

香港醫學會
THE HONG KONG MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



二零一二年行政長官及立法會產生辦法之意見調查
醫學界意見調查
(普查全港註冊西醫及牙醫)

Opinion Survey on Method for Selecting the Chief Executive and
for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012
(Conducted amongst all registered doctors and dentists in Hong Kong)

報告
REPORT

二零一零年二月
February 2010

二零一二年行政長官及立法會產生辦法之意見調查

背景



President Dr. TSE Hung Hing making his points to Mr. Stephen LAM, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs
會長謝鴻興醫生向林瑞麟局長介紹調查報告

政府在二零零七年發出了一份政制發展綠皮書，為香港將來行政長官及立法會的產生辦法展開諮詢。當時，香港醫學會組成了一個專責小組負責統籌。專責小組向當時的會董會提出了一些建議，會董會遂根據小組提出的建議向整個醫學界別(包括牙醫)進行了一個意見調查，根據調查的結果，醫學會於2007年向政府政制及內地事務局呈交了以下的意見。

普選行政長官的方式（本會在二零零七年的建議）

- (1) 提名委員會 — 當時我們建議提名委員會應擴大至約1,200人，除現時的800人外，我們建議加入大約400名由選舉產生的區議員令選舉委員會的人數擴大至約1,200人。
- (2) 提名門檻 — 當時我們建議提名門檻應維持在100名，而並非經擴大後的選舉委員會的8份1人數。
- (3) 我們當時亦支持應儘快實行普選行政長官，即2012年。

普選立法會的方式（本會在二零零七年的建議）

- (1) 普選的原則是每名選民都應該有同等的投票權，他們的每一票都應該有相同的份量。
- (2) 所有功能組別的議席都應該同時取消。
- (3) 當社會上普遍達成共識的時候，應儘快進行普選立法會全部議席。

中央政府在二零零七年十二月下的決定

2007年的12月，全國人民代表大會常務委員會(“人大常委會”)通過了關於香港特別行政區2012年行政長官和立法會的產生辦法及有關普選問題的決定。該決定可被歸納為以下幾點：

- (1) 2012年的行政長官及立法會選舉將不實行由普選產生的辦法。
- (2) 2012年的立法會的功能團體和分區直選產生的議員各佔半數的比例維持不變。
- (3) 2017年香港特別行政區第五任行政長官的選舉可以實行由普選產生的辦法。
- (4) 在行政長官由普選產生以後，香港特別行政區立法會的選舉可以實行全部議員由普選產生的辦法。

香港政府在二零零九年發出的諮詢文件

基於上述中央政府所公佈的原則，特區政府於去年11月向全港市民，包括醫學界，發出了一份關於2012年選舉行政長官及立法會的諮詢文件。該文件的重點有以下幾項：

- (1) 2012年的選舉委員會人數將由現時的800人(每界別分組200人)增加至每界別分組300人，而第4界別分組所增加的選舉委員席位則全數留給由選舉產生的區議員之間互選產生。
- (2) 行政長官的提名門檻將按原有的8份1選舉委員人數的比例維持不變。
- (3) 2012年立法會的人數將由現時的60席增加至70席，即加入5名新地區直選議員及5名新功能團體議員。新增之功能團體議員，連同原有之區議會議席將由所有經選舉產生的區議員互選產生。文件並未提及於2020年如何取消立法會的功能組別的議員，以達至全面普選之目的。

二零零九年成立的新專責小組和另一次的問卷調查

由於事關重大，香港醫學會會董會再次成立一個專責小組處理。專責小組經過詳細討論，參考了我們2007年的意見、人大常委會2007年的決定以及政府現時的建議後，向會董會提交意見。根據專責小組的建議向醫學界別進行另一次的問卷調查以找出醫學界對政制改革的方向。

調查辦法

本會在二零一零年一月十三日向全港11,406名註冊西醫及1,659名註冊牙醫發出共13,065份第1549號通告連問卷。問卷可以傳真或郵寄方式交回。為預防匿名回覆的問卷被重複點算，所有問卷均印有編號以隨機形式寄出。12,953份問卷成功送達，112份被郵局送回，直至二零一零年一月卅日截止日期前，共收到1,280份回應，回應率9.88%。

結果

所有回應已詳列附件甲，以供參考。結果總結如下：

二零一二年普選行政長官的方式

- (1) 絕大部份(78%)回應者贊成將提名委員會由現時的800人擴大至約1,200人；12%反對；10%沒意見。
- (2) 至於如何組成選舉委員會，則意見分歧。44%回應者支持政府的建議；43%贊成新增議席全部由民選區議員組成；13%無意見。
- (3) 過半數(51%)回應者贊成維持現有提名門檻在100名；33%贊成1/8的人數比例；16%沒意見。
- (4) 47%回應者贊成行政長官不應有任何政黨背景；38%反對；15%沒意見。

二零一二年普選立法會的方式

- (5) 45%贊成2012年立法會的議席維持60人不變；38%贊成議席由60人增加至70人；17%沒意見。
- (6) 大部份(53%)人贊成維持現行的國籍及外國居留權限制；37%贊成取消，讓所有擁有香港永久性居民身份的人士都可以出任立法會議員；10%沒意見。

對政府建議的意見

- (7) 46%回應者支持政府就2012年行政長官選舉辦法的建議；39%反對；15%沒意見。
- (8) 44%回應者支持政府就2012年立法會產生辦法的建議；41%反對；15%沒意見。

對普選的意見

- (9) 絕大部份(78%)回應者認同政府有責任展示未來行政長官及立法會以普選形式產生的時間表及路線圖；14%反對；8%沒意見。

Opinion Survey on Method for Selecting the Chief Executive and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012

Introduction



Mr. Stephen LAM thanks HKMA for their views
林瑞麟局長多謝香港醫學會意見

In 2007, the government released a Green Paper on Constitutional Development to address the issue of universal suffrage for electing the Chief Executive as well as the Legislative Council Members. The Hong Kong Medical Association set up a Task Force to address the issue. The Task Force made some recommendations to the Council and subsequently an opinion survey was conducted to find out the opinion of the profession on those agreed recommendations. The survey was done among the whole medical subsector (including dental practitioners). According to the results of the survey, the following views were submitted to the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau in 2007:

- (2) The nomination threshold of the Chief Executive shall be proportionally increased in number to remain at the ratio 1/8 of the total Election Committee members.
- (3) The number of seats in the LegCo in 2012 shall be increased from 60 to 70, 5 new district election seats and 5 new Functional Constituency seats. The new Functional Constituency seats together with the existing District Council seat should be returned through election by elected District Council members from among themselves.

There was no mention of how the Functional Constituency seats could be abolished in the year 2020 when we were promised to have universal suffrage for the Legislative Council.

New Task Force and another Opinion Survey in 2009

In view of the gravity of the issue, the HKMA Council set up a Task Force to handle the matter again. The Task Force deliberated the issue, took into consideration of our previous submission in 2007; the decision of the NPCSC in 2007 as well as the current proposals from the government, and made recommendations to the HKMA Council. As recommended by the Task Force, another opinion survey was conducted to find out the opinion of the medical functional constituency.

Methodology

13,065 questionnaires were sent out with Circular No. 1549 on 13 January 2010 to 11,406 registered doctors and 1,659 registered dentists with complete address. The replies could be sent in via fax or post. To avoid duplicate response, the questionnaires were serially numbered but randomly sent out to preserve anonymity. 12,953 copies were successfully delivered and 112 returned from the post. As at the closing date on 30 January 2010, 1,280 replies were received with a response rate of 9.88%.

Result

Answers to each question of the opinion survey are tabulated in Appendix A for reference. The summary of the result of the opinion survey is as follows:

Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2012

- (1) The great majority (78%) agreed to increase the number of Election Committee members from 800 to around 1,200, 12% disagreed and 10% had no opinion.
- (2) As to how the new Election Committee should be composed, the views were split – 44% of the respondents were in favour of the government proposal; 43% wished all of the newly added 400 members elected from amongst the District Council members; and 13% had no opinion.
- (3) Half (51%) of the respondents would like the nomination threshold remain at 100; 33% would like it maintained at 1/8 of the nominating committee; and 16% had no opinion.
- (4) 47% of the respondents agreed that the Chief Executive should not have any political affiliation; 38% disagreed and 15% had no opinion.

Method for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012

- (5) 45% of the respondents would like the number of seats in the Legislative Council remain at 60 in 2012; 38% would like to increase it from 60 to 70; and 17% had no opinion.
- (6) The majority (53%) of the respondents would like the nationality requirement of the Legislative Council members remain unchanged; 37% would like the present restrictions on the nationality requirement of LegCo members be abolished allowing all permanent residents to stand for election to become LegCo members. 10% had no opinion.

On the Government Proposal

- (7) On the whole, 46% of the respondents would support the Government's proposal on the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2012; 39% objected and 15% had no opinion.
- (8) 44% of the respondents would support the Government's proposal on the Method for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012; 41% objected and 15% had no opinion.

On Universal Suffrage

- (9) The great majority (78%) agreed that the government has the duty to present the roadmap and timetable for the implementation of universal suffrage for the Chief Executive as well as the Legislative Council. 14% objected and 8% had no opinion.

Method for electing the Chief Executive by universal suffrage (our views in 2007)

- (1) The nominating committee – We suggested that the nominating committee should consist of about 1,200 people. Apart from the existing 800 election committee members, we had suggested to add the 400 odd elected District Council members to enlarge the nominating committee to around 1,200 people.
- (2) The nomination threshold - We supported the nomination threshold should remain at 100, and not 1/8 of the number of the enlarged nominating committee.
- (3) We also supported that universal suffrage for the election of the Chief Executive should be implemented as soon as possible, i.e. 2012.

Universal Suffrage for electing the Legislation Council members (our views in 2007)

- (1) The principle of universal suffrage should be: each registered voter should have the same right to vote and each vote cast by a registered voter should carry similar weight.
- (2) All the Functional Constituencies seats in the Legislative Council should be abolished at the same time.
- (3) Universal suffrage for electing Legislative Council members should be carried out as soon as the society could reach a consensus of opinion.

Principles laid down by the Central Government in December 2007

In December 2007, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress ("NPCSC") passed a decision on issues relating to the methods for selecting the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council of the HKSAR in the year 2012 and the issues relating to universal suffrage. The decision can be summarized as follows:

- (1) There will be no universal suffrage for both the Chief Executive as well as the Legislative Council by 2012.
- (2) Composition of the Legislative Council elected in 2012 shall remain to be half-and-half between members returned by functional constituencies and members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections.
- (3) The election of the fifth Chief Executive in the year 2017 may be implemented by the method of universal suffrage.
- (4) The election of the Legislative Council may be implemented by the method of electing all the members by universal suffrage afterwards, i.e. as early as 2020.

Consultation Document of HKSAR Government in November 2009

Based on the above principles laid down by the Central Government; the HKSAR government released a Consultation Document in November 2009 to solicit the views of the people of Hong Kong including our profession. The salient points of the government's proposal on the election of the Chief Executive in 2012 are:

- (1) To enlarge the Election Committee in 2012, from the existing 800 (200/sector) to around 300/sector. The increase in the 4th sector shall be allocated to elected District Council members.

二零一二年行政長官及立法會產生辦法之意見調查

Opinion Survey on Method for Selecting the Chief Executive and for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012

1. 選舉委員會 Election Committee

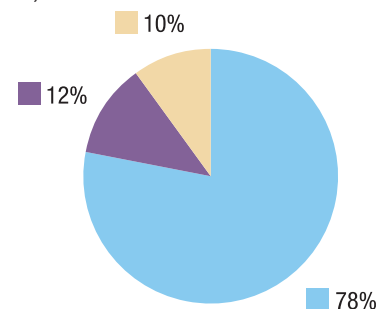
你是否贊成把選舉委員的人數由800人增加至約1,200?

Do you agree to increase the number of Election Committee members from 800 to around 1,200?

- Option 1** Agree
選項一 贊成
- Option 2** Disagree
選項二 反對
- Option 3** No opinion
選項三 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	938 (78%)
Option 2 選項二	145 (12%)
Option 3 選項三	117 (10%)
Total 總數	1,200 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

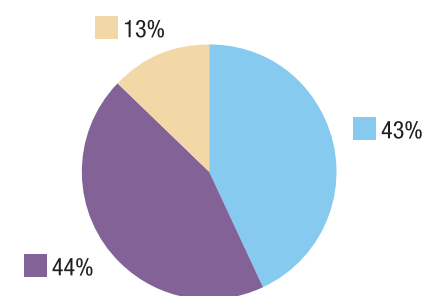
- We should cancel the election committee members
- 1,500
- More than 1,200
- 1,600
- 5,000 more
- Abolish election committee, direct election
- As many as possible
- 1,200 is still a tiny unrepresentative sample
- But there must be a pathway for universal suffrage
- Change to election by group representatives and district council
- Direct election, election committee should only nominate the candidate
- Increase to 6 million
- Increase more to at least 2,500
- Increase to 50,000
- Is there any significant change with the criteria?
- More elected members in the election committee
- No election committee, one person one vote
- Numbers should increase to 8,000
- Should be one vote per eligible elector
- Should increase to 3,000 at least, in general the more the better
- Universal suffrage, no election committee
- 人數應更多，最終為每名選民均可有提名權
- 人數應是18,000
- 反對小圈子選舉，堅持2012雙普選
- 多400人沒有意思，應儘快普選
- 全部選委由民選產生
- 既非全面普選，增加多少也沒有足夠代表性，但當然愈多愈好
- 增至原先一倍或以上更好
- 應增加至10,000人，包括所有專業人士
- 增加人數太少，太慢
- 應增加更多，如2,400
- 起碼2,000人，多界別，多代表性
- 無分別
- 應該由中央欽點
- 全面直選
- 不設門檻
- 最佳增至200人

2. 選舉委員會的組成 Composition of the Election Committee

對於所增加的約400名選舉委員，他們應如何組成？

For the increased 400 Election Committee members, what should be the composition?

- Option 1** All from elected District Council members
選項一 全部由民選區議員組成
- Option 2** 100 from each of the 4 sectors (i.e. Industrial, commercial and financial sectors; The professions; labor, social services, religious and other sectors; and Members of the LegCo, representatives of district-based organizations, Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress, and representatives of Hong Kong members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference)
選項二 四個界別 (工商金融，專業，勞工、社會服務、宗教等界，立法會議員、區域性組織代表、香港地區全國人大代表、香港地區全國政協委員的代表) 每個界別增加100人所組成
- Option 3** No opinion
選項三 沒意見



Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	490 (43%)
Option 2 選項二	503 (44%)
Option 3 選項三	143 (13%)
Total 總數	1,136 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 2 選項二

Others 其他意見

- Both options are suboptimal
- Direct election from 5 districts
- Disagree with increase number of election committee
- Even new sectors are welcome
- From sectors of professionals, labor, social services, religious and newly included specialties, e.g. journalists
- Cancel the election committee members, one person one vote for electing the Chief Executive in 2012
- 1/5 district council; 3/5 4 sectors; 1/5 general public
- Random draw from all HK citizens
- 這可顯示向2017年的普選邁進
- 維持現狀
- 全民直選
- 普選
- 取消選委會

3. 提名門檻 Nomination Threshold

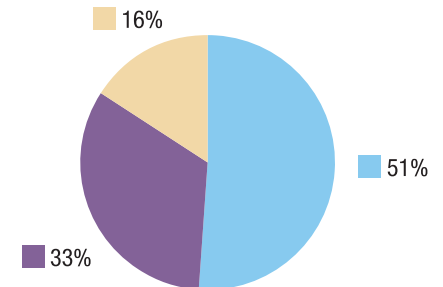
增加了選舉委員人數後，特首的提名門檻應該怎樣？

After increasing the number of Election Committee members, what should be the nomination threshold for the Chief Executive?

- Option 1** Remain at 100
選項一 維持現時的100人
- Option 2** Maintaining at 1/8 of the nominating committee
選項二 維持1/8人數比例
- Option 3** No opinion
選項三 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	601 (51%)
Option 2 選項二	385 (33%)
Option 3 選項三	194 (16%)
Total 總數	1,180 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

- Having the election committee members is against the human right
- >100
- 10人
- 50人
- Increase to 150
- Preferring less, say 20-30
- No threshold
- As many as possible
- 取消提名門檻
- 取消選舉委員會
- 任何人士均可參加特首提名
- 凡香港永久居民都有資格
- 雙普選
- 維持現狀
- 應該降低
- 只需中方同意便可
- 普選
- 1/5會較合適
- 比1/8低
- 自由參選
- 加入功能組別代表

4. 行政長官的政黨背景 Political Affiliation of the Chief Executive

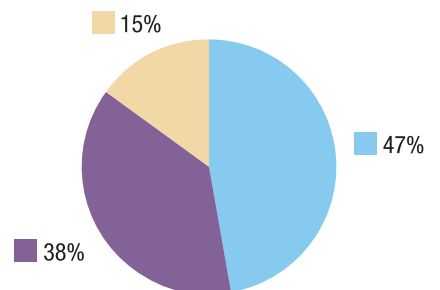
是否同意行政長官不可以屬於任何政黨？

Do you agree that the Chief Executive should not have any political affiliation?

- Option 1** Agree
選項一 贊成
- Option 2** Disagree
選項二 反對
- Option 3** No opinion
選項三 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	595 (47%)
Option 2 選項二	475 (38%)
Option 3 選項三	185 (15%)
Total 總數	1,255 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

- 如果可以屬於任何政黨，共產黨不應被排除
- It is his rights
- The CE may or may not have any political affiliation. This is not an utmost important consideration
- 行政長官應政治中立
- Under the principle of democracy
- To be reviewed later
- The CE should be part of a political party
- 要求熱愛中國、有能力、善用人、善聽取不同意見、及果斷
- 能者居之，有政黨支持更好
- 由中央決定
- 除非修改基本法，實行政黨政治

5. 2012年立法會的組成 Composition of the Legislative Council in 2012

2012年的立法會應如何組成？

Which composition of the Legislative Council in 2012 would you prefer?

Option 1 Remain at 60 seats but the electorate base of certain Functional Constituency seats should be enlarged, such as to abolish the “corporate votes” by “director’s/individual votes”

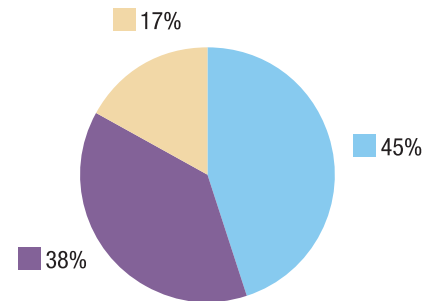
選項一 2012年立法會的六十個議席應維持不變，但必須擴大一些功能組別的選民基礎，如把「公司/團體票」取消而轉為「董事/個人票」。

Option 2 Increase the number of seats from 60 to 70, in which the 5 increased Functional Constituency seats together with the existing District Council seats should be returned through election by elected District Council members from among themselves.

選項二 2012年立法會的議席由60人增加至70人，而所增加的5名功能團體議員連同原有之區議會議席將由所有經選舉產生的區議員互選產生。

Option 3 No opinion

選項三 沒意見



Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	497 (45%)
Option 2 選項二	415 (38%)
Option 3 選項三	187 (17%)
Total 總數	1,099 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一

Others 其他意見

- Remove all functional constituency seats, one-person one vote for all 60 legislative council members
- Direct election for all 60 seats
- Universal suffrage
- Reduce or cut all functional constituency seats
- Agree to increase from 60 to 70 seats but 5 increased functional constituency seats should be equally elected from all fields of the functional constituency, not only for district council members because it cannot show the democratic election
- All seats of those functional constituencies should be voted, solely in 2012. After 2012 functional constituency seats should be abolished
- Functional constituency must be abolished
- 全民普選
- 不增加功能團體議席，增加之10人全由民選議員互選產生
- 功能組別選民只提名參選人，然後功能組別議席由全民一人多票選舉產生
- 取消功能議席，取消區議會委任席，區議員應由市民投票
- 減少功能團體議席至20
- 取消功能組別，立法會直選至80席
- 不論多少席位，全部也應由直選產生
- 加70人但多出十席應由地區直選產生。人數越多，浪費納稅人的錢越多
- 由60人變70人，此10人由直選產生，其餘不變
- 參加功能組別投票的選民，不得參加地區直選投票，此舉既有一人一票，又有保留功能組別，可化解社會矛盾
- 快，一國兩制下的特區政制需依人大常委會決定行事

6. 立法會議員的國籍要求 Nationality Requirement of LegCo Members

對於立法會議員的國籍要求有甚麼意見？

What is your opinion on the Nationality requirement of LegCo members?

Option 1 The present restrictions on the nationality requirement of LegCo Members should be abolished. All permanent residents should be allowed to stand for election to become LegCo Members.

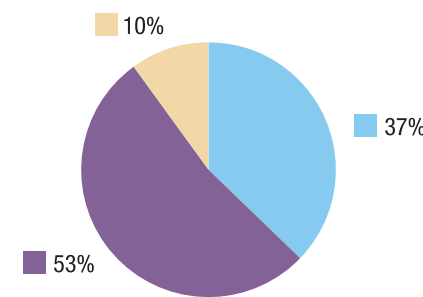
選項一 現時對部份立法會議員的國籍及外國居留權限制應該取消，所有擁有香港永久性居民身份的人士都應該可以出任立法會議員。

Option 2 The nationality requirement of LegCo Members should remain unchanged.

選項二 應維持目前只有部份功能組別立法會議席可由非中國籍和持有外國居留權的香港永久性居民出任的安排。

Option 3 No opinion

選項三 沒意見



Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	455 (37%)
Option 2 選項二	648 (53%)
Option 3 選項三	119 (10%)
Total 總數	1,222 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 2 選項二

Others 其他意見

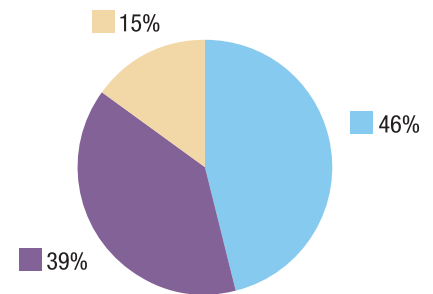
- No double nationalities for all
- 所有議員都應是中國籍
- 要愛國愛港，勿搞隱性港獨
- 香港已回歸中國，實行一國兩制而非多國制，既要參政就必須是中國籍者，但擁有外國居留權，而非外國籍人士
- 有外國居留權的人不應進入權力機關，因不會全心全意為香港好、為中國好
- 立法會議員應沒有外國居留權
- 全部應中國籍及不應持有外國居留權。全部應為中國公民擔任，應該取消非中國籍和持有非居留權的香港永久性居民出任立法會議員
- 一視同仁，功能組別議員不應享有特權
- 最好是共產黨黨員出任

7. 你會支持政府的2012年行政長官選舉辦法建議嗎？ Would you support the government's proposal on the Method for Selecting the Chief Executive in 2012?

Option 1 選項一	Support 支持
Option 2 選項二	Object 反對
Option 3 選項三	No opinion 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	556 (46%)
Option 2 選項二	476 (39%)
Option 3 選項三	189 (15%)
Total 總數	1,221 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

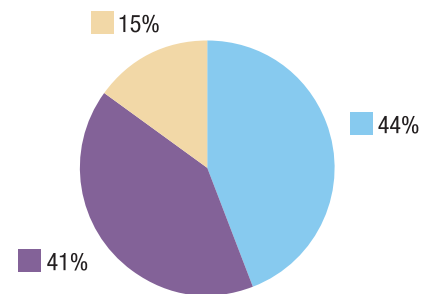
- Support postpone
- 應減低功能團體比例
- 應普選行政長官
- 2012直選
- 只要中央依時間表在2017年有真的普選

8. 你會支持政府的2012年立法會產生辦法建議嗎？ Would you support the government's proposal on the Method for Forming the Legislative Council in 2012

Option 1 選項一	Support 支持
Option 2 選項二	Object 反對
Option 3 選項三	No opinion 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	539 (44%)
Option 2 選項二	500 (41%)
Option 3 選項三	184 (15%)
Total 總數	1,223 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

- It is making no progress on democracy
- 應儘快實行普選
- 只要中央依時間表在2017年真普選
- 2012直選



Listening to views of Election Committee members
聽取選舉委員意見

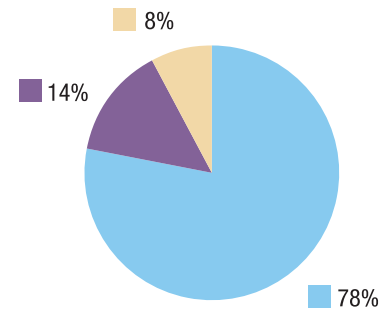
9. 你同意政府有責任展示未來行政長官及立法會以普選形式產生的時間表及路線圖嗎？

Do you agree that the government has the duty to present the roadmap and timetable for the implementation of universal suffrage for the Chief Executive as well as the Legislative Council?

- Option 1 選項一 Support 支持
- Option 2 選項二 Object 反對
- Option 3 選項三 No opinion 沒意見

Result 結果

Option 1 選項一	984 (78%)
Option 2 選項二	173 (14%)
Option 3 選項三	106 (8%)
Total 總數	1,263 (100%)
Choice 選擇	Option 1 選項一



Others 其他意見

- Universal suffrage should be implemented ASAP. The roadmap will have to be depended on the Basic Law
- I wish to have universal suffrage ASAP
- People Congress of PRC's acknowledgement and support is to be sought
- Strong support the government's proposal
- The legislative council is useless, waste of time and money. Most legislative councilors are just putting up a show
- The majority HK people is not mature politically
- 一定要明確列出時間路線圖
- 普選應是平等公開，一人一票的，時間表和路線圖必須是明確的
- 不滿各黨只顧香港不顧全中國的利益
- 世界事物不斷變化，時間表及路線圖應要彈性隨當時的情況而修改，不應硬性規定
- 2017普選行政長官，2020普選立法會
- 支持盡快有普選路線圖
- 但有「實在」的難度
- 應肯定普選在哪一年，而不是可以在哪一年，中國的民主從香港邁出第一步
- 請行政長官說服中央不必恐懼普選，因為最後的任命權在中央
- 應盡快執行
- 太遲
- 請清楚展示方向及透明度
- 現任政府無責任也無權展示
- 一切按人大決定辦事
- 以現階段的香港政治環境及選舉制度本人不贊成在2012年或未來數年內普選
- 必須同亞爺協商，自己講乜都冇用，唔好太天真
- 應根據人大常委會的決定
- 普選還未合適，因為沒有政治人才給市民選。立法會議員表現令人失望(特別是民主派議員)
- 全部過程應按照基本法去辦
- 當社會上普遍達成共識時，可以進行普選立法會全部議席，而非公投
- 未來情況不可能由特區政府單方面負責展示，須與中央政府協商，要現屆政府為下屆政府制定路線圖是強人所難，只會為下屆政府的施政增加難度，己是越俎代庖，政治議題不是經濟議題，經濟議題可以跨越，以使經濟平穩發展，但政治議題瞬息萬變，今日不知明日事，短短幾天中從變相公投到五區公投，到全民起義，確是有一部份極端分子刻意挑起香港與中央之對立，鼓吹次暴力推翻政權，制造社會動亂，違反了主流民意，這何能不使中央政府對香港存有戒心？普選時間表已定，路線圖須香港人達成共識，但若香港人無法包容，各讓一步，則2017、2020的普選亦只能是空中樓閣，那是香港人自己造成，不能怪得中央政府



Presenting the Opinion Survey Report to the Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs

From Left: Dr. LI Sum Wo, Dr. Alvin CHAN Yee Shing, Dr. CHOW Pak Chin, Mr. Stephen LAM, Dr. TSE Hung Hing, Ms. Adeline WONG, Prof. Gabriel LEUNG and Dr. LEUNG Chi Chiu

本會將“二零一二年行政長官及立法會產生辦法之意見調查”的報告向政制及內地事務局林瑞麟局長呈交

由左至右：會董李深和醫生、副會長陳以誠醫生、副會長周伯展醫生、林瑞麟局長、會長謝鴻興醫生、政制及內地事務局副局長黃靜文女士、食物及衛生局副局長梁卓偉教授、義務司庫梁子超醫生