

立法會

Legislative Council

立法會 CMI/27/11-12 號文件

檔 號：CB(3)/C/2 (08-12)

議員個人利益監察委員會 2012年3月16日第八次會議的文件

檢討議員個人利益的登記

目的

本文件就香港立法會(下稱"立法會")議員的須予登記的個人利益與香港行政會議(下稱"行政會議")成員及英國國會下議院議員的須予登記的個人利益提供進一步比較資料。本文件並就立法會現行的議員個人利益登記表格(下稱"登記表格")提出修改建議，供委員考慮。

背景

2. 在議員個人利益監察委員會(下稱"監察委員會")2012年1月9日舉行的會議上，委員察悉秘書處就立法會議員、行政會議成員與英國下議院議員的須予登記的個人利益所作出的比較(下稱"比較表")(立法會CMI/19/11-12號文件附錄II)。委員要求秘書處提供進一步比較資料，以便委員考慮是否及(若是)應如何修改立法會現行的議員個人利益登記制度，以提高其透明度及問責性。

有關立法會、行政會議及英國下議院的須予登記的個人利益的進一步資料

3. **附錄I**的資料摘要載述立法會議員、行政會議成員及英國下議院議員的須予登記的個人利益的主要不同之處。經修訂的比較表則載於**附錄II**。

建議對登記規定作出的修改

4. 因應委員在2012年1月9日上次會議上表達的意見，以及英國下議院和行政會議的相關做法，謹請委員考慮秘書處就立法會議員登記個人利益的現行規定建議的下列修改：

受薪董事職位、受薪工作及職位等和客戶(《議事規則》第83(5)(a)、(b)及(c)條)

- (a) 應在"董事職位"、"受薪工作及職位等"和"客戶"類別下提供更詳細有關議員所收受金錢或其他實惠的資料，而該等個人利益可能被其他人合理地視為會影響該議員在立法會的行為、言論、表決取向，或以立法會議員身份所作的行為。秘書處建議在"董事職位"、"受薪工作及職位等"和"客戶"類別下訂明有酬期間內進行的工作的性質；

海外訪問(《議事規則》第83(5)(e)條)

- (b) 應在"海外訪問"類別下訂明議員及其配偶由於該議員的立法會議員身份而收受的贊助的估計款額／價值；

土地及物業(《議事規則》第83(5)(g)條)

- (c) 應在"土地及物業"類別下提供更詳細資料，說明議員擁有的土地或物業(自住物業除外)的位置及用途。舉例而言，如議員在港島中區擁有住宅物業作出租用途，他／她應提供有關資料；及

須予登記的個人利益新增類別

- (d) 應加入新類別"理事會、委員會及其他機構的受薪成員"，例如在法定團體及非政府機構作為受薪成員，從而使議員登記的個人利益更加公開透明。

5. 根據《議事規則》第83(3)條，議員須予登記的個人利益如有變更，則該議員須在該等利益變更後14天內，向立法會秘書提供變更詳情。鑒於以上所述，秘書處進一步建議議員應提供以下資料：

(a) 董事職位

- (i) 議員在當屆任期內根據《議事規則》第83(3)條向立法會秘書登記他們擔任的公司董事職位時，應在"董事職位"類別下提供他們開始擔任該等董事職位的日期¹；及
- (ii) 議員如終止擔任其在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前或當屆任期內向立法會秘書登記的公司董事職位，他們應在根據《議事規則》第83(3)條通知立法會秘書時，在"董事職位"類別下一併提供他們終止擔任該等董事職位的日期；

(b) 受薪工作

- (i) 議員在當屆任期內根據《議事規則》第83(3)條向立法會秘書登記他們從事的受薪工作時，應在"受薪工作及職位等"類別下提供他們開始從事該工作的日期；及
- (ii) 議員如終止從事其在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前或當屆任期內向立法會秘書登記的受薪工作，他們應在根據《議事規則》第83(3)條通知立法會秘書時，在"受薪工作及職位等"類別下一併提供他們終止從事該工作的日期；

(c) 客戶

- (i) 議員在當屆任期內根據《議事規則》第83(3)條向立法會秘書登記他們由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係而向客戶提供的服務時，應在"客戶"類別下提供他們開始從事該工作的日期；及
- (ii) 議員如終止向客戶提供由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係而衍生的服務，而該工作已在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前或當屆任期內向立法會秘書登記，他們應在根據《議事規則》第83(3)條通知立法會秘書時，在"客戶"類別下一併提供他們終止從事該工作的日期；

¹ 在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前作出的登記除外。

(d) 土地及物業

- (i) 議員如已在當屆任期內根據《議事規則》第83(3)條向立法會秘書登記他們擁有或持有的任何土地或物業，他們應在"土地及物業"類別下提供他們擁有或持有該土地或物業的日期；及
- (ii) 議員如終止擁有或持有其在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前或當屆任期內向立法會秘書登記的任何土地或物業，他們應在根據《議事規則》第83(3)條通知立法會秘書時，在"土地及物業"類別下一併提供他們終止擁有或持有該土地或物業的日期；及

(e) 股份²

- (i) 議員在當屆任期內根據《議事規則》第83(3)條向立法會秘書登記他們取得的超過公司已發行股本1%的股份時，應在"股份"類別下提供他們取得該等股份的日期；及
- (ii) 議員如終止擁有其在當屆任期舉行首次會議當天之前或當屆任期內向立法會秘書登記的超過公司已發行股本1%的股份，他們應在根據《議事規則》第83(3)條通知立法會秘書時，在"股份"類別下一併提供他們終止擁有該等股份的日期。

6. 建議的經修訂登記表格載於**附錄III**。

登記表格經立法會通過的建議

7. 根據《議事規則》第83(1)至(3)條，議員須以立法會主席批准的格式，向立法會秘書提供其須予登記的個人利益詳情。《議事規則》第83(5)條訂明須予登記的個人利益各個類別，而議員應在這些須予登記的個人利益類別下登記的詳細資料，則載於登記表格。為使議員清楚知道他們不但必須遵從《議事規則》第83(5)條，還須提供登記表格要求的詳細資料，以釋除任何疑問，秘書處建議把登記表格定為《議事規則》的一部分。

² 請委員注意，在2011年1月26日提交立法會並現正由法案委員會審議的《公司條例草案》，建議強制所有有股本的公司採用無面值股份制度。此項建議如獲通過，公司股份的"面值"概念便會廢除。監察委員會需在較後階段考慮實施此項建議所帶來的影響。

附錄IV載明建議對《議事規則》作出的修訂，藉以將登記表格納入《議事規則》。

建議的推行時間表

8. 假設監察委員會同意上文第4及7段所載的建議，監察委員會可考慮應否透過諮詢文件諮詢全體議員。視乎委員的決定，秘書處建議按以下的時間表推行該等建議：

- (a) 考慮諮詢文件擬稿，以便就該等建議諮詢全體議員——2012年4月初；
- (b) 向全體議員發出諮詢文件——2012年4月中；
- (c) 諮詢限期——2012年5月初；
- (d) 監察委員會考慮諮詢結果，並擬備報告以提交內務委員會——2012年5月中／底；
- (e) 就該等建議向內務委員會提交報告(假設大部分議員支持該等建議)——2012年6月8日；及
- (f) 如內務委員會同意(e)項，監察委員會主席將會在立法會會議上動議一項議案，藉修訂《議事規則》實施該等建議——2012年6月27日。

徵詢意見

9. 謹請委員察悉上文第3段所載的資料。另請委員考慮載於上文第4至8段的建議對登記規定作出的修改、建議對《議事規則》作出的修訂及建議的推行時間表。

立法會秘書處
議會事務部3
2012年3月14日

資料摘要

香港立法會與香港行政會議及英國國會下議院的 須予登記個人利益的主要不同之處

背景

在議員個人利益監察委員會(下稱"監察委員會")2012年1月9日舉行的會議上,委員察悉秘書處就香港立法會、香港行政會議與英國國會下議院的須予登記個人利益所作出的比較(下稱"比較列表")(載於立法會CMI/19/11-12號文件附錄II)。委員要求秘書處就立法會、行政會議及英國下議院的須予登記個人利益的主要不同之處提供進一步資料。

立法會與英國下議院的須予登記個人利益的主要不同之處

2. 立法會議員須予登記個人利益的8個類別,即"董事職位"、"受薪工作"、"客戶"、"財政贊助"¹、"海外訪問"、"從海外收取的款項及實惠"²、"土地及物業"及"股份",是於1991年引進,並以英國下議院當時採用的類別為藍本。

3. 自1991年後,立法局/立法會議員的若干須予登記個人利益的登記規定曾經過多項修訂,使其與現行法例一致,以及收緊和理順登記規定。主要的修訂包括:(a)關於"財政贊助"類別,議員必須登記其作為立法會選舉候選人時所收取的所有捐贈,而此規定取代"作為立法局選舉候選人時,據該議員所知超過10,000元或其選舉開支25%的贊助"的財政贊助登記規定。這項新規定於1999年4月28日獲立法會通過,旨在令《議事規則》第83(5)(d)(i)條下的規定,與當時的《舞弊及非法行為條例》(第288章)的規定一致(該條例已被廢除,並於2000年2月16日重新制定為《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》)(第554章);(b)關於"董事職位"類別,議員如擔任某公司旗下附屬公司的受薪董事,亦須登記該等公司的母公司名稱。這項新規定於2006年4月26日獲立法

¹ 在1999年,議員的選舉捐贈歸入"財政贊助"類別下的須予登記個人利益。

² 在1998年,須予登記個人利益的"議員或其配偶從外國政府、組織或人士所收受或代表外國政府、組織或人士所收取的款項、實惠或實利"類別被取代為"議員或其配偶因其議員身份從香港以外的政府或組織;或非香港永久性居民的人士所收受或代表上述政府、組織或人士所收取的款項、實惠或實利"。

會通過，旨在收緊"董事職位"的登記規定(經修訂的《議事規則》第83(5)(a)條)。

4. 雖然立法局／立法會議員個人利益的登記規定起初以英國下議院當時採用的規定為藍本，但立法局／立法會未有採取英國下議院近期對若干須予登記個人利益所作出的任何主要修改。這些主要修改載於下文各段。

董事職位、受薪工作及客戶

5. 在1991年，立法局和英國下議院規定議員必須分別在"董事職位"及"受薪工作"類別下，登記他們擔任受薪董事及受薪工作的公司或團體的名稱。倘若在"董事職位"及"受薪工作"類別下登記的利益，包括議員本人由於其立法會議員／下議院議員身份或因該身份的關係而提供的服務，則議員亦必須在"客戶"類別下登記有關客戶的名稱。

英國下議院於1995年作出的修改

6. 鑒於社會關注國會議員擔任越來越多就其身為國會議員而有的知識或專長提供諮詢或顧問服務的職位，英國下議院遂於1995年11月6日通過決議，規定以國會議員身份提供服務的議員，必須以每5,000英鎊作為一個薪酬組別的形式，在"董事職位"、"受薪工作"及"客戶"類別下登記其每年薪酬，並須把任何有關的服務協議交予國會標準事務專員辦事處(Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards)存放，以供公眾查閱。

英國下議院於2009年作出的修改

7. 2009年4月30日，英國下議院通過決議，規定議員須在"董事職位"、"受薪工作"及"客戶"類別下，登記他們從外間機構賺取入息的詳情，理由是公眾有權知道議員用去多少時間賺錢而非為代表他們的選民而工作³，以及議員的工作一般被視為屬全職性質⁴；國會議員須登記的外間入息詳情如下：

³ 2009年4月30日《下議院辯論》第1070節

⁴ 雖然英國下議院並無法定要求議員以全職形式出任，亦無訂明全職議員的定義，但就所耗用的時間而言，許多議員已將議員職務視為其主要工作。《議員行為守則》(Code of Conduct for Members)准許議員"於國會以外出任董事、顧問或任何其他職位獲取報酬利益，無論該等利益是否與國會議員身份有關"，但禁止議員收取金錢於下議院為他人代言。至於在國會以外有受僱工作的議員，英國下議院視他們該等工作為兼職性質。(請參閱立法會秘書處資料研究

- (a) 每筆與任何利益有關的酬金的確實款額⁵；
- (b) 就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質；
- (c) 有酬期間內的工作時數；
- (d) 支付該筆酬金的人士、機構或公司的名稱及地址(除非披露有關資料會違反任何有關私隱或保密的法律或既定專業責任)；及
- (e) 不論有關利益是否基本上依靠或由於議員作為國會議員的身份而獲得，均須予以登記。

8. 上述決議案是在首相要求公職事宜標準委員會⁶ (Committee on Standards in Public Life) "考慮例如國會議員擔任第二份工作及他們在國會以外的角色所造成的影響等事宜"後而動議的。首相提出該項要求的背景，是當時傳媒揭發有數名國會議員濫用國會津貼及作出違規申領，因而要就議員的津貼進行檢討。

最新發展

9. 英國下議院國會標準事務專員 (Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards)於2012年1月19日發表"檢討《有關議員行為守則的指引》"(Review of the Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members)的諮詢文件。該文件就多項建議諮詢國會議員，包括將"董事職位"、"受薪工作"及"客戶"這3個須予登記個人利益的類別以"工作及收入"一個單一類別取代⁷，並終止要求國會議員登記有酬外間工作的工作時數的規定。就後者而言，專員認為，雖然規定國會議員登記用於有酬外間工作的工作時數，可讓公眾得知議員用去多少時間處理有酬外間工作，卻未能全面記錄他們用於國會職務以外的時間。然而，若要求議員作出

部擬備的"英國下議院議員的薪酬"的資料摘要(立法會IN09/11-12號文件))

⁵ 2011年2月7日，下議院藉決議同意就登記外間工作收入訂立一項"法律不問瑣事"的規則。就每筆酬金而言，有關門檻訂於議員薪金的0.1%，而就同一年份同一來源的累計酬金總額而言，則訂於議員薪金的1.0%。

⁶ 公職事宜標準委員會是一個獨立公共機構，負責就全英國公職人員的操守標準向政府提供意見。

⁷ 國會標準事務專員於2012年1月19日發表的"檢討《有關議員行為守則的指引》"的諮詢文件第8頁

如此全面的記錄，則會引發很多人爭論，指這樣將不必要地侵犯了議員的個人生活。此外，在某些情況下，例如準備及發表講話所需的時間，或難以把款項與工作時數連繫起來⁸。有關的諮詢將於2012年4月12日結束。

財政贊助

10. 在1991年，立法局和英國下議院規定，議員必須在"財政贊助"類別下登記他們就參選立法局／下議院所收受數額超過他們選舉開支的25%的贊助，或他們由於其立法局／下議院議員身份直接或間接收受來自任何人士或組織的款項或實惠。

英國下議院於1993年作出的修改

11. 在1993年，英國下議院同意把"財政贊助"類別分拆為兩個獨立類別：其中一個涵蓋"贊助"，而其定義為"可預測、定期或持續的金錢或實物支持"；另一個則涵蓋議員在較為偶然的情況下接受的"禮物、款待及利益"，藉以更有效地協助防止國會議員忘記他們必須披露其在英國收受的禮物，一如他們須披露收受自海外的禮物一般⁹。由1993年開始，國會議員必須登記他們或其配偶於一年內從單一來源收受並累計超過現行國會年薪1%的所有利益，而該等利益是與議員的國會議員身份或其政治活動有關的。

香港的情況

12. 前立法局轄下的監察委員會認為無須跟隨英國下議院的做法，把"財政贊助"類別分拆為"贊助"和"禮物、款待及利益"兩個類別，因為現行的規則已訂明議員必須登記有關利益¹⁰。在1993年，議員必須在當時的議員個人利益登記表格(下稱"登記表格")上提供資料，說明在"董事職位"和"受薪工作"類別下收受的實惠，以及在"財政贊助"和"從海外收受的款項及實惠"類別下收受的實惠或實利。根據當時的登記表格的附註，"實惠或實利"一詞指議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法局議員每年薪酬5%的利益。

⁸ 同上，第9頁

⁹ 英國下議院議員個人利益專責委員會1992年3月4日發表的第一份報告，題為"登記及申報議員財務利益"，第xiv頁

¹⁰ 立法會議員個人利益監察委員會1993年4月17日會議紀要第6段

13. 由1994年5月開始，議員亦必須在登記表格上，登記他們的配偶在"財政贊助"和"從海外收受的款項及實惠"類別下收受的實惠或實利，而該等實惠或實利是與議員的立法局／立法會議員身份有關的。當年的登記表格的附註把"實惠或實利"一詞界定為(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法局議員每年薪酬5%的利益；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。自1998年首屆立法會以來，"實惠"一詞(其定義與上述相同)適用於"董事職位"、"受薪工作"、"財政贊助"及"從香港以外的政府或組織或非香港永久性居民的人士收受的款項及實惠"。

14. 在2001年，當時的監察委員會曾研究將須予登記一次過收受的實惠的最低價值訂於1萬元的水平是否仍然恰當。監察委員會在考慮多項因素後，包括訂定最低價值的方法、一些海外立法機關訂立的規定，以及議員收受價值接近1萬元的實惠的次數等，建議應把有關金額下調至2,000元。監察委員會於2001年3月2日的內務委員會會議上提出其建議，但未能在會議上確定議員的主流意見，因此，監察委員會決定以傳閱文件的方式，徵詢所有議員的意見。根據所收到的意見，大部分議員認為應把須予登記一次過收受的實惠的最低價值維持於1萬元的水平。監察委員會因此決定不更改有關金額，並於2001年6月6日將此項決定通知議員。

股份

15. 在1991年，根據立法局和英國下議院就"股份"類別訂定的利益登記規定，議員如持有某公司或團體的股份，而該等股份的面值超過該公司或團體已發行股本的1%，即必須登記該公司或團體的名稱。

英國下議院於1993年作出的修改

16. 在英國，有批評指出，即使股份的價值不菲，只要它們佔已發行股本不足1%，議員便可逃避有關的利益登記。對此，下議院於1993年修改"股份"類別的登記規定，要求議員除登記其持有超過有關公司或團體已發行股本1%的股份外，亦必須登記少於已發行股本1%但面值超過25,000英鎊的股份¹¹。

¹¹ 英國下議院議員個人利益專責委員會1992年3月4日發表的第一份報告，題為"登記及申報議員財務利益"，第xix頁

香港的情況

17. 前立法局轄下的監察委員會曾考慮上文第16段提述有關英國下議院作出的修改。委員決定不應修改有關規定，因為“不論股份價值多少，議員如持有某公司不足1%已發行股本，他對該公司的控制將極為輕微。再者，議員個人利益登記冊的目的從來不是，亦不應是反映任何議員的個人財富。此外，採取英國下議院的規則會引致登記冊須較頻密地修改；這不單會加重議員的負擔，而且議員經常匯報其股份交易可能甚至會對股票市場造成不當影響，故應盡量避免。”¹²

英國下議院於2002年作出的修改

18. 英國下議院在2002年進一步修改“股份”的登記規定，將登記門檻由超過1%改為超過15%，並以“實際價值”取代“面值”的概念。在這新規定下，國會議員須登記其持有超過有關公司或團體已發行股本15%的股份，或其持有15%或以下已發行股本但價值超過現行國會年薪的股份。下議院作出這些修訂，旨在回應社會關注股份的面值與其實際價值通常關係不大，並考慮到雖然低額門檻定於1%的低水平，但若議員持有的股份的實際價值超過現行國會年薪，仍須進行登記¹³。

香港的情況

19. 《議事規則》第83(5)(h)條訂明，如據議員所知，其本人，或連同其配偶或未成年子女，或代表其配偶或未成年子女持有公司或團體的股份的實益權益，而該等股份的面值超過該公司或團體已發行股本的1%，則議員便必須登記有關公司或其他團體的名稱。請委員注意，在2011年1月26日提交立法會並現正由法案委員會審議的《公司條例草案》，建議強制所有有股本的公司採用無面值股份制度。此項建議如獲通過，公司股份的“面值”概念便會廢除¹⁴。監察委員會需在較後階段考慮實施此項建議所帶來的影響。

¹² 立法會議員個人利益監察委員會1993年4月17日會議紀要第21段

¹³ 標準及特權事宜委員會(Committee on Standards and Privileges)第5份報告書，2000-2001年度會期，第24段

¹⁴ 請參閱《公司條例草案》第4部第130條。

土地及物業

英國下議院的做法

20. 英國下議院規定，議員必須登記價值超過議員國會年薪100%的物業(自住物業除外)，或為其帶來價值超過國會年薪10%的租金收入的物業。

21. 在英國下議院，議員必須就物業的性質及其大概位置填報合理地明確的資料，例如"位於佩思郡的林地"、"位於威爾特郡的乳牛場"及"位於曼徹斯特的3個商住出租物業"。

香港的情況

22. 有別於英國下議院，立法會並沒有就議員登記土地及物業設定財務方面的門檻。此外，在立法會的登記表格中，議員只須在"土地及物業"類別下列出物業的所在地，例如"在港島擁有物業"或"在香港、加拿大及英國擁有物業"，而無須提供其他詳細資料。

透過議會津貼僱用及支薪的家庭成員

英國下議院的做法

23. 英國下議院議員僱用其家庭成員(大部分是配偶)作為其職員，負責處理他們選區當地的事務，已是下議院長久以來的傳統¹⁵。英國下議院最初並無規定議員須登記透過國會津貼僱用及支薪的家庭成員，但於2008年開始，議員須就此作出登記¹⁶。有關修訂，是因應在2007年5月，一名議員被投訴濫用國會津貼僱用他當時仍在學的兒子而作出的¹⁷。

¹⁵ 根據公職事宜標準委員會的資料，在2009年，接近三分之一國會議員僱用其家庭成員，當中少數僱用超過一名家庭成員。請參閱公職事宜標準委員會第12份報告書"國會議員的開支及津貼"(MP's expenses and allowances)，2009年11月，第56頁。

¹⁶ 《有關議員行為守則的指引》訂明，議員須登記由他們僱用並透過國會津貼受薪的任何家庭成員(有血緣或婚姻或相等於婚姻的關係)的名稱、與其之間的關係及職銜(如屬臨時僱員，則登記門檻為議員現行國會年薪的1%)第65段。

¹⁷ 標準及特權事宜委員會第4份報告書，2007-2008年度會期，"Derek Conway先生的行為"(Conduct of Mr Derek Conway)。2008年1月25日。

香港的情況

24. 立法會《議事規則》第83條並無這個須予登記個人利益的類別。根據《立法會議員申請發還工作開支的指引》，議員不可僱用其親屬為職員。此外，其親屬亦不應擁有受聘顧問公司的任何利益。這些規定自1995年9月起實施。

立法會與行政會議的須予登記個人利益的主要不同之處

25. 行政會議成員須在委任之初及其後每一年，登記6類的須予登記個人利益，即"受薪董事職位"；"受薪工作、職位、行業、專業等"；"服務對象"；"土地及物業"；"股份"及"公眾理解為屬須申報利益的理事會、委員會或其他機構的成員身份"。每位行政會議成員申報的利益都上載行政會議網址，供公眾查閱。申報的利益如有變更，行政會議成員須在變更有效日期起計算的14天內通知行政會議秘書。此外，行政會議成員本人及其配偶接受因行政會議成員身份而獲得的財政贊助、海外訪問贊助或價值港幣2,000元或以上的禮物，須於14天內作出申報；這些申報亦會上載行政會議網址，供公眾查閱¹⁸。

土地及物業

26. 關於"土地及物業"這項須予登記個人利益，立法會議員無須登記他們擁有及經常性自住的居所，除非該居所亦為其帶來收入。然而，行政會議成員則須一併登記自住物業。

股份

27. 至於登記股份的利益，立法會議員及行政會議成員須遵守同樣的規定，即本人或連同其配偶或子女，或代表其配偶或子女持有公司或團體的股份的實益權益，而該等股份的面值超過該公司或團體已發行股本的1%，他們便必須登記有關公司或團體的名稱。然而，行政會議成員亦須在委任之初及其後每一年，以保密形式向行政長官申報更詳細的財務利益。這些財務利益包括成員本人或連同配偶或子女或其他近親所持有的公司股份(不論

¹⁸ 行政長官辦公室為政制事務委員會2010年11月15日會議擬備題為"行政會議成員的利益申報制度"的文件(立法會CB(2)239/10-11(07)號文件)。

持股數量)，以及期貨或期權合約。上述利益如有變更，以及成員進行超過港幣20萬元的貨幣交易，應在兩個交易日內通知行政會議秘書¹⁹。

公眾理解為屬須申報利益的理事會、委員會或其他機構的成員身份

28. 就立法會而言，"公眾理解為屬須申報利益的理事會、委員會或其他機構的成員身份"並非議員須予登記個人利益的類別。就行政會議而言，為防止在行政會議進行討論時出現利益衝突，行政會議成員須登記他們在團體或組織(例如香港總商會及地產建設商會)的成員身份，因為他們參與討論或會影響行政會議就這些團體或組織作出的決定²⁰。

立法會秘書處
議會事務部3
2012年3月14日

¹⁹ 行政長官辦公室為政制事務委員會2010年11月15日會議擬備題為"行政會議成員的利益申報制度"的文件(立法會CB(2)239/10-11(07)號文件)。

²⁰ 立法會秘書處為政制事務委員會2010年11月15日會議擬備有關"行政會議成員的利益申報制度"的背景資料簡介(立法會CB(2)239/10-11(09)號文件)，第6段。

香港立法會、香港行政會議與英國國會下議院的 議員個人利益登記規定的比較

下列所作的比較，是根據：

- 香港立法會的議員個人利益登記表格(附件 1)；
- 香港行政會議成員每年須登記的個人利益表格(附件 2)；及
- 英國國會下議院的議員個人財務利益登記表格及有關議員登記財務利益的指引(附件 3)(只有英文版)

(1) 董事職位

所須登記的利益	立法會 ⁱ	行政會議 ⁱⁱ	英國下議院 ⁱⁱⁱ
公共或私營公司的受薪董事職位	須要 ^{iv}	須要	須要
以法團名義出任董事的受薪董事職位	須要	須要	並無指明此項規定
若為某公司的受薪董事，則在同一集團的附屬或聯營公司擔任的所有董事職位(無論是否受薪)	須要	須要	須要
須登記的詳細資料			
公司名稱	須要	須要	須要
公司地址	不須要	不須要	須要
公司業務性質	須要	須要	須要
所收取的董事薪金款額	不須要	不須要	須要 ^v
與董事薪金有關的工作性質	不須要	不須要	須要
就收取的董事薪金的工作時數	不須要	不須要	須要
付款者名稱及地址(如有關公司並非付款者)	不須要	不須要	須要 ^{vi}

i 包括所有獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的董事職位。"實惠"是指(a)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬5%的利益(在2012年2月為43,890元)；或(b)一次過收受價值超過10,000港元的實惠。

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- ii 包括所有獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的董事職位。
 - iii 包括所有獲得薪金、收費或任何涉及應課稅開支、津貼或利益(例如提供公司車輛)的董事職位。然而，國會議員無須登記在沒有商業活動的公司所擔任的董事職位。"沒有商業活動"是以嚴格的準則詮釋。如一間公司除進行法律規定維持該公司存在所須的交易以外，另再進行任何額外交易，則國會議員須登記在該公司擔任的受薪董事職位。
 - iv 如有關公司屬《公司條例》(第32章)第2(4)條所指的另一間公司的附屬公司，議員亦須提供該另一間公司的名稱。
 - v 國會議員收取的每筆酬金的價值如超過國會議員薪金的0.1%(在2010年3月為66英鎊)，又或同一年份同一來源的累計酬金總額超過國會議員薪金的1%(在2010年3月為660英鎊)，他們便須登記每筆酬金的款額。國會議員以其國會議員身份提供服務，也須以每5,000英鎊作為一個薪酬組別的形式來登記其每年薪酬，並把有關的服務協議交予國會標準事務專員辦事處(Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards)存放，以供公眾查閱。
 - vi 國會議員必須登記付款者的名稱及地址，除非披露有關資料會違反任何有關私隱或保密的法律或既定專業責任。

(2) 受薪工作及職位等

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
受薪工作、職位、行業、專業或職業	須要 ⁱ	須要 ⁱ	須要 ⁱⁱ
須登記的詳細資料			
工作、職位、行業或專業的名稱	須要	須要	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ
工作、職位、行業或專業的地址	不須要	不須要	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ
業務性質	須要(若所登記的為公司) ^{iv}	須要(只須登記以顧問身份擔任的受薪職位) ^{iv}	須要
從有關工作、職位、行業或專業收取的每筆酬金的款額	不須要	不須要	須要 ^v
就有關工作、職位、行業或專業收取酬金的工作時數	不須要	不須要	須要

- i 凡獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的工作、職位、行業或專業或職業(其立法會議員／行政會議成員職位除外)，均屬受薪性質。就立法會而言，"實惠"是指(a)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬5%的利益(在2012年2月為43,890元)；或(b)一次過收受價值超過10,000港元的實惠。
- ii 國會議員必須登記獲得薪金或財務利益的工作、職位、行業、專業或職業(下議院議員或部長職位除外)。
- iii 如向國會議員提供工作者為個別人士，則國會議員除須登記工作的名稱及地址外，亦須登記付款者名稱及地址，除非披露有關資料會違反任何有關私隱或保密的法律或既定專業責任。
- iv 議員若以顧問身份擔任受薪職位，應在登記冊內說明顧問工作的性質，例如："管理顧問"或"法律顧問"。
- v 國會議員的每筆酬金的價值如超過議員薪金的0.1%(在2010年3月為66英鎊)，又或同一年份同一來源的累計酬金總額超過議員薪金的1%(在2010年3月為660英鎊)，他們便須登記每筆酬金的款額。國會議員以其國會議員身份提供服務，也須以每5,000英鎊作為一個薪酬組別的形式來登記其每年薪酬，並把有關的服務協議交予國會標準事務專員辦事處存放，以供公眾查閱。

(3) 客戶

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
在第(1)類別"董事職位"或第(2)類別"受薪工作及職位等"的任何受薪職位中有向客戶提供服務	須要(如有關於服務是由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係而提供) ⁱ	須要(如有關於服務是由於行政會議成員身份或因該身份的關係而提供) ⁱⁱ	須要(不論有關服務是否由於下議院議員身份或因該身份的關係而提供) ⁱⁱⁱ
須登記的詳細資料			
客戶名稱	須要	須要	須要
客戶地址	不須要	不須要	須要
客戶業務性質	須要	不須要	須要
因向客戶提供服務而收取的每筆酬金款額	不須要	不須要	須要 ^{iv}
與向客戶提供服務而收取的酬金有關的工作性質	不須要	不須要	須要
向客戶提供服務並收取酬金的工作時數	不須要	不須要	須要
付款人士、組織或公司的名稱及地址(如與登記的客戶不同)	不須要	不須要	須要 ^v

- i 立法會議員必須登記由於其立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係而有需要向客戶提供服務的相關詳情。議員也須登記由他們身為合夥人、董事、僱員或職員的組織所提供服務的客戶。就這類須予登記的利益來說，議員有責任登記所知的利益。議員毋須找出所屬組織提供受薪服務的所有客戶的名稱。
- ii 行政會議成員必須登記由他們所提供的個人服務的客戶，而這些個人服務是因其行政會議成員身份而引致，或與這個身份有任何形式的關係；惟行政會議並無指明成員應登記透過其公司提供服務的客戶。
- iii 國會議員必須登記他們在第(1)類"董事職位"及第(2)類"受薪工作、職位、專業等"的任何受薪職位中向客戶提供的任何服務。國會議員應列出獲其提供個人服務的所有客戶，並說明每位客戶的業務性質。如國會議員收取從事顧問業務的公司或合夥公司支付的薪酬，而該公司本身有其客戶，該國會議員應逐一列出該等曾獲其直接或間接提供個人服務或意見的客戶。

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- iv 國會議員的每筆酬金的價值如超過議員薪金的0.1%(在2010年3月為66英鎊)，又或同一年份同一來源的累計酬金總額超過議員薪金的1%(在2010年3月為660英鎊)，他們便須登記每筆酬金的款額。國會議員以其國會議員身份提供服務，也須以每5,000英鎊作為一個薪酬組別的形式來登記其每年薪酬，並把有關的服務協議交予國會標準事務專員辦事處存放，以供公眾查閱。
- v 國會議員必須登記付款者的名稱及地址，除非披露有關資料會違反任何有關私隱或保密的法律或既定專業責任。議員財務利益登記主任(Registrar of Members' Financial Interests)察悉，因為許多本身為大律師的國會議員接受事務律師委聘，以及許多本身為醫生的國會議員在英國國民保健署(National Health Service)內工作或作私人執業。故此，他們均認為無須提供客戶的個人詳細資料。根據國會標準事務專員(Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards)提供的資料，在2011年11月16日版的登記冊中，只有7名國會議員在第(3)類"客戶"下作出登記。

(4(1)) 選舉捐贈

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
在獲選為立法會／下議院議員一事上所獲得的選舉捐贈	須要 ⁱ	不適用	須要 ⁱⁱ
須登記的詳細資料			
捐贈人名稱	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	不適用	須要
捐贈人地址	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	不適用	須要
有關款額	須要	不適用	須要

- i 立法會議員必須登記他們在當選為立法會議員的選舉中，以候選人身份或由任何人代表其收取的所有捐贈，而該等捐贈的目的是為支付議員的選舉開支。
- ii 國會議員必須登記由他們所屬的政黨或組織收受，與他們參選下議院或其他非國會選舉直接有關，及來自單一來源、一年內超過1,500英鎊的捐贈，不論該捐贈屬單一次捐贈或屬多次超過500英鎊的捐贈。在上一屆議會尚未就任的國會議員應登記所有捐贈。此外，捐贈應收受自法例訂明的許可來源(例如已在英國選民登記冊登記的個別人士、英國的註冊組織等)。國會議員如參加非國會職位的選舉(例如分權機構、經選舉產生的市長或政黨的職位選舉)，亦須登記所收受以支持他們參選該等職位的捐贈。
- iii 立法會議員可附上其根據《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》(第554章)第37(1)(b)條向有關選舉委員會提交的選舉申報書中關於選舉捐贈的部份，以提供有關捐贈人及選舉捐贈數額的詳情。在該申報書內，超過1,000港元的捐贈才須填報捐贈人的名稱及地址。

(4(2)) 財政贊助

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
因立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份的關係而收受的款項、實惠或實利	須要 ⁱ	須要	須要 ⁱⁱ
由議員配偶收受的	須要	須要	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ
須登記的詳細資料			
捐贈人名稱	須要	須要	須要
捐贈者地址	不須要	不須要	須要
有關贊助的詳情	須要 ^{iv}	須要 ^v	須要 ^{vi}

- i 立法會議員只須登記從所屬政治團體直接獲得的"財政贊助"利益，而這些須予登記的利益包括每月5,000港元或以上的現金資助。任何免費獲得或以低於市民一般須付的價格獲得的實惠或實利亦應包括在內。"實惠"指(a)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬5%的利益(在2012年2月為43,890元)；或(b)一次過收受價值超過10,000港元的實惠。
- ii 國會議員必須登記其一年內以國會議員身份直接或間接從單一來源收受並超過1,500英鎊的財政或實質資助(例如免費或資助住宿或服務等)，不論有關贊助是否單一次或屬多次超過500英鎊的贊助。
- iii 關於國會議員配偶所收受的禮物，請參閱第(9)類。
- iv 如捐贈人為公司，立法會議員應簡述其業務性質。
- v 行政會議成員應提交的資料，如有關提供贊助的組織的名稱及其性質。
- vi 國會議員必須登記捐贈款額、性質及價值(若捐贈屬實物)及接受捐贈的日期。

(5) 海外訪問

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
議員進行的海外訪問(有關費用並非悉數自付或由公帑支付)，而該訪問是與其立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份有關或由於其議員身份而衍生	須要	須要	須要 ⁱ
議員的配偶進行的海外訪問(有關費用並非悉數自付或由公帑支付)，而該訪問是與立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份有關或由於其議員身份而衍生	須要	須要	須要
須登記的詳細資料			
訪問目的	須要	須要	須要
贊助人名稱	須要	須要	須要
贊助人地址	不須要	不須要	須要
訪問日期	須要	不須要 ⁱⁱ	須要
訪問國家	須要	不須要 ⁱⁱ	須要
所收受的任何利益的性質	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	須要	須要
有關的贊助款額	不須要	不須要 ^{iv}	須要 ^v

i 如海外訪問的費用超過現行國會年薪的1%(在2010年4月1日約為660英鎊)，則國會議員須登記該等訪問。

ii 行政會議成員必須提供海外訪問的詳情，例如訪問目的、贊助人名稱及所接受的利益的性質。雖然沒有明文規定行政會議成員必須提供訪問的日期及國家，但預期行政會議成員在登記海外訪問的詳情時，會一併提供這些有關訪問的基本資料。

iii 立法會議員必須註明有關利益是否與提供旅費、住宿及／或膳宿津貼有關。

iv 雖然沒有明文規定行政會議成員必須登記海外訪問涉及的捐贈數額，但他們登記訪問的詳情時，可提供這項資料。

v 國會議員必須登記訪問的費用。如沒有同等商品可作價值估量，而有關價值相信超過1,500英鎊，則國會議員應提供最貼近的估計價值。

(6) 從海外收受的款項、實惠或實利

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
議員因其立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份從海外機構或非本地人士收受的款項、實惠及實利	須要 ⁱ	須要	須要 ⁱⁱ
議員的配偶因該立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份的關係從海外機構或非本地人士收受的款項、實惠及實利	須要	須要	須要
議員擁有控制權益或持有最多股份的公司因該立法會議員／行政會議成員／下議院議員身份的關係從海外機構或非本地人士收受的款項、實惠及實利	須要	不須要	不須要
須登記的詳細資料			
所收受的款項、實惠及實利的詳情	須要	須要	須要
款項、實惠及實利捐贈人的名稱	不須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	不須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	須要
款項、實惠及實利捐贈人的地址	不須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	不須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	須要

i 立法會議員必須登記他們或其配偶，因其立法會議員身份的關係，從香港以外的政府或組織收受或代表該等政府或組織收受的款項、實惠或實利，或從沒有資格獲得"香港永久性居民"身份的人士收受的款項、實惠或實利。就此方面，"實惠"指(a)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬5%的利益(在2012年2月為43,890元)；或(b)一次過收受價值超過10,000港元的實惠。如議員擁有一間公司的控制權益，或持有該公司的最多股份，則該公司所收受的利益亦和議員本身所收受的款項或實惠一樣，包括在所收受的款項或實惠內。

ii 國會議員必須登記因其下議院議員身份的關係，從海外公司、組織或人士收受或代表該等公司、組織或人士收受的價值超過國會年薪的1%(在2010年4月1日約為660英鎊)的禮物或利益。再者，根據英國的《2000年政黨、選舉及全民投票法令》(Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000)，國會議員不許從海外來源收受與其政治活動("海外訪問"類別所涵蓋的政治活動除外)有關聯並價值超過500英鎊的利益。此外，法例亦禁止國會議員從不許可的捐獻人(例如沒有在英國註冊的公司或政黨等)或不能辨別身份的人士收受捐贈。國會議員鮮有使用這類別。在2011年11月16日版的登記冊中，只有兩名國會議員在這類別下作出登記。

iii 立法會議員及行政會議成員必須提供從海外收受的款項、實惠及實利的詳情。雖然沒有明文規定他們必須提供捐贈人的名稱或地址，但他們提供從海外收受的款項的詳情時，可提供這項資料。

(7) 土地及物業

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
議員擁有的土地或物業	須要 ⁱ	須要 ⁱ	須要 ⁱⁱ
土地或物業由他人或公司名義持有，但實際由議員所有	須要 ⁱⁱⁱ	須要	不須要
非由議員所持有的土地或物業，但議員從有關土地或物業中獲得利益	須要 ^{iv}	須要	不須要
須登記的詳細資料			
位置(無須提供詳細地址)	須要 ^v	須要	須要 ^{vi}
土地或物業的一般性質	須要	不須要 ^{vii}	須要 ^{vi}
從土地或物業收取的租金收入	不須要 ^{viii}	不須要 ^{viii}	須要

- i 立法會議員無須登記在本港擁有的唯一一所主要及經常性自住的居所，除非該物業為其帶來收入。行政會議成員必須登記土地及物業，包括自住的土地及物業。
- ii 國會議員必須登記他們擁有、具有可觀價值(即價值超過議員現行國會年薪(在2010年4月1日約為66,000英鎊))的任何土地或物業。如議員的整體物業組合(主要及其他家居除外)具有可觀價值，應予以登記。此外，如議員的整體物業組合(包括主要及任何其他家居)為其帶來的收入達相當數額(即超過國會年薪的10%，約為6,600英鎊)，則所有為其帶來任何收入的物業均應予以登記。國會議員無須登記他們自己或其配偶及受供養子女作自住用途的物業，除非國會議員從該物業獲得收入。
- iii 立法會議員必須登記透過公司或其他人士間接持有的土地或物業。如土地或物業透過公司持有，凡議員持有該公司的控制權或超過50%的股份，即須予以登記。如土地或物業透過其他人士持有，凡議員可透過該名人士處置該土地或物業，或從中獲得任何金錢利益，亦須予以登記。議員以受託人身份持有但並無自主處置權的土地或物業(例如：議員為代名人、受託人或保管人)，無須予以登記。
- iv 立法會議員如在香港或其他地方擁有任何土地或物業，而議員有權對該土地或物業作出處置，或從中獲得任何金錢利益，均須予以登記。
- v 立法會議員必須列明物業的所在地，例如"在港島擁有物業"或"在香港、加拿大及英國擁有物業"。
- vi 國會議員必須就土地或物業的性質及其大概位置填報合理地明確的資料，例如"位於佩思郡的林地"、"位於威爾特郡的乳牛場"及"位於曼徹斯特的3個商住出租物業"等。英國下議院現正進行檢討，以研究應否規定國會議員必須登記在英國以外的物業，他們現時無須作出這方面的登記。
- vii 雖然行政會議並無指明此項規定，但行政會議成員實際上會在登記冊上填報他們擁有的土地及物業的性質。
- viii 沒有明文規定立法會議員及行政會議成員必須表明他們有否從其登記的土地或物業獲得租金收入。

(8) 股份

所須登記的利益	立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
議員或連同配偶或未成年子女，或議員代表配偶或未成年子女持有的任何公共或私營公司的股份利益	須要(如持有的股份的面值超過該公司已發行股本1%)	須要(如持有的股份的面值超過該公司已發行股本1%) ⁱ	須要(如持有的股份超過該公司已發行股本15%；或少於15%，但價值(截至上一個4月5日或根據議員的估計)超過現行國會年薪(在2010年4月1日約為66,000英鎊))。 ⁱⁱ
須登記的詳細資料			
公司名稱	須要	須要	須要
公司業務性質	須要	不須要	須要
以個人投資養老金形式持有的股份	不須要	不須要	須要

i 此外，行政會議成員在委任之初及其後每一年，須以保密形式向行政長官申報更詳細的財務利益，包括成員本人或連同配偶或子女或其他近親所持有的公司股份(不論持股數量)，以及期貨或期權合約。上述利益如有變更，以及成員進行超過20萬港元的貨幣交易，應在兩個交易日內通知行政會議秘書。

ii 英國的登記制度就股份類別規定填報的資料的重點有別於香港的制度。英國的制度不單着重股票的面值，還着重股票的市值。議員持有的股份的價值如超過現有國會年薪(66,000英鎊)，便必須登記這些股份。

(9) 其他及另外的類別

其他

立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
議員可在"其他"一欄登記他們認為應披露但不屬登記冊所列8個類別的任何相關利益。議員作出的登記例子包括他們接受的禮物，以及政府諮詢委員會和法定團體的成員身份。	登記冊並無訂明"其他"類別。	國會議員可使用登記冊中的這個類別登記並非明顯地屬於任何其他類別但仍符合登記冊的主要目的的財務或非財務利益。國會議員可在這類別下登記例如慈善基金、專業團體、體育或藝術團體的非受薪董事職位等資料。

禮物

立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
並無訂明此類別。議員過往曾在登記冊中的"其他"一欄登記禮物籃等禮物。	行政會議成員必須登記他們或其配偶因其行政會議成員身份的關係而收受價值2,000港元或以上的禮物的詳情；在登記時須填交一份《接受贊助及禮物申報表》，以提供收受禮物的日期和場合及該禮物處置方式。為保障私隱，他們應在另一機密表格申報禮物的來源。	國會議員必須在"禮物、利益及款待"類別下登記由該議員本人，或其配偶，或該議員或他聯同配偶擁有控制權益的公司所收受以及與其國會議員身份或政治活動有關的禮物或實惠(例如款待)，而其價值超過現行國會年薪的1%(在2010年4月1日約為660英鎊)。

透過議會津貼僱用及支薪的家庭成員

立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
立法會議員不可僱用其親屬為職員。此外，其親屬不應擁有受聘顧問公司的任何利益。	不適用。	國會議員如僱用家庭成員並透過國會津貼支薪，而該親屬所收取的酬金相等於或超過議員國會年薪的1%(在2010年4月1日約為660英鎊)，則有關議員必須在"僱用家庭成員"類別下登記該家庭成員的姓名、與其之間的關係及職銜。

與議員的政治活動有關的貸款／信貸安排

立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
無須登記這類資料。	無須登記這類資料。	國會議員獲得的貸款、信貸及保證受《2000年政黨、選舉及全民投票法令》規管。國會議員必須在"貸款及其他受管制交易"類別下登記所有從法例訂明的許可來源取得的超過1,500英鎊並與其政治活動有關的貸款或信貸安排。法例禁止他們從不許可來源接受超過500英鎊的貸款或信貸安排。

理事會、委員會或其他機構的成員

立法會	行政會議	英國下議院
無須登記這類資料。部分議員在登記冊中的"其他"一欄登記政府諮詢委員會和法定團體的成員身份。	行政會議成員必須在這類別下登記公眾理解為屬須申報利益的理事會、委員會或其他機構的成員身份詳情。	無須登記這類資料。

立法會秘書處

議會事務部3

2012年3月14日

香港特別行政區 立法會



議員個人利益登記表格



2006年4月

類別

1. 董事職位
2. 受薪工作及職位等
3. 客戶
4. 選舉捐贈/財政贊助
5. 海外訪問
6. 從香港以外的政府或組織或非香港永久性居民的人士收
受的款項、實惠或實利
7. 土地及物業
8. 股份
9. 其他

議員姓名： _____

須予登記的個人利益

董事職位

1. 你有否擔任公共或私營公司的受薪董事職位？

有 / 否 (請刪去不適用者)

若有的話，請列出所有受薪董事職位。如有關公司屬《公司條例》(第32章)第2(4)條所指的另一間公司的附屬公司，請提供該另一間公司的名稱。

- 註： (a) 「受薪董事職位」包括所有獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的董事職位。
- (b) 「實惠」一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括立法會議員所得的一般開支津貼；該項津貼是用以處理議員事務的開支)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。(此定義同樣適用於第2、4及6類別的「實惠」一詞。)
- (c) 本地及海外公司的受薪董事職位均須予以登記。
- (d) 以法團名義出任董事的受薪董事職位亦須予以登記。不過，關於這類受薪董事職位，只須在立法會每一會期開始時提交最新的資料。
- (e) 若為某公司的受薪董事，則在同一集團的附屬或聯營公司擔任的所有董事職位，無論是否受薪，亦須予以登記。
- (f) 請列出有關公司的名稱，並簡略說明每間公司的業務性質。
- (g) 另一間公司的附屬公司的涵義，與《公司條例》(第32章)第2(4)條中該詞的涵義相同。

簽署： _____

日期：

須予登記的個人利益

選舉捐贈/財政贊助

4(1)在獲選為立法會議員一事上，你有否獲得任何選舉捐贈(參看下文註(a))？

有／否

若有的話，請詳細列出每項選舉捐贈的捐贈人及數額(參看下文註(b))。

4(2)你或你的配偶有否由於你是立法會議員的關係，曾收受來自任何人士或組織的款項、實惠或實利(參看下文註(c)至(f))？

有／否

若有的話，請列出詳情。

註：(a) 「選舉捐贈」的涵義與該詞在《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》(第554章)內的涵義相同。在該條例中，「選舉捐贈」指以下任何捐贈——

- (i) 為償付或分擔償付該候選人或該等候選人的選舉開支，而給予該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而給予的任何金錢；
- (ii) 為促使該候選人或該等候選人當選或阻礙另一名候選人或另一些候選人當選，而給予該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而給予的任何貨品，包括由於提供義務服務而附帶給予的貨品；
- (iii) 為促使該候選人或該等候選人當選或阻礙另一名候選人或另一些候選人當選，而向該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而提供的任何服務，但不包括義務服務。

(b) 在提供有關捐贈人及選舉捐贈數額的詳情一事上，議員可附上其根據《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》(第554章)第37(1)(b)條向有關選舉委員會提交的選舉申報書中關於選舉捐贈的部份，但無須附上有關收據副本。

(c) 議員應向其配偶查詢所需資料，以便及早詳盡地登記有關財政贊助的利益。

(d) 「實惠」一詞的定義，請參閱第1類別的註(b)。

(e) 任何免費獲得或以低於市民一般須付的價格獲得的實惠或實利亦應包括在內。

(f) 如捐贈人為公司，請簡述其業務性質。

簽署：_____

日期：_____

須予登記的個人利益

海外訪問

5. 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員的關係或由於你是立法會議員的身份，到海外訪問，而訪問的費用並非悉數自付或由本港的公帑支付？

有／否

若有的話，請提供下列詳情：

訪問日期及國家	訪問目的及贊助人姓名	收受利益的性質

- 註：(a) 議員應向配偶查詢所需資料，以便登記有關海外訪問的利益。
- (b) 在「收受利益的性質」一欄，請註明有關利益是否與提供旅費、住宿及／或膳宿津貼有關。
- (c) 「海外訪問」指包括所有在香港以外的訪問。
- (d) 屬於這類別的利益應在訪問結束後14天內予以登記。

簽署： _____

日期： _____

須予登記的個人利益

從香港以外的政府或組織或非香港永久性居民的人士收受的款項、實惠或實利

6(1) 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員身份的關係，從香港以外的政府或組織收受或代表該等政府或組織收受款項、實惠或實利？

有／否

若有的話，請列出詳情。

6(2) 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員身份的關係，從根據《基本法》的規定無資格獲得「香港永久性居民」身份的人士收受或代表該等人士收受款項、實惠或實利？

有／否

若有的話，請列出詳情。

註：(a) 議員應向配偶查詢所需資料，以便登記屬於這類型的利益。

(b) 在海外所獲款待及旅遊方便應在第5類別欄內填寫。

(c) 議員登記個人利益指引內載有「香港永久性居民」的定義。

(d) 如議員擁有一間公司的控制權益，或持有該公司的最多股份，則該公司所收受的利益亦和議員本身所收受的款項或實惠一樣，包括在所收受的款項或實惠內。

(e) 「實惠」一詞的定義，請參閱第1類別的註(b)。

簽署： _____

日期： _____

行政會議成員每年須登記的個人利益

成員姓名： _____

須予登記的個人利益

內容

1. 公共或私營公司的受薪董事職位

[註：

- (a) 「受薪董事職位」包括所有獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他寬惠的董事職位。
- (b) 請列出有關公司的名稱，並簡略說明每間公司的業務性質。
- (c) 本港及本港以外公司的受薪董事職位均須予以登記。
- (d) 以法團名義出任董事的受薪董事職位亦須予以登記。
- (e) 若為某公司的受薪董事，則在同一集團的附屬或聯營公司擔任的所有董事職位；無論是否受薪，亦須予以登記。]

註：如本表格沒有足夠空位填寫須登記的資料，行政會議成員可附加紙張填寫，但須在各附頁簽署。

須予登記的個人利益

內容

2. 受薪工作、職位、行業、專業等

[註：

- (a) 請說明工作、職位、行業或專業的名稱。
- (b) 凡獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的工作、職位、行業或專業，均屬「受薪」性質。
- (c) 「受薪職位」包括所有「受薪」公職。
- (d) 議員若以顧問身分擔任受薪職位，應在登記冊內說明顧問工作的性質，例如：「管理顧問」、「法律顧問」等。
- (e) 所有在香港及香港以外的受薪工作均須予以登記。]

須予登記的個人利益

內容

3. 如以上須登記的利益包括行政會議成員所提供的個人服務，而這些個人服務是因其行政會議成員身分而引致，或與這個身分有任何形式的關係，則請說明服務對象的姓名或名稱。

4. 在本港或本港以外地區擁有的土地及物業，包括用作自住者。以成員配偶、子女或其他人士或公司名義擁有的土地或物業，但實際由成員所有；或有關土地或物業雖非成員所有，但成員在其有實際利益（例如租金收入）者，均須申報。但毋須提供土地或物業的詳細地址。

5. 據行政會議成員所知，如其本人，或連同其配偶或子女，或代表其配偶或子女持有公司（包括上市和非上市者）或其他團體的實益股份，而這些股份的面值超過有關公司或團體已發行股本的百分之一，請說明公司或

須予登記的個人利益

內容

團體的名稱。

6. 公眾理解為屬須申報利益的
理事會、委員會或其他機構
(例如：香港總商會、地產
建設商會等)的成員身分。

日期：_____ 簽署：_____

致：行政會議秘書

接受贊助及禮物申報表

(A) 財政贊助及受贊助海外訪問

- (1) 你或你的配偶有否由於你是行政會議成員的關係，曾收受來自任何人士或組織的任何贊助、款項或實惠或實利？如有的話，請提供資料，例如有關組織的名稱及其性質。
- (2) 你或你的配偶有否因你是行政會議成員的關係或由於你是行政會議成員的身分，到海外訪問，而訪問的費用並非悉數自付或由本港的公帑支付？如有的話，請說明訪問目的，贊助者名稱和接受的利益的性質。
- (3) 你或你的配偶有否因你是行政會議成員身分的關係，從香港以外政府、組織或人士收受或作為其代表收受款項、實惠或實利？如有的話，請說明情況。

(B) 禮物(請參閱附註)

你接受價值超過港幣二千元的禮物應如下述申報：

1. 物品(請註明牌子名稱)
2. 接受日期
3. 場合(例如：學術講座、頒獎禮)
4. 身分(例如：主禮嘉賓)
5. 處置方式(例如：作紀念品保留、捐予慈善機構)

簽名： _____

成員姓名： _____

日期： _____

- 附註： 1. 親友饋贈或特別場合接受的禮物，或非行政會議成員也可按同等條件獲得的利益，不必申報。“親友”包括配偶、未婚夫妻、父母、繼父母、合法監護人、姻親、祖／外祖父母、曾／外曾祖父母、伯叔／姑父／舅父／姨丈、伯叔母／姑母／舅母／姨母、侄兒／侄女、外甥／外甥女、堂／表兄弟姊妹及配偶的兄弟姊妹等。“特別場合”包括生日、婚禮、周年紀念日、訂婚、受洗或行政會議成員作東的聚會、宴會等。
2. 為保障私隱起見，饋贈禮物予議員的人士／機構等應在附上機密表格申報。

Registration form on Members' interests in the House of Commons, the United Kingdom

General Election May 2010

Register of Members' Financial Interests

The main purpose of the Register of Members' Financial Interests is to provide information of any financial interest or other material benefit which a Member receives which might reasonably be thought by others to influence his or her actions, speeches or votes in Parliament, or actions taken in his or her capacity as a Member of Parliament. Registration of such interests is required under the Resolutions of the House of 22 May 1974, 28 June 1993, 6 November 1995, 24 July 1996, 14 May 2002, 9 February 2009 and 30 April 2009. For details of the information which is required to be registered, please refer first to the explanatory notes in each section of the form. Further, more detailed, guidance can be found in the *Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members* (available from the Vote Office and online). Copies of that document, and personal advice, can be obtained from the office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, House of Commons (Ext. 3277 or 0311). For advice about the permissibility of donations, please contact the Electoral Commission (020 7271 0616).

If there is not enough space in any section of this form for the information required, additional sheets may be attached to it; but each such sheet should carry the Member's signature.

Subsequent changes or additions to your entry must be notified to the Registrar within four weeks of any change occurring.

Name (Block capitals, please)

Constituency

IMPORTANT NOTES

1. Test for Registration

The test for registration is not whether actions in Parliament *will* be influenced by the interest, nor whether the interest provider *intended* to exercise influence, but **whether others might reasonably think** that this might be the case.

2. Agreements for the provision of services

In accordance with the Resolutions of the House of 6 November 1995 and 14 May 2002, the following rules must be observed when submitting entries under Categories 1, 2 and 3 of the Register.

Any Member entering into an agreement with an outside body which involves the provision of services in the capacity of a Member of Parliament (otherwise than for media work) must, in addition to making the appropriate entry in the Register, put such agreement into writing and deposit a copy of the agreement for the provision of services with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards who will make it available for public inspection.

The written agreement should indicate the nature of the services to be provided, should make it clear that Members are not required to take part in activities which fall within the definition of lobbying for reward or consideration (see paragraphs 89 to 101 of the *Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members*) and must specify the fees or benefits the Member is to receive in bands of up to £5,000; £5,001 to £10,000; and thereafter in bands of £5,000.

A Member undertaking media work (e.g. journalism, broadcasting, speaking engagements, media appearances, training) which is related to parliamentary affairs need not deposit a copy of an agreement with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards but must specify the fees or benefits received, in bands as above.

For guidance on the application of the rule regarding agreements for the provision of services, see paragraphs 66 - 71 of the *Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members*.

Category 1
(Directorships)

I. DIRECTORSHIPS

See paragraphs 19 to 23 of the Guide to the Rules.

Do you have, or expect to have, any remunerated directorships in any public or private company?

Yes

No

Please tick the appropriate box. If yes, please list the names and addresses of the companies in the details space below, briefly stating the nature of the business of the company in each case.

Notes: (i) Remuneration received in respect of work done in a Member's parliamentary capacity should be indicated in bands of up to £5,000; £5,001 to £10,000; and thereafter in bands of £5,000.

(ii) You should include directorships which are individually unremunerated but where remuneration is paid through another company in the same group.

(iii) In this Category and in other categories, "remunerated" should be read as including taxable expenses, allowances or other benefits.

Details

Name and address of company

Nature of business

Please list in respect of each payment:

The amount:

The nature of the work carried on in return for that payment:

The number of hours worked during the period to which that payment relates:

Name and address of person making the payment if different from above (you do not need to disclose these if doing so would infringe legal or established professional privilege):

Category 2

(Remunerated employment, office, profession etc)

2. **REMUNERATED EMPLOYMENT, OFFICE, PROFESSION, ETC.**
See paragraphs 24 to 26 of the Guide to the Rules.

Do you have, or expect to have, any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation (apart from membership of the House or ministerial office) for which you are remunerated or in which you have any financial interest?

Yes No

Please tick the appropriate box. If yes, please set out the details below.

Notes: (i) Remuneration received in respect of work done in a Member's parliamentary capacity should be indicated in bands of up to £5,000; £5,001 to £10,000; and thereafter in bands of £5,000.

(ii) Membership of Lloyd's should be registered under this Category. If you register membership of Lloyd's you should also disclose the categories of insurance business which you are underwriting.

Details

Please list in respect of each payment:

Name and address of source of remunerated employment

Nature of the business

The amount:

The nature of the work carried out in return for that payment:

The number of hours worked during the period to which the payment relates:

The name and address of the payer (you do not need to disclose these where doing so would infringe legal or established professional privilege):

Note: Newly elected Members should register only payments received since 6 May 2010. Members who sat in the last Parliament are advised also to register payments received during the Dissolution.

Category 3
(Clients)

3. **CLIENTS**

See paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Guide to the Rules.

Please list here in respect of any paid employment registered in Category 1 (Directorships) and Category 2 (Remunerated employment, office or profession etc) any clients to whom you personally provide services or who have benefited from your advice.

Name and address of client You should also indicate the relationship to the relevant entry in Category 1 or Category 2.

Nature of business

Details

Please list, in respect of each payment:

The amount:

The nature of the work carried on in return for that payment:

The number of hours worked during the period to which that payment relates:

Name and address of person, organisation or company making the payment if different from above (you do not need to disclose this if it would infringe legal or established professional privilege).

Category 4
(Sponsorships)

4. SPONSORSHIPS

See paragraphs 29 to 36 of the Guide to the Rules.

4(a) *Donations to your constituency association*

Has any donation amounting to more than £1,500 (whether as a single donation or as multiple donations of more than £500) been received by your constituency party or association, or relevant grouping of associations, which was linked expressly to your candidacy or membership of the House?

Yes

No

If yes, please list your sponsor(s) in the details space below. Where a company is named as sponsor, please indicate briefly the nature of its business.

Please provide the following information:

(a) Donations to constituency party or association or grouping of associations linked to your candidacy at an election or to membership of the House

Details

Name of donor:

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published):

Amount of donation or nature and value if donation in kind:

Donor status:

Individual

Company

Other (please specify)

Please also confirm that your party has reported this to the Electoral Commission, or will do so in its next quarterly report.

Yes

Category 4
(Sponsorships) - continued

4(b) *Other sponsorship*

See paragraphs 29 to 36 of the Guide to the Rules.

Do you benefit from any financial or material support as a Member of Parliament, other than as registered in 4(a), amounting to more than £1,500 annually from a single source?

Yes

No

If yes, please give details below, including the name of the organisation or company providing the support. Where a company is named, please indicate briefly the nature of its business.

Notes: (i) You should register here any source from which you receive any financial or material support as a Member of Parliament, either direct or indirect; for example the provision of free or subsidised accommodation, or the provision of the services of a research assistant free or at a subsidised salary rate.

(ii) Non-exempt political donations which you are required to report to the Electoral Commission should be registered here unless they fall more appropriately under another Category.

Details

Name of donor:

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published):

Amount of donation or nature and value if donation in kind:

Date of receipt of donation:

Date of acceptance of donation:

Donor status:

- Individual
- Building society
- Friendly society
- Limited liability partnership
- Registered party (other than own party)
- Trade union
- Unincorporated association
- Company – with registration number

Is the donation one which will be reported by your party to the Electoral Commission as being made to a front-bench spokesperson?

Yes

No

If the donation was from a trust or bequest, please ask for a separate form.

Category 5
(Gifts, benefits and hospitality UK)

5. GIFTS, BENEFITS AND HOSPITALITY (UK)

See paragraphs 37-45 of the Guide to the Rules.

Have you, your spouse or partner or any other person received any gift, or any material benefit, such as hospitality, of a value greater than 1 per cent of the current parliamentary salary (£660 at 1 April 2010) from any company, organisation or person within the United Kingdom which in any way relates to your membership of the House or to your political activities?

Yes

No

If yes, please give details below

Notes:

- (i) You should include any hospitality given and services or facilities offered free or at a price below that generally available to members of the public.
- (ii) You should include not only gifts and material advantages received personally by you or your spouse or partner or other relevant person, but also those received by any company or organisation in which you (or you and your spouse or partner) have a controlling interest.
- (iii) Where hospitality which is provided to a Member also includes benefits received by another person together with or on behalf of yourself, the total value of the hospitality to all of those taking part should be counted towards the threshold for registration.
- (iv) Gifts and other benefits received from the same source in the course of a calendar year should be registered if their cumulative value is greater than 1 per cent of the current parliamentary salary.

Category 5
(Gifts, benefits and hospitality UK) – continued

Details

Name of donor:

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published):

Amount of gift or benefit or nature and value if benefit in kind:

Date of receipt of gift or benefit:

Date of acceptance of gift or benefit:

Status of person, organisation or company providing the benefit:

Individual

Building society

Friendly society

Limited liability partnership

Registered party (other than own party)

Trade union

Unincorporated association

Company – with registration number

If reporting a donation from a trust or bequest, please ask for a separate form.

Category 6
(Overseas visits)

6. OVERSEAS VISITS

See paragraphs 46 to 48 of the Guide to the Rules.

Have you or your spouse or partner made any overseas visits relating to or in any way arising out of your membership of the House¹ where the cost of the visit exceeded 1 per cent of the current parliamentary salary (£660 at 1 April 2010) and was not wholly borne by yourself or UK public funds?

Yes

No

Note: You are not required to register visits paid for or undertaken on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the House of Commons or its Committees, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the British American Parliamentary Group, the British-Irish Inter-Parliamentary Assembly, the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the Nato Parliamentary Assembly or the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, your own political party or an institution of the European Union or a political group of the European Parliament.

Please provide the following information:

Name of donor:

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published):

Amount of donation (if there is no commercial equivalent and you believe the value to be above £1,500, please provide an estimate of the probable value):

Destination of visit:

Date of visit:

Purpose of visit:

Is the donation one which will be reported by your party to the Electoral Commission as being made to a front-bench spokesperson?

Yes

No

¹ The Electoral Commission has requested that you should include here any overseas visit made in connection with your political activity.

Category 7
(Overseas benefits and gifts)

7. **OVERSEAS BENEFITS AND GIFTS**
See paragraph 49 of the Guide to the Rules.

Have you or your spouse or partner received any gifts or benefits of a value greater than 1 per cent of the current parliamentary salary (£660 at 1 April 2010), from or on behalf of any company, organisation or person overseas, which in any way relates to your membership of the House?

Yes

No

If yes, please give details below.

Note: *Benefits in the form of overseas hospitality and travel facilities should be entered under Category 6. Otherwise the notes under Category 5 apply here also. Under the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 Members may not receive benefits worth more than £500 from an overseas source, other than as covered in Category 6, in connection with their political activities. Advice on permissibility should be sought from the Electoral Commission.*

Please provide the following information:

Details

Name and address of donor

Category 8
(Land and property)

8. LAND AND PROPERTY

See paragraphs 50 to 53 of the Guide to the Rules.

- (a) Do you have any land or property, other than any home used for your personal residential purposes or those of your spouse or partner and dependent children, which is worth more than the current parliamentary salary (£66,000 at 1 April 2010)?

Yes

No

- (b) Do you receive rental income from any land or property to a total annual value greater than 10 per cent of the current parliamentary salary (£6,600 at 1 April 2010)?

Yes

No

If either of these applies, please indicate below the nature of all the property concerned (e.g. holiday cottage, estate, farm, smallholding, woodland, residential rented/leasehold property, commercial rented/leasehold property) and give the general location of the property in each case.

Note: (i) Any rental income received from property used for your personal residential use or that of your spouse or partner should be included in calculating whether you need to register under 8(b).

(ii) Property held in a self-invested personal pension should be registered here if it is worth more than the current parliamentary salary (£66,000).

Please provide the following information:

Nature of Property

Location

Whether Rental Income is Received

Yes

No

Category 9
(Shareholdings)

9. SHAREHOLDINGS

See paragraphs 54 to 59 of the Guide to the Rules.

Do you have (either yourself or with or on behalf of your spouse, partner or dependent children) interests in shareholdings in any public or private company or other body which are (a) greater than 15 per cent of the issued share capital of the company or body; or (b) 15 per cent or less of the issued share capital but worth more, at the previous 5 April, than the current parliamentary salary (£66,000 at 1 April 2010)?

Yes

No

If so, please list each company or body below, indicating in each case the nature of its business and whether your holding falls under sub-category (a) or (b) above.

Notes: (i) Shareholdings held by the Member's spouse or partner separately from the Member do not need to be registered.

(ii) Members having holdings in collective investment vehicles (eg unit trusts, ACVCs) should generally not register them, but should have regard to the purpose of the Register and make an entry under Category 11 if, for example, the vehicle is sector specific.

(iii) Members who benefit from trusts should follow the principle set out in paragraph (ii) above. Blind trusts should not be registered.

(iv) For the purposes of sub-Category 9(b) the appropriate value is that at the preceding 5 April. If the market value cannot be established, you should establish an estimated value and register on this basis.

(v) If a registered shareholding is disposed of, you may inform the Registrar of Members' Financial Interests of the date on which this is done and a note will be appended to the entry.

(vi) Share options should be indicated separately.

(vii) Identifiable shareholdings held in a self-invested personal pension should be registered here if worth more than the current parliamentary salary (£66,000).

Details

Name of company (or body):

Nature of company's business:

Is the shareholding 9(a) or 9(b) (see above)?

Category 10
(Loans)

10. LOANS AND OTHER CONTROLLED TRANSACTIONS

See also paragraphs 60 to 62 of the Code of Conduct and Guide to the Rules relating to the conduct of Members.

Loans, credit facilities and security given to Members of Parliament are regulated by the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 (PPERA). This means that when you enter into any of these transactions, you must check that you can accept it, record it and in certain cases, register it in the Register of Members' Financial Interests.

Any of the following in excess of £500 are loans in terms of PERA:

- loans of money
- credit facilities, such as credit cards and overdrafts
- connected transactions (securities), such as guarantees for a party's obligations to someone else

The term "loans" is used in the registration form to refer to all of these transactions.

Who can you enter into a loan with?

You must only accept loans from permissible lenders. Before you enter into a loan, you must make sure that the lenders are permissible, and that they will remain permissible for the whole term of the loan. Entering into a loan that is not permissible is a criminal offence. You should also carry out regular checks throughout the term of the loan to make sure that your lenders are still permissible.

How do you work out the value of a loan?

Type of loan	Value
A loan of money	The total amount you will borrow
A credit facility	The maximum amount you can borrow
A security (connected transaction)	The amount which the lender would be liable for if you default

If the loan allows any interest to be added to the total amount you borrow, you do not need to include this in the value of the loan.

What do you do if you have an impermissible loan?

If a lender is not permissible or if they become impermissible, the transaction is void.

It has no legal effect and you must pay back anything you owe to the lender, together with any interest you owe, immediately.

If you accepted a connected transaction, such as a guarantee, please call the Electoral Commission² straight away.

It will need to give you full advice on what you must do in your particular case.

How do you record impermissible loans?

For impermissible loans you must record:

- the same details as for a permissible loan
- details of how you dealt with the transaction. For example, how you repaid the loan.

You must report this to the Electoral Commission rather than the Registrar.

Which loans do you need to register in the Register of Members' Financial Interests?

All Members must register:

- all permissible loans over £1,500
- all permissible donations and loans that add up to over £1,500 from the same source in the same calendar year (aggregated donations and loans)
- changes to the details of loans that you have already registered
- all permissible donations and loans which:
 - are (or add up to) over £1,500
 - and come from a source that you have already registered in the same calendar year

NB all loans in excess of £500 must be checked for permissibility.

Registering new loans and changes to your existing loans

If you have new loans, or there are changes to your existing loans, you need to register them in the Register of Members' Financial Interests.

Details

Do you have a loan, credit facility or security that relates to your political activity?

Yes

No

Is the loan (a) from a permissible source and reportable to the Registrar?

or (b) from an impermissible source reportable to the Electoral Commission

² Contact details for the Electoral Commission: Tel 020 7271 0616, internet www.electoralcommission.org.uk, address Trevelyan House, 30 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 2HW.

If you have entered into a loan that does not have a connected transaction (such as a guarantee), please give details as follows. If there is a connected transaction, please contact the Electoral Commission.

The lender's name and address (as shown on the relevant register):

If the lender is a company, their registered company number:

The value of the loan:

The date the loan was entered into:

The date the loan is due to be repaid (or a statement that it is indefinite):

The rate of interest - or if the rate is variable, how it is going to be calculated:

Whether or not any security has been given for the loan:

Notes:

1. *If the lender is an overseas elector, you must register their home address. This is because their address will not appear on the electoral register.*
2. *If the lender is an unincorporated association, you must register the main office address.*

Category 11
(Miscellaneous)

11. MISCELLANEOUS

See paragraphs 63 and 64 of the Guide to the Rules.

This category may be used for the registration of financial interests which do not obviously fall within any other category but which nonetheless fall within the main purpose of the Register and also for the registration of non-financial interests which you believe fall within the main purpose of the Register.

- Note: (i) There is no general requirement to register unremunerated interests, but such interests may be registered if a Member considers that they may be thought by others to influence his or her actions in a similar manner to a remunerated interest.*
- (ii) If a Member has solicited a donation to charity worth more than 1 per cent of the annual parliamentary salary (£660 as at 1 April 2010), the Member should consider registering it here.*

Details

Category 12
(Employment of family members)

12. EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY MEMBERS

See paragraph 65 of the Guide to the Rules.

Family members employed and remunerated through parliamentary allowances.

Note: please also see restrictions imposed by the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority on the employment of connected parties.

Is a member of your staff who is paid for from the parliamentary allowances related to you by blood, marriage or relationship equivalent to marriage? *You do not need to register this person if you pay such a person, in a year, less than 1% of the annual parliamentary salary (£660 at 1 April 2010).*

Yes

No

If yes, please state:

- a) the person's name
- b) their relationship to you
- c) their job title (see guidance issued by Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority)

I have received and read the Code of Conduct and the Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members.

Signature:

Date:

Please return this form to the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, House of Commons, London SW1A 0AA.

Registration form version May 2010

Extract from the Guide to the Rules relating to the Conduct of Members of
the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, 2009
(updated May 201)

1. Registration of Members' Financial Interests

Rules of the House

"Every Member of the House of Commons shall furnish to a Registrar of Members' Financial Interests such particulars of his registrable interests as shall be required, and shall notify to the Registrar any alterations which may occur therein, and the Registrar shall cause these particulars to be entered in a Register of Members' Interests which shall be available for inspection by the public."

(Resolution of the House of 22 May 1974, amended on 9 February 2009)

"For the purposes of the Resolution of the House of 22 May 1974 in relation of disclosure of interests in any proceeding of the House or its Committees, any interest declared in a copy of the Register of Members' Financial Interests shall be regarded as sufficient disclosure for the purpose of taking part in any division of the House or in any of its Committees."

(Part of the Resolution of the House of 12 June 1975, amended on 9 February 2009)

10. Under the Resolution agreed by the House on 22 May 1974, and under the Code of Conduct, Members are required to register their financial interests in a Register of Members' Financial Interests. The duty of compiling the Register rests with the Commissioner, whose functions are set out in Standing Order No. 150. The Commissioner is assisted by the Registrar.

Definition of the Register's purpose

11. The main purpose of the Register of Members' Financial Interests is "to provide information of any financial interest or other material benefit which a Member receives which might reasonably be thought by others to influence his or her actions, speeches or votes in Parliament, or actions taken in his or her capacity as a Member of Parliament."² The registration form specifies twelve Categories of registrable interests which are described below. Apart from the specific rules, there is a more general obligation upon Members to keep the overall definition of the Register's purpose in mind when registering their interests.

12. The purpose of registration is openness. Registration of an interest does not imply any wrongdoing.

Duties of Members in respect of registration

13. Members of Parliament are required to complete a registration form and submit it to the Commissioner within one month of their election to the House (whether at a general election or a by-election). After the initial publication of the Register (or, in the case of Members returned at by-elections, after their initial registration) it is the responsibility of

² Select Committee on Members' Interests, First Report, Session 1991-92, "Registration and Declaration of Financial Interests", HC 236, paragraph 27.

Members to notify changes in their registrable interests within four weeks of each change occurring.

14. Any Member who has a registrable interest which has not at the time been registered, shall not undertake any action, speech or proceeding of the House (except voting) to which the registration would be relevant until he or she has notified the Commissioner of that interest.

15. Members are responsible for making a full disclosure of their interests, and if they have relevant interests which do not fall clearly into one or other of the specified categories, they are nonetheless expected to register them, normally under Category 11.

16. Financial thresholds below which interests are not registrable apply except in Categories 1, 2 and 3, and the thresholds for the categories vary. All single benefits of whatever kind which exceed the applicable threshold (if any) should be registered in the appropriate Category. Category 4 requires the registration of all benefits received from the same source which amount to more than £1,500 in a calendar year, in increments of more than £500. Categories 5, 6 and 7 require the registration of all benefits, received from the same source in the course of a calendar year, which cumulatively amount to more than 1 per cent of the current parliamentary salary.³ Category 8 requires the registration of property worth more than 100% of a Member's annual parliamentary salary⁴ or rental income worth 10% of that salary.⁵ Category 9 requires the registration of shareholdings worth more than 100% of the annual parliamentary salary. Category 10 applies the same threshold as Category 4. In addition, if a Member considers that any benefit he or she has received falls within the definition of the main purpose of the Register set out in paragraph 11, even though it does not exceed the 1 per cent threshold, the Member should register it under Category 11 (Miscellaneous). The threshold for Category 12 is, again 1% of the annual parliamentary salary.

17. PPERA makes provision as to the permissibility of donations for amounts over £500. By making an entry in the Register the Member confirms that to the best of his or her belief the donation is from a permissible source. The threshold for reporting under PPERA is £1,500, whether as a single donation or as an accumulation of donations of £500 or more from the same source within the same calendar year. When accepting benefits worth more than £500 but below the registration threshold of £1,500, Members should bear in mind the need to ensure they are from permissible donors and keep records as they may be reportable when combined with other donations from the same source in a calendar year. Donations over £500 that are from an unidentifiable or impermissible source should be returned and reported to the Commission within 30 days.

3 About £560 at 1 April 2010

4 About £56,000 at 1 April 2010

5 About £5,500 at 1 April 2010

Publication and public inspection

18. The Register is published under the authority of the Committee on Standards and Privileges in printed form soon after the beginning of a new Parliament, and approximately annually thereafter. Between printings the Register is regularly updated electronically. The current version and a number of previous editions are available for public inspection in the Parliamentary Archives. The current Register, with previous editions, is also available on the Internet. At the discretion of the Commissioner copies of individual entries in the Register may be supplied on request.

The Categories of Registrable Interest

[Note: Each of the boxes in this section contains a description of one of the Categories of interest which the House has agreed should be registered and which appear in the registration form]

Part I

Category 1

Directorships: Remunerated directorships in public and private companies including directorships which are individually unremunerated, but where remuneration is paid through another company in the same group.

19. In this Category, and in others, “remuneration” includes not only salaries and fees, but also the receipt of any taxable expenses, allowances, or benefits, such as the provision of a company car. Members must register the name of the company in which the directorship is held and give a broad indication of the company’s business, where that is not self-evident from its name. In addition to any remunerated directorships, a Member is also required to register any directorships he or she holds which are themselves unremunerated but where the companies in question are associated with, or subsidiaries of, a company in which he or she holds a remunerated directorship. Otherwise, Members are not required to register unremunerated directorships but may do so under Category 11 if they consider the relevant test is met.

20. Companies which have not begun to trade or which have ceased trading need not be registered, either under this Category or under Category 9 (Shareholdings). “Not trading” should, however, be interpreted in a strict sense; if a company is engaged in any transaction additional to those required by law to keep it in being, then a remunerated directorship in that company should be registered. If a Member wishes to register a directorship in a company which is not trading the Member should make the position clear by adding the words “not trading” after the name of the company.

21. A Member who holds a registrable directorship, including a non-executive directorship, and who provides in respect of that directorship services in the capacity of a Member of Parliament, is required to deposit with the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards, for public inspection if required, such an agreement for the provision of services as is described in paragraphs 66 to 71 below.

22. Members must register under this category the precise amount of each individual payment made in relation to any directorship, the nature of the work carried on in return for that payment, the number of hours worked during the period to which that payment relates and (except where disclosure of the information would be contrary to any legal or established professional duty of privacy or confidentiality) the name and address of the person, organisation or company making that payment.

23. Members providing services in the capacity of a Member of Parliament should also register their annual remuneration in bands of £5,000 (eg up to £5,000, £5,001–£10,000).

Category 2

Remunerated employment, office, profession, etc: Employment, office, trade, profession or vocation (apart from membership of the House or ministerial office) which is remunerated or in which the Member has any financial interest. Membership of Lloyd's should be registered under this Category⁶

24. All employment outside the House and any sources of remuneration which do not fall clearly within any other Category should be registered here. Members must register under this category the precise amount of each individual payment made, the nature of the work carried on in return for that payment, the number of hours worked during the period to which that payment relates and (except where disclosure of the information would be contrary to any legal or established professional duty of privacy or confidentiality) the name and address of the person, organisation or company making that payment.

25. As with Category 1, a Member who is regularly providing services in the capacity of a Member of Parliament should obtain, and deposit with the Office of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards for public inspection and reproduction if required, an agreement for the provision of services, and should register earnings in bands of £5,000. In the case of media work there is no requirement to obtain an agreement, but the earnings band must be registered. For further guidance on media work see paragraph 71.

26. Members who have previously practised a profession of which they remain a member may wish to register that profession with a bracketed remark such as "[non practising]" after the entry. This is particularly desirable in cases of sleeping partnerships and where it is likely that the Member will resume the profession at a later stage. Such interests should be registered under Category 11 rather than this category.

Category 3

Clients: In respect of any paid employment registered in Category 1 (Directorships) and Category 2 (Remunerated employment, office, profession, etc.), any provision to clients of services should be registered under this Category. All clients to which personal services are provided should be listed together with the nature of the client's business in each case. Where a Member receives remuneration from a company or partnership engaged in consultancy business which itself has clients, the Member should list any of those clients to whom personal services or advice are provided, either directly or indirectly.

27. If a Member is employed as a parliamentary adviser by a firm which is itself a consultancy, he or she should register under this category any clients of that firm to which he or she has personally provided services. In addition the Member should register any

⁶ Members who have resigned from Lloyd's should continue to register their interest as long as syndicates in which they participated continue to have years of account which are open or in run-off. In such circumstances Members should register the date of resignation. Members of Lloyd's are also required to disclose the categories of insurance business which they are underwriting. Any member of Lloyd's receiving financial assistance (including relief from indebtedness or other loan concessions but excluding any general settlement available to all Lloyd's members) from a company, organisation or person within or outside the United Kingdom should register that interest under Categories 5 or 7, as appropriate.

clients of the consultancy which he or she knows have benefited from such advice. Where a company is named as a client, the nature of the company's business should be indicated. The consultancy itself should be registered under Category 2.

28. Members must register under this category the precise amount of each individual payment made, the nature of the work carried on in return for that payment, the number of hours worked during the period to which that payment relates and (except where disclosure of the information would be contrary to any legal or established professional duty of privacy or confidentiality) the name and address of the person, organisation or company making that payment.

Category 4

Sponsorships:

- (a) Any donation received by a Member's constituency party or association, or relevant grouping of associations which is linked either to candidacy at an election or to membership of the House; and
- (b) any other form of financial or material support as a Member of Parliament,

amounting to more than £1,500 from a single source, whether as a single donation or as multiple donations of more than £500 during the course of a calendar year.

29. This category deals with sponsorship or other forms of support by companies, trade unions, professional bodies, trade associations and individuals. Donations to Members relating to their political activities (which under PPERA are to be interpreted widely) are generally registrable under this category unless:

- a) it would be more appropriate to register them under another Category, such as Category 5 (Gifts, benefits and hospitality (UK)) or Category 6 (Overseas visits), or
- b) they are exempt from registration.

30. Category 4(a) deals with financial contributions to constituency parties or associations, or (where the party is organised otherwise than on a constituency basis) the relevant grouping of associations. Such reporting to the Register of Members' Financial Interests is additional to the statutory reporting requirements of local political party accounting units to the Electoral Commission under PPERA. For the purposes of the Register of Members' Financial Interests, support should be regarded as "linked" directly to a Member's candidacy or membership of the House if it is expressly tied to the Member by name, eg if it is a contribution to the Member's fighting fund or a donation which has been invited or encouraged by the Member or candidate. Financial contributions to constituency associations, parties or area associations, etc, which are not linked to a Member's candidacy or membership of the House, that is where the donation would have been forthcoming irrespective of the identity of the candidate or Member, and the candidate or Member played no personal part in securing it, do not have to be registered on the Register of Members' Financial Interests.

31. Members who did not sit in the previous parliament should register all donations linked to their candidacy received in the twelve month period before the date on which they submit their returns to the Registrar.⁷

32. It is not possible to give an exhaustive list of what might be considered 'linked' to an individual, and, as always, Members who are in any doubt should consult the Registrar.⁸ They are also reminded that the requirement to register covers only donations of which they are aware or might reasonably be expected to be aware. Registration by the Member is additional to any registration required of the local organisation.

33. Category 4(b) covers any other financial or material benefit in support of a Member's role as a Member of Parliament. (Any contribution for the *personal benefit* of a Member should be entered under Category 5 (Gifts, benefits and hospitality (UK)). Such support is registrable whether it is provided directly to the Member or is a donation made to a Member's central party organisation accompanied with a wish that it be allocated to the support of a particular Member or front-bench office. (In such circumstances the party's reporting obligations to the Electoral Commission under PPERA remain). The types of support which should be registered under this Category include: the services of a research assistant or secretary whose salary, in whole or in part, is met by an outside organisation or individual; the provision of free or subsidised accommodation for the Member's use, other than accommodation provided by a local authority to a Member for the sole purpose of holding constituency surgeries or accommodation provided solely by the constituency party; and financial contributions towards such services or accommodation.

34. Members standing for election to non-parliamentary office (for instance election to a devolved institution, elected mayoralty or party office) should register donations received to support such candidacy.

35. Where Members receive sponsorship of registrable value from political clubs or other associations, they should register this fact together with the names of individual donors who have contributed more than £1,500 to the club in a calendar year. Similarly, if a fund-raising event raises more than £1,500, a Member benefiting should register the event and any qualifying donations from individuals or bodies; where the funds raised are available for more than one elected representative (for instance, more than one Member or a Member and a Member of the Scottish Parliament), each recipient Member should register the benefit as if he or she were the sole beneficiary.

36. After determining that the donation is from a permissible source,⁹ when making an entry under this Category, Members must provide:

⁷ This ensures that their entries cover the same period as those of returned Members.

⁸ Members might, in this context, ask themselves such questions as 'Did I write to or meet the donor asking for a contribution?', 'Was a letter sent out headed 'Campaign to [Re-] Elect [name]', 'Was I the guest of honour at a dinner where donations were sought?' and 'Have I a particular relationship to the donor which would not be the case in respect of another candidate?'. If the answer to any of these is 'Yes', then the presumption should be in favour of registration.

⁹ Sources of donations are controlled under PPERA. Information about permissibility is included in a Note at the end of this section. For further information and advice please contact the Electoral Commission on 020 7271 0616.

Name of donor

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published)

Amount of donation or nature and value if donation in kind

Date of receipt of donation

Date of acceptance of donation

Donor status

Individual

Building society

Friendly society

Limited liability partnership

Registered party (other than own party)

Trade union

Unincorporated association

Company—with registration number

In the case of a donation from a trust

Name and address of person who created the trust

Name (and, if the trust was created after 27 July 1999) address of all others by whom property has been transferred to the trust, including company registration number if applicable

If the trust was created before 27 July 1999, the date the trust was created.

In the case of a bequest

The full name of the person who made the bequest

The address of that person at the time of death, or, if that person was not registered in an electoral register at the time of death, the last address at which that person was registered during the previous five years

Category 5

Gifts, benefits and hospitality (UK): Any gift to the Member or the Member's spouse or partner, or any material benefit, of a value greater than one per cent of the current parliamentary salary from any company, organisation or person within the UK which in any way relates to membership of the House or to a Member's political activity.

37. The specified financial value above which tangible gifts (such as money, jewellery, glassware etc.), or other benefits (such as hospitality, tickets to sporting and cultural events, relief from indebtedness, loan concessions, provision of services etc.) must be registered is one per cent of a Member's annual parliamentary salary.¹⁰

38. The rule means that Members must register any gift, or other benefit, which in any way relates to membership of the House and which is given free, or at a cost below that generally available to members of the public whenever the value of the gift or benefit is greater than the amount specified above. Members must also register any similar gift or

¹⁰ About £660 as at April 2010.

benefit which is received by any company or organisation in which the Member, or the Member and the Member's spouse or partner jointly, have a controlling interest.

39. Members must register gifts and other benefits from the same source in the course of a calendar year which cumulatively are of a value greater than one per cent of the current parliamentary salary, even if each single gift or benefit is of lesser value.

40. Members must register benefits, such as tickets to sporting or cultural events, received by another person together with or on behalf of themselves as if they had received them in person.

41. Members must register gifts, or other benefits, from another Member of Parliament in the same way as those from anyone else.

42. Although hospitality from public bodies (Her Majesty's Government, any of the devolved institutions in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland or non-departmental bodies including Members' local or health authorities), if valued at over £500, is considered impermissible under PPERA, the Electoral Commission recognises that such hospitality from these sources is in many cases part of Members' duties and therefore forms part of their remuneration and allowances, which do not need to be reported under PPERA. Under the rules of the House they are not registrable, but in any case of doubt the Electoral Commission should be consulted as to permissibility before acceptance.

43. Gifts and material benefits in this Category (and other Categories) are exempt from registration if they do not relate in any way to membership of the House or to a Member's political activity. The extent to which this exemption applies in any particular case is necessarily a matter of judgement. Both the possible motive of the giver and the use to which the gift is put have to be considered: if it is clear on both counts that the gift or benefit is entirely unrelated to membership of the House or to a Member's political activity, or would not reasonably be thought by others to be so related, it need not be registered. If there is any doubt it should be registered.

44. Where a personal benefit to the Member is not specifically received in the capacity of a Member of Parliament but is nonetheless related to his or her political activity, as, for instance, in the case of a fund set up to assist in a legal action arising out of such activity, any individual donations to the fund which are of registrable value should be registered under this category.

45. In respect of benefits under this Category the information required to be provided is as for Category 4.

Category 6

Overseas visits: With certain specified exceptions, overseas visits made by the Member or the Member's spouse or partner relating to or in any way arising out of membership of the House where the cost of the visit exceeds one per cent of the current parliamentary salary and was not wholly borne by the Member or by United Kingdom public funds.

46. When making an entry under this Category the Member must register:

Name of donor

Address of donor (the address of individuals will not be published)

Amount of donation (if there is no commercial equivalent, and the Member believes the value to have exceeded £1,500, the Member should provide a statement that he or she has been unable to ascertain the value of the donation but believes it to have been more than £1,500)

Destination of visit

Date of visit

Purpose of visit

Where only part of the cost was borne by an outside source (for example the cost of accommodation but not the cost of travel), those details should be stated briefly. When an overseas visit was arranged by a registered All-Party or parliamentary group or by a party backbench group, it is not sufficient to name the group as the sponsor of the visit: the Government, organisation, company or person ultimately meeting the cost should be specified.

47. The following categories of visit, which are mainly paid for from United Kingdom public funds or which involve reciprocity of payment with other Governments or Parliaments, together with any hospitality associated with such a visit, are exempt from registration:

- i) Visits which are paid for by, or which are undertaken on behalf of, Her Majesty's Government or which are made on behalf of an international organisation to which the United Kingdom Government belongs (**Note:** Visits paid for by the British Council are registrable under PPERA, and the previous exemption therefore no longer applies);
- ii) Visits abroad with, or on behalf of, a Select Committee of the House, or undertaken under a Resolution of the House;
- iii) Visits undertaken on behalf of, or under the auspices of, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the British American Parliamentary Group, the British-Irish Parliamentary Assembly, the Council of Europe, the Western European Union, the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. (**Note:** The Armed Forces Parliamentary Scheme, the Police Service Parliamentary Scheme and the National Council for Voluntary Organisations' MP Secondment Scheme and the Industry and Parliament Trust are no longer exempt from registration);
- iv) Visits arranged and paid for wholly by a Member's own political party;
- v) Visits paid for wholly by an institution of the European Union or by a political group of the European Parliament.

48. Similar categories of visit may be added to this list from time to time by the Committee on Standards and Privileges. Visits which are entirely unconnected with membership of the House, or with a Member's political activities, are exempt from registration.

Category 7

Overseas benefits and gifts: Any gift to the Member or to the Member's spouse or partner, or any material advantage, of a value greater than one per cent of the current parliamentary salary from or on behalf of any company, organisation or person overseas which in any way relates to membership of the House.

49. The financial limits and guidelines which apply to Category 5 also apply here. Members should enter a cross-reference under this Category where an interest already entered in Categories 1, 2 or 3 entails the receipt of payments from abroad. There are legal restrictions on Members' accepting benefits from abroad in connection with their political activities, about which they may wish to take advice from the Electoral Commission.

Category 8

Land and property: Any land or property—

(a) which has a substantial value (unless used for the personal residential purposes of the Member or the Member's spouse or partner), or

(b) from which a substantial income is derived.

The nature of the property should be indicated.

50. Property used for the personal residential purposes of the Member or the Member's spouse or partner and dependent children (that is, their main and any other homes) does not need to be registered under Category 8(a). It may need to be registered under Category 8(b), but only if the Member derives an income from it and derives a substantial income from his or her total property portfolio (see paragraph 51). A property, such as a farm, on which the Member has a residence should be registered if it has a substantial value aside from the residential use.

51. "Substantial value" means a value greater than the current parliamentary salary. If a Member's total property portfolio (excluding main and other homes) has a substantial value, it should be registered.

52. "Substantial income" means an income greater than 10 per cent of the current parliamentary salary. If the income from a Member's total property portfolio (*including* main and any other homes) is substantial, all the properties from which any income is derived should be registered.

53. Entries should be reasonably specific as to the nature of the property and its general location, for example:—

"Woodland in Perthshire"

“Dairy farm in Wiltshire”

“3 residential/commercial rented properties in Manchester”.

Category 9

Shareholdings: Interests in shareholdings held by the Member, either personally, or with or on behalf of the Member's spouse or partner or dependent children, in any public or private company or other body which are:

(a) greater than 15 per cent of the issued share capital of the company or body; or

(b) 15 per cent or less of the issued share capital, but greater in value than the current parliamentary salary.

The nature of the company's business in each case should be registered.

54. When determining whether shareholdings are registrable under the criteria set out above, Members should include not only holdings in which they themselves have a beneficial interest but also those in which the interest is held with, or on behalf of, their spouse or partner or dependent children.

55. For each registrable shareholding, the entry should state the name of the company or body, briefly indicate the nature of its business, and make clear which of the criteria for registration is applicable.

56. The value of a shareholding is determined by the market price of the share on the preceding 5 April; but if the market price cannot be ascertained (eg because the company is unquoted and there is no market in the shares), the Member should decide whether to register it on the basis of its estimated value. Interests in shareholdings include share options.

57. It is sometimes appropriate to register shareholdings falling outside Categories 9a and 9b. In considering whether to do so, Members should have regard to the definition of the main purpose of the Register: “to provide information of any financial interest or other material benefit which a Member receives which might reasonably be thought by others to influence his or her actions, speeches or votes in Parliament, or actions taken in his or her capacity as a Member of Parliament”. If a Member considers that any shareholding which he or she holds falls within this definition, the Member should register the shareholding under Category 11.

58. Holdings in a collective investment vehicle (including unit trusts, investment companies with variable capital (ICVCs) and investment trusts) are not generally registrable. Members are, however, advised to have regard to the general principle of the Register and to consider registration in appropriate cases, such as sector-specific vehicles. Members who are beneficiaries of trusts should treat them in the same way.

59. Pensions are not in themselves registrable, but identifiable holdings in a self-invested personal pension fund, if of registrable value, are registrable either under Category 8 or Category 9 as appropriate.

Category 10

Controlled transactions within the meaning of Schedule 7A PPERA, not otherwise recorded in the Register

60. Since 2006 loans and credit arrangements—‘regulated transactions’—have been controlled under PPERA and were previously reportable to the Electoral Commission (further detailed guidance on the treatment of loans is available from the Commission). When a Member is offered a loan or credit arrangement over £500 in value relating to political activities they should confirm whether it is from a permissible source (see paragraph 3 and if in any doubt consult the Electoral Commission for further information), before deciding whether to enter into it. If it is over £1,500 in value, a Member has 30 days in which to report this to the Register of Members’ Financial Interests (for permissible loans). Loans over £500 in value that are from an impermissible source must not be entered into.

61. If any part of the value of a loan is used in connection with the Member’s political activities, it is a regulated loan. This includes loans taken out for any other purpose, any part of whose value is used in connection with the Member’s political activities as long as it was the Member’s intention in taking out the loan that it would be used for those activities.

62. Another type of regulated transaction that a Member is required to report to the Registrar of Members’ Financial Interests under PPERA is a ‘connected transaction’. This is defined as the provision of security on behalf of a Member where any part of the money or benefit from the original transaction is used in connection with the Member’s political activities, for example:

- a supporter provides a personal guarantee to a bank to repay the mortgage on a Member’s office if the Member is unable to do so;
- a supporter gives a supplier a charge against their own property if a Member fails to meet their trade credit agreement.

Category 11

Miscellaneous: Any relevant interest, not falling within one of the above categories, which nevertheless falls within the definition of the main purpose of the Register which is “to provide information of any financial interest or other material benefit which a Member receives which might reasonably be thought by others to influence his or her actions, speeches, or votes in Parliament, or actions taken in his or her capacity as a Member of Parliament,” or which the Member considers might be thought by others to influence his or her actions in a similar manner, even though the Member receives no financial benefit.

63. The main purpose of this Category is to enable Members to enter in the Register any interests which they consider to be relevant to the Register’s purpose, but which do not obviously fall within any of the other categories. As the Select Committee on Members’ Interests pointed out in its First Report of Session 1991–92: “it is a cardinal principle that Members are responsible for making a full disclosure of their own interests in the Register;

and if they have relevant interests which do not fall clearly into one or other of the specified Categories, they will nonetheless be expected to register them".¹¹

64. The general principle of the Register is that the requirement to register is limited to interests entailing remuneration or other material benefit.¹² Members are not, therefore, required by the rules to register unremunerated directorships (eg directorships of charitable trusts, professional bodies, learned societies or sporting or artistic organisations) and the Category should not be used to itemise these or other unremunerated interests. However, when a Member considers that an unremunerated interest which the Member holds might be thought by others to influence his or her actions in a similar manner to a remunerated interest, such an interest may be registered here. Such interests may include, but are not limited to, shareholdings (as described in paragraph 57 above), unremunerated parliamentary consultancies, or non-practising membership of professions. Interests such as a fund to defray legal expenses relating to activities as a Member or political activities should also be registered here if no benefit has yet been received.

Part 2

Category 12

Family members employed and remunerated through parliamentary allowances.

65. Members are required to register the name, relationship to them, and job title of any family members (by blood or by marriage or a relationship equivalent to marriage) employed by them and remunerated through parliamentary allowances (for casual employment, this is subject to a threshold of 1% of a Member's annual parliamentary salary).

Note on permissible donations and loans

After receiving a donation over £500 in value a Member has 30 days to check and confirm it is from a permissible source before either accepting it or returning it. Before entering into a loan a Member must check and confirm the lender is permissible. The Member then has a further 30 days to report permissible donations or loans over £1,500 to the Registrar or to report impermissible or unidentifiable donations and loans (over £500) to the Commission. Members must check the permissibility of a lender before entering into a loan, credit facility or guarantee arrangement for political activities.

Under Chapter 2 of Part IV of PPERA a permissible source is:

- an individual registered in a UK electoral register (including bequests)
- a UK-registered company which is incorporated within the European Union (EU) and carries on business in the UK
- a GB-registered political party
- a UK-registered trade union

¹¹ *Op.cit.*, paragraph 29.

¹² *Ibid.*, paragraph 31.

- a UK-registered building society
- a UK-registered limited liability partnership that carries on business in the UK
- a UK-registered friendly society
- a UK-based unincorporated association that carries on business or other activities in the UK

Funding for overseas visits can come from any source as long as the amount given does not exceed the cost of the trip.

Agreements for the provision of services

"Any Member proposing to enter into an agreement which involves the provision of services in his capacity as a Member of Parliament shall conclude such an agreement only if it conforms to the Resolution of the House of 6th November 1995 relating to Conduct of Members; and a full copy of any such agreement including the fees or benefits payable in bands of: up to £5,000, £5,001–£10,000, and thereafter in bands of £5,000, shall be deposited with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards at the same time as it is registered in the Register of Members' Financial Interests and made available for inspection and reproduction by the public.

Any Member who has an existing agreement involving the provision of services in his capacity as a Member of Parliament which conforms to the Resolution of the House of 6th November 1995 relating to Conduct of Members, but which is not in written form, shall take steps to put the agreement in written form; and no later than 31st March 1996 a full copy of any such agreement including the fees or benefits payable in bands of: up to £5,000, £5,001–£10,000, and thereafter in bands of £5,000 shall be deposited with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards and registered in the Register of Members' Financial Interests and made available for inspection and reproduction by the public.

Provided that the requirement to deposit a copy of an agreement with the Commissioner shall not apply—

- (a) if the fees or benefits payable do not exceed one per cent of the current parliamentary salary; nor
- (b) in the case of media work (but in that case the Member shall deposit a statement of the fees or benefits payable in the bands specified above)."

(Part of a Resolution of the House of 6 November 1995, amended on 14 May 2002 and on 9 February 2009)

66. Under a Resolution of the House of 6 November 1995 the House agreed that Members should deposit certain agreements for the provision of services with the Parliamentary Commissioner for Standards.

Members should:

- ensure that the agreement does not breach the ban on lobbying for reward or consideration (see paragraphs 89–101 below);
- put any such agreement in written form;
- deposit a full copy of the agreement with the Commissioner. The agreement should indicate the nature of the services to be provided and specify the fees or benefits the Member is to receive in bands of (1) up to £5,000; (2) £5,001 to £10,000 (and thereafter in bands of £5,000);
- make the appropriate entry in the Register; and
- declare the interest when it is appropriate to do so (see paragraphs 72–88).

Deposited agreements may be inspected in the Parliamentary Archives.

67. 'Services in the capacity of a Member of Parliament' is usually taken to mean advice on any parliamentary matter or services connected with any parliamentary proceeding or otherwise related to the House. Essentially, when Members are considering whether an agreement is necessary they should ask themselves 'Would I be doing this job in this way if I were not a Member of Parliament', and seek an agreement if the answer is 'No'.

68. The Select Committee on Standards in Public Life¹³ gave the following guidance in respect of the application of the rule:

"The present rule is that all remunerated outside employment must be included in the Register, irrespective of whether it has any bearing on a Member's actions in Parliament. We have no doubt that this discipline should continue to be observed.

If our recommendation that paid advocacy¹⁴ in Parliament should be prohibited altogether is adopted by the House, it is essential that no future agreements should require Members to take part in activities which can be described as advocacy.

The new requirement for employment agreements¹⁵ to be put in writing will apply principally to any arrangement whereby a Member may offer advice about parliamentary matters. We think it right, however, that it should also include frequent, as opposed to merely occasional, commitments outside Parliament which arise directly from membership of the House. For example, a regular, paid newspaper column or television programme would have to be the subject of a written agreement, but ad hoc current affairs or news interviews or intermittent panel appearances would not.¹⁶

It may not always be immediately obvious whether a particular employment agreement arises directly from, or relates directly to, membership of the House. At one end of the spectrum are those Members whose outside employment pre-dates their original election, whilst at the other extreme are those who have taken up paid adviserships since entering the House. In between there will be many cases which are difficult to classify. Some Members, for example, may provide advice on Parliamentary matters incidentally as part of a much wider employment agreement covering matters wholly unrelated to the House. In these circumstances, it would be for an individual Member to decide how far it would be proper to isolate the Parliamentary services within a separate, depositable agreement; in reaching that decision he may wish to consult the Commissioner."

69. On the basis of this guidance the Committee on Standards and Privileges has agreed that disclosing the remuneration for parliamentary services separately from remuneration for other services would be justified only in exceptional circumstances; eg where the parliamentary services are separately identifiable and form only a small proportion of the

13 Select Committee on Standards in Public Life, Second Report, Session 1994-95, HC 816, paragraphs 39-42.

14 Referred to in the Guide as "lobbying for reward or consideration".

15 Referred to in the Guide as "agreements for the provision of services".

16 But see also paragraph 71 below.

services as a whole. In any such case the entry in the Register should make it clear that the remuneration is for parliamentary services as part of a wider agreement.

70. The scope of the Resolutions is not limited to employment registered under Category 2 (Remunerated employment, office, profession, etc) but includes other forms of employment, such as directorships (including non-executive directorships), when these involve the provision of services by the Member in his or her capacity as a Member of Parliament.

71. The following special provisions apply to media work (journalism, broadcasting, speaking engagements, media appearances, training, &c):

- a) The deposit of an agreement for the provision of services is not required.
- b) Unless the work is wholly unrelated to parliamentary affairs, such as a sports column in a newspaper, Members who register any form of media work under Category 2 (Remunerated employment, office, profession, etc.) should declare the remuneration, or value of the reward, they receive for each commitment, or group of commitments for the same organisation or audience in the same calendar year, in bands of (1) up to £5,000; (2) £5,001–£10,000 (and thereafter in bands of £5,000).

擬稿

香港特別行政區 立法會



議員個人利益登記表格



2012年?月

重要事項

登記個人利益的時限

每名議員不得遲於每屆任期舉行首次會議當天，以議員個人利益登記表格(下稱"登記表格")，向立法會秘書提供其須予登記的個人利益詳情(《議事規則》第83(1)條)。

2. 每名議員須予登記的個人利益如有變更，該議員須在變更後14天內，向立法會秘書提供變更詳情(《議事規則》第83(3)條)。

議員個人利益登記冊

3. 須予登記的個人利益詳情將登錄於議員個人利益登記冊(下稱"登記冊")內，供公眾查閱(《議事規則》第83(4)條)。

4. 備存登記冊的主要目的，是提供議員所收受金錢或其他實惠的資料，而該等個人利益可能被其他人合理地視為會影響該議員在立法會的行為、言論、表決取向，或以立法會議員身份所作的行為。議員在決定應該申報哪些個人利益時應以此一目的為依據。

5. 議員有責任提供所需資料及須對登記冊所記載有關他的資料負責，以對其他議員及公眾交代。

6. 《議事規則》第83A條規定議員須透露的金錢利益，現將該條文引述如下：

"在立法會或任何委員會或小組委員會會議上，議員不得就其有直接或間接金錢利益的事宜動議任何議案或修正案，或就該事宜發言，除非該議員披露有關利益的性質。"

登記個人利益是上述《議事規則》以外的附加規定，絕不能取代上述規定。

7. 就《議事規則》而言，如議員按照《議事規則》第83條登記所收受的實惠，則收受該等實惠並非違規行為。至於接納某項實惠有否抵觸《防止賄賂條例》(第201章)或其他條例的規定，則須由有關議員根據本身所知有關情況自行作出決定。

8. 關於《議事規則》第83條規定的須予登記個人利益的詳情，請議員參閱登記表格內每個須予登記的個人利益類別下的註釋。此外，《個人利益登記指引》亦提供進一步的指示；議員可向立法會秘書處索取及於立法會網站閱覽該指引。

9. 如本表格任何部分下的空位不足以填寫所需資料，議員可附上額外紙張，惟議員須在每頁夾附的紙張上簽名。

類 別

1. 董事職位
2. 受薪工作及職位等
3. 客戶（由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係）
4. 選舉捐贈／財政贊助
5. 海外訪問
6. 從香港以外的政府或組織或非香港永久性居民的人士
收受的款項、實惠或實利
7. 土地及物業
8. 股份
9. 理事會、委員會及其他機構的受薪成員
10. 其他

議員姓名： _____

第1類 - 董事職位

1(1). 你有否擔任公共或私營公司的受薪董事職位？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有的話，請在下面表格內列出每個受薪董事職位的公司的詳情。

- 註:**
- (a) "受薪董事職位"包括所有獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的董事職位。
 - (b) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。
 - (c) 本地及海外公司的受薪董事職位均須予以登記。
 - (d) 以法團名義出任董事的受薪董事職位亦須予以登記。不過，關於這類受薪董事職位，只須在立法會每一會期開始時提交最新的資料。
 - (e) 若為某公司的受薪董事，則在同一集團的附屬或聯營公司擔任的所有董事職位，無論是否受薪，亦須予以登記。
 - (f) 另一間公司的附屬公司的涵義，與《公司條例》(第32章)第2(4)條中該詞的涵義相同。該條文指明，一間公司須當作為另一間公司的附屬公司，如 ——

"(a) 該另一間公司：(i)控制首述的公司董事局的組成；或(ii)控制首述的公司過半數的表決權；或(iii)持有首述的公司的過半數已發行股本(所持股本中，如部分在分派利潤或資本時無權分享超逾某一指明數額之數，則該部分不計算在該股本內)；或

(b) 首述的公司是一間公司的附屬公司，而該間公司是上述另一間公司的附屬公司。"

詳細資料

公司名稱	
- 公司業務性質	
- 就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質	
- 身份 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)	<input type="checkbox"/> 執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 非執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他(請註明) _____
- 如在當屆任期內獲委任為公司董事，請提供開始擔任董事職位的日期	
- 如你擔任受薪董事的公司屬某公司的附屬公司，請提供該公司的名稱	

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多董事職位須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供。)

議員姓名： _____

公司名稱	
- 公司業務性質	
- 就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質	
- 身份 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)	<input type="checkbox"/> 執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 非執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他(請註明) _____
- 如在當屆任期內獲委任為公司董事，請提供開始擔任董事職位的日期	
- 如你擔任受薪董事的公司屬某公司的附屬公司，請提供該公司的名稱	
公司名稱	
- 公司業務性質	
- 就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質	
- 身份 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)	<input type="checkbox"/> 執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 非執行董事 <input type="checkbox"/> 其他(請註明) _____
- 如在當屆任期內獲委任為公司董事，請提供開始擔任董事職位的日期	
- 如你擔任受薪董事的公司屬某公司的附屬公司，請提供該公司的名稱	

(如有需要，請影印本頁並在每頁簽署。)

簽署: _____

日期: _____

議員姓名： _____

第2類 - 受薪工作及職位等

2(1). 你有否從事獲發薪酬的工作、職位、行業、專業或職業(立法會議員一職除外)?

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

如有，請在下面表格內列出你從事每個工作、職位、行業、專業或職業的詳細資料。

- 註:**
- (a) 凡獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的工作、職位、行業或專業，均屬"受薪"性質。
 - (b) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。
 - (c) "受薪職位"包括所有"受薪"公職。
 - (d) 議員若以顧問身份擔任受薪職位，應在登記冊內說明顧問工作的性質，例如："管理顧問"、"法律顧問"等。

詳細資料

受薪工作、職位、行業或專業的名稱	公司的業務性質(若所登記的為公司)	就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質	如在當屆任期內從事該工作、職位、行業或專業，請提供開始從事該工作、職位、行業或專業的日期

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多受薪的工作、職位、行業或專業須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供)

議員姓名： _____

第3類 – 客戶
(由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係)

3(1). 登記於上述第1類(董事職位)或第2類(受薪工作及職位等)的受薪職位中，有否是由於立法會議員身份或因該身份的關係而有需要向客戶提供服務？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有，請在下面表格內列出每個有關客戶的詳細資料。

- 註:**
- (a) 請提供有關客戶的名稱。這裏所指的服務，包括由議員本人或據議員所知由其身為合夥人、董事、僱員或職員的組織所提供的服務。這類須予登記個人利益的例子是：身為律師的議員所屬的律師行為客戶向立法會提交有關某法案的意見書，以及身為會計師的議員所屬的會計師行為客戶擬備投標文件，競投財務委員會商議的工程計劃。
 - (b) 就這類須予登記的利益來說，議員有責任登記所知的利益。議員無須找出所屬組織提供受薪服務的所有客戶的名稱。

詳細資料

客戶名稱	客戶業務性質	就收取的酬金而進行的工作的性質	如在當屆任期內向客戶提供服務，請提供開始從事該項工作的日期

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多客戶須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供。)

議員姓名： _____

第4類 - 選舉捐贈／財政贊助

4(1). 在獲選為立法會議員一事上，你有否獲得任何選舉捐贈(參看下文註(a))？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有的話，請在下表詳細列出每項選舉捐贈的捐贈人及數額(參看下文註(b))。

- 註:
- (a) "選舉捐贈"的涵義與該詞在《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》(第554章)內的涵義相同。在該條例中，"選舉捐贈"指以下任何捐贈—
 - (i) 為償付或分擔償付該候選人或該等候選人的選舉開支，而給予該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而給予的任何金錢；
 - (ii) 為促使該候選人或該等候選人當選或阻礙另一名候選人或另一些候選人當選，而給予該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而給予的任何貨品，包括由於提供義務服務而附帶給予的貨品；
 - (iii) 為促使該候選人或該等候選人當選或阻礙另一名候選人或另一些候選人當選，而向該候選人或該等候選人或就該候選人或該等候選人而提供的任何服務，但不包括義務服務。
 - (b) 在提供有關捐贈人及選舉捐贈數額的詳情一事上，議員可附上其根據《選舉(舞弊及非法行為)條例》(第554章)第37(1)(b)條向有關選舉委員會提交的選舉申報書中關於選舉捐贈的部份，但無須附上有關收據副本。
 - (c) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。

詳細資料

捐贈人名稱	捐贈人的業務性質(若所登記的捐贈人為公司)	捐贈款額

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多捐贈人須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供。)

議員姓名： _____

4(2). 你或你的配偶有否由於你是立法會議員的關係，曾收受來自任何人士或組織的款項、實惠或實利？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

- 註：
- (a) 議員應向其配偶查詢所需資料，以便及早詳盡地登記有關財政贊助的利益。
 - (b) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。
 - (c) 任何免費獲得或以低於市民一般須付的價格獲得的實惠或實利亦應包括在內。
 - (d) 如捐贈人為公司，請簡述其業務性質。

若有的話，請列明詳情。

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

議員姓名： _____

第5類 - 海外訪問

5. 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員的關係或由於你是立法會議員的身份，到海外訪問，而訪問的費用並非悉數自付或由本港的公帑支付？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有的話，請提供下列詳情：

- 註：
- (a) 議員應向配偶查詢所需資料，以便登記有關海外訪問的利益。
 - (b) "海外訪問"指包括所有在香港以外的訪問。
 - (c) 屬於這類別的利益應在訪問結束後14天內予以登記。

詳細資料

贊助人姓名	
訪問日期	
訪問的國家／地方	
訪問目的	
收受利益的性質(請註明有關利益是否與提供旅費、住宿及／或膳宿津貼有關。)	
估計的贊助款額／價值	

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

議員姓名： _____

**第6類 – 從香港以外的政府或組織或非香港永久性居民的人士
收受的款項、實惠或實利**

6(1). 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員身份的關係，從香港以外的政府或組織收受或代表該等政府或組織收受款項、實惠或實利？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

- 註：
- (a) 議員應向配偶查詢所需資料，以便登記屬於這類別的利益。
 - (b) 在海外所獲款待及旅遊方便應在第5類別欄內填寫。
 - (c) 如議員擁有一間公司的控制權益，或持有該公司的最多股份，則該公司所收受的利益亦和議員本身所收受的款項或實惠一樣，包括在所收受的款項或實惠內。
 - (d) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。

若有的話，請列出詳情。

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

議員姓名： _____

6(2). 你或你的配偶有否因你是立法會議員身份的關係，從根據《基本法》的規定無資格獲得"香港永久性居民"身份的人士收受或代表該等人士收受款項、實惠或實利？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

- 註：
- (a) 議員應向配偶查詢所需資料，以便登記屬於這類別的利益。
 - (b) 在海外所獲款待及旅遊方便應在第5類別欄內填寫。
 - (c) 《基本法》第24條第2款所載有關"香港永久性居民"的定義如下：
 - (1) 在香港特別行政區成立以前或以後在香港出生的中國公民；
 - (2) 在香港特別行政區成立以前或以後在香港通常居住連續7年以上的中國公民；
 - (3) 第(1)、(2)兩項所列居民在香港以外所生的中國籍子女；
 - (4) 在香港特別行政區成立以前或以後持有效旅行證件進入香港、在香港通常居住連續7年以上並以香港為永久居住地的非中國籍的人；
 - (5) 在香港特別行政區成立以前或以後第(4)項所列居民在香港所生的未滿21周歲的子女；
 - (6) 第(1)至(5)項所列居民以外在香港特別行政區成立以前只在香港有居留權的人。
 - (d) 如議員擁有一間公司的控制權益，或持有該公司的最多股份，則該公司所收受的利益亦和議員本身所收受的款項或實惠一樣，包括在所收受的款項或實惠內。
 - (e) "實惠"一詞指(i)議員在一年內從單個來源收受合計超過其作為立法會議員每年薪酬*5%的利益(*不包括工作開支償還款額)；或(ii)一次過收受價值超過10,000元的實惠。

若有的話，請列出詳情。

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

議員姓名： _____

第7類 - 土地及物業

7(1). 你在香港或其他地方是否擁有土地或物業？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有的話，請在下面的表格內列出每一項詳情。

- 註：**
- (a) 議員只須登記他所擁有的土地或物業的概括位置和一般性質，以及有否從該土地或物業賺取收入，而無須列出該土地或物業的地址等詳細資料。
 - (b) 除非議員在本港擁有的唯一或一所主要及經常性自住的居所亦為其帶來收入，否則無須登記。
 - (c) 任何土地或物業，如議員有權作出處置，或從中獲得任何金錢利益，均須予以登記。議員擁有的土地或物業，不論是以其個人名義擁有或間接持有，例如透過公司或其他人士持有，均屬須予登記的個人利益。如土地或物業透過公司持有，凡議員持有該公司的控制權或超過50%的股份，即須予以登記。如土地或物業透過其他人士持有，凡議員可透過該名人士處置該土地或物業，或從中獲得任何金錢利益，亦須予以登記。議員以受託人身份持有但並無自主處置權的土地或物業(例如：議員為代名人、受託人或保管人)，無須予以登記。

詳細資料

土地或物業的位置(例如港島中區)	土地或物業性質(例如住宅物業、商業物業、停車位等)	有否收取租金收入(請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)		如在當屆任期內擁有或持有土地或物業，請提供擁有或持有該土地或物業的日期
		有	否	

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多土地或物業須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供。)

議員姓名： _____

第8類 - 股份

8(1). 你(本人或連同配偶或未成年子女，或本人代表配偶或未成年子女)有否持有任何公共或私營公司面值超過已發行股本1%的股份？

有 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若有的話，請在下面表格內列出每一項詳情。

- 註：
- (a) 無須登記持有股份的數量或價值。
 - (b) "股份"的定義是指個人持有的股份，並不包括議員以代名人身份持有的股份。
 - (c) 議員有責任登記據他所知屬於這類別的利益。
 - (d) 議員配偶的股份無須登記。除非議員知道配偶持有股份，而股份是議員連同其配偶或代表其配偶持有的。這項指引同樣適用於議員未成年子女的股份。

詳細資料

公司名稱	公司業務性質	如在當屆任期內取得該等股份，請提供取得股份的日期

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

(若你有更多股份須予登記，請在下一頁的附加頁提供。)

議員姓名： _____

第9類 - 理事會、委員會及其他機構的受薪成員

9(1). 你是否任何理事會、委員會或機構的受薪成員？

是 否 (請在合適空格內劃"✓"號)

若是，請在下面表格內列出每個成員身份的詳細資料。

註： 凡獲得薪金、酬金、津貼或其他實惠的成員身份，均屬"受薪"性質。

詳細資料

理事會／委員會／機構的名稱(例如法定團體、非政府機構等)	如你在當屆任期內加入該理事會／委員會／機構，請提供成為該理事會／委員會／機構受薪成員的日期

(如有需要，請影印本頁並在每頁簽署。)

簽署: _____ 日期: _____

對《議事規則》第83條作出的修訂建議

83. 個人利益的登記

(1) 除按第(2)款的規定就個人利益作登記的目的外，每名議員不得遲於每屆任期舉行首次會議當天，以~~立法會主席批准附表2所指~~**明**的格式，向立法會秘書提供其須予登記的個人利益詳情。
(1999年第107號法律公告)

(2) 每名新任立法會議員，須在其為填補立法會議員空缺而成為立法會議員的日期起計14天內，以~~立法會主席批准附表2所指~~**明**的格式，向立法會秘書提供其須予登記的個人利益詳情。

(3) 每名議員須予登記的個人利益如有變更，該議員須在變更後14天內，以~~立法會主席批准附表2所指~~**明**的格式，向立法會秘書提供變更詳情。

(4) 立法會秘書須安排將該等詳情登錄於議員個人利益登記冊內，而該登記冊可供任何人士在辦公時間內查閱。

(5) 在本條中，“須予登記的個人利益”指 ——

(a) 公共或私營公司的受薪董事職位，以及如有關公司屬《公司條例》(第32章)第2(4)條所指的另一間公司的附屬公司，亦指該另一間公司的名稱；
(2006年第73號法律公告)

(b) 接受薪酬的僱傭關係、職位、行業、專業或職業；

(c) 客戶的姓名或名稱，如以上所提述的個人利益包括議員向客戶提供的個人服務，而該等個人服務是由於其立法會議員身份所引致或以任何方式與該身份有關者；

(d) (i) 議員在其當選為立法會議員的選舉中，以候選人身份或由任何人代表其收取的所有捐贈，而該等捐贈目的為支付該議員在該選舉中的選舉開支；或 (1999年第107號法律公告)

- (ii) 作為立法會議員時，來自任何人士或組織的財政贊助，而提供詳情時須說明該項贊助是否包括以直接或間接方式付予該議員或其配偶的款項，或給予該議員或其配偶的實惠或實利；
(1999年第107號法律公告)
- (e) 議員或其配偶由於與其立法會議員身份有關或由該身份引致的海外訪問，而該次訪問的費用並非全數由該議員或公費支付；
- (f) 議員或其配偶因其議員身份從：
 - (i) 香港以外的政府或組織；或
 - (ii) 非香港永久性居民的人士所收受或代表上述政府、組織或人士所收受的款項、實惠或實利；
- (g) 土地及物業；
- (h) 公司或其他團體的名稱，如據議員所知，其本人，或連同其配偶或未成年子女，或代表其配偶或未成年子女持有該公司或團體的股份的實益權益，而該等股份的面值超過該公司或團體已發行股本的百分之一者~~。~~；
- (i) **理事會、委員會及其他機構的受薪成員。**

註：

建議新增的文字以斜體標示。

建議刪除的文字以劃上刪除線標示。