

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2022–23 **\$1,298.9m**

Establishment ceiling 2022–23 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 525 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2022 rising by eight posts to 1 533 posts as at 31 March 2023 **\$1,074.7m**

In addition, there will be an estimated 17 directorate posts as at 31 March 2022 rising by two posts to 19 posts as at 31 March 2023.

Controlling Officer's Report

Programmes

Programme (1) Corruption Prevention
Programme (2) Operations
Programme (3) Preventive Education
Programme (4) Enlisting Support

These programmes contribute to Policy Area 13: Anti-corruption (Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption).

Detail

Programme (1): Corruption Prevention

	2020–21 (Actual)	2021–22 (Original)	2021–22 (Revised)	2022–23 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	89.0	98.3	92.2 (–6.2%)	100.0 (+8.5%)
				(or +1.7% on 2021–22 Original)

Aim

2 The aim is to identify and eliminate opportunities for corruption in government departments and public bodies (PBs), 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, makes recommendations to minimise corruption risks through “assignment” studies and monitors completed studies to ensure effective implementation of the agreed recommendations. In addition, CPD gives timely corruption prevention advice through consultation, and is increasingly proactive in providing early input to the Government’s new initiatives and projects to enhance their robustness in terms of system integrity. 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 2021, CPD completed 69 assignment reports. They covered various government departments and PBs performing a wide range of functions including law enforcement, procurement, licensing and inspection systems, public works, government funding schemes; and a private organisation which handled matters of public interest.

5 Following the implementation of the improved electoral system, CPD completed a review on the Election Committee Subsector Ordinary Elections (ECSSOE) and the Legislative Council General Election (LCGE) held in 2021, with recommendations made to assist the Government in strengthening the procedural controls in the electoral processes. CPD also issued guidelines to all participating organisations of these elections and provided advice to those first-time participants, with a view to assisting them in building effective safeguards against corruption in their relevant internal systems (e.g. membership administration, and nomination of Election Committee (EC) members).

6 In collaboration with the Insurance Authority and industry bodies, CPD promoted the Corruption Prevention Guide for Insurance Companies to the industry, organised training and published articles/posts to promote the recommended practices in the Guide, and provided tailored advisory services, so as to assist insurance companies in strengthening the corruption prevention capabilities in their core operations.

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7 CPD provided advice to the Property Management Services Authority (PMSA) on its procedures for handling complaints, conducting investigation and disciplinary hearings, etc., with a view to assisting it in setting up corruption prevention safeguards in the licensing regime. CPD also collaborated with PMSA to help strengthen the corruption prevention capabilities of the property management industry through providing corruption prevention input to various Codes of Conduct and Best Practice Guides issued by PMSA, jointly publishing the Property Management Corruption Prevention Red Flags setting out the red flags and integrity risks in high-risk areas and corresponding preventive measures, as well as organising corruption prevention training for licensees and building owners.

8 CPD continued to provide tailor-made corruption prevention advice for private sector entities of different trades and industries upon request. In 2021, the Corruption Prevention Advisory Service handled 787 enquiries through its hotline. In addition, CPD had made wider use of its Corruption Prevention Advisory Service Web Portal to disseminate corruption prevention tips, advice and various resources to the private sector. There were over 271 000 visits to the Portal in 2021, including over 80 000 downloads (of corruption prevention publications) and views (of training videos and other corruption prevention resources).

9 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Plan)
assignment reports produced.....	at least 65	65	69	68
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100

Indicators

	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study	229	221	220
previous assignments requiring monitoring.....	564	567	570
no. of occasions private sector entities given corruption prevention advice.....	509	1 375@	N.A.§
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation.....	464	526	N.A.§

@ In 2021, CPD organised trainings and published articles/posts to promote the Corruption Prevention Guide for Insurance Companies. In connection with this initiative, CPD provided advice to private sector entities in the insurance sector on over 700 occasions.

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2022–23

10 During 2022–23, CPD will:

- continue to assist the Government and participating organisations in ensuring clean election under the improved electoral system through strengthening the systems and controls of relevant processes;
- step up corruption prevention work for PBs, including the enhancement of ethical guidelines for their members and employees, review of systems and procedures which are vulnerable to corrupt practices and organisation of capacity building training for their personnel;
- assist the MTR Corporation Limited in strengthening corruption prevention measures in the implementation of new railway projects and raising the corruption prevention capabilities and awareness of project staff, consultants and contractors;
- develop a practical guide for use by the banking industry to assist banks in enhancing integrity management and strengthening their corruption prevention capabilities in their core functions; and
- in collaboration with the Development Bureau (DEVB) and the Construction Industry Council, enhance the corruption prevention awareness and capabilities of construction companies through the Integrity Charter.

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Programme (2): Operations

	2020–21 (Actual)	2021–22 (Original)	2021–22 (Revised)	2022–23 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	938.4	963.5	980.1 (+1.7%)	1,005.0 (+2.5%)
				(or +4.3% on 2021–22 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

12 The Operations Department (OPS) of 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. OPS strives to achieve a high degree of professionalism and operational effectiveness in order to foster public confidence in ICAC and to encourage the community to report corruption with a view to deterring the corrupt.

13 In 2021, a total of 1 738 pursuable corruption complaints (excluding election complaints) were received by ICAC, representing an increase of about 19 per cent compared with 1 457 complaints received in 2020. Separately, in 2021, a total of 159 pursuable election complaints (alleging breaches of the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (Cap. 554) (ECICO)) were received, including 85 on the 2019 District Council Ordinary Election, 11 on the postponed 2020 LCGE, seven on the 2021 ECSOE and 48 on the 2021 LCGE. The complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases called for highly intensive investigation efforts. As at 31 December 2021, the investigation caseload of ICAC stood at 1 198 cases (including 96 election cases).

14 In coping with the increasing complexity and sophistication of corruption investigations, amidst the disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, OPS accomplished the following in 2021–22:

- monitored various levels of public elections closely and took vigorous enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct so as to ensure open, fair and honest elections;
- prioritised investigative resources and deployed them in a strategic and flexible manner in order to enhance its overall effectiveness in combatting corruption;
- strengthened operational liaison and professional exchange with other stakeholders locally and outside Hong Kong in order to fight corruption more effectively; and
- made more gainful use of information technology in various aspects of work, including investigation and training, in order to enhance the professional and operational capabilities of investigating officers.

15 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Plan)
complainants making pursuable corruption complaints contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)	100	100	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	82.0	90.0

Indicators^Ψ

	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)
pursuable corruption complaints	1 457 ^Λ	1 738
non-pursuable corruption complaints	467 ^Λ	526
investigations completed#	1 395	1 741
persons prosecuted#	153	190

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	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)
persons convicted#	107@	110
persons formally cautioned#	28	29
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action	107	65

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

^ The figures for 2020 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.

@ The conviction figure for 2020 was updated to take account of two appeal cases which were determined in 2021 in favour of the appellant.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2022–23

16 During 2022–23, OPS will:

- continue to follow up vigilantly and professionally the complaints arising from various public elections, and take resolute enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct so as to ensure open, fair and honest elections;
- continue to prioritise and deploy investigative resources in a strategic and flexible manner, and enhance the investigation capabilities of officers in order to effectively address the increasingly complex corruption cases; and
- further strengthen operational liaison and collaboration with other stakeholders locally and outside Hong Kong in order to fight corruption more effectively.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2020–21 (Actual)	2021–22 (Original)	2021–22 (Revised)	2022–23 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	89.2	89.6	92.9 (+3.7%)	95.4 (+2.7%)
				(or +6.5% on 2021–22 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

18 The Community Relations Department (CRD) of 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 PBs;
- instilling positive values amongst young people;
- providing corruption prevention and education services to non-profit-making organisations; and
- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean public elections.

19 To empower the business sector in guarding against corruption risks, the Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC), established under the auspices of CRD, has maintained long-standing partnership with chambers of commerce and professional bodies to promote business ethics as the first line of defence against corruption. HKBEDC’s preventive education initiatives cover frontline workers to senior executives and company directors of various business entities, including small and medium enterprises, large private and listed companies. With reference to the characteristics and concerns of various trades and professions, HKBEDC tailor-made integrity trainings and maintained an array of online resources on its website (<https://hkbedc.icac.hk>) for use by financial and insurance intermediaries, banking practitioners, accountants, lawyers, chartered secretaries, construction-related professionals, etc. To capitalise on the growing trend of online communication and learning, HKBEDC launched a new online training platform “BEDC Channel” which offered free thematic webinars to help the business community understand the anti-corruption laws and uphold a high standard of integrity.

20 In the year, HKBEDC launched the “Ethics Promotion Programme for Construction Industry” to enhance the integrity standard and corruption prevention awareness of construction professionals and practitioners. New e-learning packages and online feature articles on professional ethics were produced in collaboration with professional institutions of the sector. For frontline construction workers, posters, leaflets and an educational video featuring the anti-corruption law and the “Don’t Bribe for Jobs” message were launched. With the support of DEVB, overwhelming responses were received for the regional integrity seminars conducted by HKBEDC for site supervisory staff of different public works projects.

21 For the government sector, CRD continued to enhance integrity training for government officers at different levels, including high-ranking civil servants and public officials. Regular integrity training was provided to over 42 000 government officers in 77 government bureaux and departments (B/Ds) in 2021. Frequent communication was maintained with B/Ds to encourage their adoption of integrity training cycle to strengthen the integrity culture in the civil service. In collaboration with the Civil Service Training and Development Institute, ICAC sessions were arranged for senior officers joining the Advanced Leadership Enhancement Programme and Leadership In Action Programme. Under the Ethical Leadership Programme, ICAC joined hands with the Civil Service Bureau to organise a workshop on the common law offence of Misconduct in Public Office and roll out a new initiative of small group briefings for Assistant Ethics Officers to facilitate their in-depth experience sharing on integrity management in B/Ds. During the year, briefings were arranged for newly appointed Principal Officials and Officials appointed under the Political Appointment System in the current term government to provide them with information on anti-corruption laws and integrity promotion.

22 Under the two-year “Integrity Promotion Campaign for Public Bodies”, CRD organised a conference for 240 top and senior executives from 80 PBs to discuss the latest corruption scene and integrity-related issues. An extensive range of education and publicity resources, including a thematic website (<https://www.icac.org.hk/pb>), e-learning modules, training videos and an integrity promotion package were produced and marketed to all PBs with a view to strengthening corruption prevention education for their employees and members, encouraging PBs to adopt integrity management and enhancing their probity culture.

23 CRD continued to provide preventive education services and explain anti-corruption laws and practical tips on clean building management to owners’ corporations and related building management bodies. In addition to the provision of enquiry hotline services, a dedicated website (<https://bm.icac.hk>) containing the latest corruption prevention and education information and updates about various subsidy schemes on building maintenance was maintained. Integrity messages were disseminated through visits, talks and seminars and by way of various activities such as district projects, poster exhibitions, publicity pamphlets and feature articles, etc.

24 Supported by PMSA, CRD launched a “Professional Property Management with Integrity Programme” to strengthen integrity promotion to property management companies and practitioners. In the year, anti-corruption messages were delivered to around 5 500 property management practitioners. Support of professional bodies and tertiary and vocational education institutions offering property management related programmes was enlisted to incorporate ICAC’s training in their continuing professional development programmes and curricula. Following the gazettal of the Code of Conduct for Property Management Industry entitled “Prevention of Corruption”, CRD launched an industry-wide marketing exercise to assist property management companies to formulate probity policy and organise integrity training so as to fulfil the licensing requirements set out by PMSA.

25 During the year, CRD continued to promote ethical governance and anti-corruption knowledge to a wide range of non-profit-making organisations, such as voluntary agencies, school management bodies, etc. In particular, CRD attended meetings of school liaison committees and school heads’ associations to introduce the legal provisions on anti-corruption, disseminate clean election messages and promote ICAC’s preventive education service on clean school management.

26 CRD stayed at the forefront of nurturing the core value of integrity amongst the younger generation. Messages on the importance of rule of law, law-abidingness, honesty, responsibilities, etc. were incorporated into the regular integrity promotion and education programmes tailored for young people of different developmental stages. In 2021, CRD launched the “i Junior Programme for Primary Schools”. The first phase of the Programme - the Student Participation Scheme, received favourable response from about 140 primary schools, reaching over 80 000 students. Materials and resources on the theme of self-discipline and rule-abidingness were provided to all participating schools for their conduct of on-campus and online moral education activities. To foster a deeper understanding of Hong Kong’s anti-graft work and the sense of law-abidingness in the younger generation, CRD enriched the iTeen Leadership Programme by organising a three-day “iPLUS” training camp for iTeen Leaders which included physical surveillance and searching exercises, visit to the Department of Justice, sharing with ICAC officers, etc. Furthermore, CRD continued to mobilise tertiary students to take part in the promotion of integrity through the ICAC Ambassador Programme and summer internship programme, and arranged Personal Ethics talks in tertiary education institutions to discuss the handling of ethical dilemmas and value conflicts with future leaders of the society.

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27 Subsequent to the enactment of the Improving Electoral System (Consolidated Amendments) Ordinance 2021, CRD modified its strategies on education and publicity to ensure that clean election messages could be brought home to all stakeholders of ECSOE and LCGE. In view of the substantial increase in the number of new eligible corporate voters, specified bodies, subsectors of EC and constituencies of LCGE, CRD adopted an “all-embracing” strategy and offered briefings and education services for the new subsectors in the EC, umbrella organisations, ex-officio members, designated bodies and political parties, with a view to helping them better understand the relevant legal provisions, including the new offences under ECICO. Around 150 clean election briefings were conducted, covering all the Area Committees, District Fight Crime Committees and District Fire Safety Committees in all 18 districts across the territory. Representatives of CRD also spoke at the briefings organised by the Electoral Affairs Commission to apprise candidates and election agents of the major provisions of ECICO. Information booklets and reminder leaflets were produced for candidates and voters to address common legal concerns. CRD also introduced its clean election education and publicity initiatives through dedicated websites, and maintained an enquiry hotline to answer public enquiries.

28 To help citizens better understand the relevant anti-corruption legislation and avoid any inadvertent breach of the law, CRD arranged preventive education talks and activities for a wide spectrum of the community, including youngsters and elderly, and co-operated with the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau and the Radio and Television Hong Kong to produce two episodes of television programme featuring the new offences and major provisions of ECICO. In addition, a TV and radio advertisement, together with a series of Flash Roadshows as well as online and offline publicities, were rolled out to disseminate clean election messages to the general public. To heighten the awareness of polling station staff of possible breaches on ECICO, more than 60 training sessions were conducted, reaching more than 40 000 persons.

29 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Plan)
business organisations reached	at least 1 500	2 232	2 950	3 000
government departments/PBs reached	at least 120	121	142	130
secondary schools reached	at least 360 ^Δ	293 ^ρ	395	360
tertiary education institutions reached	at least 19	21	20	21
non-profit-making organisations reached	at least 1 000	515 ^ω	2 565	2 200

Δ There is a downtrend of the number of secondary schools in Hong Kong in the past ten years with a decreasing rate of about ten per cent. As such, the target is revised from “at least 400” to “at least 360” as from 2021.

ρ The shortfall was mainly caused by the cancellation of talks and activities arranged for secondary schools due to the intermittent suspension of classes and campus activities in the academic years 2019/20 and 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

ω The shortfall was mainly due to the reduced demand for corruption prevention education service from non-profit-making organisations amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Indicators

	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC’s corruption prevention service	569	597	570
employees in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	41 441	67 390	60 000
employees and members of non-profit-making organisations who have received training in corruption prevention	4 464 ^β	9 733	9 000
civil servants/staff of PBs who have received training in corruption prevention	27 132 ^γ	52 181	38 000
secondary/tertiary students who have received integrity and ethics training	28 563 ^τ	55 618 ^μ	62 000
election candidates/agents contacted	616	2 343	N.A. [¶]
candidates/agents who have attended the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings	0	670	N.A. [¶]

β The decrease was due to the reduced demand for corruption prevention education service from non-profit-making organisations amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

γ The decrease was due to the cancellation of talks arranged for civil servants during the implementation of special work arrangements and the adoption of social distancing measures by government departments and PBs to reduce the risk of the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of participants admitted to each training activity had been reduced and some government departments and PBs might not be able to arrange additional training sessions due to other work priorities.

- τ The decrease was caused by the cancellation of talks and activities arranged for secondary schools and tertiary institutions due to the intermittent suspension of classes and campus activities in the academic years 2019/20 and 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the cancellation of some face-to-face trainings, ICAC was able to reach 14 000 secondary and tertiary students through online integrity activities organised by ICAC Ambassadors and iTeen Leaders in 2020.
- μ Some talks and activities arranged for secondary schools and tertiary institutions were cancelled due to the suspension of full-day classes and campus activities in the academic years 2020/21 and 2021/22 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the cancellation of some face-to-face trainings, ICAC was able to reach 36 600 secondary and tertiary students mainly through online integrity activities organised by ICAC Ambassadors and iTeen Leaders in 2021.
- ¶ 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 2022–23

30 During 2022–23, CRD will:

- enhance the professional ethics of banking practitioners and the integrity culture of the industry, through producing training resources, promulgating a new practical guide and reinvigorating the exchanges with members of the Corruption Prevention Network for Banks;
- continue to implement the “i Junior Programme for Primary Schools” comprising the provision of theme-based moral education resources and training for teachers, as well as experiential learning activities/participation scheme for students, to support school-based Moral and Civic Education curriculum; and
- launch the “Support Clean Elections” Programme comprising a series of education and publicity activities, and assist the authorities concerned in the review of electoral legislation and guidelines to uphold integrity and fairness in the Chief Executive Election in 2022 and the Rural Representative Elections in early 2023.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2020–21 (Actual)	2021–22 (Original)	2021–22 (Revised)	2022–23 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	92.1	91.9	95.3 (+3.7%)	98.5 (+3.4%)
				(or +7.2% on 2021–22 Original)

Aim

31 The aim is to promote public awareness of the evils of corruption, foster public confidence in and support for the work of 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

32 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 ICAC;
- publicising various initiatives of ICAC in the mass and new media to enhance public understanding of the work of ICAC, encourage reporting of corruption and enlisting their support; and
- sharing with anti-corruption agencies (ACAs), international organisations and ranking institutions round the globe ICAC’s anti-corruption work and strategies, organising capacity building programmes for graft fighters of ACAs of other jurisdictions, and championing global and regional collaboration in fighting corruption.

33 CRD continued to put across anti-corruption messages amongst different sectors of the community and garner their support through an array of activities. Activity booths and story-telling sessions were staged in the Hong Kong Book Fair to enlist public support for embracing the core value of integrity. Following the launch of an online version of “Anti-Corruption Walks” through which landmarks related to the history and significant cases of ICAC were introduced, physical Walks, with ICAC Club Youth Chapter members engaged in planning, would be arranged in 18 districts to impress upon members of the public the anti-corruption efforts of ICAC and the importance of the rule of law and law-abidingness. During the year, CRD continued to engage various organisations to arrange various activities to spread probity messages in society. Through a spate of community engagement activities, around 1 200 organisations and 693 000 counts of people were reached.

34 CRD extensively utilised multimedia platforms to enhance the impact and maximise the reach of anti-corruption messages in the community. The “All for Integrity” Facebook fanpage, the “Greedy Kin” Instagram account and the YouTube ICAC Channel, which had accumulated an aggregate of over 45 000 page likes/subscribers, were used to continue to promote an extensive range of ICAC’s activities and productions and remind the public of corruption risks in their daily life. In the year, a brand new animation series under the “Youth-for-Youth” co-creation project was launched to exemplify to young people corruption-prone scenarios in daily life in an appealing and light-hearted manner. A virtual assistant “J303” powered by the latest artificial intelligence chatbot technology was also introduced on the iTeen Camp website (<https://iteencamp.icac.hk>) to provide instant and personalised guidance to young learners in acquiring anti-corruption knowledge.

35 The 2021 ICAC annual survey continued to show that the public strongly supported the anti-corruption cause and the work of ICAC. Almost all respondents (97.3%) considered that keeping Hong Kong corruption-free was important for the overall development of the city and the vast majority (89.3%) of the respondents considered ICAC deserving their support. The public also upheld zero tolerance against corruption. On a zero to ten scale with zero representing total intolerance and ten for total tolerance, the mean score given by respondents in this survey was 0.7. The majority (76.6%) of the respondents indicated their willingness to report corruption if they came across it.

36 ICAC continued its efforts in promoting to the international community and ranking institutions Hong Kong’s effective anti-corruption system, which had ensured good governance, strong rule of law and fair competition in our society. To fulfil ICAC’s obligation in helping other States Parties under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), ICAC actively provided capacity building training to different ACAs through the online platform amid the challenges posed by the pandemic. ICAC also played a pivotal role in advancing the work of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA). Following the expansion of Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, ICAC deepened the discussion with Qianhai Anti-Corruption Bureau on further co-operation to synergise the anti-corruption work between Hong Kong and Qianhai.

37 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Plan)
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100
advertising campaign	1 in every 2 to 3 years ^φ	0	0	1
ICAC drama series	1 series in every 2 to 3 years	0	0	1

^φ The target is revised from “1 in every 2 years” to “1 in every 2 to 3 years” as from 2021 to achieve efficiency savings.

Indicators

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

	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Estimate)
organisations which have jointly organised publicity projects with ICAC or provided assistance in ICAC publicity projects.....	650 ^η	718 ^η	750

^η Smaller number of organisations was recorded because of the cancellation/postponement of a number of publicity projects due to the implementation of social distancing measures to reduce the risk of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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:

	2020 (Actual)	2021 (Actual)	2022 (Estimate)
no. of visits to ICAC’s online platforms and no. of reach to online platforms of ICAC’s partners	6 220 000 ^ε	7 941 000	5 000 000

^ε Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the special work arrangements, extra efforts were made to generate more visits to the ICAC online platforms.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2022–23

38 During 2022–23, ICAC will:

- continue to carry out the annual survey in 2022 to assess the community’s attitude towards corruption. The survey findings will help align ICAC’s education and publicity strategies to meet public needs;
- roll out a new Announcement in the Public Interest on “Stand Firm against Corruption. Our Mission Continues” and continue with the production as well as the launch of the new drama series “ICAC Investigators 2022”; and to support both campaigns by comprehensive online and offline promotional drive to hammer home anti-corruption messages to the general public;
- launch an “All for Integrity” public engagement “Signature Event” comprising experiential exhibition cum orienteering activities, thematic anti-corruption walks and an electronic platform for self-guided tour to promote public’s active participation and positive action to embrace integrity in their life journeys, as well as to amplify the significance and publicity mileage of the “All for Integrity” initiative;
- enhance ICAC Club members’ participation in planning and organising a series of online and offline publicity programmes to mark the 25th anniversary of the ICAC Club and to further engage Club members in providing voluntary service for enhancing public engagement in ICAC’s community education activities; and
- continue to co-operate with counterparts overseas and in the Mainland in the anti-corruption cause, promote to the international community and ranking institutions Hong Kong’s effectiveness in fighting corruption and safeguarding the rule of law, collaborate with the ACAs of States Parties to UNCAC including the Belt and Road countries to strengthen their anti-corruption capacity, lead the global fight against corruption by playing a leadership role on international platforms including assuming the Presidency of the IAACA, and strengthen exchange and co-operation with the anti-corruption authorities in the Guangdong Province and Macao to foster a corruption-free Greater Bay Area.

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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

	2020–21 (Actual) (\$m)	2021–22 (Original) (\$m)	2021–22 (Revised) (\$m)	2022–23 (Estimate) (\$m)
Programme				
(1) Corruption Prevention	89.0	98.3	92.2	100.0
(2) Operations.....	938.4	963.5	980.1	1,005.0
(3) Preventive Education.....	89.2	89.6	92.9	95.4
(4) Enlisting Support	92.1	91.9	95.3	98.5
	1,208.7	1,243.3	1,260.5 (+1.4%)	1,298.9 (+3.0%)

(or +4.5% on
2021–22 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2022–23 is \$7.8 million (8.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2021–22. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and full-year effect of salary increments for staff following the Grade Structure Review for the Disciplined Services Grades (GSR), partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2022–23 is \$24.9 million (2.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2021–22. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and full-year effect of salary increments for staff following GSR, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses.

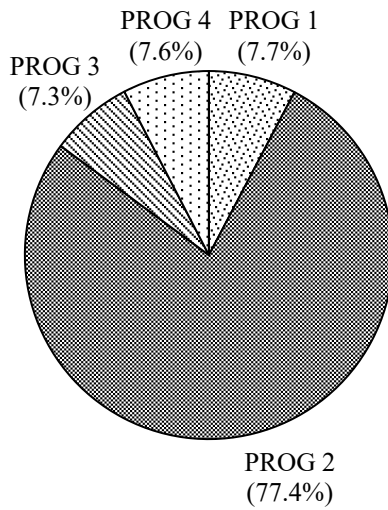
Programme (3)

Provision for 2022–23 is \$2.5 million (2.7%) higher than the revised estimate for 2021–22. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and full-year effect of salary increments for staff following GSR, partly offset by decrease in publicity and departmental expenses.

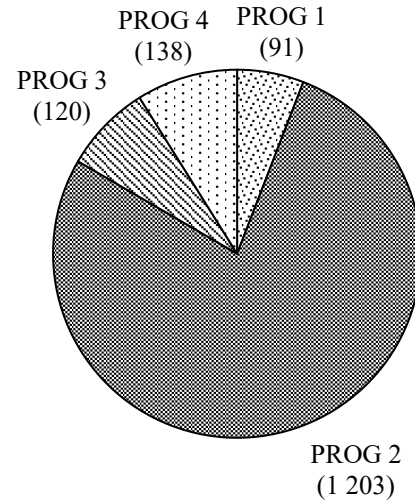
Programme (4)

Provision for 2022–23 is \$3.2 million (3.4%) higher than the revised estimate for 2021–22. This is mainly due to the increase of ten posts and full-year effect of salary increments for staff following GSR, partly offset by decrease in publicity and departmental expenses.

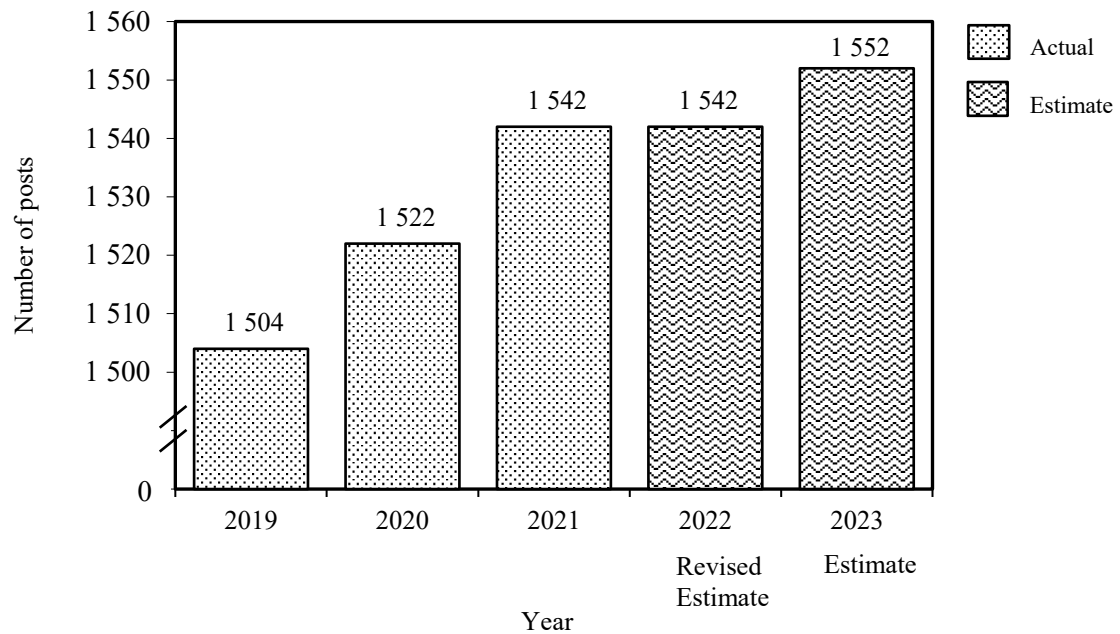
*Allocation of provision
to programmes
(2022-23)*



*Staff by programme
(as at 31 March 2023)*



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



Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2020–21	Approved estimate 2021–22	Revised estimate 2021–22	Estimate 2022–23
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Operating Account					
Recurrent					
000	Operational expenses	1,169,031	1,215,499	1,232,493	1,268,649
103	Rewards and special services.....	15,556	15,900	15,900	15,900
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	289	450	650	650
	Total, Recurrent.....	1,184,876	1,231,849	1,249,043	1,285,199
Non-Recurrent					
	General non-recurrent	4,882	600	600	—
	Total, Non-Recurrent.....	4,882	600	600	—
	Total, Operating Account	1,189,758	1,232,449	1,249,643	1,285,199
Capital Account					
Plant, Equipment and Works					
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	18,896	10,840	10,840	13,659
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works.....	18,896	10,840	10,840	13,659
	Total, Capital Account.....	18,896	10,840	10,840	13,659
	Total Expenditure	1,208,654	1,243,289	1,260,483	1,298,858

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2022–23 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption is \$1,298,858,000. This represents an increase of \$38,375,000 over the revised estimate for 2021–22 and \$90,204,000 over the actual expenditure in 2020–21.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of \$1,268,649,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2022 will be 1 542 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be an increase of ten posts including two supernumerary posts in 2022–23. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2022–23, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$1,074,670,000.

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

	2020–21 (Actual) (\$'000)	2021–22 (Original) (\$'000)	2021–22 (Revised) (\$'000)	2022–23 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries	987,791	1,023,060	1,025,925	1,073,854
- Allowances	14,615	21,330	24,861	22,446
- Job-related allowances.....	5,661	5,626	5,478	5,192
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Death, incapacity, injury payments and expenses	3,038	—	1,278	—
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	23,775	26,106	24,437	26,136
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments	3,824	3,860	3,860	8,260
- General departmental expenses	110,318	114,761	119,146	112,005
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses.....	6,494	5,100	7,500	5,100
- Publicity.....	13,451	15,586	19,943	15,586
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	64	70	65	70
	1,169,031	1,215,499	1,232,493	1,268,649

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 \$650,000 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 \$13,659,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents an increase of \$2,819,000 (26.0%) over the revised estimate for 2021–22. This reflects the increased requirement for carrying out projects that are related to minor plant, vehicles and equipment.