

**香港議會媒體資料**  
**Hong Kong Parliament**  
**Press Kit**



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# Press Release

## Re: Hong Kong Parliament Election

1st August 2023,

London, United Kingdom

[Embargoed until 1st August 2023]

**Subject: Hong Kong Parliament Electoral Organizing Committee Issues Press Release on Draft Election Regulations and Online Secure Voting Procedures**

**Special appeal for former Hong Kong representatives to actively participate in a true parliamentary election, as the restoration of Hong Kong fundamentally lies in implementing universal suffrage of one person, one vote.**

The Hong Kong Parliament Electoral Organizing Committee has unveiled its draft Election Regulations, which includes an anonymous online voting procedure that guarantees the safety of voters. Both elements are open for review and feedback from the global Hong Kong community. After consolidation and revision, these procedures will be officially approved by the Electoral Committee, set to be established in August. This will set the guidelines for the inaugural Hong Kong Parliament election, slated for late 2023.

The Committee appeals to all Hong Kong elected representatives who held office prior to July 2020 to consider participating in the upcoming Hong Kong Parliament election. This involvement is critical for exposing the illegitimacy of the current Hong Kong legislature, administration, and district councils, all of which under total control of the Communist Party bosses in Beijing. The monumental task of restoring Hong Kong is fundamentally tied to empowering every Hong Kong voter to exercise their right to vote and to self-governing through democratic procedure.

Although the Basic Law of the Hong Kong SAR prescribes a gradual approach to achieving universal suffrage for both the Chief Executive and Legislative Council members, the National Peoples Congress Standing Committee in Beijing effectively suspended the realization of this right indefinitely on August 31, 2014. Following the implementation of the Hong Kong

version of the National Security Law on July 1, 2020, the right to universal suffrage for Hong Kong citizens was effectively eliminated. Currently, all levels of councils operating under puppet governance lack the legitimacy, justice, and reasonableness necessary to represent the people of Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Parliament Electoral Organizing Committee, established on July 27, 2022, aims to organize a genuine parliament sanctioned by the populace. Allowing Hong Kong citizens to elect their preferred representatives via a one person, one vote policy is a lawful and just civil right. Yet, this has been absurdly labelled by the puppet government in Hong Kong as subverting state power, dividing the state, and colluding with foreign forces. Both the initiator of the Hong Kong Parliament, Elmer Yuen, and the chairman of the Hong Kong Parliament Electoral Organizing Committee, Victor LM Ho, have been placed on the most-wanted list of the Hong Kong police.

On July 1 of this year, the Hong Kong Parliament Electoral Organizing Committee released a consultation document on the Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations in San Francisco, USA. Subsequently, on July 3, Elmer Yuen was slapped with a bounty of HKD 1 million by the Hong Kong Police National Security Department. Later, on July 8, twenty-four former representatives who were elected in the last free election in 2019, jointly signed a statement, calling on global democratic governments to reject the legitimacy of all levels of councils under the current Hong Kong government. This included the District Councillors elected in November 2019, whose were unjustly disqualified immediately.

The Hong Kong government bounty on eight Hongkongers, along with the online joint signature of over 20 representatives from the last legislative

session, underscores the current regimes relentless anti-democratic actions and its infringement of human rights and autonomy. The sanctions by the United States against several high-ranking officials of the current government officials, including the Chief Executive, further underscore this situation. As a result, the formation of the Hong Kong Parliament becomes even more legitimate, necessary, and urgent.

It offers Hong Kong citizens, both at home and abroad, the opportunity to truly exercise their right to vote, exemplifying the principle that sovereignty resides in the people.

Adhering to the principles of openness and transparency, the Electoral Organizing Committee is publicly releasing the draft Election Regulations and online anonymous voting procedures for feedback from the global Hong Kong communities. We hope that true patriotic Hongkongers will actively participate in the voting process, and that all last generation representatives will enthusiastically run for election. Together, we can contribute to the noble cause of restoring Hong Kong, reclaiming the dignity of Hong Kong people through autonomy, and writing the most resounding and beautiful chapter of this revolutionary era.

Elmer Yuen, the initiator of the Hong Kong Parliament, argues that it is crucial for Hongkongers to exercise their right to vote and freely elect their trusted representatives in an environment free from fear. These representatives will propose a draft constitution for Hong Kong for the future. Through voting, we can lay the most critical cornerstone for the restoration of Hong Kong.

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## Press Contacts

**Mr. John Woo** - *Europe, Canada and US*

Phone: (44) 7949 469780

Email: [info@hkparliament.com](mailto:info@hkparliament.com)

**Ms Lhamo Wong** - *Asia and Australia*

Phone: (61) 412 629 877

Email: [support@hkparliament.com](mailto:support@hkparliament.com)

# The Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations Draft

Announcement date: 1 July 2023

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## Preamble

The Hong Kong Parliament adopts the principle of electing representatives through a universal suffrage model, each individual being born equal, endowed with inherent human rights, and entitled to one vote. This ensures the vesting of sovereignty directly within the populace, facilitating self-determination, and embodying universal values. The Parliament remains steadfast in its opposition to autocratic rule, striving relentlessly for the continued pursuit of autonomous governance and the preservation of Hong Kong's freedom.

Under Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, all citizens, regardless of gender, race, language, religion, political or other views, nationality, social background, financial status, birth, or other status, enjoy the right to participate in public affairs, vote, and be elected, with the aim of safeguarding universal and equal suffrage. The election must ensure freedom and fairness, and voters must be able to freely exercise their voting rights based on their own beliefs. The election process shall be truly fair and transparent which is supervised by international observers.

The Regulations are to:

- set an electoral threshold, whereby a candidate must obtain at least three percent of the total valid votes to secure a seat in the Parliament. The voting age is set to ensure that voters have sufficient political awareness and mature judgment. Generally, the voting age in various countries is set at 18 years old. However, this age limit is not without controversy, with some advocating for lowering the voting age to 16 years old in order to expand the participation of young people in politics which is significant to their future. This regulation sets the voting age at 16 years old.
- uphold the fairness of the election process, the Hong Kong Parliament Organizing Committee<sup>1</sup> shall establish an independent, neutral, and knowledgeable Hong Kong Parliament Election Commission (the Election Commission)<sup>2</sup>, to conduct and supervise the election. This measure is expected

to enhance voters trust in the election process.

- ensure that eligible voters fully understand the electoral system and the election process through channels such as education, promotion, and media reporting, and respect the right of voters to be informed.
- safeguard a fair, transparent, and effective electoral dispute resolution mechanism. This mechanism will handle unfair practices during the election and disputes over election results.
- secure the protection of freedom of speech during the election period. All candidates will be able to express their positions and policies equally to the public, including the right to equal access to and use of media resources.
- empower voters to exercise their voting rights in an environment free from interference. The right to vote is not threatened or intimidated, and privacy is protected during the election process.
- maintain the integrity of election results to reflect the effectiveness and fairness of the election. The counting and reporting of votes shall be transparent and tamper-proof.

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1 The Electoral Organizing Committee (EOC) oversees election planning, proposes rules and regulations, develops a safe, secure and efficient voting system, handles communication and reviews the process for improvements.

2 The Election Commission (EC), distinct from the Electoral Organizing Committee, involves renowned international figures, adopts EOC proposed rules and regulations officially, conducts elections, manages electorate registration, upholds electoral rolls, and assures equitable, transparent electoral procedures.

# Regulations

The Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations are established in accordance with the English common law system, and they include:

1. **Electorate Eligibility:** The Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations define the criteria for voter eligibility, such as attaining a minimum age of 16 as of election day and is a Hong Kong permanent resident. Specifically:

1.1. **Age Criteria:** Voters must have reached the age of sixteen as of Election Day.

1.2. **Hong Kong Citizenship Stipulation** (one of the following conditions must be satisfied):

1.2.1. Birth within the territory of Hong Kong;

1.2.2. Possession of Hong Kong Permanent Resident status;

1.2.3. Individuals who have maintained continuous ordinary residence in Hong Kong for a period of or over seven years;

1.2.4. Offspring(s) of Hong Kong Permanent Residents who constitute the first generation born outside Hong Kong;

1.3. **Identity Documentation:** Presentment of a Hong Kong Permanent Resident Identity Card or a valid passport issued either in Hong Kong or a foreign jurisdiction as proof of Hong Kong permanent resident status is mandatory.

1.4. **Identity Authentication:** An authorized procedure for identity verification shall be conducted to establish legitimate voter status.

1.5. **Safeguarding Electoral Rights:** Throughout the electoral process, protection from any form of coercion, intimidation, or interference including attempts to dissuade or prevent an individual from exercising their voting rights shall be strictly enforced.

1.6. **Duplication of Votes:** Qualified electors are only permitted to vote once and are prohibited from voting multiple times.

2. **Candidate Eligibility:** As per the Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations, stipulations regarding candidate qualifications primarily mandate an age minimum of 21 years, in addition to Hong Kong citizenship.

2.1. **Age Criteria:** Prospective candidates must attain a minimum of 21 years of age on Election Day.

2.2. **Residency Requirement:** Prospective candidates must be permanent residents of Hong Kong, typically

marked by a continuous residence of or over seven years.

2.3. **Identity Documentation:** Candidates are required to present a Hong Kong Permanent Resident Identity Card or a Passport issued in Hong Kong or a foreign jurisdiction as proof of their Hong Kong permanent resident status.

2.4. **Candidate Enrollment:** Candidates must undergo registration and receive verification from the Election Commission to secure eligibility for candidature.

3. **Seat Allocation:** For the inaugural Hong Kong Parliament, the regulation mandates a total of 35 seats. In instances where the candidate pool is less than anticipated, the seat allotment will be capped at 80% of the total candidate count.

4. **Term of Office:** Elected Members of the Parliaments shall hold office for a term of four years, commencing from the date of their successful election.

5. **Form of Election:** Election without geographic boundaries. The first election allows both local voters residing in Hong Kong and those living abroad to elect the statutory seats. In other words, this is a powerful, global constituency.

6. **The Electoral Procedure,** as defined by the Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations, includes stages such as nomination, campaigning, casting of ballots, vote tabulation, and proclamation of election results.

6.1. **Notice of Election:** The Election Commission shall promulgate the election date, candidate prerequisites, and other pertinent details well in advance, outlining the electoral timeline (see appendix one).

6.2. **Voter Validation:** Hong Kong citizens meeting the eligibility criteria for voting must undergo validation to secure official registration as voters.

6.3. **Nomination of Parliamentary Candidates:** Candidates must obtain endorsements from at least ten eligible voters to serve as their nominators.

6.4. **Evaluation of Candidate Eligibility:** The Election Commission shall scrutinize all candidates profiles to verify their qualifications.

6.5. **Electioneering:** In the run-up to Election Day, candidates may partake in campaign activities, including issuing of policy pronouncements, engaging in debates and showcasing their policy stances and competencies.

6.6. **Balloting:** Within the designated voting period, registered voters may opt to cast their votes either online or at assigned polling stations.

6.7. **Tabulation of Votes:** Upon the closure of the

voting phase, the Election Commission shall oversee the process of vote counting and aggregation to ascertain the tally of votes earned by each candidate.

6.8. Declaration of Election Outcomes: Following the tabulation of votes, the Election Commission shall announce the election results confirming the candidates who have secured parliamentary seats.

6.9. Assumption of Office: Upon oath-taking, the elected candidates shall officially assume the mantle of Hong Kong Parliamentary Members and embark on their duties. They represent their constituents, monitor the activities of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government, and offer services to their electorate including international advocacy and other responsibilities.

7. Election Fund Regulation: As per the dictums of the Election Commission, it is incumbent upon all parties taking part in the election to observe limitations concerning the origination and utilization of electoral funds, with the primary objective of upholding the integrity and transparency of electoral processes. The ceiling for outlays associated with electoral activities is expressly set at USD 200,000.

In this context, electoral funding pertains to the monetary resources consolidated by political candidates within the preordained electoral period. It is incumbent upon the candidates to substantiate their adherence to these financial constraints and to report such conformity, as a preemptive mechanism to deter potential malfeasance and unethical conduct.

By way of illustration, any and all financial endowments amassed in the duration of an election must be derived from donors whose legitimacy can be unequivocally verified, with the cumulative amount staying within the sanctioned boundary. All such endowments must be formally declared both within the election timeframe and in the aftermath thereof.

Furthermore, candidates are required by the Election Commission to reveal their financial interests, in conjunction with their income and expenses incurred over the election timeframe, to the relevant Election Commission. These disclosures are consequently made accessible to the public at large, providing an unobstructed perspective into the candidates resource procurement and electoral fund origins.

In addition, the Election Commission is bestowed with the responsibility of continuous monitoring of election-associated activities and wields the power to institute inquiries concerning any complaints to ensure stringent compliance with relevant stipulations.

In essence, the cardinal aim of the electoral funding system as enforced by the Election Commission is to engender a climate of impartiality and transparency within electoral proceedings, to ward off potential fraudulent undertakings and misconduct, and to demand

strict adherence to applicable laws and regulatory scrutiny on the part of the candidates.

8. Oversight of Hong Kong Parliamentary Elections: The Election Committee bears the responsibility of appointing international entities to oversee the electoral processes, evaluating their adherence to globally accepted norms.

9. Deterrence of Election Malfeasance: In instances where fraudulent activities, inclusive of perjury, unlawful balloting, and voter intimidation, are detected, the Election Commission retains the authority to debar implicated candidates.

10. Adjudication of Election Controversies: In circumstances where disputes or conflicts emerge during the course of elections, such matters are under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission, which is tasked with their resolution. Strategies employed for the adjudication of electoral disputes encompass:

10.1. The Election Commission undertakes the role of overseeing electoral activities, including the provision for hearing and adjudicating upon associated grievances and appeals. This encompasses the examination of potential violations during the ballot process, with the committee maintaining the prerogative to either validate or annul a candidates qualifications.

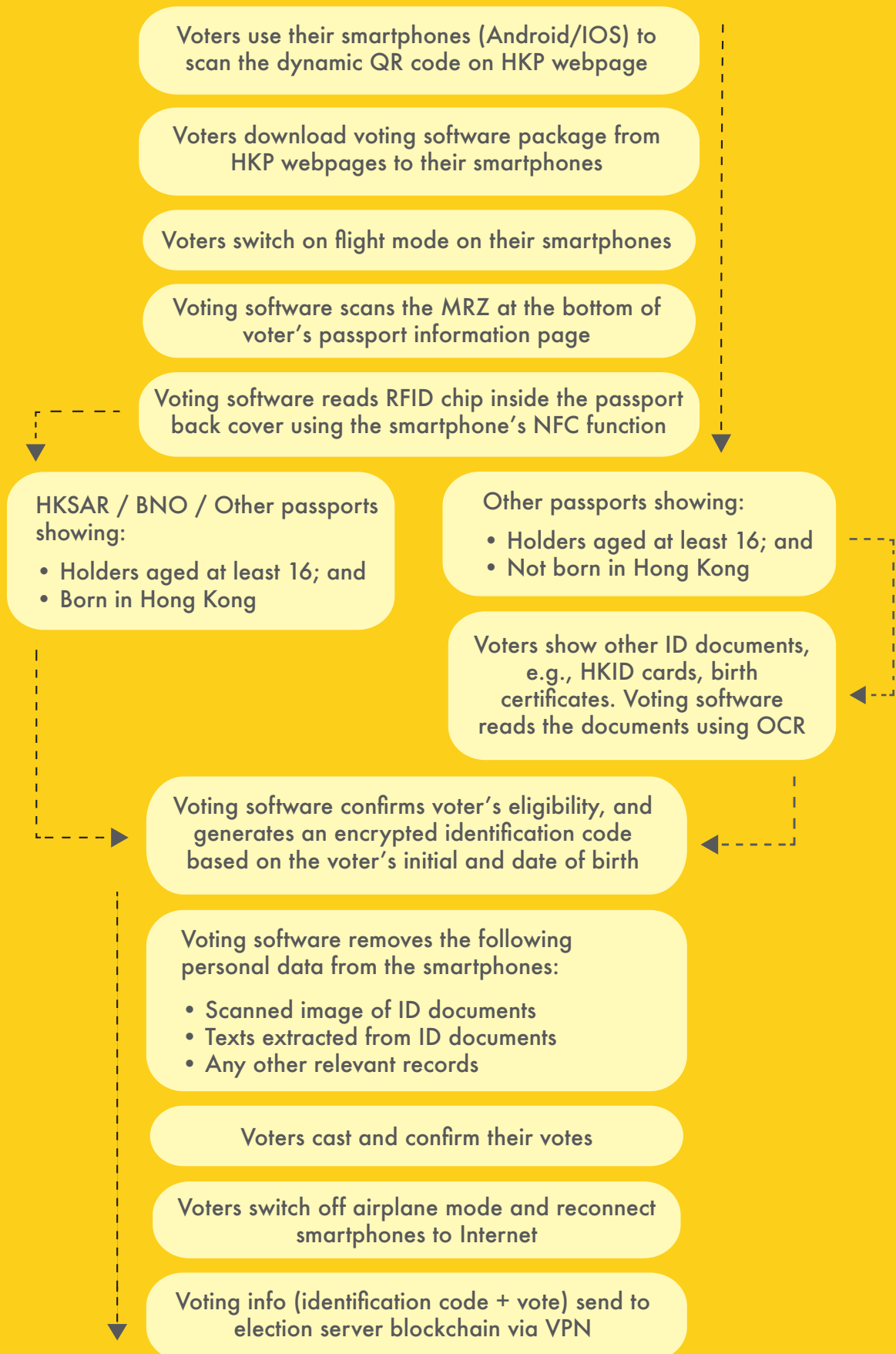
10.2. The Election Commission retains the authority to solicit the participation of global institutions for the purpose of public scrutiny. These institutions shall oversee the electoral process, documenting and reporting any transgressions or inappropriate conduct.

10.3. Overtures may be made to international media agencies, facilitating their capacity to report on and oversee the electoral process during the election tenure. This ensures transparency and exposes any potential irregularities that transpire over the duration of the election.

11. Election Revision: The Hong Kong Parliamentary Election Regulations statutes actively promote dialogue concerning electoral amendments, with the aim of safeguarding the suffrage of constituents, and bolstering the equitability and operational efficacy of the voting system.

12. By-elections: Should a Member of the Parliament be unable to fulfill their responsibilities due to physical incapacitation, death, or other reasons during their term, the Election Commission shall conduct a by-election to fill the vacancy as circumstances require

# HK Parliament Mobile Voting Flow Chart





# HKPEOC

The Hong Kong Parliament, a forthcoming assembly of elected representatives, is under formation to serve and represent Hongkongers on both local and global platforms. The initiative, steered by the Electoral Organizing Committee (EOC), is being diligently pursued with the aim of actualizing the election in 2023.

Since the 2019 Anti-Extradition Protests in Hong Kong, numerous pro-democracy activists have demonstrated exceptional courage, persistence, and resilience in the face of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Their sacrifices underscore the critical need to safeguard freedom and democracy in the face of the CCPs aggressive posturing.

In 2022, a courageous group of Hongkongers emerged amidst the escalating tensions with the Chinese Communist Party, declaring their intention to conduct an international election for the formation of the Hong Kong Parliament (HKP). This act was not merely about heroism or forming a big umbrella, but aimed to guarantee that Hongkongers worldwide could participate in a credible election. The objective was to select future Hong Kong Parliament members who would effectively champion the interests of Hongkongers on the global stage.

The Electoral Organizing Committees (EOC) mission is driven by self-determination, seeking to establish a political body that represents Hongkongers both within and outside Hong Kong. Collaborators are unwavering in their commitment to reclaim sovereignty, underpinned by a steadfast belief in universal values.



# HKPEOC Members

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The HKPEOC is a non-profit and non-partisan organization registered by Hong Kong people in Toronto, Canada.

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The initiator of the HKPEOC is Mr. Elmer Yuen, and the chairman is Mr. Victor Ho. The committee is internally divided into four subcommittees, including International Lobbying, Technical Support, Public Relations, and Rule and Regulatory Affairs. Subcommittee members include Mr. Johnny Fok and Mr Steven Tsang, among others. Members come from major cities, including London, San Francisco, Vancouver, Toronto, and Sydney.



**Elmer Yuen**



**Victor LM Ho**



**Johnny Fok**



**Dr. Steven Tsang**

# News Citations Related to the Hong Kong Parliament, HKSAR Government, Elmer Yuen, Victor Ho, and Other Democratic Activists

1. Lau, C. (2022, August 3). Security officials condemn proposal by overseas opposition figures to set up Hong Kong Parliament. Retrieved 17 July, 2023, from:

<https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-kong/law-and-crime/article/3187547/security-officials-condemn-proposal-overseas>

Hong Kongs security officials have condemned a proposal by opposition figures overseas to set up a parliament-in-exile abroad, accusing them of subverting the countrys sovereignty

2. Chinese secret police warned exiled Hong Kong businessman over parliament plan. (2023). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from:

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/china/hongkong-exiles-08082022100305.html>

Chinas state security police threatened an overseas Hong Kong businessman who recently announced plans to set up a parliament-in-exile with repercussions for his family members who remain in the city, RFA has learned

3. Treasury Sanctions Individuals for Undermining Hong Kongs Autonomy. (2020, August 7). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from:

[https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1088#:~:text=WASHINGTON%20%E2%80%93%20Today%2C%20the%20Department%20of,pursuant%20to%20Executive%20Order%20\(E.O.\)](https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm1088#:~:text=WASHINGTON%20%E2%80%93%20Today%2C%20the%20Department%20of,pursuant%20to%20Executive%20Order%20(E.O.))

Today, the Department of the Treasury imposed sanctions on 11 individuals for undermining Hong Kongs autonomy and restricting the freedom of expression or assembly of the citizens of Hong Kong. These actions were taken pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.)

4. Hui, T. (2023). Why has Hong Kong put a bounty on these activists in Australia?. Retrieved July 17, 2023, from:

<https://www.sbs.com.au/news/article/why-has-hong-kong-put-a-bounty-on-these-activists-in-australia/1sa-7o4c7c>

Eight activists, including an Australian citizen and resident, will be pursued for life, Hong Kongs chief executive says. Heres how the activists and Australian government responded.

5. Office, D. (2023, July 15). FCDO statement: demarche of Chinese Ambassador on Hong Kong. Retrieved July 17, 2023, from:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/fcdo-statement-demarche-of-chinese-ambassador-on-hong-kong>

The demarche set out our objections to actions in Hong Kong in recent weeks, including the issuing of arrest warrants and bounties for eight individuals living overseas, three of whom live in the UK, and the detention and questioning of the family members of some of those individuals in Hong Kong.

6. Enos, O. (2023, July 14). Three Things The International Community Can Do To Turn Up The Heat On Chief Executive John Lee In Hong Kong. Forbes. Retrieved from:

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/oliviaenos/2023/07/10/three-things-the-international-community-can-do-to-turn-up-the-heat-on-chief-executive-john-lee-in-hong-kong/?sh=635307857f81>

Three Things The International Community Can Do To Turn Up The Heat On Chief Executive John Lee In Hong Kong

7. Son and daughter of wanted self-exiled activist Elmer Yuen questioned by Hong Kong police. (2023, July 24). Retrieved July 24, 2023, from:

<https://hongkongfp.com/2023/07/24/breaking-daughter-of-wanted-self-exiled-activist-elmer-yuen-taken-away-by-hong-kong-police-for-questioning/>

Hong Kong national security police have questioned Derek and Mimi Yuen the son and eldest daughter of wanted self-exiled activist Elmer Yuen - according to local media citing sources on Monday.

## Press Contacts

**Mr. John Woo** - Europe, Canada and US

Phone Number: (44) 7949 469780

Email address: info@hkparliament.com

**Ms Lhamo Wong** - Asia and Australia

Phone Number: (61) 412 629 877

Email address: support@hkparliament.com

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  Hong Kong Parliament EOC

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One Hong Konger  
One Vote

If you have any questions or comments, please email to

[support@hkparliament.com](mailto:support@hkparliament.com) or visit:

<https://hkparliament.org/forum-root/participate/public-forum/topic/選舉法草稿>

[集中討論-discussion-on-election-regulations/](https://hkparliament.org/forum-root/participate/public-forum/topic/選舉法草稿)

# 新聞稿：香港議會選舉

2023. 8.1 英國倫敦

【新聞稿請勿在2023年8月1日之前發表】

主題：香港議會籌委會發布選舉法草案及網上安全投票程序新聞稿

## 特別呼籲前香港民意代表踴躍參與香港議會選舉 光復香港基礎在於實踐一人一票的全民普選

香港議會籌委會公布選舉法草案，以及不記名的網上安全投票方案（詳另文），面向全球香港人社區廣泛徵求意見，匯整並修訂後將交予8月成立的選舉委員會正式通過，將成為2023年年底舉行的香港議會第一屆選舉章程。

香港議會籌委會現鄭重呼籲，所有於2020年7月以前當選的香港民選議員，希望你們考慮參加第一屆香港議會選舉，以實際行動揭穿香港現政權操控下的偽香港行政會議、立法會以及區議會的種種假民主把戲，因為日後光復香港的大業，正建基於所有香港選民能有效實踐一人一票的全民普選。

香港特區《基本法》列明香港將循序漸進達致雙普選，即特首和立法會成員完全由普選產生，可是2014年8月31日北京的人大常委會決議變相無限期延擱雙普選日期；到了2020年7月1日北京實施港版國安法後，香港人應享的雙普選權被徹底扼殺。香港現政權下的各級議會淪為橡皮圖章，缺乏可代表香港人的合法性、正當性和合理性。

香港議會籌委會於2022年7月27日成立，旨在籌組一個有民意授權的議會，讓香港人通過一人一票選出真正代表民意的議員，這個合法、合情和合理的公民權利，現竟被香港政府指為顛覆國家政權、分裂國家和勾結外國勢力。香港議會發起人袁弓夷及籌委會主席何良懋在2022年八月均遭政府通緝。

香港議會籌委會今年7月1日在美國三藩市公布香港議會選舉法諮詢文件，發起人袁弓夷隨即於7月3日被香港警方國安處懸紅港幣100萬元通緝。其後於7月8日，24位香港「末代議員」聯署，要求全球民主政府否定中共操縱下的香港各級議會（行政會議、立法會和區議會）的合法性，聯署人當中，包括了2019年11月當選的香港區議員，但相關議員的資格卻被香港政府無理取締。

警方國安處針對8位海外港人的懸紅、逾20位末代議員的網上聯署，再結合香港政府多名高官包括特首均已被美國制裁，表明現今港府一再反民主、損害人權、破壞自治的倒行逆施惡行，讓國際社會認識到香港人完全被剝奪了民主權利。籌組中的香港議會此時此刻就更具合理性、必要性和迫切性，讓海內外香港人可真正行使一人一票的選舉權，實現主權在民的理念。籌委會採納公開透明原則，現特別向全球香港人公布選舉法草案及網上安全投票程序的徵求意見稿，期待真香港人積極參與投票，並期待香港末代民選議員也踴躍參選，共襄光復香港義舉，合力奪回香港人實現自主自治的尊嚴，共同為時代革命譜寫最莊嚴美麗的篇章！

香港議會發起人袁弓夷表示，香港人絕對有需要通過手上的選票，在免於恐懼的環境下，自由地選出最可信賴的議員，為後中共時代的香港提出香

### 新聞聯繫人

**John Woo 先生** (歐洲/加拿大/美國)

Tel: (44) 7949 469780

Email: info@hkparliament.com

**拉姆女士** (亞洲/澳洲)

Tel: (61) 412 629 877

Email: support@hkparliament.com

# 香港議會選舉法草案

公布日期: 2023.07.01

## 概論

香港議會服膺人人生而平等、天賦人權的信念，通過一人一票的普選直接選出民意代表，實現主權在民，人民自決，實踐普世價值，反對極權專政，延續香港人自主管治自由香港的追求理想。

依照聯合國《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》第二十五條所述，所有公民不分性別、種族、語言、宗教、政治或其他觀點、國籍、社會背景、財產狀況、出生或其他身份狀況，皆享有參與公共事務、投票及被選舉之權利，為維護普遍且平等的選舉權選舉應確保自由與公正，選民應能依據自身信念與意願自由行使投票權。選舉流程應確實公正、透明，並接受國際監察人員及選舉委員會的監督，以驗證選舉的自由與公正。

本法將設置獲選門檻，即參選人必須取得不少於總有效選票的百分之三，方能獲得議會議席。

香港議會的投票年齡設定為 16 歲，以期擴大年輕族群對政治的參與，以及為 2019 年香港抗爭運動中的大量年輕參與者致敬。

為保障選舉流程公正，香港議會籌備委員會<sup>1</sup>設一獨立且專專知識的的香港議會選舉委員會<sup>2</sup>（Election Commission），以下簡稱選委會，負責舉辦普選和監察選舉過程，提升選民對議會選舉的信任。

本選舉法將透過教育、宣傳及媒體報道等管道，確保合資格選民充分理解選舉制度及選舉流程，並尊重選民的識情權。

本選舉法將設一公平、透明、有效的選舉糾紛解決

1. 香港議會選舉籌備委員會（EOC）監督選舉規劃、提出選舉條例、建一安全可靠且有效的投票系統、交換意見並改進流程。

2. 選舉委員會（EC）不同於籌備委員會，乃由國際識名人士組成，並採用籌委會推薦的選舉法舉辦香港議會選舉，管理投票的選民資料並確保選舉程序公平、透明。

機制。此機制將處理選舉過程中的不公行為以及選舉結果引起的爭議。

所有候選人都能夠平等地向公眾表達參選一場和政策建議，包括平等獲取與使用媒體資源的權利。

選民行使投票權的時候不容外力干擾，投票權不可受到威脅或恐嚇，並確保選舉過程中的隱私權得到保障。

選委會確保選舉的立一性、有效性和公正性。選票的點算及報告將是透明，以及向公眾負責的。

## 選舉方式

香港議會選舉法是依照普通法體制建一，包括：

1. 選民資格：香港議會選舉法確定選民資格標準，例如投票年齡限制為至少 16 歲、必須擁有香港人身份等。專體來說：

1.1. 投票者年齡：選民應在選舉日當天在 16 歲或以上。

1.2. 香港人身份資格 (須符合以下其中一項條件):

1.2.1. 生於香港

1.2.2. 香港永久居民

1.2.3. 通常連續在香港居住 7 年或以上的人士

1.2.4. 香港永久居民身份人士所生的第一代子女

1.3. 身份證明：須提供香港居民身份證或香港護照或海外護照，以證明香港人身份。

1.4. 身份驗證：須經過身份驗證，才可獲得合法選民資格。

1.5. 選舉權保障：在選舉期間，不能因犯罪或其他刑事因素被剝奪選舉權。

1.6. 重複投票：合資格選民只可投票一次，不得重複。

2. 候選人資格：香港議會選舉法規範了候選人資格：年滿 21 歲及擁有香港人身份者均可參選。

- 2.1. 年齡條件：候選人應在選舉日當天屆 21 歲或以上。
- 2.2. 身份資格：香港永久居民及通常連續在香港居住 7 年或以上的。
- 2.3. 身份證明：須提供香港居民身份證或香港護照或海外護照，以證明永久居民身份。
- 2.4. 候選人登記：須進行登記並經選委會驗證，方可獲得候選資格。
3. 議員議席：第一屆香港議會法定議席為 35 席，一旦候選人數目不足，將以合資格候選人數目的 80%作為上限。
4. 議員任期：由當選日起計四年。
5. 選舉形式：第一屆選舉將把整獨香港地區作為一獨超級選區，讓海內外香港人選民一籃子選出 35 獨議席。
6. 選舉程序包括提名、競爭、選票投放、開票及選舉結果公告等環節。
  - 6.1. 選舉公告：選委會預先公告選舉日期、候選人資格及其他相關事項，並訂定選舉進程。
  - 6.2. 選民證明：專備選舉資格的香港人須完成認證以成為合法選民。
  - 6.3. 香港議會候選人提名：候選人須獲得十獨選民簽名作為提名人。
  - 6.4. 審查候選人資格：選委會將審查候選人所提供資料以確認符合資格。經審查後，合資格的候選人正式成為香港議會選舉參選人。
  - 6.5. 競選活動：在選舉日舉行之前，參選人展開競選舉活動，如發表政綱、政策聲明，以及參與辯論等，公開參選主張和獨人抱負，尋求選民投票支持。
  - 6.6. 選票投放：在正式的投票期間，合法選民可以選擇網上或於指定投票站投票（見附件一）。
  - 6.7. 開票及計票數：投票結束後，選委會宣布將開票及統計，以確定各參選人所獲票數。
  - 6.8. 公告選舉結果：選委會在開票和統計工作結束後，把選舉結果公布周知，並確認取得議席的參選人姓名。
  - 6.9. 議員履職：當選的參選人完成宣誓儀式後，正式成為香港議會成員，並開始執行職務。他們要履行政綱承諾、表達選民意願、為選民提供所需服務、監督行政當局的工作、維護香港人的權益，以及展開國際游說和推廣香港文化的相關工作。
7. 選舉資金監管：香港議會選舉法設定對選舉

資金的源頭及使用範圍的限制，以確保選舉公正透明。選舉經費上限為美金 20 萬元，此選舉資金指的是選舉期間，參選人所籌集之資源，候選人在選舉期間必須遵守資金限制並且申報，以防止舞弊與不當行為。例如，參選人在選舉期間接受的捐款須由合法捐助者提供，總金額不能超出經費上限，且必須在選舉期間及選後提交申報表。其次，參選人須向香港議會選舉委員會申報財產收益、利益衝突事項以及選舉期間的收入與支出，申報資料將公開，以便公眾監察了。此外，香港議會選舉委員會除監察競選活動，也接受舉報並調查相關投訴，確保競選活動遵從國際做法做到公正透明，防範舞弊與不當行為。參選人必須嚴格遵守相關法規並接受監察調查。

8. 香港議會選舉監察：選委會委託國際機構監察選舉機制，以檢視選舉是否符合國際標準。
9. 防止選舉舞弊：選委會如發現虛假宣誓、失實陳述、偽造文書、提前拉票、非法投票、貪污行賄、騷擾選民等選舉舞弊相關行為，一經查證屬實，將取消參選人資格。
10. 選舉爭議解決：選舉中一旦出現問題或爭議，選委會介入處理並解決爭議。解決選舉爭議方法包括：
  - 10.1. 由選委會監督競選活動，處理相關的投訴與申訴，包括調查投票過程的不當行為，並有權確認或取消參選人的資格。
  - 10.2. 邀請國際機構參與公眾監督，監察選舉過程並報告任何違規或不當行為。
  - 10.3. 鼓勵國際媒體機構在選舉期間持續報道，希望通過媒體監察，進而揭露選舉過程中的不當與違規行為。
11. 選舉改革：香港議會選舉法鼓勵公眾討論選舉改革事宜，以確保選民的權利，提高選舉制度的公平性與效能。
12. 出缺補選：議員在任期內因健康原因、死亡或其他因素未能完全履行議員職責時，選委會將按情況展開補選工作。

# 香港議會手機投票流程





# 香港議會籌委會

推動並組織選舉出一個代表香港人的民意機構。香港議會籌委會現正致力籌備令選舉於2023年得以舉行。

自2019年反送中運動以來，無數的香港抗爭者展示了非凡的勇氣與堅韌挺身反抗中國共產黨的暴政。這些無畏無懼的抗爭者所犧牲的血汗向民主國家敲響了警鐘。他們以行動號召世界對抗中國共產黨的對外擴張和侵略，維護自由民主的普世價值。

2022年，一群香港人不顧中國共產黨的恐嚇，宣布將為建立香港議會（HKP）籌組國際公投，目的是幫助世界各地的香港人舉辦有公信力的投票去選舉出香港人真正的民意代表。我們相信主權在民。「人民自決」是這個政治實體的最終目標。



袁弓夷



何良懋



霍嘉誌



曾偉藩

## 香港議會籌委會成員

香港議會籌委會是由香港人在加拿大多倫多註冊的一個非牟利和無黨派組織。

籌委會倡議人是袁弓夷先生，主席是何良懋先生，籌委會內部分成四個部門，包括國際遊說、技術支援、公共關係和法規條例等，除了倡議人和主席外，成員還有曾偉藩先生和霍嘉誌先生等，成員來自世界各大城市，包括有大量香港人聚居的倫敦、三藩市、溫哥華、多倫多和悉尼等。



# 與香港議會、香港特別行政區政府、袁弓夷、何良懋 以及其他民主活動人士相關的新聞

1. 何良懋被港府通緝 加國情報局关切其安危 (2022, August 22). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/yataibaodao/gangtai/lf-08222022141354.html>

“主導成立香港議會選舉籌備委員會的加拿大籍港人何良懋被香港政府通緝，加拿大安全情報局特工主動上門關切何良懋的安全。何良懋說儘管他對自身安危有些顧慮，但不會影響他籌組香港議會的決心。有加拿大國會議員和民間組織則批評中國政府干預加拿大人民自由，並敦促渥太華拿出因應對策”

2. 海外港人筹组议会指违《国安法》 港府下通緝令追捕 (2022, August 3). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.rfa.org/mandarin/Xinwen/wul-08032022054712.html>

“袁弓夷、何良懋、梁頌恆等人上週三（27日）在加拿大多倫多，宣布成立香港議會選舉籌備委員會，正式啟動籌組香港議會選舉的工作；並希望明年稍後舉行一場全球港人均可參與的普選，選出一群在國際上代表香港人發聲的香港議會成員。”

3. 郑乐捷. (2022, April 20). 美国务院高官会见香港人权倡议者 与会者提倡制裁国安法官. Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.voachinese.com/a/us-state-department-top-officials-meet-hong-kong-activists-who-suggest-sanctioning-national-security-law-judges-20220420/6538126.html>

“倫敦一美國國務院高級官員與香港人權倡議者及專家會面，有與會者認為會面罕見，清晰表示美國仍然關注香港事務。”

4. 美国之音. (2023, June 8). 国会两院两党议员敦促美国务卿不要邀请香港特首出席APEC峰会. Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.voachinese.com/a/rubio-merkle-smith-mcGovern-chief-executive-lee-is-not-allowed-to-visit-the-us-20230607/7127992.html>

“來自美國國會兩院兩黨的四名議員星期三(6月7日)致函美國國務卿，對邀請香港特別行政長官前來美國參加亞太經合組織峰會的計劃表示關切。議員們表示，不能允許香港特首訪問美國。”

5. 香港：海外社运人士遭通緝. (2023, July 4). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.hrw.org/zh-hans/news/2023/07/04/hong-kong-warrants-aim-activists-abroad>

“2023年7月3日，香港警察國家安全處指控這八名人士前立法會議員許智峰、郭榮鏗、羅冠聰，社運人士郭鳳儀、袁弓夷、劉祖迪，工運人士蒙兆達和律師任建鋒 “干犯嚴重國家安全罪行，鼓吹製裁、破壞香港並恐嚇香港官員”，並且“為外國出謀獻策，打擊香港金融中心地位”。有關當局應立即撤回上述指控與懸賞。”

6. 逾20末代民選區議員聯署 促全球不承認香港任何議會. (2023, July 10). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://hk.epochtimes.com/news/2023-07-10/73444148>

“多名「末代香港民選區議員」8日發起聯署，稱「香港議會制已完」，要求全球政府不再承認香港任何議會，到今（10日）下午，已經有23人參與。”

7. 國安通緝 | 英召中國大使斥干涉內政 中國反指是主動「約見」交涉. (2023). Retrieved July 17, 2023, from: <https://www.rfa.org/cantonese/news/uk-zheng-07142023042920.html/ampRFA>

“英外交部周四召見中國駐英大使，就香港懸紅通緝3名居英流亡港人提出抗議；大使館「惡人先告狀」，稱「約談」英國外交部提出「嚴正交涉」。”

8. 美国之音. (2023, July 24). 遭通緝的香港民主人士袁弓夷的儿子儿媳被国安警带到警署查问. Retrieved July 24, 2023, from: <https://www.voachinese.com/a/derek-yuen-question-by-hk-national-security-police-20230724/7193800.html>

“香港警方國安處人員星期一（7月24日）早上前往目前被港府懸紅通緝的8名身在海外的香港民主人士之一的袁弓夷的兒子袁彌昌與太太、親北京的新民黨立法會議員容海恩，以及袁弓夷的女兒袁彌望的寓所搜查，並分別將他們帶到警署接受調查。”

# 香港議會選舉 投票流程草案

## Hong Kong Parliament Tentative Voting Process

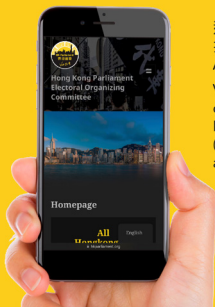
飛行模式關閉 Flight Mode OFF



飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

### 下載投票軟件 Download Voting App



選民直接喺香港議會網頁下載投票軟件落去手機 (唔需要用 App Store)  
Voters download voting app directly from Hong Kong Parliament (HKP) Webpage (No need to download via app stores)

步驟 1  
Step 1

### 開啟飛行模式 Flight Mode On

選民喺手機開啟飛行模式，中斷互聯網連接  
Voters switch on flight mode on their smartphones to disconnect from the Internet



步驟 2  
Step 2

### 掃描護照MRZ碼 Scan Passport MRZ

投票軟件掃描印喺護照資料頁底部嘅MRZ碼  
Voting app scans the MRZ at the bottom of voter's passport information page



步驟 3  
Step 3

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

### 讀取晶片 Read Passport Chip

手機用近距通訊功能讀取護照背頁晶片內嘅個人資料  
The smartphone uses Near-field Communication (NFC) function to extract personal information from the chip inside passport back cover



步驟 4  
Step 4

### 認證選民資格 Validate Voter Eligibility

選民需要年滿16歲或以上，同時符合以下其中一項條件：  
Voters must be aged at least 16, and meet one of the following conditions:  
寫香港出世紙 / 係香港住夠7年 / 或 / 係以上兩類人士嘅第一代子女  
Born in Hong Kong; OR / Lived in Hong Kong for 7 years; OR / First-generation offspring of the aforementioned

成功讀取護照晶片資料之後，軟件會按以下其中一種情況認證選民資格。  
After successfully reading the passport chip data, the app will validate voters' eligibility in one of the following situations:

- 軟件會自動確認香港出世紙香港特區護照 / BN(O) / 其他護照持有人選民資格  
The app automatically validates the holders of HKSAR / BN(O) / other passports if they were born in Hong Kong
- 非香港出世紙其他護照持有人需出示其他身份證明文件例(如香港身份證、出世紙)  
Holders of other passports who were not born in Hong Kong are required to present additional documents (e.g. HKID card, birth certificate)

步驟 5  
Step 5

核實選民資格後，軟件用選民部份個人資料合成識別密碼  
After validating the voter's eligibility, the app will generate an encrypted identification code using some of the voter's personal information

```
// 0 and 1 are not prime numbers
// change flag to 1 for non-prime number
if (n == 0 || n == 1)
    flag = 1; // 0 and 1 are not prime numbers
change flag to 1 for non-prime number
if (n == 1 || n == 1)
    flag = 1;
```

### 合成識別密碼 Generate Encrypted Identification Code

步驟 6  
Step 6

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON

飛行模式 Flight Mode ON



飛行模式關閉 Flight Mode OFF

### 清除所有個人資料 Erase Personal Data

投票軟件會喺重新連線上網之前，喺手機上清除認證選民資格期間取得嘅所有個人資料  
The app will erase all personal data obtained during voter validation on the smartphone before reconnecting to the Internet



步驟 7  
Step 7

### 投票 Vote

選民進行投票同確認選票  
Voters cast and confirm their votes



Confirm

步驟 8  
Step 8

\*\* P.S. 選民最多可以投合法議席上限嘅票數  
Voter can vote up to the total number of candidate count

### 關閉手機飛行模式 Switch Off Flight Mode



最後，選民關閉手機飛行模式，重新連線上網。軟件會自動連接VPN，再將識別密碼同選票傳送去選舉伺服器區域鏈內，投票程序完成。  
Finally, voters switch off flight mode on their smartphones and reconnect to the Internet. The app will automatically connect to a VPN, and transmit the encrypted identification code and ballot to the election server and store on blockchain. The voting is now completed.

最後，選民關閉手機飛行模式，重新連線上網。軟件會自動連接VPN，再將識別密碼同選票傳送去選舉伺服器區域鏈內，投票程序完成。

步驟 9  
Step 9

## 新聞聯繫人

**John Woo 先生** (歐洲/加拿大/美國)

Tel: (44) 7949 469780

Email: [info@hkparliament.com](mailto:info@hkparliament.com)

**拉姆女士** (亞洲/澳洲)

Tel: (61) 412 629 877

Email: [support@hkparliament.com](mailto:support@hkparliament.com)

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