paper issuing desks. The PRO would, taking into account the numbers of electors and ballot paper issuing desks at his/her polling station, separate the printed copies of the FR according to the alphabetical prefixes of the HKID numbers of the electors and allocate the relevant part to the respective ballot paper issuing desks. An elector must, according to the alphabetical prefix of his/her HKID number, collect his/her ballot paper at a designated but not any ballot paper issuing desk. Under such arrangements, some ballot paper issuing desks could be left idle during the peak hours and thus the ballot paper issuing process becoming inflexible and inefficient. To enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the ballot paper issuance process, the REO commenced using the EPR System for issuing ballot papers since the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections.

(I) *Further enhancement to the system*

14.15 (i) *2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections*

In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the problem with the clock inside the system led to statistical errors for ballot papers issued to voters. At that time, the EPR System contractor synchronised the time setting of the clock inside the EPR System's server on the cloud with the Hong Kong Observatory ("HKO") clock but failed to do so for the built-in clocks of the tablets installed with the EPR application. As a result, the time shown on the built-in clocks of the tablets was about two minutes behind the HKO clock. Owing to this time discrepancy, when one of the polling stations retrieved statistical figures on ballot papers issued to voters from the tablets starting from 9:00 am on the polling day, the total number of ballot papers fell short of that recorded in the EPR System by two. For details, please refer to paragraphs 3.8 to 3.12 of the "Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections" published by the EAC on 22 October 2021.

(ii) *2021 LCGE*

In view of the operational experience gained in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the REO followed up with the EPR System contractor to update the programme and rectify the relevant problems of the system before the 2021 LCGE. Overall speaking, the EPR System operated smoothly throughout the election.

(iii) 2022 CE Election

With the operational experience of the above two elections, the REO used the EPR System to issue ballot papers in the 2022 CE Election. The process was very smooth and the outcome was satisfactory.

14.16 In addition to the established practice of privacy impact assessment, security risk assessment and audit, independent testing service, computer audit and the Technical Advisory Committee (“TAC”) formed by professionals of the information technology industry which provided evaluation, monitoring and enhancement proposals with regard to the stability, efficiency and quality of the operation of the EPR System, professional advice has also been sought from the Cyber Security and Technology Crime Bureau (“CSTCB”) of the Police starting with the 2021 LCGE. In the entire process from preparation to the conduct of the 2022 CE Election, the REO has obtained their full assistance in developing together a network security checklist for conducting a comprehensive review of the network security measures of the EPR System to further strengthen risk management, including close monitoring of the system network before and during the polling day against potential cyber attacks, in order to ensure smooth completion of the election.

14.17 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the REO should, based on the experience gained from the 3 recent public elections (i.e. the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the 2021 LCGE, and the 2022 CE Election), further enhance the functions of the EPR System before the next election cycle to better prepare for future elections. The system enhancement should include: (a) upgrading its statistical functions in the collection, collation and generation of various types of electoral data so that after the close of poll, polling staff could use these functions to retrieve the data collected for the compilation of different electoral forms thus

replacing some of the forms which are currently still filled in by polling staff by hand, so as to streamline procedures and avoid mistakes associated with manual completion of the forms; and (b) improving the user interface with reference to the hands-on experience of the polling staff, in order to make the system easier to use and operate.

14.18 Moreover, in the 2021 LCGE, an elector was entitled to collect a maximum of 4 ballot papers in the capacities of geographical constituency elector, EC constituency elector, and elector and AR of functional constituency respectively. The EAC considers that the accuracy of ballot paper issuance may be enhanced if the staff at ballot paper issuing desks, when issuing ballot papers to electors using the EPR System, can verify the number and types of ballot papers to be issued by scanning the name or code of the constituency printed on the ballot papers with the device when ballot papers are issued. The REO is thus recommended to conduct feasibility studies on this proposal.

14.19 In the abovementioned 3 elections, the smooth implementation of the EPR System relied on the staunch support from the Office of the Government Chief Information Officer (“OGCIO”). The OGCIO has provided the EAC and the REO valuable advice during the sketching, design and development and implementation phases of the system in the 3 elections. The OGCIO also assisted in forming the TAC of the EPR System so as to bring in views from the profession. At the same time, the OGCIO has sent representatives to attend all meetings of the TAC in order to strengthen the monitoring of the operation and technical performance of the system from multiple perspectives. In addition, in view of the large-scale implementation of the EPR System for the first time in the 2021 LCGE, to ensure the system could be smoothly implemented in nearly 600 polling stations, the OGCIO specifically deployed an Assistant Director of Information Technology Services to be the Project Director of the EPR System since late November 2021 to assist the EAC in monitoring the preparation of the

system for the 2021 LCGE and provide practicable recommendations on technical issues. The EAC is much obliged to the OGCIO for its full support.

14.20 Besides, the TAC of the EPR System has made practicable recommendations on aspects from design, functionality, security and stability of the system to staff training, etc. which facilitated the smooth operation of the EPR System in the 3 elections. The EAC would like to thank the 3 members of the TAC of the EPR System, namely convener Mr Sunny Lee (Vice-President (Administration) of the City University of Hong Kong and Chairman of the Board of the Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute), and the two members, Ms Susanna Shen (Head of Corporate IT of the Hong Kong and China Gas Company Limited) and Mr Wilson Wong (Chief Executive Officer of Hong Kong Internet Registration Corporation Limited)) for their inspection and advice. The EAC recommends that TAC should continue to be set up in future elections to provide the EAC and REO with valuable professional advice on the EPR System.

14.21 The EAC would also like to thank the CSTCB of the Police for their support on cyber security and would recommend that the REO should continue to seek their professional advice on cyber security in future elections to ensure that the cyber security measures of the EPR System and other election-related IT systems can meet the cyber security challenges.

(II) Network Connection and Devices

14.22 Regarding the network services required in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and 2022 CE Election, the REO has engaged network service providers to install the local area networks (“LAN”). The services included the supply, delivery and installation of network equipment for every polling station, the wiring of network cables for all ballot paper issuing desks and their proper

connection with the network switch on-site at the polling stations, the connection of pre-wired broadband cables with the router, and the checking and testing according to the procedures after completion of LAN installation to ensure that all network devices, broadband and network cables were properly installed, connected and operable. As for other hardware equipment of the EPR System, such as tablets, installation was mainly conducted by polling staff under the instruction and assistance of the APROs(IT) or REO staff.

14.23 In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the installation and testing of the EPR System was completed on the same day after takeover of venues on the set-up day (i.e. 18 September 2021, the day before the polling day).

14.24 Drawing on the experience from the LAN installation work for the 2021 LCGE, the REO has advanced the takeover of the venue of the main polling station to one week before the polling day (i.e. 1 May 2022) for the 2022 CE Election for the setting up and installation of the LAN and the EPR System equipment within two days so that polling staff of the main polling station would have sufficient time to test the system before the poll, and to conduct various practices before the election after the completion of all set-up at the polling station and without being affected by the installation of the EPR System and network.

14.25 **Recommendation:** The experience of 2022 CE Election has reflected the importance of early set-up and installation of EPR System. This has not only ensured sufficient time for conducting the testing, but has also allowed polling staff to focus on practising before the election without worrying about the progress of the setting-up. Therefore, the EAC recommends that in future elections, the REO should extend the setting-up period, arrange early takeover of the polling station venues, and reserve sufficient days for venue set-up and LAN installation as far as practicable. Meanwhile, the EAC recommends that the REO should consider in-house recruitment within the Government, including IT

staff employed on a term-contract centrally administered by the OGCIO, to support the IT measures in future elections so as to ensure the stability and quality of the service. The REO should also explore simplifying the procedures of system and network installation, so that the polling staff may assist in implementing the setting-up of network service and EPR System under the instructions of APROs(IT) to avoid over-reliance on external technicians, thereby minimising the possibility of preparatory work for elections being affected by network installation.

(III) APROs(IT) and support unit

14.26 To enhance technical support to the EPR System at the polling stations, the REO has created the new post of APROs(IT) since the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and recruited Analyst/Programmer grade staff to take up the posts.

14.27 In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, each of the 5 OPSs had one APRO(IT) on site. In the 2022 CE Election, the REO recruited a total of 10 APROs(IT) for the main polling station with 76 ballot paper issuing desks. Their main duty was to provide technical support for the EPR System to ensure its proper set-up and operation.

14.28 Besides, to strengthen support for the APRO(IT) during the election period, the REO established an EPR support unit comprising REO staff dedicated for the system development and application support. In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, members of the support unit took turns to render assistance at the polling stations to ensure proper set-up and smooth operation of the EPR System and to enhance the capability of polling stations in handling system-related emergencies. In the 2022 CE Election, members of the support unit provided stronger and more comprehensive system support for the election by

assisting the APROs(IT) to, inter alia, conduct regular system check-up and replace problematic hardware throughout the whole process.

14.29 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that, as shown from the experience of the above two elections, the key to ensuring smooth operation of the EPR System is to arrange sufficient number of technical staff at polling stations to provide technical support for the system. Therefore, the EAC recommends that reference should be made to these two elections in future large-scale elections, and sufficient number of on-site APROs(IT) should be designated to each polling station as necessary according to factors of consideration including the number of ballot paper issuing desks, so that the APROs(IT) can provide immediate and appropriate technical support to ballot paper issuing desks under their charge.

14.30 Besides, the EAC noted that in the two elections, the REO arranged members of the EPR support unit to assist APROs(IT) in discharging their duties. Considering this practice desirable, the EAC recommends that the REO should continue to set up support unit in future, and reserve sufficient staff in each district in large-scale public elections to allow prompt deployment of manpower to polling stations for better support when necessary.

(E) Polling Hours and Suggested Voting Timeslots

(i) 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections

14.31 In accordance with the newly amended electoral law, the EC members are returned by 3 methods, namely registration of ex-officio members, nomination by the designated bodies of the subsectors and election by eligible corporate voters or individual voters in the subsectors. In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, there were a total of 412 candidates contesting for 364 seats in 13 subsectors. Taking into account the 4 889 voters involved, the REO has set up

5 OPSs over the territory and one DPS in Cheung Sha Wan Police Station for the voters to cast their votes from 9:00 am to 6:00 pm (a total of 9 hours) on the polling day. The polling hours were reduced from 15 hours¹⁷ in the last ECSS Ordinary Elections to 9 hours in this election for better use of public resources.

14.32 Besides, considering that a series of improvement measures (including the EPR System) were first implemented in the said election, the commencement time of the poll was changed to 9:00 am in this election from 7:30 am in the last election in order to allow ample time for staff to check the set-up and equipment at the venue before opening of the polling stations. The close of poll was also advanced to 6:00 pm in this election, as compared with 10:30 pm in the last election, to enable staff to pack up electoral materials, and to commence the count earlier with a view to announcing the election results as soon as possible.

14.33 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the REO has made appropriate adjustment to the polling hours having regard to the number of registered voters for the contested subsectors in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, as well as other relevant factors, such as the need to allow more time to check the newly implemented EPR System before opening of the polling stations. The voter turnout rate of this election, remarkably high at 89.77%, shows that the adjusted polling hours has not affected voters' willingness to vote. The EAC considers that the polling hours of other elections may make reference to such adjustment.

(ii) 2022 CE Election

14.34 To reduce the risk of COVID-19 transmission at the main polling station and to alleviate EC members from going to the main polling station to vote

¹⁷ In the 2016 ECSS Ordinary Elections, there were 1 239 candidates contested for 733 seats in 25 subsectors, involving 231 769 voters. The REO set up 110 OPSs over the territory and a DPS each in Happy Valley Police Station and Cheung Sha Wan Police Station for the voters to cast their votes from 7:30 am to 10:30 pm (a total of 15 hours).

at the same time, the REO has suggested different voting timeslots of half an hour each for EC members of the 5 EC sectors respectively. EC members were also requested to arrive at the HKCEC 15 minutes before the suggested voting timeslots to undergo security check before entry to the main polling station. Those EC members who were unable to arrive for voting according to the suggested voting timeslot could still vote in the election as long as they reached the main polling station before the end of poll at 11:30 am.

14.35 The main polling station and the DPS at Happy Valley Police Station set up for this CE Election¹⁸ were open from 9:00 am to 11:30 am on the polling day for 1 461 EC members to cast their votes. Compared with the last CE Election, in which the first round of voting was conducted from 9:00 am to 11:00 am¹⁹ for 1 194 EC members to vote, the polling hours in this election were increased to 2.5 hours from 2 hours in the last election.

14.36 **Recommendation:** The EAC noted the voter turnout of this CE Election as follows:

Time (as at)	Cumulative Voter Turnout	Cumulative Voter Turnout Rate (%)
9:30 am	503	34.43
10:00 am	871	59.62
10:30 am	1 139	77.96
11:00 am	1 406	96.24
11:30 am	1 428	97.74

¹⁸ Taking into account the prevailing epidemic situation, the REO set up a PBPS at the Penny's Bay Community Isolation Facility for EC members undergoing isolation or quarantine on the polling day to vote. After the close of poll at the PBPS, sufficient time would need to be reserved for disinfection and delivery of ballot papers to the CCS for vote counting. As such, the polling hours of the PBPS were from 9:00 am to 10:30 am. On the polling day, a total of 6 EC members voted at the PBPS, as detailed in paragraph 14.81 below.

¹⁹ Only one round of voting took place in the 2017 CE Election because one of the candidates already obtained more than half of the valid votes at the first round of voting.

14.37 The implementation of the aforementioned suggested timeslots had the effect of staggering the arrival time of EC members at the main polling station, and brought positive effects to various electoral arrangements, including:

- (a) reducing the chance of traffic jam caused by arrival of vehicles carrying EC members to the HKCEC at the same time, and easing the pressure of various designated drop-off and pick-up points. As a matter of fact, the traffic conditions in the periphery of the HKCEC remained normal on the polling day and the operation of various designated drop-off and pick-up points was generally smooth;
- (b) sparing EC members the need to queue for passing through access control points, and enabling staff of the Admission Unit and the Ushering and Marshalling Unit to usher EC members to the main polling station or CCS-cum-MC in an expeditious and effective manner;
- (c) avoiding queues at the main polling station. On the polling day, except for a short period just after opening of the main polling station, EC members could most of the time enter the main polling station to collect ballot papers and vote without waiting in queue; and
- (d) reducing crowd control pressure on the staff at the main polling station, which was operated in an orderly manner.

14.38 Considering the benefits listed above brought by the implementation of suggested voting timeslots and the above arrangement facilitated most EC members to cast their votes, the EAC opines that, whether an epidemic or not, the

REO should consider adopting the same arrangement of suggested voting timeslots in future CE Elections, taking into account relevant factors such as the number of EC members, the hourly throughput of EC members casting votes that the main polling station can handle, the traffic capacity in the vicinity of the main polling station during the polling hours, so as to ensure smooth conduct of the election, as well as provision of efficient and quality services for EC members.

(F) Special Queuing Arrangement

14.39 To cater for voters who were physically unable to queue for a long time, special queuing arrangement was first adopted in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections in accordance with the newly introduced section 49A of the EAC (EP) (EC) Reg, whereby voters in need (i.e. persons who were 70 years of age or above, pregnant women and persons who were not able to queue for a long time or had difficulty in queuing because of illness, injury, disability or dependence on mobility aids) were accorded priority for collecting ballot papers at ballot paper issuing desks. During the peak hours from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm on the polling day of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, there were about 5 to 10 voters on average waiting in the special queue at each polling station, and their average waiting time was around 3 to 5 minutes. In addition, the special ballot paper issuing desks could use the EPR System to issue ballot papers to ordinary voters when there was no one lining up in the special queue, allowing for flexible use of ballot paper issuing desks to increase efficiency.

14.40 As for the 2022 CE Election, the number of EC members involved was less than the number of electors in other public elections. In accordance with the experience in the previous CE Elections, the chance that EC members need to queue for a long time for collecting ballot papers was also low. Thus, the special queuing arrangement was not introduced to the CE Election.

14.41 **Recommendation:** The special queuing arrangement was implemented smoothly in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. The EAC noted feedback from society in general was positive. Drawing on the experience of this election, the special queuing arrangement was also adopted in the 2021 LCGE, which also operated smoothly. The EAC considers that the special queuing arrangement should continue to be in place for large-scale public elections in future (including the ECSS Ordinary Elections, DC Ordinary Elections and LCGEs) to facilitate voting of the aforementioned voters/electors in need.

(G) Queuing Up for Voting

(i) 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections

14.42 For the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the REO set up a total of 5 OPSs with 4 ballot paper issuing desks at each OPS. According to the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” published by the EAC on 22 October 2021, the main reasons for the long queues at the polling stations in the morning were that staff at ballot paper issuing desks were new to the operation of the EPR System, and were relatively slow in the ballot paper issuing process; voters had more enquiries on the new arrangements and it took time for staff at ballot paper issuing desks to explain to them; some voters had mistakenly marked their ballot papers which needed to be replaced; people who are not voters constituting up to about 10% of the total number of voters had queued at the polling stations and extra time was required to deal with enquiries and ascertaining their eligibility to vote. In addition, a large proportion of the voters cast their votes in the morning of the polling day, amounting to 4 times the voter turnout rate of the 2016 ECSS Ordinary Elections during the same period of time on the polling day. In view of this, the REO immediately deployed additional manpower specially tasked to answer enquiries, so that staff

at ballot paper issuing desks could focus on issuing ballot papers. The Chairman of the EAC also immediately made a public appeal to remind voters that it was not necessary to rush for voting in the morning as the poll would last until 6:00 pm. At noon of the polling day, the long queues started to dissipate and the voter turnout in the afternoon (a total of 6 hours from 12:00 noon to 6:00 pm) was much lower than that in the morning (a total of 3 hours from 9:00 am to 12:00 noon). Please see paragraphs 2.7, 2.8, 2.11 to 2.15 and **Appendix II** of the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” for details.

14.43 Separately, the EAC also pointed out in the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” that the PRO of a polling station (the Sha Tin Town Hall Polling Station) only operated 3 out of 4 ballot paper issuing desks at the polling station, reserving the remaining ballot paper issuing desk for replacement of ballot papers. Though the CCC instructed the PRO in the morning to put the fourth ballot paper issuing desk into service, the PRO only executed the instruction at noon. In the morning of the polling day, the fourth ballot paper issuing desk served only one voter who requested replacement of his/her ballot paper and was left idle for the rest of the time. As a result, the queuing situation at the Sha Tin Town Hall Polling Station that morning could not be eased. The number of ballot paper issuing desks at each polling station was determined with due regard to the total number of voters assigned for that polling station and the maximum number of voters that could be handled by each ballot paper issuing desk. The EAC considers that the PROs should operate all ballot paper issuing desks available to optimise the use of resources at the polling stations and to ensure a smooth flow of voting. Should there be manpower shortage or other technical problems, the PROs must report to the CCC immediately to seek assistance and directive.

14.44 Moreover, to keep voters informed of the queuing situation at their respective polling stations, the EAC has recommended in the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” that, in future elections, the REO should consider arranging polling staff to show the estimated waiting times at certain points of the queues, and examine the feasibility of using information technology or other media to disseminate information on the queuing situation of various polling stations, so that voters could plan their itinerary early and arrange a time to go to the polling stations.

(ii) 2021 LCGE

14.45 Drawing on the operational experience of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and based on the EAC’s recommendations, the REO has increased the number of OPSs to 630 with a drastic increase in the number of ballot paper issuing desks to 6 200 in the 2021 LCGE held on 19 December 2021, representing an increase of 10% and 122% respectively from the 2016 LCGE as well as a record high among all previous elections, with a view to shortening the waiting time for electors.

14.46 Besides, on the polling day of the 2021 LCGE, the expected queuing time for each OPS was displayed on its dedicated election website, and notice boards were also erected by polling staff outside each OPS and the EC Constituency polling station to remind electors of the expected queuing time.

(iii) 2022 CE Election

14.47 In the 2022 CE Election, the REO has also increased the number of ballot paper issuing desks from 38 in 2017 CE Election to 76, and set up the polling station in the more spacious Exhibition Hall on 1/F of the HKCEC. In

addition, the REO has assigned different suggested voting timeslots to EC members according to the 5 EC sectors respectively, and has appealed to EC members to arrive at the main polling station to vote according to the suggested timeslots (please refer to paragraph 14.34). The aforesaid arrangements has rendered the polling process smoothly. Except for a short period just after opening of the main polling station, EC members could most of the time enter the main polling station to vote without waiting in queue.

14.48 **Recommendation:** Drawing on the experience of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the REO has increased the number of polling stations and ballot paper issuing desks in the 2021 LCGE; and increased the number of ballot paper issuing desks in the 2022 CE Election. As a result, the queue for collecting the ballot papers in the latter two elections were shortened substantially. The EAC recommends that where venue and manpower permit, the REO should appropriately increase the number of polling stations and ballot paper issuing desks when organising large-scale public elections in future. Nevertheless, long queues at polling stations will be inevitable if too many voters/electors go to the polling stations to vote within a certain period of time. To keep voters/electors informed of the queuing situation at their respective polling stations, the measures of displaying the expected queuing time described in paragraph 14.46 above should continue to be implemented.

(H) Time Taken for Vote Counting

(i) 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections

14.49 As in the past, central counting was adopted for the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. Ballot boxes and the related electoral documents and materials (such as counterfoils of ballot papers) from all polling stations were to be delivered to the CCS after the close of poll. According to the established

procedures, all documents must be checked before opening of the ballot boxes and sorting of ballot papers by subsectors, followed by inspection of the ballot papers to ascertain if they are suitably readable by the OMR machines; and screening out of invalid and questionable ballot papers; only then could the ballot papers be fed into the OMR machines in batches for scanning and counting of votes. The ROs should also determine the questionable ballot papers in the presence of the candidates and/or their agents and then arrange manual input of the valid ballot papers into the counting system. Upon completion of the count and confirmation with the candidates and/or their agents that no re-count would be required, the election results would then be announced. Prior to the election, the count had first been estimated to be completed around midnight of the polling day.

14.50 However, in this ECSS Ordinary Elections, it took much longer time than expected to carry out the various procedures, including the delivery and handover of ballot boxes, electoral documents and materials, sorting and screening of ballot papers, counting of votes by OMR machines, determination of questionable ballot papers and announcement of election results. The EAC had conducted a comprehensive review, and set out in Chapters 3 and 4 of the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections” the reasons for the prolonged time taken in counting votes, as summarised below:

- (a) the built-in clocks of the tablets installed with the EPR System were not synchronised with the HKO clock by the contractor. As the time shown on the tablets was about two minutes behind the HKO clock, when a polling station retrieved from the tablets statistical figures on ballot papers issued to voters since 9:00 am on the polling day, it was found that the total number of ballot

papers issued fell short of that recorded in the EPR System by two. The programming errors were not identified during the polling hours, and it was not until the polling staff was completing the ballot paper account that a discrepancy of two votes was discovered. After a futile effort had been made to identify the reason for the discrepancy, which took up a long period of time, the ballot boxes, ballot paper accounts and related electoral documents and materials were eventually delivered to the CCS, resulting in a delay in commencing the counting of votes;

- (b) counting staff were required to receive both ballot boxes and electoral materials concurrently. During the handover process, since rectification of errors and omissions on the electoral documents took time, there was a delay in the completion of handover procedures and delivery of ballot boxes to the counting zone to commence the count;
- (c) there was only a small number of ballot paper sorting tables (4 in total) in the CCS. As it took longer than expected to open some ballot boxes and sort the ballot papers, the ballot boxes which subsequently arrived would have to wait for assignment of a ballot paper sorting desk;
- (d) there were not enough questionable ballot paper determination tables (3 in total) in the counting zone. Since the questionable ballot paper determination tables were also used for the announcement of initial counting results, and there was an overlapping of the time of determination of questionable ballot papers for some subsectors and the time of announcement of the

initial counting results of others. It took time to wait for the use of the questionable ballot paper determination tables, which slowed down the counting process; and

- (e) in case of paper jams in the OMR machines, staff had to cancel the record of the whole batch of ballot papers from the electronic counting system and then adopt double manual input to record the choices on each ballot paper for counting.

14.51 Improvement measures have been recommended by the EAC in Chapter 5 of the “Investigation Report on the Long Queues at Polling Stations and the Prolonged Time Taken in Counting Votes in the 2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections”. First of all, the EAC has recommended rectifying the relevant problems of the EPR System to ensure smooth operation of the system in future elections. The EAC has also recommended that the REO should separate the handover of ballot boxes from that of the electoral documents and materials, and to commence the count immediately once the handover of the ballot boxes is completed. The EAC has recommended that the entire process of vote counting should be reviewed afresh, including manpower deployment and provision of sufficient working space for various counting procedures, such as the opening of ballot boxes, sorting of ballot papers and handling of questionable ballot papers, etc.. Besides, the EAC has recommended that time indicators should be set on the completion for each counting procedure for the staff to follow, so that when problems do arise, the staff can report to and seek directions from their supervisors, the CCC and the EAC in a timely manner. As regards the use of OMR machines for vote counting, the EAC has recommended that the REO should formulate better plans in response to the occurrence of paper jams.

14.52 In addition, the EAC has observed that the CIDS at the CCS failed to announce the detailed counting progress of all subsectors in a timely manner, and

recommends that the REO should enhance the design of the system and allow manual update as and when necessary. The REO should also arrange staff to make timely broadcast at the CCS in case of unexpected incidents or delays during the counting process.

14.53 The EAC has opined that the REO staff at the CCC should remain vigilant against any unusual delays or irregularities detected at the polling and counting stations, and take the initiative to look into problems and render assistance. The REO should also assign more staff who are familiar with and have mastery of the counting process to supervise the operation of the CCS, strengthen the co-ordination among different teams, give timely and appropriate directions, and exercise their own discretion to implement contingency measures if needed. Where necessary, they should report to and seek directions from their seniors, the CCC and the EAC as early as possible.

(ii) 2022 CE Election

14.54 After the close of poll of the 2022 CE Election, ballot boxes containing the ballot papers, accompanied by the PROs of the respective polling stations, were delivered under police escort to the CCS-cum-MC for opening. The ballot papers were then sorted and counted manually. The counting of votes commenced at 11:57 am and was completed at 12:20 pm on the polling day, which only lasted 23 minutes. The process was very smooth.

14.55 **Recommendation:** The EAC noted that its recommendations for the counting arrangements of 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections mentioned above had been followed up and implemented by the REO in the 2021 LCGE held on 19 December 2021. The major improvement measures, apart from enhancing the training for staff at different ranks and their co-ordination, are as follows:

- (a) as to the synchronisation problem of the built-in clocks of tablets installed with the EPR System application, the REO had arranged to update the application before the 2021 LCGE to synchronise the time setting of the clocks mentioned above with the HKO clock;
- (b) two separate areas were set up in the FC counting zone to receive the ballot boxes (52 counters in total) and other accompanying electoral documents (14 counters in total) respectively;
- (c) a total of 209 counting tables were set up for opening FC ballot boxes, sorting of ballot papers and counting of votes;
- (d) one questionable ballot paper determination table was set up for the EC Constituency and each of the FC counting zone to speed up the determination of questionable ballot papers; and
- (e) with reference to the experience of the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the counting process for the EC Constituency was streamlined, including simplifying the procedures required to handle any possible paper jams of the OMR machines. Furthermore, to ensure a smooth operation of the EC Constituency counting zone, the REO deployed 7 OMR machines for counting and set up 10 manual key-in entry workstations to process the valid ballot papers which could not be counted by the OMR machines.

The REO has also improved the design of the CIDS by refining the display of counting progress and introducing the manual system update function to meet the actual operational needs of the CCS.

14.56 The EAC noted that in the 2021 LCGE, the counting of votes in the EC Constituency was completed first, with its counting result announced at around 2:00 am on the day after the polling day (i.e. 20 December 2021)²⁰. The overall counting of votes was completed at around 10:00 am on the same day and the counting process lasted for only 11 hours, which is the fastest among the major public elections held in recent years.

14.57 As copious improvements on the counting arrangements have been undertaken since the 2021 LCGE, the counting process for the 2022 CE Election took less than half an hour and went very smoothly. The EAC is satisfied with the counting arrangements. The EAC opines that the REO should continue to adopt the relevant arrangements in future elections.

(I) Individual Barcodes on the Ballot Papers

14.58 As voters in ECSS Ordinary Elections could vote for numerous candidates, the REO has been using OMR machines to count the votes since 1998 in order to improve efficiency. Each ballot paper had all along been printed individually with a unique barcode on the back which served to ensure no double counting of votes during re-feeding of ballot papers into the OMR machine for re-scanning and counting in case of paper jams. Specifically, when paper jams in OMR machines occurred, the unique barcodes on individual ballot papers would allow the counting system to identify whether a particular ballot paper had been counted or not. Otherwise, as in case of paper jams in the OMR machines in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, staff had to cancel the record of the whole batch of ballot papers from the electronic counting system and then adopt double manual input to record the choices on each ballot paper for counting which was time-consuming.

²⁰ In the 2021 LCGE, the counting of votes commenced immediately at 10:30 pm after the close of poll.

14.59 With the implementation of the EPR System in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, it was opined that if unique barcodes were printed on individual ballot papers as before, the public may be concerned that voters' voting choices could be identified by retrieving and comparing the ballot paper issuing records stored in the EPR System with the serial numbers of the counterfoils of ballot papers issued at the ballot paper issuing desks, as well as the counting records stored in the counting system through the unique barcodes. In order to alleviate possible public concerns and maintain public confidence in voting secrecy, printing of unique barcodes on the ballot papers was discontinued in the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections. According to REO's planned procedures, in the event of paper jams in the OMR machines, counting staff had to cancel the record of that batch of ballot papers from the counting system and then adopt double manual input to enter the choices on each ballot paper into the counting system for counting. However, as the paper jam issue involved batches with a larger number of ballot papers and/or subsectors with more members to return²¹, vote counting for certain subsectors experienced various degrees of delays²² consequently.

14.60 **Recommendation:** The EAC noted that the REO, drawing on the experience from this election, had enhanced the contingency plan for handling paper jams and implemented other measures to improve the counting arrangements (see paragraph 14.55 above for details) in the EC Constituency of the LCGE held on 19 December 2021²³. But upon further consideration, the EPR System and the electronic counting system are in fact two separate systems

²¹ The 3 occasions of paper jams during vote counting involved 20 to 50 ballot papers, and the number of seats of the subsectors concerned ranged from 13 to 80.

²² According to records, the delays ranged from 44 minutes to 1 hour and 39 minutes.

²³ When paper jams occurred, the REO would arrange to void the data of the batch of ballot papers in question from the counting system under the witness of the independent computer auditor, the counting system contractor and the candidates and/or their agents. That batch of ballot papers (except the jammed one(s)) would be re-scanned and counted by another OMR machine whilst the choices on the jammed ballot paper(s) would be inputted manually into the counting system.

with no data sharing between them, and accessing electors' information from the EPR System is an offence unless authorised by the EAC or for investigation by LEAs. Considering that the unique barcodes on ballot papers would bring positive effects on enhancing the overall counting efficiency, the EAC recommends that the REO should favourably consider the feasibility of keeping the unique barcodes on ballot papers on the premise that voting secrecy would be preserved absolutely. The EAC also recommends that the REO should continue to engage independent IT service contractors/auditors to further boost public confidence in the EPR System and the electronic counting system. The REO should also actively consider the possibility of putting electronic counting in use in other elections.

(J) Appointment of the Deputy Presiding Officer

14.61 Following the increase in the number of EC members from 1 194 in the 2017 CE Election to 1 461 in the 2022 CE Election, to enhance the efficiency of ballot paper issuance and operation of the main polling station and to counter the COVID-19 epidemic, a number of new measures have been implemented at the main polling station in the 2022 CE Election compared with the 2017 CE Election, including:

- (a) adopting the EPR System for identity verification of the EC members and issuance of ballot papers;
- (b) significantly increasing the number of ballot paper issuing desks and voting compartments²⁴ ;

²⁴ In the 2017 CE Election, there were a total of 38 ballot paper issuing desks and 70 voting compartments at the main polling station. In the 2022 CE Election, the numbers of ballot paper issuing desks and voting compartments at the main polling station were increased to 76 and 107 respectively.

- (c) ensuring that EC members observed relevant epidemic prevention measures upon entry to the polling station; and
- (d) setting up special voting compartments for EC members with fever/symptoms of respiratory tract infection to vote.

In addition, in light of the COVID-19 epidemic situation, some polling staff who had accepted appointment might not be able to perform electoral duties on the polling day due to isolation or quarantine arrangements. As the REO needed to reserve sufficient manpower for such contingencies, a total of about 280 polling staff were appointed for the main polling station eventually.

14.62 Section 20 of the EP (CEE) Reg provides that the CEO may appoint a PRO to preside at each polling station, a polling officer as the DPRO and any polling officer as an APRO. Therefore, the REO could only appoint one PRO and one DPRO for the main polling station in this CE Election. However, in view of the substantial increase in the number of polling staff and the possibility that the appointed PRO or DPRO might also not be able to perform duties on the polling day due to isolation or quarantine arrangements, the REO considered a corresponding increase in the number of management staff necessary to ensure the smooth operation of the polling station.

14.63 Under the framework of the above legislation (i.e. only one polling officer can be appointed as the DPRO), in order to effectively manage and supervise staff of the main polling station as well as handle the work of the polling station, the REO, with the EAC's agreement, created a new post of "APRO (Supervision)" in this CE Election and appointed 10 APROs (Supervision) to be team leaders in different areas of work to assist the PRO and DPRO in supervising the staff in performing their duties at the main polling station, including:

- (a) coaching the staff on directing EC members to ballot paper issuing desks to collect ballot papers;
- (b) ensuring the smooth issuance of ballot papers at the ballot paper issuing area and replacing the spoilt ballot papers for EC members on a need basis;
- (c) overseeing the operation at the voting compartments, ballot boxes and exit areas;
- (d) registering the candidate and his agents for admission to the main polling station and directing them to observe the unsealing of the sealed packets of ballot papers, locking and sealing of the ballot boxes and conduct of the poll in the designated area; and
- (e) providing operational support, such as maintaining order at the main polling station and handling statistical work of the poll.

14.64 **Recommendation:** The EAC is of the view that the smooth operation of the main polling station is of paramount importance to the successful conduct of CE Elections. With the heavy workload and onerous responsibilities borne by the PRO and the DPRO of the main polling station, they should be assisted by sufficient manpower. The EAC therefore recommends that, when preparing for the CE Elections in the future, the REO may increase the number of supervisory staff as in this election, with a view to sharing the workload of the PRO and DPRO and reducing the pressure arising from managerial duties. At the same time, immediate instructions and assistance can be provided to staff at the polling station and the operational efficiency of the main polling station can be enhanced.

(K) Training, Rehearsals and Practice Sessions for Electoral Staff

14.65 In the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, the staff at the ballot paper issuing desks were new to the operation of the EPR System, and were relatively slow in the ballot paper issuing process, resulted in a longer waiting time for the collection of ballot papers. In view of that in the 2021 LCGE, about 39 000 serving civil servants served as electoral staff and, among them, many had no electoral work experience. A number of new arrangements were implemented in this election, including special queue, the EPR System and measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19, as well as setting up polling stations at boundary control points and Penny's Bay Quarantine Centre. In order to implement the above-mentioned new arrangements and ensure that electoral staff were familiar with their duties, the REO strengthened the training of polling and counting staff in that election, and the election was completed smoothly.

14.66 In the 2022 CE Election, about 310 serving civil servants have served as polling staff²⁵. Drawing from the benefit of training to electoral work, the REO had enhanced the overall training for them in this election, including:

- (a) a general briefing was conducted online for all polling staff. An easy-to-understand approach was adopted to explain in depth the voting system and arrangements in this election, the layout and operation of the main polling station, contingency plans for the EPR System, completion of statistical returns and collation of electoral documents after the poll, various anti-epidemic arrangements, and other matters requiring attention during discharge of duties;

²⁵ Including staff at the main polling station, DPS and PBPS.

- (b) 8 sessions of hands-on practice at the main polling station and 4 sessions of on-site drill and rehearsal at the main polling station in the HKCEC were organised for all staff of the main polling station. The training included hands-on sessions on the use of the EPR System to issue ballot papers, simulated scenarios, measures to tackle unexpected incidents, compilation of statistical returns, demonstration and rehearsal of the work before commencement and after the close of poll, etc. Through hands-on practice, polling staff had a more thorough understanding of their respective posts and familiarised themselves with the workflow of the polling station. Besides, the on-site drill and rehearsal conducted according to polling staff's actual posts could better prepare them for their work on the polling day and nurture their teamwork;
- (c) two practice sessions were arranged for DPS staff and PBPS staff respectively. The sessions included demonstration and rehearsal of preparations before commencement of the poll and collation of electoral documents after the close of poll, hands-on practice on the use of the printed copy of the EC FR to issue ballot papers, etc. They aimed to ensure efficient discharge of duties by the polling staff on the polling day, and prompt delivery of the ballot boxes and electoral documents to the CCS-cum-MC for counting; and
- (d) uploading of video recordings of the online general briefing by the REO to its training platform to help polling staff refresh and reinforce their knowledge of every detail of the workflow. An online quiz, covering polling arrangements, ballot paper issuing process, operation of the EPR System and other matters

requiring attention, was also devised for polling staff to self-assess their knowledge of their duties. In the questionnaires returned by polling staff to the REO, most of the respondents agreed that the online quiz was useful in deepening their knowledge of the duties in polling station.

14.67 In respect of the central counting work, about 30 serving civil servants were engaged in the counting duties in this election. To ensure smooth conduct of the count, the REO specifically recruited civil servants who were experienced in vote counting at CE Elections from various bureaux and departments to help train counting staff and participate in the count.

14.68 Furthermore, in order to enhance familiarisation of the counting staff in this election, the REO had added the following modules:

- (a) setting up a mock counting zone in the office of the Central Counting Team for training and practice purposes. About one month before the election, a training-cum-simulated counting session was arranged for counting staff twice a week. Moreover, to enhance the rapport and quick response capability of the counting staff, discussions and experience sharing were featured in every training session;
- (b) setting up a dedicated website for counting staff. Besides operational manuals, training videos and official video clips of the 2017 CE Election, the REO also uploaded the video recording of each practice session to the website, so that counting staff could review the workflow of the count and every detailed arrangement;

- (c) conducting an on-site simulated rehearsal of the entire counting process for all counting staff, making reference to the practice in the 2021 LCGE. More than 1 400 marked mock ballot papers were provided to enhance the authenticity of the rehearsal; and
- (d) holding a half-day on-site briefing-cum-operation rehearsal for counting staff on the day preceding the polling day, as with past arrangements.

14.69 Meanwhile, in response to the COVID-19 epidemic, the REO adopted a number of anti-epidemic measures when organising in-person training for electoral staff. For instance, all electoral staff were required to undergo a rapid antigen test and obtain a negative result within 24 hours before attending the training. Small-group training was conducted to maintain proper social distancing during practices and reduce the risk of viral transmission.

14.70 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the smooth and efficient conduct of this CE Election has confirmed the necessity of providing electoral staff with sufficient training and rehearsals. Drawing on the experience from the 2021 LCGE, the EAC considers that rehearsals and practices have indeed enabled electoral staff to have a better understanding and grasp of their duties. The EAC also noted the REO's efforts made in this election to enhance the diversity of training types, increase the total training hours for electoral staff, and put in focussed efforts to strengthen and set aside more time for hands-on practice and rehearsals.

14.71 The EAC is satisfied with the training arrangements of the REO, including the appropriate anti-epidemic measures adopted for in-person training. For future elections, the EAC recommends that the REO should continue to

enhance the training and rehearsals provided for electoral staff so as to reinforce their work knowledge and skills and ensure their conversancy with the duties assigned. Besides, appointing officers with relevant electoral experience to help with training and electoral work is also conducive to the passing on of electoral knowledge and experience. The EAC expresses its gratitude to all the Heads of Bureaux/Departments for their understanding and approval of temporary release for the officers to attend training and rehearsals arranged by the REO. The EAC hopes that the bureaux/departments would, like what they did in this election, grant temporary release for their staff to attend training and rehearsals in future elections.

(L) Personal Data of an EC Member and His/Her Assistant Wrongly Attached to a Test Email

14.72 On 25 March 2022, the REO issued a letter to EC members providing them with information relating to nomination in the 2022 CE Election. In the letter, the EC members were also invited to provide their and/or their assistants' telephone numbers and/or email addresses so as to facilitate the REO and other departments to inform them immediately by SMS or email of the most updated electoral and contingency arrangements on the polling day of the 2022 CE Election and as needs arose. To verify the accuracy of the telephone numbers and/or email addresses, the REO would send a test SMS and/or email to all EC members and their assistants (if EC members had provided the telephone numbers and/or email addresses of the assistants) in batches on 28 and 29 April 2022.

14.73 To avoid dissemination of the test email to the wrong recipients, before sending out the test emails, a staff member of REO would check the email addresses of the EC members and/or their assistants one by one in the "bcc" field of the draft email against the information on the soft copy each of the reply slips returned by the EC members on the computer. Another staff member would

cross-check the email addresses and confirm the accuracy of the content of the emails before they were sent.

14.74 In the morning of 28 April 2022, REO issued a total of 13 batches of test emails to 848 EC members and their assistants. In the morning of the same day, an REO staff member discovered that a reply slip returned by an EC member to the REO in early April 2022 was wrongly attached in an email sent in bcc mode to 64 EC members and their assistants early in the morning of 28 April 2022. The personal data involved included the names, telephone numbers, email addresses of the EC member and his assistant as well as the signature of the EC member. After checking, it was confirmed that other batches of emails had been issued properly.

14.75 After learning about the incident, the REO immediately reported to the EAC and CMAB and also notified the relevant EC members and their assistants to delete the attachment containing personal data immediately and permanently. The REO also informed the affected EC member and his assistant of the incident in writing and expressed sincere apologies. On the same day, the REO reported the incident to the PCPD and the OGCIO.

14.76 In addition, following the incident, the REO immediately reviewed the procedures for checking and issuing of the emails and instructed staff to cross-check the email addresses in the “bcc” field by using the information on the hard copy of the reply slips, and the staff member responsible for the final check had to confirm the accuracy of both the email addresses and content before sending out the test emails, so as to prevent recurrence of similar incident. The REO staff followed the instructions to check the emails and sent the remaining 18 batches of test emails to another 963 EC members and their assistants from the evening of 28 April to 29 April 2022.

14.77 The REO had completed the investigation on the incident. In light of the investigation findings, the REO believed that the reply slip of the EC member concerned had been accidentally attached by staff to the test email issued to EC members and their assistants during the work process.

14.78 To follow up on the incident, the PCPD is carrying out an investigation into the incident. Besides, a working group comprising representatives from the CMAB, the REO and the OGCIO has been formed to conduct a comprehensive review on the REO's arrangements on information security. The OGCIO has made recommendations in 4 areas including the governance of information security management, awareness and training on information security, secure protection for the operation of the "New Electoral and Registration System", and additional protection for the departmental information technology infrastructure. The REO will implement appropriate improvement measures in accordance with the recommendations put forward by the OGCIO and the PCPD once received.

14.79 **Recommendation:** The EAC has always attached great importance to the protection of personal data of electors. Regarding this incident, the EAC considers that the incident of attaching a copy of a reply slip containing the personal data of an EC member and his assistant to the test email sent to the EC members and their assistants has revealed the inadequacies in REO's work procedures in handling of personal data. The REO must reflect from this incident.

14.80 From a macro perspective, the EAC recommends that the REO should, with reference to the experience gained from incidents on information technology previously, conduct a comprehensive review of the application and security management of information technology in the department from the perspectives of departmental structure, manpower and information technology technical level, and consider expanding the number of information technology professionals on

REO's staff establishment and setting a relevant level of authorisation for each rank, as well as making more extensive use of information technology in electoral work, including the use of suitable applications developed by the department on its own or procured from the market, so as to meet the department's operational needs. At the same time, the REO should implement appropriate improvement measures in accordance with the recommendations made by the PCPD and the OGCIO to prevent recurrence of similar incidents.

(M) Setting up of the Polling Station at the Penny's Bay Community Isolation Facility

14.81 Having regard to the COVID-19 epidemic, the EAC is committed to ensuring that all EC members can exercise their right to vote. Meanwhile, any members of the public, including EC members, must also comply with applicable orders made under the relevant quarantine legislations. Given the epidemic situation in Hong Kong before this CE Election, the REO considered that there might be EC members who, because of the legislative requirements related to isolation/quarantine/"restriction-testing declaration" due to COVID-19²⁶, could not leave the designated places concerned to go out to vote. To allow the affected EC members to exercise their right to vote, the REO, with assistance from the health authorities and relevant departments, set up the PBPS for EC members, who were unable to go to the main polling station on the polling day due to the following situations, to leave the designated places as required to go to the PBPS to cast their votes:

²⁶ Including the Hong Kong laws of Prevention and Control of Disease Regulation (Cap. 599A), Compulsory Quarantine of Certain Persons Arriving at Hong Kong Regulation (Cap. 599C), Compulsory Quarantine of Persons Arriving at Hong Kong from Foreign Places Regulation (Cap. 599E), Prevention and Control of Disease (Compulsory Testing for Certain Persons) Regulation (Cap. 599J). Any person regulated by the above legislation (including EC members) must comply with the requirements of the health authorities to stay at the designated place for isolation/quarantine/"restriction-testing declaration", and is prohibited from leaving the relevant places during the designated period.

- (a) under isolation in community isolation facilities;
- (b) under quarantine in quarantine facilities;
- (c) undergoing home quarantine;
- (d) inbound travellers undergoing quarantine at a designated place (for example, quarantine hotels); and
- (e) the Government has issued a “restriction-testing declaration” requiring them to stay in their premises and undergo compulsory testing, and the EC member and/or their household member(s) are later confirmed to carry a positive result.

14.82 By the close of poll, a total of 6 EC members, including 2 EC members infected with COVID-19 and 4 EC members under quarantine, have registered with the REO for casting votes at the PBPS. The REO arranged point-to-point transportation for the EC members concerned to vote at the PBPS. After voting, they were sent back by point-to-point transportation to their isolation/quarantine premises to continue with the isolation/quarantine.

14.83 **Recommendation:** The EAC considers that the setting up of the PBPS for the 2022 CE Election would reduce the risk of spread of COVID-19 in the main polling station and put EC members’ mind at ease to vote in it. It would also facilitate EC members who were under isolation/quarantine to exercise their right to vote on the polling day. The EAC expresses its gratitude to the former Food and Health Bureau (“FHB”), the CHP of the DH, the Security Bureau and the CAS for their assistance in setting up the PBPS for EC members, who were under isolation or quarantine on the polling day of the CE Election, to cast their votes. The EAC considers that if future elections are affected by the epidemic,

the REO should, after taking into account various factors such as the prevailing epidemic situation, anti-epidemic policies, etc., examine the need and feasibility of setting up polling stations similar to PBPS.

(N) Arrangements for EC Members Entering and Leaving the HKCEC

14.84 To enhance the security inside the HKCEC, the REO was assisted by the Police in this CE Election to provide RFID devices including electronic gates, checking kiosks and monitoring terminals for verifying the identify of EC members for access control at each of the access control point inside the HKCEC, including the Expo Drive Entrance (Phase 2, New Wing); the entrance from the Expo Drive Central Carpark (Phase 2, New Wing); the entrance of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council SME Centre (Phase 2, New Wing); the Expo Galleria Entrance (connecting to the Golden Bauhinia Square) (Phase 2, New Wing), and the Harbour Road Entrance (Phase 1, Old Wing)).

14.85 The REO followed the practice adopted in the 2017 CE Election of delivering a polling notice attached with a name badge for admission to the HKCEC to all EC members prior to the polling day. Each name badge was attached with an RFID label, with a photo of the EC member concerned and his/her personalised QR code printed thereon for identification. A laser label was also attached to each name badge for anti-counterfeit purpose. When entering the HKCEC, an EC member was required to show his/her name badge and walked through the designated RFID electronic gate for identity verification before he/she was permitted to pass through the access control point. EC members who forgot to bring along their name badges to the venue on the polling day could get a replacement badge from the name badge replacement counter at the entrances after verification of their identity. The printing of an EC member's photo on his/her name badge was a new arrangement in this election to enhance venue security, whereas the personalised QR code printed on the name badge was

a contingency measure. In the event of a service failure of the RFID devices on the polling day, polling staff at the access control points would use tablets to scan the QR code on the name badge of EC members to verify their identity for access control.

14.86 **Recommendation:** The EAC noted that the RFID devices at various access control points have in the main operated smoothly on the polling day and facilitated the access of EC members to the HKCEC. Compared with the arrangement adopted in the 2017 CE Election of scanning the name badges of EC members by staff, the use of RFID technology in this election has enhanced convenience and efficiency. The EAC is satisfied with the new application of RFID technology for access control in this CE Election. Taking into account the smooth operation of the arrangement and the generally shorter polling time in a CE Election, the EAC considers that the same arrangement should continue to be adopted in future CE Elections, so that EC members could enter the venue expeditiously to cast their votes. The EAC expresses its gratitude to the Police for providing the above RFID devices and wishes the Police to continue rendering the same assistance to the REO in future CE Elections.

(O) A Ballot Paper Issued by Polling Staff by Mistake

14.87 At about 10:00 am on the polling day of this CE Election, an EC member inside the main polling station who was about to cast his vote into the ballot box told the polling staff that he had been given two ballot papers at the ballot paper issuing desk. The EC member handed over the extra unmarked ballot paper to the polling staff. The staff immediately led the EC member's way to the PRO desk. In the presence of the EC member and under the witness of an APRO, the DPRO stamped the ballot paper with the chop "UNUSED" and kept custody of it. After the close of poll, that "UNUSED" ballot paper was delivered to the CCS together with other sealed packets of ballot papers and ballot

boxes. During the count, the “UNUSED” ballot paper was set aside as invalid on the spot and not counted. The RO, after ascertaining the result of the poll in the election, sealed the “UNUSED” ballot paper together with all other ballot papers into packets and deposited them with the CEO for safe custody.

14.88 After the close of poll, the polling staff checked the statistics recorded by the EPR System on the number of ballot papers issued at each ballot paper issuing desk against the number of ballot paper counterfoils kept by each ballot paper issuing desk. It was ascertained on the spot that the incident was caused by issuance of two ballot papers to a single EC member by staff at one of the ballot paper issuing desks. No similar problem occurred at any other ballot paper issuing desk. It did not affect the number of ballot papers inside the ballot boxes, which tallied with the statistics recorded by the EPR System. The PRO has notified the RO of the incident at once and the REO has referred it to LEA for investigation.

14.89 **Recommendation:** The EAC noted that the REO had repeatedly stressed to the polling staff through operation manuals and training that no more than one ballot paper should be issued to each EC member in this CE Election. Mock ballot papers were provided at the hands-on practices and rehearsal sessions to help the polling staff acquaint themselves with the ballot paper issuing process. They were also reminded to check the serial number of the next counterfoil when giving out a ballot paper to ensure accuracy of the number of ballot papers issued. Besides, additional APROs were deployed by the REO at the main polling station to oversee the operation of every ballot paper issuing desk. The EAC recommends that the REO should continue to enhance polling staff training on the ballot paper issuing process to make sure that staff at ballot paper issuing desks will reaffirm the accuracy of the number of ballot papers issued before issuing them to electors.

14.90 The EAC has also noted that the EPR System can provide real-time statistics of each individual ballot paper issuing desk in a polling station. This allows polling staff to check the number of electors having collected ballot papers from a particular ballot paper issuing desk as recorded in the EPR System against the actual number of ballot papers issued by that ballot paper issuing desk as calculated from the ballot paper counterfoils. Should problems be identified, follow-up actions can be taken in a timely manner and the course of the incident can be gathered from the staff concerned at the ballot paper issuing desk. The EAC recommends that the REO should continue to utilise and enhance the statistical functions of the EPR System. Complemented with timely checks by polling staff during the polling hours, this may detect early irregularities for prompt and proper response, but also make it possible to collect more relevant information on the spot from the polling staff concerned to facilitate subsequent investigation. The EAC also recommends that the REO should explore the possibility of using some sort of electronic device to monitor the actual number of ballot papers issued so as to prevent the over-issuance of ballot papers.

(P) No Setting up of Polling Stations at Boundary Control Points

14.91 In the previous elections, Hong Kong people in the Mainland could return to Hong Kong to vote on the polling day. In the 2021 LCGE, many of them were unable to return to do so due to the quarantine restrictions under the COVID-19 epidemic. With the assistance of the CMAB and co-operation of the relevant Mainland authorities, the REO set up polling stations at 3 designated Hong Kong/Shenzhen boundary control points on the Hong Kong side (“BCP Polling Stations”). These 3 BCP Polling Stations were situated at the boundary control points at Heung Yuen Wai, Lo Wu and Lok Ma Chau Spur Line. Hong Kong residents who were in the Mainland, upon meeting health and epidemic prevention requirements specified by the Mainland authorities and registering with the REO, could be exempted from the Mainland’s centralised quarantine or

medical surveillance requirements if they returned to the Mainland immediately after casting their votes at BCP polling stations. The above-mentioned BCP Polling Stations were for GC and FC electors only, while the EC Constituency electors were required to cast their votes at the EC Constituency polling station located at the HKCEC.

14.92 However, at the time of the preparation of the 2022 CE Election, the EAC considers that the above-mentioned arrangements for electors to vote without undergoing quarantine on both the Mainland and Hong Kong sides are not practicable in this CE Election. Considering the severe epidemic situation in Hong Kong before the 2022 CE Election, the EAC and REO issued press releases and letters to EC members in January and March 2022 appealing to them to plan their itinerary as early as possible and reserve sufficient time for completing the relevant quarantine requirements upon arrival at Hong Kong. EC members in the Mainland could also, upon fulfilling specified criteria, return to Hong Kong under the “Return2hk Scheme” to vote at the main polling station without being subject to mandatory quarantine.

14.93 **Recommendation:** As pointed out by the EAC in the “Report on the 2021 Legislative Council General Election”, having regard to the limitations posed by the then quarantine and isolation measures and that the cross-boundary personnel could not travel between the Mainland and Hong Kong in time, the setting up of BCP Polling Stations in the 2021 LCGE was a special one-off arrangement to facilitate voters in the Mainland to return to Hong Kong to vote without undergoing quarantine. As stated above, the arrangement for electors to return to Hong Kong to vote without undergoing quarantine on both the Mainland and Hong Kong sides was not practicable in this CE Election.

14.94 Although in this CE Election, no polling stations were set up at the Hong Kong/Shenzhen boundary control points for EC members in the Mainland

to cast their votes, the EAC and REO took a host of facilitation measures for EC members who were outside Hong Kong to exercise their right to vote, including making timely appeals to EC members to plan early their itinerary back to Hong Kong to vote, setting up a hotline and arranging designated taxis to carry EC members, who could not return to Hong Kong early to fulfil the local quarantine requirements, point-to-point to PBPS to cast their votes. The EAC considers that if future elections are affected by an epidemic, the setting up of polling stations at boundary control points should depend on the actual circumstances at the time, with holistic consideration of factors such as the epidemic situation, the Government's anti-epidemic policies, the number of electors affected and the difficulty of electors returning to Hong Kong to vote.

PART SIX

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 15

A CONCLUDING NOTE

Section 1 – Acknowledgement

15.1 Both the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and the 2022 CE Election have been successfully completed. The EAC attributes this to the dedicated and concerted efforts of all parties involved in the preparation for and conduct of the elections.

15.2 The EAC would like to express its gratitude to the following organisations, and bureaux and departments for their assistance and support:

Administration Wing of the Chief Secretary for Administration's Office

Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Auxiliary Medical Service

Civil Aid Service

Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

Correctional Services Department

Customs and Excise Department

Department of Health

Department of Justice

Drainage Services Department

Electrical and Mechanical Services Department

Fire Services Department

Food and Environmental Hygiene Department

Former Food and Health Bureau
Government Flying Service
Government Logistics Department
Highways Department
Home Affairs Department
Hong Kong Observatory
Hong Kong Police Force
Hongkong Post
Housing Department
Immigration Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
Information Services Department
Lands Department
Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Marine Department
Office of the Government Chief Information Officer
Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data
Official Languages Division of the Civil Service Bureau
Official Receiver's Office
Planning Department
Radio Television Hong Kong
Security Bureau
Former Transport and Housing Bureau
Transport Department
Airport Authority Hong Kong

15.3 The EAC is grateful to the ROs, AROs and NACs for the ECSS Ordinary Elections, the legal advisor for the enquiry service on the CE Election Guidelines and for handling complaints relating to the CE Election, and the RO and AROs for the CE Election. The EAC would like to thank those polling and counting staff who conscientiously performed their duties and dutifully followed the relevant operational procedures. The EAC is also thankful to staff of the REO, who provided unfailing support in the planning and conduct of the two elections.

15.4 The EAC is thankful to the former FHB as well as the CHP of the DH for their valuable advice on anti-epidemic measures for the two elections and grateful to the Security Bureau and CAS for their assistance in setting up the PBPS for EC members who were under isolation or quarantine on the polling day of the 2022 CE Election.

15.5 The EPR System was used to issue ballot papers at polling stations in the two elections. For the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections, although the EPR System was adopted for the first time, the overall operation was generally smooth. For the 2022 CE Election, given the operational experience and the enhancement and optimisation of the EPR System after the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and 2021 LCGE, the issuance of ballot papers by the EPR System was very smooth. The EAC is very grateful for the valuable professional advice provided by the EPR System TAC and thankful to the OGCIO for its full support.

15.6 The EAC also wishes to express its appreciation for the work of the media. Wide coverage of the activities relating to the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and 2022 CE Election has indeed contributed much to enhancing the public understanding and transparency of the elections.

15.7 Last but not least, the EAC wishes to acknowledge its gratitude towards those who have upheld the electoral legislation and guidelines throughout the elections and those who cast their votes at the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and 2022 CE Election.

Section 2 – Looking Forward

15.8 The 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and the 2022 CE Election were completed in a fair, open and honest manner on 19 September 2021 and 8 May 2022 respectively. The review and recommendations made on the electoral procedures and arrangements are set out in **Chapter 14**.

15.9 The EAC remains committed to fulfilling its mission of safeguarding the integrity of public elections in Hong Kong. It will continue with its efforts in keeping a vigilant watch over every election to ensure that fairness, openness and honesty are upheld in the conduct of every election. The EAC hopes that members of the public would better understand the electoral law and electoral arrangements so as to maintain the good election culture in Hong Kong. The EAC always welcomes practicable suggestions to bring about enhancements to the electoral arrangements in future.

15.10 The EAC recommends that this report be made public, at a time the CE thinks appropriate, so that the public will have a clear understanding of how the EAC conducted and supervised the 2021 ECSS Ordinary Elections and the 2022 CE Election.

APPENDICES

Number of Members for the Election Committee, its Sectors and Subsectors**FIRST SECTOR**

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Number of ex-officio members</u>	<u>Number of members to be nominated</u>	<u>Number of members to be elected</u>	
1.	Catering	0	0	16	16
2.	Commercial(first)	0	0	17	17
3.	Commercial(second)	0	0	17	17
4.	Commercial(third)	0	0	17	17
5.	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	0	0	15	15
6.	Finance	0	0	17	17
7.	Financial services	0	0	17	17
8.	Hotel	0	0	16	16
9.	Import and export	0	0	17	17
10.	Industrial(first)	0	0	17	17
11.	Industrial(second)	0	0	17	17
12.	Insurance	0	0	17	17
13.	Real estate and construction	0	0	17	17
14.	Small and medium enterprises	0	0	15	15
15.	Textiles and garment	0	0	17	17
16.	Tourism	0	0	17	17
17.	Transport	0	0	17	17
18.	Wholesale and retail	0	0	17	17
					300

Note: According to section 5I(4) of the Schedule to the Chief Executive Election Ordinance (Cap. 569), the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") deputies to the National People's Congress ("NPC") and HKSAR members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference ("CPPCC National Committee") may choose to register as an Electoral Committee ("EC") member in other subsectors (save for the Members of the Legislative Council subsector, the Religious subsector, and the Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland subsector) other than the NPC and CPPCC subsector. In this case, the number of ex-officio seats in that subsector will increase, and the number of elected seats of that subsector will be reduced accordingly. The number of ex-officio members, and the number of EC members to be returned by nomination or election for each subsector shall remain unchanged within the term of office of the EC. The Chief Electoral Officer will publish in the Gazette declaring the actual number of members to be returned by election for each subsector in the current EC Subsector Ordinary Elections in accordance with the section 4(3) of the Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure) (Election Committee) Regulation (Cap. 541I).

SECOND SECTOR

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Number of ex-officio members</u>	<u>Number of members to be nominated</u>	<u>Number of members to be elected</u>	
1.	Accountancy	0	15	15	30
2.	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	15	0	15	30
3.	Chinese medicine	0	15	15	30
4.	Education	16	0	14	30
5.	Engineering	15	0	15	30
6.	Legal	6	9	15	30
7.	Medical and health services	15	0	15	30
8.	Social welfare	15	0	15	30
9.	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	0	15	15	30
10.	Technology and innovation	0	15	15	30
					300

THIRD SECTOR

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Number of ex-officio members</u>	<u>Number of members to be nominated</u>	<u>Number of members to be elected</u>	
1.	Agriculture and fisheries	0	0	60	60
2.	Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen	0	0	60	60
3.	Grassroots associations	0	0	60	60
4.	Labour	0	0	60	60
5.	Religious	0	60	0	60
					300

FOURTH SECTOR

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Number of ex-officio members</u>	<u>Number of members to be nominated</u>	<u>Number of members to be elected</u>	
1.	Members of the Legislative Council	90	0	0	90
2.	Heung Yee Kuk	0	0	27	27
3.	Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland	0	27	0	27
4.	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	0	0	76	76
5.	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	0	0	80	80
<hr/>					
300					

FIFTH SECTOR

<u>Item</u>	<u>Subsector</u>	<u>Number of members</u>			<u>Total</u>
		<u>Number of ex-officio members</u>	<u>Number of members to be nominated</u>	<u>Number of members to be elected</u>	
1.	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region deputies to the National People's Congress and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference	190	0	0	190
2.	Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations	0	0	110	110
<hr/>					
300					

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections Nominations of Designated Bodies

The Candidate Eligibility Review Committee declared the following nominees of designated bodies of the relevant subsectors were validly nominated as members of the Election Committee:

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees
Accountancy	Association of Hong Kong Accounting Advisors Limited	CHAO PAK KI RAYMUND
		FUNG SING HONG STEPHEN
		CHAN HOI JACK
		LEE KIN
		TO HONSON
		CHOW DENNIS CHI IN
		KONG CHI HOW JOHNSON
		LAM CHI YUEN NELSON
		CHAN KA LING EDMOND
		HO CHIU PING
		CHEUNG WING HAN
		CHUNG WING YIN
		CHAN SUI KUEN AGNES
		WONG TIN YAU KELVIN
CHEN YUNG NGAI KENNETH		
Chinese medicine	WFCMS (Hong Kong) Council Members Association Limited	CHAU SHUK YING
		LAM KAR WING
		LI KA YAN
		HUI FEI
		CHAN FONG YEUNG
		ZHENG SIRONG
		CHAN YI CHUN
		GAN PEI TZENG
		CHEUNG CHUN HOI
		WANG HUIMIN
		LIN ZHIXIU
		CHEUNG CHIU WAI
		LAM PUI YAN
		LAM KWOK KEUNG
WONG SHUI		

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees
Legal	China Law Society's HK Council Members Association	MA YIU TIM
		WONG KAI YI STEPHEN
		WONG MING FUNG
		LIN FENG
		MA YAN KWOK LAWRENCE
		ZHAO YUN
		LAM CHING CHUN
		LO FUNG YEE DAPHNE
		KWONG KA YIN
Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	Sports Federation & Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China	WONG MAN CHIU RONNIE
		YUE KWOK LEUNG TONY
		TONG WAI LUN WILLIAM
	China Federation of Literary and Art Circles Hong Kong Member Association Limited	WANG MING CHUN ELIZABETH
		CHOW CHUN KAY STEPHEN
		POON YIU MING
		MAO CHUN FAI FREDRIC
		LAM TIAN XING
		WAT WING YIN
		HUNG CHO SING
		TAM WING LUN ALAN
		HUI TO THOMAS
	Hong Kong Publishing Federation Limited	LEE KA KUI
		NG CHING YEE
		WONG JAN HOI JASON
Technology and innovation	The Greater Bay Area Association of Academics	CHE CHI MING
		YAM WING WAH VIVIAN
		LEE CHACK FAN
		YUEN KWOK YUNG
		MOK NGAI MING
		TSUI LAP CHEE
		TANG BENZHONG
		CHAN CHING CHUEN
		ZHANG MINGJIE
		WONG NAI CHING
		YEH ANTHONY GARON

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees
Technology and innovation (Cont'd)	The Greater Bay Area Association of Academicians (Cont'd)	TANG TAO
		ZHAO GUOCHUN
		XIE ZUOWEI
		SO KWOK FAI
Religious	Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong	LEE KWAI SANG
		HUNG STEVE YIK KWAN
		CHIU PIT HONG ALAN
		CHOW SIU HUNG
		HO PETER HING LIM
		TSE JANET PUI YI
		TSE CHIN CHRISTOPHER
		WONG HIM
		TSE CHING VERONICA
		MAK TANG PIK YEE AGNES
	Chinese Muslim Cultural and Fraternal Association	SAT CHE SANG
		YANG XINGBEN UTHMAN
		LAU CHI TAT
		WONG HONG KWAN SHEILA JAMILLAH
		SAEEDUDDIN
		MOHAMMAD ILYAS
		TUET SUI HONG ALI
		HA KAY WAI HARRY
		CHEUNG TAI YAN
		SZE-TO LANG
	Hong Kong Christian Council	MOK YU SANG WILSON
		LEUNG SHUK YEE
		HO HON YIN DANIEL
		CHUNG KIN KAI
		YICK KAR LIM
		LI PING KWONG
		AH-WENG JONATHAN WINSTON
		CHEUNG ANG SIEW MEI
		SO YIU POR
		YU CHUNG LEUNG

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees	
Religious (Cont'd)	The Hong Kong Taoist Association	LEUNG TAK WAH	
		YIP WING SHING	
		CHAN KWOK CHIU	
		LAM CHEK YAU	
		WONG SHING YICK FRANCIS	
		HAU WING CHEONG	
		IP YENG KWEN	
		LO CHING YUEN DANNY	
		LEE YIU FAI	
		WONG KIN WING	
	The Confucian Academy	TONG YUN KAI	
		LEE MAN BUN	
		HUNG KEVIN DINGTENG	
		WONG TSZ WING MINDY	
		HUNG TING CHIU	
		NG HON LEUNG	
		YEUNG MAN LEE	
		TONG YEUK FUNG	
		OR YIU WAH ANSON	
		CHIANG YU TUI	
	The Hong Kong Buddhist Association	SIK TO PING	
		SHI HONGMING	
		HO TAK SUM	
		SIK YIN CHI	
		SIK KU TAY	
		SIK HIN HUNG	
		LEE KA CHEUNG	
		TAN CHUNHUA	
		LAW MIU CHI	
		SIK NG CONG	
	Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland	Mainland China (Shenzhen) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	HUNG MEI YUNG

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees
Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland (Cont'd)	Mainland China (Guangzhou) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	LAU CHI KEUNG
	Mainland China (Dongguan) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	WU YIU FUNG
	Mainland China (Zhongshan) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	CHAN SIN MING
	Mainland China (Huizhou) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	WONG PIT MAN CONWAY
	Mainland China (Fujian, Xiamen) Consultant Services Centre, The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	CHAN SAO IAM
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China	SIU WAI KWAN AMY
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Tianjin	YEUNG LEUNG YIN
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Shanghai	WONG YAU KUEN
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Zhejiang	TONG YIU KWONG
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Guangdong	DOO YUEN SUN WILBER SONNY
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Fujian	CHAN YAU SHING

Subsector	Designated Body	Name of Nominees
Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland (Cont' d)	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Guangxi	PUN KA YEUNG
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Sichuan	HUNG CHING LUNG
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Wuhan	LAM WA
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Liaoning	CHEUNG LAP PAUL
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce in China—Shandong	LEE CHEN CHOU CECIL
	Hong Kong Professionals (Beijing) Association	FUNG KWOK YAU ERIC
	Shanghai Hong Kong Association	CHAN HO WAH TERENCE
	Guangzhou Tianhe Hong Kong and Macau Youth Association	CHAN YIN HON
	Hong Kong Association of China Business	WONG PING FUNG
	Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, Qianhai, Shenzhen	MA HUNG MING JOHN
	Hong Kong and Macau Entrepreneurs Branch, Chongqing Overseas Association	CHEUNG PANG
	Fujian Federation of Overseas Chinese Entrepreneurs	YAU WAI MING
	Hong Kong and Macao Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Federation in Zhongkai Huizhou	SONG DONG
	The Hong Kong Fellowship in Huadu Guangzhou	WONG TUNG MING
	The Hong Kong Fellowship in Chancheng Foshan	LAW KAR CHUNG EDDIE

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Breakdown of Voters for Election Committee Subsectors**

Name of Subsector		No. of Voters		
		Bodies (i)	Individuals (ii)	Total (i)+(ii)
First Sector				
1	Catering	135	---	135
2	Commercial (first)	22	---	22
3	Commercial (second)	71	---	71
4	Commercial (third)	93	---	93
5	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	18	---	18
6	Finance	55	---	55
7	Financial services	195	---	195
8	Hotel	57	---	57
9	Import and export	45	---	45
10	Industrial (first)	35	---	35
11	Industrial (second)	97	---	97
12	Insurance	88	---	88
13	Real estate and construction	91	---	91
14	Small and medium enterprises	194	---	194
15	Textiles and garment	57	---	57
16	Tourism	131	---	131
17	Transport	199	---	199
18	Wholesale and retail	63	---	63
Sub-total		1 646	---	1 646
Second Sector				
1	Accountancy	39	---	39
2	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	55	---	55
3	Chinese medicine	51	---	51
4	Education	1 750	---	1 750
5	Engineering	60	---	60
6	Legal	30	---	30
7	Medical and health services	82	---	82
8	Social welfare	144	---	144
9	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	223	---	223
10	Technology and innovation	54	---	54
Sub-total		2 488	---	2 488
Third Sector				
1	Agriculture and fisheries	151	---	151
2	Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen	324	---	324
3	Grassroots associations	404	---	404
4	Labour	407	---	407
Sub-total		1 286		1 286
Fourth Sector				
1	Heung Yee Kuk	---	160	160
2	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	---	1 083	1 083

3	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	---	857	857
Sub-total		---	2 100	2 100
Fifth Sector				
1	Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations	---	451	451
Sub-total			451	451
TOTAL		5 420	2 551	7 971

**2022 Chief Executive Election
Breakdown of Members in the
Final Register of Members of the Election Committee**
(Showing position as at 8 May 2022)

Name of Subsector		Number of members			
		Number of ex-officio members	Number of members to be nominated	Number of members to be elected	Total
First Sector					
1	Catering	0	0	16	16
2	Commercial (first)	1 [#]	0	16	17
3	Commercial (second)	0	0	17	17
4	Commercial (third)	0	0	17	17
5	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	0	0	15	15
6	Finance	0	0	17	17
7	Financial services	1 [#]	0	16	17
8	Hotel	1 [#]	0	15	16
9	Import and export	0	0	17	17
10	Industrial (first)	0	0	16 ⁺	16
11	Industrial (second)	0	0	17	17
12	Insurance	0	0	17	17
13	Real estate and construction	1 [#]	0	16	17
14	Small and medium enterprises	0	0	15	15
15	Textiles and garment	0	0	17	17
16	Tourism	0	0	17	17
17	Transport	0	0	17	17
18	Wholesale and retail	0	0	17	17
Sub-total		4	0	295	299
Second Sector					
1	Accountancy	0	14 ⁺	15	29
2	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	15	0	15	30
3	Chinese medicine	0	15	15	30
4	Education	17 [#]	0	13	30
5	Engineering	14 [*]	0	15	29
6	Legal	6	9	15	30
7	Medical and health services	16 [#]	0	13 ⁺	29
8	Social welfare	15 ^{#*}	0	12	27
9	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	1 [#]	15	14	30
10	Technology and innovation	1 [#]	15	13 ⁺	29
Sub-total		85	68	140	293
Third Sector					
1	Agriculture and fisheries	0	0	60	60
2	Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen	3 [#]	0	57	60
3	Grassroots associations	1 [#]	0	58 ⁺	59
4	Labour	0	0	59 ⁺	59
5	Religious	0	60	0	60
Sub-total		4	60	234	298

Name of Subsector	Number of members				
	Number of ex-officio members	Number of members to be nominated	Number of members to be elected	Total	
Fourth Sector					
1	Members of the Legislative Council	81*	0	0	81
2	Heung Yee Kuk	0	0	26 ⁺	26
3	Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland	0	27	0	27
4	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon (“Hong Kong and Kowloon District Committees”)	0	0	72 ⁺	72
5	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories (“New Territories District Committees”)	0	0	79 ⁺	79
Sub-total		81	27	177	285
Fifth Sector					
1	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region deputies to the National People’s Congress and Hong Kong Special Administrative Region members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (“NPC and CPPCC”)	183*	0	0	183
2	Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations	0	0	103 ⁺	103
Sub-total		183	0	103	286
TOTAL		357	155	949	1 461

G.N. (E.) 457 of 2021 sets out the registration of the following Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“HKSAR”) deputies to the National People’s Congress (“NPC deputies”) and HKSAR members of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (“CPPCC members”) as ex-officio members of their corresponding subsectors is valid: –

- (a) Commercial (first) subsector – WONG TUNG SHUN PETER
- (b) Financial services subsector – CHU YUET WAH
- (c) Hotel subsector – WU THOMAS JEFFERSON
- (d) Real estate and construction subsector – NG CHEE SIONG
- (e) Education subsector – WONG KWAN YU
- (f) Medical and health services subsector – LI KWOK TUNG DONALD
- (g) Social welfare subsector – WONG YICK MING ROSANNA, LI KA CHEUNG ERIC, CHAN YUNG
- (h) Sports, performing arts, culture and publication subsector – CHENG CAROLINE YI
- (i) Technology and innovation subsector – YEUNG KIN MAN
- (j) Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen subsector – NG WOON YIM, CHAU KWAN FEI, KUNG CHUN LUNG
- (k) Grassroots associations subsector – PAN SUTONG

The numbers of ex-officio seats in the above subsectors increased and the numbers of elected seats of those subsectors decreased accordingly. Within the same term of office of the Election Committee (“EC”), the number allocated to ex-officio members and the number of members to be returned by nomination or election of each subsector shall remain unchanged.

- * Engineering subsector: Only 14 persons are validly registered as the ex-officio members of the engineering subsector, which is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 15).
- Social welfare subsector: Only 15 persons are validly registered as the ex-officio members of the social welfare subsector, which is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 18).
- Members of the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) subsector: Only 81 persons are validly registered as the ex-officio members of the members of the LegCo subsector, which is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 90).
- NPC and CPPCC subsector: Only 183 persons are validly registered as the ex-officio members of the NPC deputies and CPPCC members subsector, which is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 190).
- + In accordance with section 3(2) of the Schedule to the Chief Executive Election Ordinance (Cap. 569), if (a) a person is a member of the Election Committee (other than an ex-officio member); and (b) the Electoral Registration Officer, by adding the person’s name to the final register of members of the Election Committee, registers the person as an ex-officio member of the Committee under section 41(3), the person is deemed to have resigned, on the date on which the person’s name is so added, from the membership referred to in item (a) above.
- Industrial (first) subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the industrial (first) subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the industrial (first) subsector (i.e. 16) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 17).
- Accountancy subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the accountancy subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the accountancy subsector (i.e. 29) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 30).
- Medical and health services subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the medical and health services subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the medical and health services subsector (i.e. 29) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 30).
- Technology and innovation subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the technology and innovation subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the technology and innovation subsector (i.e. 29) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 30).
- Grassroots associations subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the grassroots associations subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the grassroots associations subsector (i.e. 59) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 60).
- Labour subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the labour subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the labour subsector (i.e. 59) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 60).
- Heung Yee Kuk subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the Heung Yee Kuk subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, and he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the Heung Yee Kuk subsector (i.e. 26) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 27).
- Hong Kong and Kowloon District Committees subsector: As 4 persons who were originally registered as the EC members of the Hong Kong and Kowloon District Committees subsector were elected as members of the LegCo, and they opted to be registered as ex-officio members of the members of the LegCo subsector, they are deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the Hong Kong and Kowloon District Committees subsector (i.e. 72) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 76).

New Territories District Committees subsector: As a person who was originally registered as an EC member of the New Territories District Committees subsector was elected as a member of the LegCo, he/she opted to be registered as an ex-officio member of the members of the LegCo subsector, he/she is deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the New Territories District Committees subsector (i.e. 79) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 80).

Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations subsector: As 7 persons who were originally registered as the EC members of the representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations subsector were elected as members of the LegCo, they opted to be registered as ex-officio members of the members of the LegCo subsector, they are deemed to have resigned from the membership of the original subsector. Therefore, the total number of members of the representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations subsector (i.e. 103) is less than the number of seats allocated to this subsector (i.e. 110).

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
List of Returning Officers

Name of Sector/ Subsector	Post ^{Note 1}
<i>First Sector</i>	
Catering	Principal Assistant Secretary (Food)1 Food and Health Bureau
Commercial (first) Commercial (second)	Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)5 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Commercial (third)	Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)1 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	Assistant Commissioner (Development) Labour Department
Finance Finance services	Principal Assistant Secretary (Financial Services)3 Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau
Hotel	Assistant Commissioner for Tourism 1 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Import and export	Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)3 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Industrial (first) Industrial (second)	Assistant Director-General of Trade and Industry (Mainland) Trade and Industry Department
Insurance	Principal Assistant Secretary (Financial Services) Insurance and Retirement Scheme Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau

Note 1: The appointment of Returning Officers ("ROs") is post-tied instead of on a personal basis.

<i>First Sector (continued)</i>	
Real estate and construction	Principal Assistant Secretary (Planning and Lands)6 Development Bureau
Small and medium enterprises	Assistant Director-General of Trade and Industry (Industries Support) Trade and Industry Department
Textiles and garment	Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)1 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Tourism	Assistant Commissioner for Tourism 1 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
Transport	Principal Assistant Secretary (Transport)2 Transport and Housing Bureau
Wholesale and retail	Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)3 Commerce and Economic Development Bureau
<i>Second Sector</i>	
Accountancy	Principal Assistant Secretary (Financial Services) Insurance and Retirement Scheme Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau
Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	Principal Assistant Secretary (Planning and Lands)6 Development Bureau
Chinese medicine	Principal Assistant Secretary (Health)2 Food and Health Bureau
Education	Principal Assistant Secretary (Higher Education) Education Bureau
Engineering	Principal Assistant Secretary (Works)1 Development Bureau ^{Note 2}

Note 2: The RO was also designated as the Chief Returning Officer to supervise the operation of the Central Counting Station on the polling day.

<i>Second Sector (continued)</i>	
Legal	Principal Assistant Secretary (Administrative Service) Civil Service Bureau
Medical and health services	Principal Assistant Secretary (Health)6 Food and Health Bureau
Social welfare	Assistant Director (Elderly) Social Welfare Department
Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	Principal Assistant Secretary (Culture)1 Home Affairs Bureau
Technology and innovation	Principal Assistant Secretary for Innovation & Technology (1) Innovation and Technology Bureau
<i>Third Sector</i>	
Agriculture and fisheries	Principal Assistant Secretary (Food)3 Food and Health Bureau
Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen Grassroots associations	Assistant Director (1) Home Affairs Department
Labour	Assistant Commissioner (Development) Labour Department
Religious	Principal Assistant Secretary (Civic Affairs)3 Home Affairs Bureau
<i>Fourth Sector</i>	
Heung Yee Kuk	Assistant Director (1) Home Affairs Department
Representatives of associations of Hong Kong residents in the Mainland	Principal Assistant Secretary (Constitutional & Mainland Affairs)8 Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	Assistant Director (3) Home Affairs Department
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	Assistant Director (5) Home Affairs Department

<i>Fifth Sector</i>	
Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations	Principal Assistant Secretary (Constitutional & Mainland Affairs) ⁸ Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Breakdown of Validly Nominated Candidates

(A) Uncontested subsector

(i) Name of Subsector		Number of Validly Nominated Candidates	Number of Members to be Elected
1.	Catering	16	16
2.	Commercial (First)	16	16
3.	Commercial (Second)	17	17
4.	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	15	15
5.	Finance	17	17
6.	Hotel	15	15
7.	Import and export	17	17
8.	Industrial (first)	17	17
9.	Industrial (second)	17	17
10.	Real estate and construction	16	16
11.	Small and medium enterprises	15	15
12.	Textiles and garment	17	17
13.	Tourism	17	17
14.	Transport	17	17
15.	Wholesale and retail	17	17
16.	Accountancy	15	15
17.	Engineering	15	15
18.	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	14	14
19.	Agriculture and fisheries	60	60
20.	Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen	57	57
21.	Grassroots associations	59	59
22.	Heung Yee Kuk	27	27
23.	Representatives of Hong Kong members of relevant national organisations	110	110
Total:		603	603

(B) Contested subsector

(i) Name of Subsector		Number of Validly Nominated Candidates	Number of Members to be Elected
1.	Commercial (third)	18	17
2.	Financial services	17	16
3.	Insurance	20	17
4.	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	17	15
5.	Chinese medicine	16	15
6.	Education	14	13
7.	Legal	16	15

8.	Medical and health services	24	14
9.	Social welfare	23	12
10.	Technology and innovation	15	14
11.	Labour	72	60
12.	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	78	76
13.	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	82	80
Total:		412	364

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Voter Turnout Rates**

Name of Subsector	<u>10:00</u> Turnout %	<u>11:00</u> Turnout %	<u>12:00</u> Turnout %	<u>13:00</u> Turnout %	<u>14:00</u> Turnout %	<u>15:00</u> Turnout %	<u>16:00</u> Turnout %	<u>17:00</u> Turnout %	<u>18:00</u> Turnout %
Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	11	18	30	36	41	48	53	55	55
(55)	20.00	32.73	54.55	65.45	74.55	87.27	96.36	100.00	100.00
Chinese medicine	5	15	25	33	42	47	48	49	50
(51)	9.80	29.41	49.02	64.71	82.35	92.16	94.12	96.08	98.04
Commercial (third)	26	57	76	89	91	91	91	91	91
(93)	27.96	61.29	81.72	95.70	97.85	97.85	97.85	97.85	97.85
Education	131	271	453	630	837	1 010	1 201	1 368	1 469
(1 750)	7.49	15.49	25.89	36.00	47.83	57.71	68.63	78.17	83.94
Financial services	42	82	119	142	152	163	172	183	188
(195)	21.54	42.05	61.03	72.82	77.95	83.59	88.21	93.85	96.41
Insurance	12	26	42	50	61	69	76	78	82
(88)	13.64	29.55	47.73	56.82	69.32	78.41	86.36	88.64	93.18
Labour	121	228	289	332	356	370	383	390	395
(407)	29.73	56.02	71.01	81.57	87.47	90.91	94.10	95.82	97.05
Legal	8	17	22	26	29	29	30	30	30
(30)	26.67	56.67	73.33	86.67	96.67	96.67	100.00	100.00	100.00

Name of Subsector	<u>10:00</u> Turnout %	<u>11:00</u> Turnout %	<u>12:00</u> Turnout %	<u>13:00</u> Turnout %	<u>14:00</u> Turnout %	<u>15:00</u> Turnout %	<u>16:00</u> Turnout %	<u>17:00</u> Turnout %	<u>18:00</u> Turnout %
Medical and health services	13	35	45	54	61	71	75	79	79
(82)	15.85	42.68	54.88	65.85	74.39	86.59	91.46	96.34	96.34
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	139	307	560	693	776	847	901	944	969
(1 083)	12.83	28.35	51.71	63.99	71.65	78.21	83.19	87.17	89.47
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	181	327	477	579	639	690	736	771	791
(857)	21.12	38.16	55.66	67.56	74.56	80.51	85.88	89.96	92.30
Social welfare	22	48	74	88	99	108	117	132	136
(144)	15.28	33.33	51.39	61.11	68.75	75.00	81.25	91.67	94.44
Technology and innovation	9	19	33	43	47	51	53	53	54
(54)	16.67	35.19	61.11	79.63	87.04	94.44	98.15	98.15	100.00
TOTAL	720	1 450	2 245	2 795	3 231	3 594	3 936	4 223	4 389
(4 889)	14.73	29.66	45.92	57.17	66.09	73.51	80.51	86.38	89.77

Note 1 : Figures in brackets denote the electorates

Note 2 : The voter turnout figures are for reference only

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Summary of Ballot Papers that were Not Counted**

Name of Subsector	Number of Ballot Papers Not Counted and Reasons for Not Counting*									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total
Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chinese medicine	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Commercial (third)	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Education	0	0	0	34	13	2	0	6	0	55
Financial services	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Labour	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	6
Legal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical and health services	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	0	0	0	5	7	7	0	3	0	22
Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	0	0	0	4	6	3	0	1	0	14
Social welfare	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	7
Technology and innovation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	48	31	19	0	15	0	113

*Reasons for not counting of ballot papers:

- A – Endorsed with the words “重複” and “TENDERED”
- B – Endorsed with the words “未用” and “UNUSED”
- C – Endorsed with the words “損壞” and “SPOILT”
- D – Unmarked
- E – Votes recorded for a number of candidates exceeding the number of Election Committee members to be elected in the subsector
- F – With writing or a mark by which the voter/authorised representative can possibly be identified
- G – Substantially mutilated
- H – Not marked in accordance with section 56 of the Electoral Affairs Commission (Electoral Procedure)(Election Committee) Regulation
- I – Void for uncertainty

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Results of Elections

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
1	Architectural, surveying, planning and landscape	1	LAU MAN KWAN JULIA	53	Elected
		2	WONG HO MING AUGUSTINE	45	Elected
		3	LUI HO YUEN VICTOR	44	Elected
		4	CHAN CHAK WA JASON	45	Elected
		5	LIM WAN FUNG BERNARD VINCENT	45	Elected
		6	FU CHIN SHING	29	
		7	CHAN YUK MING	44	Elected
		8	HO LIK CHI NICHOLAS	53	Elected
		9	HO KUI YIP	47	Elected
		10	LAI TING KWOK	47	Elected
		11	LU HING YIU BRYANT	52	Elected
		12	LAI HON KWAN CHERRIE	49	Elected
		13	LO CHUN WAI(DICKY LO)	46	Elected
		14	LAI YUK FAI STEPHEN	48	Elected
		15	LAM LIK SHAN(LESLY LAM)	44	Elected
		16	CHOW WAI KEUNG	44	Elected
		17	WONG PO LUNG JOHN	19	
2	Chinese medicine	1	LYU AIPING	42	Elected
		2	YEUNG CHEUK MING	41	Elected
		3	CHEUNG KWAN SHEUNG	40	Elected
		4	CHAN WING KWONG	40	Elected
		5	HO KWOK WAI	45	Elected
		6	LO TING YU	43	Elected
		7	KWAN CHI YEE	22	
		8	WONG KWUN MING	39	Elected
		9	TSANG CHIU HING	38	Elected
		10	MIAO JIANG XIA	36	Elected
		11	WONG KIT	44	Elected
		12	HUANG XIANZHANG	43	Elected
		13	PANG CHEUNG HI JACK	28	Elected
		14	CHEUNG WAI SANG	43	Elected

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		15	ZHU EN	43	Elected
		16	FENG JIU	35	Elected
3	Commercial (third)	1	SHEN HUA	82	Elected
		2	YAU WAI KWONG	83	Elected
		3	LIAN SHAODONG	82	Elected
		4	WONG FOR YAM	83	Elected
		5	TAN YUE HENG	83	Elected
		6	KWOK PUI FONG MIRANDA	84	Elected
		7	ZHU ERIC LIWEI	84	Elected
		8	SAN CHUNG KAM	86	Elected
		9	LEE HOEY SIMON	85	Elected
		10	CHIU KWAN	81	Elected
		11	YIU LOI MAN	84	Elected
		12	ZHAO SHUANG	80	Elected
		13	KWOK YIN LAI	84	Elected
		14	CHONG WAI MING	83	Elected
		15	WANG LEI	83	Elected
		16	NG CHOR CHU	80	Elected
		17	LAU SUNG	84	Elected
		18	CAO WEIYONG	18	
4	Education	1	MOK CHUNG FAI REX	1040	Elected
		2	LEUNG WING HUNG GEORGE	1059	Elected
		3	HO HON KUEN	1076	Elected
		4	YAU SIU HUNG	1068	Elected
		5	FONG CHUNG LUN	1036	Elected
		6	LIU FUNG HEUNG	1040	Elected
		7	CHIU TSANG HOK WAN	423	
		8	POON SUK HAN HALINA	1123	Elected
		9	SO PING FAI	1093	Elected
		10	CHEUNG YUNG PONG LANGTON	1123	Elected
		11	LAM CHUI LING NANCY	1097	Elected
		12	KOONG MAY KAY	1096	Elected
		13	CHIU CHEUNG KI	1034	Elected
		14	WONG KAM LEUNG	1003	Elected

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
5	Financial services	1	NG OLIVER TSE KUEN	137	Elected
		2	WONG CHUNG MUN	136	Elected
		3	CHAN MOFIZ	34	
		4	TANG SING HING KENNY	131	Elected
		5	LEE YIU SUN	124	Elected
		6	CHIM KIM LUN RICKY	161	Elected
		7	LI TONG	145	Elected
		8	XIONG LITING	137	Elected
		9	YEUNG DAISY	148	Elected
		10	SUN JIANFENG	140	Elected
		11	CHOY SZE CHUNG JOJO	134	Elected
		12	LEE SAI YIN JEANNE	135	Elected
		13	CHAN HENRY	145	Elected
		14	LIN XIANGHONG	148	Elected
		15	LEE WAI WANG ROBERT	148	Elected
		16	DAI ZHIQIANG	134	Elected
		17	CHEUNG HAYWOOD	145	Elected
6	Insurance	1	CHEN ZHAONAN	70	Elected
		2	LEUNG WOON WING	41	
		3	POON WING FAI JIMMY	65	Elected
		4	HUI KAM KWAI(ERIC)	72	Elected
		5	ZHAN MEIQING	62	Elected
		6	KOON WOO KAM OI AGNES(AGNES KOON)	68	Elected
		7	WONG HON HING	44	Elected#
		8	WONG KWAI CHUEN ANDREW	66	Elected
		9	CHAN YIM KWONG	75	Elected
		10	FUNG WAI CHEONG	56	Elected
		11	TSUI CHI KIN ELLICK	45	Elected
		12	WAN CHI TAK	38	
		13	WONG KOK HO	44	
		14	LAU SIU MUN SAMMY	64	Elected
		15	TANG CHEE PING WILSON(WILSON)	60	Elected
		16	CHAN PUI LEUNG	77	Elected

(#Pursuant to a result determined by drawing lots)

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		17	CHENG KWOK PING	69	Elected
		18	CHEUNG KIN KEUNG KELVIN	64	Elected
		19	TAM KWOK WING(IVAN)	70	Elected
		20	NG WING FAT RONNIE	63	Elected
7	Labour	1	FUNG YUK FUNG	331	Elected
		2	YEUNG LIN PIK	299	Elected
		3	CHING NGON LAI	301	Elected
		4	KONG WAI CHAU	299	Elected
		5	FAN KEUNG	296	Elected
		6	CHAN MAN WAI	301	Elected
		7	YEH YUNG SHENG	110	
		8	HUI PUI TING	294	Elected
		9	LI WING FOO	328	Elected
		10	CHAN PUI HO	64	
		11	LEE SAU KING	289	Elected
		12	LAM TIN FU	293	Elected
		13	WONG TAK CHI	36	
		14	YOUNG WING FAI	322	Elected
		15	CHEUNG HOI WING	301	Elected
		16	WONG KWOK KEUNG	300	Elected
		17	CHENG SAU KUEN	281	Elected
		18	MA CHI SING	328	Elected
		19	CHAN SIU WAH LEWIS	298	Elected
		20	TSE OI HUNG	327	Elected
		21	LI MAN CHEONG	154	
		22	WONG PING	324	Elected
		23	LO KA LAI	105	
		24	LI TAT WAI	297	Elected
		25	WONG WANG YIP	292	Elected
		26	TONG KANG YIU	305	Elected
		27	TSE WANG YU	296	Elected
		28	LEE KWONG YU	305	Elected
		29	TONG CHUNG MAN	301	Elected
		30	MOW TAI HING	190	

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	31	CHAN KIN LUN KENNETH	29	
	32	IP WAI MING	306	Elected
	33	WONG KIT HIN PETER	293	Elected
	34	LEE CHE KIN	328	Elected
	35	LI KWAI YIN	139	
	36	NG CHI MAN	293	Elected
	37	CHENG YU HEI	150	
	38	HUANG YONGQUAN	192	
	39	WU MING FUNG	286	Elected
	40	LUI NAI SING	94	
	41	LO CHI SAN	319	Elected
	42	LAM KOON LEUNG	294	Elected
	43	CHEUNG KWAI YING	283	Elected
	44	TSANG CHI MAN	329	Elected
	45	TSE KING WA	294	Elected
	46	MAK SIU FUN	302	Elected
	47	CHU YUK CHING	296	Elected
	48	CHAN TANG YUEN	315	Elected
	49	LAM KAM YI	294	Elected
	50	LEE FONG CHUNG	285	Elected
	51	CHAN MAN LUEN YING	308	Elected
	52	LEUNG CHUNG YAN JUAN	323	Elected
	53	YAU YIU SHING	325	Elected
	54	YIP LAU CHING	296	Elected
	55	TAM KAM LIN	319	Elected
	56	CHU HON CHUNG	310	Elected
	57	SO PAK TSAN	321	Elected
	58	TAM CHI CHUNG	306	Elected
	59	WONG LAI PING	293	Elected
	60	HUNG KAI MING	317	Elected
	61	FUNG CHUEN CHUNG	94	
	62	LEE WAI MAN	290	Elected
	63	NG WAI YEE	302	Elected
	64	MA KWONG YU	325	Elected

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		65	LUI KIT HAN	295	Elected
		66	KWOK HING WUN	288	Elected
		67	YANG KAIQIANG	288	Elected
		68	LAM CHI TING	323	Elected
		69	CHAU SIU CHUNG	317	Elected
		70	TSOI CHUNG KIN	294	Elected
		71	CHEUNG KAM LING	291	Elected
		72	LAM WAI KONG	323	Elected
8	Legal	1	HUI MAN KIT PATRICK	28	Elected
		2	NEOH ANTHONY FRANCIS	26	Elected
		3	FAN HOI KIT	25	Elected
		4	WOO CHUN FAI(WILLIAM)	29	Elected
		5	CHEUNG CHING	27	Elected
		6	LO YEE HANG	26	Elected
		7	TONG KA WAH RONNY	28	Elected
		8	LAM DOUGLAS TAK YIP	26	Elected
		9	LAU HON CHUEN	26	Elected
		10	DALEY MAK HING FUN ANGEL	24	Elected
		11	PANG MELISSA KAYE	29	Elected
		12	LI LIANJUN	29	Elected
		13	CHIANG SUI FOOK LILIAN	26	Elected
		14	BAI TAO	9	
		15	HO SHUK YING SABRINA	27	Elected
		16	SIU WING YEE SYLVIA	26	Elected
9	Medical and health services	1	LEUNG SAI MAN SIGMUND	63	Elected
		2	TSUI PUI WANG EPHRAEM	12	
		3	CHEUNG PUI WAH	57	Elected
		4	LAM TZIT YUEN DAVID	69	Elected
		5	CHEUNG HON MING	63	Elected
		6	LEUNG LAI YIN JOHN	64	Elected
		7	HO SUNG HON(MICHAEL)	11	
		8	NG FUNG LEUNG BACON	61	Elected
		9	PONG SCARLETT OI LAN	65	Elected
		10	WONG PAK LEUNG APOLLO	65	Elected

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		11	KU WAI YIN ELLEN	12	
		12	CHAN CHI CHUNG	13	
		13	SO KIT YING LOLETTA	64	Elected
		14	LI CHING MAN LUCIA	9	
		15	LO CHUNG MAU	67	Elected
		16	CHAN LAI HUNG	14	
		17	CHU KIN WAH	6	
		18	KWOK PO YIN SAMUEL	59	Elected
		19	TSUI SIK HON	63	Elected
		20	CHUI CHUN MING WILLIAM	16	
		21	CHEUNG YUK HUNG KATHY	57	Elected
		22	YU CISSY	14	
		23	LEE HA YUN	56	Elected
		24	TSANG HIN KEI CENTURY	19	
10	Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of Hong Kong and Kowloon	1	TAM SIU CHEUK	752	Elected
		2	CHAN LAI FONG	754	Elected
		3	PUN KWOK WAH	779	Elected
		4	LAM POK	136	
		5	HUNG KAM IN	762	Elected
		6	LI TAK HONG	753	Elected
		7	LEE CHING HAR	757	Elected
		8	LU HIU TUNG	749	Elected
		9	LEE PIK YEE	771	Elected
		10	CHUNG KONG MO	790	Elected
		11	HUNG CHIU KWAN	731	Elected
		12	CHEUNG PUI KONG	747	Elected
		13	NGAN MAN YU	750	Elected
		14	NG PO KEUNG	745	Elected
		15	CHAN CHAN PIU	724	Elected
		16	LAM TSZ HUNG	731	Elected
		17	WONG CHOI LAP	737	Elected
		18	KAN MING TUNG	754	Elected
		19	IP NGO TUNG CHRIS	782	Elected
		20	TSANG FUNG CHU	753	Elected

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	21	YEUNG KA SHING	750	Elected
	22	WONG TSZ SHING	741	Elected
	23	KAN CHI HO	764	Elected
	24	CHEUNG CHI CHUNG	728	Elected
	25	LI HON HUNG	747	Elected
	26	LAU PUI SHAN	754	Elected
	27	CHAN YUK KIT	740	Elected
	28	LAI WING HO JOE	757	Elected
	29	LAU WAI KWONG	731	Elected
	30	LEUNG MAN KWONG	746	Elected
	31	LI SIU YUNG	740	Elected
	32	CHAN KWOK WAI	727	Elected
	33	CHENG KEUNG FUNG	741	Elected
	34	YUEN KWOK KEUNG	763	Elected
	35	CHUNG CHAK FAI	748	Elected
	36	LEUNG SZE WAN	746	Elected
	37	CHAN TUNG	742	Elected
	38	TSANG YIU TONG	740	Elected
	39	YEW YAT WA DEANNIE	745	Elected
	40	LUI HUNG PAN	751	Elected
	41	LAM YAU PIK	736	Elected
	42	WONG CHUNG LEUNG	763	Elected
	43	CHU YUK LUNG	734	Elected
	44	CHAN NAM PO	726	Elected
	45	CHEUNG KI TANG	750	Elected
	46	LIN WEI QIAO	726	Elected
	47	CHEUNG YIU PAN	730	Elected
	48	LAU HING YEUNG	736	Elected
	49	CHING LEI YUEN	735	Elected
	50	LUI TUNG HAI	756	Elected
	51	CHU LAP WAI	743	Elected
	52	LI LEE	743	Elected
	53	HUNG CHIU WAH	752	Elected
	54	LO WING SZE	746	Elected

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	55	CHOW CHIU SHEUNG(PETER)	740	Elected
	56	QIU SONGQING	743	Elected
	57	LAM FUNG	743	Elected
	58	CHIU FUNG YI(KITTY)	765	Elected
	59	LAM WING CHEUNG	725	Elected
	60	HO HIN MING	757	Elected
	61	CHAN JUDY KAPUI	794	Elected
	62	WONG TAT TUNG	746	Elected
	63	LEUNG KUI HOI	732	Elected
	64	CHENG SHING FUNG	750	Elected
	65	CHEN MEIYAN	726	Elected
	66	LI KA YING	175	
	67	LAU PUI YUK	749	Elected
	68	LAM YUK CHUN	759	Elected
	69	TANG SIU MUI	733	Elected
	70	CHUNG TSI KUEN	738	Elected
	71	LUI KAI LIN WENDY	742	Elected
	72	CHAN YAN YIU	725	Elected
	73	KWOK YIU WAI	727	Elected
	74	CHAN WAH YU NELSON	741	Elected
	75	LEUNG TANG FUNG	723	Elected
	76	LEUNG KWOK HUNG DAVID	744	Elected
	77	LEE CHUN KEUNG	736	Elected
	78	LAI WING CHUN(SUNNY)	709	Elected
11 Representatives of members of Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees, and District Fire Safety Committees of the New Territories	1	YAU YUK LUN	687	Elected
	2	CHONG YUEN TUNG	690	Elected
	3	CHENG YIN KWAN ANDY	687	Elected
	4	CHONG KIN SHING	691	Elected
	5	DENG KAIRONG	689	Elected
	6	YIU KWOK WAI	687	Elected
	7	CHAN CHO LEUNG	694	Elected
	8	MAN KA HO DONALD	683	Elected
	9	LAU CHEE SING	688	Elected
	10	MA SHUK YIN	686	Elected

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	11	WU YUK CHI	681	Elected
	12	KWONG YUET SUM	679	Elected
	13	LUI KIN	685	Elected
	14	CHAN OI YI	686	Elected
	15	LING WAI HON	678	Elected
	16	CHAN WAI YEUK	675	Elected
	17	TSUI FAN	683	Elected
	18	WONG PIK KIU	691	Elected
	19	LAU SHUN TING	680	Elected
	20	LAM YU SING	679	Elected
	21	YIP MAN PAN	690	Elected
	22	AU CHI ON PAUL	675	Elected
	23	MAN YU MING	691	Elected
	24	LO YUEN TING	683	Elected
	25	LEE HUNG SHAM LOTHAR	685	Elected
	26	TSANG KWOK KA	674	Elected
	27	LAM KONG KWAN	677	Elected
	28	CHAN KWOK KAI	674	Elected
	29	YIU MING	684	Elected
	30	LAI SUM	678	Elected
	31	CHAN SIU KUEN	685	Elected
	32	SIU LONG MING	683	Elected
	33	LUO CHENGHUAN	95	
	34	CHEUNG CHIN PANG	679	Elected
	35	KOT SIU YUEN	684	Elected
	36	LAU TAK WING	91	
	37	WU CHEUK HIM	679	Elected
	38	KAN SIU KEI	677	Elected
	39	MUNG KIN KEUNG	671	Elected
	40	WAH MEI LING	681	Elected
	41	AU CHI FAI	680	Elected
	42	WAN WO TAT WARWICK	683	Elected
	43	LO SIU KIT	684	Elected
	44	SUNG KA WOON	669	Elected

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	45	WAN KAI MING	681	Elected
	46	KO WAI KEI	676	Elected
	47	CHAN KA FAI	681	Elected
	48	CHU HO YIN	676	Elected
	49	YIU KA CHUN	681	Elected
	50	LI SAI WING	678	Elected
	51	CHAM KA HUNG DANIEL	682	Elected
	52	LEUNG CHEONG MING RAYMOND	676	Elected
	53	CHENG LAM	671	Elected
	54	KOO YEUNG PONG	680	Elected
	55	WONG SHUN YEE(ALBERT)	673	Elected
	56	CHAN MAN CHAU	675	Elected
	57	LAU HING WAH	679	Elected
	58	NG CHIU HUNG	674	Elected
	59	TANG CHEUK HIM	680	Elected
	60	LI GUANHUA	670	Elected
	61	CHEUNG YIN NAM	682	Elected
	62	LI KA LEUNG PHILIP	681	Elected
	63	LUNG SHUI HING	677	Elected
	64	LEUNG KAR MING	686	Elected
	65	LEE SHING PUT	678	Elected
	66	TANG YUNG YIU RONNIE	670	Elected
	67	CHIU MAN LEONG	681	Elected
	68	LAM CHOR CHIU	672	Elected
	69	WONG WAI SHING	685	Elected
	70	NG NGAI WING	663	Elected
	71	PUN KWOK SHAN	685	Elected
	72	YIP CHEUNG CHUN	676	Elected
	73	KI LAI MEI	667	Elected
	74	KAM MAN FUNG	675	Elected
	75	FU HIU LAM SAMMI	681	Elected
	76	TO SHECK YUEN	671	Elected
	77	NG SZE FUK	626	Elected
	78	CHAN YAU HOI	682	Elected

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		79	POON CHI SHING	675	Elected
		80	YAU TAI TAI	675	Elected
		81	KWOK CHUN SING	666	Elected
		82	MO SHING FUNG	667	Elected
12	Social welfare	1	MA LAI CHONG	48	
		2	CHING CHI KONG	30	
		3	KWAN YUI HUEN	31	
		4	CHAN LAI WAN CECILIA	51	
		5	CHAN MAN YEE GRACE	41	
		6	TIK CHI YUEN	55	Elected#
		7	NG SIU MAN	32	
		8	LEUNG PUI YU PAMELA	42	
		9	CHAU YIN MING FRANCIS	37	
		10	YUK TAK FUN	63	Elected
		11	WONG YAT FUNG	55	Elected#
		12	YIP CHUN TO ADRIAN	66	Elected
		13	CHU LAI LING	70	Elected
		14	YU SAU CHU	98	Elected
		15	MAN HUNG YEE JOSEPH	57	Elected
		16	YEUNG LAW KOON CHUI(AGNES)	91	Elected
		17	CHEN QING	84	Elected
		18	LEE HON CHEUNG	85	Elected
		19	CHENG KWOK FAI SAMMOND	49	
		20	HA CHUNG KIN	59	Elected
		21	LAU YUEN YEE JANUS	55	
		22	WONG MAN SING BARRY	79	Elected
		23	IP KA WAI CHARLIE	45	
13	Technology and innovation	1	CHIEN KWOK KEUNG KENNY	53	Elected
		2	CHENG CHUN WAH GARY	53	Elected
		3	WONG KWONG YEUNG SIMON	9	
		4	LO YUK MING DENNIS	53	Elected
		5	YU CHEUNG HOI	51	Elected
		6	NG CHI HO	51	Elected
		7	SUN DONG	54	Elected

(#Pursuant to a result determined by drawing lots)

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		8	CHUNG KWOK FAI	53	Elected
		9	CHENG CHUNG NGAM(ROCKY)	53	Elected
		10	LEE FAN FUNG SEAN	53	Elected
		11	CHU KA YIN NORMA	46	Elected
		12	SIN HENDRICK	52	Elected
		13	HSU HOI SHAN	54	Elected
		14	CHIU DUNCAN	52	Elected
		15	YAN KING SHUN	51	Elected
14	Accountancy	-	CHAN MEI BO MABEL	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CLEMENT KAM WING	-	Uncontested
		-	LO WA KEI ROY	-	Uncontested
		-	HUI LAI KING	-	Uncontested
		-	TANG HOI LIN HELEN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG HO YUEN GARY	-	Uncontested
		-	LIU EUGENE	-	Uncontested
		-	NG KAM WAH WEBSTER	-	Uncontested
		-	KWONG TIN LAP	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG HONG CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG KWONG KIN	-	Uncontested
		-	SZE LIN TANG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHOW CHI TONG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WAI DUNE	-	Uncontested
		-	YIP NGAI SHING	-	Uncontested
15	Agriculture and fisheries	-	CHAN POK CHI	-	Uncontested
		-	LAI SHING CHAI	-	Uncontested
		-	LAU KAM FUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHEUNG SIU KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHEUNG FOR YAU	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE YAT LOONG	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE CHOI WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	CHUI KING HANG	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG FOR KAM	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG KOON HO	-	Uncontested
		-	LO LOK TUNG	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	LAM CHUN WAI	-	Uncontested
	-	SIN WAI LUN	-	Uncontested
	-	PO WAI WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	CHENG SIU WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KAN CHAI	-	Uncontested
	-	LO YAM KEUNG EDDIE	-	Uncontested
	-	HO YUK SANG	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG PING KWAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG TAK SHING	-	Uncontested
	-	WAN LOI HEI	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG KOON WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG KAM YU	-	Uncontested
	-	LO SUI LAM	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN CHI MANG	-	Uncontested
	-	FUNG CHI HONG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHENG KING MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LAI CHUEN TAI	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG SHEUNG CHUN	-	Uncontested
	-	PO KA LING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHEUNG FAT	-	Uncontested
	-	PANG WAH KAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LAW KWONG CHOI	-	Uncontested
	-	LAI TAK CHUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK HON WAH JOHN	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG KAM FOOK	-	Uncontested
	-	FUNG SHU FAT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOW PING FAI	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOW YIU KEI	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG MING KIN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG PING MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHUNG CHING LIN	-	Uncontested
	-	NG CHI WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	TAM CHI HO	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG YUEN TAI	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	TSOI TAK LEE	-	Uncontested
	-	TSANG KWOK KEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	WU CHUN YUET	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN YUN CHOI	-	Uncontested
	-	NG WING YU	-	Uncontested
	-	CHU KAM MING	-	Uncontested
	-	FUNG KIN CHUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN SHEUNG CHI MICHAEL	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN KIN YIP	-	Uncontested
	-	TANG NUEN FUN	-	Uncontested
	-	SHEA SHEUNG KWONG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHONG CHUNG PING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG PUI KAT	-	Uncontested
	-	LAU KOK FAI GALANT	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK CHI YAU	-	Uncontested
16 Associations of Chinese fellow townsmen	-	WU YINGPENG	-	Uncontested
	-	NG CHIT YAM	-	Uncontested
	-	TAI TAK FUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	TANG YAU CHOI	-	Uncontested
	-	NG WAI KUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	TSANG TING FAT	-	Uncontested
	-	MOK CHING SUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG SHU YUI	-	Uncontested
	-	NG CHOI WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE FUNG KING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG SING LAM	-	Uncontested
	-	KAN CHIK HONG	-	Uncontested
	-	YUNG BING	-	Uncontested
	-	HO NGAI KEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG LUN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN LAI ON	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM HIU NGAI	-	Uncontested
	-	CHU KIN LAN	-	Uncontested
	-	SHUM SIU HUNG	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	FUNG KUEN HOI	-	Uncontested
	-	YIP KAT KONG KENNETH	-	Uncontested
	-	KE WEN HUA	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM KIN PING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN HIU CHUN	-	Uncontested
	-	HUNG CHAO HONG	-	Uncontested
	-	MAN WING YEE GINNY	-	Uncontested
	-	SZE NANG SZE	-	Uncontested
	-	CHENG AH LING	-	Uncontested
	-	HUANG ZIQIANG	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM HUNG SAN	-	Uncontested
	-	FAN MINHUA KEVIN	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE TAK LUN	-	Uncontested
	-	CAO YUANSI	-	Uncontested
	-	FONG CHUN MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	HUGH TODD	-	Uncontested
	-	YU PUI TAI	-	Uncontested
	-	CHE WANG KIN	-	Uncontested
	-	YING BINGNAN	-	Uncontested
	-	YIU MAU LUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	NG KAM LUNG VOLAIS	-	Uncontested
	-	LAU KUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	TANG ANYING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHO SHI	-	Uncontested
	-	LI CHUN	-	Uncontested
	-	HUNG HAN SANG	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KA WAI	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHOI HING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG TAI CHIU	-	Uncontested
	-	MOK HOI TO	-	Uncontested
	-	YUN HAIQING	-	Uncontested
	-	HON YEUNG KWONG	-	Uncontested
	-	TSOI MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	NG DARYL WIN KONG	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	LIN CHUN YAN	-	Uncontested
		-	MUNG MEI LING	-	Uncontested
		-	KWAN WING KUM JANICE	-	Uncontested
		-	SIU MUK LUNG	-	Uncontested
17	Catering	-	ZEMAN ALLAN	-	Uncontested
		-	WOO CHU	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG CHI WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	FONG WING CHEUNG DONNY	-	Uncontested
		-	CHONG YAM MING	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG CHUN WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG WAI SING	-	Uncontested
		-	CHUNG WAI PING	-	Uncontested
		-	LING WAI YIP JACKIE	-	Uncontested
		-	LO HO WAN	-	Uncontested
		-	TSE PO TAT	-	Uncontested
		-	FUNG CHUNG KAI ANDY	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WING ON	-	Uncontested
		-	CHUI MAN WAI RAYMAN	-	Uncontested
		-	WU TOKUAKI DENNIS	-	Uncontested
18	Commercial (first)	-	HUNG PI CHENG BENJAMIN	-	Uncontested
		-	WOO CHUN KUEN DOUGLAS	-	Uncontested
		-	KAM CHAK PUI(JACOB KAM)	-	Uncontested
		-	YUEN SO SIU MAI BETTY	-	Uncontested
		-	YU PANG CHUN	-	Uncontested
		-	BRADLEY GUY MARTIN COUTTS	-	Uncontested
		-	LAM HOI CHEUNG VICTOR	-	Uncontested
		-	NG ROY	-	Uncontested
		-	FUNG YUK LUN ALLEN	-	Uncontested
		-	SHIH EDITH	-	Uncontested
		-	FOK KAI SHAN ERIC	-	Uncontested
		-	CHOW VEE TSUNG OSCAR	-	Uncontested
		-	YUE KWOK YIN EDMOND	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN SAI MING	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	YU CHEN ON EMIL	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG SIU KAY GEORGE	-	Uncontested
19	Commercial (second)	-	LAU TIT SHING	-	Uncontested
		-	YUEN KAI CHEONG(YUEN MO)	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN PUN DAVID	-	Uncontested
		-	LAM MING SUM	-	Uncontested
		-	YU JOHNNY WAH YUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHONG HOK SHAN	-	Uncontested
		-	TSE YUNG HOI	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG CHUN KAM(YEUNG CHARLES)	-	Uncontested
		-	QIU JIANXIN	-	Uncontested
		-	KO MAN KIN MICKEY	-	Uncontested
		-	YIP SIU MING DERRICK	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG IVAN SIU KEI	-	Uncontested
		-	LI KAM FUN EVA	-	Uncontested
		-	WU ANNIE SUK CHING	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG PENG YEN LAURENCE	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG CHO HANG STANLEY	-	Uncontested
-	LEUNG WAI HO(EDDIE)	-	Uncontested		
20	Employers' Federation of Hong Kong	-	KWOK CHRISTOPHER KAI WANG	-	Uncontested
		-	HEALY PATRICK	-	Uncontested
		-	MAK KIN WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	TSANG ON YIP PATRICK	-	Uncontested
		-	PANG YIU KAI	-	Uncontested
		-	PONG LOUIS WAI YAN	-	Uncontested
		-	HUI HON HING SUSANNA	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG YUN CHI ANN(ANN KUNG)	-	Uncontested
		-	ABATE DUNCAN ARTHUR WILLIAM	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WING KIN	-	Uncontested
		-	KWONG CHING WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	KWONG WING TSUEN WILSON	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG KWONG YIU	-	Uncontested
		-	TSUI YIU CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
-	LI TZAR KAI RICHARD	-	Uncontested		

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
21	Engineering	-	YIU FAN HUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN YING YING	-	Uncontested
		-	CHIANG TUNG KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	WAI CHI SING	-	Uncontested
		-	HO ON SING THOMAS	-	Uncontested
		-	POON LOK TO OTTO	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG WAI ON(DUNCAN)	-	Uncontested
		-	CHU PUI KWAN REUBEN	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE PING KUEN	-	Uncontested
		-	SIU YIN WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	TANG MING SUM MICHELLE	-	Uncontested
		-	YIM KIN PING	-	Uncontested
		-	BOK KWOK MING AARON	-	Uncontested
		-	MA SIU CHEUNG(ERIC)	-	Uncontested
		-	CHUNG SIU PING	-	Uncontested
22	Finance	-	CHAN MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	KWOK HO KING CALVIN	-	Uncontested
		-	LI MAN KIU ADRIAN DAVID	-	Uncontested
		-	FU KIM	-	Uncontested
		-	MA CHAN CHI	-	Uncontested
		-	TSE SIU LING	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WING TAK KEVIN	-	Uncontested
		-	TAN STEPHEN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG KIN KONG	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG TSU HING HAROLD	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CHI FAI OWENS	-	Uncontested
		-	CHU TAN FAN	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG KA LAI CARRIE	-	Uncontested
		-	CESAR DIANA FERREIRA	-	Uncontested
		-	LIAO YI CHIEN DAVID	-	Uncontested
-	IP TSZ KIN	-	Uncontested		
-	CHAN KA KEUNG CEAJER	-	Uncontested		
23	Grassroots associations	-	HO HON MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHUK HING TOI	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	HUANG CHANGGRAN(HUANG XIANGMO)	-	Uncontested
	-	LIN XIAOHUI	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN KIN PING	-	Uncontested
	-	TSUI LI	-	Uncontested
	-	YANG WING KIT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHO WUI HUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG TSZ HEI(BENNY)	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHUN HUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHIU WAH KUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	TSANG TAK SING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN HOI WING	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK YI CHIT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN LEIMING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN YIN SHAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LAW KING SHING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHUN FAI HENRY	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KWUN KEONG	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG WAI KIT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN SHUN SHUN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN WAI PING	-	Uncontested
	-	TUNG CHING SAI	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE TSZ KING DOMINIC	-	Uncontested
	-	LAU KONG WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG YIP KWAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LI YIPING	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KWUN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN WAI MING	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM TAK HING(VINCENT)	-	Uncontested
	-	NG SING WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	LIN HO MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHUN PING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG HOK MING	-	Uncontested
	-	JIN LING	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	YU CHI WING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN SHUN YU	-	Uncontested
	-	SHU XIN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG CHUNG CHIT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHIU SAU HAN	-	Uncontested
	-	WU CHI	-	Uncontested
	-	HUANG GUOPING	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE YUET MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	TSOI WING SING	-	Uncontested
	-	LIN XIAODONG	-	Uncontested
	-	TSE WING HANG	-	Uncontested
	-	WAN TIN CHONG	-	Uncontested
	-	SO LAI CHUN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN MO	-	Uncontested
	-	PANG SIU KEI	-	Uncontested
	-	WAN WO FAI	-	Uncontested
	-	SUNG KAI MING	-	Uncontested
	-	FAN RONGZHANG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN KAM LAM	-	Uncontested
	-	LI CHI FUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	NG MAN KIT	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAU CHUEN HEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	LIU TIANNI	-	Uncontested
	-	HO CHIU HA MAISY	-	Uncontested
24	Heung Yee Kuk	LAM WAI KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		LEE KOON HUNG	-	Uncontested
		YU HON KWAN	-	Uncontested
		MOK KAM KWAI	-	Uncontested
		LAU CHI PANG	-	Uncontested
		CHOW YUK TONG	-	Uncontested
		LI KWOK FUNG	-	Uncontested
		TANG CHE KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		LAM YICK KUEN	-	Uncontested
		CHING CHAN MING	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	YUNG CHI MING	-	Uncontested
		-	YAU KAM PING	-	Uncontested
		-	TANG SUI MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	TO KWAI YING	-	Uncontested
		-	TANG HO NIN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN YUET MING	-	Uncontested
		-	WAN YUET KAU	-	Uncontested
		-	LI YIU BAN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG MAN HON	-	Uncontested
		-	MAN MEI KWAI JIMMY	-	Uncontested
		-	HO SIU KEI	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG HON KUEN KEN	-	Uncontested
		-	SHUM HO KIT	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CHI WING	-	Uncontested
		-	LAU KAI HONG	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG CHAU PING	-	Uncontested
		-	WAI KWOK HUNG	-	Uncontested
25	Hotel	-	LU XIAOFENG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG CHI MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	LO PO MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG KA ON DOMINIC	-	Uncontested
		-	LO ALEXANDER CHUN HIM	-	Uncontested
		-	CHOW WAI KAM(RAYMOND)	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG CHAK FUNG PETER	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG TAK YIN JOHNSON	-	Uncontested
		-	LENG YEN THEAN	-	Uncontested
		-	HARILELA GOBIND NAROOMAL GARY	-	Uncontested
		-	LI HON SHING MICHAEL	-	Uncontested
		-	LUI WAI YU PADDY	-	Uncontested
		-	KUOK HUI KWONG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHIU WING KWAN WINNIE	-	Uncontested
		-	NG KAM HUNG	-	Uncontested
26	Import and export	-	SUN ERIC YUNG TSON	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	POON PETER	-	Uncontested
	-	CHONG SHING HUM	-	Uncontested
	-	TING TIEN LI IVAN	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK YING LAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN KIN NIN KENNETH	-	Uncontested
	-	HUI WAH KIT MICHAEL	-	Uncontested
	-	HO DAVID	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE JOSEPH	-	Uncontested
	-	WAN HANG PING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG MING MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG CHI HO JIMMY	-	Uncontested
	-	LI SAU HUNG EDDY	-	Uncontested
	-	PANG CHOR FU	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN SHIU SHAN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG TSZ WAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LEE KWONG YEE JASON JOSEPH	-	Uncontested
27	Industrial (first)	- CHAN WAI CHUNG RICKY	-	Uncontested
		- CHUANG TZU HSIUNG STEVE	-	Uncontested
		- TAN SUNNY	-	Uncontested
		- CHAI NGAI CHIU SUNNY	-	Uncontested
		- CHIU TSZ KIU JASON FELIX	-	Uncontested
		- LAU GARY SUN TAO	-	Uncontested
		- CHOI CHUN KIT	-	Uncontested
		- CHENG MAN CHUNG DANIEL	-	Uncontested
		- CHAN YUEN SHAN CLARA	-	Uncontested
		- YOUNG ANDREW MENG CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
		- LAM SAI HO ANTHONY	-	Uncontested
		- YIP CHUNG YIN	-	Uncontested
		- CHAN KA YIN KAREN	-	Uncontested
		- CHAN WAN SING BRYANT	-	Uncontested
		- SZE KAM SHING	-	Uncontested
		- TING WAI CHEUNG BERNIE	-	Uncontested
		- CHOW CHEE PING JUDE	-	Uncontested

	Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
28	Industrial (second)	-	SHI LOP TAK	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WING KEE	-	Uncontested
		-	NG WANG PUN DENNIS	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG KA WO SIMON	-	Uncontested
		-	MA KAI YUM	-	Uncontested
		-	LO KAM WING	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG SIU YIN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN KWOK MAN EDWARD	-	Uncontested
		-	NG KWOK ON	-	Uncontested
		-	LOK PAK KEUNG ROBERT	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CALVIN KA WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	SZE WING HANG	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG CHI HUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	NG CHING WUN	-	Uncontested
		-	HSU TSUN FAI MARVIN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG WAI HUNG ELLIS	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG CHUN	-	Uncontested
29	Real estate and construction	-	TSANG HING CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE HANG WING JAMES	-	Uncontested
		-	LIU SING PANG	-	Uncontested
		-	FUNG KWOK KEUNG CONRAD	-	Uncontested
		-	HUNG CHEUNG SHEW	-	Uncontested
		-	CHIU KWOK HUNG JUSTIN	-	Uncontested
		-	WU YING SHEUNG GORDON	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG YAU CHUNG ROBERT	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN ADRIEL WENBWO	-	Uncontested
		-	LO KA SHUI	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG CHI KONG	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG CHI KIN	-	Uncontested
		-	KWOK ADAM KAI FAI	-	Uncontested
		-	KERR KEITH GRAHAM	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE KA SHING	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE IRENE YUN LIEN	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
30	-	KUN LAI KUEN STELLA	-	Uncontested
	-	TAN CHONG CHONG	-	Uncontested
	-	YUEN TSANG WOON KI ANGELINA	-	Uncontested
	-	JIANG YAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG NGA LAI CAROL	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG CHO GAU	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOW LILY	-	Uncontested
	-	LU HAI	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG SIU WAH	-	Uncontested
	-	KAN WAI MUN CARMEN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEUNG SUM YU FIONA	-	Uncontested
	-	TSUI MEI WAN JOSEPHINE	-	Uncontested
	-	HO CHIU KING PANSY CATILINA	-	Uncontested
	-	HO MAN KAY	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOI ZHENG ZHEN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOY CHI TING EVA	-	Uncontested
	-	TANG WAI NIN	-	Uncontested
	-	LI SZE LIM	-	Uncontested
	-	MA CHUN LING	-	Uncontested
	-	LU LINCOLN	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG CHUEN SING	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG WANG CHING CLARENCE	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG KENNETH YUK WAI	-	Uncontested
	-	FAN CHUN WAH ANDREW	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEN XIAOFENG	-	Uncontested
	-	NG HOK MING ANGUS	-	Uncontested
	-	WU CHI HEI	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG CHING LOONG ALEXANDER	-	Uncontested
	-	TSE HIU HUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG TSZ MAN	-	Uncontested
-	LAM HO YI	-	Uncontested	
-	LAU CHI YAN PIERRE	-	Uncontested	
-	ZHAO LEI	-	Uncontested	
-	LIN CHAU KIT	-	Uncontested	

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	LUO YONG	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG YIU YING	-	Uncontested
	-	CHIM SHING	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM LAM NIXIE	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN WING YAN	-	Uncontested
	-	SHIH JAN NOEL	-	Uncontested
	-	TAM SUET YAN SHARON	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG TSZ YUEN	-	Uncontested
	-	HO KWAN CHAU	-	Uncontested
	-	CHUANG KA PUN ALBERT	-	Uncontested
	-	LING CLARENCE CHUN KIT	-	Uncontested
	-	LIU YI MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM CHI BUN LAWRENCE	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN KWAN	-	Uncontested
	-	YIU PANG FAI	-	Uncontested
	-	PAU HUNG FAN BOBBY	-	Uncontested
	-	LAI CHUN LAM	-	Uncontested
	-	TSE ERIC S Y	-	Uncontested
	-	LAU KAN SUM	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK FU YUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOW PAK CHIN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHOI TAK SHING STANLEY	-	Uncontested
	-	HUI KEE FUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHEN JIANWEN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN HOK FUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	SO CHING TUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG YEUK MAN	-	Uncontested
	-	TSOI KIN SZE	-	Uncontested
	-	TING LEUNG HUEL STEPHEN	-	Uncontested
	-	SOHMEN PHILIP PAO	-	Uncontested
	-	NG WAH KONG	-	Uncontested
	-	KWAN PAK HOO BANKEE	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN WAN CORA	-	Uncontested
	-	KAI YIM LEE	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector	Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
	-	XUAN HONGYAN	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG NGAI	-	Uncontested
	-	TONG ZI YAN	-	Uncontested
	-	KO CHI SUM	-	Uncontested
	-	IP CHEUNG CHING	-	Uncontested
	-	TSANG ERIC CHI WAI	-	Uncontested
	-	KWOK SIU MING(SIMON)	-	Uncontested
	-	CHUANG TZE CHEUNG CHRISTOPHER	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KING	-	Uncontested
	-	LI WAI KEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM SAN KEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHIU CHING	-	Uncontested
	-	YAM TAT WING	-	Uncontested
	-	LO WAN SING VINCENT(VINCENT)	-	Uncontested
	-	MOK WARREN WAH YEUN	-	Uncontested
	-	MA CHUNG LAI LAWRENCE	-	Uncontested
	-	LIU YANG	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN YAU NAM IAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHENG CHEUNG LING	-	Uncontested
	-	KOON HO MING PETER DOUGLAS	-	Uncontested
	-	DOO WILLIAM JUNIOR GUILHERME	-	Uncontested
	-	ZHANG LIPING	-	Uncontested
	-	NG FAI TAI	-	Uncontested
	-	YEUNG YUK SING	-	Uncontested
	-	LAU JESSICA OI LAI	-	Uncontested
	-	ZHUANG ZHE MIN	-	Uncontested
	-	NG CHI PAN	-	Uncontested
	-	CHAN CHUN KEUNG	-	Uncontested
	-	LAM SHU CHIT	-	Uncontested
	-	LIU YU HIN	-	Uncontested
	-	WONG KAM FAI	-	Uncontested
	-	CHING YIN	-	Uncontested
	-	LEUNG WAI YAN	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	LEUNG YAT FAI FRANKIE KEITH	-	Uncontested
		-	YIU HANG	-	Uncontested
		-	TSUI SAN YING	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG KYIN PYU	-	Uncontested
		-	SHUM KA SANG	-	Uncontested
		-	MA JUN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG WAI SHAN	-	Uncontested
		-	LO MAN TUEN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CHI WAI	-	Uncontested
31	Small and medium enterprises	-	LO KAM YAM JONES	-	Uncontested
		-	YU MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHEUNG WAI YUE	-	Uncontested
		-	XIAO KAI	-	Uncontested
		-	SHUM WAI LAM WILLIAM	-	Uncontested
		-	TING TIT CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAU CALVIN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN KWOK WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG CHUNG PONG	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG KWONG HON	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAU KWOK MING	-	Uncontested
		-	MAK MEI YEE PAMELA	-	Uncontested
		-	KWOK CHI WAH ANDREW	-	Uncontested
		-	FOK CHUN MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	HO SAI KIT	-	Uncontested
32	Sports, performing arts, culture and publication	-	KO HAK LING	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CHI KWONG	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG PO KEE	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN WING WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	LAU SIU HONG FREEMAN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG YING WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	WAN WAI LING	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG KWOK KEUNG PATRICK	-	Uncontested
		-	SO WAI LEUNG WILLIAM	-	Uncontested
		-	LO WING HUNG	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	WONG PAK MING	-	Uncontested
		-	PUI KWAN KAY	-	Uncontested
		-	LI CHING	-	Uncontested
		-	YEE TUNG SING DEREK	-	Uncontested
33	Textiles and garment	-	CHU LOP FU RAYMOND	-	Uncontested
		-	YAU BENSON	-	Uncontested
		-	SHIU KING WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	FANG SUK KWAN KATHERINE	-	Uncontested
		-	LAW CHING KIT BOSCO	-	Uncontested
		-	YEUNG YIN CHI JENNIFER	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN OI CHING	-	Uncontested
		-	LU BARRY LYN MING	-	Uncontested
		-	HUI PETER	-	Uncontested
		-	NGAN KAM WAI ALBERT	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN SUK LING SHIRLEY	-	Uncontested
		-	YANG SI KIT KENNY	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG KA YUEN LAWRENCE	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG MAN TAK RICHARD(RICHARD)	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG SAU CHING	-	Uncontested
		-	SZETO CHI YAN STANLEY	-	Uncontested
		-	LAU PUI KIT ERIC	-	Uncontested
34	Tourism	-	NG HI ON	-	Uncontested
		-	TANG MAN WAI	-	Uncontested
		-	SY CHUN MING	-	Uncontested
		-	SO TSZ YEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	TAM KWONG SHUN TOMMY	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG MEI KIU GIANNA(HSU WONG MEI LUN)	-	Uncontested
		-	WU RONALD KENG HOU	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG CHUN TAT	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG TZE WING JONATHAN	-	Uncontested
		-	SHUM JIU SANG JASON	-	Uncontested
		-	MA YUK MAN	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	LO KAI PONG	-	Uncontested
		-	LAM SUM LIM	-	Uncontested
		-	LAM HO FAI	-	Uncontested
		-	TONG WAI PONG JAMES	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE SAI WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE CHUN TING	-	Uncontested
35	Transport	-	SZETO KA SING	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE LUEN FAI	-	Uncontested
		-	YAU YING WAH	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG MAN KIT ANDY	-	Uncontested
		-	NG TIN HOI STEPHEN	-	Uncontested
		-	LEE CHAK CHEONG ROGER	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN KIT WILLIAM	-	Uncontested
		-	LING CHI KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	LAI WING MING	-	Uncontested
		-	LI POK YAN	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN KWOK SING	-	Uncontested
		-	FONG CHI FAI FERDINAD	-	Uncontested
		-	WEN TSZ KIT BONDY	-	Uncontested
		-	HO LAP KEE(SUNNY)	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG LEUNG PAK MATTHEW	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG HAK WO	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN CHUNG YEE ALAN	-	Uncontested
36	Wholesale and retail	-	YAU ON YEE ANNIE	-	Uncontested
		-	KWOK SZE WAI MELODY	-	Uncontested
		-	TSAI CHUNG FU	-	Uncontested
		-	LI CHI WAI WENDY	-	Uncontested
		-	CHENG HO MING(CHENG MING MING)	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG LAI MAY	-	Uncontested
		-	LI SHENG CHI	-	Uncontested
		-	LAM WAI MAN	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG KONG HUI KENLAY(UY KONG HUI)	-	Uncontested

Name of Subsector		Candidate Number	Candidate Name	Number of Votes Obtained	Result of Election
		-	NG WING YAN	-	Uncontested
		-	LUI WAI KEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	LEUNG YAT CHEONG	-	Uncontested
		-	CHAN KAM WING	-	Uncontested
		-	SUN TAO HUNG STANLEY	-	Uncontested
		-	WONG SIU KEE	-	Uncontested
		-	CHEUNG CHI CHEUNG	-	Uncontested
		-	YU WAI KIT ANDREW KELVIN	-	Uncontested

**2022 Chief Executive Election
Summary of Ballot Papers**

Breakdown of valid ballot papers obtained by Mr John LEE Ka-chiu		Invalid ballot papers	Questionable ballot papers	Total
“SUPPORT” vote	“NOT SUPPORT” vote			
1 416	8	4*	0	1 428

* Unmarked ballot papers

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Breakdown of Complaint Cases Directly Received from the Public
During the Complaints-handling Period
(from 6 August 2021 to 3 November 2021)

Nature		Received by					Total
		Electoral Affairs Commission	Returning Officers	Police	ICAC	Presiding Officers	
1	Election advertisements	9	5	-	-	-	14
2	Entitlement to vote	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	False statements	-	-	-	1	-	1
4	Corruption/bribery/ treating/duress/undue influence	-	-	-	2	-	2
5	Polling arrangements	-	-	-	-	1	1
6	Against polling staff	-	-	-	-	1	1
7	Nomination and candidature	4	-	-	-	-	4
8	Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	1	-	-	-	-	1
9	Criminal damage/use of violence	-	-	1	-	-	1
10	Dispute cases	-	-	1	-	-	1
11	Others	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total		15	5	2	3	4	29

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Breakdown of Complaint Cases Directly Received from the Public
on the Polling Day**

Nature		Received by					Total no. of cases
		Electoral Affairs Commission	Returning Officers	Police	ICAC	Presiding Officers	
1	Election advertisements	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	Entitlement to vote	-	-	-	-	1	1
3	Polling arrangements	-	-	-	-	1	1
4	Against polling staff	-	-	-	-	1	1
5	Others	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total		1	1	-	-	4	6

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the Electoral Affairs Commission
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other government departments/ parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome								Total no. of cases
				Investigation underway	Action completed					Substantiated		
					Withdrawn	No further action	Referral made	Not substantiated	Partially substantiated			
1	Election advertisements	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9
2	Against polling staff	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Nomination and candidature	4	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
4	Unfair and unequal treatment by the media	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
5	Others	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total		15	2	17	-	-	7	9	1	-	-	17

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the Returning Officers**

(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other government departments/ parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome							Total no. of cases
				Investigation underway	Action completed						
					Withdrawn	No further action	Referral made	Not substantiated	Partially substantiated	Substantiated	
1 Election advertisements	5	9	14	-	-	1	1	11	-	1	14
Total	5	9	14	-	-	1	1	11	-	1	14

**2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the Police**
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other government departments/ parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome									Total no. of cases
				Investigation underway	Action completed						Warned at scene		
					Referral made	Not substantiated	No further action	Record only	Arrested				
					but released	and prosecuted							
1	Criminal damage	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
2	Election advertisements (Theft/Loss/Breach of electoral law or Guidelines)	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	Dispute cases	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total		2	1	3	-	-	1	1		-	1	-	3

2021 Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the ICAC
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Section	Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other government departments/ parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome						Total no. of cases	
					Investigation underway	Action completed						
						Referral made	Not substantiated	Pending legal advice	No further action	Warning		Caution
<u>Offences under the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance</u>												
S 7	Bribery in relation to standing as a candidate	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
S 8	Duress in relation to standing as a candidate	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
S 26	False statement about a candidate	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total		3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3

2022 Chief Executive Election
Breakdown of Complaint Cases Directly Received from the Public
During the Complaints-handling Period
(from 14 March 2022 to 22 June 2022)

Nature		Received by		Total no. of cases
		Electoral Affairs Commission	Police	
1	Election advertisements	6	-	6
2	False statements	-	1	1
3	Disturbances to electors caused by loudspeakers/broadcasting vehicles/telephone canvassing/others	-	2	2
4	Election expenses	1	-	1
5	Complaints outside EAC's ambit	1	-	1
6	Illegal conduct at the polling station	3	-	3
7	Criminal damage	-	3	3
8	Others	2	1	3
Total		13	7	20

**2022 Chief Executive Election
Breakdown of Complaint Cases Directly Received from the Public
on the Polling Day**

Nature		Received by		Total no. of cases
		Electoral Affairs Commission	Police	
1	Disturbances to electors caused by loudspeakers/broadcasting vehicles/telephone canvassing/others	-	2	2
2	Complaints outside EAC's ambit	1	-	1
3	Criminal damage	-	3	3
4	Others	1	-	1
Total		2	5	7

2022 Chief Executive Election
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the Electoral Affairs Commission
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome							Total no. of cases
				Investigation underway	Action completed						
					Withdrawn	No further action	Referral made	Not substantiated	Partially substantiated	Substantiated	
1 Election advertisements	6	-	6	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
2 Election expenses	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
3 Complaints outside EAC's ambit	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4 Illegal conduct at the polling station	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
5 Others	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Total	13	-	13	-	-	4	4	5	-	-	13

2022 Chief Executive Election
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the Police
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome								Total no. of cases	
				Investigation underway	Action completed					Warned at scene			
					Referral made	Not substantiated	No further action	Record only	Arrested				
		but released	and prosecuted										
1	Criminal damage	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2	Election advertisements (Theft/Loss/Breach of electoral law or Guidelines)	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
3	Other nuisances	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	False declaration by candidate	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
5	Other	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		7	1	8	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	8

2022 Chief Executive Election
Outcome of Complaint Cases Investigated by the ICAC
(Showing position as at 22 July 2022)

Section	Nature	No. of cases directly received from the public	No. of cases referred from other parties	Total no. of cases	Outcome							Total no. of cases
					Investigation underway	Action completed						
						Referral made	Not substantiated	Pending legal advice	No further action	Warning	Caution	
(I) <u>Offences under the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance</u>												
S 17	Corrupt conduct to destroy or deface ballot papers	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
S 23	Incurring election expenses without proper authorisation	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
S 26	False statement about a candidate	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total		-	4	4	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4