

立法會

Legislative Council

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Panel on Home Affairs

Background brief prepared by Legislative Council Secretariat

Review of advisory and statutory bodies

Purpose

This paper provides background information on the current review of advisory and statutory bodies (ASBs) in the public sector undertaken by the Administration and summarises the relevant discussions at meetings of the Panel on Home Affairs. This paper also provides information on the questions and motions relating to ASBs raised/moved at Council meetings since the first term of the Legislative Council (LegCo).

Background

2. Boards and committees in the public sector can be classified into statutory and non-statutory bodies. Statutory bodies are those that are set up by enabling legislation. They can either be advisory or executive. Non-statutory bodies are those that are set up administratively. They are mainly advisory in nature. At present there are about 500 ASBs with about 5,000 individual members. These advisory and statutory bodies may also be classified by functions, as follows:

- (a) advisory committees;
- (b) non-departmental public bodies;
- (c) regulatory boards and bodies;
- (d) appeal boards;
- (e) trusts;
- (f) public corporations; and

(g) other boards and committees, such as university councils.

3. Advisory committees are set up to provide ongoing information or professional expertise in particular areas or subjects, and/or to advise on the development of policies or the delivery of services. Examples of such committees are the Commission on Youth and Culture and Heritage Commission.

4. Non-departmental public bodies are non-commercial organisations set up to deliver services to the public, and they enjoyed a high degree of autonomy in its day-to-day operation. Examples are the Hospital Authority and Hong Kong Trade Development Council.

5. Regulatory boards and bodies can be divided into four types, namely, registration boards, licensing boards, supervisory boards and regulatory bodies. A registration board regulates a profession or trade by way of registering entrants to the profession or trade. The Land Surveyors Registration Committee is an example. A licensing board regulates the licensing of premises or equipment for a specific purpose or function. The Liquor Licensing Board is an example. A supervisory board supervises a specific activity or range of activities. The Electoral Affairs Commission is an example. A regulatory body is responsible for regulating an industry or a sector of the economy in Hong Kong. The Securities and Futures Commission is an example.

6. Appeal boards usually perform a semi-judicial function by adjudicating on appeals. Examples are the Hong Kong War Memorial Pensions Appeal Board and Licensing Appeals Board.

7. Trusts are bodies set up to hold and control property for the benefit of named beneficiaries or for stated purposes. Board of Trustees of the Sir Edward Youde Memorial Fund is an example.

8. Public corporations are commercial entities set up by law to provide goods or services. They are usually created by transferring the assets of a government department into a corporate structure. The Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation is an example.

Need for a review of advisory and statutory bodies

9. The House Committee set up the Subcommittee on Payment of Honoraria to Government Boards and Committees (the Subcommittee) in February 2000 to study the arrangements for remunerating non-official members serving on Government boards and committees. The Subcommittee recommended, among other things, that a general review of the operation of the

Government boards and committees, including those financially autonomous bodies established by statute, should be undertaken. The review should cover the functions of each board/committee, the criteria for appointments of non-official members, and the remuneration policy for non-official members.

10. The recommendations of the Subcommittee were endorsed by the House Committee on 23 June 2000. In response, the Administration agreed to conduct a general review on the operation of the system of Government boards and committees, and the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) was tasked to conduct the general review.

11. The Panel on Home Affairs was briefed on 12 March 2002 on the outcome of the general review, which included the findings of a survey conducted by HAB among all bureaux and departments about the operation of ASBs, and the improvement measures recommended to enhance the operation of the ASB system. Members considered the review too general. They pointed out that there was a need to rationalise the ASB system and its policy of remuneration, and also to increase the transparency of the operation of ASBs. The Panel was of the view that the Administration should undertake a comprehensive review of the ASB system, including their role and functions, the criteria of appointment, involvement of non-officials and rationale for its policy of remuneration.

12. Members were informed, when the framework of the accountability system for principal officials was presented to LegCo on 17 April 2002, that the Administration would review the role and functions of ASBs after implementation of the accountability system. According to the Administration, the aim of the review was to ensure the effectiveness of these bodies, so that it would be able to tap the best talents and advice from a wide spectrum of the community and maintain a free flow of opinion and innovative ideas.

Current review of advisory and statutory bodies

13. The HAB is tasked to commence an overall review of the system of ASBs. The Administration explained to the Panel on Home Affairs at its meeting on 14 March 2003 that a two-stage approach would be adopted for the review. During the first stage, issues and problems of the existing system of ABSs would be identified. After considering these issues and problems, a set of guiding principles for conducting a further review would be recommended. During the second stage, individual bureaux would conduct an in-depth review of ASBs within their purview on the basis of the recommended guiding principles.

14. Members made a number of suggestions to improve the system of ASBs at the meeting. Members in general were of the view that the Administration should establish a clear set of guidelines for appointment to ASBs to ensure that selection of ASB members would be based on merit and that the interests of all walks of life would be duly represented in these bodies. Noting that many ASB members were appointed to serve on more than six boards/committees, members considered that HAB should ensure compliance with the principles and rules for appointment set by the Government, which provided for a "six-board" limit.

15. To enhance the accountability of ASBs, some members suggested that that ASBs should be required to report its work to LegCo on an annual basis, and that a certain proportion of the members of an ASB should be appointed through nomination by the relevant community groups or professional bodies.

16. Members also suggested that the Government should review the existing remuneration policy so that ASB members would be fairly remunerated.

17. In April 2003, HAB issued the "Consultation Paper on Review of the Role and Functions of Public Sector Advisory and Statutory Bodies" to invite views from ASBs in the public sector and the public on the issues and problems in respect of the system of ASBs.

Progress of the current review of advisory and statutory bodies

Objectives spelt out by the Chief Executive

18. The Administration originally planned to complete the first-stage review by June/July 2003 and submit an initial report in early 2004. The Administration, subsequently, informed the Panel on Home Affairs in February 2004 that as the Chief Executive had spelt out a number of objectives regarding the overall policy for ASBs in his Policy Address in 2004, it was necessary to conduct further study to incorporate these objectives into the policy for ASBs. The objectives spelt out by the Chief Executive are as follows –

- (a) streamlining structure to avoid excessive duplication in organisation and membership;
- (b) bringing in more talents from different backgrounds to enhance representativeness;
- (c) reinforcing the role of ASBs as important partners of the administration and strengthening their participation in the decision-making process;

- (d) increasing the role of ASBs in reconciling different interests in the community;
- (e) further using ASBs as important channels for public participation in public affairs;
- (f) enhancing the role of ASBs in grooming leaders;
- (g) reinforcing the function of ASBs in connecting the Government and the community;
- (h) explaining public policies and encouraging public discussions; and
- (i) improving the performance evaluation of ASBs and elevating their status as public policy think tanks.

Further review of ASB's governance and check and balance mechanism

19. The Administration also informed the Panel that events relating to the appointment and termination of the employment of Mr Patrick YU as Director (Operations) by the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) had revealed that the Administration should further review the governance of ASBs and the need to provide a check and balance mechanism in these bodies, in particular, whether there should be an executive chairperson of an ASB, and whether the role of the chairperson should be separated from that of the chief executive officer. As the Administration would need some time to complete the review, findings and conclusions in respect of the review would be reported to the Panel on Home Affairs in a series of interim reports.

Progress reports

20. During the 2003-04 session, the Administration submitted three progress reports comprising 12 interim reports on the following topics to the Panel –

- (a) policy responsibility for ASBs under the accountability system (interim report number 1);
- (b) classification of ASBs (interim report number 2);
- (c) policy responsibility of HAB in respect of ASBs (interim report number 3);
- (d) gender balance in ASBs (interim report number 4);

- (e) remuneration of non-official members of ASBs (interim report number 5);
- (f) the six-year rule (interim report number 6);
- (g) the six-board rule (interim report number 7);
- (h) handling conflicts of interest (interim report number 8);
- (i) diversity in appointments to ASBs (interim report number 9);
- (j) review of the Central Personality Index System (interim report number 10);
- (k) review of non-departmental public bodies (interim report number 11); and
- (l) proposal for the establishment of a consultative forum (interim report number 12).

Views and concerns of the Panel on Home Affairs on the interim reports of the current review

21. The Panel on Home Affairs discussed the three progress reports of the current review of ASBs at its meetings on 13 February, 16 April and 14 July 2004. The main views raised by members are summarised in paragraphs 22 to 44 below.

Gender balance in ASBs (Interim report number 4)

22. Members noted that women constituted approximately 22% of total membership of ASB. While no quota was set, an initial working target of at least 25% for each gender had been suggested for the purpose of benchmarking. Members considered the target of at least 25% was low as compared with international norms. Some members commented that there was little participation of women from the grassroots and that the Government had kept appointing the same group of women. Members urged the Administration to increase the number of women members in ASBs, particularly those from the grassroots.

23. The Administration explained that while gender balance was one of the principles in making appointments, it should not take precedence over the principle of merit. The Administration aimed at achieving the 25% gender benchmark within a few years and might further raise the benchmark in the

longer term. The Administration also explained that it was anxious to see greater participation of women from the grassroots, but it was not easy to identify suitable candidates for appointment to ASBs.

Remuneration of non-official members of ASBs

(Interim report number 5)

24. Members noted that there was a set of guidelines i.e. Financial Circular No. 7/2000 on the payment of an annual fee/attendance allowance to part-time chairmen/members of ASBs. The basic principle was that the service of part-time non-official members was voluntary and, as a general rule, unpaid (the voluntary service principle). No person, however, should suffer a pecuniary embarrassment through voluntary public service. Furthermore, the Government should not be obtaining the services of highly-qualified professional persons “on the cheap”.

25. The Administration proposed that the long-established voluntary service principle should be maintained. Remuneration of non-official members of ASBs should be justified on a case-by-case basis. The Administration also proposed that as part of the second-stage review, bureaux should examine -

- (a) whether there were justifications for paying an honorarium/attendance allowance to non-official members of ASBs within their purview in accordance with the voluntary service principle and the guidelines set out in Financial Circular No. 7/2000; and
- (b) whether the current rates of annual fee/attendance allowance payable to non-official members of the bodies within their purview were justifiable and appropriate.

26. Members expressed dissatisfaction that the remuneration of non-official members of ASBs lacked consistency. They queried why –

- (a) the remuneration rate for non-official members of ASBs ranged from a few hundred thousand dollars to only fifty dollars; and
- (b) members of some appeal boards were remunerated while members of other appeal boards were not.

27. The Administration explained that remuneration was always justified on the grounds that the business of certain boards or committees was very time-consuming, and that professional experience and expertise were required and ought to be appropriately recognised. The Administration further explained that the cases which had aroused concern were probably those involving financially autonomous public corporations, e.g. the

Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation and Airport Authority. The work handled by the boards of these corporations was similar to that handled by the boards of large business corporations. The Administration was of the view that appropriate directors' honorarium should be provided to the non-official members concerned in recognition of the amount of time they spent on such voluntary public service.

Six-year rule and six-board rule
(Interim report numbers 6 and 7)

28. Members noted that according to the general rules of the system of ASBs, a non-official member of an ASB should not serve more than six years in any one capacity (the six-year rule), and a person should not serve as a member on more than six boards/committees (the six-board rule). However, as at 31 March 2004, 1 695 non-official members of ASBs out of a total of 8 800 posts, were serving in the same post for over six years, and 45 persons were serving on more than six boards/committees. The Administration had proposed that the rules should remain guiding principles in making appointment of non-official members to ASBs. The Administration had also proposed that the appointing authorities should take active measures to comply more strictly with these rules.

29. Some members expressed dissatisfaction with the situation of non-compliance with the six-year and six-board rules. They urged the Administration to make improvement and avoid giving the impression that the Government was only appointing those persons who supported it. The Administration informed the Panel that HAB would issue a circular memorandum to all bureaux and departments to remind them to comply with the six-year and six-board rules. HAB would also write to the bureau responsible for those ASBs which had a significant number of non-official members who had served more than six years on the same post in the same board or committee urging them to take active measures to comply with six-year rule.

30. A member commented that it would be difficult for persons who served on a large number of boards and committees to find the time to attend meetings of these boards and committees. The member suggested that the appointment of a ASB member should cease, if that member failed to attend 80% of the meetings of a particular board or committee. The Administration responded that the Administration attached importance to the attendance rates of ASB members, and that all bureaux and departments were required not to re-appoint members who had very low attendance rates.

Handling conflicts of interest

(Interim report number 8)

31. Members noted that there was a set of guidelines for declaration of interests by non-official members of ASBs and for handling conflict of interest and potential conflict of interest situations. The guidelines had been promulgated to all bureaux and departments by way of a circular memorandum issued in September 1994. In accordance with the guidelines, there were two different systems for ASB members to declare interests. Under the one-tier reporting system, ASB members would declare relevant interests at a meeting. Under a two-tier reporting system, members' interests were disclosed upon appointment to ASBs and recorded by way of a register, in addition to the declaration of relevant interests at a meeting.

32. The Administration considered that compliance with the guidelines for the declaration of interests on the whole had been satisfactory. HAB would update and issue the relevant circular memorandum to all bureaux and departments to remind them that a declaration of interest system should be introduced when a new board or committee was formed, and the system for declaration of interests for an existing board or committee within their purview should be reviewed from time to time.

33. Some members considered that the Administration should put in place a mechanism to prevent any possible "transfer of interests" between the Government and individual members of ASBs. They pointed out that although members of some ASBs did not receive any remuneration for their work, some of them were subsequently given other benefits, such as being awarded Government contracts. These members suggested that each ASB should publish in its annual report whether any of its members had been awarded any Government contracts and, if so, the value of the contracts.

34. The Administration explained that guidelines for declaration of interests and for handling conflicts of interest or possible conflicts of interest were in place and it would be up to the relevant boards/committees and their chairmen to strictly enforce the relevant guidelines. The Administration would consider drawing up a set of fundamental principles based on similar guidelines published in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom for reference of ASB members. The Administration would also consider whether ASBs should have a mechanism to facilitate public inspection of any Government contracts awarded to their members if these ASBs did not have a register to record members' interests upon appointment.

Review of the Central Personality Index System

(Interim report number 10)

35. Members noted that the Central Personality Index was a database

maintained by HAB for the purpose of assisting Principal Officials and Heads of Department in making appointment to ASBs. This database contained the names and personal particulars of political personalities, community leaders and persons who were prepared to serve on ASBs in the public sector.

36. The Administration informed members that there was no requirement at present for a person to be appointed to an ASB to disclose membership of a political party or political affiliations. The Administration proposed that to enhance the openness and transparency of the work of ASBs, this item of information should be included in the curriculum vitae form to be filled in by any person for inclusion of his name and personal particulars in the database. The provision of this information, however, would be on a voluntary basis.

37. A member was of the view that the Administration should encourage persons appointed to ASBs to disclose their membership of a political party or political affiliations and that the proposal to facilitate such disclosure should be implemented as soon as possible.

Review of non-departmental public bodies

(Interim report number 11)

38. Members noted that non-departmental public bodies were governed by their management boards. Of these non-departmental public bodies, only EOC had an executive Chairman. The other public bodies had a part-time Chairman and a full-time Chief Executive Officer. The Administration informed members that during the events relating to the appointment and termination of the employment of Mr Patrick YU as Director (Operations) by EOC, it had been suggested that the corporate governance of EOC could be enhanced if the policy-making function was exercised by a management board consisting of a non-executive Chairman and part-time members, and the executive function was exercised by a full-time Chief Executive Officer who was the administrative head of EOC. The Administration would discuss the suggestion with EOC and would review other types of boards and committees along similar direction.

39. A member had queried whether the Administration was planning to centralise power by transferring power from non-departmental public bodies such as the Hospital Authority and the Hong Kong Housing Authority to Principal Officials. The Administration explained that the Administration did not have such a plan. Principal Officials, however, had the responsibility to regularly review boards and committees within their purview to review whether these bodies should be maintained, restructured, merged or abolished.

40. Another member commented that under the accountability system, the number of non-departmental public bodies should be reduced to avoid possible conflict of roles between these bodies and the Principal Officials concerned.

Establishment of a consultative forum
(Interim report number 12)

41. Members noted that the Administration proposed to set up a consultative forum to solicit and collate views on political affairs and public issues from business and professional people, and people from middle class and academia. According to the Administration's proposal, the consultative forum would consist of 600 members who would be appointed for a period of one or two years.

42. Some members expressed reservations about the proposal for the establishment of a 600-member consultative forum, as the public consultation exercises conducted by the Government on important issues already served to obtain views from the public. Moreover, as political parties played the role of collecting and reflecting different views of the public to the Administration, it should have been able to solicit the views of various sectors of the community through LegCo, instead of establishing a consultative forum. These members also queried how the Administration could ensure the representativeness of these 600 members and what criteria would be adopted for the selection of these 600 members. They suggested that as persons belonging to political parties or with political affiliations should be regarded as more representative, the Administration should consider selecting people from this background for appointment to the consultative forum. Another member, however, was of the view that the Administration should invite applications for membership of the consultative forum openly, instead of inviting nominations from certain organisations.

43. The Administration explained that the proposal of a consultative forum was put forward to address the following shortcomings of the current system of ASBs –

- (a) each ASB had specific terms of reference and there was no general forum for the discussion of general public issues; and
- (b) the existing system had failed to canvass and consolidate the views of business and professional people, and people from middle class and academia who could not afford the time to sit on boards and committees but would like to contribute to the discussion of general issues.

44. The Administration further explained that the selection criteria for the appointment to the consultative forum had yet to be worked out, but the 600 members of the consultative forum were not meant to represent the whole community. The consultative forum would only be one of the many consultative bodies in place to obtain the views of the public.

Questions and motions on issues relating to advisory and statutory bodies

45. Members have raised/moved a number of questions/motions on issues relating to ASBs at Council meetings since the first term of LegCo, a list of which is in **Appendix I**. The Official Records of Proceedings of relevant Council meetings are available on the LegCo website at <http://www.legco.gov.hk>.

Relevant papers

46. A list of the papers, minutes of meetings and research report relevant to the review of ASBs is in **Appendix II**. Soft copies of these documents are also available on the LegCo website.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
6 December 2004

**Council questions and motions on issues relating to
advisory and statutory bodies**

Since the first term of the Legislative Council, a number of questions/motions have been raised/moved by Members in Council on issues relating to advisory and statutory bodies.

1998-1999 legislative session

Council meeting on 23 September 1998

2. Hon Christine LOH raised a question on measures to enhance the transparency of the operation of advisory and statutory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr98-99/english/counmtg/hansard/980923fe.htm>".

Council meeting on 10 February 1999

3. Hon Eric LI raised a question on the appointment of Provisional District Board members to advisory committees. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr98-99/english/counmtg/hansard/990210fe.htm>".

Council meeting on 24 March 1999

4. Hon Emily LAU raised a question on the appointment of women to advisory and statutory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr98-99/english/counmtg/hansard/990324fe.htm>".

1999-2000 legislative session

Council meeting on 20 October 1999

5. Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung raised an oral question on enhancing the transparency of the operation of advisory and statutory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr99-00/english/counmtg/hansard/991020fe.pdf>".

2000-2001 legislative session

Council meeting on 8 November 2000

6. Hon NG Leung-sing raised an oral question on the appointment of members of the public to advisory and statutory bodies. The questions and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr00-01/english/counmtg/hansard/001108fe.pdf>".

Council meeting on 4 July 2001

7. Hon Eric LI raised a question on the appointment of young people to advisory boards and committees. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr00-01/english/counmtg/hansard/010704fe.pdf>".

2001-2002 legislative session

Council meeting on 12 December 2001

8. Hon Albert HO moved a motion urging the Government to review the pay adjustment mechanisms of statutory bodies and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. The Official Record of Proceedings of the meeting are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/counmtg/hansard/cm1212ti-translate-e.pdf>".

Council meeting on 3 July 2002

9. Hon IP Kwok-him raised a question on the appointment of District Council members to advisory and statutory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/counmtg/hansard/cm0703ti-translate-e.pdf>".

Council meeting on 10 July 2002

10. Hon Emily LAU raised a question on the reappointment of a member of the Culture and Heritage Commission with low meeting attendance rate. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/counmtg/hansard/cm0710ti-translate-e.pdf>".

2002-2003 legislative session

Council meeting on 16 October 2002

11. Hon Emily LAU raised a question on the low meeting attendance rates of some members of advisory and statutory bodies and the number of members of the Election Committee appointed as members of advisory and statutory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/counmtg/hansard/cm1016ti-translate-e.pdf>".

Council meeting on 21 May 2003

12. Hon Cyd HO moved a motion urging the Government to take measures to ensure the independence of four statutory bodies, namely, the Independent Commission Against Corruption, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, the Office of The Ombudsman and the Equal Opportunities Commission. The Official Record of Proceedings of the meeting are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/counmtg/hansard/cm0521ti-translate-e.pdf>".

2003-2004 legislative session

Council meeting on 3 December 2003

13. Hon CHEUNG Man-kwong raised an oral question on the appointment of chairpersons and members of statutory and advisory bodies. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/counmtg/hansard/cm1203ti-translate-e.pdf>".

Council meeting on 4 February 2004

14. Hon Emily LAU raised a question on the 102 persons appointed as members of the second term District Councils in December 2003. The questions and replies are available on the Research and Library Services Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/counmtg/hansard/cm0204ti-translate-e.pdf>".

Council meeting on 2 June 2004

15. Hon Albert HO raised an oral question on the justifications for the Government's deviation from the six-year rule and the six-board rule in the appointment of some members of the Equal Opportunities Commission. The question and reply are available on the Research and Library Services

Information System and the Council's website at "<http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/counmtg/hansard/cm0602ti-translate-e.pdf>".

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Legislative Council Secretariat
6 December 2004

Appendix II

Panel on Home Affairs

Relevant documents on review of advisory and statutory bodies

Date of meeting	Meeting	Minutes/Paper	LC Paper No.
23.6.2000	House Committee	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)2459/99-00 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr99-00/english/hc/minutes/hc230600.pdf
		Report of the Subcommittee on payment of honoraria to Government boards and committees	CB(1)1903/99-00 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr99-00/english/hc/papers/cb1-1903.pdf
20.10.2000	House Committee	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)98/00-01 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr00-01/english/hc/minutes/hc201000.pdf
		Paper entitled "Payment of honoraria to non-official members of Government boards and committees"	CB(1)5/00-01 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr00-01/english/hc/papers/cb1-5.pdf
12.3.2002	Panel on Home Affairs	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)1535/01-02 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/panels/ha/minutes/ha020312.pdf
		Discussion paper entitled "Review of the Operation of Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies"	CB(2)1276/01-02(01) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0312cb2-1276-1e.pdf
-	Subcommittee to Study the Proposed Accountability System for Principal Officials and Related Issues	"Legislative Council Paper : Accountability System For Principal Officials" issued by the Constitutional Affairs Bureau	http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr01-02/english/panels/ca/papers/ca0418cb2-paper-e.pdf

Date of meeting	Meeting	Minutes/Paper	LC Paper No.
14.3.2003	Panel on Home Affairs	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)1676/02-03 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/panels/ha/minutes/ha030314.pdf
		Discussion paper entitled "Review of the Role and Functions of Government Advisory and Statutory Bodies"	CB(2)1419/02-03(01) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0314cb2-1419-1e.pdf
		Research report on "System of advisory committees in some overseas places" prepared by the Research and Library Services Division of the Legislative Council Secretariat	RP03/02-03 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/sec/library/0203rp03e.pdf
		Consultation paper entitled "Review of the Role and Functions of Public Sector Advisory and Statutory Bodies"	CB(2)1713/02-03(01) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr02-03/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0411cb2-1713e-1e.pdf
13.2.2004	Panel on Home Affairs	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)1746/03-04 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/minutes/ha040213.pdf
		The first progress report on the review of advisory and statutory bodies	CB(2)1263/03-04(03) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0213cb2-1263-03e.pdf
16.4.2004	Panel on Home Affairs	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)2323/03-04 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/minutes/ha040416.pdf
		The second progress report on the review of advisory and statutory bodies	CB(2)1991/03-04(01) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0416cb2-1991-1e.pdf
14.7.2004	Panel on Home Affairs	Minutes of meeting	CB(2)3312/03-04 http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/minutes/ha040714.pdf

Date of meeting	Meeting	Minutes/Paper	LC Paper No.
		The third progress report on the review of advisory and statutory Bodies	CB(2)3059/03-04(01) http://www.legco.gov.hk/yr03-04/english/panels/ha/papers/ha0704cb2-3059-1e.pdf

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