

FACT SHEET

Restrictions on and requirements for declaring Members' outside employment and earnings in selected places

Legislatures	Whether Members are subject to restrictions on their outside employment and earnings	Whether Members are required to declare their outside employment and earnings from sources such as remunerated directorships, investment and property
Hong Kong Legislative Council	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis, and they are allowed to have outside employment and earnings.	Members are required to register particulars of registrable interests, including remunerated employments and remunerated directorships of public and private companies.
House of Commons of the United Kingdom Parliament	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis. Apart from those who are public office holders (such as Ministers), Members are allowed to have outside employment and earnings.	Members are required to register particulars of registrable interests, including remunerated employment and directorship in every company, if the value of the remuneration exceeds 1% of a Member's current annual parliamentary salary £60,675 (HK\$957,000) or £606 (HK\$9,600) in 2007.
House of Commons of the Parliament of Canada	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis. Apart from those who are public office holders (such as Ministers), Members are allowed to have outside employment and earnings.	Members are required to register particulars of registrable interests, including the source of any income greater than CAN\$1,000 (HK\$7,900) that a Member has received during the preceding 12 months and is entitled to receive during the next 12 months.
House of Representatives of the Parliament of Australia	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis. Apart from those who are public office holders (such as Ministers), Members are allowed to have outside employment and earnings, although the House considers that the role of a Member has made it difficult for a Member to engage in outside work.	Members are required to register particulars of registrable interests, including shareholdings in public and private companies, registered directorships of companies, partnerships and the nature of any other substantial sources of income.

Legislatures	Whether Members are subject to restrictions on their outside employment and earnings	Whether Members are required to declare their outside employment and earnings from sources such as remunerated directorships, investment, land and property
Parliament of New Zealand	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis. Apart from those who are public office holders (such as Ministers), Members are allowed to have outside employment and earnings, although being a Member is regarded by Parliament as an occupation.	Members are required to register particulars of registrable interests, including the name of the employer of a Member, the name of each company of which a Member is a director or holds or controls more than 5% of the voting rights, and the name of each debtor who owes a Member more than NZ\$50,000 (HK\$296,000).
House of Representatives of the United States Congress	Members may accept paid outside employment and earnings, but are subject to an outside earned income limit, which is 15% of a Member's annual basic salary of US\$165,200 (HK\$1,280,000) or US\$24,780 (HK\$192,000) in 2007. Members are not allowed to provide, among others, paid professional services involving a fiduciary relationship, paid services as board member of any organization, and paid teaching without advance written approval of the House's Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.	Members must disclose their income, assets, liabilities, and transactions in securities and real property.
Parliament of Singapore	Members are not statutorily required to serve on a full-time basis. Apart from those who are public office holders (such as Ministers), Members are allowed to have outside employment and earnings, provided that they keep their private and public responsibilities rigorously separate.	Members who are not public office holders are required to disclose to the Prime Minister their present employment and monthly pay, business and professional interests, etc. Members who are public office holders are subject to the reporting requirements of the code of conduct for Ministers.

References

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Research and Library Services Division
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Tel: 2869 9621

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