

**研究擬議主要官員問責制及相關事宜
小組委員會**

**在2002年6月4日會議上提出
並需要政府當局作出回應的問題**

申報利益

- (1) 在考慮主要官員可否出任公司董事時參考英國《大臣守則》。該守則第 122 段規定，大臣在履任時，必須辭去所擔任的任何董事職位，而不論該董事職位是在公營還是私營公司內，受薪還是名譽性質。隨文附上該守則第 122 段的摘錄。

贊助訪問

- (2) 在考慮主要官員應否以私人身份進行贊助訪問時參考英國的做法。英國《大臣守則》並無提述大臣可以私人身份進行贊助訪問。
- (3) 參考英國首相發出的“《大臣使用交通工具須知》”，以便考慮就主要官員進行海外職務訪問制訂指引。有關文本已隨立法會 CB(2) 2185/01-02(02)號文件送交委員。

122. In addition to this general guidance:

a. Partnerships. Ministers who are partners, whether in professional firms, for example solicitors, accountants etc, or in other businesses, should, on taking up office, cease to practise or to play any part in the day-to-day management of the firm's affairs. They are not necessarily required, however, to dissolve their partnership or to allow, for example, their annual practising certificate to lapse. Beyond this it is not possible to lay down precise rules applicable to every case; but any continuing financial interest in the firm would make it necessary for the Minister to take steps to avoid involvement in relevant decisions, as described in paragraph 120 above. Ministers in doubt about their personal position should consult the Prime Minister;

b. Directorships. Ministers must resign any directorships they hold when they take up office. This applies whether the directorship is in a public or private company and whether it carries remuneration or is honorary. The only exception to this rule is that directorships in private companies established in connection with private family estates or in a company formed for the management of flats of which the Minister is a tenant may be retained subject to the condition that if at any time the Minister feels that conflict is likely to arise between this private interest and public duty, the Minister should even in those cases resign the directorship. Directorships or offices held in connection with charitable undertakings should also be resigned if there is any risk of conflict arising between the interests of the undertakings and the Government.