

Provisions of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Bill	Provisions of the Corrupt and Illegal Practice Ordinance
<p>7. Corrupt conduct to bribe candidates or prospective candidates</p> <p>(1) A person engages in corrupt conduct at an election if the person—</p> <p>(a) offers an advantage to another person as an inducement for the other person—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the other person has been nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination; or</p> <p>(b) offers an advantage to another person as a reward—</p> <p>(i) for having stood, or not stood, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the other person was nominated as a candidate at the election, for having withdrawn the nomination; or</p> <p>(c) offers an advantage to another person as an inducement to the person to get, or try to get, a third person—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the third person has been nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination; or</p> <p>(d) offers an advantage to another person as a reward for having got, or having tried to get, a third person—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the third person was nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination; or</p> <p>(e) solicits or accepts an advantage as an inducement—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) having been nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination; or</p> <p>(f) solicits or accepts an advantage as a reward—</p> <p>(i) for having stood, or not stood, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the person was nominated as a candidate at the election, for having withdrawn the nomination; or</p> <p>(g) solicits or accepts an advantage as an inducement to get, or try to get, another person—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the other person has been nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination; or</p>	<p>8A. Bribery or intimidation in relation to standing as a candidate</p> <p>(1) No person shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person on his behalf bribe or intimidate another person—</p> <p>(a) to stand;</p> <p>(b) to refrain from standing; or</p> <p>(c) having been nominated as a candidate, to withdraw, as a candidate at an election.</p> <p>(1A) No person shall directly or indirectly by himself or by any other person solicit or accept a bribe—</p> <p>(a) to stand;</p> <p>(b) to refrain from standing; or</p> <p>(c) having been nominated, to withdraw.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this section—</p> <p>(a) a person bribes another if he does any of those activities referred to in section 5 in relation to a person standing as a candidate;</p> <p>(aa) a person solicits or accepts a bribe if he does any of the activities referred to in section 5 in relation to his standing as a candidate; (<i>Added 54 of 1994 s. 7</i>)</p> <p>(b) a person intimidates another if he does any of those activities referred to in section 8 in relation to a person standing as a candidate.</p> <p>5. Bribery</p> <p>(1) No person shall, in Hong Kong or elsewhere, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse—</p> <p>(a) offer any advantage to a person or to any person on behalf of another person as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of that person's voting or refraining from voting, or having voted or having refrained from voting in an election;</p> <p>(b) offer any advantage to any person as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of that person's procuring or endeavouring to procure the vote of another person in an election or the return of any person to serve on any body to which this Ordinance is applied by section 3;</p> <p>(c) solicit or accept any advantage as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of his voting or refraining from voting, or having voted or having refrained from voting in an election;</p>

25-MAR-1999 10:38 FROM LEGCO SECRETARIAT (LSD) TO CE: P. 07/10

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<p>(h) solicits or accepts an advantage as a reward for having got, or having tried to get, another person—</p> <p>(i) to stand, or not to stand, as a candidate at the election; or</p> <p>(ii) if the other person was nominated as a candidate at the election, to withdraw the nomination.</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of this section—</p> <p>(a) a person offers an advantage if the person confers, undertakes to confer or shows a willingness to confer, an advantage on another person; and</p> <p>(b) a person solicits an advantage if the person asks for, or shows a willingness to receive, an advantage, either for the person's own benefit or for the benefit of another person; and</p> <p>(c) a person accepts an advantage if the person receives or obtains an advantage, or agrees to receive or obtain an advantage, either for the person's own benefit or for the benefit of another person.</p> <p>(3) For the purposes of this section, a person is taken to have offered an advantage even though the offer was made by another person, but only if the other person was acting with the person's authority. That authority may be conferred expressly or by implication.</p>	<p>(d) solicit or accept any advantage as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of his procuring or endeavouring to procure the vote of any person in an election or the return of any person to serve on any body to which this Ordinance is applied by section 3.</p> <p>(2) In this section—</p> <p>(a) "advantage" (利益) has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201);</p> <p>(b) a person offers, solicits or accepts an advantage if he does any of the activities specified in section 2(2) of that Ordinance.</p>

2017年12月13日
 香港法律秘書(律政司)
 2017/12/13