

## THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 五成市民原則上反拉布

近半人贊成改議事規則

近期一些立法會議員相繼在一地兩檢、修改議事規則等議題上拉布,令拉布問題再次受到社會關注。香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所(亞太所)最近進行的一項電話調查發現,約五成市民原則上不支持立法會議員在一些具爭議性的議題上拉布。對於應否修改議事規則以減少拉布的情況出現,則有接近一半人贊成,不過,不贊成的也有三成。

是次調查在 2017 年 11 月 21 至 25 日晚上進行,成功訪問了 722 位 18 歲或以上的香港市民。 調查結果發現,50.8%的受訪者原則上不支持立法會議員就一些具爭議性的議題進行拉布, 以阻撓相關的法例或議案通過,只有 14.0%的人表示支持這種做法,30.3%則表示「一半半」 (見附表一)。對於是否贊成立法會修改議事規則,以減少拉布的情況出現,49.4%的受訪者 贊成,但不贊成的亦佔 30.1%,而表示「一半半」的則有 16.6%(見附表二)。當受訪者被問 到,若立法會修改議事規則以減少拉布的情況出現,會否擔心立法會議員的議會發言權會被 削弱時,意見則較為紛紜,44.0%的受訪者表示不擔心,但同時也有 32.2%感到擔心,回答 「一半半」的則有 17.7%(見附表三)。

最近有立法會議員為了反對在西九龍高鐵站實施「一地兩檢」,於討論相關議案的立法會會議上拉布,有接近六成的受訪者(58.6%)並不贊成這種做法,贊成的只有22.2%,14.1%表示「一半半」(見附表四)。

對於立法會議員進行拉布的原因,調查結果顯示,批評議員的觀點相對獲較多受訪者同意。

53.2%的受訪者同意「拉布阻礙政府施政,拖慢香港社會發展」,只有 19.8%不同意,23.1% 則表示「一半半」。對於有意見認為,「拉布只是議員的政治表演,目的只是為了增加曝光機會」,有 37.4%的受訪者同意這個說法,不同意的佔 31.9%,26.3%表示「一半半」。相反地,一些支持拉布的見解,不同意的比率則相對地稍多。如「拉布可以令相關議題得到更多公眾關注,迫使政府正視有關訴求」這個觀點,不同意的有 43.9%,同意的佔 31.7%,22.0%表示「一半半」。對於「因為現時立法會並非全面普選,所以才有議員拉布」這個說法,不同意的受訪者佔 40.9%,同意的有 30.7%,而表示「一半半」的則有 21.3%(見附表五)。

是次調查成功回應率為 37.1%。以 722 個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或 負 3.65 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室 二零一七年十二月五日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所研究員鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

附表一:原則上是否支持拉布(百分比)

	百分比
不支持	50.8
一半半	30.3
支持	14.0
不知道/很難說	4.8
(樣本數)	(722)

題目:「立法會議員有時會就一啲具爭議性嘅議題進行拉布,嚟阻撓相關嘅法例或議案通過。原則上,你支唔支持拉布呢種做法呢?係不支持、一半半,定係支持呢?」

附表二:是否贊成立法會修改議事規則,以減少拉布的情況出現(百分比)

	百分比
不贊成	30.1
一半半	16.6
贊成	49.4
不知道/很難說	3.9
(樣本數)	(722)

題目:「你贊唔贊成立法會修改議事規則,以減少拉布嘅情況出現?係不贊成、一半半,定係贊成呢?」

附表三:若立法會修改議事規則,會否擔心議員的發言權被削弱(百分比)

	百分比
不擔心	44.0
一半半	17.7
擔心	35.2
不知道/很難說	3.0
(樣本數)	(722)

題目:「如果立法會修改議事規則以減少拉布嘅情況,你擔唔擔心立法會議員喺議會嘅發言權會被削弱呢?係不擔心、一半半,定係擔心呢?」

附表四:是否贊成在一地兩檢上拉布(百分比)

	百分比
不贊成	58.6
一半半	14.1
贊成	22.2
不知道/很難說	5.1
(樣本數)	(722)

題目:「最近有立法會議員為咗反對喺西九龍高鐵站一地兩檢,喺討論一地兩檢嘅議案上拉布。你又贊唔贊成喺呢個問題上拉布呢?係不贊成、一半半,定係贊成呢?」

附表五:對於拉布的看法(百分比)

	不同意	一半半	同意	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
拉布阻礙政府施政,拖慢香 港社會發展	19.8	23.1	53.2	3.9	(722)
拉布只是議員的政治表演, 目的只是為了增加曝光機會	31.9	26.3	37.4	4.4	(722)
拉布可以令相關議題得到更 多公眾關注,迫使政府正視 有關訴求	43.9	22.0	31.7	2.4	(722)
因為現時立法會不是全面普 選,所以才會有議員拉布	40.9	21.3	30.7	7.1	(722)

題目:「有意見認為,『拉布阻礙政府施政,拖慢香港社會發展』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『拉布只係議員嘅政治表演,目的只係為咗增加曝光機會』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『拉布可以令相關議題得到更多公眾關注,迫使政府正視有關訴求』。你同唔 同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

題目:「有意見認為,『因為現時立法會唔係全面普選,所以先會有議員拉布』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

## Survey Findings on Views about Filibuster in the Legislature Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

Legislators sometimes would use the tactic of filibuster on some controversial issues in order to hinder the passing of related bills or motions in the legislature. However, results from a telephone survey recently showed that half of the respondents do not support filibuster on principle. Although 50% of the respondents agreed with changing the rules of procedure in the legislature, 30% disagreed with that.

The telephone survey was conducted from 21 to 25 November 2017 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) to gauge public views about filibustering in the Legislative Council. 722 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 37.1%. The sampling error is + or –3.65 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

## Major findings are summarized as follows:

The survey found that 50.8% of the respondents did not support filibuster on principle. Only 14.0% supported such kind of tactic. 30.3% said "in-between". 49.4% of the respondents agreed with changing the rules of procedure in the legislature in order to reduce the chance for filibuster. However, there were also 30.1% of them disagreed and 16.6% said "in-between". When the respondents were asked if they were worried about an impingement on lawmakers' right to speak should filibuster was restricted by changing the house rules, opinions turned out to be somewhat divided. 35.2% felt so but 44.0% said the opposite. 17.7% reported "in-between".

Besides, the respondents were also asked if they agreed with the filibuster on the co-location arrangement at the West Kowloon Station by some legislators. While 58.6% of the respondents disagreed, 22.2% agreed and 14.1% said "in-between".

Concerning the perception of filibuster, there were both pro and con arguments. The survey results showed that there was relatively larger number of respondents who agreed with the negative aspects of filibuster. 53.2% of them agreed that filibuster disrupted the functioning of the government administration and slowed down the development of Hong Kong society. 19.8% thought the opposite and 23.1% said "in-between". While 37.4% of the respondents agreed that filibustering is a farce or

political show played by lawmakers for increasing their public exposure, 31.9% disagreed. 26.3% reported "in-between". In contrast, relatively lesser number of respondents supported the arguments justifying filibuster. 43.9% of the respondents disagreed that filibuster could raise the public awareness over certain social issues so as to force the government to face the people's demand. 31.7% agreed and 22.0% said "in-between". About 40.9% disagreed with the statement that "Filibuster is a result of the lack of universal suffrage in the Legislative Council election" and 30.7% agreed with it. 21.3% reported "in-between".

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