

政制事務局局長會見傳媒談話內容

以下是政制事務局局長林瑞麟今日（七月二十四日）下午，就策略發展委員會管治及政治發展委員會文件「行政長官普選的可能模式」，在政府總部會見傳媒的談話內容（中文部分）：

政制事務局局長：大家應該看過我們今日向策略發展委員會發出的文件，趁今日下午向大家解釋一下。

今日發出的文件是為策略發展委員會管治及政治發展委員會第五次會議而準備的。在前一個階段，在過去半年的討論，我們已經就普選的原則和整體的概念，作出頗詳盡的探討。整體而言，委員認同四方面的原則：第一，是落實普選時，我們需要按照國家對香港的長遠方針政策來處理；第二，政制發展需要符合四方面的規定——(1) 兼顧社會各階層的利益，(2) 有利資本主義的發展，(3) 符合循序漸進，(4) 適合香港的實際情況，這幾方面的原則。

我們也討論過整體上委員認同行政主導的原則，在處理普選模式的時候也是要符合、兼顧到的。關於甚麼是普選呢？就是普及和平等的選舉。這是第四方面的原則，我們各個委員在前一階段也都討論過。所以我們今日發出的文件是將普選的討論帶到一個新的階段，就是開始着實討論落實行政長官普選的模式。

就此過去一段日子，我們收到很多意見，牽涉三方面。第一方面是提名委員會的組成；第二方面是提名行政長官候選人的程序；第三方面是經提名之後，如何落實以普選的方法選出行政長官。討論普選行政長官之後，我們接着會在策發會討論落實普選立法會的模式。

所以今後半年，有兩方面的問題是重要的，第一方面牽涉怎樣組成提名委員會去提出普選行政長官的候選人；第二方面是邁向普選立法會的過程當中，我們怎樣處理現有功能界別議席。

在未來一段日子，我們歡迎不同政黨、政團，不同組織和個別人士提出具體的方案，處理我們剛才提出的一些實際問題。而我們很希望不同界別、不同黨派的人士，大家都能存着一個求同存異的態度來探討，在香港如何能夠落實普選行政長官和普選立法會的模式。我們的目標是二〇〇七年初，就策發會的討論做一個總結，發表一份報告向中央反映我們的結論。我們相信這個報告會對今後在香港，在〇七年至一二年期間再次推動政制發展是有幫助的。

記者：從今日的文件，可見大家對提名委員會有不同的意見，你有沒有信心，或者你為甚麼有信心可以明年初取得共識？如果未能取得共識，是否不會再傾下去？

政制事務局局長：今日給大家的文件也已開列了在過去一段日子，我們就普選特首用什麼方法所收到的意見。就這些開列的可能模式的方案，特區政府本身並未有任何定案。我們只是將收到的意見，向策略發展委員會的委員反映，希望大家能夠多討論，共同探索一個方向出來。

有關提名委員會方面，其實意見是有頗大的幅度。有人建議不如用八百人的選舉委員會轉化為提名委員會；有人建議不如用六十個立法會議席去成為提名委員會，即由六十至八百都有；八百以上也有人提，不如用千二人、千六人、幾千人，種種意見都有。

現在我們是第一步，正式開啓這個討論，我相信香港社會整體有決心、有期望可以達致普選。既然大家的目標、大家最終目的地都是同一的，我們要在未來一段日子，大家努力去探討。所以我再三強調，我們需要有求同存異的心態才可以做得到。

記者：但是如果沒有共識，下一步又怎樣做？

政制事務局局長：我們要繼續努力，達致這個共識。

記者：前政務司司長陳方安生早前有些言論針對策發會，覺得其推動政改的步伐有所不足，她自己也會有一個核心小組去搞政改和普選，策發會跟她的核心小組以後會否有合作的空間或者討論空間？或者你會不會約她談談，收集一下她的意見？

政制事務局局長：第一，大家要看到在策略發展委員會裏，我們在過去的半年中，已經就這些重要的原則有頗詳盡的討論，大家也基本接受、認同要按國家長遠方針政策和《基本法》的規定來探討落實普選的模式。

第二，在策發會內，有不同政黨，也有民主黨派的議員，甚至他們現在都接受一個政治現實，就是我們要落實普選，譬如要推動立法會的普選，我們需要除了直選的議員，功能組別的議員都需要投支持票才有得做。因為在立法會有六十個議席，我們需要有三分之二的議員支持，即四十票才可以推動任何改變。大家不同黨派、不同的策發會委員都認同這個政治現實，這是重要的。

第三方面，我們今日發這份文件，開列了我們現時已接收到個別落實普選行政長官方案的建議，我們也鼓勵不同團體、不同人士提出他們認為可行的具體方案。因為最重要的是找一個方案、一套建議，是社會上各個政黨、團體，特別是立法會內有投票權功能組別的代表，他們都同意，我們才有機會取得三分之二大多數議員的支持。如果他們當中整體都支持的話，在立法會外，社會上不同團體、不同界別，有一個意向都是希望向前行，這樣我們才有得做。

記者：你會否覺得陳太現在成立核心小組去談普選，對於策發會的工作會否是一個阻礙或者對你們有壓力？她們的批評是否合理？

政制事務局局長：我剛才已經講過好幾次，我們最重要是有不同黨派、團體和個別人士，提出具體的方案。所以只要有更多人提出更多具體方案，可以百花齊放。這也讓我們充分利用現有的討論空間，有更大機會可以達致普選模式的共識。所以我們歡迎任何人士，組織和推動某一套具體方案，供大家參考。

（請同時參閱談話內容的英文部份。）

完

2006年7月24日（星期一）

香港時間21時27分

Transcript of SCA's standup briefing

The Secretary for Constitutional Affairs, Mr Stephen Lam, today (July 24) gave a standup briefing on a paper concerning possible models for selecting the Chief Executive by universal suffrage, which will be discussed by the Committee on Governance and Political Development of the Commission on Strategic Development at a meeting this Friday (July 28). The following is the transcript of the briefing (English portion):

Secretary for Constitutional Affairs: We have just issued a paper today for the fifth meeting of the Committee on Governance and Political Development of the Commission on Strategic Development. The committee, in the course of last six months, has covered quite a few important principles and concepts about universal suffrage.

Firstly, members have basically agreed that in dealing with

universal suffrage, we need to comply with the basic policies of the State regarding Hong Kong.

Secondly, we discussed four principles which are of specific relevance to constitutional development. Firstly, we need to meet the interests of different sectors of society. Secondly, we need to facilitate the development of the capitalist economy. Thirdly, we need to meet the principle of gradual and orderly progress. And fourthly, we need to ensure that in implementing universal suffrage, the methodology is appropriate to the actual situation in Hong Kong.

The third area which we discussed is that in implementing universal suffrage, we need to comply with the principle of having an executive-led government in Hong Kong.

And fourthly, we also discussed the principles of universal and equal suffrage in dealing with the electoral systems.

In issuing the paper today, we are bringing the discussions in the Commission on Strategic Development concerning universal suffrage to a new stage. We are beginning to focus on specific methodologies for implementing universal suffrage for returning the Chief Executive. Specifically we set out questions in three areas for consideration. Firstly, the composition of the Nominating Committee for putting forward candidates for election for Chief Executive. Secondly, the method for nominating candidates to stand in Chief Executive election. And thirdly, the specific method for conducting the election by universal suffrage after the nomination.

Having dealt with the method for implementing universal suffrage for the Chief Executive, we will then turn to the universal suffrage for the Legislative Council. So I will expect that in the next six months, we will focus on two main questions: firstly, how the Nominating Committee for putting forward candidates for Chief Executive is to be composed to ensure that it is broadly representative of Hong Kong society. Secondly, in moving towards universal suffrage, how we should deal with functional constituency seats currently in the Legislative Council.

The government has not taken a view on these issues. We intend to encourage political parties, other organisations and individuals to put forth specific packages of proposals so that we can consider these ideas within the Commission on Strategic Development. We believe that if all parties concerned carry an attitude of being willing to accommodate mutual differences, we stand a good chance of achieving consensus.

We will aim to draw conclusions on discussions in the Commission on Strategic Development by early 2007, and we are hopeful that in issuing the report and putting forth these conclusions to Beijing, we will lay a firm foundation for us to take forward constitutional development sometime in 2007 and between 2007 and 2012.

Reporter: Actually does the Government have the determination to press ahead with electing the Chief Executive in 2012 by universal suffrage? Or will it continue to take a wait-and-see attitude like some critics have said? Because we all know that the business sector always have different views from the pro-democracy camp on these issues of how we achieve universal suffrage.

Secretary for Constitutional Affairs: At the moment, we are bringing the discussions on universal suffrage to a new stage. We are focusing on specific methodologies for implementing universal suffrage to return the Chief Executive. It is very important that first, we try to achieve consensus on how these methodologies should be implemented. We must know where we want to get to, what is the final destination, what is the form for forming the Nominating Committee and for electing the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Once we have consensus on that methodology, then we will be in a better position to decide how and to what stages, how much time we will need to take to reach that final destination. That is why we are determined now to begin this discussion on methodologies for returning the Chief Executive by universal suffrage.

Reporter: Mr Lam, based on what you said just now, does it mean that you don't think there is any need for the Government to pay particular attention to Mrs Chan's core group and possibly there would not be much opportunity for co-operation between the two sides? And secondly, can you also tell us honestly it's very difficult for a consensus to be reached

on these matters on universal suffrage. So what then after six months if there is no consensus?

Secretary for Constitutional Affairs: Firstly, our basic position is that we encourage all political parties, different organisations and individuals to put forth specific methods and packages of proposals for implementing universal suffrage. That applies to everybody across the board, and all proposals which we receive will be put to members of the Commission on Strategic Development for consideration. In the next six months, we will do our very best to promote discussions on the specific methods for implementing universal suffrage for retuning the Chief Executive and for returning the Legislative Council.

We do not underestimate the difficulties of achieving consensus. But we believe there is a possibility for such consensus to be achieved. First and foremost, this is the ultimate aim already stipulated in the Basic Law. Secondly, Hong Kong community as a whole subscribes to this ultimate aim. Thirdly, our experience of dealing with the package which we put forth last year for 07/08 generated considerable support among the local population. According to different opinion polls, about 60 per cent of the local population supported this package. So I believe if we find a way of moving forward and move towards universal suffrage, Hong Kong people will be enthusiastic and will want the political parties to come to a conclusion. There will be this possibility.

(Please also refer to the Chinese portion of the transcript.)

Ends/Monday, July 24, 2006

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