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## Comparative Study of Electoral Systems Module 2: Macro Report

August 23, 2004

Country: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, CHINA

Date of Election: 12 September 2004

NOTE TO COLLABORATORS: The information provided in this report contributes to an important part of the CSES project. Your efforts in providing these data are greatly appreciated! Any supplementary documents that you can provide (e.g., electoral legislation, party manifestos, electoral commission reports, media reports) are also appreciated, and may be made available on the CSES website.

### Part I: Data Pertinent to the Election at which the Module was Administered

1. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, *prior* to the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all".)

In the context of Hong Kong, the Executive Council (ExCo) can be regarded as the cabinet. The ExCo comprises the Official Members (all the Principal Officials in the Government Secretariat have been appointed concurrently the Official Members of the ExCo since July 2002) and the Non-official Members. The members of the ExCo are appointed by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), while the Principal Officials are nominated by the Chief Executive and are appointed by the Central People's Government of China.

Name of Political Party

Number of Portfolios

Official Members (with portfolios) of the Executive Council: All the Official Members do not have party affiliation.

Non-official Members (without portfolio) of the Executive Council:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong | 1 |
| 2. Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions            | 1 |
| 3. Liberal Party                                   | 1 |

1a. What was the size of the cabinet before the election?

19 (excluding the Chief Executive)

2. Report the number of portfolios (cabinet posts) held by each party in cabinet, *after* the most recent election. (If one party holds all cabinet posts, simply write "all").

Name of Political Party Number of Portfolios

Official Members (with portfolios) of the Executive Council: All the Official Members do not have party affiliation.

Non-official Members (without portfolio) of the Executive Council:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong | 1 |
| 2. Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions            | 1 |
| 3. Liberal Party                                   | 1 |
| 4. The Alliance                                    | 1 |

2a. What was the size of the cabinet after the election?

21 (excluding the Chief Executive)

3. Political Parties (most active during the election in which the module was administered and receiving at least 3% of the vote):

Party Name/Label	Year Party Founded	Ideological Family	European Parliament Political Group (where applicable)	International Party Organizational Membership
A. Article 45 Concern Group	2003	Single Issue (Liberal)	--	--
B. The Frontier	1996	Single Issue (Liberal)	--	--
C. Democratic Party	1994	Social Democratic	--	--
D. Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood	1986	Social Democratic	--	--
E. Neighbourhood & Worker's Service Centre	1985	Socialist	--	--
F. April Fifth Action	1990	Socialist	--	--
G. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong	1992	Pro-Beijing Socialist	--	--
H. Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	1948	Pro-Beijing Socialist	--	--
I. Liberal Party	1993	Conservative	--	--

Ideological Party Families: (These are suggestions only. If a party does not fit well into this classification scheme, please provide an alternative and some explanation).

- |                               |                                  |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| (A) Ecology Parties           | (G) Liberal Parties              | (M) Agrarian Parties |
| (B) Communist Parties         | (H) Right Liberal Parties        | (N) Ethnic Parties   |
| (C) Socialist Parties         | (I) Christian Democratic Parties | (O) Regional Parties |
| (D) Social Democratic Parties | (J) National Parties             | (P) Other Parties    |
| (E) Conservative Parties      | (K) Independents                 |                      |
| (F) Left Liberal Parties      | (L) Single Issue Parties         |                      |

The following lists provide examples of political groups and organizations to which a particular party might belong. Please report any and all international affiliations for each party.

European Parliament Political Groups:

- (1) European People's Party
- (2) European Democrats
- (3) Party of European Socialists
- (4) European Liberal, Democrat and Reform Party
- (5) Confederal Group of European United Left
- (6) Nordic Green Left
- (7) Greens
- (8) European Free Alliance
- (9) Europe for the Nations
- (10) Europe of Democracies and Diversities
- (00) Not Applicable
- (98) Don't Know

International Party Organizations:

- (11) Asia Pacific Socialist Organization
- (12) Caribbean Democratic Union
- (13) Christian Democratic International
- (14) Christian Democratic Organization of America
- (15) Council of Asian Liberals and Democrats
- (16) Democratic Union of Africa
- (17) Eastern European Social Democratic Forum
- (18) Green Movement
- (19) Humanist Party
- (20) International Communist Union
- (21) International Democrat Union
- (22) International League of Democratic Socialists
- (23) Liberal International
- (24) Natural Law Party
- (25) Pacific Democratic Union
- (26) Organization of African Liberal Parties
- (27) Socialist International
- (28) Socialist Inter-Africa
- (00) Not Applicable
- (98) Don't Know

3a. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *before* the election?

Article 45 Concern Group, April Fifth Action

3b. Were there any significant parties not represented in parliament *after* the election?

Hong Kong Progressive Alliance

3c. Were there any other non-represented parties or independent actors whom you believe to have had a significant effect on the election?

Nil

4a. Ideological Positions of Parties:

Please indicate Parties A-F's positions on a left-right dimension (in the expert judgment of the CSES Collaborator). If this dimension is not appropriate, please provide an explanation of the salient cleavages, and parties' relative positions.

Party Name	Left										Right
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Democratic Party						✓					
B. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong			✓								
C. The Frontier							✓				
D. Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood				✓							
E. Liberal Party									✓		
F. Breakfast Group										✓	

4aa. Do you believe there would be general consensus on these placements among informed observers in your country? Yes

4b. If you have asked respondents to rank political parties on an alternative dimension, other than the left-right dimension, please also provide your own rankings of the parties on this dimension.

Name of dimension: Pro-Beijing Vs Pro-Hong Kong

Label for left hand position: Pro-Beijing

Label for right hand position: Pro-Hong Kong

Party Name	Pro-Beijing										Pro-Hong Kong
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. Democratic Party										✓	
B. Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong		✓									
C. The Frontier										✓	
D. Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood								✓			
E. Liberal Party					✓						
F. Breakfast Group				✓							

4bb. Do you believe there would be general consensus about these placements among informed observers in your country? Yes

5. In your view, what are the five most salient factors that affected the outcome of the election (e.g. major scandals; economic events; the presence of an independent actor; specific issues)?

1. China factor
2. Consumption location --- privatization
3. Democratization
4. Government performance
5. Scandals

5a. Do you believe there would be general consensus about the importance of these factors among informed observers in your country? Yes

## 6. Electoral Alliances:

Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the constituency level as, for example, in Finland. Documenting who is allied with whom, and how, in each constituency is a large task and we do not expect you to do more than make some general reference to the existence of constituency-level alliances. Sometimes, electoral alliances are made at the national level -- these are the alliances that we would like you to identify. Information is sought on who is allied with whom and on the nature of the electoral alliance.

a) Were electoral alliances permitted during the election campaign?

- No  
 Yes

If yes, please complete the following:

<u>Alliance Name</u>	<u>Participant Parties (please indicate dominant members with an "**")</u>
Alliance 1: Audrey EU & Cyd HO (Hong Kong Island Constituency)	Article 45 Concern Group The Frontier
Alliance 2: DAB & FTU Alliance (Kowloon East Constituency)	Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong (DAB) Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (FTU)
Alliance 3: DAB & FTU Alliance (New Territories West Constituency)	Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions Heung Yee Kuk New Territories Association of Societies
Alliance 4: 7.1 United Front (New Territories East Constituency)	Democratic Party The Frontier Article 45 Concern Group

## 7. Party Leaders and Presidential Candidates:

In legislative elections, please report the leader of each party.

In presidential elections, list presidential candidates and their parties. If candidates were endorsed by more than one party, please indicate this below.

<u>Name of Party</u>	<u>Name of Party Leader (Convenor)</u>
Democratic Party	YEUNG Sum
Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong	MA Lik
Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions	CHENG Yiu-tong
The Frontier	Emily LAU Wai-hing
Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood	Frederick FUNG Kin-kee
Liberal Party	James TIEN Pei-chun
Neighbourhood & Worker's Service Centre	LEUNG Yiu-chung
April Fifth Action	LEUNG Kwok-hung
Article 45 Concern Group	--

## Part II: Data on Electoral Institutions

If possible, please supplement this section with copies of the electoral law, voters' handbooks, electoral commission reports, and/or any other relevant materials.

\* The Legislative Council of the HKSAR has 60 members. Half of them are returned by geographic constituency (popular) elections and the other half is returned by functional constituency elections. The answers to the questions in Part II are based on the information of the geographical constituency elections only.

## A. QUESTIONS ABOUT ELECTORAL DISTRICTS

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**Definitions:** An electoral district is defined as a geographic area within which votes are counted and seats allocated. If a district cannot be partitioned into smaller districts within which votes are counted and seats allocated, it is called primary. If it can be partitioned into primary districts, and during the counting process there is some transfer of votes and/or seats from the primary districts to the larger district, then the larger district is called secondary. If a district can be partitioned into secondary districts (again with some transfer of votes and/or seats), it is called tertiary.

In some electoral systems, there are electoral districts that are geographically nested but not otherwise related for purposes of seat allocation. In Lithuania, for example, there are 71 single-member districts that operate under a majority runoff system, and also a single nationwide district that operates under proportional representation (the largest remainders method with the Hare quota). Neither votes nor seats from the single-member districts transfer to the nationwide district, however. The two processes are entirely independent (with voters having one vote in each district). In this case, the nationwide district, although it contains the 71 single-member districts, is not considered to be secondary. It is primary. One might say that there are two segments to the electoral system in such cases.

1. How many segments (as just defined) are there in the electoral system?  
 1 segment  
 2 segments  
 more than 2

Please answer the following questions (questions 2 through 11) for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature:

2. How many primary electoral districts are there? Five.
3. For each primary electoral district, how many members are elected from each district?  
 (If district variation exists, answer 3a)

3a. If districts elect varying number of members, please list the districts, indicating the number of members elected from that district. (Attach separate sheets, as required).

<u>Districts (Constituencies)</u>	<u>Number of Members</u>
Hong Kong Island	6
Kowloon East	5
Kowloon West	4
New Territory East	7
New Territory West	8

4. How many secondary electoral districts are there? No.
5. How many tertiary electoral districts are there? No.

If possible, please summarize the information above for questions 1-3 and 4-5 in the table here:

Chambers/Houses		Lower			Upper		
Segments	Number	1	2	3 or more	1	2	3 or more
Primary districts	Number	5					
	No. of members*	30					
Secondary Districts	Number						
	No. of members*						
Tertiary Districts	Number						
	No. of members*						

\*Please report the total number of members for all districts, per segment.

## B. QUESTIONS ABOUT VOTING

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6. Exactly how are votes cast by voters? Voters can vote for one list in a particular constituency.
- 6a. How many votes do they or can they cast? Only one.
- 6b. Do they vote for candidates, for lists, or for both? (please explain) They vote for list.
7. Are the votes transferable? No.
8. If more than one vote can be cast, can they be cumulated? Inapplicable.
9. Are there any other features of voting that should be noted? No.

## C. QUESTIONS ABOUT CONVERTING VOTES INTO SEATS

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10. Exactly how are votes converted into seats?  
Hong Kong adopts the largest remainder formula with the Hare quota (the quota is calculated by dividing the total valid votes in a particular constituency by the number of seat to be returned). Each list will get a seat when receiving more votes than the quota. The candidate ranked first in the list will be elected. Any remaining seat(s) will be awarded to the list(s) with the largest remainder.
- 10a. Are there legally mandated thresholds that a party must exceed before it is eligible to receive seats? No legally mandated threshold.
- If so, what is the threshold?
- 10b. What electoral formula or formulas are used?  
Proportional representation system with the largest remainder formula (the Hare quota).
11. If there are lists, are they closed, open, or flexible?
- closed
  - flexible, but in practice virtually closed
  - flexible
  - flexible, but in practice virtually open
  - open

**Definitions:** A list is closed if the seats that are awarded to that list are always occupied by the candidates in order of their appearance on the list (i.e., if the list gets x seats then necessarily the top x names on the list get the seats). A list is open if the question of which candidates on the list get the seats that are awarded to the list is determined solely by the votes that each candidate receives. A list is flexible if parties place their candidates in the order they would like to see them elected, but voters can, with varying degrees of ease, change this order through votes they cast for individual candidates.

**Please repeat questions 2 through 11 of this section for each segment of each directly elected house of the legislature.**

#### D. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE POSSIBILITIES OF ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

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**Definitions:** A joint list refers to one on which candidates of different parties run together. Apparentement refers to a legal agreement between two or more lists to pool their votes for the purposes of an initial seat allocation, with seats initially allocated to the alliance then reallocated to the lists in the alliance.

12. What are the possibilities of forming alliances in the system?

It is likely to form electoral alliances.

12a. Can parties run joint lists?

- Yes  
 No

12b. Is there apparentement or linking of lists?

- Yes  
 No

12c. Can candidates run with the endorsement of more than one party?

- Yes  
 No

12d. Do parties withdraw their lists or candidates in some constituencies, urging their supporters there to vote for an ally's list or candidate?

- Yes  
 No

12e. Other?

13. Are joint lists possible? It is possible.

13a. If joint lists are possible, are they subject to different regulations than single-party lists? For example, higher thresholds, different numbers of candidates that may appear on the list, etc. No.

14. If apparentement is possible, what lists can participate in such agreements:

- lists of the same party in the same constituency  
 lists of the same party from different constituencies  
 lists of different parties in the same constituency  
 Not possible.

15. If candidates can run with the endorsement of more than one party, is this reflected on the ballot?

- No  
 No party endorsements are indicated on the ballot paper  
 Yes, candidate's name appears once, together with the names of all supporting parties  
 Yes, candidate's name appears as many times as there are different parties endorsing him/her, each time with the name of the endorsing party  
 Yes, other (please explain):

### Part III: Data on Regime Type

Below are various questions about the type of regime--presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential--in your country. There are two potential problems with these questions that should be noted at the outset. First, in some countries there may be a discrepancy between the *de jure* (or legal) situation and the *de facto* (or practical) situation. For example, in Great Britain the Queen still possesses a legal right to veto legislation, but this right has not been exercised since 1707. In the case of such obviously obsolete powers, please answer according to the *de facto* situation. Otherwise, describe the *de jure* situation. A second potential problem is that the questions may not be phrased optimally for the situation in your particular country. In such cases, please answer as best you can, providing some indication of the difficulties as you see them.

#### A. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE HEAD OF STATE

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**Definitions:** The Head of State is typically the highest ranking official in the executive branch of government. Often, this position is held by a president or a monarch, and may be more ceremonial than effective. The Head of Government is usually the highest ranking official in the legislative branch of government. In some systems, this may be someone other than the Head of State (i.e. the prime minister in the Westminster systems), while in other cases, the roles of the Head of State and Head of Government are combined (i.e. in the United States, the president serves as both the Head of State and the Head of Government).

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (PRC). This and the next sections on the head of state and the head of government are therefore not applicable to Hong Kong. But for the sake of completeness, this investigator will try to answer the questions in these two sections in the context of the HKSAR. The Chief Executive of the HKSAR is the head of the HKSAR Government.

1. Who is the Head of State?

- President
- Monarch
- Prime Minister serves as ceremonial head of state
- Other (please specify): Inapplicable.

2. How is the **Chief Executive of the HKSAR** selected?

- Direct election
- Indirect election
- Birth right
- Divine right
- Other (Explain)

2a. If by direct election, by what process?

- Plurality election
- Run-off or two-ballot system
- Other (Explain)

2a1. If by run-off system, how are the candidates selected for the final round?

- The \_\_\_\_\_(##) candidates with the highest vote totals advance to the second round
- Any candidate with at least \_\_\_\_\_% of the popular vote advances to the second round

2b. If by indirect election, by what process?

- Electoral college (Election Committee)
- Selection by the legislature
- Other (Explain):

2b1. If by electoral college (Election Committee), how are electors chosen?

The current Election Committee comprises 4 sectors and each sector returns 200 members by means of either elections (with restricted franchise) or nominations, except the ex-officio members. The total membership is 800 and the breakdown is as follows: a) 664 members returned by 35 sub-sectors covering business, professional, labour and social welfare groups as well as district organizations; b) 40 members nominated by the religious sub-sector; and c) 96 ex-officio members (Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress and Legislative Council members).

2b2. Does the electoral college (Election Committee) deliberate?

- Yes
- No

2b3. What is the voting procedure used by the electoral college?

Each member can cast one vote in any round of voting. The candidate who has obtained more than half of the total number of valid votes cast in any round of voting is regarded as duly elected. If no candidate obtains more than half of the total number of valid votes, another round of voting shall be conducted for the two candidates who have obtained the highest and the next highest valid votes in previous round of voting.

2b4. If by the legislature, by which chamber(s) of the legislature? What is the voting procedure used?

3. Does the **Chief Executive of the HKSAR** have the following powers? Please check all that apply:

3a. Introduce legislation?

- Yes
- No

3b. Require expedited action on specific legislation? (i.e., set a deadline by which the legislature is required to act on the bill)?

- Yes
- No

**Definitions:** A Head of State possesses a partial veto when he or she can target specific clauses of a piece of legislation for veto, while promulgating the rest. In the U.S., such vetoes are sometimes called line item vetoes. A Head of State possesses a package veto when he or she can veto the entire piece of legislation submitted by the legislature, but cannot veto some parts and accept others.

3c. Package veto?

- No
- Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is: 2/3 majority.

- 3d. Partial veto?  
 No  
 Yes, and the requirement to override the veto is:
- 3e. Issue decrees with the power of law?  
 Yes, but the scope is not well defined.  
 No
- 3f. Emergency powers?  
 Yes  
 No
- 3g. Negotiate treaties and international agreements?  
 No  
 Yes, provided the following additional requirements are met: Only “in the appropriate fields, including the economic, trade, financial and monetary, shipping, communications, tourism, cultural and sports fields” (Article 151 of the Basic Law).
- 3h. Commander of the armed forces?  
 Yes  
 No
- 3i. Initiate referenda or plebiscites?  
 Yes  
 No
- 3j. Refer legislation to the judicial branch for review of constitutionality?  
 Yes  
 No
- 3k. Convene special legislative sessions?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Other: The President of the Legislative Council (LegCo) must, at the request of the Chief Executive, convene an “emergency” session of the LegCo during the period after the end of the term of office or the dissolution of the LegCo but before the date specified for the holding of a general election for all members of the LegCo (See Section 11 of Legislative Council Ordinance (Chapter 542 of the Law of Hong Kong)).

## B. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

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**Definitions:** In some countries, the Head of Government is directly elected, in elections that may or may not occur concurrently with legislative elections. In these cases, the Head of Government is said to be elected independently of the legislature. In others, the Head of Government is the leader of the governing party or governing coalition in the legislature, and so, the selection of the Head of Government depends upon the distribution of seats in the legislature. In these cases, the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature.

4. Is the **Chief Executive of the HKSAR** elected independently of the legislature?
- Yes
  - No
- 4a. Is the Head of Government also the Head of State?
- Yes
  - No
  - Inapplicable
- 4b. If the Head of Government is not elected independently of the legislature, how is the Head of Government selected?
- Appointed by the head of state alone
  - Appointed by the legislature alone
  - Nominated by the head of state, and approved by the legislature
  - Nominated by the legislature, and approved by the head of state
  - Other (Please explain):
5. What authorities does the **Chief Executive of the HKSAR** have over the composition of the Executive Council (cabinet)? Please check all that apply.
- Names ministers and assigns portfolios alone
  - Nominates ministers for approval by the president
  - Reviews and approves ministerial nominations made by the president
  - Dismisses ministers and reassigns portfolios at own discretion
  - Other (Please explain): The Chief Executive appoints the members of the Executive Council (ExCo). There are two types of ExCo membership: official and non-official members. The official members are concurrently the Principal Officials in the Government Secretariat who have policy portfolios, while the non-official members do not have any specific portfolio. The Principal Officials are nominated by the Chief Executive and are appointed by the Central People's Government of China.
6. What authorities does the **Chief Executive of the HKSAR** have over the policy making process? Please check all that apply:
- Chairs Executive Council (cabinet) meetings
  - Determines schedule of issues to be considered by the legislature
  - Determines which alternatives will be voted on by the legislature, and in which order
  - Refers legislative proposals to party or legislative committees
  - Calls votes of confidence in government
  - Other: The Chief Executive can initiate legislative and budgetary proposals.

## C. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CABINET

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7. By what method(s) can the cabinet (Executive Council) be dismissed? Please check all that apply:
- By the head of state acting alone
  - By the prime minister acting alone
  - By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of all legislators is required
  - By majority vote of the legislature where a majority of those legislators voting is required
  - By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Please explain):
  - Other (Please explain): By the Chief Executive acting alone.

#### D. QUESTIONS REGARDING THE LEGISLATURE

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8. Can the legislature be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections? \_\_\_\_\_ No  Yes:

- By the head of state acting alone
- By the prime minister acting alone
- By majority vote of the legislature
- By some combination of the above, acting in concert (Please explain):
- Other (Please explain): By the Chief Executive after consulting the Executive Council.

9. If the legislature can be dissolved prior to regularly scheduled elections, are there restrictions on when and how the legislature can be dissolved? Please check all that apply:

- On the timing of dissolution (e.g. not within one year after a legislative election) (Please explain):  
“The Chief Executive must consult the Executive Council before dissolving the Legislative Council. The Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council only once in each term of his or her office” (Article 50 of the Basic Law).
- As a response to action/inaction by the legislature (e.g. only when the legislature has censured the cabinet; only if the legislature fails to pass the budget) (Please explain):  
The Chief Executive can dissolve the Legislative Council if “the Chief Executive refuses to sign a bill passed the second time by the Legislative Council, or the Legislative Council refuses to pass a budget or any other important bill introduced by the government” (Article 50 of the Basic Law).
- Other (Explain):

10. Is there a second chamber of the legislature? No  Yes \_\_\_\_\_, it is:

- directly elected
- indirectly elected through the following process:

10a. If there is a second chamber and it is indirectly elected, are those who choose its members:

- wholly regional and/or local officials?
- partly regional and/or local officials?
- not necessarily regional and/or local officials?

10b. If there is a second chamber, does it have specific and exclusive legislative powers (i.e. the power to reject the executive’s proposed budget)?

- No
- Yes (Please explain):

10c. If there is a second chamber, does it have the power to remove the cabinet or censure its ministers?

- Yes
- No

## E. FEDERALISM

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11. Is there a constitutionally guaranteed division of power between the central government and regional and/or local governments?

- Yes  
 No

12. Does the central government have the power to remove elected officials of regional and/or local governments?

- Yes  
 No. But the Central People's Government of China may withhold the appointment of the Chief Executive who has been duly elected in Hong Kong.

## F. REFERENCES

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Please list any resources that were consulted in the preparation of this report, or that the CSES community may find especially helpful in understanding the political system described here.

### **Documents and Elections**

The Basic Law of the HKSAR: [http://www.info.gov.hk/basic\\_law/fulltext/](http://www.info.gov.hk/basic_law/fulltext/)

Legislative Council Ordinance (Chapter 542 of the Law of Hong Kong)

[http://www.legislation.gov.hk/blis\\_export.nsf/CurAllEngDocAgent?OpenAgent&Chapter=542](http://www.legislation.gov.hk/blis_export.nsf/CurAllEngDocAgent?OpenAgent&Chapter=542)

Guidelines on Election-related Activities in respect of the Legislative Council Elections:

[http://www.info.gov.hk/eac/en/legco/2004lc\\_guide.htm](http://www.info.gov.hk/eac/en/legco/2004lc_guide.htm)

Official Website for the 2004 Legislative Council Election:

<http://www.elections.gov.hk/elections/legco2004/eindex.html>

Electoral Affairs Commission's Report on the 2004 Legislative Council Election:

[http://www.info.gov.hk/eac/en/legco/2004\\_report.htm](http://www.info.gov.hk/eac/en/legco/2004_report.htm)

Constitutional Affairs Bureau, HKSAR: <http://www.info.gov.hk/cab/>

Registration and Electoral Office, HKSAR: [http://www.info.gov.hk/reo/index\\_en.htm](http://www.info.gov.hk/reo/index_en.htm)

### **Political Parties or Groups**

Democratic Party: [http://www.dphk.org/e\\_site/policy\\_e.htm](http://www.dphk.org/e_site/policy_e.htm) (Manifesto and Platform)

Democratic Alliance for Betterment of Hong Kong:

<http://www.dab.org.hk/en/main.jsp?content=category-content.jsp&categoryId=1043> (Party Platform)

<http://www.dab.org.hk/en/main.jsp?content=category-content.jsp&categoryId=1044> (Manifesto)

<http://www.dab.org.hk/tr/main.jsp?content=article-content.jsp&articleId=2953&categoryId=1197> (2004 LegCo Electoral Platform in Chinese)

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions: <http://www.ftu.org.hk/index1.htm>

The Frontier: [http://www.frontier.org.hk/index\\_e.htm](http://www.frontier.org.hk/index_e.htm) (Platform)

The Hong Kong Association for Democracy and People's Livelihood:  
<http://www.adpl.org.hk/content02b.htm> (Platform in Chinese)

Liberal Party: <http://www.liberal.org.hk/contents/>

Article 45 Concern Group: <http://www.article45.org/public/main>