

List Showing the Names of Individuals and Organisations Submitting Written Representations

Serial No. 序號	Name of Individuals / Organisations 個別人士姓名 / 機構名稱
BC 001	WONG Yee-him
001	LEE Wing-po
002	CHEUNG Kar-sing
003	佘志偉
004	The Democratic Party
005	沈少雄 美孚新邨第二期業主立案法團
006	LIAU Sow-kam
007	陶候
008	The proposer requested to treat his personal data in confidence
009	Heung Yee Kuk New Territories

Dr Wong Yee Him
, Block ,
Beverly Villas
16 La Salle Road,
Kowloon.

Secretary,
Electoral Affairs Commission,
10th floor, Harbour Centre,
25 Harbour Road,
Wan Chai,
Hong Kong

23 April 2003

Dear Sir / Madam ,

Re: Distribution of New Seats for the 2004 Legco Geographical Polls

It has been proposed by Mr Stephen Lam, the Secretary for Constitutional Affairs, that due to the relatively low population, the Kowloon West constituency will not be getting any additional seats in the 2004 Legco Geographical Polls. When the 6 Legco seats from the Electoral Committee are to be re-allocated to become Geographical Poll seats in 2004, he plans to allocate 2 extra seats to NT West and NT East , Island and Kowloon East will both get 1 extra seat while Kowloon West gets nil.

I would like to point out the disadvantages of such an arrangement.

1. The population argument does not stand.

According the government population projection, Kowloon West will have a population of 999,600 and Kowloon East's will be 1,034,200. The difference is 34,600 - the mere size of a District Council seat and statistically insignificant. For this minor difference, a seat in Kowloon West will represent over 250,000 while a seat in Kowloon East will only represent 200,000.

2. Unfair and unequal representation.

As pointed above, a seat in Kowloon West will represent 250,000 and one in the other constituencies will represent 200,000 to 230,000 people. From another angle, it will only take around 18,000 votes to win the last seat in NT West, versus over 38,000 votes for the 4th seat in Kowloon West. This inequality is grossly unfair.

3. Elections in Kowloon West will become very quiet.

With the results of the 2004 Legco Poll a foregone conclusion (democratic camp will get 3 seats and DAB will get the final seat), the resources of the political parties are now being shifted to NT West. As nobody will be foolhardy enough to attempt to run in Kowloon West in 2004, election activities in the DC Elections in 2003 will also be dampened. This is unfair to the residents of Kowloon West, whose chances to witness the democratic experience and to have a greater variety of choices are being denied.

4. The contest in NT West will become overheated.

The fact that less than 18,000 votes will win a seat in NT West means that a huge number of candidates will be running there. Consequently, the focus of the next election will be shifted all to one area while other areas will be neglected by the media (since the results are a foregone conclusion.) This is not in the spirit of democracy.

5. May attract accusation of injustice.

As mentioned above, with the proposed arrangement for Kowloon West, DAB will certainly get the last seat - based on past election results. However, if there were to be 5 seats and more competitors, DAB's votes will likely be siphoned away while the democratic camp will retain similar support. I am not implying that the government is having this proposal with DAB in mind - yet there is really no better explanation for the average person. One cannot stop the other politicians from criticizing and there is actually no way to convincingly reply to such allegations.

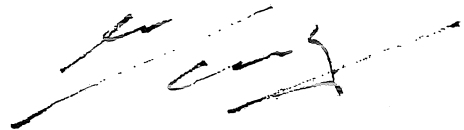
6. Not totally democratic, apparently.

Under the principle of having fair and just elections, the number of votes needed to elect a Legco member to the last seat should be roughly the same in each constituency. Now, based on the situation of the last seat, the votes required to elect someone to Kowloon West is 2.5 times that for NT West. If revealed in the international media, this will be bad publicity for the constitutional development of Hong Kong.

Based on the points listed above, I strongly urge you to re-consider the proposal and allocate 1 extra seat to Kowloon West for 2004 Legco Elections. In the name of fairness, please also consider redrawing the boundaries of the 2 New Territories constituencies so that each will hold similar population and elect 7 members each to Legco.

Thank you,

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wong Yee Him', written over a horizontal dashed line.

Dr Wong Yee Him

Distribution List

Election Affairs Commission

Mr Justice Woo Kwok Hing, GBS

Mr Norman Leung Nai Pang, GBS, JP

Dr Elizabeth Shing Shiu Ching, JP

寄件者: "bo li"
收件者: <eaceng@reo.gov.hk>
傳送日期: Wednesday, 16 July, 2003 10:56
主旨: Proposed LegCo Geographical Constituency Areas

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write to respond to the public consultation on the proposed LegCo geographical constituency areas.

I would suggest merging the Kowloon East and the Kowloon West to form a single GC Area. This will result in a new Kowloon Area with an estimated population of 2,033,900 and a -2.56% deviation from the population quota.

By doing so, the variance in population size of the Areas is reduced by 24%:

From 1,004,700 — 2,004,300 of NT West minus 999,600 of Kln West
to 759,300 — 2,033,900 of the new Kln Area) minus 1,274,600 of HK Island

Hence, candidates in different areas would not be in a comparatively advantageous or disadvantageous position for having to reach a larger population.

With best regards,
Wing-po LEE (Mr.)
Flat , /F., Block ,
City One Sharin,
N.T.

Flat , /F
41 Cloud View Road,
North Point, HK

The Commissioner for Electoral Affairs
10/F, Harbour Centre
25 Harbour Road
Wan Chai, Hong Kong.

17th July, 2003

Dear Commissioner,

2004 Legislative Council Elections

I refer to your publication of the above with the number of directly elected seats to be increased in line with the Basic Law from the current 24 to 30. The proposed allocation of the six added seats is not evenly distributed to the five geographical constituencies of which the recommended boundaries remain unchanged.

I find it more reasonable if the proposed elected seats for the geographical constituencies, LC1 and LC4 can be adjusted to 5 and 9 respectively. The adjustment is based on the population represented by each lawmaker calculated as follows:-

Geographical Constituencies	Population	Number of elected seats allocated	Population represented by each lawmaker	Difference in population compared with the number at #	
				Number	%
LC 1	1 274 600	5 (6)	254 920 (212 433)	+22 997(-19 490)	9.92(-8.4)
LC 2	999 600	(4)	(249 900)	(+17 977)	(7.75)
LC 3	1 034 300	(5)	(206 860)	(-25 063)	(-10.81)
LC 4	2 004 300	9 (8)	222 700 (250 537)	-9 223 (+18 614)	-3.98(8.03)
LC 5	1 644 900	(7)	(234 985)	(+3 062)	(1.32)
Total:	6 957 700	30	# 231 923		


() figures shown proposed by the Commissioner

It is understood that the allocation of the six added seats should be fair to the lawmakers for their services in each geographical constituency. But, it is anticipated that the growth of population in the zone LC4 would most probably be greater than that in the zone LC1 in the coming years, as Hong Kong Island is already overcrowded. It is hoped that you will take my suggestion into your consideration.

Yours faithfully,

(Mr. Cheung Kar Sing)

From:"Swiri She"
Date:2003/07/21 Mon PM 02:54:14 CST
To:<eaceng@reo.gov.hk>
Subject:2004年立法會選舉選區分界建議

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選舉管理委員會胡國興法官：

貴會早前公佈2004年立法會選舉選區分界建議。本人經過細心分析後，認為貴會的建議並不理想。本人曾以貴會的人口數據作出以下的分析：

地區/2004預測人口數字/貴會建議議席分配/每個議席代表人數
港島/1274600/6/212433
九龍西/999600/4/249900
九龍東/1034200/5/206840
新界西/2004300/8/250537
新界東/1644900/7/234985

貴會建議的每個議席代表人數為206840 - 250537 之間，差距為43697

本人認為未來的人口將會逐步由市區會遷移到新界，新界人口增長的速度快於市區，加上新界兩個選區地域太廣，當選的立法會議員與市民難以溝通，亦不能突顯新界各社區的獨特性。同理念的候選人太過集中於一區，市民亦難以作出選擇。

本人建議2004年立法會選舉可作以下議席分配：

地區/2004預測人口數字/建議議席分配/每個議席代表人數
港島/1274600/5/254920
九龍西/999600/4/249900
九龍東/1034200/4/258550
新界西北(屯門+元朗)/1084400/5/216880
新界西南(荃灣+荃青+離島)/1084400/4/229975
新界東北(大埔+北區)/602700/3/200900
新界東南(沙田+西貢)/1042200/5/208400

本人建議的每個議席代表人數為258550 - 200900 之間，差距為57650，符合法例和選管會的一貫劃界準則。新界人口比例比較少，應符合未來四年不同地區人口增長的需要。新界四區的分界辦法亦是大多數市民及政府部門對香港地域的分界方法，且更能突顯各社區的獨特性。

如貴會對本人的建議有任何問題，請透過電子郵件()與本人聯絡。

祝工作順利

余志偉



民主黨立法會議員秘書處

Secretariat of Legislative Councillors
The Democratic Party

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民主黨對 2004 年立法會選舉地方選區分界建議的意見

就選舉管理委員會對 2004 年立法會選舉地方選區分界擬定的臨時建議，民主黨的意見如下：

1. 對於選區範圍的分界及名稱，民主黨贊成選管會擬定分界的原則及臨時建議。民主黨贊同選管會在擬定分界時顧及現有的地區行政區分界及現有立法會地方選區範圍分界。
2. 對於各地方選區應得議席的分配，民主黨亦贊成選管會的議席分配建議。民主黨認為各選區應得議席分配應按各選區的人口數目為基礎，而選管會的分配議席建議亦是根據上述原則擬定。

民主黨

二零零三年八月


From: Stage 2 OIOC
Date: 2003/08/08 Fri PM 09:02:16 CST
To: eacnq@reo.gov.hk
Subject: 二零零四年立法會選舉地方選區分界諮詢

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議席增加後新界西的議席達八席，是九龍西的兩倍。

每個選民都只是投一票，似乎是公平，但換個角度看，新界西的一票影響著八個議席的結果，但九龍西的一票只能影響四席，是否真的公平呢？選舉後，新界西的市民有八位議員代表

他們，但九龍西的只四位，是否真的公平呢？

按人口比例，以新界西的人口其實可以有九個議席。人口比九龍兩個選區加起來還要多，為甚麼不一分為二？當選區間人口差距這麼大時，分幾個選區還有甚麼意義？倒不如整個香港作一個大選區，一切來得更簡單。

建議將新界西分成兩個人口相若的選區。

沈少雄

美孚新?第二期業主立案法團

From: "Julie Liau"

Date: 2003/08/10 Sun PM 06:29:46 CST

To: eaceng@reo.gov.hk

Subject: Public Consultation on Delineation of Geographical Constituencies

Move To:

Miss Liau Sow Kam

, Block

Beverly Villas

16 La Salle Road,

Kowloon.

Chairman

Electoral Affairs Commission,

10th floor, Harbour Centre,

25 Harbour Road,

Wan Chai,

Hong Kong

10th July, 2003

Dear Sir,

Re: Public Consultation on Delineation of Geographical Constituencies
for the 2004 Legislative Council Elections

I would like to express my views regarding the arrangements for Kowloon West. According to the proposed seat distribution, Kowloon West will have 4 seats (no additional seats). I am against this arrangement on the grounds that it is not good for democracy in Hong Kong and that it is unfair to the voters of Kowloon West.

Not good for democracy

Under such an arrangement, it is estimated that at least 20% of the vote is required to gain a seat in Kowloon West and it is widely interpreted that the 4 seats will go back to the incumbents. Therefore, new candidates will not be encouraged to run in Kowloon West in 2004. This is not good for democracy.

The election in 2004 for Kowloon West is likely to end up like the 2000 election, which there are 5 tickets fighting for 4 seats. voter participation

is unlikely to be good when the incumbents are known to be duty re-elected. Election in Kowloon West will be a forgone conclusion and perhaps even a non-event like in 2000. On the other hand, all the new candidates will compete in NT West and NT East, which without doubt will attract the attention of the media and the political parties. This is not good for democracy.

It is also highly unfair that a seat in Kowloon West may require at least 25000 votes to win while one for NT West will only require 16000 votes. That means the value of a vote in Kowloon West is only 60% of that of NT West in terms of its ability to get a candidate elected. This is not good for democracy.

In 2000, it was a virtual automatic re-election in Kowloon West. Due to the lack of a real chance for newcomers, 3 incumbent tickets competed for the 4 seats. It was widely reported in the media that there was a limited choice for the voters there. It is in my view the responsibility of your Commission to avoid the scenario in 2000 from happening again.

Unfair to the voters of Kowloon West.

Kowloon West has a population of 999,600 and Kowloon East has 1,034,200 people. For a difference of 34,600, which is within statistical margin of error, a seat in Kowloon West will represent over 250,000 while a seat in Kowloon East will only represent 200,000. This is unfair to the voters of Kowloon West.

It may take only 16,000 votes to win the final seat in NT West. On the other hand, it will require at least 38,000 votes to win the final seat in Kowloon West. This inequality is equivalent to unjust gerrymandering. The international media will not positively report this fact. This is unfair to the voters of Kowloon West.

This arrangement will led to NT West receiving a large number of contestants.

Kowloon West voters will however be deprived of a good selection of contestants due to the difficulty for newcomers to win a seat there. The result will be that a vote in NT West will not be equal to a vote in Kowloon West in terms of its influence and its ability to get a candidate elected.. This is again contravening basic democratic principles. This is unfair to the voters of Kowloon West.

My suggestions

To remedy the above problems, I have a simple solution.

- a) Kowloon West to include Kwai Tsing as well as the current 3 District Councils and be allocated 6 seats.
- b) Island to include Outlying Islands and be allocated 6 seats.
- c) NT West be made up of Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long and be allocated 6 seats.

The population of each LCCA will be quite similar and the number of seats

per LCCA will be similar too. The deviation from population quota will be far less than the proposals suggested by the Constitutional Affairs Bureau.

Under my suggestion,

LCCA Population Seats Pop./Seat Ratio

Island 1404200 6 234033

Kowloon West 1518200 6 253033

Kowloon East 1034300 5 206860

NT West 1356100 6 226017

NT East 1644900 7 234986

HK Total 6957700 30 231923

Compared to the Constitutional Affairs Bureau's suggestion

LCCA Population Seats Pop./Seat Ratio

Island 1274600 6 212433

Kowloon West 999600 4 249900

Kowloon East 1034300 5 206860

NT West 2004300 8 250538

NT East 1644900 7 234986

HK Total 6957700 30 231923

It is apparent that my suggestion yields a much more even distribution of seat per population than the CAB's proposals. The only obstacle from my suggestion lies in the fact that we have to separate Kwai Tsing and Outlying Islands from NT West. However these 2 Districts are actually closer to Kowloon West and Island than NT West anyway.

With urban development, Kwai Tsing is now in many ways closer to Kowloon West than New Territories. Princess Margaret Hospital, a central part of Kwai Tsing, is a part of the Kowloon West cluster of the Hospital Authority. The residents of these areas often commute by bus and MTR to Kowloon West.. The main residential areas of these districts, eg Wonderland Villas and the various Housing estates, are demographically closer to that of Kowloon West.

The outlying Islands are better linked to Island than NT West, as most of the ferry connections are between Hong Kong and these islands. Prior to the Tsing Ma bridge, it is impossible to get from NT West to these islands.

My suggestion fulfills the statutory requirements listed by the Electoral Affairs Commission ordinance better than the one suggested by the Constitutional Affairs Bureau. It follows the existing boundaries of the 5 LCCAs. It treats Kowloon and NT separately. In terms of demographics and transportation networking, the abovementioned 2 areas in Kwai Tsing are now much closer to Kowloon West than to NT West. Although it involves splitting of District Council districts, it is for very strong reasons listed above and it only affects 2 constituencies.

I hope that your Commission will consider my suggestions. If you were to reject them, please kindly reply to me and indicate your views on the

following questions.

1. Why should democratic principles and fairness not considered to be more important than boundaries arbitrarily drawn by bureaucrats ?
2. Why should a vote in Kowloon West be worth much less than anywhere else ?

Please kindly acknowledge this letter in writing and respond to my suggestions.

Yours truly,

(Ms) Liau Sow Kam

20X20=400

政治素

又到選舉季節，記得上一屆立法會選舉期間，發生了程介南事件引起了選舉名單開放制及補選的問題研究。

①經過兩屆比例代表制立法會選舉，選民已經對此種大選區的選舉方式充份了解，所以現階段實行開放名單，已不會令選民混亂。

我所提出的開放制很簡單，每一組參選團體給予A、B、C……的編號，而每個參選團中個別參選人則給予1、2、3……的編號，選民則只剔選其中

區選票

區

一個選擇選民若選擇

參考選票

A組參選團而無特別

A0 A1 A2 A3

個別喜好，可剔選A。若

B0 B1 B2 B3

對A2參選者特別支持

C0 C1 C2 C3

可剔選A2，各組所得議

席的數量與前兩屆一樣，但次序則以個別參選者所得票多寡為準，不再依據排名次序，則可避免了程介南事件重現惹起的麻煩，對選民則更加公平及開放了。

②在大選區比例代表制下的補選問題，以簡

NO

20X20 400

單多數票作為補選的解決方法顯得不公平。在程介南事件中若蔡素玉以些微小數未能以小組次名出線則在現簡單多數票作補選蔡素玉便未能出線對支持此組的選民什為不公若以次名補上最能符合大選區比例代表制的原意。

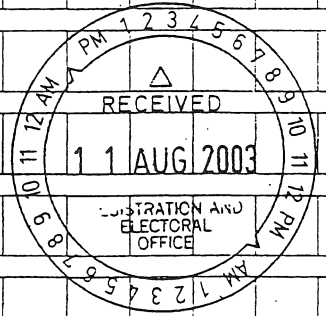
③今次地方選區分界問題則在劃界不變大原則下可以接受，議員添加亦合法理故予支持。

陳俊

10/8/2003

原稿紙

紙



NO

P. 2.

致：選舉管理委員會主席胡國興資深大法官
選舉管理委員會執行秘書梁乃鵬太平紳士
選舉事務處首席選舉主任李榮博士

以下是我對於2004年立法會選舉選區分界及議席分布的一些意見。

1. 對於今次選舉管理委員會建議的議席分布，我對於九龍西選區只得四個議席，認為有商榷的餘地。因為從人口分布看來，九龍西選區的人口與九龍東選區的人口相差不足四萬，但九龍西選區卻比較九龍東選區少了一個議席，這明顯是矮化了九龍西選區，對該區選民而言，並不公平。
2. 胡國興資深大法官在8月7日下午的諮詢會曾說：「我們是按照法例所賦予的規則，及各選區的人口分佈去決定每一個選區的議席。每一個選區當選縣議員，是為該選區內所有人口服務，並不祇是為該選區的合資格選民服務。」可是，我認為每一個選區當選的議員，並不只是為今天該選區內所有人口服務，而是為該選區未來四年內的所有人口服務。換言之，選舉管理委員會應該考慮每一個選區在未來四年的人口增長趨勢，並給予評估，作為一個參考因素，以便釐定該選區所應得的議席。縱使選舉法例內並沒有要求考慮每一個選區的人口增長趨勢，但是，從現實的角度來說，當選的議員是絕對有責任為該選區未來四年的所有人服務。對此，我是絕對有理由建議選舉管理委員會應該把每一個選區在未來四年的人口增長趨勢列入議席分布的考慮因素內。在這種情況下，我相信九龍西這個選區，人口增長趨勢是會比九龍東選區和香港島選區為快，故此，給予九龍西選區五個議席，九龍東選區五個議席，和香港島選區五個議席，是一個較能夠平衡和合理的做法，對各個選區內的人口也較為公平。
3. 再者，今次的選區劃界及議席分布，將極有可能成為下一屆（即2008年）立法會選區劃界以及議席分布的藍本。因此，倘若按照選舉管理委員會現時的建議（即九龍

西選區有四個議席，九龍東選區有五個議席和香港島選區有六個議席)，那麼到了二零零八年的立法會選區劃界及議席分布將極有可能參考今天的模式。無論2008年立法會選舉的直選議席是維持在三十席還是全面六十席直選，每個選區的議席分布將會按照今天所釐定的作為藍本。因此，來屆(2004年)的選區劃界及議席分布，將對日後的立法會的選區劃界及議席分布構成極之深遠的影響。所以，我認為選舉管理委員會應該從一個更審慎的角度去考慮今天的選區議席分布，倘若今天選舉管理委員會所建議的選區議席分布被接納，並落實執行的話，基於「既得利益者文化」的影響，下一屆(2008年)的選區分界及議席分布將很難作出根本性的改變，祇會按照今天執行的做法予以維持不變，或加以倍增。到時候，香港島選區、九龍西選區和九龍東選區的議席分布差距便會擴大，不公平的情況便更加明顯了。

4. 基於上述種種情況，我建議選舉管理委員會應該審慎考慮所有客觀因素及理由，並評估在未來四年各個選區的人口增長趨勢，去決定每一個選區應得的議席，而並不是先按照每一個選區今天的人口分布去計算該選區所得的議席。

以上是我對於今天選區劃界及議席分布的個人意見，以上的意見並不代表任何團體的立場。

以下是我的個人資料，只供你們參考，在未得到本人同意的情況下，請勿向未獲授權的人士透露以下的個人資料，謝謝。

姓名：

聯絡電話：

電子郵箱地址：

通訊地址：

如對本人以上的意見有任何問題，歡迎隨時與我聯絡。

由於這個中文文書處理檔案的軟件沒有校對功能，因此若有任何錯漏的話，敬請代為改正。

日期：二〇〇三年八月十二日



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檔案編號: 三十/四/一九八四號

日期: 二〇〇三年八月十三日

選舉管理委員會

胡國興主席:

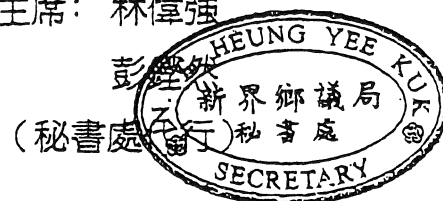
新界鄉議局對
2004年立法會選舉地方選區分界臨時建議之意見

就 貴會擬定之 2004 年立法會選舉地方選區分界及名稱的臨時建議，本局經研究後，對 貴會建議表示支持。特此函達，敬祈察閱。

新界鄉議局主 席: 劉皇發

副主席: 林偉強

(秘書處)



Appendix VI

Summary of Written Representations

Suggestion Received Before Commencement of Public Consultation
on 15 July 2003

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's Views</i>
1	<p>One suggestion proposes to:</p> <p>(a) give 1 more seat to the Kowloon West constituency (LC 2); and</p> <p>(b) redraw the boundary between New Territories West (LC 4) and New Territories East (LC 5) constituencies so that the two will each have a similar population and 7 seats.</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(i) <i>unfair and unequal representation of population in LC 2 and Kowloon East (LC 3):</i> Although there is a very small difference (34,600) between the population of LC 2 (999,600) and LC 3 (1,034,200), the former GC will be given 4 seats, each representing a population of 250,000, while the latter will have 5 seats, each representing a population of 200,000;</p> <p>(ii) under the "list system of proportional representation", it will only take 18,000 votes to win the last seat in LC 4, whereas it will take 38,000 votes to win the last seat in LC 2;</p> <p>(iii) the number of votes needed to elect a member to the last seat should be</p>	<p>The suggestion is not accepted because:</p> <p><u>Under (a):</u></p> <p>(i) although the population represented by each proposed seat is different, the deviations from the resulting numbers for LC 2 and LC 3 (+7.75% and -10.81% respectively) are within the $\pm 15\%$ statutory limit;</p> <p>(ii) the options of allowing LC 2 to take in a contiguous district from either LC 4 or LC 5 have been considered, with a view to achieving a better population distribution. The resultant population in both options, however, yields a greater range of deviation (see options 1 and 2);</p> <p>(iii) as the change under (ii) above involves splitting of GCs along district boundaries, this will inevitably cause confusion to the public;</p> <p><u>Under (b):</u></p> <p>(iv) if LC 4 is to be allocated 7 seats (ie one seat less than that under the provisional recommendations), its population will deviate from the resulting number by +23.46%, which far exceeds the statutory limit;</p> <p>(v) the option of allowing LC 5 to take</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's Views</i>
	<p>roughly the same for each GC;</p> <p>(iv) resources of political parties will be shifted to LC 4 and electors of LC 2 will not have much choice on candidates;</p> <p>(v) the contest in LC 4 will become overheated while the other constituencies will be neglected by the media; and</p> <p>(vi) the EAC's proposal will favour the "Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong" according to past election results.</p>	<p>in a contiguous district from LC 4 has also been considered, but either the resultant population in the options explored yields a greater range of deviation, or the number of seats in one of the LCCAs will exceed the upper permissible limit (see options 5, 9 and 10);</p> <p>(vi) although the population between the two LCCAs in the New Territories can be evened out by splitting the existing districts along the DCCA boundaries, this is considered to be undesirable having regard to the statutory requirement to preserve community identities and local ties in the districts;</p> <p>(vii) as the proposed change involves splitting of GCs along district boundaries, this will inevitably cause confusion to the public;</p> <p><u>Others:</u></p> <p>(viii) issues relating to the list system of proportional representation is outside the jurisdiction of the Commission; and</p> <p>(ix) matters of maintaining political influence or advantage and akin matters such as those raised in paragraphs (v) and (vi) in the second column have not been and will not be considered by the EAC.</p>

Representations Received During Consultation Period

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
2	<p>One representation proposes to merge the Kowloon West constituency (LC 2) and the Kowloon East constituency (LC 3) to form a single LCCA for the whole Kowloon area.</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(a) the difference between LCCAs with the largest and the smallest population would be narrowed down; and</p> <p>(b) with a more even distribution of population in each LCCA, all candidates can compete on a fairer basis.</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because its proposal breaches the statutory requirement on the number of GCs and the limit on the number of seats for each GC:</p> <p>(i) there will only be 4 GCs after merging LC 2 and LC 3, and this will breach the statutory requirement of having 5 GCs; and</p> <p>(ii) the merged constituency has to be allocated 9 seats in order to achieve a population deviation of -2.56% as stated in the representation, but this will exceed the statutory maximum of 8 seats for each GC.</p>
3	<p>One representation proposes to redistribute the number of seats between the Hong Kong Island constituency (LC 1) and the New Territories West constituency (LC 4) as follows:</p> <p>LC 1: from 6 seats to 5 seats LC 4: from 8 seats to 9 seats</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(a) the allocation of the six additional seats should be evenly distributed among the five GCs according to their population distribution; and</p> <p>(b) an additional seat should be allocated to LC 4 in view of its anticipated population growth in the coming years.</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because the number of seats of the proposed LC 4 would exceed the statutory maximum of 8 seats for each GC.</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
4	<p>One representation proposes to delineate the whole territory into 7 GCs as follows-</p> <p>(a) Hong Kong Island - 5 seats (b) Kowloon West - 4 seats (c) Kowloon East - 4 seats (d) New Territories North-west (Tuen Mun + Yuen Long) - 5 seats (e) New Territories South-west (Tsuen Wan + Kwai Tsing + Islands) - 4 seats (f) New Territories North-east (Tai Po + North) - 3 seats (g) New Territories South-east (Sha Tin + Sai Kung) - 5 seats</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(i) in view of the large area covered, the two GCs in the New Territories should be subdivided into 4 GCs to cater for the rapid population growth in the next four years; and</p> <p>(ii) as compared to EAC's provisional recommendations, the proposal will enhance community identities, facilitate better communication between residents and LegCo Members, and give a wider choice of candidates to the electors.</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because its proposal breaches the statutory requirement on the number of GCs and the limit on the number of seats for each GC:</p> <p>(i) the proposal suggests a delineation of 7 GCs which exceeds the statutory limit of 5 GCs for the whole territory; and</p> <p>(ii) the proposed New Territories North-east constituency will only be allocated 3 seats, which falls below the statutory minimum of 4 seats for each GC.</p>
5	<p>One representation supports the Commission's provisional recommendations and agrees to its working principles.</p>	<p>The supporting view is noted.</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
6	<p>One representation proposes to divide the New Territories West constituency (LC 4) into 2 GCs with equal population each.</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(a) the population in LC 4 is more than double of that in the Kowloon West constituency (LC 2); and</p> <p>(b) it is unfair that the residents of LC 4 can elect and be represented by 8 LegCo Members while those of LC 2 can only elect and be represented by 4.</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because:</p> <p>(i) there will be 6 GCs after dividing LC 4 into two constituencies. This will breach the statutory requirement of having 5 GCs; and</p> <p>(ii) the average population per seat for LC 4 (ie 250,538) is only slightly higher than that for LC 2 (ie 249,900) under the EAC's provisional recommendations.</p>
7	<p>One representation proposes to:</p> <p>(a) give 2 more seats to Kowloon West constituency (LC 2) by transferring the Kwai Tsing district from New Territories West constituency (LC 4) to LC 2; and</p> <p>(b) reduce the number of seats of LC 4 from 8 to 6 by transferring the Islands district from LC 4 to the Hong Kong Island constituency (LC 1)</p> <p>so as to even out the population and number of seats in each GC.</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(i) as no additional seat was given to LC 2 under the provisional recommendations, it will discourage new candidates to run in the constituency. New</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because:</p> <p>(i) as compared to the provisional recommendations, the resultant population of LC 2 under the option proposed will yield a greater range of deviation from the resulting number (from +7.75% to +9.10%). The population per seat for LC 2 would also increase from 249,900 to 253,033;</p> <p>(ii) although the population represented by each proposed seat is different, the deviations from the resulting numbers for LC 2 and LC 3 (+7.75% and -10.81% respectively) are within the $\pm 15\%$ statutory limit;</p> <p>(iii) Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories have all along been regarded as separate and distinct from one another. The proposed grouping</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
	<p>candidates will prefer to run in the New Territories GCs and attention of the media and political parties will be drawn to such GCs. The electors of LC 2 will have little choice on candidates, as in the 2000 LegCo Elections (similar to paragraphs (iv) and (v) of item 1);</p> <p>(ii) <i>unfair and unequal representation of population in LC 2 and Kowloon East (LC 3):</i> Although there is a very small difference (34,600) between the population of LC 2 (999,600) and LC 3 (1,034,200), the former GC will be given 4 seats, each representing a population of 250,000, while the latter will have 5 seats, each representing a population of 200,000 (same as paragraph (i) of item 1);</p> <p>(iii) under the list system of proportional representation, it will only take 16,000 votes to win the last seat in LC 4, whereas it will take 38,000 votes to win the last seat in LC 2. A vote in LC 4 and LC 2 will differ greatly in terms of its influence (similar to paragraph (ii) of item 1);</p> <p>(iv) residents of Kwai Tsing district have closer links with LC 2 than LC 4; and</p> <p>(v) Islands district is better linked to LC 1 than LC 4 in terms of</p>	<p>is undesirable having regard to the statutory requirement to preserve community identities and local ties in the districts. The proposal will also cause confusion to the public;</p> <p>(iv) matters of maintaining political influence or advantage and akin matters such as those raised in paragraph (i) in the second column have not been and will not be considered by the EAC; and</p> <p>(v) issues relating to the list system of proportional representation is outside the jurisdiction of the EAC.</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
	transportation by sea.	
8	<p>One representation supports the provisional recommendations.</p> <p>The representation also offers views on the list system of proportional representation for the LegCo elections.</p>	<p>The supporting view is noted.</p> <p>Voting system is outside EAC's jurisdiction.</p>
9	<p>One representation proposes to give one more seat to the Kowloon West constituency (LC 2) by taking one seat from the Hong Kong Island constituency (LC 1).</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(a) although there is only a very small difference (less than 40,000) between the population of LC 2 and the Kowloon East constituency (LC 3), the number of seats allocated to LC 2 is only 4, which is one less than that of LC 3 (similar to paragraph (i) of item 1);</p> <p>(b) population growth of LC 2 in the coming four years would likely to be much faster than that in LC 1 and LC 3; and</p> <p>(c) the delineation of GCs for the 2008 LegCo Elections will probably be based on the present delineation exercise, and the difference in number of seats among various GCs will be enlarged should the total number</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because:</p> <p>(i) although the number of seats allocated to LC 2 and LC 3 is different, the deviations from the resulting numbers for LC 2 and LC 3 (+7.75% and -10.81% respectively) are within the $\pm 15\%$ statutory limit;</p> <p>(ii) as compared to the provisional recommendations, the resultant population of LC 1 and LC 2 under the option proposed will deviate more from the resulting numbers: LC 1 : from -8.40% to +9.92% LC 2 : from +7.75% to -13.80%</p> <p>(iii) future population trend is not a certain factor. For fairness and consistency, it is necessary to adopt a cut-off date (30 June 2004) for this demarcation exercise in projecting the population figures. It is considered not appropriate to take future population trend into consideration; and</p> <p>(iv) delineation of GCs for the 2008 LegCo Elections in future should not be a consideration factor for the current demarcation exercise.</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
	of seats be increased.	
10	One representation supports the provisional recommendations.	The supporting view is noted.

**Summary of Oral Representations
made at the Public Forum on 7 August 2003**

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
11	Four representations support the provisional recommendations.	The supporting views are noted.
12	One representation opines that instead of accepting the requirements stipulated in the LegCo Ordinance, the EAC should strive for greater flexibility regarding the number of GCs to be delineated and the number of seats for each GC, so as to achieve a fairer distribution of seats among various constituencies.	It is necessary for the EAC to adhere to the statutory requirements when making recommendations on the delineation of GCs. It would be inappropriate for the EAC to offer views on the legislation which has been discussed and endorsed by the LegCo, as it would adversely affect the Commission's apolitical role in supervising elections.
13	<p>One representation proposes to modify slightly the boundary between the New Territories West constituency (LC 4) and the Kowloon West constituency (LC 2) by transferring part of Kwai Tsing district (such as Lai King and Kwai Chung) from LC 4 to LC 2 so that the latter will have 5 seats.</p> <p>The arguments are:</p> <p>(a) it is unfair that LC 2 have one seat less than the Kowloon East constituency (LC 3) because of a very small difference (about 30,000) between the population of these two GCs; and</p> <p>(b) the population of LC 4 warrants 8.642 seats, which has already</p>	<p>The representation is not accepted because:</p> <p>(i) the option of allowing LC 2 to take in the contiguous Kwai Tsing district has been considered with a view to achieving a better population distribution. The resultant population, however, yields a greater deviation (see option 1);</p> <p>(ii) transferring part of a district from one GC to another is not desirable having regard to the statutory requirement to preserve community identities and local ties in the districts. Moreover, the proposal will result in confusion to the public; and</p> <p>(iii) if an extra seat is given to LC 2, the total number of seats will exceed the statutory limit of 30.</p>

<i>Item no.</i>	<i>Representations</i>	<i>EAC's views</i>
	<p>exceeded the upper statutory limit of 8 seats. Transferring some population from LC 4 to LC 2 would result in better population distribution.</p> <p>The representation also suggests that it will be fairer to use the number of electors instead of population as the basis for delineation of GCs.</p>	<p>The suggestion is also not accepted because it will contravene the statutory criterion of using the general population, as opposed to the elector population, as the basis for the demarcation exercise.</p>