

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2013–14..... **\$927.3m**

Establishment ceiling 2013–14 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 391 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2013 rising by 23 posts to 1 414 posts as at 31 March 2014..... **\$721.2m**

In addition, there will be an estimated 18 directorate posts as at 31 March 2013 and as at 31 March 2014.

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

	2011–12 (Actual)	2012–13 (Original)	2012–13 (Revised)	2013–14 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	57.9	63.0	58.5 (–7.1%)	61.9 (+5.8%)
				(or –1.7% on 2012–13 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) examines public sector procedures and makes recommendations to minimise opportunities for corruption through “assignment studies”, monitors completed assignments to ensure effective implementation of the agreed recommendations, and gives quick corruption prevention advice through consultation. The CPD also provides advice to private sector organisations to prevent corruption and malpractice and has been increasingly proactive in preventing corruption in the private sector where public interest is involved.

4 In 2012, the CPD completed 66 assignment reports. They covered various government departments and public bodies with a wide range of activities including law enforcement, public procurement, licensing and inspection systems, and public works, and also private sector organisations which received substantial public subvention.

5 In collaboration with 11 local tertiary education institutions (TEIs), the CPD compiled and promulgated in March 2012 a guide “Partner for Excellence – A Corruption Prevention Guide for Tertiary Education Institutions” with five modules separately covering “Administration of Donations”, “Technology Transfer and Commercialisation”, “Administration of Outside Practice”, “Procurement”, and “Financial Reporting”.

6 The CPD took part in three seminars organised by the Home Affairs Department for the new term of District Council (DC) Members and their assistants to raise their corruption prevention awareness in discharging DC duties and implementing community projects.

7 Following the compilation and promulgation of a Corruption Prevention Guide to help enhance the professional quality and integrity of the testing and certification industry, the CPD provided corruption prevention service to 40 testing and certification companies and units in both the public and private sectors, and organised workshops for managerial and frontline staff of accredited organisations in early 2013.

8 After launching the Best Practice Checklist (BPC) on enhancing the governance and internal controls of national sports associations (NSAs) in December 2011, the CPD proactively offered assistance to 75 NSAs in 2012 to help them implement the recommended measures in the BPC. In conjunction with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, two thematic talks separately on “Selection of Athletes” and “Internal Controls” were held for officials and staff members of NSAs.

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9 In collaboration with the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, the Hong Kong Association of Banks, the Hong Kong Association of Restricted Licence Banks and Deposit-taking Companies, and the Hong Kong Institute of Bankers, the CPD launched a two-year capacity building programme which included the compilation of the guide “Bank on Integrity – A Practical Guide for Bank Managers”, and the development of a training video for bank managers.

10 In light of increasing construction and infrastructural projects in the years to come, the CPD has been enhancing the integrity of the construction and engineering sector by conducting on-site integrity management workshops for the employees of the consultants and contractors engaged in public works contracts. In 2012, the CPD conducted 55 integrity management workshops for about 1 860 employees of the stakeholders concerned.

11 The CPD also continued to provide, on request, tailor-made corruption prevention advice to private sector organisations of different trades and industries. In 2012, the CPD provided advisory services to private sector organisations on 415 occasions. All requests were responded to within two working days as pledged.

12 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Plan)
assignment reports produced	65	71	66	65
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100

Indicators

	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study.....	231	226	230
previous assignments requiring monitoring	628	639	620
no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice.....	397	415	N.A.§
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation	539	600	N.A.§

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013–14

13 During 2013–14, the CPD will:

- assist the operators of food banks administered by subvented non-governmental organisations and other self-financed organisations to enhance their governance and internal control;
- in view of increasing construction activities, assist the Housing Authority in strengthening its site supervision arrangements for the construction of public housing estates to ensure that they are corruption resistant;
- under the Ethical Leadership Programme, which is a joint Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)/Civil Service Bureau (CSB) initiative, assist government bureaux and departments in reviewing their codes of conduct to ensure that they are in line with public expectation on the highest standard of integrity in the civil service;
- jointly with the Community Relations Department (CRD), and in collaboration with the banking industry, continue to develop the capacity building programme for enhancing integrity management for the banking industry, including the compilation and promulgation of the guide “Bank on Integrity – A Practical Guide for Bank Managers” and a training kit for bank managers and an e-learning package for the industry; and through a corruption prevention network for banks to enhance exchange on measures to prevent corruption in banking operations; and
- compile and promulgate a practical corruption prevention guide for Chinese medicine practitioners, seeking collaboration with the trade through a representative professional association.

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Programme (2): Operations

	2011–12 (Actual)	2012–13 (Original)	2012–13 (Revised)	2013–14 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	620.7	660.8	662.6 (+0.3%)	698.7 (+5.4%)

(or +5.7% on
2012–13 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) investigates every pursuable report of corruption. It pursues a proactive strategy to seek out unreported corruption and strengthen intelligence collection and analysis capability, striving to deliver the highest standard of service. 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 2012, a total of 2 830 pursuable corruption reports (excluding election reports) were received by ICAC, representing a decrease of about five per cent compared with 2 973 reports received in 2011. Separately, 2 377 pursuable election-related corruption reports were received during the year. Given the complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases, the intensity of investigation efforts required remained high. On 31 December 2012, the investigation caseload of the Commission stood at 2 470 cases (including 819 election cases).

17 To cope with the complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime investigations, the OPS accomplished the following in 2012–13:

- strengthened the capabilities of computer forensics through enhanced manpower, training and liaison with experts from local and overseas law enforcement agencies to rise to the challenge of fast-paced technological advancement;
- monitored various levels of elections and the implementation of the “de minimis” arrangement for handling minor breaches concerning election returns;
- arranged quality professional training and specialist courses for officers to enhance their investigative and management capabilities;
- commenced the development of a New Generation Operations Department Information System to enhance its information technology capabilities to support investigation management; and
- organised the Fifth ICAC International Symposium to enhance mutual liaison, co-operation and professional exchange with overseas anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies.

18 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Plan)
complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)	100	100	100	100
complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their reports to relevant authorities (%)	100	96.1	100	100
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%)	90.0	84.4	90.3	90.0

Indicators Ψ

	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)
pursuable corruption reports	2 973 [^]	2 830
non-pursuable corruption reports	895 [^]	901
investigations completed	3 023	2 939
persons prosecuted#	275	196

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	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)
persons convicted#.....	233 Ω	175
persons formally cautioned#.....	53	27
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action.....	78	126

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

\wedge Figure for 2011 updated to take account of two reports reclassified as pursuable.

Including cases carried forward from previous years and completed.

Ω Figure for 2011 updated to take account of two successful appeals.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013–14

19 During 2013–14, the OPS will:

- strengthen manpower to cope with the increasing number of complaints and complexity of investigations;
- enhance the professional capabilities of investigating officers through enriching the induction training programmes and strengthening the professional development of officers on financial investigation, money laundering and asset recovery;
- upgrade the performance management system to facilitate the implementation of an integrated human resource management strategy; and
- continue the development of the New Generation Operations Department Information System to enhance its information technology capabilities to support investigation management.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2011–12 (Actual)	2012–13 (Original)	2012–13 (Revised)	2013–14 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	70.2	74.6	76.0 (+1.9%)	82.1 (+8.0%)
				(or +10.1% on 2012–13 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

21 The CRD achieves the aim through a preventive education programme, comprising the following five sub-programme areas:

- promoting business ethics and corruption prevention in the business sector to help ensure a level playing field and enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong as an international business centre;
- providing corruption prevention training for civil servants and staff of public bodies;
- instilling positive values amongst young people;
- providing corruption prevention training to office bearers and management of non-profit-making organisations; and
- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean elections.

22 In 2012, the CRD contacted 1 550 business organisations to promote business/professional ethics and corruption prevention services. 1 073 training seminars were conducted for 10 289 managers and 30 278 front line staff of public listed companies and various trades including banking, finance, insurance, estate agency, construction, testing and certification, tourism and property management.

23 To help small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operating in the Pearl River Delta region acquaint themselves with anti-corruption laws and regulations in respective jurisdictions, the ICAC collaborated with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao and launched a corruption prevention guide in 2012. The guide was distributed to SMEs in Hong Kong through a network of over 70 business chambers and trade associations.

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24 The CRD continued to provide preventive education services to owners' corporations (OCs) to convey messages on clean building management. Through visits to 76 OCs and 90 talks and workshops, 39 923 people were reached.

25 In 2012, the CRD provided corruption prevention training to 21 774 civil servants. Under the Ethical Leadership Programme, the CRD continued to partner with the CSB to consolidate an ethical culture through the Ethics Officers (EOs) nominated by government bureaux and departments. In 2012, the CRD launched a newly developed reference package and training video on conflict of interest for the civil service and promulgated the package to all EOs. Visits were paid to government departments to assist them in reviewing their internal monitoring system over conflict of interest situations and working out their awareness enhancement projects and training programmes.

26 The CRD continued to adopt a target-oriented strategy to hammer home integrity messages to young people. At the tertiary level, all 11 TEIs joined the Ethical Leadership Training Programme for the 2012/13 academic year. Briefing sessions and training camp would be arranged to train up the ICAC Ambassadors joining this programme in organising inter-institution and on-campus integrity activities. In 2012, a series of programmes were organised for "i-League", an association for ICAC Ambassadors, including an annual gathering and an exchange tour to Shanghai and Hangzhou. Moreover, nine TEIs have incorporated the Personal Ethics Module developed by the CRD into their general education programme and other relevant programmes. To facilitate exchanges on promotion of anti-corruption messages among young people in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao, a cross-boundary computer animation/comics competition was organised in 2012 for tertiary and senior secondary students in the three places.

27 In support of teaching the modules on "Personal and Social Development" and "Social Systems and Citizenship" in the new curriculum for junior secondary students, the CRD developed a resource package in 2012 with interactive and multi-media elements to assist teachers in conducting lessons on integrity related topics. Interactive drama performance continued to be deployed by the CRD to disseminate positive messages to secondary students in an interactive way.

28 The CRD also produced a parenting guidebook on positive values for parents of primary school students. Comprising articles contributed by teenagers, parents and parenting specialists to share their experience/views/tips in parenting, the guidebook was offered to primary schools and youth bodies in 2012 to support their parenting education activities.

29 The CRD launched a series of comprehensive educational and publicity programmes for the 2012 Chief Executive Election and Legislative Council Election. These programmes comprised press briefings, briefings on Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554) and guidebooks for candidates and helpers, television and radio Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs), publicity filmlet shown on infotainment channels in public transports, roving exhibitions, specially designed mobile exhibition vehicle running across the territory, dedicated website, and an enquiry hotline.

30 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Plan)
business organisations contacted.....	at least 1 000	1 575	1 550	1 500
government departments/public bodies reached.....	at least 60	129	126	120
secondary schools visited.....	at least 400	396	404	400
TEIs reached.....	11	11	11	11

Indicators

	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service.....	447	562	500
managers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics.....	10 581	10 289	11 000
front line workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics.....	27 728	30 278	28 000
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention.....	27 335	28 960	27 000
secondary/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics.....	83 318	79 179	80 000
election candidates/agents contacted.....	5 802	504	N.A.¶
candidates/agents who have attended the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings.....	2 147	167	N.A.¶

¶ An estimate cannot be provided as it depends on the number of candidates standing for elections and by-elections, if any, in 2013.

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Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013–14

31 During 2013–14, the CRD will:

- ride on the momentum of an on-going youth training programme on ethical leadership and start the preparation work of a youth forum to be organised in 2014, with a view to inciting exchanges amongst youngsters;
- organise an integrity micro film festival to educate young people about the evils of corruption and promote positive values;
- produce a 30-minute Gee-dor-dor movie to promote positive attitudes and values among young kids and support parenting education; and
- organise a pilot ICAC Ambassador Programme in secondary schools in support of the “Other Learning Experience” requirement of the new senior secondary curriculum.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2011–12 (Actual)	2012–13 (Original)	2012–13 (Revised)	2013–14 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	72.4	77.1	78.3 (+1.6%)	84.6 (+8.0%)
				(or +9.7% on 2012–13 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, and encourage reporting of corruption offences.

Brief Description

33 The aim of the programme is achieved by:

- organising activities and seminars at the district level to keep the community abreast of the work of the ICAC;
- publicising the activities of the ICAC in the mass media to enhance public understanding of the Commission’s anti-corruption work; and
- encouraging report of corruption.

34 In 2012, 292 multi-faceted activities were launched in partnership with 18 DCs and 518 organisations. Through seminars, workshops, roving exhibitions and other component activities, about 340 000 people from 1 250 district organisations were reached. In addition, the CRD held 33 “Meet-the-Public” sessions in 2012 to gauge public opinion on anti-corruption work.

35 The CRD continued to promote anti-corruption and probity messages through its websites and popular social media platforms. New contents were regularly uploaded onto the “iTeen Camp” for teenagers, “Moral Education Web” for educators, the web-based multi-media platform “ICAC Channel”, the “YouTube ICAC Channel” and the “iTeen Xtra Facebook fans page” so as to sustain visitors’ interest and encourage exchange of views on integrity issues.

36 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Plan)
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100
advertising campaign.....	1	1	1	1
ICAC drama series	1 series every 2 years	1	0	0Δ

Δ The telecast of drama series will be deferred from 2013 to early 2014 to tie in with the ICAC’s 40th Anniversary.

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Indicators

The ICAC conducts an annual survey to monitor public perception of the prevalence of corruption, the level of public confidence in the ICAC and their views on ICAC's work. The salient findings of the surveys conducted in 2010 to 2012 are:

	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)
respondents who perceived the ICAC as deserving their support (%).....	97.1	98.0	98.7
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%).....	20.9	18.4	25.4
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%).....	75.9	77.2	79.2
respondents who had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%).....	97.4	98.5	98.1
respondents whose relatives or friends had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%).....	93.6	95.2	94.1
respondents who considered keeping Hong Kong corruption-free important to the overall development of Hong Kong (%).....	96.3	99.2	98.8

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

	2011 (Actual)	2012 (Actual)	2013 (Estimate)
organisations which have jointly organised projects with the ICAC	509	518	500
corruption reports received (excluding election reports)	3 868	3 731	N.A.β
corruption reports which are non-anonymous (%).....	74	74	N.A.β

β Not possible to estimate.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2013–14

37 The 2012 annual survey shows that public support and confidence in the ICAC remain strong. The CRD will continue to carry out the annual survey in 2013 to assess the community's attitude towards corruption. The findings will help align ICAC's education and publicity strategies to meet public needs.

38 During 2013–14, the CRD will:

- launch an ICAC smartphone app to promote anti-corruption messages to the general public through popular mobile platforms;
- launch a two-year programme to mark the 40th Anniversary of the ICAC in 2014, with a series of lead-in activities in 2013, including the production of a television drama series and joint projects with the DCs, etc.;
- launch a publicity programme, including a new API to enhance public vigilance to the threat of corruption; and
- sustain its partnership with local leaders in organising community activities to raise public awareness of the importance of anti-corruption work.

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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	2011–12 (Actual) (\$m)	2012–13 (Original) (\$m)	2012–13 (Revised) (\$m)	2013–14 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1) Corruption Prevention.....	57.9	63.0	58.5	61.9
(2) Operations.....	620.7	660.8	662.6	698.7
(3) Preventive Education.....	70.2	74.6	76.0	82.1
(4) Enlisting Support.....	72.4	77.1	78.3	84.6
	821.2	875.5	875.4 (—)	927.3 (+5.9%)
				(or +5.9% on 2012–13 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2013–14 is \$3.4 million (5.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012–13. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and salary increments for staff.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2013–14 is \$36.1 million (5.4%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012–13. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and creation of 23 posts for strengthening investigation capabilities and operational support.

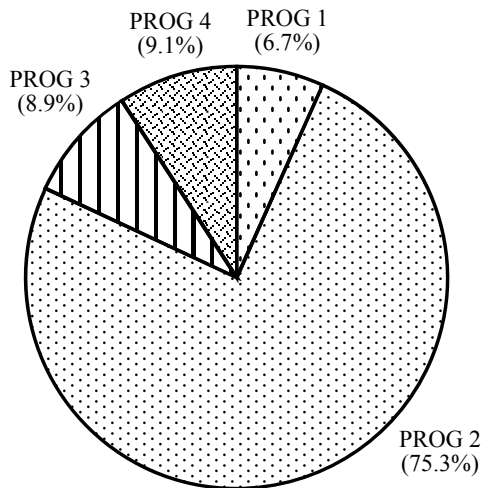
Programme (3)

Provision for 2013–14 is \$6.1 million (8.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012–13. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and increase in expenses for publicity activities.

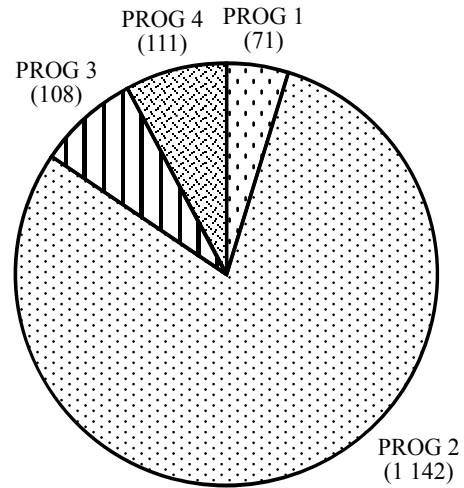
Programme (4)

Provision for 2013–14 is \$6.3 million (8.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2012–13. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and increase in expenses for publicity activities.

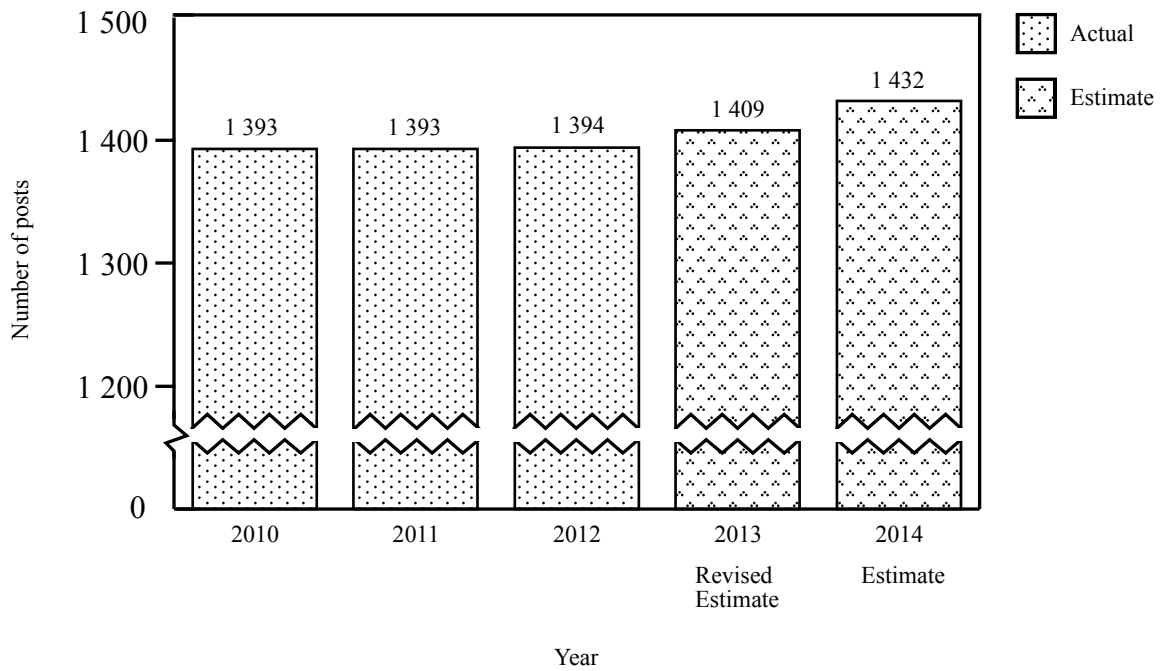
Allocation of provision to programmes (2013-14)



Staff by programme (as at 31 March 2014)



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



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Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2011–12	Approved estimate 2012–13	Revised estimate 2012–13	Estimate 2013–14
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating Account					
Recurrent					
000	Operational expenses	801,903	857,155	857,229	910,510
103	Rewards and special services	17,747	17,200	17,000	16,200
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	458	630	600	630
	Total, Recurrent	<u>820,108</u>	<u>874,985</u>	<u>874,829</u>	<u>927,340</u>
	Total, Operating Account.....	<u>820,108</u>	<u>874,985</u>	<u>874,829</u>	<u>927,340</u>
Capital Account					
Plant, Equipment and Works					
	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	1,137	560	560	—
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works	<u>1,137</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>—</u>
	Total, Capital Account.....	<u>1,137</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>—</u>
	Total Expenditure	<u><u>821,245</u></u>	<u><u>875,545</u></u>	<u><u>875,389</u></u>	<u><u>927,340</u></u>

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Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2013–14 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is \$927,340,000. This represents an increase of \$51,951,000 over the revised estimate for 2012–13 and of \$106,095,000 over actual expenditure in 2011–12.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of \$910,510,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the ICAC.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2013 will be 1 409 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be a net increase of 23 posts in 2013–14. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2013–14, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$721,230,000.

4 There are two supernumerary posts in the pensionable rank of Independent Commission Against Corruption Officer (Pensionable) held against the same number of posts in various other ranks in order to enable selected pensionable government officers to remain in the service of the ICAC on pensionable terms.

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

	2011–12 (Actual) (\$'000)	2012–13 (Original) (\$'000)	2012–13 (Revised) (\$'000)	2013–14 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries	637,522	683,307	677,595	714,749
- Allowances	22,698	22,532	23,871	23,871
- Job-related allowances.....	7,324	7,292	7,123	6,961
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	14,954	15,300	17,416	18,894
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments....	2,596	2,610	3,577	2,814
- General departmental expenses	95,838	103,848	106,088	118,453
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses	3,817	4,200	5,000	4,700
- Publicity.....	17,094	18,000	16,500	20,000
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund.....	60	66	59	68
	801,903	857,155	857,229	910,510

6 Provision of \$16,200,000 under *Subhead 103 Rewards and special services* is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature.

7 Provision of \$630,000 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.