

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Controlling officer: the Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption will account for expenditure under this Head.

Estimate 2020–21	\$1,245.1m
Establishment ceiling 2020–21 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 505 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2020 rising by 20 posts to 1 525 posts as at 31 March 2021	\$1,028.3m
In addition, there will be an estimated 17 directorate posts as at 31 March 2020 and as at 31 March 2021.	
Commitment balance	\$5.0m

Controlling Officer’s Report

Programmes

<p>Programme (1) Corruption Prevention Programme (2) Operations Programme (3) Preventive Education Programme (4) Enlisting Support</p>	<p>These programmes contribute to Policy Area 13: Anti-corruption (Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption).</p>
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Detail

Programme (1): Corruption Prevention

	2018–19 (Actual)	2019–20 (Original)	2019–20 (Revised)	2020–21 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	81.7	86.8	86.8 (—)	95.9 (+10.5%)
				(or +10.5% on 2019–20 Original)

Aim

2 The aim is to identify and eliminate opportunities for corruption in government departments and public bodies, and advise the private sector on corruption prevention.

Brief Description

3 The Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) examines public sector procedures and makes recommendations to minimise opportunities for corruption through “assignment” studies and monitors completed studies to ensure effective implementation of the agreed recommendations. In addition, the CPD also gives timely corruption prevention advice through consultation, and is increasingly proactive in providing early input to Government’s new initiatives and projects to enhance their robustness in terms of system integrity. The CPD also provides free and confidential advisory services to the private sector on request, including business operators in various industries and private organisations engaged or entrusted by the Government in delivering public services.

4 In 2019, the CPD completed 70 assignment reports. They covered various government departments and public bodies with a wide range of activities including law enforcement, procurement, licensing and inspection systems, public works, government funding schemes, as well as private organisations which received substantial public subvention or handled matters relating to public interest.

5 To facilitate the implementation of pro-innovation procurement introduced by the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau, the CPD provided advice on the various operational guidelines and revisions to the Stores and Procurement Regulations, and delivered briefings on “Corruption Prevention in Government Procurement” in service-wide seminars to about 730 government officers vested with procurement responsibilities. The CPD also launched in December 2019 its updated Best Practice Checklist on Government Procurement of General Goods and Services with safeguards relating to the revised procedures.

6 The CPD provided timely advice to assist the Food and Health Bureau in implementing the Government’s initiative to set up district health centres (DHCs) across the territory. The corruption prevention input covered the draft operation guidelines for DHCs, the probity requirements for DHC operators and steering committee members, the tender exercise for engaging the first DHC operator, and integrity management briefing for staff of the DHC.

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7 To address public concern on the quality of construction materials used in government public works projects, the CPD completed the two-year programme on the review of materials quality control system of the Development Bureau (DEVB) and works departments. The CPD offered advice on the inspection, testing and acceptance of materials on-site, monitoring of approved steel reinforcing bar prefabrication yards, and management and operation of in-house managed and outsourced public works laboratories. The CPD also recommended corruption prevention measures on the quality scheme for production and supply of concrete and the accreditation of material testing laboratories.

8 The CPD conducted a comprehensive review for the DEVB on the management of its approved list of public works contractors and offered advice to strengthen the integrity management of the contractors. The CPD also researched into the integrity management systems/guides adopted by different organisations/countries with a view to, in collaboration with the DEVB, developing a framework of Integrity Management System (IMS) for public works contractors. The CPD also reviewed subcontractor management and site supervision with particular focus on the main contractors' role and responsibilities, and offered advice to the DEVB to improve the systems and enhance controls. Furthermore, the CPD offered services to five professional bodies associated with the construction industry to help uplift their members' integrity and corruption prevention capabilities, including advising on the integrity related provisions of their Codes and conducting corruption prevention talks for their members, reaching out to over 500 construction professionals.

9 Since the inception of the Operation Building Bright 2.0, Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme and Lift Modernisation Subsidy Scheme, the CPD had been offering early and concurrent advice to the Urban Renewal Authority and the government bureaux/departments (B/Ds) concerned (e.g. the Buildings Department) on the relevant documents and procedures, with a host of recommendations made to strengthen the system integrity and enhance controls in the administration of these schemes. In addition, the newly published Building Maintenance Red Flags pamphlet was widely distributed to building owners through various channels, and CPD delivered over 30 corruption prevention briefings, reaching out to some 2 200 building owners and practitioners to heighten their corruption prevention awareness and assist them to build in safeguards in their maintenance projects.

10 During the year, the CPD assisted listed companies in establishing and reviewing their anti-bribery management systems and enhancing the disclosure of anti-corruption information. Through collaboration with the regulator and professional bodies concerned, the CPD organised training for members of professional bodies and published feature articles in their newsletters, and promulgated the recommended practices in anti-corruption disclosure to listed companies.

11 The CPD also continued to provide tailor-made corruption prevention advice for private sector entities of different trades and industries upon request. In 2019, the Corruption Prevention Advisory Service handled 804 public enquiries from its hotline service.

12 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Plan)
assignment reports produced.....	at least 65‡	69	70	69
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100

‡ The target is revised from 65 to at least 65 as from 2020.

Indicators

	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study	276	252	235
previous assignments requiring monitoring	633	585	580
no. of occasions private sector entities given corruption prevention advice@.....	895	737	N.A.§
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation.....	559	607	N.A.§

@ Revised description of the previous indicator “no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice” as from 2020 as the statistics cover both private sector organisations and individuals.

§ An estimate cannot be provided as it depends on the number of organisations requesting CPD's services.

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Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2020–21

13 During 2020–21, the CPD will:

- develop a corruption prevention guide which will set out best practices on related work procedures for reference by non-disciplined service departments of the Government and public bodies with law enforcement or regulatory functions;
- assist relevant government B/Ds and public bodies to ensure their initiatives on innovation and technology development are corruption resistant;
- assist the DEVB and major public bodies to strengthen their systems on supervision of public construction works projects to reduce the possible risk of corruption in project implementation, and develop a corruption prevention guide on supervision of construction works for use by government works departments and public bodies;
- in collaboration with the DEVB and relevant departments, develop a comprehensive framework for and assist public works contractors to implement IMS, with a view to enhancing the contractors' awareness and capabilities in integrity management and corruption prevention; and
- in collaboration with the insurance industry, develop a corruption prevention guide for use by insurance companies to assist them in establishing and strengthening their corruption prevention capabilities in their core operations.

Programme (2): Operations

	2018–19 (Actual)	2019–20 (Original)	2019–20 (Revised)	2020–21 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	883.1	896.0	938.9 (+4.8%)	960.5 (+2.3%)
				(or +7.2% on 2019–20 Original)

Aim

14 The aim is to enforce the law vigilantly and professionally in order to seek out and eradicate corruption wherever it exists.

Brief Description

15 The Operations Department (OPS) of the ICAC investigates every pursuable report of corruption. In view of the insidious nature of corruption, it also adopts a proactive strategy to seek out unreported corruption and strengthen intelligence collection and analysis capability. The OPS strives to achieve a high degree of professionalism and operational effectiveness in order to foster public confidence in the ICAC and to encourage the community to report corruption with a view to deterring the corrupt.

16 In 2019, a total of 1 738 pursuable corruption complaints (excluding election complaints) were received by the ICAC, representing a decrease of about 14 per cent compared with 2 015 complaints received in 2018. Separately, 590 pursuable election-related corruption complaints were received during the year, among which 70 related to the 2019 Rural Representative Election held in January 2019 and 492 related to the 2019 District Council Election held in November 2019. The complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases called for highly intensive investigation efforts. On 31 December 2019, the investigation caseload of the Commission stood at 1 749 cases (including 547 election cases).

17 To cope with the increasing complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime investigations, the OPS accomplished the following in 2019–20:

- prioritised and deployed investigative resources in a strategic and flexible manner in order to enhance its overall effectiveness;
- stepped up enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct at elections so as to ensure open, fair and honest public elections;
- enhanced the professional and operational capabilities of investigating officers through integrated training development programmes on all fronts;
- strengthened its capabilities in computer forensics and financial investigation through specialist training and exchange with other agencies in order to provide professional support to corruption investigations; and
- strengthened operational liaison and co-operation with other stakeholders locally and outside Hong Kong in order to fight corruption more effectively (e.g. by hosting the Seventh ICAC Symposium in May 2019 and signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Securities and Futures Commission in August 2019).

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18 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Plan)
complainants making pursuable corruption complaints contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)	100	99.6	100	100
complainants making non-corruption complaints contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their complaints to relevant authorities (%)	100	100	100	100
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%).....	90.0	83.5	87.4	90.0

Indicators^Ψ

	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)
pursuable corruption complaints	2 015 [^]	1 738
non-pursuable corruption complaints.....	650 [^]	559
investigations completed#.....	1 926	1 937
persons prosecuted#	149	134
persons convicted#.....	127	105
persons formally cautioned#	34	20
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action	87	91

Ψ The indicators do not include election cases in order to provide a more accurate indication of general corruption trends.

[^] The figures for 2018 were updated to take account of three complaints that were subsequently re-classified from non-pursuable to pursuable.

The figures included cases that were carried forward from previous years and completed.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2020–21

19 During 2020–21, the OPS will:

- continue to step up enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct at various levels of election so as to ensure open, fair and honest public elections;
- continue to prioritise its investigative resources and deploy them in a strategic and flexible manner in order to enhance the overall effectiveness in combating corruption;
- continue to enhance the professional and operational capabilities of investigating officers through integrated training and development programmes on all fronts;
- further strengthen its capabilities in computer forensics and financial investigation through specialist training and exchange with other agencies in order to provide professional support to corruption investigations; and
- continue to strengthen operational liaison and professional exchange with other stakeholders locally and outside Hong Kong in order to fight corruption more effectively.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2018–19 (Actual)	2019–20 (Original)	2019–20 (Revised)	2020–21 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	92.5	91.9	92.0 (+0.1%)	93.6 (+1.7%)
				(or +1.8% on 2019–20 Original)

Aim

20 The aim is to promote better public understanding of corruption and encourage target groups to take positive action.

Brief Description

21 The Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC achieves the aim through an “Ethics for All” preventive education strategy, covering mainly five target-based areas:

- promoting ethics and corruption prevention in the business sector;
- providing integrity training for government officers and staff of public bodies;
- instilling positive values amongst young people;
- providing corruption prevention services to non-profit-making organisations; and
- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean public elections.

22 The Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) established under the auspices of the CRD continued to provide business ethics training tailor-made for different trades and professions, including financial and insurance intermediaries, banking practitioners, accountants, lawyers, chartered secretaries, and construction-related professionals. The HKBEDC reached out to business organisations, ranging from small and medium enterprises to listed companies, and provided integrity training to their employees from frontline workers to senior executives and company directors. In partnership with business chambers and professional bodies, the CRD actively promoted business and professional ethics through online platforms and newsletters of business organisations and chambers. A series of feature articles highlighting the common ethical risks faced by accounting professionals specialised in different fields was produced in the year in consultation with the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants and promoted to other accounting professional bodies.

23 To tie in with the implementation of the new regulatory regime for insurance intermediaries in 2019, the HKBEDC collaborated with the Insurance Authority and 12 industry bodies to kick-start a two-year “Integrity for Success” Ethics Promotion Campaign for the Insurance Industry. The campaign aimed at strengthening integrity amongst practitioners and entrenching a probity culture in the industry. A dedicated web portal and training resources including scenario-based training videos, online and face-to-face Continuing Professional Development courses for intermediaries, and an online learning course for new practitioners were being produced. Study notes and questions relating to anti-corruption and professional ethics in the Insurance Intermediaries Qualifying Examination were also updated.

24 In view of the proliferation of start-up businesses in Hong Kong, a “Starting-Up Right! Connectors Network” (the Network) was formed in August 2019 to sustain CRD’s efforts in helping start-ups adopt ethical business practices. Incubators, accelerators, start-up communities and organisations that co-ordinate local start-ups activities were invited to join the Network as ICAC’s partners to help promote anti-corruption messages to start-ups.

25 In 2019, regular integrity training was provided to 29 348 government officers in 76 B/Ds. The CRD, in collaboration with the Civil Service Bureau, continued to enhance integrity training for different levels of government officers including high-ranking civil servants and public officials through briefings for Principal Officials and Officials appointed under the Political Appointment System, ICAC sessions for senior officers at the Advanced Leadership Enhancement Programme and Leadership In Action Programme, a workshop on supervisory accountability for Ethics Officers, and thematic seminars on misconduct in public office offence, etc. The CRD also continued to promote to B/Ds the adoption of a training cycle for their staff. A new training video was produced while a new web learning package, comprising multimedia and interactive elements to enhance its effectiveness, was under production to complement or supplement existing integrity training efforts for B/Ds.

26 The CRD continued to provide preventive education services, including visits, talks and seminars on building management to owners’ corporations and related building management bodies. The CRD had also collaborated with Home Affairs Department in arranging briefing sessions on clean building maintenance since the launch of the “Central Platform on Building Management” in 2018. In addition to the provision of enquiry hotline services, a dedicated website on building safety for various subsidy schemes comprising corruption prevention and education information was launched in April 2019 to include the latest updates of the schemes. Moreover, the CRD promoted ethical governance and anti-corruption knowledge to non-profit-making organisations including voluntary agencies and school management bodies.

27 The CRD continued to nurture the core value of integrity amongst young people at different stages of education through tailored programmes, including Gee-dor-dor animated teaching resources on moral education for children; interactive drama performance and the iTeen Leadership Programme for secondary students as well as the Personal Ethics Module and the ICAC Ambassador Programme for tertiary students. The ICAC Ambassadors were selected to join CRD’s summer internship programme so that they could have first-hand experience in promoting probity values in the community. Under the 2018/19 internship programme, a five-day exposure training on the law enforcement work of the OPS was included to further enrich participants’ understanding of the ICAC’s anti-corruption work. Meanwhile, a two-year “Reading for Integrity” project to promote positive values among young children through picture book reading activities was under preparation. ICAC Club Youth Chapter members were further engaged in planning and implementing activities disseminating probity messages, including the Anti-Corruption Walks for members of the public.

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28 For the rural elections held in early 2019, the CRD launched a comprehensive educational and publicity campaign, including a series of new educational filmlets, briefings for candidates and prospective candidates, reference materials to candidates and voters, and roving exhibitions in rural districts, to promote “Support Clean Elections” messages.

29 For the 2019 District Council Election, a multi-faceted educational and publicity programme comprising two stages, with the first themed on “anti-vote rigging” to tie in with the Voter Registration Campaign and the second focusing on voting, had been rolled out. Apart from organising briefings and producing pamphlets, information booklets and reference materials for candidates, election helpers and electors, educational filmlets and web videos were also produced while support clean election messages were widely disseminated through multimedia channels to broaden the publicity mileage.

30 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Plan)
business organisations reached	at least 1 500	2 266	2 406Δ	2 200
government departments/public bodies reached.....	at least 120	132	139	130
secondary schools reached	at least 400	418	361◇	360◇
tertiary education institutions reached	at least 19	21	21	22
non-profit-making organisations reachedλ.....	at least 1 000	2 319	2 666Δ	2 400

Δ The overshoot is mainly attributed to unanticipated requests for seminars.

◇ Secondary schools reached through integrity and ethics training decreased partly due to declining student population. In 2019 and 2020, the number of secondary schools reached/planned to be reached is lower than the target due to the impact on schools’ schedules of suspension of classes in the academic year of 2019/20.

λ The non-profit-making organisations reached include those receiving corruption prevention education delivered by the ICAC in activities organised by various government departments. Within a year, there may be multiple contacts with the organisations in different activities. Figures under Clean Election have been taken out as from 2019.

Indicators

	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC’s corruption prevention service.....	644	571	550
employees in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics.....	43 995	46 489	44 000
employees and members of non-profit-making organisations who have received training in corruption prevention	12 903	11 403τ	11 000
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention	41 353	39 690	38 000
secondary/tertiary students who have received integrity and ethics training§	65 289	63 057μ	62 000
election candidates/agents contacted.....	3 806	2 875	N.A.¶
candidates/agents who have attended the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings.....	65	8	N.A.¶

τ Figures under Clean Election have been taken out as from 2019.

§ Revised description of the previous indicator “secondary/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics” as from 2019.

μ While the declining student population had affected the number of students reached through face-to-face training, another 52 000 tertiary and secondary students were reached by the CRD through campus integrity activities organised by ICAC Ambassadors, iTeen Leaders and members of Youth Chapter in 2019.

¶ An estimate cannot be provided as it depends on the number of candidates standing for elections and by-elections, if any.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2020–21

31 During 2020–21, the CRD will:

- collaborate with the insurance industry to forge ahead with the Ethics Promotion Campaign by organising a launching event and seminars, promoting corruption prevention services to insurance companies, and providing ethics training for insurance practitioners using newly developed education resources and training materials;
- continue to entrench a culture of integrity in the civil service by launching a new web learning package and to kick off a two-year Integrity Promotion Campaign for Public Sector through the production of an integrity promotion package including new training videos for public bodies;
- continue to implement the two-year “Reading for Integrity” project to promote positive values among children, including production of picture books and organising reading club activities, training for educators and a large-scale reading gala for kindergarten students, parents and teachers; and
- launch the “Clean Elections” Programme comprising a series of educational and publicity activities; assist the authorities concerned in the review of electoral legislation and guidelines so as to uphold integrity and fairness in the 2020 Legislative Council Election and various by-elections.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2018–19 (Actual)	2019–20 (Original)	2019–20 (Revised)	2020–21 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	90.1	93.0	93.1 (+0.1%)	95.1 (+2.1%)
				(or +2.3% on 2019–20 Original)

Aim

32 The aim is to promote public awareness of the evils of corruption, foster public confidence in and support for the work of the ICAC, encourage reporting of corruption, and publicise to the international community Hong Kong’s effective anti-corruption regime as an important competitive advantage of Hong Kong.

Brief Description

33 The aim of the programme is achieved by:

- organising activities in the community to keep the public vigilant against corruption and abreast of the work of the ICAC;
- publicising various initiatives of the ICAC in the mass and new media to enhance public understanding of the Commission’s work, encourage reporting of corruption and enlisting their support; and
- conducting exchanges with international community and collaborating with anti-corruption agencies of other jurisdictions to organise capacity building training programmes for graft fighters to enhance international co-operation, and promote ICAC’s success in fighting against corruption.

34 The CRD continued to put across anti-corruption messages amongst different sectors of the community and garner their support through an array of activities throughout the year. To commemorate the 45th Anniversary of the ICAC in 2019, the CRD organised territory-wide activities to share with the community the fruitful results of sustaining the integrity culture in the past 45 years. Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality game booths and exhibitions with digital features were staged in district projects jointly organised with 18 District Councils. Other highlights included a series of coffee-sharing activities, 45-day online countdown, tram publicity campaign, ICAC Open Day, ICAC Drama Premiere and parenting activities to disseminate probity messages at the Hong Kong Book Fair 2019. Through a spate of community engagement activities, around 1 550 organisations and around 853 000 people were reached.

35 The CRD continued to use multimedia platforms extensively to enhance the impact and maximise the reach of anti-corruption messages in the community. The “All for Integrity” Facebook fanpage, which had accumulated over 19 400 page likes, continued to promote ICAC’s various activities, encourage the public to report corruption and remind them of corruption risks in their daily life. A two-year multimedia “Youth-for-Youth” co-creation project has directly engaged young people including ICAC Ambassadors and ICAC Club Youth Chapter members to work with the ICAC in creating contents for social media publicity. These online initiatives, including an infotainment programme introducing anti-bribery laws, social experiments on integrity and personal ethics, animation, as well as docu-interviews with positive public figures, aimed at reinforcing the core value of integrity amongst the younger generation.

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36 On the mass media front, the new ICAC television drama series “ICAC Investigators 2019” adapted from completed ICAC cases were broadcast in April 2019 with extensive multimedia publicity. A viewership of over 7.2 million was recorded in seven days on all platforms. Within 30 days of broadcast, the programme attracted online views of a total of two million. To tie in with the ICAC 45th Anniversary, a new corporate Announcement in the Public Interest campaign, using “coffee” as the creative concept, was launched in early 2019. A full-fledged multimedia campaign had been rolled out to remind the public of the ICAC’s persistence in pursuing its anti-corruption mission in partnership with the community.

37 The ICAC continued to promote Hong Kong’s effective anti-corruption system, which had ensured good governance, strong rule of law and fair competition be firmly rooted in our society, as one of its competitive advantages to the international community and ranking institutions through exchange and visit programmes. To fulfil ICAC’s obligation under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) to help other state parties, capacity building training and advice were provided to other jurisdictions including Belt and Road countries.

38 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Plan)
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100
advertising campaign	1 in every 2 years	0	1	0
ICAC drama series	1 series in every 2 to 3 years	0	1	0

Indicators

The ICAC conducts an annual opinion survey to monitor public perception of the prevalence of corruption, their attitude towards corruption and their views on ICAC’s work. The salient findings of the surveys conducted in 2017, 2018 and 2019 are:

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)
respondents who perceived the ICAC as deserving their support (%)ω.....	96.8	97.0	—
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%)ω.....	28.2	28.3	—
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%)ω.....	78.0	81.7	—
respondents who had not come across corruption personally in the past 12 months (%)ω	—	98.4ρ	—
respondents whose relatives or friends had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%)ω.....	94.5	95.6	—
respondents who considered keeping Hong Kong corruption-free important to the overall development of Hong Kong (%)ω	99.2	98.7	—

ω While the ICAC annual survey provides a reference on the extent of public awareness of the evils of corruption as well as the level of public confidence in and support for the work of the ICAC, it is not a direct measurement of ICAC’s efforts in enlisting support made in the year. The indicators have been removed as from 2019. The ICAC will continue to conduct annual surveys to monitor the public’s attitude towards corruption and the work of the ICAC, and the survey findings will continue to be released on the ICAC corporate website for public perusal.

ρ The question relating to the respondent’s personal experience of corruption in the past 12 months was amended in 2017 and further refined in 2018. Therefore, the finding in 2018 cannot be directly compared with those recorded in the previous years.

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Public support for the cause of the ICAC can also be reflected by the following:

	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Estimate)
organisations which have jointly organised publicity projects with the ICAC or provided assistance in ICAC publicity projects.....	845	822	810
corruption complaints received excluding election complaints.....	2 665	— β	— β
corruption complaints which are non-anonymous (%).....	73	— β	— β

β Similar to ICAC annual survey findings, corruption complaints received are not a direct measurement of the efforts made by the ICAC in enlisting public support and hence difficult to provide estimates. The two corruption complaints related indicators have been removed as from 2019. The ICAC will continue to draw reference from the number of corruption complaints received, particularly those which are non-anonymous to adjust ICAC’s education and publicity strategies whenever necessary.

The ICAC has maintained a number of online platforms to promote anti-corruption and probity messages and has also actively engaged partners to promote probity messages through their online platform. The number of visits is:

	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Actual)	2020 (Estimate)
no. of visits to ICAC’s online platforms and no. of reach to online platforms of ICAC’s partners	4 711 000	4 800 000	4 700 000

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2020–21

39 The 2019 annual survey continued to show that the public strongly support and trust the ICAC. The CRD will continue to carry out the annual survey in 2020 to assess the community’s attitude towards corruption. The findings will help align ICAC’s education and publicity strategies to meet public needs.

40 During 2020–21, the ICAC will:

- continue to implement the two-year multimedia “Youth-for-Youth” co-creation project to reinforce the core value of integrity among young people by engaging their participation in creative production for promoting positive messages and their positive engagement and interaction on various media platforms, especially social media;
- extend the reach of the multiyear “All for Integrity” Programme by continuing the publicity drive of anti-corruption messages to the general public; as well as partnering with organisations of various sectors to organise probity promotion programmes to entrench the integrity culture of Hong Kong; and
- enhance the engagement with international anti-corruption ranking institutions, and continue to promote Hong Kong’s effectiveness in fighting corruption and strong rule of law as its competitive advantages to the international community and to collaborate with and assist the anti-corruption agencies of States Parties to the UNCAC including the Belt and Road countries to strengthen their anti-corruption capacity. These efforts will help sustain Hong Kong’s international status and fulfil Hong Kong’s obligations under the UNCAC. By enhancing the capability of those countries concerned in establishing a level-playing field and corruption-resistant system, it will also benefit different sectors of Hong Kong for venturing into business in these places.

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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

	2018–19 (Actual) (\$m)	2019–20 (Original) (\$m)	2019–20 (Revised) (\$m)	2020–21 (Estimate) (\$m)
Programme				
(1) Corruption Prevention.....	81.7	86.8	86.8	95.9
(2) Operations	883.1	896.0	938.9	960.5
(3) Preventive Education	92.5	91.9	92.0	93.6
(4) Enlisting Support.....	90.1	93.0	93.1	95.1
	1,147.4	1,167.7	1,210.8 (+3.7%)	1,245.1 (+2.8%)
				(or +6.6% on 2019–20 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2020–21 is \$9.1 million (10.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2019–20. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and creation of one post.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2020–21 is \$21.6 million (2.3%) higher than the revised estimate for 2019–20. This is mainly due to the creation of 11 posts, filling of vacancies and increase in cash flow requirement for capital account items, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses.

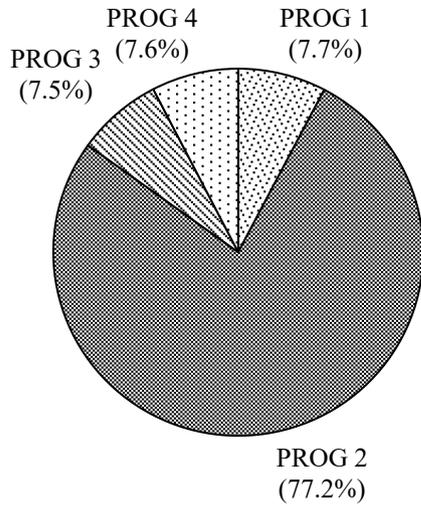
Programme (3)

Provision for 2020–21 is \$1.6 million (1.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2019–20. This is mainly due to the creation of four posts and increase in cash flow requirement for capital account items, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses and lower cash flow requirement for non-recurrent items.

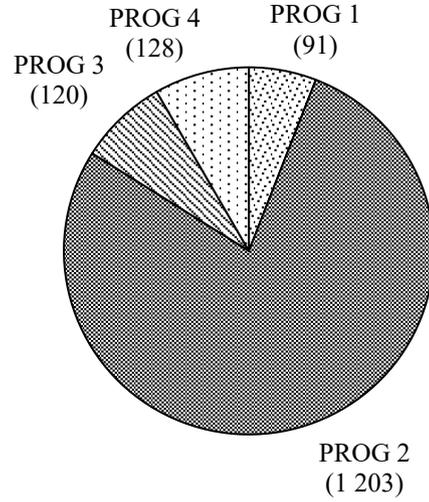
Programme (4)

Provision for 2020–21 is \$2.0 million (2.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2019–20. This is mainly due to the creation of four posts and increase in cash flow requirement for capital account items, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses.

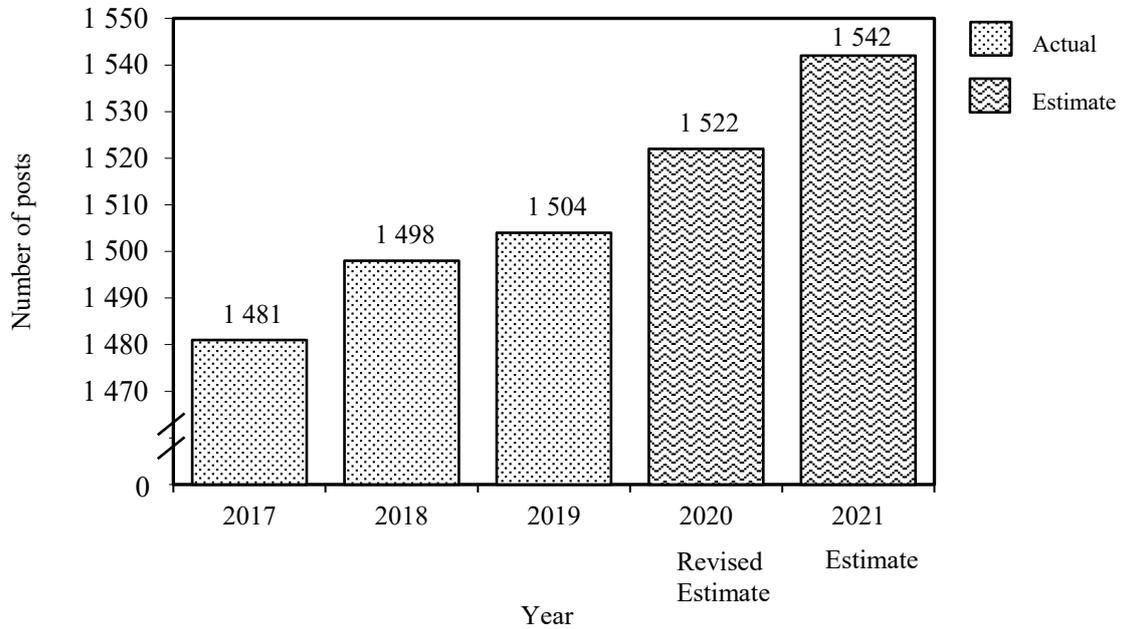
Allocation of provision to programmes (2020-21)



Staff by programme (as at 31 March 2021)



Changes in the size of the establishment (as at 31 March)



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Sub-head (Code)	Actual expenditure 2018–19	Approved estimate 2019–20	Revised estimate 2019–20	Estimate 2020–21	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Operating Account					
Recurrent					
000	Operational expenses	1,111,433	1,139,036	1,182,182	1,206,851
103	Rewards and special services.....	14,745	15,900	15,900	15,900
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	190	450	450	450
	Total, Recurrent.....	<u>1,126,368</u>	<u>1,155,386</u>	<u>1,198,532</u>	<u>1,223,201</u>
Non-Recurrent					
700	General non-recurrent	5,234	4,850	4,770	4,430
	Total, Non-Recurrent.....	<u>5,234</u>	<u>4,850</u>	<u>4,770</u>	<u>4,430</u>
	Total, Operating Account	<u>1,131,602</u>	<u>1,160,236</u>	<u>1,203,302</u>	<u>1,227,631</u>
Capital Account					
Plant, Equipment and Works					
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	15,778	7,468	7,468	17,485
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works.....	<u>15,778</u>	<u>7,468</u>	<u>7,468</u>	<u>17,485</u>
	Total, Capital Account.....	<u>15,778</u>	<u>7,468</u>	<u>7,468</u>	<u>17,485</u>
	Total Expenditure	<u><u>1,147,380</u></u>	<u><u>1,167,704</u></u>	<u><u>1,210,770</u></u>	<u><u>1,245,116</u></u>

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2020–21 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is \$1,245,116,000. This represents an increase of \$34,346,000 over the revised estimate for 2019–20 and \$97,736,000 over the actual expenditure in 2018–19.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of \$1,206,851,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the ICAC.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2020 will be 1 522 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be an increase of 20 permanent posts in 2020–21. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2020–21, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$1,028,342,000.

4 An analysis of the financial provision under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is as follows:

	2018–19 (Actual) (\$'000)	2019–20 (Original) (\$'000)	2019–20 (Revised) (\$'000)	2020–21 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries.....	932,071	960,386	989,579	1,022,300
- Allowances.....	21,439	22,644	22,917	22,917
- Job-related allowances.....	6,154	6,064	5,933	5,803
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Death, incapacity, injury payments and expenses.....	689	—	986	—
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution.....	23,500	25,237	24,345	26,520
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments	3,650	3,676	3,852	3,852
- General departmental expenses	102,257	100,275	112,320	104,703
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses	5,397	5,100	6,600	5,100
- Publicity	16,214	15,586	15,586	15,586
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund.....	62	68	64	70
	1,111,433	1,139,036	1,182,182	1,206,851

5 Provision of \$15,900,000 under *Subhead 103 Rewards and special services* is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature.

6 Provision of \$450,000 under *Subhead 203 Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees* is for meals and incidental expenses for persons assisting in investigations and for expenses of witnesses from abroad.

Capital Account

Plant, Equipment and Works

7 Provision of \$17,485,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents an increase of \$10,017,000 (134.1%) over the revised estimate for 2019–20. This reflects the increased requirement for carrying out projects that are related to minor plant, vehicles and equipment.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Commitments

Sub-head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2019	Revised estimated expenditure for 2019–20	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Operating Account</i>						
700		<i>General non-recurrent</i>				
	805	“Reading for Integrity” project	2,000	—	420	1,580
	806	“Youth-for-Youth” co-creation project....	3,000	—	1,500	1,500
	807	Production of education resources and training materials under the Ethics Promotion Campaign for Insurance Industry	2,400	—	2,150	250
	808	Integrity promotion campaign for public sector	1,700	—	—	1,700
		Total	9,100	—	4,070	5,030