DO YOU KNOW ...

How does the Basic Law safeguard our rights and freedom?

How does democracy influence our daily life?

How does the constitutional system work in Hong Kong?

Why do we need universal suffrage?

The origin of functional constituencies and their disadvantages?

The problems of governance in HK?

How do the teenagers contribute to the political development of Hong Kong?

If you want to know more about these topics, please take this opportunity to consult Mrs. Chan during the talk!

Talk organized by Po Leung Kuk Laws Foundation College Library
Poster designed by 悅讀

DATE: 28/9/2011 (WED)
TIME: 2:50pm – 3:50pm
VENUE: SCHOOL HALL

SCOPE OF TALK:
- Basic Law
- Democratic Development
- Constitutional Development
- Governance
- Public Participation

The talk will be conducted in English. Please jot down your question on the question card during IH or Liberal Studies lesson.
The Basic Law

Hong Kong Basic Law, serves as the constitutional document of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China (PRC). The leading document in the law of Hong Kong, it was adopted on 4 April 1990 by the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC) of the People's Republic of China, and went into effect on 1 July 1997.

The Basic Law was drafted in accordance with the Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong, signed between the Chinese and British governments on 19 December 1984. The Basic Law stipulates the basic policies of the PRC towards the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. As agreed between the PRC and the United Kingdom in the Joint Declaration, in accordance with the "One Country, Two Systems" principle, socialism as practised in the PRC would not be extended to Hong Kong. Instead, Hong Kong would continue its previous capitalist system and its way of life for a period of 50 years after 1997. A number of freedoms and rights of the Hong Kong residents are also protected under the Basic Law.

Methods for Selecting the Chief Executive and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012 – Package of Proposals

Method for Selecting the Chief Executive

The number of members and composition of the Election Committee

- To increase the number of members of the Election Committee from the current 800 to 1200.
- To increase the number of members of the four sectors by the same proportion, i.e. the number of seats for each sector to be increased by 100.
- To allocate three quarters of the 100 new seats (i.e. 75 seats) of the fourth sector of the Election Committee (i.e. the political sector) to elected District Council members. Together with the existing 42 seats, the District Council subsector will have a total of 117 seats, which will be returned through election from among elected District Council members, i.e. appointed District Council members will not take part in the election.

The electorate base of the Election Committee

- To increase the proportion of elected District Council members, who are elected by more than 3.3 million voters, in the Election Committee, with a view to broadening the electorate base and enhancing the democratic elements of the Election Committee more effectively.

Method for Forming the Legislative Council

The number of seats in the Legislative Council

- To increase the number of seats from the current 60 to 70. The number of seats to be returned by geographical constituencies ("GCs") through direct elections and those returned by functional constituencies ("FCs") to be increased to 35 respectively.

The electorate base of the functional constituencies

- To have all the five new FC seats and the existing District Council seat returned through election by elected District Council members from among themselves, i.e. appointed District Council members will not take part in the election.
- The six District Council seats should be returned through election from among elected District Council members under the "proportional representation system".

Nationality requirement of Members of the Legislative Council

- To maintain the existing arrangement that Hong Kong permanent residents who are not of Chinese nationality or who have the right of abode in foreign countries may stand in the elections for 12 FC seats.

Information adopted from Wikipedia, Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau