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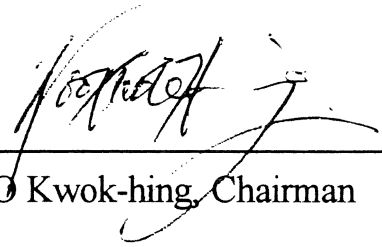
31 October 1997

The Honourable TUNG Chee Hwa
The Chief Executive of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
of the People's Republic of China
Chief Executive's Office
Hong Kong

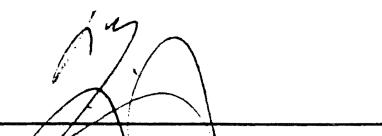
Dear Mr TUNG,

Pursuant to section 18 of the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, we have the pleasure in submitting to you the enclosed report containing our recommendations on the delineation of geographical constituencies for the purpose of the general election in respect of the Legislative Council to be held in May 1998.

Yours sincerely,



WOO Kwok-hing, Chairman



Norman LEUNG Nai-pang, Member



Ms Elizabeth SHING Shiu-ching, Member

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("PDCAs")

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VOLUME 2

- Part I Lists of LCCAs in respect of the 1998 Legislative Council
election with number of seats, name, population and component
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- Part II Four maps with the recommended demarcation of Legislative
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ABBREVIATIONS

In this report, the following abbreviations are used :-

- the Ad Hoc Subgroup = the Ad Hoc Subgroup under the Working Group on Population Distribution chaired by the Assistant Director of Planning/Housing and Land Supply of the Planning Department with members who were representatives from various Government bureaux and departments, namely, Constitutional Affairs Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, REO, Census and Statistics Department, Home Affairs Department, Housing Department, Lands Department, Marine Department and Rating and Valuation Department
- BPF = Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong
- Chairman = Chairman of the Electoral Affairs Commission
- the Commission = The Electoral Affairs Commission
- DAB = The Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong
- DBCA(s) = District Board Constituency Area(s) means an area delineated in the Schedule to the order entitled "Declaration of Constituencies (Districts) Order 1994" and published in the Gazette as L.N. 93 of 1994 on 18 February 1994
- the EAC = The Electoral Affairs Commission

the EAC Ordinance	=	The Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, No.129 of 1997
GCs	=	geographical constituencies
LCCA(s)	=	Legislative Council Constituency Area(s) finally recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission in this report
the LegCo	=	the Legislative Council
Member(s)	=	Member(s) of the Electoral Affairs Commission
NTE	=	New Territories East
NTW	=	New Territories West
the Ordinance	=	The Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, No.129 of 1997
PDCA(s)	=	Provisionally Determined Constituency Area(s) for public consultation
RC	=	Regional Council
REO	=	the Registration and Electoral Office
s	=	section
section(s) (without reference to Ordinance)	=	section(s) of the Electoral Affairs Commission
ss	=	sections
UC	=	Urban Council

CHAPTER 1

ESTABLISHMENT AND MEMBERSHIP

1.1 The Electoral Affairs Commission (“the Commission” or “the EAC”) was established by the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, No. 129 of 1997 (“the Ordinance” or “the EAC Ordinance”).

1.2 The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China appointed Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing as a Member and Chairman of the Commission (“the Chairman”) for a period of three years from 29 September 1997 to 28 September 2000, and Mr Norman LEUNG Nai Pang, JP and Ms Elizabeth SHING Shiu-ching as Members of the Commission (“Members”) for the same period.

CHAPTER 2

TERMS OF REFERENCE AND SCOPE OF WORK

2.1 Section 4(a) of the Ordinance provides that functions of the Commission include the consideration and review of the boundaries of geographical constituencies (“GCs”) for the purpose of making recommendations under Part V of the Ordinance, which Part comprises sections 17 to 23 of the Ordinance.

2.2 Under section 18 of the Ordinance, the Commission is to submit to the Chief Executive by 31 October 1997 [s 18(3)(a)] a report containing the following:

- (a) recommendations as to the delineation of GCs for the purpose of the first election after the commencement of section 18 to elect all the members to be returned to the Legislative Council (“LegCo”) by all the GCs [s 18(1)(a) & s 17(1)];
- (b) the name by which the Commission recommends that each such GC be known [s 18(1)(b)];
- (c) the reasons for the recommendations [s 18(1)(c)];
- (d) the explanation for departing, pursuant to section 20(5), from the strict application of the provisions of section 20(1)(b) [s 18(1)(d)]; and
- (e) where the Commission receives any representations under section 19(5), the representations, or a summary of them, as the Commission considers appropriate in each case [s 18(1)(e)].

2.3 Section 18(2) of the Ordinance provides that the recommendations above-mentioned shall be made with reference to a map or maps

- (a) showing the demarcation of the boundaries of each proposed GC;
- (b) supplemented, where the Commission considers it appropriate, by a description, whether by reference to the map or maps, or otherwise of any boundary shown on such map or maps,

which shall be submitted with the report.

2.4 Section 19(1) of the Ordinance provides that the Commission shall, when it has provisionally determined the recommendations it proposes to make for the purposes of section 18 in respect of any election, and before it submits a report under that section, cause a map or maps

- (a) showing the delineation of the proposed GCs and the demarcation of their boundaries; and
- (b) with a name assigned to each proposed GC,

to be exhibited, for a period of not less than 14 days [s 19(1) & (9)(a)], for inspection by the public at reasonable hours and free of charge, at any place considered appropriate by the Commission for such purpose. By section 19(2), it is also provided that the Commission shall give notice in the Gazette of the place and hours at which the map or maps may be so inspected and specify in the notice an address to send any representations in writing for the purpose of this section.

2.5 Any person may make representations to the Commission regarding its proposed recommendations within the period of 14 days beginning on the date of the Gazette notice referred to above [s 19(4) & (9)(b)]

in writing (including by facsimile transmission) or at any meeting that may be held by the Commission [s 19(5) & (6)]. The Commission shall notify the public in such manner as it thinks fit, of the date, time and place of such a meeting to be held [s 19(7)(a)]. The Commission shall have regard to any such representations when making recommendations under section 18.

CHAPTER 3

CRITERIA FOR DELINEATION

3.1 Section 20 of the Ordinance defines the criteria for delineating the GCs. The Commission shall ensure that the population in each proposed GC is as near as is practicable to the number which results (“the resulting number”) when the population quota is multiplied by the number of members to be returned to the LegCo by that GC [s 20(1)(a)]. Where it is not practicable to comply with the above requirement, the Commission shall ensure that the extent of the GC is such that the population in that GC does not exceed or fall short of the resulting number applicable to that GC, by more than 15% thereof [s 20(1)(b)].

3.2 Under section 17(1), the “population quota” is defined as, in relation to an election, the total population of Hong Kong divided by the total number of members to be returned by all the GCs in that election.

3.3 For the purpose of section 20(1), the Commission

- (a) shall endeavour to estimate the total population of Hong Kong or any proposed GC in the year in which the election to which its recommendations relate, is to be held; and
- (b) if it is not practicable to comply with paragraph (a), estimate the population of Hong Kong or the GC having regard to the available information which is the best possible in the circumstances for the purpose of making recommendations [s20(6)].

3.4 By section 20(2), it is provided that in making the recommendations the Commission shall ensure that each proposed GC is constituted by 2 or more contiguous whole declared areas. A declared area means an area delineated in the Schedule to the order entitled “Declaration of Constituencies (Districts) Order 1994” and published in the Gazette as L.N. 93 of 1994 on 18 February 1994 [s 20(7)].

3.5 By virtue of section 20(3) of the Ordinance, in making the recommendations, the Commission shall have regard to

- (a) community identities and the preservation of local ties; and
- (b) physical features such as size, shape, accessibility and development of the relevant area of any part thereof.

3.6 Under section 20(4), the Commission shall also have regard to

- (a) existing boundaries of Districts; and
- (b) existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area.

3.7 The Commission may depart from the strict application of the provisions of section 20(1)(a) or (b) only where it appears that a consideration referred to in section 20(3) renders such a departure necessary or desirable [s 20(5)].

3.8 Sections 18 and 19 of the Legislative Council Ordinance, No. 134 of 1997 operate closely with the provisions of the EAC Ordinance regarding the delineation of GCs of the LegCo. Section 18(1) of the Legislative Council Ordinance provides that for the first term of office of the

LegCo there are to be 5 GCs for the purpose of returning members at elections for those GCs. Section 18(2) of that Ordinance provides that the Chief Executive in Council may, by order, declare areas of Hong Kong to be GCs and give names to the GCs. Section 18(3) of that Ordinance provides that when making an order under the section, the Chief Executive in Council must have regard to the recommendations made by the EAC in its report submitted in accordance with section 18 of the EAC Ordinance. Section 19 of the Legislative Council Ordinance provides that 20 LegCo members are to be returned for all GCs at the first general election after the enactment of that Ordinance, and that the number of such LegCo members to be returned for each GC is to be a number, not less than 3 nor greater than 5, specified in the order declaring the area of the constituency in accordance with section 18(2) of that Ordinance.

3.9 Regarding the recommendations to be made by the Commission in respect of the delineation of GCs of the LegCo, the joint effect of the relevant provisions of the Legislative Council Ordinance and the EAC Ordinance is as follows:

- (a) the Commission must delineate 5 GCs for the LegCo general election;
- (b) the number of members of the LegCo to be returned for each of the 5 GCs delineated is to be not less than 3 nor greater than 5;
- (c) the population in a GC shall be as near as is practicable to the resulting number when the population quota is multiplied by the number of members to be returned to LegCo by that GC, and where it is not practicable to comply with this requirement, the population in that GC shall not exceed or fall short of the applicable resulting number by more than 15% thereof;

- (d) the Commission may depart from the strict application of (c) above only where it appears that one or more of the considerations provided in section 20(3) of the EAC Ordinance, namely, community identities, the preservation of local ties and physical features such as size, shape, accessibility and development of the relevant area, renders a departure necessary or desirable;
- (e) each GC is to be composed of whole and contiguous declared District Board constituency areas (“DBCAs”); and
- (f) the Commission shall have regard to the existing boundaries of Districts, of the Urban Council Area and of the Regional Council Area.

CHAPTER 4

WORK OF THE COMMISSION

4.1 The Members of the Commission were appointed on 29 September 1997, and because of the statutory deadline in the submission of the report on delineation of the LegCo GCs being 31 October 1997 [s 18(3)(a)], the Commission carried out its work with the greatest expedition allowable in the circumstances. Fortunately, it has had the dedicated, efficient and rapid support of the Registration and Electoral Office (“REO”) headed by the Chief Electoral Officer, Mr LI Wing.

4.2 Another thing that greatly assisted the speed of the Commission’s work on demarcation was that even before the appointment of the Commission’s Members, population forecasts in respect of Hong Kong and each of the DBCAs as at March 1998 had been prepared by the Ad Hoc Subgroup (“the Ad Hoc Subgroup”) under the Working Group on Population Distribution. The population forecasts were provided to the Commission by the Ad Hoc Subgroup which was chaired by the Assistant Director of Planning/Housing and Land Supply of the Planning Department with members who were representatives from various Government bureaux and departments, namely, Constitutional Affairs Bureau, Financial Services Bureau, REO, Census and Statistics Department, Home Affairs Department, Housing Department, Lands Department, Marine Department and Rating and Valuation Department. A copy of the population forecasts is at **Appendix I**.

4.3 The Commission was satisfied with the methodology used by the

Ad Hoc Subgroup in arriving at the population forecasts and saw no reason to differ or depart from the forecasts. The Commission therefore adopted the population forecast figures as its own estimate of the population of Hong Kong and of the DBCAs in 1998, which is the year in which the LegCo general election is to be held.

4.4 As DBCAs are the building blocks of LegCo GCs, the work of the Commission was mainly to group the DBCAs in an appropriate manner to form each of the required 5 LegCo GCs (“LCCAs”).

4.5 After due consideration of the population figures provided by the Ad Hoc Subgroup and following the statutory criteria, the Commission completed its provisional recommendations for public consultation. The Lands Department with its Survey and Mapping Office and the Government Printer were requested to prepare maps showing the boundaries of the provisionally determined LCCAs (“PDCAs”). They accomplished that task speedily and efficiently. A list of PDCAs, together with the component Districts and DBCAs of each PDCA, and a map showing the PDCA boundaries were exhibited and available for public inspection at various places for 14 days during the period from 11 to 24 October 1997, in accordance with section 19(1) and (9)(a) of the EAC Ordinance. The list was complete with the estimated population, the recommended name, the code reference numbers and the number of seats of each of the PDCAs.

4.6 On 11 October 1997, the Commission issued a press release and gave a press briefing for the purposes of informing the public that the Commission had provisionally determined its recommendations and inviting the public to make representations on the PDCAs. Also on the same day, a

notice was published in the Gazette inviting the public to make representations to the Commission on its provisional recommendations within a period of 14 days from 11 to 24 October 1997 which is the time allowed by section 19(9)(b) of the EAC Ordinance, and for public meetings to be held in the period between 14 and 21 October 1997 by prior appointment with the Commission for receiving oral and written representations. Publicity to invite public representations was also given in various media to enhance public awareness of the issue. A copy of the Gazette Notice is at **Appendix II** and a copy each of the advertisements in both Chinese and English in several local newspapers of wide circulation can be found in **Appendix III**.

4.7 The Commission decided that it was desirable to hold meetings only by prior appointment with individuals or organisations who wished to meet with the Commission for making representations, and such meetings were open to the public. The Commission felt that meetings with the public at large for receiving representations which are not by prior appointment would not, as compared with meetings by appointment, be as convenient to the public, economical or useful. As a result, only public meetings by prior appointments with those who wished to make representations were held.

4.8 Timetables were prepared from time to time based on the appointments for meetings made with the REO for the purpose of providing the same, as far as practicable, to all the persons or organisations who had made the appointments and the media, so as to facilitate all concerned if they wished to attend the meetings. This was to ensure as much transparency as circumstances permitted.

4.9 As can be seen in **Appendix III**, in the publicity materials, the

Commission appealed to the public that not only those who were dissatisfied, but also those who were satisfied, with the Commission's provisional recommendations should come forward and make their views known. This would enable the Commission to receive opposing or conflicting views and ensure that those who might be affected by any possible alteration made consequential upon a certain representation would not be so affected without having an opportunity of addressing the Commission.

4.10 Public representations, both in writing and made orally at public meetings, were submitted to the Commission by the statutory deadlines of 24 October 1997. The REO very helpfully and quickly collated, analysed, translated and summarised the representations for the Commission's use. A copy each of the written representations and the minutes of the public meetings summarising all the views expressed thereat can be found in **Appendix IV**.

4.11 The majority of the representations was in connection with the allocation of some DBCAs in the Yuen Long District into the New Territories East PDCA. Members of the Commission considered that it would be beneficial to pay a visit to the Yuen Long District in order to have a better understanding of the situation in the affected areas. A visit was therefore paid on 23 October 1997 during which the Commission mainly examined the following matters:

- (a) the transportation links between the affected DBCAs with the rest of the Yuen Long District;
- (b) the geographical features of the north-western boundaries of the Yuen Long District; and
- (c) the strength of the feeling of the local inhabitants about

community identities and local ties, if that could be detected.

4.12 The Commission's recommendations as set out in Chapter 6 of this report are made after it has fully taken into account and deliberated upon the representations.

CHAPTER 5

THE PROVISIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS : GENERAL DECISIONS WITH REASONS

5.1 At the meetings of the Commission held for the delineation of the PDCAs, various matters were discussed and considered, and decisions were made in arriving at the Commission's provisional recommendations.

Section 1 : The Statutory Criteria

5.2 The main criteria prescribed in the Legislative Council Ordinance and the EAC Ordinance in respect of the delineation of the LegCo GCs are as follows:

- (a) the Commission must delineate 5 LCCAs;
- (b) each LCCA is to be composed of whole and contiguous DBCAs;
- (c) the Commission shall have regard to the existing boundaries of Districts and of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area;
- (d) the number of members to be returned to the LegCo for each of the 5 LCCAs delineated is to be not less than 3 nor greater than 5;
- (e) the population in an LCCA shall be as near as is practicable to the resulting number when the population quota is multiplied by the number of members to be returned to LegCo by that LCCA, and where it is not practicable to comply with this requirement, the population in that LCCA shall not exceed or fall short of the applicable resulting number by more than 15% thereof;

- (f) the Commission shall have regard to the section 20(3) considerations which are community identities, the preservation of local ties and physical features such as size, shape, accessibility and development of the relevant area; and
- (g) the Commission may depart from the strict application of (e) above only where it appears that one or more of the section 20(3) considerations renders a departure necessary or desirable.

Section 2 : The Forming Blocks

5.3 Each LCCA to be recommended by the Commission is to consist of whole DBCAs which are contiguous to each other. It may be remembered that there are 346 DBCAs in the Schedule to the order entitled “Declaration of Constituencies (District) Order 1994” and published in the Gazette as L.N. 93 of 1994 on 18 February 1994. The Commission’s task was to group appropriate DBCAs to form an LCCA.

Section 3 : The Population Criterion and Related Matters

5.4 It is clear from the language of section 20 of the Ordinance that the most important criterion that the Commission is to comply with is the population requirement (see paragraph 5.10 below for the reasons).

5.5 The residential population. The population forecast figures for 1998 provided by the Ad Hoc Subgroup are those in respect of the residential population of Hong Kong as at the end of March 1998 and its geographical distribution within each of the DBCAs in the whole of Hong Kong. The population coverage of the forecasts includes all residents present in Hong

Kong and residents who are temporarily away from Hong Kong to China and Macau on the forecast reference date, but excludes armed forces, transients in hotels and hostels or on board vessels and Vietnamese migrants. The working population and the visiting population who are on the move were not taken into account by the Ad Hoc Subgroup.

5.6 The reference date. In respect of the LegCo general election to be held in May 1998, the reference date of the population forecasts provided by the Ad Hoc Subgroup is the end of March 1998. This reference date is less than two months away from the proposed election day in May 1998, and is in the opinion of the Commission close enough as to be proper and reasonable. The population forecasts are adopted by the Commission as its own estimate regarding the population of Hong Kong and its geographical distribution within each of the DBCAs. The population quota as well as the resulting number in respect of each LCCA is founded on such estimate.

5.7 Adherence to the resulting number. Owing to the significance placed by the Ordinance on the population quota and the resulting number and the provision that the Commission shall only depart from the 15% range of the resulting number where it is necessary or desirable when having regard to the section 20(3) considerations, the Commission decided that save where one or more of such considerations made it impracticable, the Commission should adhere to the resulting number as far as possible in the demarcation of LCCAs. This was in fact achieved.

5.8 The population. According to the figures supplied by the Ad Hoc Subgroup to the Commission, the **territorial population** (excluding transients) of Hong Kong at the **end of March 1998** is **6,526,700**, comprising

1,360,700 in Hong Kong Island, 2,072,200 in Kowloon and 3,093,800 in the New Territories. The population of each of the 18 Districts comprising the sum total of all the populations in the DBCAs in them is set out in Table 3 of Appendix I. The Commission saw no reason to differ from the population forecast figures submitted by the Ad Hoc Subgroup and adopted such as its own estimate of the population of Hong Kong and in each of the DBCAs.

5.9 The population quota. The population quota is the basis by which the resulting number can be reached. By dividing the territorial population of 6,526,700 by the total number of members to be returned by all the LCCAs in the 1998 LegCo general election, namely, 20, the **population quota of 326,335** is obtained.

Section 4 : Boundaries of Districts, the UC Area and the RC Area

5.10 The strict adherence to the population criterion may not cause much difficulty in an attempt to maintain the integrity of the boundaries of the Urban Council (“UC”) Area and the Regional Council (“RC”) Area, but may very well conflict with maintaining the integrity of the boundaries of Districts. The reason is that the whole territory of Hong Kong is either encompassed in the UC Area or the RC Area, and the carving of 5 LCCAs in two such Areas may be workable without affecting to a large extent the adherence to the population criterion. However, maintaining the boundaries of Districts is a different matter. There are 18 Districts, and delineating 5 LCCAs amongst the 18 Districts while trying to keep the integrity of each of the Districts would be much more difficult when the population criterion is to be complied with. The Commission has noted the difference in the wording used in the Ordinance in regard to the population criterion [s 20(1)] on the one hand and the

maintenance of the integrity of boundaries of Districts and the UC and RC Areas on the other [s 20(4)]. The Commission shall **ensure** that the population criterion being applied whereas it shall **have regard** to the boundaries. It is therefore obvious to the Commission that while due regard has to be paid to the boundaries, the preponderance is on ensuring that population criterion is to be complied with.

Section 5 : Community Identities, Local Ties and Physical Features

5.11 The Commission in its task has also to have regard to the considerations under section 20(3) of the Ordinance, namely, community identities, the preservation of local ties, and physical features such as size, shape, accessibility and development of the relevant area or part thereof. These considerations would also operate in conflict with the population criterion. The wording of the subsection that the Commission shall have regard to such considerations again has shown very clearly to the Commission that greater significance is to be placed on the population criterion. Be that as it may, the Commission anticipated that combining DBCAs in 2 different Districts to form an LCCA would meet with opposition from the residents of both of the Districts because they would consider themselves residents of one District as distinct from the neighbouring District. It was also envisaged that the politicians of the Districts concerned would raise severe objections, for such a new LCCA which differed from the previous or existing constituency might adversely affect their political influence.

5.12 Matters relating to maintaining political influence or advantage are not only irrelevant considerations for the Commission, but the Commission should avoid even giving any semblance of favouring any one politician or

political party as against others.

5.13 The Commission considered that the section 20(3) considerations bore less importance in the delineation of LCCAs because of the large size of such constituencies. There are only to be 5 LCCAs in the whole of the territory, and the smallest LCCA to be demarcated would return no less than 3 members to the LegCo. By simple calculation, the population in an area encompassed by such a small LCCA with the least allowable members to be returned to the LegCo would be about 979,000. It is difficult to envisage that there can be significant or close community identities and local ties among such a large number of people. The mixing of different communities is almost impossible to avoid. Moreover, an LCCA would cover a large area. It would not be reasonable to expect that such a constituency to be homogeneous, from the point of community identities or housing types, because of its area coverage.

5.14 Similarly, the area of a smallest LCCA, in terms of the number of LegCo members to be returned, would involve a sizable area of land or stretch of water, which would render physical features of an LCCA less distinct.

5.15 Notwithstanding the matters aforesaid, the Commission used its utmost endeavours to pay due regard to the section 20(3) considerations whenever it was possible.

Section 6 : General Decisions

5.16 At the commencement of the demarcation exercise, the Commission adopted certain working principles, to be applied generally in

delineating LCCAs. They are set out in the following paragraphs.

5.17 The primary consideration in delineating LCCAs should be the population criterion. At the same time, if it is at all possible to maintain the integrity the boundaries of the UC Area and the RC Area and those of the Districts, the Commission should do so. The Commission should give precedence to respecting the boundaries of the UC Area and the RC Area before trying to maintain the integrity of the boundaries of Districts, because the two Areas are larger than the area covered by each of the 18 Districts.

5.18 The maintenance of the boundaries, if possible, is also to some extent tantamount to paying regard to the section 20(3) considerations, because some members of the public must have identified themselves with the Districts, the UC Area or the RC Area by way of community identities and local ties. However, when the adherence to the population criterion does not enable a full compliance with the boundary requirement, the least disturbance to the boundaries would be attempted.

5.19 The range of allowable departure from the strict application of the population criterion is 15% of the resulting number, but the Commission should as far as possible arrive at a recommendation where the population of each of the 5 LCCAs should be as close to the resulting number as possible. Where there are two or more ways of delineating LCCAs, the Commission should select the method which would result in the least departure from the population criterion for any of the LCCAs. Any exception, however, should only be made for the purpose of paying due regard to the section 20(3) considerations.

5.20 While respecting the UC Area and RC Area boundaries, a number of the 18 Districts are to be grouped together to form an LCCA. Where it is necessary to split Districts, the Commission should do so with the least number of Districts being affected.

5.21 Where it is necessary to join DBCAs in more than one District to form an LCCA, only DBCAs in two and not more than two Districts will be merged. This is to prevent too much dilution of community identities or disturbance to local ties.

5.22 Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories are to be treated separately, for the reason that these three areas have traditionally been broadly viewed by the people of Hong Kong as distinct from one another. Each of the three areas is to get the number of seats to which it is entitled by using the quotient reached from dividing the area's population by the population quota. The first step is to allocate seats in accordance with a whole number of the quotient. Where the quotients contain fractions, the largest of the value of the fractions will get the remaining seat. As a result of this exercise, Hong Kong Island is to be allocated 4 seats, Kowloon 6 seats and the New Territories 10 seats.

Section 7 : Names of Legislative Council Constituencies

5.23 Since the PDCAs were delineated within each of the areas of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories, the Commission felt that their names should be linked to the area in which they are situated and distinguished by directional references, if necessary. There would therefore be little dispute as to which one of the Districts was favoured by way of name

in the case where DBCAs in two or more Districts were joined to form one PDCA. Thus, the 5 PDCA's were named in the Commission's provisional recommendations as Hong Kong Island, Kowloon East, Kowloon West, New Territories East and New Territories West.

Section 8 : Code Reference of Legislative Council Constituencies

5.24 The Commission considered it desirable to distinguish LCCAs by code reference. The Commission adopted a code and numbering system for the LCCAs by prefixing them with "LC" indicating LegCo and following by a number, starting from "1" and ending at "5". The numbering was arranged from south to north and left to right. To distinguish the provisionally determined LegCo constituencies from those eventually recommended, the Commission refers to the former as "PDCA's" and the latter as "LCCAs".

Section 9 : The Provisional Recommendations

5.25 It was based on all the above decisions and reasons that the Commission provisionally determined the delineation of LegCo GCs. The population and component DBCAs of each of the PDCA's are set out in Appendix V. The eventual recommendations of the Commission, made after having regard to the public representations referred to in Chapter 6, are dealt with in that chapter and contained in Volume 2 of this report.

CHAPTER 6

THE PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS; THE RECOMMENDATIONS : DECISIONS WITH REASONS

Section 1 : The Public Representations

6.1 During the consultation period between 11 and 24 October 1997, the Commission received a total of 104 written representations on its provisional recommendations. The Commission also had 9 meetings, by prior appointment, with organisations and individuals over its provisional recommendations in the period between 14 and 21 October 1997. A copy each of all the written representations and the minutes of the meetings summarising all the views expressed thereat can be found in **Appendix IV**.

6.2 The Commission had appealed to the public in its publicity materials for inviting representations that not only those who were dissatisfied, but also those who were satisfied, with the Commission's provisional recommendations should come forward and make their views known. This was for the purpose of ensuring that as many views on the provisional recommendations should be known to the Commission. If only representations opposing or criticising the provisional recommendations are sought and received, the Commission would have no way to gauge the degree of their acceptability to the public. The Commission may also alter its provisional recommendations consequent upon having considered representations opposing such recommendations, and not knowing whether the recommendations are acceptable by anyone might present an one-sided or

wrong idea to the Commission. Seeking approving voices is also to ensure that those who might be affected by any possible alteration made consequent upon an opposing representation would not be so affected without having an opportunity of addressing the Commission. It appears that the appeal bore some fruit, albeit still not to the extent satisfactory to the Commission, because some representations expressed acceptance or approval of the provisional recommendations. The Commission was thus able to have an overall view of the public opinion on the matter to arrive at a balanced decision.

6.3 All the 9 meetings were open to the public. Further, wherever practicable, notice of the appointed dates and times of the meetings and the persons who would meet with the Commission was given to the others who would meet with the Commission and the media. All of these meetings were attended by members of the media, in addition to the organisations and individuals making representations to the Commission, although there were hardly any other members of the public present.

6.4 The Chairman of the Commission also participated as a guest speaker in the City Forum held by Radio Television Hong Kong on 19 October 1997 at Victoria Park, which was televised live. The subject of the forum was Discussion on the First Legislative Council Constituency Delineation. He took the opportunity to explain the statutory criteria as well as the rationale behind the Commission's provisional recommendations to those who were present at the venue and to the television audience, while listening to various opinions expressed on the provisional recommendations. This enhanced transparency and openness.

6.5 On 23 October 1997, Members of the Commission visited Yuen

Long District to acquire a better understanding of the situation in the affected areas. The following matters were mainly examined:

- (a) the transportation links between the affected DBCAs with the rest of the Yuen Long District;
- (b) the geographical features of the north-eastern boundaries of the District; and
- (c) the strength of the feeling of the local inhabitants about community identities and local ties.

Section 2 : Areas Covered by the Representations

6.6 Amongst those who made representations to the Commission were Heung Yee Kuk, the Yuen Long Provisional District Board, rural committees, individual councillors of various public bodies, residents' and other associations, political organisations and individuals.

6.7 It is worthy of note that there was not a single representation on Hong Kong Island being delineated as a single PDCA. It appeared that the community accepted Hong Kong Island as an integral entity. Moreover, there was generally no argument with the principles set out in Chapter 5 adopted by the Commission in delineating the PDCAs.

6.8 Of those who opposed to the Commission's provisional recommendations, many dwelled on the difference in emphasis, placing more importance on community identities, local ties, geographical features and development rather than population equality. The representations showing dissatisfaction with the provisional recommendations broadly cover the following areas which will be dealt with in turn:

- (a) general propositions and proposals;
- (b) the NTE and NTW PDCAs; and
- (c) the Kowloon PDCAs and in particular, the Kowloon East PDCA.

6.9 Before dealing with these representations, the Commission feels it important to mention one matter. There were newspaper reports on 21 and 22 October 1997 that at a meeting of the Executive Council a question was raised as to why the Commission's provisional recommendations were published without first being discussed by the Council and it was suggested that the provisional recommendations benefited the Democratic Party. In other circumstances of a less serious nature, the Commission would not pass any comment, for fear that it might be embroiled in politics or anything akin to political argument. However, the Commission feels that its stance should be made known, which is of paramount importance in the maintenance of the public's confidence and trust in the independence, impartiality and integrity of the Commission, without which the Commission's work would be rendered absolutely futile or at least meaningless.

6.10 There is grave doubt in the veracity and correctness of the newspaper reports, for not only that matters discussed in the Executive Council are confidential, but also that members of the esteemed council would not have been so unaware of the relevant legislative provisions or so unwise as to raise those alleged matters.

6.11 Pursuant to section 18 of the EAC Ordinance, the Commission shall submit its report containing recommendations on the delineation of GCs to the Chief Executive. By virtue of section 19 of the Ordinance, before submitting its report, the Commission shall publish its provisionally

determined recommendations for the purpose of enabling the public to make representations on them, and the Commission shall have regard to the representations before making recommendations under section 18. The Commission's report received by the Chief Executive shall then be considered by the Chief Executive in Council as soon as practicable after such receipt [s 21]. There is no statutory requirement that the Chief Executive in Council or the Executive Council shall have an opportunity to discuss the Commission's provisional recommendations before they are finalised and submitted to the Chief Executive after the public consultation exercise. The Commission did not apprise the Chief Executive or the Executive Council of its provisional recommendations at any time before the submission of this report.

6.12 In the deliberation on the recommendations to be made on the delineation of the LegCo GCs, the Commission acted independently and impartially. The provisional recommendations for public consultations were made by the three members of the Commission in meeting without taking into account any idea expressed by the Administration, save that the REO officers very helpfully prepared various scenarios for the Commission's consideration. The decisions of the Commission were based on the statutory criteria and the principles adopted by the Commission as set out in Chapter 5 of this report. Political matters in whatever form or manner were not taken into account. If the Commission's provisional recommendations or final recommendations happen to advance or damage the interests of some politicians or political parties, or might be thought to have that effect, it is purely coincidental and must be considered and treated as such. As the Chairman of the Commission has openly stated in the City Forum meeting held on 19 October 1997, political motives and reasons are not only irrelevant for the Commission's

consideration, but the Commission would tend to detest too much of those matters being mentioned to it.

6.13 The Commission is very pleased with the fact that no one who openly addressed the Commission criticised it for not complying with the statutory criteria or acting partially or under the influence of anybody or that it had taken into account political considerations. It is fervently hoped that the public's trust in the independence, impartially and integrity of the Commission and its apolitical stance is maintained.

Section 3 : Representations Making General Propositions and Proposals

6.14 The Democratic Party supported the Commission's provisional recommendations. They expressed the view that the provisional recommendations had broadly complied with the statutory criteria, and the population encompassed by each PDCA was well within the allowable limit prescribed by law. They stressed that insofar as the Commission, as an independent statutory body entrusted with the power and task of delineating geographical constituencies, had complied with the statutory criteria, any suggestion made by any politician or any political organisation to vary any boundary line of the PDCA's might not be justified and might be viewed as operating for selfish political benefit or purposes. They therefore did not make any suggestion to the Commission for variation of any of the PDCA's.

6.15 The Liberal Party also expressed its acceptance of the provisional recommendations. At the City Forum on 19 October 1997, a representative of that Party also made known its support openly, with reasons similar to those given by the Democratic Party. 123 Democratic Alliance also

expressed their agreement to and support for the provisional recommendations by a written representation. Several councillors and individuals also wrote in to support the provisional recommendations.

6.16 The Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong (“DAB”) took the stance that so long as the Commission was consulting the public in respect of the provisional recommendations, it was proper and reasonable for DAB to participate to express its views, which could not and should not be interpreted as linked to selfish motives. DAB commented that the Commission’s provisional recommendations were not in conflict with the statutory criteria, although they could still be improved. DAB asked the Commission to consider a number of propositions as a matter of principle and guiding direction in the demarcation exercise. While community identities and local ties were important because the sense and feeling of belonging of persons in a community should be respected, the boundaries of the Districts and UC/RC Areas were less distinct than before because of the development in various places. The UC, RC and District Boards might be merged in the future. Although the law did not fix equal number of seats in a GC, GCs with the smallest number of seats, namely three seats, might dilute the intended operation and effectiveness of the proportional representation voting system applicable to the GC election. The difference in seats in the PDCAs might create a necessity to re-demarcate GCs for future elections, which was not satisfactory or desirable for electors and aspiring candidates alike. Based on all these matters, DAB suggested that equal-seat GCs should be considered by the EAC.

6.17 While fully endorsing the fundamental principle adopted by the Commission, Business and Professionals Federation (“BPF”) similarly asked

the Commission to take into consideration future political development in the delineation exercise. They requested the Commission to consider allocating the same number of seats to each of the 5 constituencies to be delineated, on the basis that it would be unfair to candidates or parties contesting in a constituency with a smaller number of seats since they would require to secure a greater proportion of votes cast. They also asked the Commission to treat the boundaries of the two municipal councils as not posing too much a constraint in demarcation.

6.18 A Provisional Legislative Councillor also expressed the view that the mere fact that unequal number of seats being allocated to different constituencies was confusing to the electors, and it was also unfair on the ground that a vote cast by an elector in a 3-seat constituency could only be in favour of 3 candidate but a vote cast by an elector in a 5-seat constituency could be in favour as many as 5 candidates.

Section 4 : Representations on the New Territories East and New Territories West PDCA's

6.19 The greatest dissatisfaction with the Commission's provisional recommendations was in respect of the NTE PDCA in that it included six DBCAs of the Yuen Long District, resulting in Yuen Long being split. The representations came from the San Tin Rural Committee, the Yuen Long Provisional District Board, the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee, the Pat Heung Rural Committee, Dr The Hon TANG Siu-tong, Heung Yee Kuk and Mr Peer, who all met with the Commission by appointment. There were a number of others who made written representations with similar requests and reasons.

6.20 All these representations were in unison that they did not wish the Yuen Long District to be divided in the formation of the NTW and NTE constituencies. Their supporting reasons can be summarised as follows:

- (a) Historical and geographical aspects. The NTW area consisted of seven rural committees and the people served by these committees had close ties in historical background and communications. Dr TANG and a few others pointed out that the majority of the inhabitants of Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen and Kam Tin (one of the DBCAs proposed to join the NTE PDCA), who were indigenous people, shared the same ancestry. One letter to the Commission described Yuen Long as a large historical family. Yuen Long had been traditionally linked with Tuen Mun and people of those two Districts had all along considered the Districts as an integral entity. Geographically, Yuen Long belonged to NTW and separated from NTE by a mountain range.
- (b) Community links. Various facilities and organisations in Yuen Long, such as rural societies, business or trade organisations, village or surname clans, schools, religious bodies, medical service providers, and social welfare and voluntary agencies, had all along extensive links and connections. They together supported orders and policies of the Administration, assisted in district development and carried out social welfare activities as a whole. The inhabitants of the District had similar living habits and a strong sense of belonging. They used the transportation system linked with other parts of Yuen Long, as opposed to that in the North District or Tai Po District, despite the longer distance, and many did not even know where to find the District

Offices of the two other Districts. Yuen Long was also an integral administrative area, with branches in the District such as the District Office, police division and fire stations, and society resources were all directed to the District as an integral entity. NTW and NTE was broadly served by individual transportation link, the west by the Light Rail System in Tuen Mun and Yuen Long and the east by the Kowloon Canton Railway System. Any disturbance to the integrity of Yuen Long would cause problems and confusion to the inhabitants.

- (c) Candidate/elector relationship. Electors in Yuen Long were not accustomed to many aspects of the facilities and services in the Districts in NTE. Those in the affected DBCAs would not be familiar with candidates in the LegCo election if the candidates were not those having rendered services there. The San Tin Rural Committee stated that the LegCo member who was returned during the last election did not even have a poster or placard placed in the San Tin DBCA for facilitating inhabitants in the seeking of assistance. They used this to demonstrate that because of the relatively small population of the affected DBCAs in the context of the whole population of the NTE PDCA, little attention would be paid to the needs and requirements of the populace of the DBCAs. Due to the small population in the affected DBCAs, they feared that any candidate who was returned from the NTE constituency would not heed their views or cater for their needs. This probable consequence would be reflected in electors in the affected DBCAs losing interest in the forthcoming election, if not creating an antipathy in them towards the election. Mr Peer also made the point that where a

community was split, electors belonging to the same community but now on different sides of the boundary would feel uninterested and even disconcerted as they could not discuss about any common candidates running in the same locality.

- (d) Future development of the area. The representations also stressed that for the future development of the area including substantial infra-structure, transportation, flood-drainage and housing plans that affected Yuen Long residents, a split of the District would create difficulties and problems in consultation and coordination.
- (e) Only District Affected. Of the 18 Districts in Hong Kong, only Yuen Long was split in the delineation exercise, and that was one of the reasons that the inhabitants felt aggrieved.
- (f) Population deviation. It was emphasised that even if the Yuen Long District was allowed to remain intact as a part of the NTW constituency, the population deviation was still within the allowable limit of 15%. Further, regarding NTW, the PDCA had a minus 3.21% deviation, whereas allowing the whole of Yuen Long to be included would result in a plus 3.13% deviation, which was even smaller.

Section 5 : Representations on the Kowloon PDCAs

6.21 Although some newspaper reports alluded to criticisms and counter-proposals made by DAB and the Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood relating to the Kowloon PDCAs in the Commission's provisional recommendations, DAB did not make any such representations to the Commission when its representatives met with the

Chairman on 17 and 19 October 1997. The other organisation did not even seek any meeting with the Commission or make any representations.

6.22 The only organisation that appointed to meet with the Commission to deal with the Kowloon PDCAs was the Kowloon Federation of Associations. The Federation's views were supported by a few others in their written representations, including the Kowloon City, Kwun Tong and Wong Tai Sin Residents' Association Company Limited. The Federation stated that it had 38 member organisations comprising over 20,000 natural persons. The member organisations and personal membership consisted of residents of various parts of Kowloon. The main objection to the provisional recommendations was that whereas Kowloon enjoyed 7 seats in the LegCo Council in 1995, it was only given 6 seats this time round. While the population of Kowloon had increased since 1995, the number of seats proposed to be allocated now was reduced. That was, according to the Federation, contrary to the principle of equal representation. It was aggrieved by the unfairness towards the residents of Kowloon East PDCA caused by only 3 seats being proposed for that constituency. It urged the Commission not to lay too much emphasis on the boundaries of Districts and the UC/RC Areas, the Commission should take heed of the change of society structure resulting in the disappearance of the line between the New Territories and Kowloon. It asserted that the residents of Tseung Kwan O, an area within the Sai Kung District, had closer links with Kowloon than Sai Kung, in the administrative and transportation spheres. It suggested that the Commission should include Tseung Kwan O in the Kowloon East constituency and allow Yuen Long to remain intact, which would result in an improved equal population distribution in the NTW, NTE and Kowloon East constituencies, when NTW remained to have 5 seats, NTE altered to have 4 seats and Kowloon East also reformed to

have 4 seats.

6.23 The Federation's views were shared by the Hong Kong Society of Women which also requested the Commission to incorporate the Kwai Tsing District and the Islands District into the Kowloon West PDCA. It stated that it would be more reasonable that way as Islands and Kwai Tsing were closer to Kowloon West and the railway system planned to be built would link the 2 Districts to Kowloon West.

Section 6 : Treatment of the Representations

6.24 The Commission considered all the representations very carefully, and as the Commission made known during the public consultation exercise, insofar as the reasoning in support or any alternative way of delineation was more persuasive than the Commission's own in making the provisional recommendation, the Commission would be obliged to adopt the alternative.

Section 7 : Decisions on General Matters

6.25 No representation criticised the principles set out in Chapter 5 upon which the Commission relied in making the provisional recommendations as either wrong or unsound. No representation suggested that the Commission failed to follow the statutory criteria.

6.26 The main proposal of DAB and BPF needs examination. It suggested that not allocating an equal number of seats to each of the 5 GCs to be delineated by the Commission would affect the effective operation of the

proportional representation voting system in the GC election. In support of their suggestion to allocate equal seats in each constituency, they also stated that the Commission in its delineation exercise should take into account future development of various areas and possible future reformation of the representative government on the district level. While development of the relevant area is among the section 20(3) considerations, neither the future development of the representative government on the district level nor the effective operation of the voting system is a statutory criterion. The Commission is not persuaded that any of such matters ulterior to the statutory requirement should properly be considered. Section 19 of the Legislative Ordinance is explicit that the number of members to be returned to the LegCo from each GC shall be not less than 3 or more than 5. The Commission was given that flexibility without any limitation.

6.27 With that allowed flexibility in mind, the reasoning that an unequal number of seats in different constituencies would cause unfairness to candidates sounds abstruse, but surely unmathematical. The most important statutory criterion is practical population equality, aiming at equal representation of the population, as opposed to the electors. It is true that a candidate in a 5-seat constituency would only require one-fifth of the votes cast to get elected, whereas one in a 3-seat constituency would need to get one-third (a larger proportion) of the votes cast to be successful. To label this phenomenon being unfair is to ignore the relevant factor that there would, in normal circumstances, be more electors in the larger constituency and one-fifth of the votes cast there should mathematically be as difficult (or easy) to get as one-third of the votes cast in the smaller constituency. The sophistication of the proposition is, however, overshadowed by a cryptic argument presented in a representation, which claimed that it was unfair for an

elector's vote in a 3-seat constituency to go in favour of 3 candidates, whereas an elector's vote in a 5-seat constituency could have the added advantage of favouring 5 candidates. Anyhow, the statutory criterion is population based and not elector based.

Section 8 : Decisions on the Kowloon LCCAs

6.28 The main grievance expressed by the Kowloon Federation of Associations and others who made similar representations was that while Kowloon had 7 seats in the 1995 LegCo GC election, the Commission only allocated 6 seats for the whole of Kowloon, being 3 seats in the Kowloon West PDCA and another 3 seats in the Kowloon East PDCA. The dissatisfaction was compounded because the population of Kowloon has increased since 1995. In fact, there has been population growth in each of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories, as borne out clearly by the following population figures:

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1998</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Hong Kong Island	1,286,234	1,360,700	74,466
Kowloon	1,910,549	2,072,200	161,651
New Territories	2,796,217	3,093,800	297,583
Total:	5,993,000	6,526,700	533,700

6.29 Based on the above population figures, it can be seen that the population quotas used as the basis for the allocation of 20 LegCo seats in GCs are 299,650 for 1995 and 326,335 for 1998. When the populations in the 3 areas are divided by the applicable population quota, the following figures appear which are faithfully reflected by the seats allocated:

	<u>1995 Quotient & Seats</u>	<u>1998 Quotient & Seats</u>
Hong Kong Island	4.29 4 seats	4.17 4 seats
Kowloon	6.38 7 seats	6.35 6 seats
New Territories	9.33 9 seats	9.48 10 seats

6.30 It is therefore clear why Kowloon was given 7 seats in the 1995 exercise whereas it is now allocated 6 seats instead. Moreover, apart from the larger increase in population in the New Territories this time, the much larger geographical coverage of the New Territories can be viewed as a further consideration to justify it being represented on the LegCo by more members.

6.31 The Commission finds it strange that though the Kowloon Federation of Associations and the others who shared its views placed importance on the maintenance of community identities and local ties regarding Yuen Long, little regard was paid to the same consideration relating to the Sai Kung District. It was argued that Tseung Kwan O of the Sai Kung District should be split from the District to form part of Kowloon East, so as to achieve a better population distribution, reliance being placed on Tseung Kwan O's transportation link with Kowloon and its being included in the Kowloon administrative network. The Commission is of the view that administrative network is not covered by the statutory criteria. As far as transportation link between various Districts is concerned, residents of Tseung Kwan O going to Kowloon by using routes connecting the two places are no different from residents of Hong Kong Island going on the ferry or through the tunnels to get to Kowloon.

6.32 If Tseung Kwan O is allowed to be severed from the Sai Kung District to form part of Kowloon East, then both the boundary of that District

and that of the UC/RC Areas would not remain intact. Disregarding the UC/RC boundary would entail a great number of other possible permutations in the delineation of GCs. For example, when the UC/RC boundary is ignored, is there any argument against one or more of the Districts on Hong Kong Island to be joined with those in Kowloon in forming a GC, or against the Shum Shui Po District in Kowloon joining the Sha Tin and Tai Po Districts in the New Territories, so long as each GC has a population within the 15% range of allowable deviation from the population criterion? The permutations would be so various and numerous that the Commission's provisional and final recommendations would be bound to find dissatisfaction with all the people of the Hong Kong SAR save those very few who might happen to coincidentally find the recommendations in line with or advancing their interest. This would be an extremely undesirable, if not dangerous, avenue to pursue, for with the large number of possible permutations, whichever permutation was chosen by the Commission, the majority of the people of Hong Kong would find the Commission's recommendations unacceptable, insofar as they preferred any other of the permutations.

6.33 Further, no one from Sai Kung has made representations to the Commission in support of the request to alter the Kowloon East PDCA. The Commission was disappointed that the Sha Tin Provisional District Board and the North Provisional District Board (both of the Districts are in the eastern part of the New Territories), who had made appointments to meet with the Commission on 21 October 1997, cancelled their appointments. Otherwise, the Commission would have sought their views on the proposal of splitting Sai Kung or including the whole of the Sai Kung District in the Kowloon East constituency for giving one more seat to Kowloon.

6.34 At the meeting with the Heung Yee Kuk representatives on 20 October 1997, the Commission sought the views of the Kuk relating to the merging of the Sai Kung District with Kowloon East to form a GC. Consequently, the Kuk put in a written representation which opposed to the idea. This echoed the view of Mr LAM Wing-yin, a Sai Kung Provisional District Board member, who made known at the City Forum meeting that he had no objection to EAC's proposal of including Tseung Kwan O in the NTE PDCA. The Chairman of the Sai Kung Provisional District Board also wrote in to object to Tseung Kwan O being included in the Kowloon East constituency.

6.35 The reasons given in paragraphs 6.31 and 6.32 for rejecting alteration of the Kowloon East PDCA apply similarly to the situation of the Kowloon West PDCA. There were no representations from Kwai Tsing or Islands in support of the request that they be included in Kowloon West, while Heung Yee Kuk was against the Kwai Tsing District joining the Kowloon West PDCA.

6.36 In all the circumstances, the Commission is not at all persuaded that there should be any alteration to the Kowloon PDCAs or that Kowloon should anyhow be allotted 7 seats.

Section 9 : Decisions on The New Territories West and New Territories East LCCAs

6.37 A number of reasoning in support of not splitting Yuen Long is unsound or unpersuasive: for example, the administrative set up in the District is not one of the matters for consideration in the statutory criteria, although the

matter could be said to be covered by regard having to be had on the District boundaries. Yuen Long being separated from the North and Tai Po Districts by a mountain range is not a strong factor for not including part of Yuen Long in the formation of the NTE constituency, for the existing road system over the mountain has resolved the transportation problem that could have existed. The custom of inhabitants in the affected DBCAs using the transportation system linked with the rest of Yuen Long instead of that in the other Districts in the north-east is again not a forceful reason for altering the provisional recommendations. All these said, during the visit on 23 October 1997, Members of the Commission did feel that the transportation links between the west and east parts of the areas concerned might create some problems as there were only four main routes linking the parts, all over mountains or steep terrain.

6.38 On the other hand, however, Members of the EAC appreciate the great significance that indigenous people place on community identities and local ties. The common ancestry of the inhabitants of part of the affected area with some other parts of Yuen Long reinforces the point. During the visit, Members were impressed by the large number of representatives and villagers of the heungs in Yuen Long who came to meet the Commission, to show their concern, if not solidarity. The community links between those in the affected area and the rest of Yuen Long support the arguments on the candidate/elector relationship. The fear that LegCo members returned from the NTE constituency may attach less importance on serving the relatively small population of the affected area in Yuen Long seems well founded. This is also connected with the concern over the development of the west part of the New Territories when all Districts in this geographical coverage should be similarly involved. Lack of or reduction in interest in such development would not be

for anyone's benefit.

6.39 Although the Commission is still of the view that community identities and local ties play a less significant role in this highest tier of representative government and especially where a LegCo constituency covers a large area comprising many variant communities, Members feel that on a fine balance, the reasons in support of an alteration of the provisional recommendations are weighty enough to tip the scale. The main reason is that even if acceding to the request in the representations, the deviation from the population criterion in respect of NTE, being minus 13.52%, is still within the allowable limit of 15% prescribed by section 20(1)(b) of the LegCo Ordinance. The result is that Yuen Long District as an integral whole is recommended to form part of the NTW constituency.

6.40 The Commission considers that by making the alteration, it has struck a proper and fair balance between community sensitivity and the population criterion. The population criterion has been substantially complied with and sufficient regard has been paid to the section 20(3) considerations.

6.41 Consequently, the boundaries of the UC Area and RC Area are maintained and the boundaries of all the 18 Districts in the whole of the territory are to remain intact.

6.42 Each of the 5 LCCAs delineated has a population within the 15% range of the resulting number. The Commission sees no case where it is desirable, let alone necessary, to depart from the range. The highest deviation from the resulting number is minus 13.52%, in the NTE LCCA.

Section 10 : Names of Legislative Council Constituencies

6.43 As envisaged, no representations were received regarding the names proposed by the Commission. Nor indeed, did the Commission receive any representations on the reference code numbers of the PDCAs.

Section 11 : The Recommendations

6.44 After the Commission has carefully considered all the public representations, it makes its final recommendations in respect of 5 LCCAs. The LCCAs with the number of seats allocated to each, their names and reference code numbers, the component Districts and DBCAs and their names with population details as well as the maps showing the boundaries of the recommended LCCAs are contained in **Volume 2** of this report.

APPENDICES

Appendix I

First Hong Kong SAR LegCo Election :

**Population Forecasts as at End March 1998
for Individual District Board Constituency Areas
Based on Their Existing Boundaries**

Ad Hoc Subgroup under the WGPD

September 1997

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INTRODUCTION

1. As advised by the Secretary for Constitutional Affairs (SCA), the first Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) Legislative Council Election is scheduled to be held in the second quarter of 1998. According to the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance enacted on 29 August 1997, an independent statutory commission, viz. the Electoral Affairs Commission (EAC), has to submit its recommendations on the demarcation of geographical constituency boundaries before the end of October 1997.
2. To facilitate the demarcation work, population forecasts as at end March 1998 for individual District Board Constituency Areas (DBCAs) based on their existing boundaries have to be produced by the Administration by the end of August 1997.
3. As in the 1994 & 1995 round of Elections, an Ad Hoc Subgroup under the Working Group on Population Distribution (WGPD) was set up to undertake this exercise. The Ad Hoc Subgroup consists of representatives from various Government Bureaux/Departments. The Planning Department takes up a leading and co-ordination role for the exercise. The terms of reference and membership for this Ad Hoc Subgroup are given in Enclosure I.
4. This report is to :-
 - (a) document the methodology adopted in producing the population forecasts as at end March 1998 for individual DBCAs under their existing boundaries; and
 - (b) deliver the results of these forecasts.

POPULATION COVERAGE

5. The population coverage of this exercise :-
 - (a) includes all residents present in Hong Kong SAR and those who are temporarily away from Hong Kong SAR to Mainland China or Macau;
 - (b) may or may not include transients staying in hotels, hostels, domestic households or on board vessels; but
 - (c) excludes residents temporarily away to countries other than Mainland China or Macau, armed forces and Vietnamese migrants.

The reference date of the population forecasts is end March 1998.

6. On the inclusion or exclusion of transients, advice has been sought from the SCA and it is generally agreed that the population coverage adopted by the WGPD should be followed, i.e. transients should be included. However, having regard to the exclusion of transients in the 1994 & 1995 round of Elections, the SCA has suggested that two sets of population forecasts, one including transients and the other excluding, should be prepared and the final decision should be made by the EAC.

GEOGRAPHICAL DEMARCATION SYSTEM

7. The current DBCA demarcation system effective on 1 October 1994 is adopted. It is the one prepared for the 1994 District Board (DB) Election.

CONTROL TOTALS

8. The control totals adopted by this exercise are (i) the official 1996-based territorial population projections as at end June of each year prepared by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), which are then adjusted to end March 1998 for this exercise; and (ii) the 1996-based population projections by DB as at end March 1998 prepared by the WGPD.

METHODOLOGY

9. The population forecasts produced in this exercise are housing-supply led. Population forecasts for individual DBCAs are composed of the forecasts for individual housing types. The latter are compiled based on (i) existing housing stock; (ii) committed and known housing production/demolition programmes available up to April 1997; (iii) forecasting parameters derived from administrative records and surveys; and (iv) assumptions derived from past trends and known development potentials. These assumptions, however, are conceived independently of each other. The aggregates obtained by summing the preliminary population forecasts for individual housing types usually do not tally with the control totals. As such, a simple pro-rata adjustment is required to iron out the discrepancies.
10. Regarding the classification scheme and coverage of each broad housing type, they are summarized in the table below.

Broad Housing Type	Housing Types Included
1. Public Rental Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Authority (HA) rental flats • Housing Society (HS) rental flats
2. Subsidized Sale Flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HA Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats • HA Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) flats • HA Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS) flats • HS Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS) flats • HS Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) flats
3. Private Permanent Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private residential flats • HS Urban Improvement Scheme (UIS) flats • Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation (HKS) flats • Land Development Corporation flats • Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses • Simple stone structures/Traditional village houses • Staff quarters
4. Temporary and Non-domestic Housing	<p><u>Public Temporary Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HA temporary housing areas • HA cottage areas <p><u>Private Temporary Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private temporary structures such as roof-top structures and huts <p><u>Non-domestic Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and special classes buildings • Hotels, hostels and dormitories • Commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings

Derivation of the Preliminary Population Forecasts Including Transients

Housing Types with Forecasts of Living Quarters (LQs)

11. For public rental housing, subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing, the methodology starts with forecasting the total number of LQs as at end March 1998 by DBCA, based on the existing housing stock and housing stock to be completed/demolished from housing production/demolition programmes. For the data sources, please refer to Enclosure II. The forecast number of LQs for individual broad housing types as at end March 1998 is then obtained separately for each DBCA.
12. The number of LQs for these broad housing types in each DBCA is then converted to population by applying a set of forecasting parameters, viz. domestic-cum-occupancy (DOM x OCC) rates and person-per-occupied-flat (PPOF) ratios. These forecasting parameters are estimated for individual housing types at the DB and DBCA level. If the forecasting parameters at the DBCA level are not available, they are replaced by those at the DB level.

Derivation of Domestic-cum-Occupancy (DOM x OCC) Rates by Housing Type

13. For **public rental housing**, the DOM x OCC rates for existing LQs are derived from administrative records of the Housing Department (HD) and Housing Society (HS). According to the past results, these rates are quite stable over time. It is therefore assumed that these rates as at March 1996 will remain unchanged up to March 1998. For new LQs of this housing type, the DOM x OCC rates are derived from past intake records.
14. For **subsidized sale flats** and **private permanent housing**, the DOM x OCC rates for existing LQs by DBCA are derived from the 1996 Population By-census. According to past results, these rates are quite stable over time. They are again assumed to remain unchanged up to 1998.
15. On the other hand, a distinction is made for new LQs completed within one year which normally have lower occupancy. The DOM x OCC rates for new LQs of both subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing are derived based on administrative records of the Rating and Valuation Department (R&VD).

Derivation of Person-per-Occupied-Flat (PPOF) Ratios by Housing Type

16. For both **public and private housing**, the PPOF ratios are derived from the 1996 Population By-census. To reflect the continued decline in fertility rate and splitting of families, these PPOF ratios are then adjusted by the territory-wide declining household size trend. This trend is derived from (i) the 1996-based territorial population projections; (ii) the projected number of new domestic households as obtained from the “Assessment of Housing Demand, 1995/96 – 2005/06” released by the Working Group on Housing Demand (WGHD) in January 1997; and (iii) results of the 1996 Population By-census.
17. For the data sources of the forecasting parameters (i.e. DOM x OCC rates and PPOF ratios), please refer to Enclosure III.

Housing Types without Forecasts of Living Quarters

18. For housing types without forecasts of LQs, their population forecasts are prepared on the basis of the 1996 Population By-census results, administrative records and assumptions derived from past trends and known development potentials.
19. For **public and private temporary housing**, population figures are first obtained from the 1996 Population By-census. They are then updated with changes obtained from the HD’s administrative records such as clearance programmes.
20. For **dormitories, institutional and special classes buildings**, population forecasts are derived from the administrative records and tentative building programmes of various authorities such as the University Grants Committee, Social Welfare Department, Correctional Services Department, Hospital Authority, etc.
21. For **private permanent housing in rural areas without housing programmes** as well as **commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings**, population figures as at March 1996 are first estimated based on administrative records and survey results. These estimates are then assumed to change according to the past trends.

22. The forecasts of **marine residents** by anchorage are compiled based on the following data supplied by the C&SD and Marine Department (MD) :-
- (a) forecast total number of marine residents in March 1998 provided by the C&SD;
 - (b) total number of vessels, including dwelling boats and other vessels such as fishing boats and pleasure boats, by anchorage in March 1996 provided by the C&SD;
 - (c) number of dwelling boats by anchorage in March 1996 provided by the MD;
 - (d) number of dwelling boats by anchorage in March 1998 provided by the MD; and
 - (e) number of marine residents in dwelling boats by anchorage in March 1998 provided by the MD.
23. The forecast total number of marine residents in other vessels in March 1998 is first obtained by subtracting (e) from (a). This total number is then distributed by anchorage according to the number of other vessels by anchorage in March 1996 obtained by subtracting (c) from (b). The implicit assumption is that the number of vessels by anchorage in March 1996 is the same as that in March 1998.
24. The forecasts of marine residents by anchorage in March 1998 are then obtained by adding the number of marine residents in dwelling boats by anchorage in March 1998 in para. 22(e) to the forecast total number of marine residents in other vessels by anchorage in March 1998 in para. 23. Grouping of these forecasts to DBCA has not been made.
25. For **transients**, they are classified into 2 types: (i) marine transients staying on board vessels; and (ii) land transients staying in hotels, hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and domestic households. Forecast of the total number of transients as at end March 1998 is separately prepared by the C&SD according to the trend depicted in past Population Censuses/By-censuses, and making reference to the projected number of tourists prepared by the Hong Kong Tourist Association.
26. The total number of marine transients is first obtained from the 1996 Population By-census and is assumed to change in subsequent years according to the growth rate of all transients (i.e. both land and marine) adopted in the territorial population projections. However, there is no geographical breakdown for marine transients. Only the territorial forecast is available.

27. For land transients staying in hotels, hostels, boarding houses and guest houses, their forecasts by DBCA are compiled based on the administrative records of the Hong Kong Tourist Association.
28. The forecast of total number of transients in para. 25 less marine transients and transients staying in hotels, hostels, boarding houses and guest houses are those land transients staying in domestic households. Their actual distribution by DBCA is hard to obtain. As a matter of fact, they are implicitly counted in the adjustment process as described in para. 30 below to tally the preliminary land population forecasts by DBCA with the corresponding control totals which also include transients.

Adjustment to the Preliminary Population Forecasts Including Transients to Tally with the Control Totals

29. As the assumptions adopted in compiling the preliminary population forecasts including transients are conceived independently of each other; therefore, the aggregates obtained by summing the preliminary population forecasts for individual housing types usually do not tally with the control totals.
30. A simple pro-rata adjustment is made to tally the preliminary population forecasts with the control totals, viz. (i) the official 1996-based territorial population projections released by the C&SD in May 1997 and adjusted to end March 1998 for this exercise; and (ii) the 1996-based population projections by DB as at end March 1998 prepared by the WGPLD, both including transients. The adjusted population forecasts including transients by DBCA are then obtained.

Derivation of the Population Forecasts Excluding Transients

31. In deriving the preliminary population forecasts including transients for individual DBCAs, different categories of transients are estimated separately as detailed in paras. 25–28 above. Thus another set of population forecasts excluding transients for individual DBCAs can simply be produced by excluding these categories of transients. The resulting preliminary population forecasts are then allowed to undergo the simple pro-rata adjustment process to tally with the control totals which again are discounted for transients.

RESULTS

32. Results of the population forecasts are given in Tables 1–4.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

33. Numerous assumptions have been adopted in producing these population forecasts.

Housing Types with Forecasts of Living Quarters

34. The DOM x OCC rates for existing LQs of both subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing are derived from the 1996 Population By-census and those for public rental housing are obtained from the HD's and HS's administrative records. In view of the stable trend observed in the past, these rates are assumed to remain unchanged up to 1998.
35. New LQs normally have lower occupancy and their DOM x OCC rates can vary considerably. An attempt to predict their variation over time is to apply the average DOM x OCC rates derived from the R&VD's administrative records to new LQs of subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing, and to apply those derived from past intake records to new LQs of public rental housing.
36. The PPOF ratios derived from the 1996 Population By-census are applied to both existing and new LQs. It is assumed that there is no distinction between these types of LQs.
37. Even though the PPOF ratios for 1998 are adjusted based on the declining household size trend, this trend is only available at the territorial level and applying it to all DBCAs may not reflect the local characteristics.
38. Reduction in population as a result of demolition programmes is counted at the time when the LQs are demolished. In actuality, this occurs much earlier as the LQs have to be vacated before their demolition. However, there is no or little information on the exact date of vacation, particularly for private housing.

General

39. Forecasts of land population distribution are produced mainly based on committed and known housing production/demolition programmes available up to April 1997. The size of marine population, on the other hand, is assumed to change as depicted in past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

40. The population forecasts of this exercise adopt, as control totals, the territorial population projections prepared by the C&SD and the population projections by DB prepared by the WGPD. The assumptions and limitations of these two exercises also apply here.

Ad Hoc Subgroup under the WGPD
September 1997

**Terms of Reference and Membership for the
Ad Hoc Subgroup under the WGPD on
Population Forecasts Related to the Demarcation of Constituency Boundaries**

Terms of Reference

1. To produce population forecasts for the demarcation of constituency boundaries for the coming round of Legislative Council Election to be held in 1998.
2. To work out the methodology for the forecasting exercise.
3. To co-ordinate the inputs provided by relevant parties for the forecasting exercise.
4. To present the results of forecasting exercise to the Registration and Electoral Office and explain the methodology upon request.

Membership

From Planning Department

Assistant Director of Planning/Housing and Land Supply (Chairman)
Representative of Assistant Director of Planning/New Territories
(on behalf of both the Metro and New Territories District Planning Divisions)
Senior Town Planner/Computer Systems and Services
Senior Statistician/Central Data
Statistician/Special Duties (Secretary)

From Other Government Bureaux/Departments

Representatives of :

Secretary for Constitutional Affairs
Secretary for Financial Services
Chief Electoral Officer, Registration and Electoral Office
Commissioner for Census and Statistics
Director of Home Affairs (representing District Officers as well)
Director of Housing
Director of Lands
Director of Marine
Commissioner of Rating and Valuation

Data Sources for Living Quarters Statistics

Existing Living Quarters

The existing number of living quarters for the population forecasts, including Public Rental Housing, Subsidized Sale Flats Housing and the Housing Society (HS) Urban Improvement Scheme (UIS) flats and the Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation (HKS) flats, is obtained from the administrative records of the Housing Department (HD), the HS and the HKS. On the other hand, that for Private Permanent Housing is obtained from the Register of Quarters and the Register of Segments maintained by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD).

Committed and Known Housing Production/Demolition Programmes

The committed and known housing production/demolition programmes available up to April 1997 are used in this exercise. The major sources of these programmes are given below.

Public Rental Housing, Subsidized Sale Flats, HS UIS and HKS

- (a) Public Housing Development Programme (PHDP) of the Housing Authority (HA) as at end March 1997;
- (b) Comprehensive Redevelopment Programme (CRP) of the HA as at end March 1996;
- (c) Clearance Programmes of the HD as at early June 1996; and
- (d) Flat production forecasts and redevelopment programmes of the HS as at end March 1997.

Private Permanent Housing

- (a) Survey on project completion conducted by the Rating and Valuation Department (R&VD);
- (b) Monthly statistics on consents to commerce work issued, building plans approved and demolition consents issued by the Buildings Department;
- (c) Planning applications approved by the Town Planning Board;
- (d) Information on private development/redevelopment proposals provided by the District Planning Offices of the Planning Department (Plan D);
- (e) Development sites considered by the Working Group on Housing Sites;
- (f) Past trend of private housing development/redevelopment projects;
- (g) Land supply databases maintained by the Plan D; and
- (h) Land production schedules in the 1997 Edition of the New Town Development Programmes prepared by the Territory Development Department.

Data Sources for Forecasting Parameters and Others

Forecasting Parameters

- (a) Tenancy records as at end March 1996 in the Integrated System for Housing Management maintained by the Housing Authority;
- (b) Tenancy records as at end March 1996 maintained by the Housing Society and the Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation;
- (c) Results of the 1991 Population Census and 1996 Population By-census conducted by the Census and Statistics Department; and
- (d) Administrative records of the Rating and Valuation Department, 1994–1996.

Others

- (a) Administrative records and tentative building programmes as at end March 1996 of the Correctional Services Department, Hospital Authority, Department of Health, Social Welfare Department and Hong Kong Tourist Association; and
- (b) Administrative records and tentative building programmes as at end March 1997 of the University Grants Committee, Education Department and Vocational Training Council.

Definition of Terms

1. District Board District (DB)

DB is as declared in the Declaration of Districts Order 1994 (L.N. 94 of 1994) and Declaration of Districts (Amendment) Order 1994 (L.N. 330 of 1994) for District Board Election held on 18 September 1994. There are 18 districts: 4 on Hong Kong Island; 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories.

2. Domestic-cum-occupancy (DOM x OCC) Rate

DOM x OCC rate is defined as the percentage of living quarters occupied for domestic use. It is calculated by dividing the number of occupied living quarters by the total number of quarters.

3. Home Ownership Scheme (HOS)

This scheme is an extension of the public rental housing programmes introduced by the Government in 1976, whereby flats are built by the Housing Authority for sale at prices and mortgage terms with an element of Government subsidy.

4. Household Size

This refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the territorial population in domestic households by the total number of domestic households.

5. Housing Authority (HA) Rental Estates

These include all estates provided by the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA):

- (a) Resettlement Estates (built by Public Works Department (PWD) between 1954-1973);
- (b) Government Low Cost Housing Estates (built by PWD between 1962-1973);
- (c) Former Housing Authority Estates (built by the former Hong Kong Housing Authority between 1959-1973); and
- (d) New Housing Authority Estates (built by the new Hong Kong Housing Authority after April 1973).

6. Institutional and Special Classes Buildings

They include hospitals, correctional institutions and welfare institutions.

7. Living Quarters (LQs)

Living quarters include (i) units of accommodation which are built for residential purpose irrespective of whether there are anybody living there; (ii) quarters which are built for non-residential purposes but normally have one or more persons living there.

8. Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS)

This scheme is similar to PSPS except that it provides flats for purchase by families whose household income exceeds the income limits of HOS but who are unable to afford to purchase flats in the private sector.

9. New Town

The delineation of the areas in the New Territories into New Towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Territory Development Department as given in the New Town Development Programme. In the demarcation of WGPD Broad Districts, the existing 9 New Towns are divided into 12, viz. Tsuen Wan, Kwai Chung, Tsing Yi, Tseung Kwan O, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, Tin Shui Wai, Sha Tin, Ma On Shan, Tai Po, Fanling/Sheung Shui and North Lantau.

10. Occupied Living Quarters

They refer to the living quarters which are occupied.

11. Person-per-occupied-flat (PPOF) Ratio

PPOF ratio is defined as the average number of persons per occupied living quarters. It is obtained by dividing the population by the total number of occupied living quarters.

12. Private Permanent Housing

This housing type consists of all privately owned permanent flats/houses, Land Development Corporation flats, Hong Kong Settlers Housing Corporation flats, flats under Urban Improvement Scheme managed by the Housing Society, government and non-government staff quarters buildings, villas/bungalows/modern village houses and simple stone structures/traditional village houses.

13. Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS)

As a supplement to the HOS, a Private Sector Participation Scheme was introduced in 1979. Under this scheme, the Government offers sites for sale at special prices to real estate developers who tender a premium for the development. The Government exercises control over the design, standard and sale price of the flats. Purchases of these flats are subject to the same criteria and control as for the HOS.

14. Private Temporary Housing

These include private temporary structures such as roof-top structures, contractor's matsheds, nissen huts, huts and places not intended for residential purpose (such as landings, staircases, corridors, etc).

15. Public Rental Housing

This housing type consists of Housing Authority rental flats and Housing Society rental flats.

16. Public Temporary Housing

These include temporary quarters in the Housing Authority Temporary Housing Areas and Cottage Areas.

17. Rural Areas

Rural Areas cover the rest of the New Territories outside New Towns. They are divided into 4 rural districts according to their geographical location, viz. Rural South-west New Territories (Rural SWNT), Rural South-east New Territories (Rural SENT), Rural North-west New Territories (Rural NWNT) and Rural North-east New Territories (Rural NENT).

18. Simple Stone Structures/Traditional Village Houses

Simple stone structures are houses built of stones and/or other permanent materials usually of one storey high. Traditional village houses are also grouped under this category.

19. Staff Quarters

They include staff quarters purposely built by the Government, hospitals, universities, schools and private companies.

20. Subsidized Sale Flats

This housing type consists of flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, the Private Sector Participation Scheme or the Middle Income Housing Scheme of the Housing Authority, and flats built under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Housing Society.

21. Temporary and Non-domestic Housing

It includes squatter structures (both land-based and roof-top types), huts, and temporary dwellings in Housing Authority Temporary Housing Areas and Cottage Areas. Population staying in institutional and special classes buildings, hotels, hostels and dormitories, and persons residing in commercial, industrial and other non-residential buildings.

22. Transients

Persons who are not residents of Hong Kong and stay temporarily in Hong Kong. They can be found in hotels/hostels, in domestic households or on board ocean-going vessels/coasters in Hong Kong water.

23. Vietnamese Migrants

They include Vietnamese refugees; Vietnamese migrants having been screened out and those pending determination of refugee status; ex-China Vietnamese illegal immigrants; Vietnamese migrants rescued by ocean-going vessels; and children born in Hong Kong to the above categories of Vietnamese migrants.

24. Villas/Bungalows/Modern Village Houses

These are individual houses of one-storey or multi-storeys built with full facilities including bathroom, flush toilet and internal piped water supply.

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
CENTRAL & WESTERN (A)		266 900
	1 CHUNG WAN	18 500
	2 MID LEVELS EAST	18 300
	3 CASTLE ROAD	22 600
	4 PEAK	20 400
	5 UNIVERSITY	22 400
	6 KENNEDY TOWN AND MOUNT DAVIS	15 900
	7 KWUN LUNG	17 100
	8 SAI WAN	19 000
	9 BELCHER	18 600
	10 SHEK TONG TSUI	20 700
	11 SAI YING PUN	20 800
	12 SHEUNG WAN	14 600
	13 TUNG WAH	21 100
	14 WATER STREET	16 900
WAN CHAI (B)		180 800
	1 HENNESSY	15 700
	2 OI KWAN	14 100
	3 CANAL ROAD	16 900
	4 CAUSEWAY BAY	20 000
	5 TAI HANG	15 400
	6 JARDINE'S LOOKOUT	22 100
	7 HAPPY VALLEY	17 700
	8 STUBBS ROAD	18 300
	9 SOUTHORN	22 300
	10 TAI FAT HAU	18 300
EASTERN (C)		637 100
	1 TAI KOO SHING WEST	19 500
	2 TAI KOO SHING EAST	21 800
	3 LEI KING WAN	19 500
	4 SHAU KEI WAN	14 500
	5 A KUNG NGAM	17 600
	6 HENG FA CHUEN	20 300
	7 TSUI WAN	15 700
	8 SIU SAI WAN	30 200

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
EASTERN (C)	9 FULLVIEW	15 800	
	10 WAN TSUI	18 000	
	11 FEI TSUI	15 600	
	12 MOUNT PARKER	16 200	
	13 BRAEMAR HILL	16 600	
	14 TIN HAU	17 400	
	15 FORTRESS HILL	16 400	
	16 VICTORIA PARK	17 700	
	17 CITY GARDEN	19 700	
	18 PROVIDENT	15 600	
	19 FORT STREET	18 700	
	20 NORTH POINT ESTATE	16 500	
	21 KAM PING	21 300	
	22 TANNER	15 600	
	23 HEALTHY VILLAGE	22 800	
	24 QUARRY BAY	17 200	
	25 NAM FUNG	16 400	
	26 KORNHILL	14 200	
	27 KORNHILL GARDEN	15 800	
	28 SAI WAN HO	19 200	
	29 YIU TUNG	50 400	
	30 HING MAN	14 500	
	31 LOK HONG	17 800	
	32 TSUI TAK	14 600	
	33 YUE WAN	20 300	
	34 HIU TSUI	13 700	
	SOUTHERN (D)		296 000
		1 HEUNG YUE	12 400
		2 AP LEI CHAU ESTATE	18 100
		3 AP LEI CHAU NORTH	16 300
		4 LEI TUNG I	15 300
		5 LEI TUNG II	14 800
		6 SOUTH HORIZONS	28 900
		7 WAH KWAI	20 500
	8 WAH FU I	16 900	
	9 WAH FU II	17 800	

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SOUTHERN (D)	10 POKFULAM	19 200
	11 CHI FU	16 000
	12 HEUNG TIN	31 900
	13 SHEK PAI WAN	6 400
	14 WONG CHUK HANG	25 300
	15 BAYS AREA	17 800
	16 STANLEY & SHEK O	18 400
YAU TSIM MONG (E)		293 400
	1 TSIM SHA TSUI WEST	22 900
	2 FERRY POINT	14 600
	3 JORDAN	15 300
	4 YAU MA TEI	21 000
	5 MONG KOK WEST	20 300
	6 MONG KOK CENTRAL	14 800
	7 CHERRY	16 000
	8 TAI KOK TSUI	19 100
	9 SYCAMORE	16 200
	10 TAI NAN	17 100
	11 MONG KOK NORTH	17 200
	12 MONG KOK EAST	19 500
	13 MONG KOK SOUTH	20 400
	14 KING'S PARK	21 900
	15 TSIM SHA TSUI EAST	37 100
SHAM SHUI PO (F)		377 600
	1 PO LAI	14 100
	2 CHEUNG SHA WAN	22 700
	3 NAM CHEONG NORTH	19 800
	4 NAM CHEONG EAST	20 200
	5 NAM CHEONG SOUTH	18 200
	6 NAM CHEONG CENTRAL	17 500
	7 NAM CHEONG WEST	22 500
	8 LAI KOK	17 800
	9 UN CHAU	18 100
	10 LAI CHI KOK	19 300
	11 MEI FOO	15 900

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SHAM SHUI PO (F)	12 LAI WAN	16 200
	13 CHING LAI	18 100
	14 CHAK ON	18 100
	15 SO UK	19 200
	16 LEI CHENG UK	20 300
	17 PAK TIN	20 700
	18 TAI HANG TUNG & YAU YAT TSUEN	17 000
	19 NAM SHAN	17 200
	20 SHEK KIP MEI	24 700
	KOWLOON CITY (G)	
1 MA TAU WAI	17 500	
2 MA HANG CHUNG	19 900	
3 MA TAU KOK	18 100	
4 LOK MAN	18 100	
5 SHEUNG LOK	17 600	
6 HO MAN TIN	19 900	
7 KADOORIE	21 000	
8 PRINCE	17 500	
9 KOWLOON TONG	19 700	
10 LUNG SHING	19 400	
11 KAI TAK	17 200	
12 HOI SHAM	17 300	
13 TO KWA WAN	20 100	
14 HOK YUEN	21 600	
15 WHAMPOA EAST	19 100	
16 WHAMPOA WEST	15 600	
17 HUNG HOM BAY	17 100	
18 HUNG HOM	18 200	
19 KA WAI	16 800	
20 OI KUK	20 900	
21 OI CHUN	18 500	
WONG TAI SIN (H)		435 500
1 UPPER WONG TAI SIN	11 200	
2 FUNG WONG	13 500	
3 FUNG TAK	23 700	

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
WONG TAI SIN (H)	4 DIAMOND HILL	15 000	
	5 CHOI HUNG	16 300	
	6 SAN PO KONG	19 700	
	7 LOWER WONG TAI SIN (SOUTH)	19 800	
	8 LOWER WONG TAI SIN (NORTH)	27 900	
	9 WANG TAU HOM	23 900	
	10 CHUK YUEN SOUTH	18 900	
	11 CHUK YUEN CENTRAL	14 800	
	12 CHUK YUEN NORTH	17 900	
	13 TSZ WAN SOUTH	41 200	
	14 TSZ WAN NORTH	12 400	
	15 KING FU	14 800	
	16 CHOI FUNG	28 000	
	17 CHOI NGAN	18 300	
	18 CHOI WAN	14 500	
	19 TUNG TAU	18 700	
	20 TUNG MEI	18 500	
	21 LOK TIN	29 900	
	22 TSUI CHUK & PANG CHING	16 600	
	KWUN TONG (J)		614 900
		1 KWUN TONG CENTRAL	16 000
		2 KOWLOON BAY	16 000
	3 KAI YIP	18 900	
	4 LAI CHING	19 700	
	5 PING SHEK	18 000	
	6 JORDAN VALLEY	19 100	
	7 SHUN TIN WEST	13 000	
	8 SHEUNG SHUN	15 700	
	9 LEE ON	17 600	
	10 SHUN TIN EAST	15 800	
	11 SAU MAU PING III	30 700	
	12 SAU MAU PING I	10 200	
	13 SAU MAU PING II	11 000	
	14 HING TIN	16 600	
	15 TAK TIN	17 400	
	16 LAM TIN	18 900	

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
KWUN TONG (J)	17 KWONG TAK	17 300
	18 HONG PAK	27 500
	19 YAU TONG SZE SHAN	17 500
	20 LAI KONG	22 000
	21 KING TIN	17 100
	22 TSUI PING	32 000
	23 TSUI LOK	27 200
	24 YUET WAH	15 500
	25 HIP HONG	22 900
	26 HONG LOK	18 700
	27 TING ON	20 400
	28 UPPER NGAU TAU KOK	12 500
	29 CENTRAL NGAU TAU KOK	11 800
	30 LOWER NGAU TAU KOK	18 800
	31 TO TAI	21 000
	32 LOK WAH NORTH	21 200
	33 LOK WAH SOUTH	16 900
KWAI TSING (S)		487 100
1 KWAI HING	23 000	
2 KWAI SHING EAST ESTATE	15 300	
3 UPPER TAI WO HAU	17 800	
4 LOWER TAI WO HAU	20 100	
5 KWAI CHUNG ESTATE	14 700	
6 SHEK YAM	11 900	
7 ON YAM	30 900	
8 TAI PAK TIN	13 100	
9 SHEK LEI	9 800	
10 SHEK LEI EXTENSION	32 400	
11 KWAI FONG	20 100	
12 KWAI WAH	16 900	
13 LAI WAH	17 000	
14 CHO YIU	16 500	
15 LAI KING	18 900	
16 KWAI SHING WEST ESTATE	21 400	
17 NGA ON	16 300	
18 HOI TSUI	20 100	

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
KWAI TSING (S)	19 CHEUNG CHING	20 600
	20 TSING YI SOUTH	15 400
	21 CHEUNG HONG	17 500
	22 SHING HONG	17 900
	23 TSING YI ESTATE	19 300
	24 HANG WAI	25 500
	25 FAT TAI	17 000
	26 CHEUNG ON	17 700
TSUEN WAN (K)		275 000
	1 TAK WAH	18 800
	2 YEUNG UK RAOD	23 100
	3 HOI BUN	18 700
	4 CLAGUE GARDEN	18 600
	5 FUK LOI	17 100
	6 TSUEN KING	25 800
	7 ALLWAY	17 700
	8 LAI TO	16 600
	9 LAI HING	16 900
	10 TSUEN WAN RURAL	22 600
	11 LUK YEUNG	17 800
	12 LEI SHUE	9 300
	13 LEI MUK	17 500
	14 SHEK WAI KOK	15 400
	15 CHEUNG SHAN	19 100
TUEN MUN (L)		478 900
	1 TUEN MUN TOWN CENTRE	19 200
	2 SIU CHI	23 400
	3 ON TING	17 200
	4 YAU OI SOUTH	19 000
	5 YAU OI NORTH	17 300
	6 TSAK HING	21 200
	7 SHAN KING	14 200
	8 TAI HING SOUTH	14 500
	9 TAI HING NORTH	13 800
	10 PRIME VIEW	22 400

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
TUEN MUN (L)	11 HANDSOME	22 200	
	12 SAM SHING	21 500	
	13 TSUI FOOK	24 700	
	14 SIU SHAN	16 700	
	15 SIU HEI	28 500	
	16 WU KING	19 500	
	17 BUTTERFLY	15 900	
	18 LOK TSUI	14 800	
	19 YEUNG KING	19 300	
	20 SAN KING	20 700	
	21 TUEN MUN RURAL	20 000	
	22 LEUNG KING	15 500	
	23 TIN KING	20 700	
	24 KIN SANG	19 300	
	25 SIU HONG	17 400	
	YUEN LONG (M)		368 800
		1 FUNG NIN	20 800
		2 SHUI PIN	17 200
		3 NAM PING	18 200
		4 PEK LONG	17 200
		5 TAI KIU	20 500
		6 FUNG CHEUNG	17 900
		7 SHAP PAT HEUNG NORTH	19 400
		8 SHAP PAT HEUNG SOUTH	20 200
		9 PING SHAN	21 100
10 TIN YIU		19 500	
11 YIU YAU		19 700	
12 HA TSUEN		10 200	
13 SHUI OI		16 500	
14 TIN SHUI		17 700	
15 KINGSWOOD		48 300	
16 FAIRVIEW PARK		17 100	
17 SAN TIN		13 400	
18 PAT HEUNG		26 100	
19 KAM TIN	7 800		

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
NORTH (N)		251 900
	1 FAN SHEUNG	45 600
	2 LUEN WO HUI	26 800
	3 CHEUNG WAH	21 600
	4 WAH MING	25 800
	5 SHEUNG SHUI RURAL	16 500
	6 CHOI YUK TAI	19 800
	7 CHOI YUEN	17 600
	8 SHEK WU HUI	22 200
	9 TIN PING	27 400
	10 SHA TA	12 700
	11 QUEEN'S HILL	15 900
TAI PO (P)		300 200
	1 TAI PO HUI	21 800
	2 TAI PO CENTRAL	20 700
	3 CHUNG TING	12 900
	4 TAI YUEN	20 700
	5 FU HENG	20 400
	6 YEE FU	21 800
	7 FU MING	18 300
	8 KWONG FUK	16 100
	9 WANG FUK	15 800
	10 TAI PO KAU	21 900
	11 WAN TAU TONG	20 500
	12 LAM TSUEN VALLEY	11 700
	13 PO NGA	18 100
	14 TAI WO	20 100
	15 OLD MARKET & SERENITY	15 300
	16 SHUEN WAN	21 000
	17 SAI KUNG NORTH	3 100
SHA TIN (R)		629 400
	1 SHA TIN TOWN CENTRE	19 800
	2 LEK YUEN	18 200
	3 WO CHE ESTATE	24 900
	4 CITY ONE	17 800

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
SHA TIN (R)	5 YUE SHING	16 600	
	6 WONG UK	22 300	
	7 SHA KOK	20 900	
	8 POK HONG	23 500	
	9 JAT MIN	15 100	
	10 CHUN KAM	13 500	
	11 SUN CHUI	16 400	
	12 TAI WAI	17 900	
	13 LOWER SHING MUN	24 700	
	14 FO TAN	16 800	
	15 HO TUNG LAU	29 600	
	16 MA ON SHAN	36 600	
	17 WU KAI SHA	21 700	
	18 SADDLE RIDGE	19 600	
	19 KAM YING	26 200	
	20 YIU ON	19 900	
	21 HENG ON	25 300	
	22 TAI SHUI HANG	15 500	
	23 BIK WOO	24 900	
	24 KWONG YUEN	19 200	
	25 TSANG TAI UK	13 600	
	26 SUN TIN WAI	15 300	
	27 KENG HAU	18 900	
	28 HIN KA	16 900	
	29 MEI TIN	19 300	
	30 TIN SUM	20 100	
	31 CHUI TIN	18 400	
	SAI KUNG (Q)		235 500
		1 SAI KUNG CENTRAL	18 400
		2 PAK SHA WAN	12 500
		3 SAI KUNG ISLANDS	6 300
	4 HANG HAU	26 200	
	5 CHUNG ON	16 700	
	6 TSUI LAM	20 200	
	7 HONG KING	28 700	
	8 PO LAM	24 900	

**Table 1 : Forecasts of Land Population (Including Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SAI KUNG (Q)	9 YAN YING	18 500
	10 KING LAM	22 300
	11 TAK FU	40 800
ISLANDS (T)		81 200
	1 LANTAU	29 100
	2 DISCOVERY BAY	14 000
	3 PENG CHAU & HEI LING CHAU	9 400
	4 LAMMA & PO TOI	4 200
	5 CHEUNG CHAU SOUTH	11 800
6 CHEUNG CHAU NORTH	12 700	
All Land Total		6 601 300

Note : Population figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

**Table 2 : Forecasts of Marine Population (Including Transients)
by Anchorage as at end March 1998**

<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Population</u>
Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter	2 000
Ap Chau	0
Causeway Bay & Wanchai PCWA	700
Central	0
Chai Wan Typhoon Shelter	100
Chek Keng	0
Cheung Chau Typhoon Shelter	600
Cheung Sha Wan	0
Cheung Sha Wan (Lantau)	*
Clearwater Bay Marina	100
Country Club Marina	100
DCA South of High Island RDC	0
Discovery Bay Marina Club	100
Gold Coast Marina Cove	100
Hebe Haven	500
Ho Chung, Marina Cove (Pakwai)	200
Junk Bay (Hang Hau)	0
Kai Lung Wan	*
Kat O	*
Kau Lau Wan	0
Kau Sai	*
Kennedy Town	100
Kiu Tsui Chau	0
Kwun Tong	100
Lai Chi Kok	200
Lei Yue Mun	100
Leung Shuen Wan	*
Lo Fu Wat	0
Lo Tik Wan & Luk Chau Wan	*
Ma Nam Wat	*
Ma Wan	*
Middle Island	100
Mui Wo Lantau	*
O Pui Tong	*
Peng Chau	*
Po Toi Island	0
Po Toi O	*
Rambler Channel	100
Sai Kung	300
Sau Lau Kong	*

**Table 2 : Forecasts of Marine Population (Including Transients)
by Anchorage as at end March 1998**

<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Population</u>
Sai Ying Pun	*
Sha Tau Kok	*
Sham Shui Po	0
Sham Wan	*
Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter	600
Shuen Wan	*
Sok Kwu Wan	*
Stanley	*
Tai Lam	*
Tai Mei Tuk	*
Tai O	*
Tai Tam	0
Tai Tau Chau	*
Tap Mun	*
Tin Ha Wan (Tiu Keng Leng)	*
Tiu Cham Wan	0
To Kwa Wan & Tsim Sha Tsui	200
Tsing Yi	100
Tso Wo Hang	0
Tsuen Wan	100
Tuen Mun Typhoon Shelter	600
Tung Chung	*
Wong Wan	*
Yam O	100
Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter	800
Yau Tong Sam Ka Tsuen	100
Yim Tin Tsai Typhoon Shelter	100
Yung Shue Au	0
Yung Shue Wan	0
Chung Mei Tuk, Sai Kung	*
Sub-total	8 200
 Marine Transients	 7 000
 Total	 15 200

Notes :

1. Population figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
2. "*" signifies a population figure less than 50 but not zero.

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
CENTRAL & WESTERN (A)		260 500
	1 CHUNG WAN	14 000
	2 MID LEVELS EAST	18 200
	3 CASTLE ROAD	22 500
	4 PEAK	19 800
	5 UNIVERSITY	22 400
	6 KENNEDY TOWN AND MOUNT DAVIS	15 800
	7 KWUN LUNG	17 100
	8 SAI WAN	18 900
	9 BELCHER	18 500
	10 SHEK TONG TSUI	20 200
	11 SAI YING PUN	20 700
	12 SHEUNG WAN	14 600
	13 TUNG WAH	21 000
	14 WATER STREET	16 800
WAN CHAI (B)		170 000
	1 HENNESSY	14 800
	2 OI KWAN	13 700
	3 CANAL ROAD	16 300
	4 CAUSEWAY BAY	16 300
	5 TAI HANG	15 000
	6 JARDINE'S LOOKOUT	22 000
	7 HAPPY VALLEY	17 700
	8 STUBBS ROAD	18 200
	9 SOUTHORN	19 300
	10 TAI FAT HAU	16 700
EASTERN (C)		631 800
	1 TAI KOO SHING WEST	19 400
	2 TAI KOO SHING EAST	21 300
	3 LEI KING WAN	19 400
	4 SHAU KEI WAN	14 400
	5 A KUNG NGAM	17 500
	6 HENG FA CHUEN	20 300
	7 TSUI WAN	15 600
	8 SIU SAI WAN	30 100

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
EASTERN (C)	9 FULLVIEW	15 700	
	10 WAN TSUI	18 000	
	11 FEI TSUI	15 600	
	12 MOUNT PARKER	16 100	
	13 BRAEMAR HILL	16 500	
	14 TIN HAU	17 400	
	15 FORTRESS HILL	16 400	
	16 VICTORIA PARK	17 700	
	17 CITY GARDEN	18 000	
	18 PROVIDENT	15 100	
	19 FORT STREET	18 600	
	20 NORTH POINT ESTATE	16 500	
	21 KAM PING	21 200	
	22 TANNER	15 500	
	23 HEALTHY VILLAGE	22 700	
	24 QUARRY BAY	17 200	
	25 NAM FUNG	16 300	
	26 KORNHILL	14 100	
	27 KORNHILL GARDEN	15 500	
	28 SAI WAN HO	19 100	
	29 YIU TUNG	50 200	
	30 HING MAN	14 400	
	31 LOK HONG	17 700	
	32 TSUI TAK	14 500	
	33 YUE WAN	20 200	
	34 HIU TSUI	13 600	
	SOUTHERN (D)		294 800
		1 HEUNG YUE	12 400
		2 AP LEI CHAU ESTATE	18 100
		3 AP LEI CHAU NORTH	16 200
		4 LEI TUNG I	15 200
		5 LEI TUNG II	14 800
		6 SOUTH HORIZONS	28 800
		7 WAH KWAI	20 400
	8 WAH FU I	16 800	
	9 WAH FU II	17 700	

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SOUTHERN (D)	10 POKFULAM	19 200
	11 CHI FU	15 900
	12 HEUNG TIN	31 700
	13 SHEK PAI WAN	6 300
	14 WONG CHUK HANG	25 200
	15 BAYS AREA	17 700
	16 STANLEY & SHEK O	18 400
YAU TSIM MONG (E)		262 000
	1 TSIM SHA TSUI WEST	14 500
	2 FERRY POINT	14 500
	3 JORDAN	15 100
	4 YAU MA TEI	20 300
	5 MONG KOK WEST	20 200
	6 MONG KOK CENTRAL	13 700
	7 CHERRY	15 900
	8 TAI KOK TSUI	19 000
	9 SYCAMORE	16 200
	10 TAI NAN	17 000
	11 MONG KOK NORTH	16 300
	12 MONG KOK EAST	18 000
	13 MONG KOK SOUTH	20 300
	14 KING'S PARK	18 200
	15 TSIM SHA TSUI EAST	22 800
SHAM SHUI PO (F)		376 000
	1 PO LAI	14 000
	2 CHEUNG SHA WAN	22 600
	3 NAM CHEONG NORTH	19 800
	4 NAM CHEONG EAST	20 100
	5 NAM CHEONG SOUTH	18 100
	6 NAM CHEONG CENTRAL	17 400
	7 NAM CHEONG WEST	22 500
	8 LAI KOK	17 700
	9 UN CHAU	18 000
	10 LAI CHI KOK	19 200
	11 MEI FOO	15 800

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SHAM SHUI PO (F)	12 LAI WAN	16 200
	13 CHING LAI	18 000
	14 CHAK ON	18 000
	15 SO UK	19 100
	16 LEI CHENG UK	20 200
	17 PAK TIN	20 600
	18 TAI HANG TUNG & YAU YAT TSUEN	16 900
	19 NAM SHAN	17 200
	20 SHEK KIP MEI	24 600
KOWLOON CITY (G)		386 800
	1 MA TAU WAI	17 400
	2 MA HANG CHUNG	19 800
	3 MA TAU KOK	18 000
	4 LOK MAN	18 000
	5 SHEUNG LOK	17 500
	6 HO MAN TIN	19 500
	7 KADOORIE	20 000
	8 PRINCE	17 400
	9 KOWLOON TONG	19 700
	10 LUNG SHING	18 800
	11 KAI TAK	17 100
	12 HOI SHAM	17 300
	13 TO KWA WAN	20 000
	14 HOK YUEN	21 500
	15 WHAMPOA EAST	18 200
	16 WHAMPOA WEST	15 500
	17 HUNG HOM BAY	17 100
	18 HUNG HOM	18 100
	19 KA WAI	16 700
	20 OI KUK	20 800
	21 OI CHUN	18 400
WONG TAI SIN (H)		433 700
	1 UPPER WONG TAI SIN	11 100
	2 FUNG WONG	13 400
	3 FUNG TAK	23 600

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
WONG TAI SIN (H)	4 DIAMOND HILL	15 000	
	5 CHOI HUNG	16 200	
	6 SAN PO KONG	19 700	
	7 LOWER WONG TAI SIN (SOUTH)	19 700	
	8 LOWER WONG TAI SIN (NORTH)	27 800	
	9 WANG TAU HOM	23 800	
	10 CHUK YUEN SOUTH	18 800	
	11 CHUK YUEN CENTRAL	14 800	
	12 CHUK YUEN NORTH	17 800	
	13 TSZ WAN SOUTH	41 000	
	14 TSZ WAN NORTH	12 400	
	15 KING FU	14 700	
	16 CHOI FUNG	27 900	
	17 CHOI NGAN	18 200	
	18 CHOI WAN	14 500	
	19 TUNG TAU	18 600	
	20 TUNG MEI	18 400	
	21 LOK TIN	29 800	
	22 TSUI CHUK & PANG CHING	16 500	
	KWUN TONG (J)		612 300
		1 KWUN TONG CENTRAL	15 900
		2 KOWLOON BAY	15 900
	3 KAI YIP	18 800	
	4 LAI CHING	19 600	
	5 PING SHEK	17 900	
	6 JORDAN VALLEY	19 000	
	7 SHUN TIN WEST	13 000	
	8 SHEUNG SHUN	15 600	
	9 LEE ON	17 500	
	10 SHUN TIN EAST	15 700	
	11 SAU MAU PING III	30 600	
	12 SAU MAU PING I	10 200	
	13 SAU MAU PING II	10 900	
	14 HING TIN	16 600	
	15 TAK TIN	17 300	
	16 LAM TIN	18 800	

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
KWUN TONG (J)	17 KWONG TAK	17 200
	18 HONG PAK	27 400
	19 YAU TONG SZE SHAN	17 400
	20 LAI KONG	21 900
	21 KING TIN	17 000
	22 TSUI PING	31 900
	23 TSUI LOK	27 100
	24 YUET WAH	15 500
	25 HIP HONG	22 800
	26 HONG LOK	18 600
	27 TING ON	20 300
	28 UPPER NGAU TAU KOK	12 500
	29 CENTRAL NGAU TAU KOK	11 800
	30 LOWER NGAU TAU KOK	18 700
	31 TO TAI	20 900
	32 LOK WAH NORTH	21 100
	33 LOK WAH SOUTH	16 900
KWAI TSING (S)		485 000
	1 KWAI HING	22 900
	2 KWAI SHING EAST ESTATE	15 300
	3 UPPER TAI WO HAU	17 700
	4 LOWER TAI WO HAU	20 000
	5 KWAI CHUNG ESTATE	14 600
	6 SHEK YAM	11 800
	7 ON YAM	30 800
	8 TAI PAK TIN	13 000
	9 SHEK LEI	9 800
	10 SHEK LEI EXTENSION	32 300
	11 KWAI FONG	20 000
	12 KWAI WAH	16 900
	13 LAI WAH	16 900
	14 CHO YIU	16 500
	15 LAI KING	18 800
	16 KWAI SHING WEST ESTATE	21 300
	17 NGA ON	16 200
	18 HOI TSUI	20 100

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
KWAI TSING (S)	19 CHEUNG CHING	20 500
	20 TSING YI SOUTH	15 300
	21 CHEUNG HONG	17 400
	22 SHING HONG	17 800
	23 TSING YI ESTATE	19 200
	24 HANG WAI	25 400
	25 FAT TAI	16 900
	26 CHEUNG ON	17 600
TSUEN WAN (K)		272 000
	1 TAK WAH	18 700
	2 YEUNG UK RAOD	21 600
	3 HOI BUN	18 700
	4 CLAGUE GARDEN	18 500
	5 FUK LOI	17 000
	6 TSUEN KING	25 600
	7 ALLWAY	17 600
	8 LAI TO	16 500
	9 LAI HING	16 300
	10 TSUEN WAN RURAL	22 500
	11 LUK YEUNG	17 800
	12 LEI SHUE	9 300
	13 LEI MUK	17 500
	14 SHEK WAI KOK	15 400
	15 CHEUNG SHAN	19 000
TUEN MUN (L)		476 100
	1 TUEN MUN TOWN CENTRE	19 100
	2 SIU CHI	23 300
	3 ON TING	17 100
	4 YAU OI SOUTH	18 900
	5 YAU OI NORTH	17 300
	6 TSAK HING	21 100
	7 SHAN KING	14 100
	8 TAI HING SOUTH	14 400
	9 TAI HING NORTH	13 700
	10 PRIME VIEW	22 300

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
TUEN MUN (L)	11 HANDSOME	22 100	
	12 SAM SHING	20 600	
	13 TSUI FOOK	24 600	
	14 SIU SHAN	16 600	
	15 SIU HEI	28 400	
	16 WU KING	19 500	
	17 BUTTERFLY	15 800	
	18 LOK TSUI	14 700	
	19 YEUNG KING	19 300	
	20 SAN KING	20 700	
	21 TUEN MUN RURAL	19 900	
	22 LEUNG KING	15 400	
	23 TIN KING	20 600	
	24 KIN SANG	19 200	
	25 SIU HONG	17 400	
	YUEN LONG (M)		367 200
		1 FUNG NIN	20 700
		2 SHUI PIN	17 100
		3 NAM PING	18 100
		4 PEK LONG	17 100
		5 TAI KIU	20 400
		6 FUNG CHEUNG	17 800
		7 SHAP PAT HEUNG NORTH	19 300
		8 SHAP PAT HEUNG SOUTH	20 100
		9 PING SHAN	21 000
10 TIN YIU		19 500	
11 YIU YAU		19 600	
12 HA TSUEN		10 200	
13 SHUI OI		16 400	
14 TIN SHUI		17 700	
15 KINGSWOOD		48 100	
16 FAIRVIEW PARK		17 000	
17 SAN TIN		13 300	
18 PAT HEUNG		26 000	
19 KAM TIN	7 800		

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
NORTH (N)		250 900
	1 FAN SHEUNG	45 400
	2 LUEN WO HUI	26 700
	3 CHEUNG WAH	21 500
	4 WAH MING	25 700
	5 SHEUNG SHUI RURAL	16 400
	6 CHOI YUK TAI	19 700
	7 CHOI YUEN	17 600
	8 SHEK WU HUI	22 100
	9 TIN PING	27 400
	10 SHA TA	12 600
	11 QUEEN'S HILL	15 800
TAI PO (P)		299 000
	1 TAI PO HUI	21 700
	2 TAI PO CENTRAL	20 600
	3 CHUNG TING	12 900
	4 TAI YUEN	20 600
	5 FU HENG	20 300
	6 YEE FU	21 700
	7 FU MING	18 200
	8 KWONG FUK	16 100
	9 WANG FUK	15 800
	10 TAI PO KAU	21 800
	11 WAN TAU TONG	20 400
	12 LAM TSUEN VALLEY	11 700
	13 PO NGA	18 000
	14 TAI WO	20 000
	15 OLD MARKET & SERENITY	15 200
	16 SHUEN WAN	20 900
	17 SAI KUNG NORTH	3 100
SHA TIN (R)		625 100
	1 SHA TIN TOWN CENTRE	19 100
	2 LEK YUEN	18 100
	3 WO CHE ESTATE	24 800
	4 CITY ONE	17 800

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>	
SHA TIN (R)	5 YUE SHING	16 500	
	6 WONG UK	21 200	
	7 SHA KOK	20 800	
	8 POK HONG	23 400	
	9 JAT MIN	15 000	
	10 CHUN KAM	13 400	
	11 SUN CHUI	16 300	
	12 TAI WAI	17 900	
	13 LOWER SHING MUN	24 600	
	14 FO TAN	16 700	
	15 HO TUNG LAU	29 500	
	16 MA ON SHAN	36 500	
	17 WU KAI SHA	21 600	
	18 SADDLE RIDGE	19 500	
	19 KAM YING	26 100	
	20 YIU ON	19 900	
	21 HENG ON	25 200	
	22 TAI SHUI HANG	15 500	
	23 BIK WOO	24 800	
	24 KWONG YUEN	19 100	
	25 TSANG TAI UK	13 500	
	26 SUN TIN WAI	15 200	
	27 KENG HAU	18 800	
	28 HIN KA	16 800	
	29 MEI TIN	19 200	
	30 TIN SUM	20 000	
	31 CHUI TIN	18 300	
	SAI KUNG (Q)		234 600
		1 SAI KUNG CENTRAL	18 300
		2 PAK SHA WAN	12 400
		3 SAI KUNG ISLANDS	6 300
4 HANG HAU		26 100	
5 CHUNG ON		16 700	
6 TSUI LAM		20 100	
7 HONG KING		28 600	
8 PO LAM	24 900		

**Table 3 : Forecasts of Land Population (Excluding Transients)
by District Board Constituency Area as at end March 1998**

<u>District Board</u>	<u>Constituency Area</u>	<u>Population</u>
SAI KUNG (Q)	9 YAN YING	18 400
	10 KING LAM	22 200
	11 TAK FU	40 600
ISLANDS (T)		80 700
	1 LANTAU	28 900
	2 DISCOVERY BAY	14 000
	3 PENG CHAU & HEI LING CHAU	9 400
	4 LAMMA & PO TOI	4 100
	5 CHEUNG CHAU SOUTH	11 700
6 CHEUNG CHAU NORTH	12 600	
All Land Total		6 518 500

Note : Population figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

**Table 4 : Forecasts of Marine Population (Excluding Transients)
by Anchorage as at end March 1998**

<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Population</u>
Sai Ying Pun	*
Sha Tau Kok	*
Sham Shui Po	0
Sham Wan	*
Shau Kei Wan Typhoon Shelter	600
Shuen Wan	*
Sok Kwu Wan	*
Stanley	*
Tai Lam	*
Tai Mei Tuk	*
Tai O	*
Tai Tam	0
Tai Tau Chau	*
Tap Mun	*
Tin Ha Wan (Tiu Keng Leng)	*
Tiu Cham Wan	0
To Kwa Wan & Tsim Sha Tsui	200
Tsing Yi	100
Tso Wo Hang	0
Tsuen Wan	100
Tuen Mun Typhoon Shelter	600
Tung Chung	*
Wong Wan	*
Yam O	100
Yau Ma Tei Typhoon Shelter	800
Yau Tong Sam Ka Tsuen	100
Yim Tin Tsai Typhoon Shelter	100
Yung Shue Au	0
Yung Shue Wan	0
Chung Mei Tuk, Sai Kung	*
Total	8 200

Notes :

1. Population figures are rounded to the nearest 100.
2. "*" signifies a population figure less than 50 but not zero.

**Table 4 : Forecasts of Marine Population (Excluding Transients)
by Anchorage as at end March 1998**

<u>Anchorage</u>	<u>Population</u>
Aberdeen Typhoon Shelter	2 000
Ap Chau	0
Causeway Bay & Wanchai PCWA	700
Central	0
Chai Wan Typhoon Shelter	100
Chek Keng	0
Cheung Chau Typhoon Shelter	600
Cheung Sha Wan	0
Cheung Sha Wan (Lantau)	*
Clearwater Bay Marina	100
Country Club Marina	100
DCA South of High Island RDC	0
Discovery Bay Marina Club	100
Gold Coast Marina Cove	100
Hebe Haven	500
Ho Chung, Marina Cove (Pakwai)	200
Junk Bay (Hang Hau)	0
Kai Lung Wan	*
Kat O	*
Kau Lau Wan	0
Kau Sai	*
Kennedy Town	100
Kiu Tsui Chau	0
Kwun Tong	100
Lai Chi Kok	200
Lei Yue Mun	100
Leung Shuen Wan	*
Lo Fu Wat	0
Lo Tik Wan & Luk Chau Wan	*
Ma Nam Wat	*
Ma Wan	*
Middle Island	100
Mui Wo Lantau	*
O Pui Tong	*
Peng Chau	*
Po Toi Island	0
Po Toi O	*
Rambler Channel	100
Sai Kung	300
Sau Lau Kong	*

NOTICE

G.N. (E.) 28 of 1997

ELECTORAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION ORDINANCE

ELECTORAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(Provisional recommendations on the proposed geographical constituencies
in respect of the 1998 Legislative Council general election)

Pursuant to section 19 of the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance, notice is hereby given that a map showing the provisional recommendations of the Electoral Affairs Commission ('the Commission') on the names and delineation of the proposed geographical constituencies in respect of the Legislative Council general election in 1998 and a document containing descriptions of the proposed constituencies will be made available for public inspection during office hours at the following places from Saturday, 11 October 1997 to Friday, 24 October 1997, both dates inclusive at:—

- (1) the Registration and Electoral Office at 10th Floor, Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong;
- (2) all district offices;
- (3) all public housing estate offices;
- (4) all post offices;
- (5) all Provisional Urban Council and Provisional Regional Council public libraries;
- (6) the Home Affairs Department Headquarters at Southorn Centre, 130 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong; and
- (7) the Government Publications Centre at Ground Floor, Low Block, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Central, Hong Kong.

Notice is also hereby given that representations on the provisional recommendations are invited from members of the public and any interested persons and organizations. Those who wish to make representations are requested to put them in writing. Representations must be signed and must state the name and address of the person making them. They are to be sent to reach the following address or by facsimile transmission (at 2827 4644) within 14 days of Saturday, 11 October 1997, that is, not later than Friday, 24 October 1997:—

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat
10th Floor, Harbour Centre
25 Harbour Road
Wan Chai
Hong Kong

Note:—Anonymous representations or representations received after Friday, 24 October 1997 will NOT be considered.

Notice is further given that the Chairman of the Commission will meet members of the public (by appointment) for the purpose of receiving oral representations from Tuesday, 14 October 1997 to Tuesday, 21 October 1997 at:—

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat
10th Floor, Harbour Centre
25 Harbour Road
Wan Chai
Hong Kong

Appointments may be made at 2827 7078 before Thursday, 16 October 1997. The meetings are open to the public.

11 October 1997

The Electoral Affairs Commission

End of Gazette Extraordinary of this issue.

1998年立法會選舉地方選區建議

公眾諮詢

歡迎市民就地方選區建議向選舉管理委員會提交意見。
意見書（包括以傳真方式遞交）須於今年
10月24日或之前送達選舉管理委員會，贊成或反對意見皆無任歡迎。

市民可於辦公時間內到下列地點查閱地方選區建議圖及每區所包括的區議會選區列表：

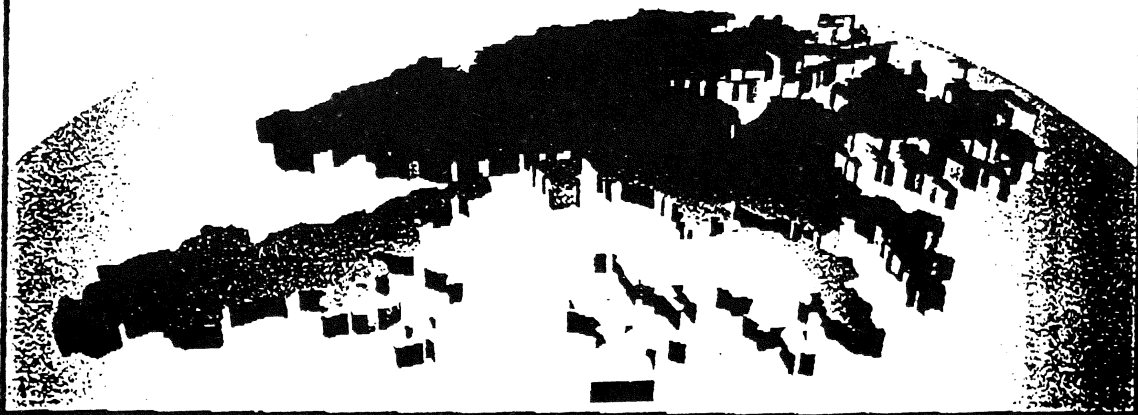
- (1) 灣仔港灣道25號海港中心10樓選舉事務處
- (2) 民政事務處
- (3) 灣仔軒尼詩道130號修頓中心民政事務總署總部
- (4) 金鐘道66號金鐘政府合署低座地下政府刊物銷售處
- (5) 公共屋邨辦事處
- (6) 郵政局
- (7) 臨時市政局及臨時區域市政局轄下各圖書館

委員會將於今年10月14日至21日期內接見市民，聽取口頭意見。
市民或團體可在10月16日前致電2827 7078預約會見時間。
歡迎市民旁聽。

選舉管理委員會

（地址：灣仔港灣道25號海港中心10樓 傳真：2827 4644）

查詢請電：2827 7078



1998年立法會選舉地方選區建議

公眾諮詢

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送達選舉管理委員會。贊成或反對意見皆無任歡迎。

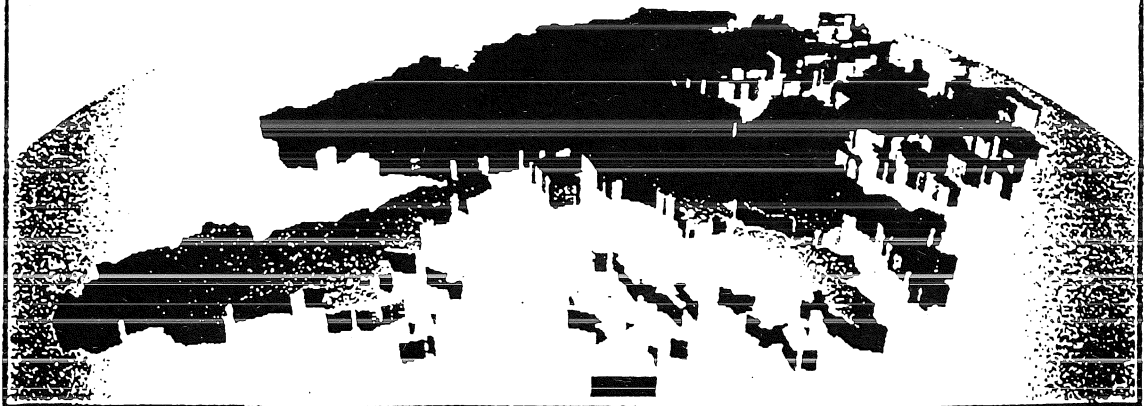
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所包括的區議會選區列表：

- (1) 灣仔港灣道25號海港中心10樓選舉事務處
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選舉管理委員會

（地址：灣仔港灣道25號海港中心10樓 傳真：2827 4644）

查詢請電：2827 7078



Public Views Invited on

Proposed Geographical Constituencies for 1998 Legislative Council Election

You are invited to send your views on the proposed geographical constituencies in writing (including by fax) to reach the Commission by 24 October 1997.

Both supportive and dissenting views are welcome.

Maps showing the boundaries of each proposed Legislative Council Geographical Constituency and a list of its component District Board Constituency Areas are available for public inspection during office hours at:

- (1) Registration and Electoral Office (10/F, Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road, Wan Chai)
- (2) District Offices
- (3) Home Affairs Department Headquarters (Southorn Centre, 130 Hennessy Road, Wan Chai)
- (4) Government Publications Centre (Low Block, G/F, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Central)
- (5) Public Housing Estate Offices
- (6) Post Offices
- (7) Provisional Urban Council and Provisional Regional Council Public Libraries

The Commission will meet members of the public by appointment to receive oral representations between 14 and 21 October. Individuals or organisations may call at 2827 7078 before 16 October for appointments. The meetings will be open to the public.

ELECTORAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(10/F, Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road, Wan Chai Fax: 2827 4644)

ENQUIRIES : 2827 7078



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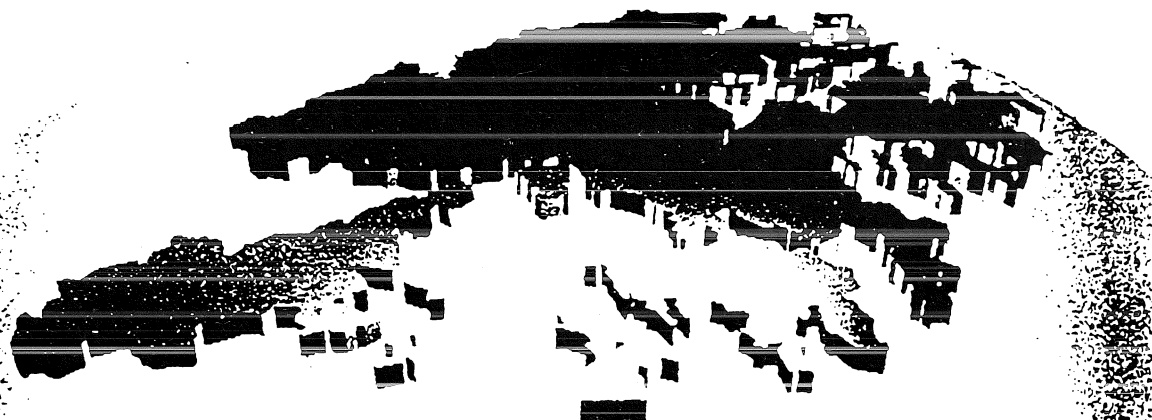
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- (7) Provisional Urban Council and Provisional Regional Council Public Libraries

ELECTORAL AFFAIRS COMMISSION

(10/F, Harbour Centre, 25 Harbour Road, Wan Chai Fax: 2827 4644)

ENQUIRIES : 2827 7078



PUBLIC REPRESENTATIONS

A. A LIST OF INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANISATIONS SUBMITTING WRITTEN REPRESENTATIONS

<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
001	Ha Tsuen Rural Committee
002	Kam Tin Rural Committee
003	Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee
004	Yuen Long Provisional District Board
005	TANG Siu-tong and CHOW Wing-kan
006	The Liberal Party
007	Pat Heung Rural Committee
008	Kowloon Federation of Associations
009	Kowloon Federation of Associations
010	Cheung Sha Wan & Un Chau Residence Association
011	YIP Hoi-kwong
012	Ping Shan District Rural Committee
013	Yuen Long District Women's Association Limited and Hong Kong Tin Shui Wai Women Association
014	CHEUNG Hon-chung
015	The Owners's Association of Fairview Park Ltd.
016	Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong
017	New Territories Association of Societies
018-030	Individual Tuen Mun Provisional District Board Members
031	Kennedy WONG Ying-ho
032	Yuen Long Resident Service Association
033	MAK Wing-kwong and MAK Ip-sing
034	CHU Cho-yan
035	N.T. Oyster & Aquatic Products United Assn.
036	KWONG Yuet-sum
037	123 Democratic Alliance
038	LEUNG Fok-yuen
039	NG Po-king
040	Kowloon City, Kwun Tong and Wong Tai Sin Residents' Association Company Limited
041	The United Front for the Service of the People of Hong Kong

<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
042	Heung Yee Kuk
043	Tai Po Provisional District Board
044	Name supplied
045	Yuen Long Residents Fraternity Association Ltd.
046	Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong
047	The Hong Kong Progressive Alliance
048	The United Association of Kowloon West Limited
049	Hong Kong United Youth Association Limited
050	MAK Tin-ho
051	LIU ching-leung
052	Sham Shui Po Residents Association
053	The Kowloon Elderly Progressive Association
054	CHOI Shing-chai
055	WONG Kam-cheung
056	Yuen Long Residents' Association, NT Taxi Merchants' Association, General Association of NT Newspaper Dealers and Long Ping Community Advancement Association
057-091	Tuen Mun Rural Committee and Village Representatives
092	The Hong Kong Federation of Women
093	The Democratic Party
094	CHAN Oi-kuen
095	TO Hau
096	51 Yuen Long District Associations and Residents' Organisations
097	Michael PEER
098	Lei Cheng Uk Residents Association
099	East Kowloon District Residents' Committee
100	Pak Tin Residents Services Centre
101	CHOW Chuen-ho
102	Chairman of Sai Kung Provisional District Board
103	Kwun Tong Resident Union
104	CHEUNG Yin

B. ORAL REPRESENTATIONS

1. Minutes of the meeting with the Democratic Party held on 14 October 1997 at 3:00 p.m.
2. Minutes of the meeting with the San Tin Rural Committee held on 16 October 1997 at 2:00 p.m.
3. Minutes of the meeting with the Yuen Long Provisional District Board and the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee held on 16 October 1997 at 3:00 p.m.
4. Minutes of the meeting with the Pat Heung Rural Committee held on 16 October 1997 at 4:00 p.m.
5. Minutes of the meeting with the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong held on 17 October 1997 at 10:00 a.m.
6. Minutes of the meeting with Dr The Hon TANG Siu-tong and others held on 17 October 1997 at 11:00 a.m.
7. Minutes of the meeting with Mr Michael PEER held on 17 October 1997 at 12:00 noon.
8. Minutes of the meeting with the Heung Yee Kuk held on 20 October 1997 at 10:00 a.m.
9. Minutes of the meeting with the Kowloon Federation of Associations held on 20 October 1997 at 2:20 p.m.

厦村鄉事委員會

新界元朗村厦田路壹號

Ha Tsuen Rural Committee

1, Tin Ha Road, Ha Tsuen, Yuen Long, N. T.

TEL: 2447 1778 FAX: 2617 6320

001

(95) 厦良字第 91 號

敬啟者：關於一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議，定期諮詢公眾，本鄉（厦村鄉）鄉事委員會同人詳細研究結果，認為元朗區係屬一完整區域，宜全部歸納在新界西，不應將元朗部分分割入新界東，其理由係無論在地理上，歷史關係上，及選民感情上，均利害一致，將元朗全部集中新界西，令選民與被選者均容易達成共識，可為元朗整區服務，而且將新界東元朗部分人口劃歸入新界西元朗部分人口合計，其數字偏差百分比，並無大影響，為此特建議請將新界東元朗部分之十八鄉北，十八鄉南，錦綉花園，新田，八鄉，錦田，全部劃歸新界西元朗部分合併，以示貴會尊重民意，達到地區完整目標為荷。

此上

選舉管理委員會

厦村鄉事委員會

主席

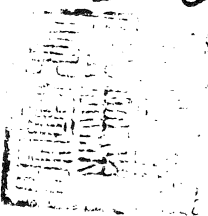
鄧植良

副主席

鄧天恩

鄧康光

一九九七年十月十四日



錦田鄉事委員會用牋

新 界 錦 田

電 話：四七六一五二

002

第 號第 頁

敬啟者：有關特區政府一九九八年第一屆立法會選舉，選區劃分指示奉悉。

查我錦田鄉歷史悠久，固有地理環境、風土人情，及生活習慣，千數百來根深蒂固。向以屯門、十八鄉、屏山、廈村、八鄉、新田和我錦田七鄉結合為依歸。在工作、社區團體、範圍、區議會及區城市政局，運作都是一致的。

如果將元朗區半數劃為新界東，半數劃為新界西，即將元朗區鄉村瓦解。本是一個完整美侖地區，將其分開兩邊，實屬不適當。

現在建議：把元朗區保留在新界西，例如荃灣、屯門

一九

年

月

日

錦田鄉事委員會用牋

新界錦田

電話：四七六一二五

第 一 頁

元朗、葵青及離島等，以人口估計，已達一百餘萬，
 捌萬式仟捌佰人，而所估議席應為五點一五六席，為此
 函達 貴會，俾恤民意，當尊重民間意願，如果一意孤
 行，強將分解元朗區，誠恐初民迄今後地區混亂，人心惶惶，
 社會不安，此乃本鄉全體鄉民之憂，敬請 慎重考
 慮，不勝感盼之至。

謹致

特列行政區第一屆立法會
 選舉中選區劃分委員會

胡主席鈞鑒

錦田鄉事會主席

鄧志良

一九九七年十月十五日

副主席

林健林



Hong Kong,.....19

事由：請將屬鄉劃入新界西事

敬呈者：

頃悉選管會公佈立法局選區建議方案，屬鄉被劃入「新界東」，立即召開全體村代表大會，一致議決：務將屬鄉改劃入「新界西」。其理由如下：

(一) 歷史背景及地理位置方面：

眾所共知，新界西部地區指七個鄉事委員會，轄下鄉村的鄉民往來親密，同聲同氣。早年，鄉議局從實際出發，顧及種種因素，分為三區，如南區、北區、元朗區(包括屯門)，至九十年代初，規劃署即設有屯門/元朗規劃處等，足見多年來，人們的概念已把元朗及屯門形成不可分割之整體。於地理位置上，倘說元朗區屬新界東，實在令人誤解而迷失方向。

(二) 社區關係方面：

一向以來，區內許多社團，包括鄉事、工商同業會、宗親會、同鄉會、學校、宗教及無數醫療福利志願團體，長期建立廣泛的聯系，擁護政令，推動地方發展，在各類公益活動中情誼融洽，合作愉快，一旦分開，恐難適應。

(三) 影響投票率方面：

選民在社區各種場合下，目睹許多坐言起行服務社區之賢能達士，投票則心中有數，而劃入陌生地區，人事生疏，對候選人甄選無憑，或會對直選表現漠不關心，恐造成投票率下降。

(四) 地方未來發展方面：

元朗區接連新界西部的龐大基建，交通、渠務、房屋等計劃正在或即將展開，直接影響元朗居民。再者將「元朗區議會十九選區」中，一分為二，當進行諮詢協調各方意見時，相去風塵，確誤時費事。

(五) 人口分佈方面：

選管會胡主席強調，劃分選區首要考慮人口分佈及固有的區界。稽上綜述，若將元朗劃入新界東的十萬人口加入新界西，差額亦無多於15%，反可達到「保持社區特性、維持地方聯系及自然特徵」之目的。

為此，我們一再認為，應將屬鄉與其整個元朗區修訂劃入「新界西」。相應函呈察核，伏願以民意為依歸，賴此公便！

謹上

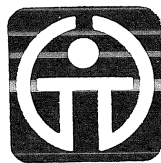
選管會
胡國興主席台察



十八鄉鄉事委員會

戴權 (主席)

一九九七年十月十六日



檔號：YLDB 3/10/01
電話：2475 3878
傳真：2478 7334

選舉管理委員會主席
胡國興大法官

胡主席：

一九九八年立法會選舉的 地方選區分界建議

元朗臨時區議會於九七年十月十五日召開特別會議，就選舉管理委員會公布的一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議進行討論。

委員會建議把元朗區的十八鄉北、十八鄉南、錦綉、八鄉、錦田和新田撥歸新界東選區，而元朗區其餘部分則保留在新界西選區。會議上，議員表示反對把元朗區分割為兩部分，以致有三分之一人口被劃入新界東選區，他們強烈要求把整個元朗區保留在新界西選區，其理由如下：-

保持社區的完整性及地方聯繫的維持

- (i) 《選舉管理委員會條例》中有關選區劃界的準則列明，建議的選區分界必須顧及「社區獨特性及地方聯繫的維持及有關區域或其部分的自然特徵，例如大小、形狀、以及交通方便程度及發展。」選區分界可以因為考慮上述因素而不需要嚴格依從選區人口和人口配額偏差須維持 15% 的上下限。這些條文正好表示，除了考慮人口配額以外，更重要的是要顧及社區的完整性。
- (ii) 從歷史背景、地理環境及社區發展各方面來看，建議劃入新界東選區的六個地方一直以來都屬於新界西區，無論是政務、社會福利設施、交通模式、生活習慣等，都屬於新界西區，居民已有根深蒂固的歸屬感。如果把這些屬於元朗區的地方撥歸新界東選區，會破壞社區的完整性，令選民無所適從。

- (iii) 建議撥歸新界東選區的元朗部分人口共 103500，與該選區的其他地區人口如沙田、大埔相比只屬小數目，選民的利益可能會被忽略。元朗居民整體關心的民生問題如屯門公路的交通、元朗防洪渠工程、西北鐵路工程等，可能不會受到新界東選區的獲選議員所重視。
- (iv) 把元朗六個有關地方劃入新界東選區將會破壞元朗區地區分界及區域市政局轄區分界的完整性。這個建議和法例訂明選區劃界須顧及上述情況的條款背道而馳。

以人口來釐定選區分界的原則

- (v) 議員不反對釐定選區分界需要顧及人口配額，以達到平等代表性的原則。「九八年立法會選舉暫定地方選區範圍之臨時建議概要資料」顯示，如果把元朗整區保留在新界西，選區人口配額偏差百分比是 +3.13%，而新界東選區的人口配額偏差百分比則是 -13.5%。這些百分比仍然不超出法例列明的 15% 偏差的上下限。既然把元朗整區保留在新界西選區是符合法理依據，實在不應該強行把部分元朗區撥入新界東選區。

元朗臨時區議會通過要求選舉管理委員會按上述理由把元朗區保留在新界西選區內，不要把元朗分割為兩部分。本人謹代表元朗臨時區議會殷切希望委員會能考慮議會所提的上述要求。



元朗臨時區議會主席戴權

副本送：元朗民政事務專員
一九九七年十月十六日

DB10-16

為顧及元朗區之社區完整及地區聯繫之一貫性，要求選區劃界委員會，將十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田、錦繡等地區撥入新界西選區

根據選舉委員會條例第二十條之規定，建議中的地方選區範圍需在可行情況下以最接近人口標準基數為依歸；此等可行情況並需顧及社區獨特性，地方聯繫的維持，有關區域之地理特徵，及現有地方行政分界範圍之考慮。

選管會被賦予廣大之酌情權，並考慮照顧到社區獨特性，地方聯繫，地理特徵及地方行政分界範圍等因素時，可以偏離最接近標準人口基數之原則。(註1)

有見及此，我們謹希望管理委員會能充份考慮到元朗區之實情，在制定正式選區分界建議時，把十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田及錦繡重新列入新界西選區中，使元朗社區之完整性及地源聯繫之一貫性得以延續。使獲選之民意代表，更能確切掌握及反映元朗整體社區之居民訴求及民意取向，以便在制定政策，審議法案，調配資源等方面，更合乎元朗區以致整個新界西之整體利益。

茲將我們希望選舉委員會在制定正式劃界時考慮的因素陳列如下，以供參考：

(1) 社區之獨特性及地方聯繫的維持：根據由元朗區議會出版之『元朗文物古蹟概覽』(註2)及『元朗^區手冊』中。我們可以得知元朗是由六個鄉區，共一百三十九條村落所組成。六鄉包括十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田、廈村及屏山；至於元朗市區及天水圍新市鎮，其實原本亦屬於十八鄉、屏山或廈村之範圍。此等鄉族之祖先，早於數百年前已於現在之所謂元朗定居，各族世代間交往頻繁，甚為親切。其中錦田鄧氏族更早於一千年前便在元朗定居，其後子孫繁衍，部份遷往屏山和廈村，而發展為今日之屏山鄉和廈村鄉。可見六鄉居民早已在元朗這地方混為一體，不可分割；更何況鄧氏族人之三個鄉族：錦田，屏山，廈村彼此有血源關係，一脈相承，絕不可被行政手段把他們分開。

(2) 地方行政範圍之考慮：不論在區議會或在區域市政局之選區範圍劃分，十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田以至原屬新田範圍之錦繡均屬元朗區之一部份。以上地方，不論在教育、醫療、社會福利等社會資源的使用上，皆被視作為元朗之一份子，與天水圍，元朗市區及屏山，廈村共同分享屬於元朗區之社會資源。此點可見於所有在元朗區設有地區辦事處之政府部門(註3)，其服務範圍均包括十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田及錦繡。若將此等地區撥歸別個立法會選區，對政府部門在行政上，居民在享用社會資源，以至尋求代表地方選

區之民意代表協助時，皆做成一定程度之不方便。舉例來說，若以上地區之103,500人被撥入共有1,514,500人口之新界東選區中(註4)，新界東之地方民意代表在平衡過地方資源之分配取捨後，會充份照顧此不足十五分之一之選區內居民的民生需要嗎。此點實在成疑。加上以上地方之居民，不論在地理位置及交通網之限制上，相對於新界西選區(尤其是元朗)，與新界東選區之社區人仕甚少連繫，在互相缺乏歸屬感的情況下，此批『少數民族』實更難獲得足夠之民意反映或均等之民意代表性。舉例來說，一些元朗區之主要工程如排洪工程(註5)均由元朗區議會及元朗區之政府部門策劃及統籌。像防洪工程之受影響範圍使包括十八鄉、八鄉、錦田。在行政上方便之大前題下，實在不應把此地區與元朗其它地區被割裂分開。

(3) 在地理因素之考慮上，我們可考慮鐵路之設立(註6)及公共交通工具之路線之設立(註7)。新界東選區包括沙田，大埔，北區均為九龍鐵路之沿線地區，居民日常出入亦依賴火車為主要交通工具，至於西貢區居民亦多在沙田區轉乘其它交通工具或取道必經沙田之西沙公路往返居所。可見這些地區之居民有其自成一體之社區聯繫。相對來說，居住於十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田及錦繡之居民，其往返居所，均乘搭以元朗市區為總站之專線小巴，元朗市區亦成為他們起居飲食及日常生活之中心。可見在地理特徵上，十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田及錦繡區之居民與新界東選區內之居民有不同之社區聯繫。基於地理因素上之考慮，實在不應把他們編配入一個與他們起居生活完全割裂之另一個社區體系當中。

另一方面，在三號幹線通車後，錦田或八鄉往返荃灣只需十分鐘，屆時在地理上或社區聯繫上，荃灣與錦田，八鄉及元朗屯門將連成一體(註8)，實在不應把它們劃分為不同選區。

謹希望選舉管理委員會能接納我們就維護元朗之社區完整及地源聯繫方面所作之分析及要求。況且，根據我們之粗略計算，即使把十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田及錦繡等地區重新撥歸新界西選區，亦無超越地方選區人口數目不能逾標準人口基數百份之十五的限制(註9)。至於最終元朗區之社區完整及地源關係能否延續，元朗部份地區之民意能否充份被照顧，便只有倚賴選舉委員會之英明決定了。

鄧兆棠臨時立法會議員
周永勤臨時區議員

Opinion to the Proposed Geographical Constituency of NTW

Rules for Redistribution of Seats

In P.168 of "Constitutional and Administrative Law", A.W. Bradley and Keith Ewing ed. It says "Each commission must secure that the electorate of a constituency shall be near the relevant electoral quota as is practicable, having regard to certain other rules, for example, that parliamentary constituencies shall as far as practicable not cross certain local government boundaries. Strict application of these principles may be departed from if special geographical considerations made it desirable; and account must be taken of inconvenience that may follow the alteration of constituencies and of local ties that might be broken by alteration. The commissions thus have a broad discretion to decide how much priority should be given to achieving arithmetical equality between constituencies." (R v. Boundary Commission for England, Ex parte Gateshead Borough Council and others (1983) QB600)

Boundary Review in Practice

According to the above paragraph, we understand that the commission operates in a very complex field which involves an attempt to reconcile territorial representation and to invest with a wide discretion involving a number of interlocking discretions such as local ties, special geographical considerations, and any inconvenience that may follow the alteration of constituencies

For the convenient of later discussion, I listed the Rules set out in Schedule 2 to the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949 as hereunder :---

Rule 4 : So far as is practicable ...no county(county means an administrative county) or any part thereof shall be included in a constituency which includes the whole or part of any other county...regard shall be had to the boundaries of local authority areas.

Rule 5 : The electorate of any constituency shall be as near the electoral quota as is practicable having regard to the foregoing rules...

Rule 6 : A Boundary Commission may depart from the strict application of the last two foregoing rules if special geographical considerations, including in particular the size, shape and accessibility of a constituency, appear to them to render a departure desirable.

Alongside, S.20 of the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance,1997;Cap.129 says:---

- (1) In making recommendations... the commission shall-
 - (a) ensure that the extent of each proposed geographical constituency is such that the population in that constituency is as near as is practicable to the number which results when the population quota is multiplied by the number of members to be returned to the Legislative Council by that geographical constituency pursuant to any electoral law;
- (3) In making such recommendations the Commission shall have regard to-
 - (a) community identities and the perservation of local ties;and
 - (b) physical features such as size,shape,accessibility and development of the relevant area or any part thereof.
- (4) In making such recommendations the Commission shall have regard to-
 - (a) existing boundaries of Districts;and
 - (b) existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area.
- (5) The Commission may depart from the strict application of subsection(1)(a) or (b) only where it appears that a consideration referred to in subsection (3) renders such a depature necessary or desirable.

While comparing the “Rules for Redistribution of Seats for U.K.”, and the criteria for making recommendations under Cap.129. It can be said that the U.K. legislation has a highly persuasive authority.

Summarized the U.K. rules, the constituencies shall,as far as practicable,not cross “county” boundaries(rule 4);that the electorate of each constituency shall be as near as practicable to what is called the electorate quota(rule 5);and the relevance of geographical considerations(rule 6).

Both the U.K. rules and the Electoral Affairs Commission Ordinance have give the Commission a wide discretion in deciding what was practicable. However,we must notice that the commission was not given an unlimited discretion but had to act in accordance with the “rules”(if any). And the language of the statute is that of duty and not of discretion. Thus the Commission must pay enough and due regard to :---

- (1) community identities and the perservation of local ties;and
- (2) physical features such as size,shape,accessibility and development of the relevant area or any part thereof.
- (3) existing boundaries of Districts;and
- (4) existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area.

(S.20(3),(4) of Cap.129,1997)

For understanding the nature of the "discretion", we should make reference to (1) the relationship between rule 4 and rule 5; and (2) the construction of rules 4, 5, and 6.

(1) The relationship between rule 4 and 5 :---

Rule 4 is concerned with borough boundaries; rule 5 is concerned with the size or quota of the electorate of each constituency. The requirement in rule 4 that "so far as is practicable" constituencies shall not cross borough boundaries must be regarded as taking precedence over the requirement in rule 5 concerning the size of the electorate for each constituency. This appears from the facts that (a) rule 4 is on its face not qualified by reference to rule 5, whereas rule 5 provides that the electorate of any constituency shall be as near the electoral quota as is practicable having regard to rule 4 and other rules; (b) the rule 5 authorises departure from rule 4 only in the circumstances there specified (i.e. : not cross borough boundaries)

(2) Construction of rules 4, 5, and 6 :---

The requirements of rule 4 and rule 5 are qualified by the words "so far as is practicable". It must also be noticed that practicability is not the same as possibility, nor it merely connotes a degree of flexibility. The practicability contemplates that various matters should be taken into account when considering whether any particular purpose is practicable. On the other hand, the question whether there is to be a departure from the strict application of rules 4 or 5 by reason of special geographical considerations is made, by rule 6, dependent upon the subjective view of the commission whether such a departure is thereby rendered desirable.

Here, we can conclude that :---

(1) The commission must ensure that the population are as near the quota as is practicable having regard to the conditions laid down by statute; and

(2) Just as rule 6 has expressly confers on the commission a discretion to depart from the strict application of either rule 4 or rule 5 itself, if special geographical considerations render a departure desirable. The local ties, geographical considerations or local authorities boundaries, shall all confer the commission to depart from the "quota rule".

各鄉歷史溯源

五代宋年間(公元九一零年至一一一零年)，戰爭連綿起，多年不止，在此情況下，大批中原人士為逃避戰禍，輾轉遷移即包括今日元朗之寶安縣地區。築墩壩，開基立業。

錦田鄧氏家族，其村址北下，下為子孫繁衍，有部份遷至屏山和廈村定居，自元十三世紀，有文氏族人由寶安遷至新田，距今數百年前，已有各姓氏族人在此，十八鄉等鄉聚居，實置田區，人口漸旺。

鄧符族人之先祖，在宋遷至元朗前，曾長期聚居寶東省東莞縣一帶，操當地方言。故市、元朗平原一帶有些居民至今仍操有東莞口音的土話，一般稱之為「圍頭話」。

錦田

錦田位於新界中部，面積達四平方哩。錦田被群山環抱，西臨元朗平原，北面是雞公山(古稱桂角山)，東面為觀音山，東南為大帽山。錦田土地肥沃，水源充足，鄉民有本地人，也有客家人，以鄧氏為最大的望族，無可置疑，鄧氏宗族擁有當地最富庶的土地，是新界五大族之一。

北宋崇寧二年(公元一一零三年)，時任陽春縣縣令的江西吉水縣人鄧符(字符協)赴官路經桂角山岑田村下，見當地山清水秀，便安家定居於此，築南園(今水頭村)及北園(今水尾村)，將前三世祖墓穴移於新界各風水龍脈，山貝村側有稱「金鐘覆火」之地，下葬此穴者為鄧族二世祖鄧粵冠。

鄧符亦於桂角山下築成「力瀛書院」，為香港史上第一間有稽可尋的私塾，鄧符又廣置書籍，聚友研學，嘉慶廿四年(公元一八一九年)，王崇熙編纂《新安縣志》時，力瀛書院「基址尚存」，然今遺址已不可考。

據歷史記載，錦田鄧族第八世祖鄧自明娶宋朝皇姑為妻，受封為「稅院郡馬」，光耀門楣，傳為佳話，此後百子千孫，廣泛散居到八鄉、屏山、廈村、大埔及粉嶺龍躍頭等地。由於鄧氏得姓南陽，而鄧自明又為稅院郡馬，所以錦田的祠堂都寫有「南陽世澤，稅院家聲」的對聯。

錦田原名「岑田」。明朝萬曆十五年(公元一五八七年)，新安縣西部遭大旱，饑荒成災，義倉耗盡，仍不能解困。各鄉捐米之量亦有限，錦田之鄧元勳，慷慨捐穀十二萬斤賑災，知縣邱體乾尤為感激，親自率船到岑田取糧並答謝鄧氏，見到岑田土地膏腴，遂易名「錦田」。

屏山

在屏山，鄧姓為最大的氏族。錦田鄧族開鄉祖先鄧符協生二子，長名陽，次名布。陽生一子名珪，布生一子名瑞，珪生二子名元英、元禧；瑞生三子名元禎、元亮、元和。公元一二一六年，鄧元禎開始在屏山定居。該房子孫設塾啟蒙，就館研經，學子讀書風氣旺盛，科第輩出。

其後，屏山鄧族世代繁衍，至第十三傳，有一對兄弟，兄名懷德，弟名懷義，皆居於鹿鳴嶺下。不久，鹿鳴嶺下之鄉民分為坑頭村和坑尾村，以宗祠為分界，位於南面的為坑尾，屬於懷義一房；北面則為坑頭，屬於懷德一房。

在香港政府的文獻中，屏山一詞原指屏山警署山丘下的數個村落，包括上璋圍、橋頭圍、灰沙圍、坑頭村、坑尾村、洪屋村和塘坊村等。其後，為著行政上的需要，屏山管轄的地區逐步向外擴大。

八鄉

八鄉轄境部份為谷地，西面與錦田連成一片，東北部則為大帽山、觀音山山麓，綠樹婆娑，像一塊玉屏似的，環列背後。

「八鄉」名稱之由來有數種敘述，較為流行的說法為源於區內村落合組時，共有八個村莊。現在的八鄉包括多個新舊村落，橫台山、蓮花地等村是在康熙至道光年間建立的；而田心村則只有六十餘年歷史。

八鄉佔水源之利，昔日境內秀田交錯，四處草木茂盛，農業收成頗佳。由於氣候爽朗，不少外界人士，還來築寮寄居。二次大戰後，八鄉轄屬地區日益擴展，現今已有十五點五平方哩，村落增至廿六個，人口估計約有三萬餘眾。

廈村

廈村位於新界西北廣闊的平原地帶，東臨屏山，北面是后海灣，西連流浮山，西南接大頭山，遙遙相連，廈村耕地甚廣，水源充沛，漁利未的收穫量不弱，尤以生蠔為著。此外，飼養雞、鴨的人家為數也不少。

明朝洪武年間(公元一三六八年至一三九八年)，鄧符協之十四世孫洪惠、洪賢二公，發現廈村地大廣闊，有舟楫運輸之利，遂率領族人由錦田遷至廈村，建東西頭里，分為兩房，即現時之祥隆圍和東頭村。

在元朗舊墟未創建之時，廈村曾經是一個繁盛的沿海市集，每逢「一、四、七」墟期，附近村民都會用腳渡載運貨物前往貿易，康熙年間由於「邊界」，廈村墟集便荒廢了一段時間。直至十九世紀中期，廈村仍然保持一定規模的貿易。

後來元朗開闢新市集，公路又逐漸開闢，陸上交通改善，廈村墟區為僻處一隅，便漸漸中落。及後，天水圍一帶興築了堤岸，河床又被淤泥淤塞，船隻便再也不能直達廈村市。

新田

新田位於新界西北邊緣，佔地卅一平方公里，東起落馬洲，南接銀田，西連深灣，北面瀕接中英邊境，東鄰上水，面對后海灣和珠江口。

新田大部份的居民都是文姓，約佔人口的七成。過去，新田的土地全是文姓的產業，但近年有許多耕地已租借或售賣與外姓。如今，部份新田的年輕一代已經移居英國和荷蘭等地，寄回的僑匯數以千萬計，對於地方繁榮，起了很大作用。

據稱，南宋末年，文天祥之族弟文天瑞，追隨文天祥抵抗元兵，自匹川轉戰至江西和廣東惠州，後遷至寶安落籍。公元一三六七年，文天瑞有子孫由寶安南移至香港，居於屯門老虎坑。因此，新田文族有祖墓座落在青山。由於屯門近海，盜寇為患，為安寧計，文氏族人離開屯門，另覓一處可以安居之所。

公元一四一九年，文天瑞的七世孫文世歌由屯門徙居至新田立村，是為新界文姓始祖。當時，新田一帶佈滿森林和沼澤，文氏族人努力拓荒辟地，設立學塾，讓子孫繁衍開枝，畢竟，新田境內耕地長期遭鹹水浸蝕，只宜種植鹹水米；廣大的平地則適宜於飼養雞鴨，鄉人也多築魚塘和農場。

新田鄉屬的落馬洲，是著名的旅遊勝地，從落馬洲眺望寧可俯瞰中港分界線的深圳河附近秀麗的田野景物，山頭遍植蒼松，七十年代之前，外國人難以隨意進入中國內地，於是落馬洲便成為遊客小訪之地。

十八鄉

十八鄉範圍廣大，三面環山，東起坳頭山，西迄元朗河畔，南接大棠，西南是元朗舊墟的墟址。連同元朗市中心的十多萬人在內，整個十八鄉區域的人口，佔元朗區的大多數。

距今約三百五十多年前，元朗河上通至南坑，中段地方有高原，矗立有一棵大樹，大樹兩旁的蛋家埔、蛋家灣，有水上人聚居，建小廟以祀天后。後來，附近的大橋墩被闢成市集，墾耕者日眾，窪地逐漸變為桑田，而沿河村落成立者，十有八，它們互相聯絡，將小廟擴建，闢而為三，可見，十八鄉之形成與大樹下天后廟的發展有密切關連。

十八鄉一帶(不包括元朗市中心)散佈著卅個村落，居民姓氏複雜，不下四、五十種。往昔，此處為一肥沃平原，水道交錯，鄉人得其地利，既可耕作，亦可養魚。此外，這區還有很多黃皮果樹，在豐收的季節，滿樹呈現金黃，果實纍纍如串珠。

十八鄉境內之南生圍，佔地達千餘畝，以前有果園花園多處，魚塘多口，高擎天際的柚加利樹，環繞四周，幾簇修竹掩映其內，小橋流水，樓閣亭台，散佈多個角落，遊客絡繹於途，南生秋月，是十八鄉一大絕景。

在元朗區有設立地區辦事處

之政府部門：

服務範圍均包括：十八鄉、八鄉、

錦田、新田及錦繡花園

名稱(中文)	NAME
人民入境事務處	IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT
土木工程處	CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
土地註冊處	LAND REGISTRY
水務署	WATER SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT
地政總署	LANDS DEPARTMENT
拓展署	TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
社會福利署	SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT
民政事務總署	HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT
區域市政局	REGIONAL COUNCIL SECRETARIAT
警務署	HONG KONG POLICE
消防署	FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

建議立法會地方選區
Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口		人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
			DBCA	LCCA	
LC5	New Territories East 新界東			1,514,500	-7.18%
		<u>North 北區</u>			
		Fan Sheung 粉上		45,400	
		Luen Wo Hui 聯和墟		26,700	
		Cheung Wah 祥華		21,500	
		Wah Ming 華明		25,700	
		Sheung Shui Rural 上水鄉郊		16,400	
		Choi Yuk Tai 彩旭太		19,700	
		Choi Yuen 彩園		17,600	
		Shek Wu Hui 石湖墟		22,100	
		Tin Ping 天平		27,400	
		Sha Ta 沙打		12,600	
		Queen's Hill 皇后山		15,800	
				250,900	

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			DBCA	LCCA	
		<u>Yuen Long (Part) 元朗(部份)</u>			
		Shap Pat Heung North 十八鄉北		19,300	
		Shap Pat Heung South 十八鄉南		20,100	
		Fairview Park 錦綉花園		17,000	
		San Tin 新田		13,300	
		Pat Heung 八鄉		26,000	
		Kam Tin 錦田		7,800	
				103,500	

Tai Po 大埔

Tai Po Hui 大埔墟	21,700
Tai Po Central 大埔中	20,600
Chung Ting 鎮汀	12,900
Tai Yuen 大元	20,600
Fu Heng 富亨	20,300
Yee Fu 怡富	21,700

建議立法會地方選區
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立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口		人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
			Estimated Population		Population Quota (326,335)
			DBCA	LCCA	
		Fu Ming 富明	18,200		
		Kwong Fuk 廣福	16,100		
		Wang Fuk 宏福	15,800		
		Tai Po Kau 大埔滘	21,800		
		Wan Tau Tong 蓮頭塘	20,400		
		Lam Tsuen Valley 林村谷	11,700		
		Po Nga 寶雅	18,000		
		Tai Wo 太和	20,000		
		Old Market & Serenity 舊墟及太湖	15,200		
		Shuen Wan 船灣	21,000		
		Sai Kung North 西貢北	3,100		
			299,100		
		Sha Tin 沙田			
		Sha Tin Town Centre 沙田市中心	19,100		
		Lek Yuen 濼源	18,100		
		Wo Che Estate 和峯邨	24,800		
		City One 第一城	17,800		

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建議立法會地方選區
Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口		人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
			Estimated Population		Population Quota (326,335)
			DBCA	LCCA	
		Yue Shing 愉城	16,500		
		Wong Uk 王屋	21,200		
		Sha Kok 沙角	20,800		
		Pok Hong 博康	23,400		
		Jat Min 乙明	15,000		
		Chun Kam 秦金	13,400		
		Sun Chui 新翠	16,300		
		Tai Wai 大圍	17,900		
		Lower Shing Mun 下城門	24,600		
		Fo Tan 火炭	16,700		
		Ho Tung Lau 何東樓	29,500		
		Ma On Shan 馬鞍山	36,500		
		Wu Kai Sha 烏溪沙	21,600		
		Saddle Ridge 富貴	19,500		
		Kam Ying 錦英	26,100		
		Yiu On 耀安	19,900		
		Heng On 恆安	25,200		
		Tai Shui Hang 大水坑	15,500		
		Bik Woo 碧湖	24,800		

建議立法會地方選區

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立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口		人口配額 偏差百分比
			<u>Estimated Population</u>		+/- % of
			March 1998		Population
			DBCA	LCCA	Quota (326,335)
		Kwong Yuen 廣源		19,100	
		Tsang Tai Uk 曾大屋		13,500	
		Sun Tin Wai 新田圍		15,200	
		Keng Hau 徑口		18,800	
		Hin Ka 顯嘉		16,800	
		Mei Tin 美田		19,200	
		Tin Sum 田心		20,000	
		Chui Tin 翠田		18,300	
				<u>625,100</u>	

Sai Kung 西貢

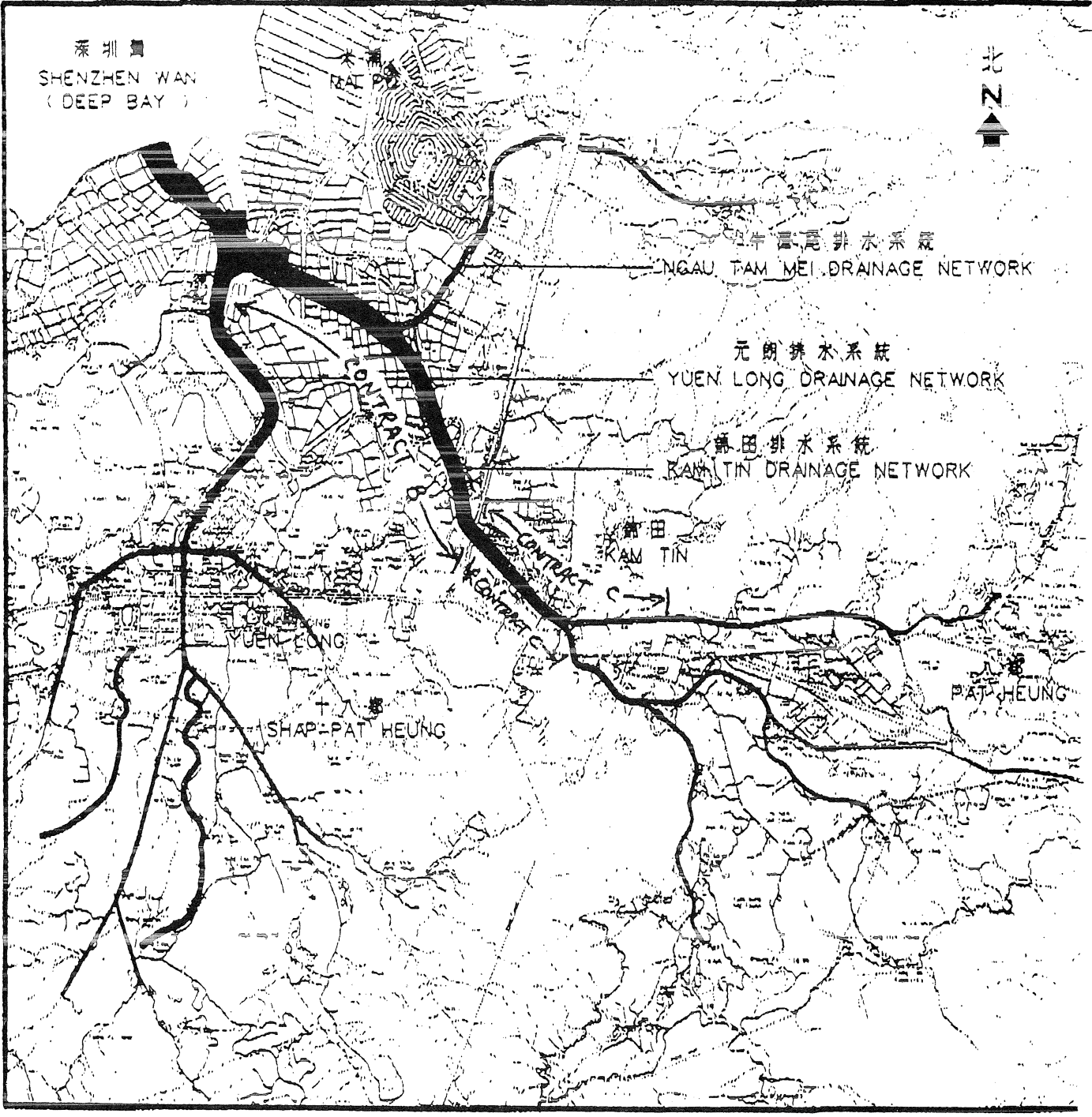
Sai Kung Central 西貢中心	18,600
Pak Sha Wan 白沙灣	13,100
Sai Kung Islands 西貢離島	6,300
Hang Hau 坑口	26,400
Chung On 頌安	16,700
Tsui Lam 翠林	20,100
Hong King 康景	28,600

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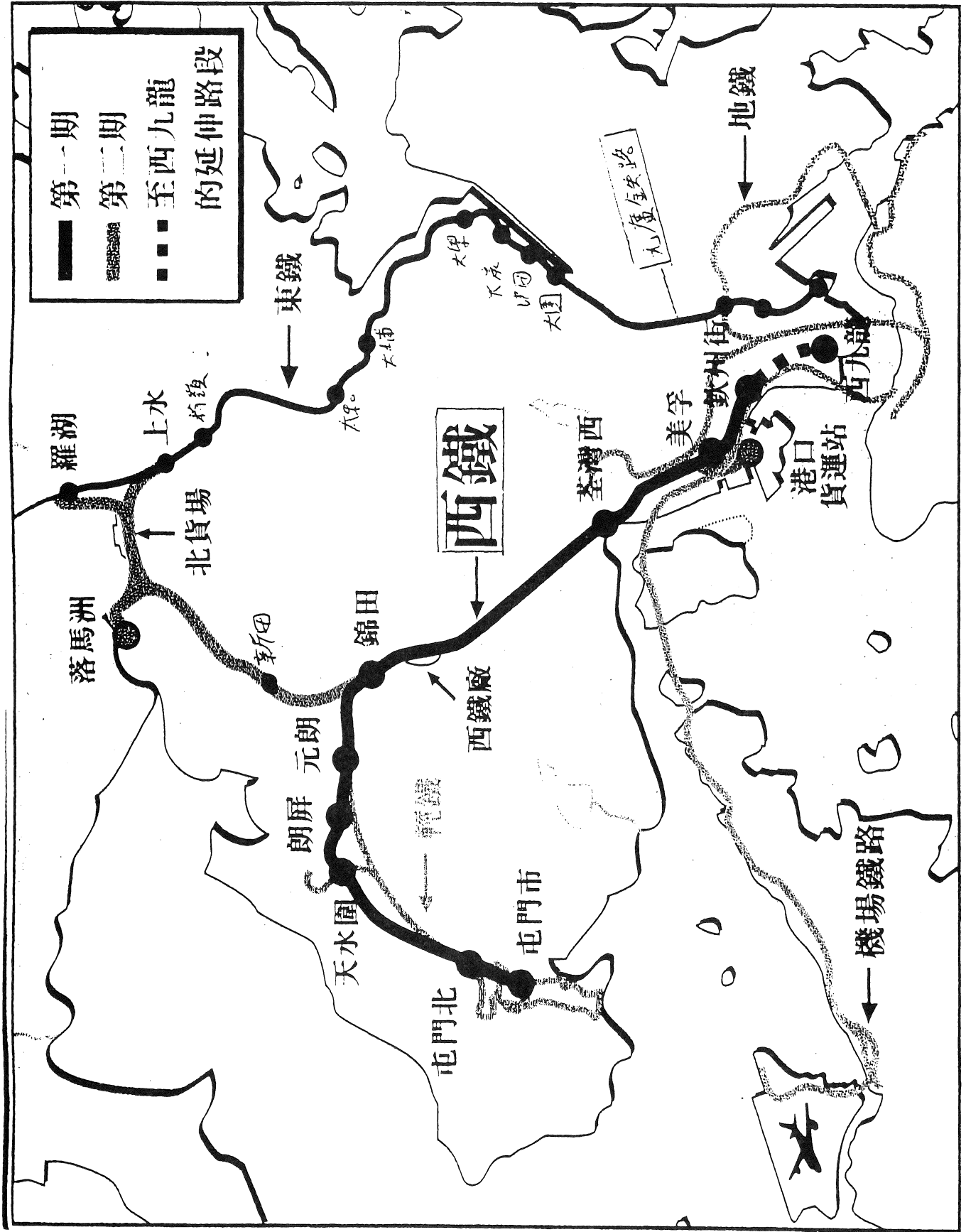
建議立法會地方選區

Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

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			<u>Estimated Population</u>		+/- % of
			March 1998		Population
			DBCA	LCCA	Quota (326,335)
		Po Lam 寶林		24,900	
		Yan Ying 欣英		18,400	
		King Lam 景林		22,200	
		Tak Fu 德富		40,600	
				<u>235,900</u>	



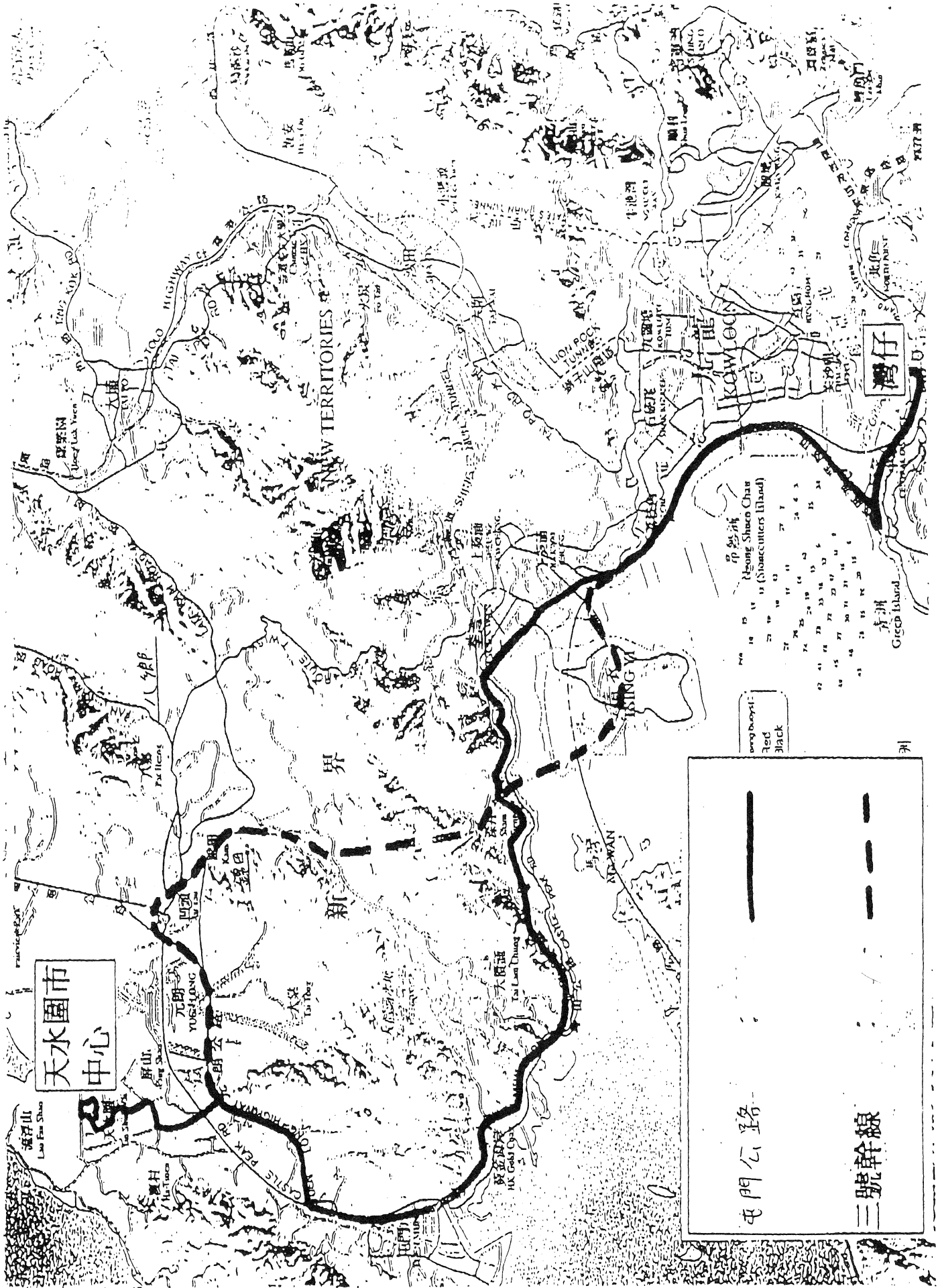
元朗 / 錦田 / 牛潭尾盆地排水系統藍圖
 GENERAL LAYOUT OF DRAINAGE CHANNEL NETWORKS IN
 YUEN LONG / KAM TIN / NGAU TAM MEI BASIN



西鐵定線圖 (第一及第二期)

在元朗區服務範圍包括：十八鄉、八鄉、
錦田、新田及錦繡花園之專線小巴：

	起 點	終 點	
36 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 36	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	大生圍 TAI SHANG WAI	錦繡花園
37 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 37	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	攸漂美 YAU TAM MEI	新田
38 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 38	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	下竹圍 HA CHUK YUEN	新田
71 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 71	元朗泰衡街 YL TAI HANG ST.	河背 HO PUI	八鄉、錦 田
72 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 72	元朗泰衡街 YL TAI HANG ST.	雷公田 LUI KUNG TIN	八鄉、錦 田
73 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 73	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	崇山新村 SUNG SHAN SAN T	八鄉、錦 田
74 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 74	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	盛屋村 SHING UK TSUEN	十八鄉
76 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 76	元朗福康街 YL FOOK HONG ST.	小磡村 SIU HOM TSUEN	十八鄉
603 號專線小巴 NTPLBSR 603	元朗鳳翔路 YL FUNG CHEUNG RD	逢吉鄉 FUNG KAT HEUNG	十八鄉



天水圍市
中心

屯門公路
三號幹線

選區代表	建議選區名稱	建議的議席數目	估計人口 (3/98)	標準人口數偏差百分比 +/-% (326,335)
LC4	新界西	5 $\frac{1,579,300}{326,335} = 4.8 \text{ 席}$	1,579,300	-3.21%
		如把元朗整區保留在新界西 $1,579,300 + 103,500 = 1,682,800 \div 326,335 = 5.156 \text{ 席}$	1,682,800	+3.13%
LC5	新界東	5 $\frac{1,514,500}{326,500} = 4.6 \text{ 席}$	1,514,500	-7.18%
		如把元朗整區保留在新界西 $1,514,500 - 103,500 = 1,411,000 \div 326,335 = 4.323 \text{ 席}$	1,411,000	-13.52%

October 17, 1997

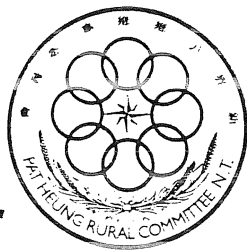
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**THE LIBERAL PARTY'S COMMENTS
ON THE PROPOSED GEOGRAPHICAL CONSTITUENCY BOUNDARIES**

The Liberal Party has found the proposals set out in the consultation document on the proposed geographical constituency boundaries acceptable.

1. The commission is impartial and independent by nature.
2. The delineation should be in line with the general principles set out in the Electoral Affairs Ordinance.
3. We have found that the proposed delineation conforms to the guidelines set out in the law. The population represented by each seat as proposed does not exceed by 15 per cent the average population for each seat. The proposed delineation would uphold the integrity of boundaries for the Provisional Urban and Regional Council elections.
4. We have therefore found the proposals acceptable.
5. It is our belief that political parties, legislators, the Executive Councillors, the administration and anybody with vested interest should not attempt to change the proposed boundaries unless the proposals have been found contravening the guidelines set out in the law. Changing the proposals would put the impartiality and independence of the commission into question.

八鄉鄉事委員會



PAT HEUNG RURAL COMMITTEE N.T.

新界元朗八鄉上村4號V 電話：2488 6633 2488 6409 傳真：2488 8056
4V, SHEUNG TSUEN, PAT HEUNG, YUEN LONG, N.T. TEL: 2488 6633 2488 6409 FAX: 2488 8056

檔號：247/10/97
(傳真及郵遞)

敬啟者：

一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議

本會曾於一九九七年十月十五日召開全體村代表會員特別會議，就上述建議提出討論。本鄉各村代表均認為，如將元朗六鄉中之四鄉劃分至新界東，於情理法均有所不合。

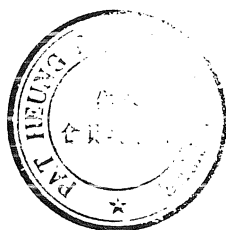
元朗六鄉(十八鄉，屏山，廈村，新田，錦田及八鄉)百多年來如同一體，在政務，交通設施，文娛康樂，民情習俗等均有根深蒂固的聯繫，如一旦被劃分東西兩區，將會徹底破壞社區的完整性，嚴重影響鄉民的民情及生活習俗。

在理由上，問題中的四鄉人口只佔103,500人，無論將其撥入新界東或新界西，對此兩區的人口配額偏差亦無影響，於保持在選舉管理委員會條例15%百份比的上下限額絕無抵觸；另一方面，如委員會堅持將四鄉撥入新界東，只會剝奪我等之選民權利，因即使會被四鄉全數100%選民投票支持的人士，在與其餘新界西的總數一百五十萬人口相比的情況下，都不會獲選，他日此四鄉所關注的民生問題可能不會被獲選的議員重視，令我等十萬多名選民無所適從，亦會促使選舉的投票率偏底。

在一九九五年時，選舉管理委員會曾將新田鄉及錦鏞花園劃分至北區，而據知選出的議員從未有踏足到新田或錦鏞花園之上，甚至連一般的宣傳橫額亦欠奉，更遑論替該區的鄉民爭取福利。

本會希望 閣下在落實選區分界前，能顧慮實際社區的完整性，本人在過往20多年來，致力支持政府平衡社會體制，實不願見到香港在回歸祖國後反而有分裂社區的情況出現，祈請 閣下再三考慮。

此致
選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席



八鄉鄉事委員會主席：黎國耀
副主席：曾憲強
鄧日求

一九九七年十月十八日

九龍社團聯會

008

KOWLOON FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

地址：九龍旺角彌敦道 719 號銀都商業大廈 12 樓

電話：23971822 23971409 傳真：23806837

有關 1998 年立法會選舉地區選區分界的意見書

我們獲悉了選舉管理委員會，有關地方選區分界建議，只是機械地運用人口配額比例：第一：依據 95 年立法局選舉，九龍地域共有 7 個議席，但在 98 年選舉中只有 6 個議席，減少了九龍地域在立法會的代表性，對九龍地域的居民十分不公平。第二：從人口配額上，九龍地區劃界後是 6 個議席正 11.6%，而新界劃界後是 10 個議席負 10.39%，人口配額上的比例十分不合理，有違公平原則。而且從現時劃分的區域，也使部份地區割裂歷史淵源。

依據以上的情況，我們的意見認為應維持九龍區原有的 7 個議席，將新界區改為 9 個議席以配合地域歷史淵源和公平原則，由此若仍依照選舉委員會提出的地方選區分界建議，則我們提議可將九龍東西兩區安排為，東區 4 席；西區維持 3 席；新界安排為，新界東 4 席；新界西仍然維持為 5 席。

由以上的議席建議，區域劃分可依照地緣歷史和民意作出小量的修改。

第一：將軍澳在社區建設、醫療、警務行政等現時都歸屬九龍東，所以可把將軍澳劃入九龍東選區。由於增加為 4 議席，人口配額比例由正 6.86% 降為負 6.71%，整個九龍區的人口配額則由正 11.66% 降為負 1.91%。

第二：由於元朗居民的意見及照顧地域淵源，我們認為應尊重元朗區的完整性，將元朗繼續納入新界西選區，新界西選區仍維持 5 席，則人口配額比例由負 3.21%，升為正 3.13%，而新界東由於把將軍澳劃歸九龍東及元朗轉歸新界西選區，減為 4 個議席，則人口配額由負 7.18% 降為負 5.04%。整個新界區的人口配額則由負 10.39% 降為負 1.91%。

所以無論根據人口配額比例。選區劃分歷史，選舉公平原則，我們認為維持九龍地區 7 個議席是合理而公平的。

九龍社團聯會

1997 年 10 月 18 日

本會對 1998 年立法會選舉地方選區分界的意見書

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席：

選舉管理委員會根據《立法會條例》的規定，於日前公佈了 1998 年立法會選舉的地方選區分界的建議，把全港分為五個選區：香港島選區 4 席、九龍西選區 3 席、九龍東選區 3 席、新界西選區 5 席、新界東選區 5 席。近日，本會接到不少屬會團體、居民及社區人士的意見，他們認為：九龍西及九龍東選區合共 6 席，比 95 年上一屆立法局選舉時的 7 席，少了 1 席。這樣安排，對九龍區的市民是不公平的！

對地方選區的劃界，本會有以下四點意見：

(一) 平等代表性的原則應如何界定才合理問題？

法例訂明，每個地方選區內每一個議席所代表的人口，不應與標準人口基數相差百分之十五。本會認為：目前各選區的議席分配和選區劃界與人口的比例，從表面看來是符合上述法例規則，但實質上是違反了平等代表性的原則。

1.1. 1995 年立法局選舉，九龍地域人口共有 1910549 人、議席 7 席；現今人口共有 2072200 人、議席卻只得 6 席。人口增加了 161651 人，議席卻減少了 1 席，這是對九龍地域的居民十分不公平。

1.2. 從九龍東、西與新界東、西兩個地域的議席分配與標準人口基數的比較來看：九龍西的人口是 102600 人、議席 3 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 +4.80%；九龍東的人口是 1046200 人、議席 3 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 +6.86%，兩個選區的人口配額偏差須未超過標準人口基數，但偏差的正百分比頗大，特別是九龍東。新界西的人口是 1579300 人、議席 5 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 -3.21%；新界東的人口是 1514500 人、議席 5 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 -7.18%，兩個選區的人口配額偏差須未超標準人口基數，但新界東偏差的負百分比十分大。比較之下，就可以看到今次的選區分界及議席分配，對九龍地域的居民明顯是不公平，特別是對九龍東居民不公平。

九龍社團聯會

KOWLOON FEDERATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

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因此，本會認為：九龍地域必須增加 1 席，否則就是違反了平等代表性的原則。

(二)．不應過份強調現有地區分界及兩個市政局轄區的分界：

2.1 香港社會隨著九龍市區和新界郊區的發展，公共交通工具網絡的建立，新機場落成和大嶼山等地的開發，九龍和新界已消失去了過去的市區和郊區的界線。

2.2 特首董建華先生在施政報告中提出要檢討現行的區域組織架構，日前，政制事務局局長孫明揚先生表示，將於明年四月公佈具體改善建議的諮詢文件。因此，選管會必需注意到這些變化。

本會認為：鑑於兩個市政局和區議會的地方行政架構將進行檢討，選區的劃界將會重新劃分。因此，選管會毋須過份強調現有的地區分界及兩個市政局轄區的分界，應以前瞻性的目光處理。

(三)．須根據歷史和現狀來顧及社區的獨特性和地方的完整性：

3.1 選管會建議把元朗區一分為二，分別劃歸新界東及新界西。根據元朗地區的歷史和各個鄉村的地緣和宗族血緣關係，劃區的建議令元朗七鄉，三個鄧氏鄉村分隔，忽視了社區獨特性，影響了傳統氏族聚居的習慣和地方行政的運作。

3.2 將軍澳在地方行政的劃分上是屬西貢區。將軍澳是新市鎮，由於地理環境的關係，來往將軍澳的交通，必須途經觀塘才可到達。因此，不少政府部門在資源的分配上及行政管理上，都把將軍澳納入九龍東範圍。如醫管局把全港的醫療護理服務設立八個醫院網絡，其中九龍東醫院網絡服務範圍包括：觀塘、將軍澳及西貢；廉政公署在全港設立八個分區辦事處，其中東九龍及西貢辦事處的服務範圍包括：觀塘及將軍澳；警務署在全港設立六大警區，其中東九龍警區的管轄範圍包括：觀塘及將軍澳。

因此，本會認為：應順應民意，把元朗全區劃入新界西；根據將軍澳地區的特點，應考慮把將軍澳劃入九龍東。

(四) 本會建議重劃九龍東、新界西及新界東三個選區

4.1 把已劃入新界東 103500 人的元朗居民劃入新界西，令新界西的人

九龍社團聯會

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口由 1579300 人增至 1682800 人，議席維持 5 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 +3.13%。

4.2. 把已劃入新界東 171500 人的將軍澳居民劃入九龍東，令九龍東的人口由 1046200 人增至 1217700 人，議席 4 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 - 6.71%。整個九龍區域的人口因增加將軍澳居民，共有 2243700 人，議席 7 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 - 1.78%。

4.3. 新界東因把元朗居民劃入新界西、把將軍澳居民劃入九龍東，令新界東的人口由 1514500 人減為 1239500 人，議席 4 席，人口配額偏差百分比是 - 5.04%。

上述意見，懇請主席及各位委員考慮和接納，使 1998 年立法會的選舉更公平、更合理！



九龍社團聯會
一九九七年十月二十日

司法官鑒：

敬啟者：本會衷心感謝閣下這次選舉劃界安排，切實執行大原則，上心費不少心思，做如在不違背原則和公平合理下，累作調動，更體現驗民主公平之可貴呢！

一、九龍區本有七議席，除非說上次選舉劃界是不公平合理，那麼應將將軍澳及調景嶺劃歸九龍東，因大多數人口從九龍遷移該區，加上警區、醫療屬九龍，所以上次很多來不及辦理遷移手續的人沒有投票。

二、元朗傳統上是一完整社區，應整區歸入新界西，(仍保留五席)而新界東在少去元朗 103500 + 將軍澳 134300，合共少去 237800，而分給四席，差額只欠 28640 人。

從上述調整後，香港四席、九龍西參席、九龍東四席、新界東四席、新界西五席，這樣在不違原則和充分照顧社區完整傳統習俗下，是否更合情、合理和公平呢？

本會並沒參選意願，亦不會干擾閣下決定，只不過盡市民之責，提供上述意見，以供做得更完美及公平參考吧！

煩樓之處，敬請海量是荷！

此致

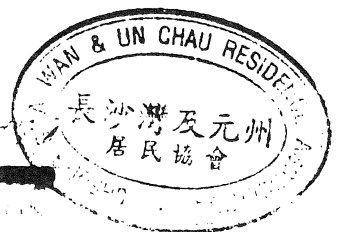
台照

長沙灣及元州居民協會
全人敬上

公元一九九七年十月十八日

新地址：九龍深水埗青山道 250 號，後座閣樓。

電話：2322 1111



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胡國興主席
選舉管理委員會

胡主席：

選區分界

對於貴委會日前公佈的選區分界，原沒有多大意見，惟是，你週日出席城市論壇時表示，委員會並非沒有考慮過將整個元朗併入新界西，及將將軍澳併入九龍東，而最後決定不採納這選擇，是基於將軍澳一直屬於新界，不宜併入九龍市區。

你曾表示，那個選區多一席、那個選區少一席、對那個政黨有利、對那個政黨不利，這完全不是貴委員會要考慮的。你們這個原則，我是非常認同的。

不過，你上述談及不將將軍澳併入九龍東的原因，則有商榷餘地。正如我剛才表明，是否將將軍澳併入九龍東，使九龍東的議席由三個增加到四個，同時亦令新界東的議席由原來的五個減少至四個，對普羅市民而言，這並不重要。重要的是，我們按甚麼原則來劃分，而這些原則將來應該延續下去，直到2007年或全港進行分區直選。

選區劃分是按人口而定，法例已清楚訂明，沒有可異議的。但當人口隨時間轉變而遷徙時，我們將如何處理呢？若是全港按地理位置訂為五區，即港島、九龍東、九龍西、新界東和新界西，這是不變的原則，選區分界大致不變，祇會按區內人口增減而調整議席數目（例如第二屆立法會增加四個分區直選議席），你的解釋是可以接納的。

但若果選區分界在下次選舉有機會再作調整，例如因人口增加而將元朗、上水、粉嶺、大埔獨立出來成為新界北。我認為，那便有理由在今屆便考慮將將軍澳併入九龍東了。原因是：在今天，將軍澳大致還可說是鄉郊，但展望未來

兩、三年的發展,將軍澳的人口會急速增加和城市化.從交通運輸的角度來看,將軍澳的發展會和九龍東更為密切,現時有將軍澳隧道連接翠屏村,將來的地下鐵路會接駁藍田.假使兩年後,貴委員會會因人口變化而加設新界北,並以將軍澳的城市化為理由,考慮將將軍澳併入九龍東,那便有理由在今天,基於 1.將軍澳發展的前瞻,和 2.保存元朗的完整性為理由,重新將九龍東增加為四席,新界東則減少為四席.

所以,我認為問題的中心是,現時按地理劃分的五大選區,將來會否因人口變遷而再增減選區.若果五大選區是大原則,祇會因人口遷移而增減議席,則現時便沒有理由改變議席數目.但若果五大分區不是大原則,則現時便有理由基於元朗的完整性和將軍澳的未來發展,重新調整新界東和九龍東的議席數目.

佇候賜覆.

葉海光

20-10-97

(聯絡地址:香港鴨利洲海怡半島御盈閣 24 樓 H 室;
傳真:2552 8277)

敬啟者：頃接元朗臨時區議會一九九七年十月十三日送來有函：

一九九八年立法會選舉暫定地方選區範圍之臨時建議概要：將元朗區劃分為東、西兩部分。按此，吾人認為千萬不可。其理由如下：

一、元朗係由七鄉組成，長久以來，形同股股，在文化、風俗習慣、社區背景同屬一元，今將：十八鄉北、十八鄉南、錦滙、八鄉、錦田、新田、劍埗新界東，其能與該區融和，實堪擔慮！

二、元朗一區，係具歷史性之大家庭，無論在資源上之運用或發展，如：基建、水利（水浸）、交通、運輸等，尚須一個整體去打算。若將之割離，實有很大的負面影響。

三、根據資料顯示，六個被分割選區之人口為：105,000人，估計新界西之人口為：1,579,300人，其偏差百分比為：1.32%；若該六選區不為分割，估計其人口配額偏差為：+3.2%，屆時新界西之人口配額偏差額為：-3.6%，正符合法例上下偏差：±5%之內。此又何必在全無理據支持之下多此變定之舉，而使之來一場大混亂？

四、從顯示之分割辦法進行選舉，選民由於對可資信賴之參選者非在區內，其對投票之興趣一定大減；經選出之議員，亦一定不能兼顧人口較少的選區利益。

一九九七年十月十五日

五，其次，在其他十七區都可保持其完整體。而元朗卻因何而被分割？此對元朗市民難予信服。況且保持原狀，亦對法例無損。此一弊處叢生之改變，實非有識之士所該為者。緣此，吾人經審慎研討，尚此特函申述，希當局取消該項建議，至深冀盼者也。謹致選舉管理委員會台右

屏山鄉鄉事委員會主席

席

黃樂隆
鄧錫洪

敬啟

鄧南盛

副本送：政制事務局

元朗民政事務處

元朗臨時區議會

新界鄉議局

一九九七年十月十五日

關於一九九八年第一屆立法會選舉的地方選區 劃界建議

致：選舉管理委員會胡國興主席

對選舉委員會把元朗地方行政區的十八鄉南、十八鄉北、錦繡、新田、八鄉六個小區劃入新界東選區，而元朗其餘部份則保留在新界西選區，本會徵詢了大部份會員及會員代表的意見後，提出如下建議。

- 一．將完整的元朗地方行政區劃入新界西選區，其人口的偏差率上下限更為接近，又可保持區域組織的完整性，因區域市政局選區把元朗地方行政區劃分為三個選區，其中一個是鄉郊選區，鄉郊選區除上述之小區外，還有屏山鄉及廈村鄉。
- 二．按選舉管理委員會條例20（3）段所述須顧及社區特性及地方聯繫的維持。

把元朗地方行政區完整地劃入新界西選區正好符合上述規定，從地緣關係來說，元朗與新界東選區分別由新田的麒麟山，八鄉的大刀刀、觀音山及全港最大的大帽山分格，上述六小區屬之朗平原，山脈水流去向都是向西，從地方行政及社區活動都歸新界西選區，無論文康體設施，改善鄉郊生活環境資源，都是從新界西選區取得，交際訪友等絕大部份都在新界西選區進行。

基於上述因素，本會將函 貴委員會要求把元朗地方行政區完整地保留，劃入新界西選區內。



元朗區婦女會



香港天水圍婦女聯合會

一九九七年十月十七日

選區管理委員會主席胡國興先生：

014

就選區分界本人有以下之意見及建議：

一、選區分界應基於以下原則

- 考慮人口比例分配
- 社區之完整性
- 方案需恆久，又需為每次選區重新劃分
- 每個選區之議席盡量接近

基於這個原則，現時建議劃分之五大選區則為六個選區為佳，本人明白到，礙於法例，第一屆立法會選舉暫只修改為六個選區，但何可引伸為第二屆選舉更有效運用，本人現建議之六大選區劃分及議席分配：

港島區 4 席

九龍東 3 席

九龍西 3 席

新界東 (沙田及西貢) 3 席

新界西 (粉、荳、葵青、新田) 4 席

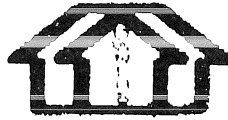
新界北 (大埔、北區、元朗) 3 席

當第二屆立法會選舉時，增加之 4 席，可由原東 3 席增加一席，而每個區議席均等，到第三屆時，增加 6 席，屆時每個選區相應增加 1 席，此舉，既符合上述選舉原則，達至恆常，亦符合基本法。

張漢忠

21-10-97

錦繡花園
新界元朗錦繡花園
電話：二四八二一五六



Postal Address
No. 36, 4th St., Section 15
Fairview Park,
Yuen Long, NT 015

錦繡花園業主聯會有限公司

新界元朗區

本會檔案：4E/1997(6)

電話：2482 1141

傳真：2482 1548

選舉管理委員會主席
胡國興大法官

胡主席鈞鑒，

本會為元朗區錦繡花園內，為居民服務的一個不牟利團體，以謀取本區內居民的福祉及為居民爭取更合理的生活條件及生活水平為工作目標。

不久前 貴委員會公佈了有關一九九八年立法會選舉的地方選區分界建議之後，本會幾經考慮及商量之後，認為其中有關元朗區被劃分為二之提議，實有不妥之處。故此謹向 閣下陳述，尚望考慮及重新將整個元朗區撥歸同一選區，則本區居民將永感大德。

選舉管理委員會所公佈的資料中顯示，元朗區中的十八鄉北、十八鄉南、錦繡花園、八鄉、錦田及新田六個地區撥歸新界東選區而元朗其他地區則歸入新界西。本會以為，上述六個地區，不應牽強地由元朗的母體中割開而撥歸另一個選區。理由有以下各點：

1. 據本會理解，委員會之所以要將此六個地區撥歸新界東選區，最大的理由是以選區人口的分佈為出發點，但其實人口分配額亦有±15%偏差率，六區的人口總數只為十萬左右，可以輕易地略為調整九龍東及新界東選區而取得平衡。如此則可使元朗區因完整存在而得到裨益。

(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

THE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF FAIRVIEW PARK LTD.

新法區
新界元朗錦繡花園
119四街 十六號



Postal Address:
No. 16, 4th St., Section 1,
Fairview Park,
Yuen Long, N.T.

錦繡花園業主聯會有限公司

（有限公司）

- 數十年來，因地理環境、行政區劃分、交通網絡、風土人情、警政、地政、社區福利、區域市政、公共設施等等的問題，都是以元朗區整體為依歸，錦繡花園自開村以來，都是元朗母體中的一部份，而無法由其中分割出來。若然單憑人口分佈而將此六個地區撥歸新界東選區，則可以肯定地說，將來所選出來的立法會議員對本區不會認識太深。在此情況下，將來的議員將會把大部份精神放在新界東其他地區，是否可以切實關心和重視此六區，為居民謀取更合理的福利，是一格十分令人懷疑的事。舉個例子來說，新界東的議員，又如何可以插手到新界西的區內去處理元朗區的洪渠工作，西北鐵路工程，等重要問題，而此等問題實質上與本區有莫大關聯和深遠的影響。
- 從另一個角度來深入觀察此問題，不難發覺，此六個地區自香港開埠至今百多年來，無論從地理環境、社區發展，城市規劃、鄉土人情等，無一不是視為元朗區的一份子，而此區的居民亦因此而對元朗區含有濃厚的歸屬感。元朗區的政府官員視此六區為屬下地區，警務人員如此，代表本區的議員亦復如此。但將來本區可能成為畸形產物，元朗西政府官員及警務人員不再當本區為其治下之地區，而代表新界東的議員則因本區的地理環境及行政劃分而疏於照顧。如此則令本區居民不知所措，無所適從，而且徹底地破壞了往日的完整性及和諧性，且勢必作為新界東、西兩區議員間的灰色地帶，居民在無人照料的情況下祇有自生自滅一途，前途之悲觀，可以想像。
- 「選舉管理委員會條例」中也有說明，選區的劃分必須顧及區域獨特性及維持地方聯繫與區域或其部分的自然特徵 ... 等等。本會上述的提議，正是以此點為出發

(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

THE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF FAIRVIEW PARK LTD.

辦事處
新界元朗錦繡花園
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No. 36, 4th St., Section 1,
Fairview Park,
Yuen Long, N.T.

錦繡花園業主聯會有限公司

一九九七年十月二十日

點，而委員會亦理應體察此點作為考慮本會的建議時之重要理據。牽強地將元朗一部份撥歸另一區以求人口分配上的完整，倒不若順從民意，以求更有效率的議會運作，進而為本區居民謀取更合理的政治及管理架構。

希望 貴委員會不棄，體察本會下情，為本區居民造福。

謹此奉達，並頌

台祺

錦繡花園業主聯會有限公司

主席 邱帶娣 謹上

一九九七年十月二十日

副本謹呈：

元朗臨時區議會主席戴權先生

元朗民政事務專員陳明生太平紳士

(LIMITED BY GUARANTEE)

THE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF FAIRVIEW PARK LTD.



BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONALS FEDERATION OF HONG KONG

香港工商專業聯會

20 October, 1997

The Hon Mr Justice Woo Kwok-hing
Chairman
Electoral Affairs Commission
10/F Harbour Centre
15 Harbour Road
Wanchai
Hong Kong

*By Fax & By Post*Dear *Mr. Justice Woo,*

Re: Consultation on Proposed Geographical Constituency Boundaries for
Legislative Council Election 1998

Referring to the geographical constituency boundaries for the Legislative Council Election next year as proposed by your esteemed Office, we are pleased to enclose herewith a position paper reflecting the views of BPF for your kind consideration.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours sincerely,

Samson Sun (Dr)
Vice Chairman

Encl.

cc: Mr Vincent H S Lo - President
The Hon Edward S T Ho - Chairman

JL/ck/201



Fairness should be enhanced
for the proposed electoral boundaries

It has come to the attention of the Business and Professionals Federation of Hong Kong (BPF) that the Electoral Affairs Commission has invited the public for opinions concerning the electoral boundaries for the Legislative Council elections next year. As this is a matter of public concern and importance for the community, BPF would like to reflect its views on this issue.

In the opinion of BPF, the delineation of electoral boundaries should be impartial, fair and compatible with Hong Kong's future political development. According to the Basic Law, the number of directly elected seats of the Legislative Council will be increased in future. Therefore, efforts should be made to ensure that the design of our electoral boundaries should not only be fair but also in line with our future progress. Under the plans proposed by the Electoral Affairs Commission, the territory will be divided into five constituencies as follows :

<u>Constituency</u>	<u>No. of Seats</u>
Hong Kong Island	4
Kowloon East	3
Kowloon West	3
New Territories East	5
New Territories West	5

In terms of fairness, BPF fully endorses the fundamental principle adopted by the Electoral Affairs Commission in drawing up the new boundaries, namely, to use the distribution of population as the main consideration. However, BPF has noted some rather significant defects in the proposed system. For example, under the proposal :

- a candidate in a 5-seat constituency would require one-fifth of the turnout votes to get elected;
- a candidate in a 4-seat constituency would require one-fourth of the turnout votes to get elected and



a candidate in a 3-seat constituency would require one-third of the turnout votes to get elected.

The above mentioned situation shows that the proposed system is unfair to those candidates or parties contesting in the smaller constituencies as they will require to secure greater proportion of votes to get elected.

As the delineation of the electoral boundaries will seriously affect Hong Kong's electoral and political development, BPF urges that its design should enhance fairness, a more balanced and proportional representation of the community as much as possible. In this direction, BPF proposes that the five geographical constituencies for the Legislative Council should be of the similar population size with the same number of allocated seats, i.e. 4 seats for each constituency. On this equal basis, it will be easier for members of the public to accept.

In view of the importance of the first Legislative Council elections and the fact that it has adopted a different electoral system from those (first-past-the-post system) of the Regional and Urban Councils, BPF suggests that the boundaries of the two municipal councils should not be too strict a constraint on the electoral design under discussion. For example, it would appear that Yuen Long, a traditionally compact and unified community, should be kept intact in one constituency instead of splitting it into two as proposed by the Commission.

Finally, BPF reiterates its support to the Electoral Affairs Commission for using the distribution of population as the main consideration in drawing up the new boundaries for the Legislative Council elections. It should be a sound basis for dividing the territory into 5 standard constituencies of four seats each. Under such condition, the elections will be more just, more proportional and more understandable to the people of Hong Kong.

- END -

*Submitted by BPF
21st October, 1997*

致選舉管理委員會主席
胡國興大法官：

香港特別行政區第一屆立法會選舉暫定地方選區範圍臨時建議概要已刊憲，選舉管理委員以人口分配原則，將本港劃分為五個選區，然而卻將一個完整的元朗區劃分為二，一部分劃入新界東選區，其餘則為新界西選區。本會向各屬會諮詢，並經本會理事會研究、討論，認為選區之劃分未盡公平合理之處，認為原元朗區之完整性不宜割裂，以下是我們的意見：

(一)應保持地區之完整性及聯繫

元朗區從地域及人口佈局來看，均為一個完整的區域，其交通聯系，社區設施以至政務與地區居民生活習慣等形成一個完整體系，同屬一行政區，將其劃分為兩部分，將其一歸入與其並無自然聯系之新界東選區，既破壞其完整性，也不利於政府施政。

(二)劃分選區不應只從人口分配著眼，應重其合理性、完整性、獨立性

選區之劃分從人口數量上看，是其中一個辦法，但根本上不可能每個選區人數相同。選管會所定之條例已列明還需考慮社區特點、地方聯系、自然特征及交通發展等方面，並訂出各選區人口配額偏差率不應超過 15%，因此，選區人數不應過份仔細嚴格規範，而應著重地域之獨特性及自然聯系。

(三)選區劃分也應著眼於地區的穩定和發展

將元朗部分劃入新界東選區，人口共約十萬多人，但此數只是新界東人口比數的小部分，從新界東區域來看，將來全區議員最關心的必然是人口最多的原區域，被新劃進去之小區就可能被忽略，因為大多議員均不熟悉該小區的地緣、社區、交通及潛在的問題；而新界西區議會更容易忽略對該區的關注，影響政府施政。

(四)應按施政告的構想，發展新界西，著眼於未來發展

元朗區是一個完整的，等待有計劃地、完善地發展的自然區域，而該區居民一向亦以元朗區為歸屬，關注整區發展和本身利益，政府的施政更應是有利於該區的完整、系統的發展。如將元朗割裂，被劃入新界東選區的居民則是難於接受的，這對將來政府施政必將帶來影響。

以上意見是本會深入諮詢並進行討論研究的結果。被劃入新界東之元朗部分，留在新界西選區內，新界東、西兩選區人口配額偏差率仍未超越選管會所訂 15%之標準，符合概要之法理依據。敬祈諒察，並冀盼 謹致

台安

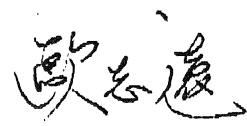


新界社團聯會
一九九七年十月二十一日

018

選舉管理委員會**胡國興主席**

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會
上

一九九七年十月二十一日

019

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陳方安 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

020

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

李張壽 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

021

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陳雲生

上

一九九七年十月二十一日


022

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

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屯門臨時區議會

 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

Chan Man Wan

023

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陳立信

上

一九九七年十月二十一日

024

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

胡國興 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

025

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

朱耀華
21/10/97
上

一九九七年十月二十一日

026

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陳 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

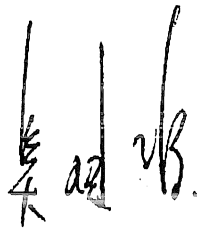
027

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會


上

一九九七年十月二十一日

028

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陶錫源 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

029

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會

陽經書 上

一九九七年十月二十一日

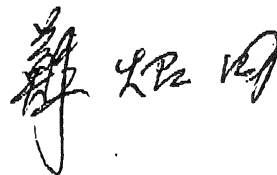
030

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區內。

屯門臨時區議會



上

一九九七年十月二十一日



致 選舉管理委員會

有關《一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議》
諮詢文件之建議

茲呈上本人對上述諮詢文件之建議。敬希接納
愚見至感，祈使有關方面更臻完美。

是次諮詢，對香港未來立法會選舉發展有莫大
裨益，信必順利達到目標，成功可期。

謹祝諮詢成功！

臨時立法會議員
黃英豪敬啟

一九九七年十月二十一日

《一九九八年立法會選舉
地方選區分界建議》

諮詢文件

建議書

臨時立法會議員

黃英豪

一九九七年十月二十一日



有關一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議的意見

臨時立法會議員 黃英豪

一九九八年立法會選舉為香港特別行政區首次按《基本法》的安排而產生的立法會選舉，當中各樣的細節對未來立法會選舉的發展有深遠影響及參考價值。本人對選舉管理委員會(選管會)有關地方選區分界的建議有以下意見，希望選管會能詳加考慮，使是次立法會選舉能夠更公正、公平、公開。

首先，選管會將地方選舉中的二十席按四三三五五方式分配到香港島、九龍西、九龍東、新界西及新界東，這做法並不公平，為何一市民在不同的地區可選出不同數目的代表議員？在九龍西居住的市民的一票只可選出三位代表議員，而在新界東的一票則可選出共五位的議員。沒有清楚的理據支持使人感到混淆，亦難以令人信服。

該做法亦不利於立法會今後的選舉安排。按照《基本法》的規定，地方選舉的議席將按序增加，假設五區不變，每區所得的議席差額將會變大，這樣不公平的情況將更嚴重。

立法會選舉要做到公正、公開、公平的原則，我建議將二十個議席平均分佈於四至五個選區。

另外，地區的完整性實在十分重要。在地方選舉的選民當然希望當選的議員可以代表他們向政府反映他們的需要及意見；不同地區的選民有各自不同的習慣及訴求，將屬於同一個地區的居民分割出來是不合理的。



同時，為未來立法會劃定地方選區分界應按照法例的規定、實際的環境因素而決定，過往的劃界只作參考，不需作為根據。

所以，選區劃界時必須顧及地區的完整性，我認為應將建議中分割新界東、西的元朗區合併，並按照地理因素將之撥入新界西，這樣既符合《選舉管理委員會條例》中對地方選區百分之十五的人口偏差規定，同時亦能顧及地區屬性。

首屆的立法會選舉對香港特區的意義重大，謹祈望它能順利舉行，選出具代表性的人士，一同帶動本港邁向美好完善的未來。

一九九七年十月二十一日



元朗居民服務社

032

元朗大馬路162-168號聯昇樓六字樓F室

Flat F, 6/F., Len Shing Mans, No. 162-168, Yuen Long Main Road, Yuen Long, N.T. Hong Kong.

TEL: 2477 3522

FAX: 2479 7873

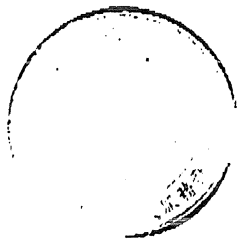
致：選舉管理委員會 主席
胡國興 大法官

由：元朗居民服務社

對於一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議

敬啟者： 本服務社認為今次一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界的建議，以人口為分界準則，符合公平原則，故此本服務社對於今次地方選區範圍，謹以贊同，並支持現時新界西選區的選舉分界。

祝工作愉快！



元朗居民服務社 敬啟

一九九七年十月二十一日

麥永光、麥業成議員辦事處

Mak Wing Kwong, Mak Ip Sing District Board Member Office

元朗大馬路162-168號聯昇樓六字樓F室

Flat F, 6/F., Len Shing Mans, No. 162-168, Yuen Long Main Road, Yuen Long, N.T., Hong Kong.

TEL: 2477 3522

FAX: 2479 7873

致: 選舉管理委員會 主席
胡國興 大法官

由: 元朗臨時區議會議員
麥永光、麥業成

對於一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議

敬啟者: 吾人等認為今次一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界的建議, 以人口為分界準則, 符合公平原則, 故此吾人等對於今次地方選區範圍, 謹以贊同; 並支持現時新界西選區的選舉分界。

祝工作愉快!



麥永光、麥業成

元朗臨時區議會議員
麥永光、麥業成 敬啟

一九九七年十月二十一日

朱祖恩議員辦事處

屯門良景邨良智樓十七號地下
電話:24532077 傳真:24672048

034

致:選舉管理委員會 主席
胡國興 大法官

由:屯門臨時區議會議員
朱祖恩

對於一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議

敬啓者: 本人認為今次一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界的建議,以人口為分界準則,符合公平原則,故本人對今次地方選區範圍,謹以贊同,並支持現時新界西選區的選舉分界。

祝工作愉快!

屯門臨時區議會議員
朱祖恩 敬啓

一九九七年十月二十二日

新界蠔業水產聯合會
N.T. OYSTER & AQUATIC PRODUCTS UNITED ASSN.

035

會址：新界元朗流浮山灰業街34號
電話：24722339

關於1998年立法會選舉選區分界的建議

選舉管理委員會主席胡國興大法官

敬啓者：

選舉管理委員會建議把元朗八鄉、錦田鄉、新田鄉、錦繡花園、十八鄉南、十八鄉北共有約103,500的人口劃入新界東選區，而其餘部份保留在新界西選區。本會在十月十六日晚舉行理事會曾商討，有如下之建議：

1. 被建議劃入新界東選區的元朗部份應重新考慮歸新界西選區，上述部份回歸新界西選區之後，更符合社區獨特性及地方聯繫的維持，因上述地區居民的生活、交際，文康體活動，享用社會資源等，都絕對是元朗地方行政區聯繫的。
2. 被建議劃入新界東選區的元朗部分回歸新界西選區之後，新界西選區人口合共為1,682,800人，被建議文件中的人口上下限偏差率從-3.21%變為+3.13%，而新界東選區人口少了元朗區劃入的部份人口之後，選區人口的偏差率從-7.18%增至-13.52%，按這樣處理後，兩選區之人口偏差率，都沒有超出貴委員會條列的規定。

上述建議，全部都是符合選舉管理委員會條例的規定的，請予考慮是盼。

新界蠔業水產聯合會

一九九七年十月廿日



關於一九八九年第一屆立法會選舉的地方選區劃界建議

致選舉管理委員會胡國興主席：

對選舉委員會把元朗地方行政區劃分為二選區，我認為：

1. 嚴重損害當地居民的投票積極性。
2. 破壞原來元朗區的完整性和地區的和諧性。
3. 保持原來選區，撥入新界西選區，並不違反人口選舉比例原則。

請貴委員會正視保留一個完整地區的重要性，和引起不良的後果，對新界西選區劃界重新考慮。

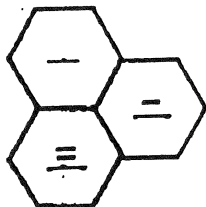
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一二三民主聯盟

123 DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE

選舉管理委員會主席

胡國興大法官：

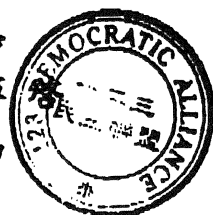
支持「1998年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議」

本聯盟對於貴委員會作出「一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區建議」，經研析後認為符合公平、公正之原則，謹此表示贊同與支持該項選區範圍建議。

特此函知。

一二三民主聯盟

臨時區議會議員	任善寧	朱祖恩
	麥業成	宋景輝
	秦飛鵬	區維坤



一九九七年十月廿二日

038



元朗區議會

梁福元區議員辦事處

地址：新界元朗大棠村8號
電話：470 0824
電傳：474 3255

敬啟者，

在九七年十月十五日在元朗臨時區議會特別會議上就九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議，頃悉本十八鄉南區和北區被劃入「新界東」。

因此本十八鄉鄉事委員會立即召開全體村代表大會，一致議決務將本十八鄉劃入「新界西」。

就北本臨時區議員表示強烈反對把本十八鄉地區劃入「新界東」，因為在地理環境上和鄉土民情上元朗和屯門境稱為七鄉，是不能分割的。

為此我們一再認為應將屬鄉與其整個元朗區修訂劃入「新界西」。

特此函呈，敬希察核，此致

選管會

胡國興主席台察

臨時區議員



十八鄉大棠村村代表 梁福元

一九九七年十月二十二日

此致特區首長董建華先生及各工作人員：

一九九八年五月選舉事宜諮詢文件

(一九九八年地方選舉選區建議)

選區分區問題：

我覺得諮詢文件內的選區分界沒有甚麼問題，也算適合。不過有一點(元朗分區分成兩部分)問題，我不明白，亦覺得不大妥當，為什麼要將元朗區分開成為兩 Part 呢？這樣會否出現不公平選區問題呢？懇請仔細研究這個問題，並請作出最妥善的安排。

祝工作順利
幸福健康！

吳寶璋

21st Oct, 1997.



本會對 1998 年立法會選舉地方選區分界的意見書

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

選舉管理委員會日前公佈了 1998 年立法會選舉的地方選區分界的建議，把全港分為五個選區：香港島選區 4 席、九龍西選區 3 席、九龍東選區 3 席、新界西選區 5 席、新界東選區 5 席。近日，本會接到不少會員的意見，大家都認為：九龍西及九龍東選區合共 6 席的安排，對九龍區的市民是不公不的！

對地方選區的劃界，本會有以下四點意見：

(一). 平等代表性的原則應如何界定才合理問題？

法例訂明，每個地方選區內每一個議席所代表的人口，不應與標準人口基數相差百分之十五。本會認為：目前各選區的議席分配和選區劃界與人口的比例，從表面看來是符合上述法例規則，但實質上是違反了平等代表性的原則。

1.1 與上次立法局選舉比較，九龍地域現今人口共有 2,072,200 人，比 95 年增加了但議席安排卻減少了 1 席，這對九龍地域的居民是十分不公平。

1.2 從九龍東、西兩個地域的議席分配與標準人口基數來看：兩個選區的人口配額偏差雖然未超過標準人口基數，但偏差的正百分比頗大，分別為 +6.86% 及 +4.80%，特別是九龍東。而新界西及新界東的人口配額偏差百分比則分別為 -3.21% 及 -7.18%，兩個選區的人口配額偏差雖亦未超標準人口基數，但新界東偏差的負百分比十分大。比較之下，就可以看到今次的選區分界及議席分配，對九龍地域的居民明顯是不公平，特別是對九龍東居民不公平。

因此，本會認為：九龍地域必須增加 1 席，否則就是違反了平等代表性的原則。



九龍東區各界聯會

(二). 不應過份強調現有地區分界及兩個市政局轄區的分界：
隨著社會的發展，九龍和新界已消失去了過去的市區和郊區的界線。

特首董建華先生在施政報告中提出要檢討現行的區域組織架構，而政制事務局局長孫明揚先生亦表示，將於明年四月公佈具體改善議的諮詢文件。因此，選管會必需注意到這些變化，所以本會認為，鑑於兩個市政局和區議會的地方行政架構將進行檢討，選區的劃界將會重新劃分。因此，選管會應以前瞻性的目光來處理選區分界。

(三). 要考慮歷史和現狀盡量保持社區的獨特性和地方的完整性：

3.1 選管會建議把元朗區一分為二，分別劃歸新界東及新界西。這就忽視了社區獨特性，影響了傳統氏族聚居的習慣和地方行政的運作。

3.2 將軍澳在地方行政的劃分上是屬西貢區。將軍澳是新市鎮，由於地理環境的關係。因此，不少政府部門在資源的分配上及行政管理上，都把將軍澳納入九龍東範圍。如醫管局九龍東醫院網絡服務的範圍就包括：觀塘、將軍澳及西貢；廉政公署東九龍及西貢辦事處的服務範圍就包括：觀塘及將軍澳；警務署東九龍警區的管轄範圍亦包括：觀塘及將軍澳。

因此，本會認為：應順應民意，把元朗全區劃入新界西；根據將軍澳地區的特點，應考慮把將軍澳劃入九龍東。

(四). 本會建議重劃九龍東、新界西及新界東三個選區

4.1 把已劃入新界東的元朗居民劃入新界西，議席維持 5 席。

4.2 把已劃入新界東的將軍澳居民劃入九龍東，議席 4 席，而整個九龍區域的議席則因此增至 7 席。



九龍東區各界聯會

4.3 新界東因把元朗居民劃入新界西、把將軍澳居民劃入九龍東，令新界的人口減少，議席相應亦減為4席。

本會上述的意見，懇請主席及各位委員充分考慮和給予接納，使1998年立法會的選區分界更公平，更合理更有代表性。

九龍東區各界聯會
一九九七年十月二十一日

對《一九九八年立法會選舉 暫定地方選區範圍之臨時建議》 的修改建議

敬呈

選舉管理委員會主席

胡國興大法官 尊鑒

一、一九九八年的「立法會選舉」是香港回歸中國後，在「一國兩制」的大前提下，首次進行的立法機關選舉。我們認為從立法會直選部份（包括選區劃分）的層面內容與形式來看，較諸過往應有下列各點改變：—

- （1）香港回歸前的「立法局」選舉模式，一概不適用，其中應包括了「直選議席數目」與及「投票制度」之根本變化；
- （2）香港回歸前的「選區劃界」與「名稱」，亦必須緊隨著三條《不平等條約》之廢除而終止。歷史遺留下來的區域分界（即「九龍」與「新界」以界限街為分水嶺）的模式和概念，亦自然理應摒除；
- （3）香港特區未來發展藍圖，根據日前行政長官董建華披露的《施政報告》內容顯示，全港未來人口分佈將大量向新的「新界」北移，此舉勢將造成日後立法會直選議席向北增長，若再一成不變，依舊保留「新界」、「九龍」等陳舊地區模式，這種人口與議席之單向增長，容易惹人產生以為特區政府有偏愛「新界」的錯覺。

- 二、基於回歸前後的巨大轉變，我們認為「選舉管理委員會」在進行選區劃界時不應墨守成規，首先要消除「香港島」、「九龍」和「新界」三個地區的舊有觀念規圍，必須根據整個特區人口分布的實際情況，以「公正和公平原則」，來對本屆共二十個議席進行合理分配。換言之，我們認為全港各地應獲平均分配議席，而在「大選區」的法定制度下，把全港界分為五個平均及人口相約（不超乎法定偏差率為限）的大選區，以全面開展公開、公平的直選，然則較之「暫定方案」更為合理與高瞻遠矚。
- 三、為達到上述真正公正與公平的目標，我們建議應將所謂「新界東」和「新界西」兩大選區重新劃定，冀能各自獲得分配「四個議席」，直與其餘四區取得同樣議席的數目。採用本建議時引起的區域劃分，可按如下方案進行調整：-

- (1) 「新界西」選區臨時建議中的「葵青」區（人口共 485,200 人）可劃入「九龍西」選區內，其差額可由原建議劃歸「新界東」之「元朗」區（部份）（人口共 103,500 人）補回。此舉將使「新界西」由原建議的人口下降至 1,197,600 人，以四個議席來計算，偏差率僅 8.25%。
- (2) 至於「新界東」方面，則可把「將軍澳」一區劃歸「九龍東」，從而把前者額外的議席，撥歸「九龍東」。由於諮詢文件未把「將軍澳」一區的人口列明，故有待「選舉管理委員會」按前項建議之方案進行調整，於此不贅。

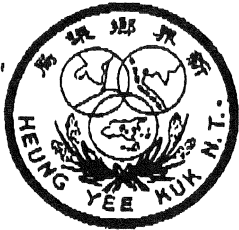
謹陳呈所意見，敬希垂注。

楊福廣

全民（社區服務）聯線召集人啓

聯絡電話：2405 3050

一九九七年十月二十一日



新 界 鄉 議 局

HEUNG YEE KUK NEW TERRITORIES

042

九龍塘金巴倫道四十七號
47, Cumberland Road, Kowloon Tong,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.
Tel: 3361151-2, 3388818, 3368659

檔案編號：廿九／四／〇七五九號

日期：一九九七年十月廿三日

敬啓者：

九八年立法會選區劃分意見書

貴會日前公布之九八年立法會選區劃界建議，經討論後，本局有以下數點意見：

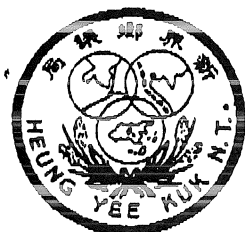
新界鄉議局認為選舉管理委員會公布之九八年立法會選區劃分建議，或因為時間倉卒，在新界區的選區劃分上，未有作出周詳考慮。

新界元朗一直以來，都是一個完整的社區，當地居民對元朗有強烈的歸屬感，積極參與當地的社區事務。可是這種歸屬感，面對著極嚴重的危機，原因是在九五年立法局選舉時，元朗區被一分為二，部份的居民需要在北區方面投票，影響他們投票的意欲。亦令到他們在選舉事務上，採取消極態度，因為他們對另一區根本沒有歸屬感，無法積極參與選舉活動。

可惜，今次立法會選舉管理委員會重蹈覆轍，硬把元朗區一分為二，進一步打擊該地居民的投票意欲。

根據選舉管理委員會第二十條之規定，選管會在作出有關建議時，須顧及

- ① 社區獨特性及地方聯繫的維持，及
- ② 有關區域或其部分的自然特徵，例如大小、形狀、以及交通方便程度及發展。



新 界 鄉 議 局

HEUNG YEE KUK NEW TERRITORIES

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元朗是由六個鄉區，包括十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、沙田、廈村及屏山所組成；至於元朗市區及天水圍新市鎮原亦屬於十八鄉、屏山或廈村之範圍，而在全港十八個行政分區，元朗是其中一區。元朗六鄉各村鄉民數百年來自成一體，對地域觀念之認同性根深蒂固，不可分割。選管會絕不應以行政手段破壞其社區獨特性及地方聯繫之維持，違反選管會第二十條之規定。

還有，不論在區議會或在區域市政局之選區範圍劃分，十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田以至原屬新田範圍之錦繡均屬元朗區之一部分。以上地方，不論在教育、醫療、社會福利等社會資源的使用上，皆被視作為元朗之一分子，與天水圍、元朗市區及屏山、廈村共同分享屬於元朗區之社會資源。若將此等地區撥歸立法會個別選區，對政府部門在行政上，居民在享用社會資源，以至尋求代表地方選區之民意代表協助時，皆造成一定程度之不方便。在行政上方便之大前提下，實在不應把此地區與元朗其他地區割裂分開。

事實上，閣下日前亦承認，將十八鄉南北、錦繡花園、新田、八鄉及錦田劃入新界西，亦不會超過選舉法規定的偏差，現時硬將這些屬於元朗區的地方分裂，劃入新界東，在法律上，在人情上亦難以服眾，因此，委員會應撥亂反正，將這些地區劃入新界西。使元朗社區之完整性及地源聯繫之一貫性得以恢復，使該地居民恢復參與社區事務的興趣，共同為香港的明天努力。



新 界 鄉 議 局

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此外，對於外界有建議把葵青或西貢區劃入九龍選區一事，本局在此表示反對，此建議不但破壞了整個新界區歷來之地區完整性，亦違反了選區劃界應配合市政局、區域市政局區界之原則，更嚴重破壞新界鄉議局之法定組織領域，造成不必要之混亂。

謹致

選舉管理委員會主席

胡國興先生

新界鄉議局主席：劉皇發

副主席：林偉強

藍國賢



附註：由於離島環境特殊，為配合未來發展之情況，鄉議局希望貴會應考慮把離島加以適當之安派。

SEO(CR) /

大埔區議會
新界大埔墟廣福道
152-172號
大埔商業中心四樓



TAI PO DISTRICT BOARD
3/F, TAI PO COMMERCIAL CENTRE
152-172 KWONG FUK ROAD
TAI PO MARKET, N.T.

043

本處檔號 *Our Ref.* (2) in TPDB 58/261/93 VII
來函檔號 *Your Ref.* (30) in REO 14/10 VII
電話 *Tel.:* 2658 5195

(中譯本)

香港灣仔港灣道 25 號
海港中心 10 樓
選舉管理委員會
選舉事務處秘書
(請交容小姐)

敬啟者：

諮詢公眾意見：
就一九九八年立法會選舉
劃定選區分界

10月13日的來信已經收到，謝謝。

作為大埔臨時區議會的主席，本人對選舉管理委員會增加大埔區的估計人口，表示歡迎，認為此舉能反映區內居民數目的真正增幅。本人希望當局日後在籌劃兩個市政局及區議會選舉時，也會作出類似的調整。

煩請代向貴會主席及各委員致意，感謝他們為選舉安排不辭勞苦，默默耕耘。最後，謹祝貴會工作順利。

大埔臨時區議會主席張學明

1997年10月23日

胡國興先生：

本人就選舉管理委員會提出一九九八年立法會選舉選區劃界及議席分配建議表達以下兩點意見：

- (一) 對於選舉管理委員會的選區劃界及議席分配的建議表示贊同。
- (二) 對於社會上不斷有反對意見，要求選舉管理委員會修改原先公布的選區劃界及議席分配的模式，本人請委員會慎重考慮，不要隨意修改，以體現委員會的獨立性及公正公信力，而不受壓於某些人化或團體，令九八年立法會選舉給予市民公平公正的形象，而不偏袒某一勢力。

多年來，透過選舉進入議會的議員，表現令市民覺得他們往往只考慮個人、所屬政黨、派系的利益。現時選舉管理委員會提出本屆立法會選區劃界及議席分配的建議，利益所在，政黨、派系之以元則區劃界及九龍東選區議席數目提出爭議，之後又以八選區的名額將之把特舉澳納入九龍東選區。本人亦樂於立法會議員是服務香港市民，或只是服務個別選區，所以，請選舉管理委員會以原先建議的故本作為

最後決定，而不作出任何修改，否則公眾會覺得選管會受壓而作出修訂，而對九八選舉失信心；因為我相信無論作出怎樣的修改，都不能滿足各方的利益，既然他們有興趣參選，應服從公平公正的遊戲規則，而選舉管理委員會可待第一屆立法會產生後才作檢討，為第二、第三屆的選舉鋪路。

謝謝！

NAME AND HONG KONG IDENTITY CARD NUMBER SUPPLIED

新界元朗區坊眾互助會

YUEN LONG RESIDENTS FRATERNITY ASSOCIATION LTD.

會址：元朗大馬路196-202號元朗大廈3字4室
電話：2479 3889 傳真：2476 3464

045

一九九八年立法會選舉的地方選區分界建議

胡主席：

對選舉委員會把元朗地方行政區的十八鄉南郊，十八鄉北郊，錦繡，新田，錦田，八鄉，六個小區劃分入新界東選區，而元朗其餘部份則保留在新界西選區，本會徵詢了大多數會員及會員代表的意見後，提出以下建議。

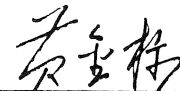
(一) 將完整的元朗地方行政區劃入新界西選區，其人口的偏差率上下限更為接近，又可保持區域組織的完整性，無論在行政政務，社會福利設施，交通模式，文、康、體、設施，改善鄉郊環境資源，生活習慣等，都屬於新界西區，更重要的是要顧及社區的完整性。

(二) 按選舉管理委員會條例第20條第3段所述須顧及社區獨特性及地方聯繫的保持。

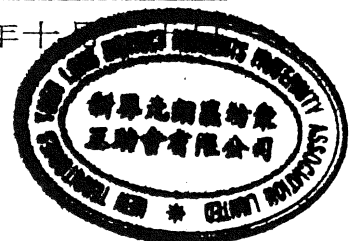
故把元朗地方行政區完整地劃入新界西選區，正好符合上述規定，從地緣關係來說，元朗與新界東是由全港最大的山脈分隔，上述地區屬元朗平原，山脈、水流走向都是向西，從地方行政及社區活動都歸屬新界西選區，無論文、康、體、鄉交環境，福利資源，都歸屬新界西管理。

故此，本會特函 貴委員會，要求把元朗地方行政區完整地保留，劃入新界西選區內。

新界元朗區坊眾互助會
主席：黃金標

簽署：

一九九七年十月



民建聯對九八年首屆立法會選舉選區劃界的意見

民建聯認為任何的選區劃界，均必須符合公平公開的原則。民建聯對選區劃界是持開放態度的。鑑於過去三屆立法議會選舉的地區直選均採用不同的選舉模式和選區劃界，故民建聯認為今次的選區劃分必須具前瞻性，可配合日後香港循序漸進發展的民主選舉。

在進行選區劃界時，當局必須兼顧社會不斷變化的環境因素，現時每個選區佔三至五個議席的建議，是未夠完善，委員會可考慮將議席更加平均分配，但民建聯會尊重選舉管理委員會的最後決定。

民建聯建議選舉管理委員會，對現時的選區劃界存在下列幾個問題作出審慎的考慮：

- 一，隨著交通網絡的完善，基建的發展以及房屋量的不斷增加，日後市區和鄉郊的區域界線開始模糊，今次的選區劃界是未能解決人口不斷發展及變化的問題，這對日後選舉新議席的分配，將有帶來困難；
- 二，現時政府正計劃檢討區域組織的合併問題，選區劃界大可不必受市區及新界行政區域的限制；
- 三，不同選區的議席相差太遠，即「票值」差距大，民建聯認為選區內的議席越多，對體現比例代表制的目標就更為有效，可清晰明確的發揮比例代表制的意義，否則並不符合比例代表制可讓市民選出更多不同代表的精神。民建聯擔心到2000年第二屆立法會選舉，直選議席增加到二十四席後，選區之間的議席差別會越來越大，可能會有一區六席，有一區三席，屆時選民投票的票值，便會出現頗大的距離；

真誠為香港

四，民建聯建議選區劃界應維持社區的一致性，例如元朗，已是一個發展經年，自成一隅的地區，委員會便不應將該區一分為二，一部分屬於新界東，而另一部分則屬於新界西，這會有損選民的歸屬感和日後的投票意慾。至於一些新發展的地區，由於地區基礎仍未穩固，居民的地域感情仍在培養，固此若因應人口因素而作彈性劃界，是尚可接受。

真誠為香港



香港協進聯盟
THE HONG KONG PROGRESSIVE ALLIANCE

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致：選舉管理委員會
胡國興大法官

港進聯就特區第一屆立法會選區劃界的意見書

港進聯認為九八年選區劃界方法必須符合簡單易明、公平公開、保持原有社區完整性、發揮比例代表制效用這四項基本原則。

對於選管會已公佈的選區劃界，本會有以下的意見：

1. 反對選管會將元朗區一分為二，劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同的選區：

理由：

- 不論在區議會或區域市政局之選區劃分，十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田、以至原屬新田範圍之錦繡均屬元朗區之一部份。選管會在選區劃界時應保持元朗區在社區聯繫上的完整性。
- 元朗六鄉（十八鄉、八鄉、錦田、新田、廈村及屏山）之鄉族祖先早在數百年前已於現時之元朗區定居，各族世代交往頻繁；元朗鄧氏族人之三個鄉族：錦田、屏山、廈村彼此更有血源關係，一脈相承，選管會在選區劃界時應保持元朗區在宗族文化上、歷史淵源上的完整性。

2. 贊成將二十個直選議席平均配給各選區（如為五選區，即每區四席）：

理由：

- 各選區議席平均，可以避免不必要的政治爭論。
- 各選區議席平均，較為簡單易明，選民也容易接受。
- 每區議席少於四席，則削弱比例代表制的效果。

TTN: 容小姐



九龍西區各界協會有限公司

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THE UNIFIED ASSOCIATION OF KOWLOON WEST LIMITED

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F A X

選舉事務處

選舉管理委員會主席 鈞鑒:

敬啓者，謹附奉本會對首屆立法會地方選區劃分(建議)的意見書於後，祈爲察閱並予指正，至盼。專此，敬頌

鈞祺!

九龍西區各界協會

會長

余國春

一九九七年十月二十三日 謹啓



九龍西區各界協會有限公司

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九龍西區各界協會對首屆立法會 地方選區劃分(建議)的意見

- 一. 九龍西區各界協會是一個跨界別的非政治性組織，其成員來自西九龍地區各行各業，一直以促進香港安定繁榮為己任。本會響應選舉管理委員會呼籲，對選區劃分提出意見。
- 二. 本會贊同選舉管理委員會將首屆立法會選舉的地方選區劃分為五大選區即香港島、九龍西、九龍東、新界西及新界東及共設 20 個議席的建議，(但隨著香港回歸及社區發展，新界一詞應予改動，以符合基本法規定)。由於香港人口已達 600 餘萬，故以 20 個議席計，每個議席代表大約 30 萬人口左右，應屬適當。
- 三. 對於選區劃分，立法會條例和選舉委員會條例已訂出若干準則，包括顧及現有的地區分界，在可行範圍內每選區人口須儘量接近將標準人口基數乘以該地方選區議席所得的數目，並須顧及社區特性、維持地方聯繫及自然特徵等等情況。

惟本會認為本次選區的劃分，比較選區劃分的基本原則，有如下值得商榷的地方：

- (1) 將元朗分割為新界西及新界東，以遷就兩大選區的議席安排，在原社區特性、地方聯繫及自然特徵方面有所割裂，未符合“顧及”的原則，這一建議遭受新界西公眾強烈反應，也顯示可爭議之處。如果將此建議改善，把原劃入新界東的部份歸併新界西計算，恢復元朗區整體、統一社區特點，則：

新界西的估計人口為	1,579,300
+ (原劃入新界東部份)	103,500
	共 1,682,800 人



九龍西區各界協會有限公司

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{以建議議席數} \qquad \qquad \qquad 5 \text{ 席計} \\
 \times (\text{標準人口基數}) \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{326,335 \text{ 人}} \\
 \text{得} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{1,631,675 \text{ 人}}
 \end{array}$$

兩者相差 51,125 人。

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{而比對人口配額偏差率爲 } 51,125/1,631,675 \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{= +3.13\%}
 \end{array}$$

這比原方案-3.21%偏差縮小，略為合理。

- (2) 新界東經調整的人口則為 1,411,000 人，若安排議席仍為 5 席，則人口配額偏差極大，達-13.52%；若安排議席為 4 席，則人口配額偏差為+8.09%，均非理想方案。

為解決此一困境，則可考慮將建議中九龍區兩選區（九龍東及九龍西）人口配額偏差分別為+6.86%和+4.80%不盡公平之處結合一起處理，重行研究這些選區的劃分，以儘量做到相對公平合理和可行。

- (3) 本會建議可考慮作如下處理：

a. 把西貢區 235,900 人歸併入九龍東，此雖非最佳做法，但西貢在近年由於將軍澳新市鎮的發展、將軍澳隧道的使用及將要興建的地鐵將軍澳支線的確定，西貢地區和九龍東的自然關係及社區特性已有所改變；而目前，政府在許多社區安排方面，都已把將軍澳等地區劃由九龍東管轄，如醫管局、廉政公署、警務署等。在衡量各個因素後，建議把西貢歸為九龍東或只把將軍澳劃入九龍東。

- b. 如果上述安排值得考慮，即暫將西貢歸為九龍東，則：

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{新界東人口爲} \qquad \qquad \qquad 1,514,500 \text{ 人} \\
 \text{- (西貢人口)} \qquad \qquad \qquad \underline{235,900 \text{ 人}} \\
 \qquad \qquad \qquad = \underline{1,278,600 \text{ 人}}
 \end{array}$$



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$$\begin{array}{r} \text{議席} \qquad \qquad \qquad 4 \text{ 席} \\ \times \quad 326,335 \text{ 人} \\ \hline = 1,305,340 \text{ 人} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{人口配額偏差} \quad (1,278,600-1,305,340) \\ \div 1,305,340 \\ = -2.05\% \text{ (較佳而可接受的偏差)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{九龍東人口爲 } 1,046,200 \text{ 人} + 235,900 \text{ 人} = 1,282,100 \text{ 人} \\ \text{議席改爲 } 4 \text{ 席} \times 326,335 \text{ 人} = 1,305,340 \text{ 人} \\ \text{人口配額偏差} \quad (1,282,100-1,305,340) \\ \div 1,305,340 \\ = -1.78\% \text{ (亦爲較佳而可接受的偏差)} \end{array}$$

(4) 總結以上所得(除香港區外):

地區	估計人口	議席	人口配額偏差	原偏差	評論
新界西	1,682,800	5	+3.13%	-3.21%	比現有建議 更爲公平 合理。
新界東	1,278,600	4	-2.05%	-7.18%	
九龍東	1,282,100	4	-1.78%	+6.86%	
九龍西	1,026,000	3	+4.80%	+4.80%	偏差最大, 仍 有不公平 處。

(5) 由於未來的市區和新界區觀念將會有所改變, 及臨時市政局和臨時區域市政局可能合併, 如能按這一趨勢加以研究, 將有可能對上述安排做得更合理公平。

九龍西區各界協會
一九九七年十月廿三日



香港青年聯會有限公司
HONG KONG UNITED YOUTH ASSOCIATION LIMITED

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049

致 選舉管理委員會

對〈一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議〉
諮詢文件的意見

一九九八年立法會選舉對本港未來立法會的發展有深遠的影響，本會對此深表關注，有關選舉管理委員會建議一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區劃界的方式，本會有以下見解。

選舉管理委員會將本港分為五區，並按四三三五五方式將二十個議席分佈於香港島、九龍東、九龍西、新界東及新界西。令人混淆的是為何市民在不同的地區可選出不同數目的代表議員？這樣的做法並不公平。這樣的分配對立法會今後的選舉安排亦產生壞影響，根據《基本法》對立法會選舉安排的規定，地方選舉的議席將不斷增加，假如按照是次的議席分配做法，每區所得的議席差額將不斷增大，不公平的現象將更嚴重。

本會建議將二十個議席平均分佈於四至五個選區，藉此達至公平的選舉原則。

香港青年聯會主席

李宗德敬啟

一九九七年十月二十二日

本人有三點希望提出：

(一) 地區直選要選的是，代表香港人的代表。如果當選的人是負責任的，他應以全港利益為前提。然而我擔心會否出現一些當選者，只向部分背景，部分身分的人負責，所以在劃界時，我認為人口數量平均當然好，每區如果有平均分佈，有長交的市區/新市鎮/鄉村比例，就好了。

可惜你們不可能承受如此大的工作量，去劃一副奇形怪狀的選區。所以我並不主張你們致力於解決人口平均分佈問題。但是，我希望你不要主動去令此問題惡化。你們要反問，為什麼要以區議會的分區作為大部分選區分界的界線？

如果要保護弱勢社群的利益，推廣人權和平等機會才是正途。如果要保護鄉村原有風俗，政府應考慮如何加強和鄉議會的合作。（該會在立法會也有代表）

(二) 一區三席，和一區五席，有所不同。一區三席，實際是區議會單票制。如果所有選區也是同一個制度，你們也不屬說不公平，但是，一些區域的形式像區議會單票制，一些卻不相同，這是不是公平？（註：我個人認為把兩九龍選區合併是值得考慮的其中一個方法）

(願：致退層)

(三) 公平原則不但是公平，而且是「可見的」公平。你們會否受政團意見或一些利益組織意見所左右，會是「公平」的部分標準。另外，除非有很充分的理由（你們有義務公開此理由，讓我們決定是否充分），不然不要局部地接受提議。例如九龍東只有三席，太少了，要擴大，但是又不擴大九龍西，我便會懷疑你們是否受民主黨或民建聯利益左右（它們在九龍東有激戰）。

多謝閱讀這篇不太客氣的建議

學生

岑天豪

Fax: 28277078

廖正亮 太平紳士

LIU CHING LEUNG JP

051

香港特別行政區籌備委員會委員
 香港非官守太平紳士
 香港舞獅社區本顧問
 香港學界體育理事會副會長
 廣東省中學生體育協會名譽顧問
 前香港基本法諮詢委員會委員
 新界鄉訊局當然執行委員
 香港鳳溪中小學校董會主席兼校監
 香港北區廠商會永遠名譽會長
 香港北區文藝協進會會長

對首屆立法會地方選區劃界 及議席分配的意見

敬啟者：

自從貴會發表一九九八年立法會選舉的地方選區劃界及議席分配的建議後，引起公眾人士的廣泛討論。本人對將全港分為五大選區及議席之分配表示贊同，但對其中新界東及新界西之地域劃分有不同之意見。

從地域及人口佈局來看，元朗區為一個完整的區域，其民生、交通聯繫、社區設施以至政務與地區居民生活習慣等有其特性，為一個完整的體系。因此我認為選舉管理委員會不應將元朗區分割列入不同的選區。

雖然選舉委員會須根據人口數目比例來分配議席，但如果為了達到人口平均分配而強硬將一個完整的選區一分為二，便會產生不良之效果。

第一：破壞社區的完整性。

元朗區是一個發展中及完善中的自然區域，該區居民一向亦以元朗區為歸屬，關心本身利益和整區發展。如果將元朗區割裂劃入新界東選區，無形中會激化社區分裂。對元朗區的完整、系統發展造成很大的影響。

第二：減低居民的投票率。

元朗區居民早已習慣了當區的生活及當地的社區。如強制他們在新界東區投票，很多人情願放投票。

廖正亮 太平紳士
LIU CHING LEUNG JP

香港特別行政區籌備委員會委員
香港非官守太平紳士
香港新界社區事務顧問
香港學界體育理事會副會長
廣東省中學生體育協會名譽顧問
前香港基本法諮詢委員會委員
新界鄉議局當然執行委員
香港風溪中小學校董會主席兼校監
香港北區廠商會永遠名譽會長
香港北區文藝協進會會長

第三：影響民生

元朗區的交通和設施已有一個完整的體系。如果被劃入新界東的居民對當地之交通或設施有任何投訴，行政上須向新界東議員投訴。當選的新界東議員可能並不熟悉小區的地緣、交通等，會對居民造成諸多不便。

因此，本人建議將劃入新界東的元朗部分納入新界西選區內，以保持該地區的完整及聯繫。至於新界東選區因元朗地區全部納入新界西選區而造成的人口偏差情況是無可避免的。

以上只是個人愚見，僅供參考。費神之處，敬請原諒！

此致

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席

北區臨時區議員：  謹上

(廖正亮)

一九九七年十月廿二日



深水埗居民聯會

SHAM SHUI PO RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

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選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席

胡先生：

九龍選區應恢復七席

—深水埗居民聯會對 98 年立法會選舉地區分界的意見書

選舉管理委員會於日前公佈了 1998 年立法會選舉地區分界的建議，將全港分為五個選區。香港島選區四席；九龍西三席；九龍東三席；新界西五席；新界東五席。近日，本會徵得不少理事、居民及社區人士的意見，普遍認為，此次選區分界，九龍西及九龍東選區合共六席，為何比上一屆 95 年立法局選舉時的七席少了一席？這樣的安排，對九龍區的市民不公平？九龍選區應恢復七席。

為此，對地方選區的劃分，本會特發表意見如下：

一. 均衡參與，平等代表性是選區分界的基本原則

1. 目前各選區的議席分配和選區劃界與人口的比例，從表面上看來，符合不應相差 15% 的法例規則，但實際上違反了均衡參與，平等代表性的基本原則。

1995 年立法局選舉，九龍地域人口共有 1,910,549 人，議席 7 席；現今人口共有 2,072,200 人，議席卻只得 6 席。人口增加 8.5%，達 161,651 人，議席卻少了 1 席，這對九龍地域的居民十分不公平。應保留 7 席。

2. 九龍東、西與新界東、西兩個地域議席與人口比例不合理

九龍西的人口是 1,026,000 人、議席 3 席，人口配額偏差百分比 +4.80%；九龍東的人口是 1,046,200 人、議席 3 席，人口配額偏差百分比 +6.86%；兩個選區的人口配額偏差雖未超過標準人口基數，但偏差的正百分比頗大，作出一定的調整合情合理。

新界西的人口是 1,579,300 人、議席 5 席，人口配額偏差百分比 -3.21%；新界東的人口是 1,514,500 人，議席 5 席，人口配額偏差百分比 -7.18%；特別新界東，偏差的負百分比非常大，對九龍地域的居民明顯不公平。

我們不難看出，九龍區域人口配額偏差百分比總和為 +11.66%；新界區域人



深水埗居民聯會

SHAM SHUI PO RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

深水埗營盤街130-134號1字樓B-D座 電話：2386 5721 圖文傳真：2728 9308

1/F., 130-134 Camp Street, Flat B-D, Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.

口配類偏差百分比總和為-10.49%；一正一負，偏差甚大，正負絕對值為 22.15%，區域人口配類偏差百分比應該是越低越合理；量變到質變，理應將九龍恢復 7 席。

應該指出：九龍區域人口總數 2,072,200 人，議席總數 6 席；新界區域人口總數 3,093,800 人，議席總數 10 席；新界僅比九龍多出 1,021,600 的人口，卻多出四個席位，換言之，以 250,000 的人口攤得一個席位，比平均 326,335 人一個席位高出甚多，不作出適當的調整，有欠公允。

二. 九龍西區是全港重要的旅遊、商業區，社會活動及商業運作頻繁，啓德機場、紅磡火車站、尖沙咀等均在該區，流動人口多，建議考慮九龍西區議席為四席。

以上意見懇請主席及各位委員接納，使 1998 年立法會選區劃分更公平、更合理。



深水埗居民聯會 謹啓

一九九七年十月廿三日

九龍松鶴協進會

深水埗常盤街130-134號1字樓B-D座 電話：2386 5721 傳真：2728 9308

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席：

九龍松鶴協進會聯會對98年立法會選舉地區分界的意見

我們是一群年過花甲，見證過香港數十年歷史變遷，參加過多次各級選舉的老香港。對日前，選舉管理委員會公佈了1998年立法會選舉地區分界的建議，將全港分為五個選區。香港島選區四席；九龍東、西各三席；新界東、西各五席。不少理事及會員普遍認為，此次選區分界，九龍西及九龍東選區合共六席，為何比上一屆95年立法局選舉時的七席少了一席？這樣的安排，對九龍區的市民不公平？九龍選區應恢復七席。

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2. 九龍東、西與新界東、西兩個地域議席與人口比例不合理

區域	人口	建議議席	人口配額偏差	人口議席位比	偏差絕對值
香港島	1,360,700	4	+4.24%	340175人1席	
九龍西	1,026,000	3	+4.8%	342000人1席	
九龍東	1,046,200	3	+6.86%	348733人1席	
九龍區域	2,072,200	6	+11.66%	新界多1,021,600人， 席位多4席即255,400 人可多1席位。不公平	22.05%
新界區域	3,093,800	10	-10.39%		
新界西	1,579,300	5	-3.21%	315860人1席	
新界東	1,514,500	5	-7.18%	302900人1席	

從表中我們不難看出，九龍區域人口配額偏差百分比總和為+11.66%；新界

九龍松鶴協進會

深水埗營盤街130-134號1字樓B·15座 電話：2386 5721 圖文傳真：2728 9308

區域人口配額偏差百分比總和為-10.49%；一正一負，偏差甚大，正負絕對值為 22.15%，區域人口配額偏差百分比應該是越低越合理；量變到質變，理應將九龍恢復 7 席。

九龍區域人口總數 2,072,200 人，議席總數 6 席；新界區域人口總數 3,093,800 人，議席總數 10 席；新界僅比九龍多出 1,021,600 的人口，卻多出四個席位，換言之，以 250,000 的人口攤得一個席位，比平均 326,335 人一個席位高出甚多，不作出適當的調整，有欠公允。

以上意見懇請主席及各位委員接納，使 1998 年立法會選區劃分更公平、更合理。



九龍松鶴協進會 謹啓

一九九七年十月廿三日



張、胡國興大佐啓

由：齊盛祥 (I.D No. G162020061)

事由：~~送與劉君事宜~~

日期：22/10/97.

鑒國將錦繡花園，銀田，
屏山等入劃入新界西區政，
因他依新法則，銀田及屏山能
改。

通訊處：1/F. 9B. Chung Sam Wai,
Tai Hong Village, Tai Po.
10.T.

Contact Tel: 7206 9723.

Fax: 2685 1724

選舉管理委員會主席胡國興大法官：

首屆立法會選區劃界以現有的兩個市政局轄區作分界，違反基本法及第7屆全國人民代表大會的決議，敘述如下：

①基本法第68條：「立法會的產生辦法根據香港特別行政區的實際情況和循序漸進的原則而規定」。將軍澳區被劃入新界東，但交通以與九龍連接為主，居民多數往九龍工作，警區屬官塘，這是實際情況，應劃入九龍東選區。

②全國人民代表大會關於香港特區第一屆政府和立法會產生辦法的決定：「一、香港特別行政區第一屆政府和立法會根據體現國家主權、平等過渡的原則產生。立法會是政權性組織，兩個市政局是非政權性組織，兩個市政局的轄區只能作立法會選區劃界的參考，不能作規限的界線。」

選舉管理委員會建議的市政局轄區內的立法會選區=香港島、九龍東及九龍西的人口合共3百43萬多人，而區域市政局轄區內的立法會選區：新界東及新界西人口合共309萬多人，兩者相差34萬多人，超過1個議席的人口平均比率32萬6千多人，加上每個選區議席不均，形成對選區厚此薄彼的不公平現象，影響香港的繁榮穩定。

③全國人民代表大會關於設立香港特別行政區的決定(1990年4月4日)：「二、香港特別行政區的區域包括香港島、九龍半島，以及所轄的島嶼和附近海域。」~~以上所指內容~~以地理上的名詞來表述香港的範圍，而非以兩個市政局轄區表述香港的範圍，而且基本法亦沒有「市政局」及「區域市政局」的名詞及其轄區的字眼。

香港市民
黃錦章 敬上
23/10/1997

地址：竹園道鵬程苑307室
電話：2355 3667

一九九八年第一屆立法會選區分界

為進行明年中舉行的第一屆立法會選舉，選舉管理委員會於日前發表了新的選區分界建議，其中建議將元朗區分割納入新界東及新界西兩個選區，是項分界安排引起本區人士的關注和強烈反應。

元朗行政區一直以來都是由元朗市中心、屏山鄉、廈村鄉、十八鄉、八鄉、錦田鄉、新田鄉和較早前發展的天水圍新市鎮所組成，本區的居民一貫都是熱愛社區，大家皆全力以赴維護社區的完整性、和諧性、合作性，共同建設元朗，將元朗成為每一位區內居民的安居落業的地方。

九五年立法局的選舉，選區管理委員會亦曾將元朗的新田鄉和錦繡花園撥入新界北選區，令本區的社區完整性和地區和諧性出現割裂，雖經本區的各級議員、鄉事代表、社團和地區居民組織提出反對，但未被當時的港英政府所接納，結果導致選民消極參與令投票率下降。

特區政府根據基本法和聯合聲明的要求，需要為九八年的第一屆立法會重新進行選區分界，但由胡主席領導的選區管理委員會不單重蹈覆轍，兼且更進一步將元朗分割為兩半，此舉將會使元朗社區瓦解，同時我們亦質疑新界東選區的立法會議員對元朗部份的選區有多少關注？他會否及能否定期到本區會晤市民，了解民情、聆聽意見？他與本區的其他各級議員如何合作，改善本區的民生等。

為了本區的整體著想，為保存一個完整的社區，為保留居民對社區的歸屬感，我們堅決反對選區管理委員會分割元朗的分界建議，我們強烈要求維持元朗的完整性。

元朗居民協會 新界的士商會
新界報販從業員總會
朗屏社區促進會

一九九七年十月廿三日

057

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

紫田村村代表 鄧棟朝

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

郭瑞庭（龍尾村）

1997年10月20日

059

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

陶子田 (屯子圍村)

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

060

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

胡國強 新圍仔村代表

1997年10月20日

061

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

田夫仔蔡德順村代表

1997年10月20日

062

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

河田村村代表

賴偉
馮景光

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

亦園村村代表

周啟華

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門福亨村村代表

馮友雄

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

大粒通 胡國興
胡官帶

066

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

掃管嘴村代表 陳偉

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

龍麟園村代表

陳玉輝

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上


屋村代表 鍾志輝

069

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上


聯署新村

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自已意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

井頭村代表 李模

071

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

壘地村代表：陶健倫

072

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自已意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

掃管勿村代表李西華

073

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自已意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

稔灣村代表 鄭炳堃

074

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

舊田村村代表

何多明

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門新村村代表

陶兆林

076

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

小坑村 謝偉生
村代表

077

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門家鄉下村村代表

余大奇

20/10 97

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

楊小坑村村代表：邱浪

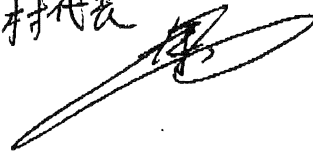
079

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門橋亨村村代表



選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

新慶村村代表蕭志雄

081

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

舊圩村村代表 劉峇勝

1997年10月20日

082

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

村代表 何林

1997年10月20日

083

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意慾，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

坭圍村代表

陶滿權

陶錦昌

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

青山村代表
曾仲才

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

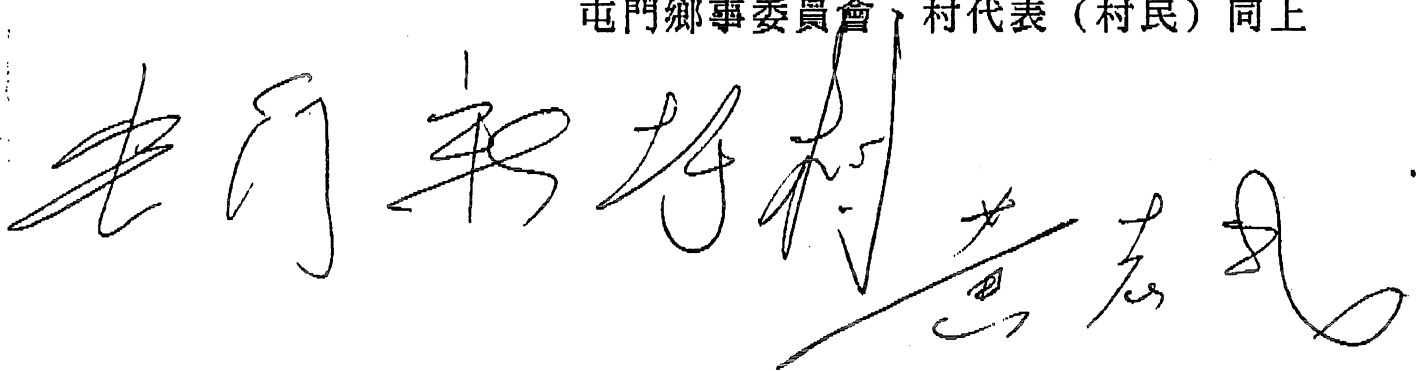
井頭村 村代表
李維堯

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上



1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

小欖村 村代表 劉榮福

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

有關九八年立法會選區劃界，選舉管理委員會所建議之選區劃分，竟將元朗區一分為二，分別劃入新界東、新界西兩個不同選區，此舉無疑漠無視新界地區歷史背景和地理環境，嚴重影響該區選民對地方歸屬感，打擊他們的投票意願，為民主選舉製造不公平現象，令他們不能選出自己意願的立法會代表。需知元朗、屯門七鄉，原為一個行政地區體制，不可分割，因此我們支持元朗六鄉，反對將元朗選區一分為二，破壞地區的完整性。希望當局能重視民意，及早將錯誤糾正，依從現有行政區界，將元朗完整劃入「新界西」選區之內。

屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門順同園村代表
梁華

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

程記安

屯門掃管笏村代表

1997年10月20日

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

屯門龍鼓灘村

劉師全 村代表

1997年10月20日

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屯門鄉事委員會、村代表（村民）同上

新墟村 黃玉倫

1997年10月20日

FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

MRS. PEGGY LAM, O.B.E., J.P.

G/F., SOUTHOBN CENTRE
2 O'BRIEN ROAD, WAN CHAI, HK

林貝幸嘉議員辦事處

092

FROM: 林貝幸嘉	TO: (ATTN: 胡國興大法官)
OUR FAX: (852)2834 9180/2838 6911 OUR TEL: (852)2838 6633	YOUR FAX: 28274644
DATE: 24-10-97	NO. OF PAGES: (INCL. COVER PAGE) 4

Message:

本欲約見胡大法官直接表達意見,但因錯過約見的時期,因此以此意見書表達意見。

香港婦女界對首屆立法會選舉 地方選區分界意見書

香港婦女界就一九九八年立法會選舉的地方選區分界有一些意見，希望選舉管理委員會為地方選區正式分界時，可以考慮以下的建議。

選舉管理委員會條例第 20(3)項提及，選管會在劃區時須顧及

- (a) 社區的獨特性及地方聯繫的維持；及
- (b) 有關區域或其部份的自然特徵，例如大小、形狀，以及交通方便程度及發展等。

條例第 20(4)b 項亦提及，選管會在劃區時須顧及現時市政局及區域市政局轄區的分界。

但我們發覺現時選管會替地方選區分界時，有違以上條例的原則，我們覺得除港島區之外，其他四個選區在劃界及議席分佈上都有問題，我們就此有以下的建議。

(1) 九龍西

為符合條例第 20(3)項，我們認為把離島及葵青區撥入九龍西選區會較為合理，因為葵青在地理上接近九龍西選區，而且機鐵將會把離島及葵青區連接到九龍西。

當離島及葵青區撥入九龍西後，按照人口比例，這區應由三個議席增加至四個。離島區的人口在未來幾年將會大幅飆升，尤其是大嶼山，如果離島區仍然屬於新界西選區，下屆立法會選舉時，新界西的人口便會大幅增加。但礙於選管會條例，規定每個選區只可得到三至五個議席，新界西因已有五個議席，所以該區再不能增加議席，這會導致選區人口分佈不平均的不公平情況出現。因此，離島及葵青區應該撥

入九龍西選區的範圍。

(2) 九龍東

我們認為將軍澳較適合撥入九龍東選區，以符合條例第20(3)項，因為該區在地理上較接近觀塘，而且地鐵將會伸延至該區，到時將軍澳與九龍的聯繫將會更為緊密。

若把將軍澳撥入九龍東，按照人口比例，九龍東的議席應由三個增至四個。

(3) 新界西

我們認為不應該把元朗區一分為二，因此十八鄉、錦綉花園、新田、八鄉及錦田均應撥入新界西選區，因為根據以往區議會及區域市政局的選區劃分，這些區域都是屬於元朗區的，若把元朗區一分為二，實在有違條例第20(4)b的原則。

另外，新界東的北區、大埔及沙田的交通運輸，都是依靠九廣鐵路。但十八鄉等區則遠離九廣鐵路沿線，反而輕鐵及將來的西鐵會把十八鄉等區，連繫到其他元朗地區及新界西的其他選區，如屯門及天水圍。為符合條例第20(3)b的條例，十八鄉等區比較適合撥入新界西選區，以保持元朗區的完整性。

若把十八鄉等區撥入新界西選區，再依照之前第(1)項的建議，把離島葵青抽離此區，此區的人口將會減少，按人口比例，新界西的議席應由五個改為四個。

(4) 新界東

若依照以上第(1)、(2)、(3)項的建議，原屬新界東的將軍澳及部份元朗選區會被抽離此區，此區的人口將會減少，按人

口比例，這區可得的議席應由五個改為四個。

經過以上各項建議的改動後，九龍東、西及新界東、西四個選區，都會同樣擁有四個議席。這樣劃分的另一好處是到 2000 年地方選區增加四個議席時，選區的分界仍可以沿用，省卻了重新劃區的麻煩。

最後，希望選管會能接納以上的建議，使香港特區首屆立法會選舉，在一個更公平、更有完整性的地方選區劃分下進行。

-香港各界婦女聯合協進會主席 林貝聿嘉



民主黨
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

香港九龍彌敦道 776-778 號冠利商業大廈四樓
電話：2397 7033 傳真：2397 8998 / 2397 4801
4th floor Henley House, 776-778 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong
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香港灣仔港灣道25號海港中心10樓
選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席

胡主席：

選舉管理委員會於本年十月十一日公布「一九九八年立法會地方選區分界建議」諮詢文件，公開諮詢各界意見，諮詢期至十月二十四日為止。

民主黨已於十月十四日約見 貴會提出民主黨的意見。現隨函附上民主黨的書面意見。敬希垂注！

順祝

工作愉快

民主黨
一九九七年十月二十四日



民主黨
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

香港九龍彌敦道 776-778 號在利南興大廈四樓
電話：2397 7033 傳真：2397 8998 / 2397 4801
4th floor Hanley House, 776-778 Nathan Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong
Tel: 2397 7033 Fax: 2397 8998 / 2397 4801

民主黨對九八年立法會選區劃界諮詢文件的意見

選舉管理委員會（選管會）於十月十一日公布「一九九八年立法會地方選區分界建議」諮詢文件，諮詢期至十月二十四日。

建議基本上是按照立法會選舉法例的規定，把全港劃分為五個立法會選區，分別為香港島、九龍西、九龍東、新界西及新界東，再按選管會條例規定的人口配額偏差在百分之十五的上、下限，提出香港島有四席，九龍西及九龍東各有三席，新界西及新界東各有五席，合共二十席。

民主黨一向是支持一人一票全部直選立法會的，但在現時未能實施全部直選的情況下，民主黨認為由政治立場中立的選管會負責地方選區劃界的工作是最適合的，並尊重選管會的獨立決定。這樣，可避免政府及立法機關為了顧及個別政黨、團體或個別人士的各種政治利益，在劃界時有所偏幫的情況。

民主黨認為選管會這次提出的九八年立法會選區劃界建議，是符合選管會條例中有關人口偏差百分比的客觀準則，並盡可能保留原有區域議會的界限，在地理分佈上亦合理。

有意見批評劃界建議把一些原屬個別區域的議會選區劃入另一個區域的議會選區，如把原屬元朗的十八鄉北、十八鄉南、八鄉及錦田等選區劃入新界東選區。民主黨認為根據立法會條例的規定，在比例代表制下，按人口分佈重劃五大立法會選區的劃界，個別區議會選區須作重新組合，被劃入不同的立法會選區是無可避免的。在九五年立法局選舉時，原屬荃灣區的部分區議會選區亦分別劃入屯門及葵青的立法會選區之內。民主黨支持選管會在這重組的過程中，以人口配額不超過百分之十五的上、下限，及保留原有區域界限即市政局及區域市政局的界限作準則的原則。

此外，較早前通過立法會選舉條例時，立法機關就功能組別劃分及選民資格，發生爭論及提出修訂，而這些爭論主要是建基於不同政黨、團體及個別人士的政治利益，為「搶位」而提修訂，有損立法會選舉的公平性。因此，民主黨建議在下一屆立法會選舉時，把有關功能組別劃分及選民資格界定的具體工作，交由獨立的選管會負責，避免政治利益的爭拗，用相對客觀的標準劃分功能組別及界定選民資格，增加立法會選舉的公正性及認受性。

民主黨
一九九七年十月二十四日

致：選舉管理委員會胡國興主席

對選舉委員會把元朗地方行政區劃分為二選區，我認為

- 1 · 破壞原來元朗區的完整性、和諧性、合作性。
- 2 · 會導致撥向新界東選區的選民消極參與，令投票率下降。
- 3 · 將原來選區撥入新界西選區，對造成人口比例差額是可以接受的。

陳愛娟
陳愛娟 謹啓

香港身份證號碼： C495745(6)

一九九七年十月廿十三日

20X20—400

選委會各位：

本人於19號觀看「城市論壇」後有感，故特來函
提出意見，基本上此次98立法會分區直選分區劃
界尚算公平，但以小市民觀，矣仍有可改變的地方。

「不應局限於市政局區域市政局的舊觀念」

兩個市政局的觀念是一落後及不適合新時
代的產物，政府亦已開始檢討2市政局18區議會
橫向及縱向的結構，選委會亦應放遠眼光，加以留
意。反而對小市民來說，界限街以南及港島區不需
要交地租，界限街以北及新界地區要交地租的地

區

區

區

域劃分更有影響，為何不作參考。

「應以交通及運輸網絡維為參考」

本人是香港飛機工程公司的員工，公司有一
政策，打風期間市區（包括九龍及港島）及荃灣地區
在下午二時前降下風球，下午仍要上班，但其他地
區（包括沙田大埔等地）可以不用上班，其所持理由
是荃灣地區有地鐵可到達。

從上例可知市民及各大公司有所謂市區及
新界的濃厚觀念，反而交通連繫更為重要。

在「城市論壇」上月國興法官指出若把將軍澳

NO

區調入東九龍選區則蒲台島亦可調入港島選區，所引起爭論會無休止，但胡法官能將交通連繫加以考慮則可接受將軍澳調入東九龍選區，將軍澳地鉄不久興建葵青荃灣亦可調入西九龍選區，不把蒲台島調入香港島區了。

地區關係要注意

元朗市區及元朗鄉郊東部分別列入新界東，新界西亦不為一般市民接受，理由是不應隔斷完整社區，相信選委會各位亦應認同，可將整個元朗區調入新界西。

無標

無

無

本人在選區分界的意見基本已表達，其中細則亦應由選委會落實，若不受政治壓力影響，工作愉快。

小市民

陶候

22-10-97

元朗地區社團及居民組織 反對選區管理委員會「九八立法會選區分界安排」聯署

通訊處：元朗青山公路 102-108 號廣東省銀行大廈 501 室

傳真：2477 7413

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席：

元朗地區的團體對選舉管理委員會公佈的第一屆立法會選區分界表示強烈的不滿，現在要求選舉管理委員會考慮立即修訂安排建議，以維繫元朗社區的完整性。

為進行明年中舉行的第一屆立法會選舉，選舉管理委員會於日前發表了新的選區分界建議，其中建議將元朗區分割納入新界東及新界西兩個選區，是項分界安排引起地區人士的關注和強烈反應。

元朗行政區一直以來都是由元朗市中心、屏山鄉、廈村鄉、十八鄉、八鄉、錦田鄉、新田鄉和較早前發展的天水圍新市鎮所組成，本區的居民一貫無分城鄉，不論是原居民或是從別區遷入居住的市民，都是熱愛社區，大家皆全心全力維護社區的完整性、和諧性、合作性，共同建設元朗，將元朗成為每一位區內居民的安居落業的地方，大家都對元朗有著很深厚的感情和濃厚的歸屬感，大家都以身為元朗人為傲。

九五年立法局的選舉，選區管理委員會亦曾將元朗的新田鄉和錦繡花園撥入新界北區選區，令本區的社區完整性和地區和諧性出現割裂，雖經本區的各級議員、鄉事代表、社團和地區居民組織提出反對，但未被當時的港英政府委任的選舉管理委員會所接納，結果導致選民消極參與令投票率下降。而事後亦有不少市民曾經投訴當選者未有經常地照顧他們的要求，而且亦甚少落區視察民情，當他們在有需要時，祇得轉往聯繫其他議員，這而足以証明當時將新田和錦繡花園劃撥入新界北區選區是不恰當和不智的。

現時，特區政府根據基本法和聯合聲明的要求，需要為九八年的第一屆立法會重新進行選區分界，但由閣下為首的選區管理委員會不單重蹈覆轍，兼且更進一步將元朗分割為兩半，此舉將會使元朗社區瓦解，同時元朗市民亦質疑新界東選區的立法會議員對元朗部份的選區有多少關注？他會否及能否定期到本區會晤市民，了解民情、聆聽意見？他與本區的其他各級議員如何合作，改善本區的民生等。

我們亦不同意閣下在較早前聲稱，選區分界能否延續不是閣下的責任的講話，與及在釐訂選區分界時祇著重人口的比例，而不會理會社區的和諧性和完整性。我們認為社區的完整性及和諧性是一個社區發展的基本要素，倘若缺乏二者，市民便沒有歸屬感，那末，市民們更難有意願去參與選舉，前往投票選賢任能，改善社區，建設社區。一向以來，政府部門及公共服務機構都是將元朗與屯門、荃灣等地統稱為新界西區，故此，我們認為將元朗四

鄉撥回新界西選區，是非常合情、合理的，況且就算將四鄉的人口重行計算在內，仍然符合選區分界的人口上下限規定，而且有鑑於傳統上受到地理上的限制，元朗區的民生事務是甚少向新界東的人士或團體求助，故此選區分界建議，是漠視了很多基本的因素，亦未有參考上屆的情況。

基於以上種種理由，元朗區的社團和居民組織聯署反對選區管理委員會的九八立法會選區分界安排，強烈要求選區管理委員會聽從民意，尊重民情，修正第一屆立法會選區分界的建議安排，讓我們可以選出一位對本區民情有深切認識，而亦為本區居民熟悉、信賴、兼且可以經常服務本區的立法會議員。我們再一次強調，元朗居民不希望成為次等或被蔑視的一群。

聯絡人：顏錦全 電話：2474 9982 7223 9516

聯署團體（共 51 個）：

顏錦全臨時立法會／臨時區域市政局議員辦事處	
梁志祥臨時區域市政局／元朗臨時區議會議員辦事處	
盧旭芬元朗臨時區議會議員辦事處	
郭強元朗臨時區議會議員辦事處	
黃祥光元朗臨時區議會議員辦事處	
朗妍社	瑞輝樓互助委員會
錦田商會	瑞林樓互助委員會
籃青籃球會	瑞業樓互助委員會
朗聯體育會	瑞心樓互助委員會
新界居民協會	耀昌樓互助委員會
元朗居民協會	耀泰樓互助委員會
麟舍服務中心	耀興樓互助委員會
新界的士商會	耀康樓互助委員會
營業車聯誼會	耀民樓互助委員會
八鄉鄉事委員會	賀屏樓互助委員會
朗屏社區促進會	錦屏樓互助委員會
蠔業水產聯合會	喜屏樓互助委員會
晨運之友聯誼會	畫屏樓互助委員會
錦繡花園業主聯會	石屏樓互助委員會
元朗邨商業聯誼會	悅屏樓互助委員會
香港天水圍婦女會	寶屏樓互助委員會
新界的士司機協會	香港國際風箏會
新界報販從業員總會	天水圍體育協進會
新界元朗區坊眾互助會	天慈邨社區促進會
文氏宗親會新界正氣堂	天愛苑業主居民協會
元朗鮮肉聯合會有限公司	天水圍居民服務協會
新界工商業總會元朗分會	天水圍社區民生促進會
港九中華藥業商會元朗分會	天水圍民生康樂協進會

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097

Flat 9B, New Man Lee Bldg.,
1-7A Kam Fong St.,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

page 1 of 2

22 October 1997

Electoral Affairs Commission,
10/F., Harbour Centre,
25 harbour Road, Wan Chai,
Hong Kong.

Attention: Mr Justice Woo Kwok Hing
Commission Chairman

Dear Mr Woo,

Re: Comments concerning Geographic Constituencies

Further to our meeting on the 17th of October, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to yourself for taking the time to speak to me. When I read in a paper that it was possible to make a personal appointment I had not really believed it, but now I am able to mention to people who question me about life in post handover Hong Kong that it is sometimes possible for a private individual to participate in the consultation process.

As you have requested a written statement pursuant to our meeting I have prepared the following points, which to the best of my recollection contain all the ideas I expressed. For the sake of completeness, the points that you said were beyond the scope of your commission at this time are also included. Perhaps they may be of interest to yourself or others at another time.

1) I am a private citizen representing myself, and the views and opinions I expressed were not on behalf of any third party. I live in Mong Kok and have lived in Hong Kong for over 20 years. As I consider Hong Kong to be my home, I am therefore concerned about our government. I believe as the holder of a permanent I.D. card I have the right to be concerned, and possibly even a duty to be concerned.

2) I am both disappointed and unhappy with the Ledgco decision to prevent foreign passport holders from running for election in the geographic constituencies. According to my understanding (which admittedly could be in error) the Basic Law expressly allows for a percentage of Ledgco seats to be held by foreign passport holders be they ethnic Chinese or other races. Not only do I feel this is discriminatory, but I believe it is also not in the best interests of Hong Kong or our future.

3) I would like to see smaller geographic constituencies with fewer seats per constituency. There are several reasons. At present there will be 5 seats allocated to Yau-Tsim-Mong. If say there were to be 3 contestants per seat, it means that in order to vote responsibly I must look at the background and platform of 15 people! If Yau-Tsim-Mong were broken down

.../2

page 2

into say 3 separate small districts with fewer seats per district then I might only have to sort through 6 or seven candidates, making it easier to become familiar with each one.

Also if Mongkok, for example, were a separate district electing say 2 seats, then it is much more likely that the candidates might be from somewhere nearby in the neighbourhood, and have their campaign offices somewhere nearby and accessible.

I would expect smaller geographic constituencies to tend to promote more intimate contact between the electorate and the contestants or, after the election, the elected members.

4) The boundaries of geographic constituencies should try to avoid splitting communities. In the densely built up Urban areas this may be difficult as one area blends into the next with possibly few obvious boundaries. However in the case of New territories, there are towns which are surrounded by, or isolated from, adjacent towns by countryside. Some of them are old and are likely to have a local identity. I agree with the comments I overheard from the Yuen Long Rural Committee that the proposed boundary that splits Yuen Long in two is not a good choice.

I have no objection to the boundary of Yau-Tsim-Mong as proposed.

Further to our discussions, but not being part of the comments I wish to present to the commission about the geographic boundaries, I wish to thank you for your concern in requesting me to persuade as many of my friends who are eligible to obtain their permanent I.D. cards and thus make it easy for themselves to establish their eligibility to vote.

Please be assured that I am doing just that and in fact for many years I have tried to persuade all friends who are eligible, to vote, regardless of their ethnic origin.

Unfortunately, some of them resist and tell me that it is just a waist of time.

Your taking the time to speak to me should help me to counter this idea.

However I do hope that the government will expand the scope for public consultation, giving much earlier warning of issues, and asking for public input before most of the matter is already decided.

Please forgive me if any of the points are unclear, and please feel free to approach me for clarification if you should wish.

Yours respectfully,



Michael Peer

李鄭屋居民協會

地址：李鄭屋村禮讓樓平台 112A 室

電話：2708 2577

傳真 2720 5198

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席

胡先生：

九龍選區應維持七席

選舉管理委員會公報九八年立法會選舉地區分界的建議。全港共分五個選區。其中港島四席；九龍東三席；九龍西三席；新界東五席；新界西五席。

本會對這建議，有如下意見表達：

根據九五立法局選舉，九龍區共有七席。

當時九龍人口共 1,910,549 人，現今人口共 2,072,222 人，遺憾在人口增加情形下，議席卻被削減一席，對九龍市民實欠公允。

敬請主席及各委員充份考慮公平原則，維持九龍選區七席。



李鄭屋居民協會謹上
九七年十月廿四日

東九龍居民委員會

(原名：九龍十三鄉委員會)

總辦事處：

九龍 新蒲崗 彩虹道 32-34 號 5 樓

電話：2350 2445 傳真：2323 4445



East Kowloon District Residents' Committee

(Former Name: Kowloon Thirteen Villages Committee)

Headquarters:

32-34, Choi Hung Road, 4/F., San Po Kong, Kln.

Tel: 2350 2445 Fax: 2323 4445

本會檔號 Our Ref.: 97/10/23/

來函檔號 Your Ref.:

香港 灣仔
愛群道 32 號
愛群大廈 10 字樓
選舉管理委員會
主席
胡國興先生

對一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界的意見


對選舉管理委員會日前發表之一九九八年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議，我們有以下意見：

縱觀貴會所提建議，香港，九龍西及九龍東的議席編配數量偏低，而新界東及新界西所獲編配的議席則偏高。猶以九龍東及新界東為甚，實應調整以示公平。而元朗區議會轄區卻瓜分兩份，分屬兩個選區，造成對區議會及地方行政存在不利之處。

本會建議：元朗區全部劃入新界東，新界西的選席減為 4 席；而西貢區則劃入九龍東，九龍東的議席增至 4 席。如此編排人口偏差減少(見附表)，至於西貢區劃入九龍東，對社區關係影響方面不大。因為許多政府部門都是黃大仙和西貢列為一個區，而將軍澳則與觀塘列為一個區，唯獨兩個市政局例外。而在香港彈丸之地，劃為兩個市政區，各定法規以致市民無所適從，早為市民詬病，實應及早修改而從需顧慮其對社區的影響。

特此呈函，請詳加考慮及接納是盼。順頌
台安！

東九龍居民委員會主席 李達仁

(秘書：何其強  代行)

1997 年 10 月 23 日

	香港島		九龍西		九龍東		新界東		新界東	
	中西區	260600	油尖旺	262800	黃大仙	433700	屯門	476800	北區	250900
	灣仔	170000	深水埗	376200	觀塘	612500	荃灣	272100	大埔	299100
	東區	633200	九龍城	387000	西貢	235900	葵青	485200	沙田	625100
	南區	296900					離島	81500	元朗	367200
合共人口		1360700		1026000		1282100		1315600		1542300
議席數目		4		3		4		4		5
人口偏差		4.24%		4.80%		-1.78%		0.79%		-5.48%

白田區居民服務中心

100

地址：白田村裕田樓 901 室

電話：2778 3025

選舉管理委員會
胡國興主席

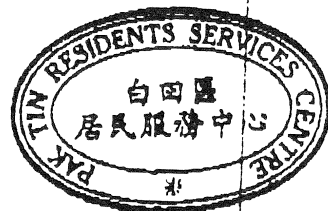
胡先生：

要求九龍區區議維持七席

貴會公佈 98 年立法會選舉地區分界建議，並公開徵詢市民意見。本會作為地區基層團體，就建議內容提出意見如下：

九龍區人口擠迫，人口及規劃設施不斷老化，尤以九龍西區為甚，有康翠區，慈樂區，更有老化舊區。市民心願重洩需由各級議員表達，可惜在人口增加的情況下，議席竟被削減，我們深表遺憾。

謹要求 閣下及各委員基於上述理由，將九龍區區議維持七席，其中九龍西區佔四席。



白田區居民服務中心
九七年十月廿四日



香港浸會大學
HONG KONG BAPTIST UNIVERSITY

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地理學系
Department of Geography

致：立法會選舉管理委員會主席先生

個人對立法會選舉選區的劃分，茲提出一點意見，請考慮考慮。

高級講師



周全浩
一九九七年十月二十四日

周全浩 香港浸會大學地理系高級講師
對立法會選區劃分的一點意見

選舉管理委員會近日公佈了立法會選舉地方選區劃界的臨時建議，筆者從政治地理學的角度，提出一些淺見。

選管會建議，將全香港劃分成五大選區，其中港島區有四個議席，九龍東及九龍西各三議席，新界東及新界西各五議席，合共二十議席，選管會在劃分選區時，所考慮的因素包括地方選區需由兩個或以上毗連而完整的區議會選區組成，亦顧及現有的地區分界及市政局和區域市政局轄區的分界，同時考慮到社區特性及自然特徵等。

本港的面積細小，陸地面積祇得四百平方英哩左右，中間並無大山脈、沙漠或森林等自然屏障分隔，不祇港島及九龍為市區，新界基本上亦為市區的一部份，各新市鎮的建設及擴展，足為明証。

因此，以本港的地理環境而論，香港實可分為五個同等人口的選區，每個選區選出四個議席，是較合理的安排。蓋現時用比例代表制選議員，若然每個選區的議席相等，方能盡量發揮比例代表制的精神。對於此一制度稍有認識者，都知之甚詳，這裡無需再費筆墨解釋。

準此，選管會可考慮，維持港島的四個議席，但將九龍東及九龍西的選區擴大，略為削減新界西及新界東的選區，則可平分十六個席位，每個區有四個議席，便能盡量發揮比例代表制的精神及作用。

要將九龍東選區擴大，一個可行的方法為，將將軍澳納入九龍東，將軍澳基本上已與藍玉結為一體，遲些地鐵伸展到彼區後，將軍澳劃入九龍東，更為合理。

選管會一再重申，在劃定選區時，沒有考慮到各政黨的需要及地區的優勢；個人覺得，我們沒有理由懷疑選管會的說話；這裡祇想指出一個事實：

由於選區劃界時，參考到區議會的區界及市政局和區域市政局的分界，故此目下的劃界方法，對於那些在區議會及市政局或區域市政局選舉，以前佔有優勢的政黨，將較為有利。政黨越大，地方組織越廣泛及勢力越深入的政黨，在目下的選區劃分下越有利。

換言之，從前的大黨較有優勢，這與今番推行比例代表制的精神是背馳的，請選管會慎重考慮。

西貢區議會
通訊處：西貢政府合署二樓



SAI KUNG DISTRICT BOARD,
Sai Kung Government Offices,
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102

電話：2792 3171

傳真急件

香港灣仔道 25 號
海港中心 10 樓
選舉管理委員會選舉事務處
選舉管理委員會主席
胡國興先生

胡先生：

選舉管理委員會
一九九八年立法會選舉
地方選區分界建議
公開諮詢文件

本人對於諮詢文件中，把將軍澳納入新界東選區的建議甚表支持。但從報章獲悉，有個別團體建議把將軍澳重新劃入九龍東選區。對此建議，本人表示反對。

作為西貢臨時區議會主席，本人認為上述的重劃建議，將會影響本區地方行政的一貫運作。事實上，將軍澳一直納入於西貢地方行政區內，一切運作良好。若有所改變，除了影響區內地方行政的正常運作外，對有關居民生活習慣亦會帶來重大的轉變。此外，於一九九五年的立法局選舉中，將軍澳亦納入於新界東的選區內。故此，本人希望維持諮詢文件中的原有建議，沿用上一屆立法局選舉的劃界方案，把將軍澳保留在新界東的選區內。

西貢臨時區議會
主席吳仕福



一九九七年十月二十四日

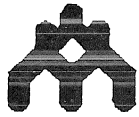
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觀塘民聯會

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對立法會地方選區議席數目的建議和比較

選區名稱	議席數目	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比	建議 議席	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比
香港島	4	1360700	+4.24%			4	1360700	+4.24%
九龍西	3	1026000	+4.8%			4	1026000	+4.8%
九龍東	3	1046200	+6.86%			4	+將軍澳 171500 = 1217700	- 6.71%
新界西	5	1579300	- 3.21%			5	+元朗 103500 = 1682800	+3.13%
新界東	5	1514500	- 7.18%	- 元朗 103500 = 1422400	- 13.5%	4	- 元朗 103500 - 將軍澳 171500 = 1239500	- 5.04%

**觀塘民聯會****KWUN TONG RESIDENT UNION**九龍觀塘康寧道 15 號裕民大廈 8 字樓
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選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席：

令人質疑「公平性」的劃界方案

選舉管理委員會根據《立法會條例》和《選舉委員會條例》的規定，於日前公佈首屆立法會選舉的地方選區分界建議，把 20 個地區直選議席劃分為五大選區，以人口計算每個議席代表 326335 人。港島選區 4 席、人口配額偏差 +4.24%；九龍西選區 3 席、人口配額偏差 +4.8%；九龍東選區 3 席、人口配額偏差 +6.86%；新界西選區 5 席、人口配額偏差 -3.21%；新界東選區 5 席、人口配額偏差 -7.18%。劃界。最大的正偏差是 +6.86%，最大的負偏差是 -7.18%。這麼大的偏差，雖未超出法例規定的正負 15%，但已令人質疑其「公平性」。由於選舉的選區劃界，影響重大，本會認為：應縮窄人口配額偏差的正負數距離，才能體現到選區劃界是符合公平及合理的原則。

一) 選區劃界應以公平及合理的原則為基礎

要體現公平代表性的原則：因今次選舉是採用比例代表制，每個選舉的議席由 3 至 5 席不等，引致小選區當選的參選者所獲得的選票比例比大選區當選者為低，例如在三個議席的選區當選者取得三分之一選票，就能佔一個議席，但在五個議席的選區的當選者，只要取得五分之一選票可穩佔一個議席。由於今次選舉實行比例代表制。因此，每個選區的人口配額偏差越少越好，使到每個議席代表的人口數目更公平。

二) 本會提供的兩個劃界方案：

爲了使特區首屆立法會選舉更公平、更合理，本會建議下列兩個方案，以供選管會考慮。

三) 第一方案是將每個選區的議席數目劃一：

第一個方案是把每個選區設定爲 4 席，全港五個選區，總共設有 20 個選區，九龍東及九龍西由各 3 席增至 4 席，新界東及新界西各由 5 席減至 4 席，以發揮比例代表制的作用。

四) 第二方案是重劃新界東、新界西及九龍東三個選區：

本會建議把初步劃分入新界東的元朗部份地區，重新劃入新界西選區，以確保社區的完整性，避免造成分裂及混亂。若果把劃入新界東的 103500 的元朗居民，重新劃入新界西，令新界西的人口由 1579300 人增至 1682800 人，但議席仍維持 5 個，此舉會使到新界西的人口配額偏差由 -3.21%，變成 +3.13%。(請參看附表)

另外，根據將軍澳的社區特性，如把將軍澳 1715000 人劃入九龍東，令九龍東的人口由 1046200 人增至 1217700 人，議席增至 4 個，人口配額偏差是 -6.71%。

另方面，由於把將軍澳及元朗部份地區的人口抽離新界東，令新界東的人口由 1514500 人減爲 1239500 人，議席減至 4 席，人口配額偏差是 -5.04%。(請參看附表)

以上意見，敬希主席及各位委員考慮及接納，使到 1998 年的特區首屆立法會選舉在更公平及更合理的基礎下進行，更符合港人的整體利益。



觀塘民聯會

一九九七年十月二十四日

社會的整合決定於政治，政治表現在於政制的建立，政制取決於選舉，選舉涉及選舉的方式和選區的劃分。并影響選舉的結果。

選區的劃分主要兩大要素：

(1) 土地的面積和位置。

(2) 人口的數量和素質。

從建議書對選區的劃分看來，有一些特點：

(1) 五大選區的人口分大、中、小三類。

(2) 五大選區的地理面積亦分大、中、小三種。

(3) 大選區（新界東、新界西）比對十選區（九龍東、九龍西）人口相差50%。

(4) 2個大選區的面積對比兩個小選區的面積相差更在10倍以上。

五大選區 權之對對

配合長遠立法會議席在隨後几屆的變更。

更前膽性的選區劃分是必要的。在分成五大

選區的基礎上，每區4席是最理想的劃分方法。

50年內的港人自治，諸君是否可看得遠些呢？

下附本人對選區一些意見和規劃：（較少變動一種）

對 暫定立法會選區 的修正意見 24/10/97

Proposed Legislative Council Constituency Areas

By 張賢



灣
BAY
3 WAN)

香港
政治財經
中心

高峯和民俗
地區
石牛洲
Shek Niau
Chau

新港基層
工業地區
(加西區)

香港未
來運輸中心
(減立即西)

新港
中產階
級地區
(一加一減)

代號 Code	立法會選區 Legislative Council Constituency Area	所包括的地區 Districts Included	人口總數
LC 1 ✓ OK	香港島 Hong Kong Island (4席)	中西區 260,600 Central & Western 灣仔區 170,000 Wan Chai 東區 633,200 Eastern 南區 296,900 Southern	1,360,700
LC 2 ✓ OK	九龍西 Kowloon West (3席)	油尖旺 262,800 Yau Tsim Mong 深水埗 376,200 Sham Shui Po 九龍城 387,000 Kowloon City	1,026,000
LC 3 (加西區)	九龍東 Kowloon East (4席)	黃大仙 433,700 Wong Tai Sin 觀塘 612,500 Kwun Tong 西貢 235,900 Sai Kung	1,282,100
LC 4 (減立即西)	新界西 New Territories West (4席)	荃灣 272,100 Tsuen Wan 屯門 476,800 Tuen Mun 元朗(部份) Yuen Long (Part) 葵青 485,200 Kwai Tsing 離島 81,500 Islands	LC/98/NT-W 1,250,800
LC 5 (一加一減)	新界東 New Territories East (5席)	北區 250,900 North 大埔 299,100 Tai Po 沙田 625,100 Sha Tin 西貢 235,900 Sai Kung 元朗(東) 103,500 Yuen Long (East) 元朗(西) 263,700 Yuen Long (West)	LC/98/NT-E 1,542,300

Minutes of the Meeting with the Democratic Party (DP)

held on 14 October 1997 at 3:00 p.m.

in the Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Norman LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Ms Elizabeth S C SHING	Member, EAC
Dr YEUNG Sum	Vice Chairman, DP
Mr LEE Wing-tat	Central Executive Committee Member, DP
Mr Stanley NG Wing-fai	Central Executive Committee Member, DP

In attendance

Mr LI Wing,	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO (Secretary)

Opening remarks

Mr Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the DP to the meeting.

Support for the EAC's proposals

2. Mr YEUNG sum said that the DP respected the independent status of the EAC and supported the EAC's proposals on the demarcation of Legislative Council (LegCo) constituency boundaries.

Changes to constituency boundaries

3. Mr YEUNG Sum said that to avoid political arguments arising whenever electoral boundaries were redrawn, changes to constituency boundaries should be kept to a minimum. He hoped that the EAC would adopt the boundaries for the five GCs it now proposed as the basis and foundation even when the number of directly elected seats were increased in future.

4. Mr Justice WOO said that the EAC had to act in accordance with the statutory requirements prevailing at the time when its recommendations on delineation were made. He pointed out that insofar as the present electoral law was concerned, the EAC was required, inter alia, to delineate five Legislative Council Constituency Areas (LCCAs) each with at least three but not more than five seats and to keep the population deviation within 15%. Whether there would be changes to the constituency boundaries for future elections would depend on the electoral law in force at that time.

The process of formulating the EAC's proposals

5. Mr YEUNG Sum asked whether the EAC had ever thought of allocating four seats for each of the five LCCAs when it formulated its proposals.

6. Mr Justice WOO replied that the working principle of preserving the traditional identity of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories adopted by the EAC had precluded such an allocation.

7. Mr LEE Wing-tat asked whether the EAC would continue to adopt this working principle in its future demarcation exercises.

8. In reply, Mr Justice WOO said that according to the present electoral law, EAC was required to have regard to the boundaries of the two Provisional Municipal Councils, the 18 Districts and the former District Board constituency areas only. He said that the EAC considered it desirable to treat HK Island, Kowloon and the NT separately for the current demarcation exercise because without doing so, the large number of possible permutations to delineate the five LCCAs would become unmanageable e.g. some Kowloon districts could be merged with those in HK Island or the NT, and vice versa. He reiterated that boundaries for future elections would have to be determined in accordance with the electoral law in force at that time.

9. Mr LEE Wing-tat asked how the EAC had arrived at its proposal to split the Yuen Long District.

10. Mr Justice WOO replied that the prime consideration was the need to meet the statutory population requirement. The EAC's proposal to split the Yuen Long District would enable a more even population distribution to be achieved for the New Territories East and West constituencies. He stressed that the EAC's recommendations were only provisional. The EAC would take into account all

views received during the consultation exercise before making its final recommendations to the Chief Executive.

11. Mr LEE Wing-tat asked whether the EAC had encountered any great difficulties in drawing up its proposals.

12. Mr Justice WOO said that since the EAC was required to demarcate only five LegCo constituencies this time, the task was relatively simpler and easier as compared with previous exercises.

13. Mr LEE Wing-tat asked what the reference date of the population forecasts was.

14. Mr Justice WOO advised that the date was end March 1998. Given its proximity to the date of the LegCo Election, the projected population figures were a better reference than those used in previous elections.

15. Mr YEUNG Sum asked if it was possible for the EAC to take up the responsibility of defining voter eligibility in functional constituencies.

16. Mr Justice WOO said that this was Government's responsibility. In any case, he anticipated that it would be extremely difficult if not impossible for the EAC to take on this extremely complex exercise because the immense amount of additional workload involved would be beyond the EAC's existing capabilities.

17. Mr YEUNG Sum asked what the EAC's other immediate tasks were.

18. Mr Justice WOO said that the EAC was now fully engaged in preparing regulations relating to voter registration and electoral procedures. Thereafter, guidelines related to electoral activities had to be prepared and issued. In response to Mr YEUNG Sum's further enquiry, Mr Justice WOO advised that there would be opportunities for the public to comment on the arrangements for electoral activities when the EAC published its guidelines for public consultation at a later stage.

Written representation

19. At the request of Mr Justice WOO, Mr YEUNG Sum undertook to submit the DP's written representation to the EAC after the meeting. (Serial No. 093)

20. Mr Justice WOO on behalf of the EAC thanked representatives of the DP for their views.

21. The meeting closed at 3.40 p.m..

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

October 1997

Minutes of the Meeting with the San Tin Rural Committee (STRC)

held on 16 October 1997 at 2:00 p.m.

in the REO Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr MAN For-tai	Chairman, STRC
Mr MAN Ping-nam	Vice Chairman, STRC
Mr YEUNG Hon-sun	Village Representative, STRC
Mr NG Foo-tau	Village Representative, STRC
Mr WONG Fuk-on	Village Representative, STRC
Mr MAN Lok-yiu	Village Representative, STRC
Mr FUNG Kang-cheung	Village Representative, STRC
Mr WONG Kam-chai	Village Representative, STRC
Mr WONG Kwok-ki	Village Representative, STRC
Mr MAN Muk-sun	Village Representative, STRC
Mr YEUNG Yiu-sing	Village Representative, STRC

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO
Ms TSANG Pui-man	EO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the San Tin Rural Committee.

2. Mr MAN For-tai said that since the Legislative Council (LegCo) Election in 1995, San Tin and Fairview Park had been delineated from Yuen Long District and put into the New Territories North Geographical Constituency (GC). The move had severed the community ties and damaged the integrity of the Yuen Long community. Residents in the two District Board Constituency Areas (DBCAs) found it difficult to assimilate themselves into the New Territories North GC. Their lack of sense of belonging could be reflected from the 50% decrease in the voter turnout rate in these two DBCAs during the 1995 LegCo Election. Mr MAN indicated that their population made up only a small percentage in the New Territories North GC where the elected LegCo Member had shown no concern regarding affairs of these two DBCAs, who had neither visited the areas nor posted up any publicity signboards in the areas. The further split proposed for Yuen Long District would only worsen the present situation.

3. Mr Justice WOO explained that under the three-tier system of representative government, LegCo's major functions were the central monitoring of government policies and formulation of laws in Hong Kong. They were different from those of the District Boards which mainly dealt with issues at the district level. During the process of demarcating electoral boundaries, the primary consideration of the Electoral Affairs Commission (EAC) was the population requirement, though proper consideration had also been given to factors such as physical features, community identities and preservation of local ties. As the EAC was an independent organisation which was politically neutral,

it would not consider any political factors in drawing up its demarcation proposals. However, the EAC might be concerned about residents being overlooked after the splitting up of the Yuen Long District.

4. Mr MAN Ping-nam expressed his understanding and support to the principle of using population as the primary consideration. However, he opined that preservation of local ties and maintenance of the Administrative District's integrity were also vital. He pointed out that San Tin had been grouped under Yuen Long District in terms of police, fire services, postal services, as well as education. In response to Mr Justice WOO's enquiry, he said that the relationship between the San Tin and Fairview Park was harmonious.

5. Mr Justice WOO said that the EAC delineated the six DBCAs, i.e. Shap Pat Heung North, Shap Pat Heung South, Fairview Park, San Tin, Pat Heung and Kam Tin into the New Territories East GC so as to reduce the population deviation of the two GCs in the New Territories. The population deviation would be even much lower if Yuen Long Town Centre was split and a part of it grouped under the New Territories East GC. In order to maintain the integrity of the town centre, the EAC had however given up this idea which could be achieved by placing Tai Kiu and Fung Cheung also under the New Territories East GC.

6. Mr MAN Ping-nam said that San Tin residents did not mind being grouped under either New Territories East or West GC. They just did not want to be separated from Yuen Long District. They would accept it if the whole Yuen Long District was to be placed under New Territories East.

7. Mr Justice WOO reiterated that interests of individual politicians or political parties would not be considered by the EAC in its demarcation exercise. In its present proposal, the population deviation was smaller. The population of the New Territories West GC would increase if the whole Yuen Long District was delineated into the New Territories West GC, with a corresponding decrease in the New Territories East GC. Giving five seats to the New Territories East GC would result in a population deviation of -13.52% , though it was still below the statutory 15% limit.

8. Mr YEUNG Hon-sun pointed out that it was unfair for those Yuen Long residents living in the areas which were to be split up. They were used to the living environment in Yuen Long District and their unfamiliarity with the North District would bring about many inconveniences to them.

9. Mr MAN Ping-nam added that these people had always regarded themselves as Yuen Long residents due to the historical background and life style. Due to the lack of pool transportation link between San Tin and Sheung Shui, San Tin residents would prefer go to Yuen Long even though San Tin was nearer to Sheung Shui.

10. Mr YEUNG Hon-sun agreed with Mr Man, and said that San Tin residents only liaised with the Yuen Long District office instead of District Office is the North District.

11. Mr MAN For-tai cited the example that the Yuen Long Police Force had been split up once in a previous Police District demarcation, resulting in great confusion. He revealed that his demand to sit in in the North District's District Board meeting had been refused. Mr MAN, in response to Mr Justice WOO's enquiry, said that he hoped the EAC members would consider his plea since San Tin had been put under Yuen Long District in the previous District Board and Regional Council elections.

12. Mr Justice WOO thanked all the representatives for their views. The meeting closed at 2:45 p.m.

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

17 October 1997

**Minutes of the Meeting with Yuen Long Provisional District Board (YLPDB)
& Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee (SPHRC)
held on 16 October 1997 at 3:00 p.m.
in the Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre**

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Normal LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Mr TAI Kuen	YLPDB of Chairman & SPHRC
Mr CHOW Wing-kan	YLPDB Member
Mr LAW Kin-ping	YLPDB Member
Mr TANG Chi-leung	YLPDB Member & Chairman, Kam Tin Rural Committee
Mr TANG Pui-hon	YLPDB Member
Mr WONG Ming-kwong	Vice Chairman, SPHRC
Mr LAM Chiu-kuen	Vice Chairman, SPHRC
Mr LEE King-yip	YLPDB Member & Village Representative of Sai Bin Wai Village
Mr LEUNG Fuk-yuk	YLPDB Member & Village Representative of Tai Tong Village
Mr TSANG Ma-ming	Village Representative of Shui Chiu Village

Mr CHAN Yui-yee

SPHRC Member & Village

Representative of Shum Chung
Village

Mr LOK Muk-kwai

SPHRC Member & Village

Representative of Wong Uk Tsuen

Mrs Frances YIM

Senior Executive Officer, YLPDB

In attendance

Mr LI Wing

CEO, REO

Mr John CHAN

DCEO, REO

Miss Jennie WONG

EO, REO (Secretary)

Mr. Justice WOO welcomed the Yuen Long Provisional District Board members and the Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee members to the meeting.

2. Mr TAI Kuen indicated that EAC's geographical constituency (GC) demarcation proposal of dividing Yuen Long District into two would have a serious impact on the District. For hundreds of years, the Yuen Long District had been constituted by the six heungs - Ping Shan, Ha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, San Tin, Pat Heung and Kam Tin. Traditionally, the District was regarded as part of New Territories West. It's residents had a very strong sense of belonging to their district. There would be great changes once Yuen Long District was separated. He feared that residents of that district would be less willing to participate in

elections. So there was a need to keep the district intact.

3. Mr Justice WOO asked Mr. TAI whether community linkage would be of secondary importance since the Legislative Council (LegCo) was the highest level under the 3-tier representative government system and its major considerations would affect the whole SAR but not individual districts.

4. Mr TAI Kuen responded that he considered community interaction and linkage still important because once those districts were split up they would receive no concern or attention from the elected LegCo Members. It was also hard to expect the elected members to strive for the best interest of the residents in the districts.

5. Mr TANG Pui-hon added that the future West Rail would link up Yuen Long, Tuen Mun and Tsuen Wan in New Territories West. If parts of Yuen Long District were to be put under the proposed New Territories East constituency, representatives from this constituency would definitely not pay much attention to the effects that the West Rail would have on those separated areas.

6. Mr LEUNG Nai-pang enquired about the feelings of the residents of Yuen Long District after the two District Board Constituency Areas (DBCAs), namely San Tin and Fairview Park, had been grouped under the New Territories North GC in the 1995 LegCo Election.

7. Mr TAI Kuen replied that residents had not anticipated the profound impacts at that time but they now had been suffering from it.

8. Mr LEE King-yip added that residents of Yuen Long District affected by the split up had been neglected by their elected councillors since then.

9. Mr Justice WOO said that if Yuen Long District was split, it would be represented by a total of 10 Members elected from the proposed New Territories East and West constituencies. He wondered whether this would mean more Members looking after the interest of the residents of the district.

10. Mr TAI Kuen pointed out that a LegCo Member's concern for a particular district depended very much on the number of votes they would obtain in that district. As the number of votes of Yuen Long District would be dispersed as a result of the split, the LegCo Member would pay less attention to the District on the whole.

11. Mr TANG Chi-leung added that the LegCo Member who actually came from the New Territories East GC but represented Yuen Long District did not have a thorough understanding of the District. He would naturally overlook the government's transport and other development projects in the District. In the 1995 LegCo election, residents swallowed the idea of grouping San Tin and Fairview Park under the North GC, but they could not have imagined that the elected North GC members would have neglected the residents of the two DBCAs over the past two years.

12. Mr CHOW Wing-kan pointed out that the areas being split from Yuen Long and placed into the New Territories East GC in fact shared a transportation network centred at Yuen Long Town Centre. Pat Heung and Kam Tin would be connected to Tsuen Wan by the Route 3 in the future. Development along the Kowloon Canton Railway and West Rail would divide the whole New Territories into two distinct communities, one east and one west. The six heungs were not separable traditionally or historically. The government had indeed regarded Yuen Long as a single community in terms of its district administration. As such, the District should not be divided into two.

13. Mr LAW Kin-ping said that according to the statistics provided in the demarcation proposal, the population deviation in the proposed New Territories West GC was -3.21%. The figure would improve to +3.13% if the split areas of Yuen Long were to remain within the New Territories West GC. All members of the Yuen Long Provisional District Board were of the view that Yuen Long District should be put under the New Territories West GC.

14. Mr TAI Kuen, on behalf of the Yuen Long Provisional District Board and Shap Pat Heung Rural Committee, presented two written representations (Serial Nos. 003 & 004) to Mr Justice WOO. Mr TANG Chi-leung, also submitted one written representation (Serial No. 002) to Mr Justice WOO on behalf of the Kam Tin Rural Committee.

15. In conclusion, Mr Justice WOO thanked all the Yuen Long district representatives for their valuable opinions. He said that the proposal just

published was only a provisional one. EAC would seriously consider all the views before submitting its final recommendation to the Chief Executive.

16. The meeting adjourned at 3:40 p.m.

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

17 October 1997

Minutes of the EAC Meeting with Pat Heung Rural Committee (PHRC)
held on October 16, 1997 at 4:00 p.m.
in the Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Normal LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Mr LAI Kwok-yiu	Chairman, PHRC
Mr TSANG Hin-keung	Vice Chairman, PHRC
Mr CHOI Kwok-wah	General Affairs, PHRC
Mr TANG Koon-yau	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr KWOK Chun-pong	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr TSANG Ah-loi	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr CHEUNG Yat-wah	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr CHEUNG Tin-chuen	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr CHEUNG Yuen-kong	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr YEUNG Bing-sau	Village Representative, PHRC
Mr TANG Ki-tat	Member, Yuen Long Provisional District Board
Mr TANG Wai-ming	Member, Yuen Long Provisional District Board

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO
Miss Janice YUNG	SEO, REO (Secretary)

Mr. Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the Pat Heung Rural Committee.

2. Mr LAI Kwok-yiu said that since the 1995 Legislative Council (LegCo) Election, the interests of the residents in San Tin and Fairview Park had been overlooked when these two District Board Constituency Areas (“DBCAs”) were grouped into the New Territories North Geographical Constituency (GC). This was because these two DBCAs always had a closer tie with the Yuen Long District than the North District. Since the residents of San Tin and Fairview Park were only a minority when compared with the population of the New Territories North GC, the elected LegCo Member of this GC did not care about their benefits and interests. Mr LAI said that in order to avoid the recurrence of such a situation, the Pak Heung Rural Committee, at its meeting held in the evening of 15 October 1997, came to an unanimous view that the six DBCAs, i.e., Shap Pat Heung North, Shap Pat Heung South, Fairview Park, San Tin, Pat Heung and Kam Tin should not be delineated from the Yuen Long District to form part of the New Territories East GC. These six DBCAs had a well-established and close tie with the Yuen Long District and delineate them into the New Territories East GC would only lead to segregation and disintegration, which would damage the integrity, coalescence and local ties of the District.

3. Mr TSANG Hin-keung added that due to historical background, residents of the six affected DBCAs always regarded the Yuen Long District as the centre of their everyday life and communities ties. They considered themselves

as Yuen Long residents. As for district administration, residents of Pat Heung normally sought assistance from the Yuen Long District Office instead of the North District Office. In view of these factors, Shap Pat Heung North, Shap Pat Heung South, Fairview Park, San Tin, Pat Heung and Kam Tin should not be delineated into the New Territories East GC.

4. Mr Justice WOO explained that according to section 20 of the Electoral Affairs Commission (“EAC”) Ordinance, when the EAC made recommendations on the delineation of constituency boundaries, it should ensure that the population of a proposed GC should be as near as was practicable to the number which resulted when the population quota was multiplied by the number of seats to be returned to LegCo by the GC. Hence, population was the major criterion for consideration. Of course, the EAC should have regard to community identities and local ties. The purpose of delineating the six DBCAs into the New Territories East GC was to reduce the difference in population deviations of the New Territories East and New Territories West GCs. Mr Justice WOO stressed that in order to further reduce the deviation, the EAC had once considered delineating another two DBCAs, namely, “Tai Kiu” and “Fung Cheung”, into the New Territories East GC. However, the EAC had finally decided not to do so after considering the fact that these two DBCAs were part of the Yuen Long District town centre, the integrity of which should be maintained.

5. Mr LAI Kwok-yiu and Mr TSANG Hin-keung emphasized the importance of the coalescence of the Yuen Long District and said that the six DBCAs in question should not be delineated from the Yuen Long District into the NT-E Constituency. In addition, Mr LAI presented a document on population

proportion (Annex) to Mr Justice WOO during the meeting. It was stated in the document that if the whole Yuen Long District was retained in the New Territories West GC, the population deviation of that GC would be 3.13% while that of the New Territories East GC would be -13.52%. These figures illustrated that the population criterion under the EAC Ordinance would not be violated even if the six DBCAs were delineated into the New Territories West GC.

6. Mr TANG Ki-tat said that the residents of Pat Heung actually did not mind being delineated into the New Territories East GC as long as the integrity of the Yuen Long District could be maintained.

7. Mr LAI Kwok-yiu said that the West Rail would have stations at Kam Tin and Pat Heung, and the naming of this railway signified that Kam Tin, Pat Heung and the other four DBCAs were all situated geographically at the western part of the New Territories.

8. Mr TANG Wai-ming said that the delineation of Pat Heung, Kam Tin, San Tin, Shap Pat Heung South, Shap Pat Heung North and Fairview Park into the New Territories East GC would put residents of these DBCAs in a disadvantageous position when competing for the LegCo seats of the New Territories East GC. Besides, the elected LegCo Members of the New Territories East GC would not accord priority to the interests of these residents since they were considered a minority. In promoting voter registration and increasing the voter turnout rate, there was all the more reason not to delineate the six DBCAs into the New Territories East GC, as to do so would suppress the desire of the residents of these DBCAs to vote. In response, Mr Justice WOO said that the

EAC was a politically neutral and independent body. Its recommendations on the delineation of electoral boundaries would not be influenced by the interests of individual political parties or politicians. However, the EAC might be concerned about residents of the six DBCAs being overlooked as a result of spitting the Yuen Long District.

9. Mr TANG Ki-tat reiterated that as far as district administration was concerned, Pat Heung, Shap Pat Heung, Kam Tin, San Tin and Fairview Park were regarded as part of the Yuen Long District during past District Board and Regional Council elections. These areas were also considered as part of Yuen Long in terms of the utilization of community resources such as education, medical services and social welfare.

10. Mr TANG Wai-ming said that the Yuen Long Provisional District Board objected to the proposal to split the Yuen Long District at a meeting held on 15 October 1997. Mr LAI Kwok-yiu said that the request to delineate the six DBCAs, i.e., Pat Heung, Shap Pat Heung South, Shap Pat Heung North, San Tin, Kam Tin and Fairview Park into the New Territories West was sensible, reasonable and lawful.

11. Mr Justice Woo thanked the Chairman, Vice Chairman and the village representatives of the Pat Heung Rural Committee as well as the Yuen Long Provisional District Board Members for their suggestions, and said that their suggestions would be duly considered. He requested the Pat Heung Rural Committee to forward a written representation summarizing their views to reach the EAC Secretariat before 24 October 1997. (Serial no. 007)

12. The meeting was adjourned at 5:05 p.m.

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

17 October 1997

**Minutes of the Meeting with Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of
Hong Kong (DAB) held on 17 October 1997 at 10:00 a.m.
in the REO Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre**

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Norman LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Mr CHENG Kai-nam	Deputy Chairman, DAB
Mr IP Kwok-him	Standing Central Committee Member, DAB

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the DAB to the meeting.

2. Mr CHENG Kai-nam said that as long as the electoral system was open and fair, the DAB would take part in the elections. He considered the proportional representation (PR) System appropriate and suitable for Hong Kong. He hoped that changes to electoral boundaries could be kept to a minimum and the boundaries for the five GCs the EAC proposed for the first Legislative Council (LegCO) general election would remain unaltered and form the basis for increasing the number of directly elected seats in future.

3. In response, Mr Justice WOO remarked that voting systems were outside the ambit of the EAC. DAB's view on the PR System would not therefore be considered by the EAC. Regarding the question of reusability of the constituency boundaries, he pointed out that the EAC had to act in accordance with the statutory requirements prevailing at the time when it made proposals for delineation. Whether there would be changes to the constituency boundaries for future elections would depend on the electoral law in force at that time.

4. Mr CHENG Kai-nam suggested that the EAC should be forward-looking in demarcating electoral boundaries. He then made the following points :

- (a) The boundaries between different areas were ever changing and were becoming blurred in some areas.
- (b) The possible changes to the Urban/New Territories (NT) and district boundaries resulting from the forthcoming review regarding the two Municipal Councils and the District Boards should not be overlooked.
- (c) The original intent of having the PR System could not be fully reflected if only three seats were allocated to a Legislative Council Constituency Area (LCCA).
- (d) A proposal to distribute the 20 directly elected seats evenly into the five LCCAs would enable the four additional directly elected seats to be introduced in 2000 to be absorbed more easily without the

need to re-demarcate the boundaries.

- (e) Due regard should be given to community integrity. Consideration must however be given to foreseeable changes that would affect the community integrity. The Government's plan to build 85,000 living units each year was a good example.

5. Mr Justice WOO enquired how important the need to maintain community integrity was, given the fact that the Legislative Council's work concerned mainly with legislation and territory-wide policy matters rather than local issues.

6. Mr IP Kwok-him replied that the matter should be viewed from the standpoint of the voters. If the voters did not have any sense of belonging to the LCCAs, they would not take part in district business enthusiastically.

7. Mr Norman LEUNG asked for DAB representatives' views on the community integrity of the Yuen Long District. In response, Mr CHENG Kai-nam said that he considered the District a well established and stable community.

8. Mr Norman LEUNG invited Mr CHENG Kai-nam to comment specifically on the EAC's proposals.

9. Mr CHENG Kai-nam replied that the DAB thought that it would be fairer if the 20 directly elected seats were distributed evenly into the five geographical constituencies. He remarked however that the DAB would respect and accept any recommendations finally made by the EAC.

10. Mr Justice WOO said that he understood that it was not the legislative requirement that the seats should be evenly distributed. He pointed out that according to the Legislative Council Ordinance, the EAC was required to delineate five LCCAs each with at least three but not more than five seats.

11. Mr IP Kwok-him opined that the statutory requirements of three to five seats aimed to provide the EAC with the necessary flexibility in making its demarcation plan. He felt that the EAC should consider how best this flexibility could be made used of so that other factors such as changes of community identities could be accommodated.

12. Mr Justice WOO on behalf of the EAC thanked representatives of the DAB for their views.

13. The meeting closed at 10.40 a.m..

(N.B. DAB's written representation is at serial no. 046)

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

18 October 1997

**Minutes of the Meeting with Dr The Hon TANG Siu-tong and others
held on 17 October 1997 at 11:00 a.m.
in the REO Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre**

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Norman LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Dr The Hon TANG Siu-tong	Member, Provisional Legislative Council
Mr CHOW Wing-kan	
Mr YIP Ho-kau	
Ms YEUNG Ching-yee	
Mr TSANG Ma-ming	
Mr TSUI Yiu-keung	
Ms YU Sau-ling	
Ms LAI Sau-chun	
Ms TANG Lai-sim	
Ms TSE Mei-wan	

In attendance

Mr LI Wing,	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed Dr TANG Siu-tong and the others to the meeting.

2. Dr TANG Shiu-tong said that he did not wish to see that Yuen Long District would be split into two as currently proposed by the EAC. He pointed out that:

- (a) The District had a long history of distinct community identity. The six Heungs, namely, Kam Tin, Pat Heung, Ha Tsuen, Shap Pat Heung, San Tin and Ping Shan had all along been regarded as part of the District. The first three rural Heungs in fact belonged to the same clan. The EAC's current proposal would split Ha Tsuen and Ping Shan from the rest and thus upset the integrity of the District.
- (b) The EAC's proposal would unavoidably impede the effectiveness of the present district administration which was being coordinated by the Yuen Long District Office.
- (c) On the transportation side, Shap Pat Heung, Pat Heung, Kam Tin, San Tin and Fairview Park were linked to the Yuen Long Town Centre by nine Public Light Bus Special Routes. The West Rail Line would also connect the District with other areas within the New Territories West.
- (d) Geographically, the District as a whole was served by the Kam Tin River and separated from the New Territories East (NTE) by the Kei Lun Shan (麒麟山).

3. Dr Tang said that his research into the British law revealed that to a large extent the wording of the present EAC Ordinance, which mirrored that of the House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act 1949, gave a wide discretion

for the EAC to decide what was practicable. He recognised the need to adhere to the population criterion but hoped that the EAC would also use its discretion and consider the factor of community integrity seriously. He then handed a written representation to Mr Justice WOO. (Serial No. 005).

4. Mr Justice WOO explained that the EAC had to comply with the population criterion as its prime consideration in the demarcation exercise because this was the requirement of the law. The EAC Ordinance stated that the EAC “*shall ensure* that the extent of each proposed GC is such that the population in the constituency is as near as practicable to the number that results when the population quota is multiplied by the number of members to be returned to the LegCo by the GC”. Whereas for other criteria such as community identities and preservation of traditional ties, the Ordinance only stated that the EAC “*shall have regard*” to them.

5. Mr Justice WOO then enquired how the residents in San Tin felt since San Tin was split from Yuen Long District and put into the New Territories North GC in 1995. Dr TANG Siu-tong advised that the residents there found the arrangements most unsatisfactory. The elected LegCo member had not shown any concern about the area and had never visited the area nor posted up any publicity boards there.

6. Mr Justice WOO said that he had been advised by the representatives of the Yuen Long Provisional District Board that provided that the integrity of Yuen Long District could be maintained, they would not mind if the District as a whole were put into the NTE GC. He enquired whether Dr TANG Siu-tong shared this view. Dr TANG said he did.

7. Mr Justice WOO asked other attendees if they had anything to add. In response, Mr CHOW Wing-kan elaborated on what Dr TANG Siu-tong had said.

8. There being no other views, Mr Justice WOO thanked Mr TANG Siu-tong and the others for their views. The meeting closed at 3.40 p.m.

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

18 October 1997

**Minutes of the Meeting with
Mr Michael PEER
held on 17 October 1997 at 12:00 noon
in the Conference Room, 10/F., Harbour Centre**

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Michael PEER	

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Ms TSANG Pui-man	EO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed Mr PEER to the meeting.

2. Mr PEER said that he was concerned about the newly enacted electoral law which debarred foreign passport holders from running the first Legislative Council general election in 1998. He thought that this was in breach of the Basic Law.

3. In response, Mr Justice WOO said that the purpose of the public meetings was for the EAC to listen to the public's views concerning the EAC's proposals on the demarcation of geographical constituencies. He suggested Mr PEER to limit himself to this subject.

4. Mr PEER said that insofar as constituency boundaries were concerned, he would like to see that the size of each constituency could be reduced so that each small district e.g. Yau Ma Tei, Tsimshatsui and Mongkok could each have one LegCo seat. In this way, the needs of residents could be better represented.

5. Mr Justice WOO referred Mr PEER to the Legislative Council Ordinance and explained that the number of Legislative Council constituency areas and the number of seats to be returned were stipulated by Sections 18(1) and 19 of the Ordinance. According to the Ordinance, for the first term of office of the Legislative Council, there were to be five geographical constituencies each with at least three but not more than five seats. Mr Justice WOO further explained that in the 3-tier representative government system, it was the District Boards which dealt with local issues at district level.

6. Referring to another meeting of the EAC with Yuen Long residents, Mr PEER said that he shared the views expressed by Yuen Long residents and it was to the residents' best interests to avoid splitting communities. His concern was that people living along two sides of a street belonging to a same community would be represented by different candidates and would simply not be able to talk about matters relating to their candidates.

7. Mr Justice WOO thanked Mr PEER for his views. The meeting closed at 12:20 p.m.

(N.B. Mr PEER's written representation is at serial no. 097)

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat.

17 October 1997

**Minutes of meeting with Heung Yee Kuk (HYK)
held on October 20, 1997 at 10:00 a.m.
in the REO Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre**

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Mr LAU Wong-fat, JP	Chairman, HYK
Mr LAM Wai-keung, JP	Vice Chairman, HYK
Mr LAM Kwok-cheong	Co-opted Councillor, HYK
Ms LAU Fung-yee	Secretary, HYK

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO
Miss Jennie WONG	EO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the Heung Yee Kuk.

2. Mr LAU Wong-fat felt that the provisional recommendations on the electoral boundaries for the 1998 Legislative Council (LegCo) Election showed

that the EAC had probably not been comprehensive in its deliberation due to the time constraint, especially in the demarcation in respect of the New Territories. He said that geographically and historically, the six heungs in Yuen Long formed a complete community. Local residents, especially those living in the rural areas, considered themselves territorially united and had a strong sense of belonging to Yuen Long. They had actively participated in various social and community affairs in the areas. However, in the 1995 LegCo Election Yuen Long was divided into two parts. Some residents then had to vote in the New Territories North constituency. This had adversely affected their desire to vote and had resulted in their adopting a negative attitude towards election issues. It was natural that the lack of a sense of belonging to another community would prevent them from actively participating in election activities.

3. Mr LAU Wong-fat thought that with the lesson learnt from the last demarcation exercise, the EAC should avoid splitting the Yuen Long District again, so that the District could become an integrated community. This would encourage residents to actively participate in electoral affairs again and elect their representatives, thereby realising the concept of “Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong”. Now that Yuen Long was divided into two parts again, local residents’ wishes were neglected once more. This showed that the EAC lacked an understanding of local feelings and knowledge of the New Territories’ social history. That was why EAC was criticized for being “making a cart behind closed doors”.

4. Mr LAU Wong-fat said that if Shap Pat Heung South and North, Fairview Park, San Tin, Pat Heung and Kam Tin were delineated into the proposed

New Territories West Geographical Constituency (GC), the population deviation would not exceed the standard stipulated by law. Splitting those areas which formally belonged to Yuen Long District and grouping them under the New Territories East GC was hardly convincing to the public. Moreover, constituency demarcation was not a temporary measure. It had a profound impact on the development of the community.

5. Hence, Mr LAU Wong-fat concluded that the EAC should instead delineate those areas which formally belonged to Yuen Long back to the New Territories West GC, so that Yuen Long District could regain its integrity again. If GCs were demarcated merely for the sake of ensuring an even population distribution, it would only again weaken the local residents' desire to vote and result in a divided community.

6. Mr Justice WOO responded that the EAC would consider views from various parties; otherwise, it would not consult the public. He further explained that the reason for splitting Yuen Long this time was different from that in 1995. In fact, if Yuen Long was not split in the 1995 proposal, the population deviation would exceed 30%, which was considerably higher than the 25% statutory ceiling at that time.

7. Mr LEUNG Nai-pang inquired whether the Heung Yee Kuk would accept the population distribution proposal under which the population deviation for the New Territories East GC would be more than -13% if the whole Yuen Long District was put into the New Territories West GC. Mr Justice WOO also requested the Heung Yee Kuk to consider whether it was practicable to put the

whole Sai Kung District into the Kowloon East CG or part of Kwai Tsing into the Kowloon West GC, if the boundary between the two Municipal Councils was to be disregarded.

8. Mr LAU Wong-fat and Mr LAM Wai-keung both apologised for not being able to answer the questions immediately. But they promised to submit a detailed written representation to the EAC before the end of the consultation period after their discussions at the meeting of the Kuk to be held in the afternoon.

9. Mr LAM Kwok-cheong added that he understood that the EAC was required to draw up the proposal according to the law in order to ensure an even population distribution. However, attention should be paid to other factors such as community ties and voting intention, so as to strike a balance in its deliberations.

10. Mr Justice WOO said that the EAC had abandoned the proposal of splitting Yuen Long Town Centre in order to preserve the community's integrity. The population deviation would be far lower if the Yuen Long Town Centre was split up. Mr Justice WOO indicated that during the process of drafting the constituency demarcation proposal, the EAC had had no regard to whether or not the results would benefit the various political parties. It only aimed at arriving at a fair and just recommendation.

11. Mr LAM Kwok-cheong asked if it was still within the EAC's statutory authority to re-group the 100,000-odd residents whom had been separated out from Yuen Long back into the New Territories West GC. He also wanted to know whether the EAC had received any views objecting to the idea of delineating the

whole Yuen Long District region into the New Territories West GC.

12. Mr Justice WOO responded that the population deviation would be -13.52% if these 100,000-odd Yuen Long residents were re-grouped under the New Territories West GC, and it was still within the statutory $\pm 15\%$ limit. To date, the EAC had not received any views objecting to delineating the whole Yuen Long District into the New Territories West GC.

13. There being no any other business, the meeting adjourned at 10:43 a.m.

(N.B. Heung Yee Kuk's written representation is at serial no. 042)

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat

20 October, 1997

Electoral Affairs Commission
Minutes of the Meeting
with the Kowloon Federation of Associations (KFA)
held on 20 October 1997 at 2:20 p.m.
in the REO Conference Room, 10/F Harbour Centre

Present

The Hon Mr Justice WOO Kwok-hing	Chairman, EAC
Mr Norman LEUNG Nai-pang, JP	Member, EAC
Mr CHAN Chee-sing	Chief Director, KFA
Ms KO Bo-ling	Vice Chairman, KFA
Mr LAM Man-fai	Vice Chairman, KFA
Mr KONG Wai-yeung	Financier, KFA
Mr HUI Kam-chee	Director, KFA
Mr LEUNG Tak-yiu	Executive Secretary, KCA

In attendance

Mr LI Wing	CEO, REO
Mr John CHAN	DCEO, REO
Miss Janice YUNG	SEO, REO (Secretary)

Mr Justice WOO welcomed representatives of the KFA.

2. In response to Mr Justice WOO's enquiry, Ms KO Bo-ling said that the KFA comprised 38 community and housing estate

organizations excluding kaifong and commercial associations. It had over 20,000 members coming from Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Kowloon City, Tse Wan Shan, Yau Tsim Mong and Shamshuipo, etc.

3. Referring to the letter from the KFA which pointed out that the Electoral Affairs Commission (“EAC”) was rather “mechanical” in applying the population quota to determine the number of Legislative Council (“LegCo”) seats in each constituency, Mr Justice WOO said that this was not the actual fact. He explained that according to the criteria laid down in the EAC Ordinance, in making recommendations for the proposed geographical constituency (“GC”) boundaries, the EAC should ensure that the population in each proposed GC was as near as practicable to the number that resulted when the population quota was multiplied by the number of seats to be returned to the LegCo by that GC. Therefore, population would be the major criterion for consideration. Of course, the EAC should also have regard to community identities, the preservation of local ties, and the existing boundaries of Districts, the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area.

4. Mr Justice WOO went on to say that under such circumstances, the EAC had once considered the feasibility of dividing the Kowloon City District into two parts, each to be delineated into the Kowloon East (“Kln-E”) and the Kowloon West (“Kln-W”) GCs respectively. However, as the total population of the New Territories (“NT”) warranted the allocation of 9.48 LegCo seats, it was then proposed to give 10 LegCo seats to the two NT GCs.

5. Ms KO Bo-ling said that the KFA's request for EAC to revise its boundary demarcation proposal was aimed at maintaining fairness for electors to vote and at minimising the difference in the population deviation among various GCs. She pointed out that a total of 7 seats were allocated to the Kln-W and Kln-E GCs as a whole in the 1995 LegCo Election. The population of Kowloon at that time was more than 1,910,000. At present, the population of Kowloon surged to over 2,070,000, but the number of seats was reduced to 6. In addition, the population deviation of the Kln-W GC and Kln-E GC was +4.80% and +6.86% respectively. Whereas that for the NT-E GC was -7.18%. This was obviously very unfair to the residents of the Kln-E GC. In response, Mr Justice WOO said that the population of Kowloon should not be considered in isolation, bearing in mind that the total population in NT had also increased substantially since 1995.

6. Ms KO Bo-ling said that since the difference in rural and urban areas was fast diminishing, and consequent upon the development of the urban areas in Kowloon and the rural areas in the NT, the boundaries between Kowloon and the NT had disappeared. Furthermore, in view of the impending review of the district administration structure of the Municipal Councils and the District Boards, the EAC needed not place too much emphasis on the existing boundaries of Districts and the Areas under the Municipal Councils. The EAC should rather be more forward looking in the demarcation exercise. Mr Justice WOO said that since the review of the district administration structure had not yet begun, it was inappropriate at the present stage to adopt this uncertain factor as one of the criteria for

delineating constituency boundaries.

7. Ms KO Bo-ling thought that in terms of community identity and the district integrity, Tseung Kwan O should be delineated within the Kln-E GC. She said that Tseung Kwan O was a new town. Because of its geographical location, the traffic to and from Tseung Kwan O must go through Kwun Tong. Besides, a number of government departments and public bodies such as the Hospital Authority and the Independent Commission Against Corruption treated Tseung Kwan O as part of Kowloon East in terms of resource allocation and administration purposes. Therefore, having regard to the unique characteristics of Tseung Kwan O, consideration should be given to delineating Tseung Kwan O from the NT-E GC to the Kln-E GC. Mr Justice WOO said that district administration was not stipulated in the EAC Ordinance as one of the criteria for making recommendations on the proposed GC boundaries. Hence, district administration and the allocation of resources of government departments had no influence on boundary demarcation proposals.

8. Ms KO Bo-ling suggested to re-delineate the boundaries of Kln-E, NT-W and NT-E GC in the following manner:

- (a) delineate the whole Yuen Long District into the NT-W GC thereby increasing the population of NT-W GC from 1,579,300 to 1,682,800. The number of LegCo seats would remain at 5 and the population deviation would be +3.13%;

- (b) to delineate Tseung Kwan O into the Kln-E GC thereby increasing the population of Kln-E GC from 1,046,200 to 1,217,700. The number of LegCo seats would be increased to 4 and the deviation population would -6.71%; and
- (c) because of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the population in the NT-E GC would be reduced from 1,514,500 to 1,239,500. The number of LegCo seat would be reduced to 4 and the population deviation would be -5.04%.

9. Mr Justice WOO asked whether the KFA had taken into consideration the opinions of the Sai Kung residents when making the above suggestions. He thought that by ignoring the existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area, and adopting the criterion of accessibility as a determining factor for community identification, there would be indefinite number of groupings. For example, the Yau Tsim Mong District could be merged with the Hong Kong Island to form one constituency, or the outlying islands could be merged with the Hong Kong Island to form a constituency. In response to Mr Justice WOO's enquiry, Ms KO admitted that the KFA had not considered these questions.

10. Mr LAM Man-fai said that although there was a difference of only slightly more than 40,000 between the resulting numbers (the total population minus the number which resulted when the number of seats was multiplied by the population quota) for the NT and Kowloon,

the latter had one seat less than before. It was very unfair to the Kowloon residents in terms of population ratio. Mr Justice WOO reiterated that the EAC had once considered giving 7 seats to Kowloon. But since the resulting number for the NT as a whole was higher than that for Kowloon as a whole, the EAC concluded that the NT should be given 10 LegCo seats.

11. Mr LAM Man-fai stressed that Tseung Kwan O area had a closer geographical tie with Kowloon East than the Sai Kung District. Furthermore, the rapid development of the Tseung Kwan O new town made it completely different from other relatively more rural areas in Sai Kung. Therefore, Tseung Kwan O should be delineated into the Kln-E GC thereby increasing its LegCo seats to 4. It would definitely be unfair to the people of Kowloon if the NT-E GC had 5 seats and that the whole NT had 10 seats. Mr Justice WOO stated that basically, LegCo Members should aim at serving Hong Kong as a whole instead of focusing on the welfare and benefits of electors of a particular constituency. He reiterated that population was the major criterion for making recommendations on the proposed GC boundaries.

12. Mr CHAN Chee-sing recapitulated that under their suggestions to re-delineate constituency boundaries, the population deviation of NT-W, NT-E and Kln-E GCs were lower than those under the recommendations of the EAC. Therefore, their proposals should be accepted by the EAC. Ms KO Bo-ling added that the geographical tie between Kowloon East and Tseung Kwan O and the lifestyles of the residents in Tseung Kwan O should be considered. It would be fairer to

the residents of Kowloon if the number of LegCo seats for the Kln-E GC was determined after delineating Tseung Kwan O into that GC.

13. Mr Justice WOO said that it was not very reasonable to split Tseung Kwan O from the Sai Kung District and delineate it into the Kln-E GC merely for the purpose of increasing the number of LegCo seats of this GC from 3 to 4. Disregarding the existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area would entail a great number of other possible permutations in the delineation of GCs. The EAC would find it extremely difficult in arriving at an acceptable recommendation.

14. Ms KO Bo-ling enquired if the Yuen Long District as a whole was delineated into the NT-W GC and the number of LegCo seats for the NT-E GC could be reduced from 5 to 4, whether the EAC would consider giving the remaining seat to Kowloon thereby increasing its number of seats to 7. In response, Mr Justice WOO said that the suggestion would be considered. In fact, the suggestions expressed by members of the public during the public consultation period would be considered collectively at the end of the period.

15. Ms KO Bo-ling said that they did not mind delineating the whole Sai Kung District into the NT-E GC as long as the Kln-E GC could obtain 4 seats. Mr Justice WOO reiterated that the EAC should have regard to the reaction of the residents of Kowloon and the NT simultaneously. While residents of the Kln-E GC would be pleased with the increase in the number of LegCo seat to 4, the residents of the

NT-E GC might be discontented with the reduction of a seat for their constituency. It was provided under the EAC Ordinance that the EAC should have regard to the existing boundaries of the Urban Council Area and the Regional Council Area in making its recommendations on the GC boundaries.

16. Mr HUI Kam-chee said that the voting rate of Tseung Kwan O residents was relatively low because they generally still considered themselves electors of the Kowloon region after moving into Tseung Kwan O. They had not bothered to report their change of address. In reply, Mr Justice WOO said that he hoped that Mr Hui could assist in rectifying such a wrong concept of the residents of Tseung Kwan O. He added that during the “City Forum” program held in the Victoria Park on 19 October, a Sai Kung Provisional District Board Member, when expressing his views, said that he agreed to delineate Tseung Kwan O into the NT-E GC.

17. Mr LEUNG Nai-pang emphasised again that if the number of seats for the NT-E GC was to be reduced to 9 as a result of delineating Tseung Kwan O into the Kln-E GC, the Sai Kung Provisional District Board would have to be consulted and the reaction of the residents of the NT-E GC should also be considered.

18. Ms KO Bo-ling submitted a written representation (Serial No. 009) to Mr Justice WOO during the meeting. Mr HUI Kam-chee also presented to Mr Justice WOO a letter from the Cheung Sha Wan and Un Chau Residence Association (Serial No. 010). Mr Justice WOO

thanked the representatives of the KFA for attending the meeting and said that their suggestions would be considered.

19. The meeting closed at 3:10 p. m.

Electoral Affairs Commission Secretariat
21 October 1997

建議立法會地方選區議席數目

Number of Seats for the Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	建議的議席數目 Proposed Number of Seats	估計人口 Estimated Population (as at March 1998)	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LC1	香港島 Hong Kong Island	4	1,360,700	+4.24%
LC2	九龍西 Kowloon West	3	1,026,000	+4.80%
LC3	九龍東 Kowloon East	3	1,046,200	+6.86%
LC4	新界西 New Territories West	5	1,579,300	-3.21%
LC5	新界東 New Territories East	5	1,514,500	-7.18%

建議立法會地方選區

Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口 Estimated Population March 1998	DBCA	LCCA	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LC1	Hong Kong Island 香港島	<u>Central & Western 中西區</u> Chung Wan 中環 Mid Levels East 半山東 Castle Road 衛城 Peak 山頂 University 大學 Kennedy Town & Mount Davis 堅摩 Kwun Lung 觀龍 Sai Wan 西環 Belcher 寶翠 Shek Tong Tsui 石塘咀 Sai Ying Pun 西營盤 Sheung Wan 上環 Tung Wah 東華 Water Street 水街	1,360,700			+4.24%
					260,600	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		<u>Wanchai 灣仔</u>		
		Hennessy 軒尼詩	14,800	
		Oi Kwan 愛群	13,700	
		Canal Road 鵝頸	16,300	
		Causeway Bay 銅鑼灣	16,300	
		Tai Hang 大坑	15,000	
		Jardine's Lookout 渣甸山	22,000	
		Happy Valley 跑馬地	17,700	
		Stubbs Road 司徒拔道	18,200	
		Southern 修頓	19,300	
		Tai Fat Hau 大佛口	16,700	
			<u>170,000</u>	
		<u>Eastern 東區</u>		
		Tai Koo Shing West 太古城西	19,400	
		Tai Koo Shing East 太古城東	21,300	
		Lei King Wan 鯉景灣	19,400	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		Shau Kei Wan 筲箕灣	15,000	
		A Kung Ngam 阿公岩	17,500	
		Heng Fa Chuen 杏花邨	20,300	
		Tsui Wan 翠灣	15,700	
		Siu Sai Wan 小西灣	30,100	
		Fullview 富景	15,700	
		Wan Tsui 環翠	18,000	
		Fei Tsui 翡翠	15,600	
		Mount Parker 柏架山	16,100	
		Braemar Hill 寶馬山	16,500	
		Tin Hau 天后	17,400	
		Fortress Hill 炮台山	16,400	
		Victoria Park 維園	18,400	
		City Garden 城市花園	18,000	
		Provident 和富	15,100	
		Fort Street 堡壘	18,600	
		North Point Estate 北角邨	16,500	
		Kam Ping 錦屏	21,200	
		Tanner 丹拿	15,500	

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		Healthy Village 健康村	22,700			
		Quarry Bay 鯽魚涌	17,200			
		Nam Fung 南豐	16,300			
		Kornhill 康怡	14,100			
		Kornhill Garden 康山	15,500			
		Sai Wan Ho 西灣河	19,100			
		Yiu Tung 耀東	50,200			
		Hing Man 興民	14,400			
		Lok Hong 樂康	17,700			
		Tsui Tak 翠德	14,500			
		Yue Wan 漁灣	20,200			
		Hiu Tsui 曉翠	13,600			
			633,200			
		<u>South 南區</u>				
		Heung Yue 香漁	14,400			
		Ap Lei Chau Estate 鴨脷洲邨	18,100			
		Ap Lei Chau North 鴨脷洲北	16,200			

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		Lei Tung I 利東一	15,200			
		Lei Tung II 利東二	14,800			
		South Horizons 海怡	28,800			
		Wah Kwai 華貴	20,400			
		Wah Fu I 華富一	16,800			
		Wah Fu II 華富二	17,700			
		Pokfulam 薄扶林	19,200			
		Chi Fu 置富	15,900			
		Heung Tin 香田	31,700			
		Shek Pai Wan 石排灣	6,300			
		Wong Chuk Hang 黃竹坑	25,200			
		Bays Area 海灣	17,800			
		Stanley & Shek O 赤柱及石澳	18,400			
			296,900			

建議立法會地方選區

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
LC2	Kowloon West 九龍西	<u>Yau Tsim Mong 油尖旺</u>	1,026,000	+4.80%
		Tsim Sha Tsui West 尖沙咀西	14,500	
		Ferry Point 渡船角	14,500	
		Jordan 佐敦	15,300	
		Yau Ma Tei 油麻地	20,500	
		Mong Kok West 旺角西	20,400	
		Mong Kok Central 旺角中	13,900	
		Cherry 櫻桃	15,900	
		Tai Kok Tsui 大角咀	19,000	
		Sycamore 詩歌舞	16,200	
		Tai Nan 大南	17,000	
		Mong Kok North 旺角北	16,300	
		Mong Kok East 旺角東	18,000	
		Mong Kok South 旺角南	20,300	
		King's Park 京士柏	18,200	

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		Tsim Sha Tsui East 尖沙咀東	22,800			
			262,800			
		<u>Sham Shui Po 深水埗</u>				
	Po Lai 寶麗		14,000			
	Cheung Sha Wan 長沙灣		22,600			
	Nam Cheong North 南昌北		19,800			
	Nam Cheong East 南昌東		20,100			
	Nam Cheong South 南昌南		18,100			
	Nam Cheong Central 南昌中		17,400			
	Nam Cheong West 南昌西		22,500			
	Lai Kok 麗閣		17,700			
	Un Chau 元州		18,200			
	Lai Chi Kok 荔枝角		19,200			
	Mei Foo 美孚		15,800			
	Lai Wan 荔灣		16,200			
	Ching Lai 清荔		18,000			
	Chak On 澤安		18,000			

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					DBCA	LCCA
	So Uk 蘇屋		19,100			
	Lei Cheng Uk 李鄭屋		20,200			
	Pak Tin 白田		20,600			
	Tai Hang Tung & Yau Yat Tsuen 大坑東及又一村		16,900			
	Nam Shan 南山		17,200			
	Shek Kip Mei 石硤尾		24,600			
			376,200			
<u>Kowloon City 九龍城</u>						
	Ma Tau Wai 馬頭圍		17,400			
	Ma Hang Chung 馬坑涌		19,800			
	Ma Tau Kok 馬頭角		18,000			
	Lok Man 樂民		18,000			
	Sheung Lok 常樂		17,500			
	Ho Man Tin 何文田		19,500			
	Kadoorie 嘉道理		20,000			
	Prince 太子		17,400			

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		Kowloon Tong 九龍塘	19,700			
		Lung Shing 龍城	18,800			
		Kai Tak 啓德	17,100			
		Hoi Sham 海心	17,500			
		To Kwa Wan 土瓜灣	20,000			
		Hok Yuen 鶴園	21,500			
		Whampoa East 黃埔東	18,200			
		Whampoa West 黃埔西	15,500			
		Hung Hom Bay 紅磡灣	17,100			
		Hung Hom 紅磡	18,100			
		Ka Wai 家維	16,700			
		Oi Kuk 愛谷	20,800			
		Oi Chun 愛俊	18,400			
			<u>387,000</u>			

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA (326,335)
LC3	Kowloon East 九龍東	<u>Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙</u>	1,046,200	+6.86%
		Upper Wong Tai Sin 黃大仙上邨	11,100	
		Fung Wong 鳳凰	13,400	
		Fung Tak 鳳德	23,600	
		Diamond Hill 鑽石山	15,000	
		Choi Hung 彩虹	16,200	
		San Po Kong 新蒲崗	19,700	
		Lower Wong Tai Sin (South) 黃大仙下邨(南)	19,700	
		Lower Wong Tai Sin (North) 黃大仙下邨(北)	27,800	
		Wang Tau Hom 橫頭磡	23,800	
		Chuk Yuen South 竹園南	18,800	
		Chuk Yuen Central 竹園中	14,800	
		Chuk Yuen North 竹園北	17,800	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		Tsz Wan South 慈雲南	41,000	
		Tsz Wan North 慈雲北	12,400	
		King Fu 瓊富	14,700	
		Choi Fung 彩鳳	27,900	
		Choi Ngan 彩銀	18,200	
		Choi Wan 彩灣	14,500	
		Tung Tau 東頭	18,600	
		Tung Mei 東美	18,400	
		Lok Tin 樂天	29,800	
		Tsui Chuk & Pang Ching 翠竹及鵬程	16,500	
			433,700	
		<u>Kwun Tong 觀塘</u>		
		Kwun Tong Central 觀塘中心	16,000	
		Kowloon Bay 九龍灣	15,900	
		Kai Yip 啓業	18,800	
		Lai Ching 麗晶	19,600	
		Ping Shek 坪石	17,900	

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		Jordan Valley 佐敦谷	19,000			
		Shun Tin West 順天西	13,000			
		Sheung Shun 雙順	15,600			
		Lee On 利安	17,500			
		Shun Tin East 順天東	15,700			
		Sau Mau Ping III 秀茂坪三	30,600			
		Sau Mau Ping I 秀茂坪一	10,200			
		Sau Mau Ping II 秀茂坪二	10,900			
		Hing Tin 興田	16,600			
		Tak Tin 德田	17,300			
		Lam Tin 藍田	18,800			
		Kwong Tak 廣德	17,200			
		Hong Pak 康柏	27,400			
		Yau Tong Sze Shan 油塘四山	17,500			
		Lai Kong 麗港	21,900			
		King Tin 景田	17,000			
		Tsui Ping 翠屏	31,900			
		Tsui Lok 翠樂	27,100			
		Yuet Wah 月華	15,500			

建議立法會地方選區

Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱	所包括的 區議會選區	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比
LCCA Code	Proposed Name for GC Area	District Board Constituency Areas included	Estimated Population March 1998	+/- % of Population Quota
			DBCA	(326,335)
			LCCA	
	Hip Hong 協康		22,800	
	Hong Lok 康樂		18,600	
	Ting On 定安		20,300	
	Upper Ngau Tau Kok 上牛頭角		12,500	
	Central Ngau Tau Kok 中牛頭角		11,800	
	Lower Ngau Tau Kok 下牛頭角		18,700	
	To Tai 淘大		20,900	
	Lok Wah North 樂華北		21,100	
	Lok Wah South 樂華南		16,900	
			<u>612,500</u>	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口 Estimated Population March 1998	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
LC4	New Territories West 新界西	<u>Tsuen Wan 荃灣</u>	1,579,300	-3.21%
		Tak Wah 德華	18,700	
		Yeung Uk Road 楊屋道	21,600	
		Hoi Bun 海濱	18,700	
		Clague Garden 祈德尊	18,500	
		Fuk Loi 福來	17,000	
		Tsuen King 荃景	25,600	
		Allway 荃威	17,600	
		Lai To 麗濤	16,500	
		Lai Hing 麗興	16,400	
		Tsuen Wan Rural 荃灣郊區	22,500	
		Luk Yeung 綠楊	17,800	
		Lei Shue 梨樹	9,300	
		Lei Muk 梨木	17,500	
		Shek Wai Kok 石圍角	15,400	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口 Estimated Population March 1993	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		Cheung Shan 象山	19,000	
			272,100	
		<u>Tuen Mun 屯門</u>		
		Tuen Mun Town Centre 屯門市中心	19,100	
		Siu Chi 兆置	23,300	
		On Ting 安定	17,100	
		Yau Oi South 友愛南	18,900	
		Yau Oi North 友愛北	17,300	
		Tsak Hing 澤興	21,100	
		Shan King 山景	14,100	
		Tai Hing South 大興南	14,400	
		Tai Hing North 大興北	13,700	
		Prime View 景峰	22,300	
		Handsome 恆順	22,100	
		Sam Shing 三聖	21,300	
		Tsui Fook 翠福	24,600	
		Siu Shan 兆山	16,600	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號 LCCA Code	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口		人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
			DBCA	LCCA	
	Siu Hei 兆禧		28,400		
	Wu King 湖景		19,500		
	Butterfly 蝴蝶		15,800		
	Lok Tsui 樂翠		14,700		
	Yeung King 楊景		19,300		
	San King 新景		20,700		
	Tuen Mun Rural 屯門鄉郊		19,900		
	Leung King 良景		15,400		
	Tin King 田景		20,600		
	Kin Sang 建生		19,200		
	Siu Hong 兆康		17,400		
			476,800		
	<u>Yuen Long(Part)元朗(部份)</u>				
	Fung Nin 豐年		20,700		
	Shui Pin 水邊		17,100		
	Nam Ping 南屏		18,100		
	Pek Long 北朗		17,100		

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口 Estimated Population March 1998	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LCCA Code			<u>DBCA</u> <u>LCCA</u>	
		Tai Kiu 大橋	20,400	
		Fung Cheung 鳳翔	17,800	
		Ping Shan 屏山	21,000	
		Tin Yiu 天耀	19,500	
		Yiu Yau 耀祐	19,600	
		Ha Tsuen 廈村	10,200	
		Shui Oi 瑞愛	16,400	
		Tin Shui 天瑞	17,700	
		Kingswood 嘉湖	48,100	
			<u>263,700</u>	
		<u>Kwai Tsing 葵青</u>		
		Kwai Hing 葵興	22,900	
		Kwai Shing East Estate 葵盛東邨	15,300	
		Upper Tai Wo Hau 上大窩口	17,700	
		Lower Tai Wo Hau 下大窩口	20,000	
		Kwai Chung Estate 葵涌邨	14,600	
		Shek Yam 石蔭	11,800	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱	所包括的 區議會選區	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比
LCCA Code	Proposed Name for GC Area	District Board Constituency Areas included	Estimated Population March 1998	+/- % of Population Quota
			DBCA	LCCA (326,335)
	On Yam 安蔭		30,800	
	Tai Pak Tin 大白田		13,000	
	Shek Lei 石籬		9,800	
	Shek Lei Extension 新石籬		32,300	
	Kwai Fong 葵芳		20,000	
	Kwai Wah 葵華		16,900	
	Lai Wah 麗華		16,900	
	Cho Yiu 祖堯		16,500	
	Lai King 荔景		18,800	
	Kwai Shing West Estate 葵盛西邨		21,400	
	Nga On 雅安		16,200	
	Hoi Tsui 海翠		20,100	
	Cheung Ching 長青		20,500	
	Tsing Yi South 青衣南		15,300	
	Cheung Hong 長康		17,400	
	Shing Hong 盛康		17,800	
	Tsing Yi Estate 青衣邨		19,200	
	Hang Wai 亨偉		25,400	
	Fat Tai 發泰		17,000	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱	所包括的 區議會選區	估計人口	人口配額 偏差百分比
LCCA Code	Proposed Name for GC Area	District Board Constituency Areas included	Estimated Population March 1998	+/- % of Population Quota
			DBCA	(326,335)
			LCCA	
	Cheung On 長安		17,600	
			485,200	
	<u>Islands 離島</u>			
	Lantau 大嶼山		29,000	
	Discovery Bay 愉景灣		14,000	
	Peng Chau & Hei Ling Chau 坪洲及喜靈洲		9,500	
	Lamma & Po Toi 南丫及蒲台		4,100	
	Cheung Chau South 長洲南		11,700	
	Cheung Chau North 長洲北		13,200	
			81,500	

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Recommended Legislative Council Geographical Constituency Areas

立法會 地方選區代號	建議選區名稱 Proposed Name for GC Area	所包括的 區議會選區 District Board Constituency Areas included	估計人口 Estimated Population March 1998	DBCA	LCCA	人口配額 偏差百分比 +/- % of Population Quota (326,335)
LC5	New Territories East 新界東		1,514,500			-7.18%
		<u>North 北區</u>				
		Fan Sheung 粉上	45,400			
		Luen Wo Hui 聯和墟	26,700			
		Cheung Wah 祥華	21,500			
		Wah Ming 華明	25,700			
		Sheung Shui Rural 上水鄉郊	16,400			
		Choi Yuk Tai 彩旭太	19,700			
		Choi Yuen 彩園	17,600			
		Shek Wu Hui 石湖墟	22,100			
		Tin Ping 天平	27,400			
		Sha Ta 沙打	12,600			
		Queen's Hill 皇后山	15,800			
			250,900			

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		<u>Yuen Long(Part)元朗(部份)</u>		
		Shap Pat Heung North 十八鄉北	19,300	
		Shap Pat Heung South 十八鄉南	20,100	
		Fairview Park 錦綉花園	17,000	
		San Tin 新田	13,300	
		Pat Heung 八鄉	26,000	
		Kam Tin 錦田	7,800	
			103,500	
		<u>Tai Po 大埔</u>		
		Tai Po Hui 大埔墟	21,700	
		Tai Po Central 大埔中	20,600	
		Chung Ting 頌汀	12,900	
		Tai Yuen 大元	20,600	
		Fu Heng 富亨	20,300	
		Yee Fu 怡富	21,700	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
	Fu Ming 富明		18,200	
	Kwong Fuk 廣福		16,100	
	Wang Fuk 宏福		15,800	
	Tai Po Kau 大埔滘		21,800	
	Wan Tau Tong 蓮頭塘		20,400	
	Lam Tsuen Valley 林村谷		11,700	
	Po Nga 寶雅		18,000	
	Tai Wo 太和		20,000	
	Old Market & Serenity 舊墟及太湖		15,200	
	Shuen Wan 船灣		21,000	
	Sai Kung North 西貢北		3,100	
			299,100	
	<u>Sha Tin 沙田</u>			
	Sha Tin Town Centre 沙田市中心		19,100	
	Lek Yuen 瀝源		18,100	
	Wo Che Estate 和輦邨		24,800	
	City One 第一城		17,800	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
	Yue Shing 愉城		16,500	
	Wong Uk 王屋		21,200	
	Sha Kok 沙角		20,800	
	Pok Hong 博康		23,400	
	Jat Min 乙明		15,000	
	Chun Kam 秦金		13,400	
	Sun Chui 新翠		16,300	
	Tai Wai 大圍		17,900	
	Lower Shing Mun 下城門		24,600	
	Fo Tan 火炭		16,700	
	Ho Tung Lau 何東樓		29,500	
	Ma On Shan 馬鞍山		36,500	
	Wu Kai Sha 烏溪沙		21,600	
	Saddle Ridge 富寶		19,500	
	Kam Ying 錦英		26,100	
	Yiu On 耀安		19,900	
	Heng On 恆安		25,200	
	Tai Shui Hang 大水坑		15,500	
	Bik Woo 碧湖		24,800	

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LCCA Code			DBCA	LCCA
		Kwong Yuen 廣源	19,100	
		Tsang Tai Uk 曾大屋	13,500	
		Sun Tin Wai 新田圍	15,200	
		Keng Hau 徑口	18,800	
		Hin Ka 顯嘉	16,800	
		Mei Tin 美田	19,200	
		Tin Sum 田心	20,000	
		Chui Tin 翠田	18,300	
			625,100	
		<u>Sai Kung 西貢</u>		
		Sai Kung Central 西貢中心	18,600	
		Pak Sha Wan 白沙灣	13,100	
		Sai Kung Islands 西貢離島	6,300	
		Hang Hau 坑口	26,400	
		Chung On 頌安	16,700	
		Tsui Lam 翠林	20,100	
		Hong King 康景	28,600	

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LCCA Code	Proposed Name for GC Area	District Board Constituency Areas included	Estimated Population March 1998	+/- % of Population Quota
			<u>DBCA</u> <u>LCCA</u>	(326,335)
	Po Lam 寶林		24,900	
	Yan Ying 欣英		18,400	
	King Lam 景林		22,200	
	Tak Fu 德富		40,600	
			<u>235,900</u>	