

**SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
ON
REPORT NO. 60 OF THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT
ON
THE RESULTS OF
VALUE FOR MONEY AUDITS**

November 2013

P.A.C. Report No. 60A

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
Part 1	Introduction	
	The Establishment of the Committee	1 1
	Membership of the Committee	2 1
Part 2	Procedure	
	The Committee's Procedure	1 2 - 3
	Confidentiality undertaking by members of the Committee	2 - 3 3
	The Committee's Report	4 3
	The Government's Response	5 3
Part 3	Committee Proceedings	
	Meetings	1 4
	Arrangement of the Report	2 - 3 4
	Acknowledgements	4 4
Part 4	Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption	
	A. Introduction	1 - 14 5 - 11
	B. Summoning Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, former Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC"), to attend before the Committee to give evidence	15 - 17 12
	C. Work of the Community Relations Department	18 - 37 12 - 20

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
D. Expenditures of the ICAC	38 - 139	20 - 60
E. Expenditure control on official entertainment	140 - 162	60 - 68
F. Legal basis for the ICAC to assist other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption ("UNCAC") in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the UNCAC	163 - 168	68 - 72
G. Conclusions and recommendations	169 - 215	72 - 89
SIGNATURES OF THE CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE		90
CHAPTERS IN THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT'S REPORT NO. 60 DEALT WITH IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT		91
<u>Appendix relating to Part 1: "Introduction"</u>		
Appendix 1	Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR")	92 - 93
<u>Appendix relating to Part 2: "Procedure"</u>		
Appendix 2	Paper presented to the Provisional Legislative Council by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee at the meeting on 11 February 1998 on Scope of Government Audit in the HKSAR - 'Value for Money Audits'	94 - 96

CONTENTS

Page

Appendices relating to Part 3: "Committee Proceedings"

Appendix 3	Witnesses who appeared before the Committee	97
Appendix 4	Introductory remarks by the Deputy Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP, at the first public hearing of the Committee in respect of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60 on Saturday, 27 April 2013	98 - 99
 <u>Appendices relating to Part 4: "Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption"</u>		
Appendix 5	The ICAC's Commission Standing Orders ("CSO") on "Entertainment Expenses"	100 - 102
Appendix 6	Press release issued by the Department of Justice on 14 May 2013	103 - 104
Appendix 7	Letter of 16 May 2013 from the Commissioner, ICAC	105 - 106
Appendix 8	Letter of 28 October 2013 from the Commissioner, ICAC	107
Appendix 9	Letter of 15 November 2013 from Clerk, Public Accounts Committee to the Commissioner, ICAC	108
Appendix 10	Opening statement made by the Commissioner, ICAC at the public hearing on 18 May 2013	109 - 113
Appendix 11	Speaking note of the Director of Audit at the public hearing on 18 May 2013	114 - 115

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix 12	Letter of 24 May 2013 from the Director of Public Prosecutions 116 - 117
Appendix 13	Organization chart of the Community Relations Department ("CRD") of the ICAC 118
Appendix 14	Speaking note of the Director of the Community Relations at the public hearing on 4 June 2013 119 - 123
Appendix 15	Papers presented to the ICAC's Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations ("CACCR") for endorsing the changing work strategy of the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 124 - 215
Appendix 16	Extract of the minutes of the meeting of the CACCR on the deliberations of the CACCR Paper 11/2009 "Mainland Liaison Work of the ICAC - Review and the Way Forward" 216 - 218
Appendix 17	Established posts and staff strength of the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 219
Appendix 18	Justifications for the ICAC to operate seven Regional Offices 220 - 223
Appendix 19	Annual operating cost of each of the seven Regional Offices of the ICAC from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 224 - 230
Appendix 20	Annual funding and expenditure of the ICAC from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 231
Appendix 21	Annual funding and expenditure of the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 232 - 235

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
Appendix 22	Numbers of Owner's Corporations, organizations and people reached by the CRD from 2003 to 2007 through talks, visits/meetings and seminars/workshops	236 - 237
Appendix 23	Numbers of organizations and people reached by the CRD's multi-faceted activities from 2003 to 2007	238
Appendix 24	Numbers of people reached by the CRD's meet-the-public sessions from 2003 to 2007	239
Appendix 25	Numbers of the CRD's community activities with sponsorship from 2003 to 2007	240 - 241
Appendix 26	Breakdown of the General Departmental Expenses of the ICAC from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	242 - 244
Appendix 27	Official entertainment expenses of the CRD charged to the CRD's entertainment vote from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	245 - 270
Appendix 28	Official entertainment expenses of the CRD charged to the CRD's publicity vote from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	271 - 284
Appendix 29	Amounts of expenditure under the ICAC's official entertainment (common services) vote from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013	285
Appendix 30	Official entertainment expenditure relating to the activities of the CRD charged to the official entertainment (common services) vote from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013	286 - 289

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
Appendix 31	Details of the stock of wine and hard liquor kept by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	290
Appendix 32	Details of the stock of wine and hard liquor kept by the Administration Branch of the ICAC ("ADM") from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013	291
Appendix 33	Breakdown of the stock of the hard liquor by types kept by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	292
Appendix 34	Breakdown of the stock of the hard liquor by types kept by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013	293
Appendix 35	The amounts spent on wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the ADM respectively during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming	294
Appendix 36	Opening statement made by the Commissioner, ICAC at the meeting of the LegCo Panel on Security on 27 May 2013	295 - 300
Appendix 37	Expenditures on duty visits outside Hong Kong from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013	301
Appendix 38	Details of a duty visit to Shenzhen headed by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, on 19 August 2011	302
Appendix 39	Breakdown of the total annual expenditure of the ICAC by department from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	303

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix 40	Justifications for the setting up of the Office of Strategic Research 304
Appendix 41	Breakdown of the annual expenditure of the ADM from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 305 - 306
Appendix 42	Annual budget and expenditure of the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies ("CACS") from 2009-2010 to 2012-2013 307
Appendix 43	Reasons for the transfer of the CACS from the ADM to the Corruption Prevention Department ("CPD") and subsequently back to the ADM in September 2012 308
Appendix 44	Extracts of the minutes of meetings on the setting up of the CACS 309 - 310
Appendix 45	Headcount of the CACS from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 311
Appendix 46	Information on the hiring of Professor YUAN Bo-shun as Senior Consultant of the CACS 312 - 313
Appendix 47	Types of work carried out/completed by Professor YUAN Bo-shun during his tenure at the CACS 314
Appendix 48	Activity summary of the CACS from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 315 - 317
Appendix 49	The votes to which the procurement of wine and hard liquor by the CRD and the ADM were charged during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming 318

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
Appendix 50	Information on the official lunches and dinners hosted by the ICAC for the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government ("CPG") in the HKSAR and Consul General's respectively from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013	319 - 320
Appendix 51	Details of the 35 duty visits outside Hong Kong headed by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, from 2007-2008 up to 30 June 2012	321 - 336
Appendix 52	35 applications made by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, for attending duty visits outside Hong Kong	337 - 371
Appendix 53	Itinerary of the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009)	372 - 373
Appendix 54	Information on the Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office of the ICAC	374
Appendix 55	Chronological account of organizing the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009)	375
Appendix 56	Procurement of air passages and arrangement of accommodation for the Lijiang leg of the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009)	376
Appendix 57	A sample application made by a former Commissioner, ICAC to the CE for attending a duty visit outside Hong Kong	377 - 379

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
Appendix 58	Itinerary of the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010)	380 - 381
Appendix 59	Application made by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, to the CE for attending a duty visit to Hangzhou (14 to 17 November 2008)	382
Appendix 60	Itinerary of the duty visit to Hangzhou (14 to 17 November 2008)	383
Appendix 61	Itinerary of the duty visit to Beijing and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (25 to 29 May 2008)	384 - 385
Appendix 62	Itinerary of the duty visit to Salvador, Brazil and London, United Kingdom (8 to 14 April 2010)	386 - 387
Appendix 63	Expenditure of the thematic seminar ICAC co-organized with the Ministry of Supervision and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao in Shenzhen from 21 to 23 January 2008	388
Appendix 64	Details of the six duty visits outside Hong Kong led by the Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu, from July 2012 to June 2013	389 - 391
Appendix 65	Six applications made by the Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu, to the CE for attending duty visits outside Hong Kong	392 - 397
Appendix 66	ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages"	398 - 413

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>	
Appendix 67	A list of gifts presented by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds	414 - 439
Appendix 68	Names and official titles of the persons attending the dinner on 6 December 2011	440 - 441
Appendix 69	Names and official titles of the persons attending the dinner on 8 December 2011	442 - 447
Appendix 70	Information on the number of meals with cost of wine procured separately not included in the total cost of the meal	448 - 449
Appendix 71	The leave period taken by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, in July 2009	450
Appendix 72	Confirmation from the ICAC that it was the usual practice of the CRD not including the cost of wine separately procured in the total cost of the meals before the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming	451
Appendix 73	Chronological account of arranging the dinner on 18 September 2007 by the CRD	452 - 454
Appendix 74	Delegation of power in making and modifying the CSO under section 11 of the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204)	455

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Appendix 75	456 - 458
A copy of the Depository Notifications of the United Nations announcing that the CPG has designated the ICAC as the authority for the HKSAR to assist other States Parties in the prevention of corruption in accordance with the UNCAC	
Appendix 76	459 - 484
Details of the review undertaken by the relevant bureaux/departments (including the ICAC) to amend the ICAC Ordinance	
Appendix 77	485 - 490
Expenditures of the activities undertaken by the ICAC to fulfil the duties of assisting other States Parties to the UNCAC and the implication of such activities on manpower resources from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013	
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	491 - 492

Introduction

The Establishment of the Committee The Public Accounts Committee is established under Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, a copy of which is attached in *Appendix 1* to this Report.

2. **Membership of the Committee** The following Members are appointed by the President under Rule 72(3) of the Rules of Procedure to serve on the Committee:

Chairman : Hon Abraham SHEK Lai-him, GBS, JP

Deputy Chairman : Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP

Members : Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC
Hon WONG Yuk-man
Hon NG Leung-sing, SBS, JP
Hon Kenneth LEUNG

Clerk : Mary SO

Legal Adviser : Stephen LAM

Procedure

The Committee's Procedure The practice and procedure, as determined by the Committee in accordance with Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, are as follows:

- (a) the public officers called before the Committee in accordance with Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure, shall normally be the Controlling Officers of the Heads of Revenue or Expenditure to which the Director of Audit has referred in his Report except where the matter under consideration affects more than one such Head or involves a question of policy or of principle in which case the relevant Director of Bureau of the Government or other appropriate officers shall be called. Appearance before the Committee shall be a personal responsibility of the public officer called and whilst he may be accompanied by members of his staff to assist him with points of detail, the responsibility for the information or the production of records or documents required by the Committee shall rest with him alone;
- (b) where any matter referred to in the Director of Audit's Report on the accounts of the Government relates to the affairs of an organisation subvented by the Government, the person normally required to appear before the Committee shall be the Controlling Officer of the vote from which the relevant subvention has been paid, but the Committee shall not preclude the calling of a representative of the subvented body concerned where it is considered that such a representative could assist the Committee in its deliberations;
- (c) the Director of Audit and the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury shall be called upon to assist the Committee when Controlling Officers or other persons are providing information or explanations to the Committee;
- (d) the Committee shall take evidence from any parties outside the civil service and the subvented sector before making reference to them in a report;
- (e) the Committee shall not normally make recommendations on a case on the basis solely of the Director of Audit's presentation;
- (f) the Committee shall not allow written submissions from Controlling Officers other than as an adjunct to their personal appearance before the Committee; and

Procedure

- (g) the Committee shall hold informal consultations with the Director of Audit from time to time, so that the Committee could suggest fruitful areas for value for money study by the Director of Audit.

2. **Confidentiality undertaking by members of the Committee** To enhance the integrity of the Committee and its work, members of the Public Accounts Committee have signed a confidentiality undertaking. Members agree that, in relation to the consideration of the Director of Audit's reports, they will not disclose any matter relating to the proceedings of the Committee that is classified as confidential, which shall include any evidence or documents presented to the Committee, and any information on discussions or deliberations at its meetings, other than at meetings held in public. Members also agree to take the necessary steps to prevent disclosure of such matter either before or after the Committee presents its report to the Council, unless the confidential classification has been removed by the Committee.

3. A copy of the Confidentiality Undertakings signed by members of the Committee has been uploaded onto the Legislative Council website.

4. **The Committee's Report** This Report contains the Public Accounts Committee's supplemental report on Chapter 7 of Report No. 60 of the Director of Audit on the results of value for money audits which was tabled in the Legislative Council on 17 April 2013. Value for money audits are conducted in accordance with the guidelines and procedures set out in the Paper on Scope of Government Audit in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region - 'Value for Money Audits' which was tabled in the Provisional Legislative Council on 11 February 1998. A copy of the Paper is attached in *Appendix 2*. The Committee's Report No. 60 was tabled in the Legislative Council on 10 July 2013.

5. **The Government's Response** The Government's response to the Committee's Report is contained in the Government Minute, which comments as appropriate on the Committee's conclusions and recommendations, indicates what action the Government proposes to take to rectify any irregularities which have been brought to notice by the Committee or by the Director of Audit and, if necessary, explains why it does not intend to take action. It is the Government's stated intention that the Government Minute should be laid on the table of the Legislative Council within three months of the laying of the Report of the Committee to which it relates.

Committee Proceedings

Meetings The Committee held a total of 12 meetings and eight public hearings in respect of the subjects covered in this Report. During the public hearings, the Committee heard evidence from a total of six witnesses, including one Head of Department. The names of the witnesses are listed in *Appendix 3* to this Report. A copy of the Deputy Chairman's introductory remarks at the first public hearing in respect of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60 on 27 April 2013 is in *Appendix 4*.

2. **Arrangement of the Report** The evidence of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee, and the Committee's specific conclusions and recommendations, based on the evidence and on its deliberations on the relevant chapter of the Director of Audit's Report, are set out in Part 4 below.

3. The video and audio record of the proceedings of the Committee's public hearings is available on the Legislative Council website.

4. **Acknowledgements** The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the cooperative approach adopted by all the persons who were invited to give evidence. In addition, the Committee is grateful for the assistance and constructive advice given by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury, the Legal Adviser and the Clerk. The Committee also wishes to thank the Director of Audit for the objective and professional manner in which he completed his Report, and for the many services which he and his staff have rendered to the Committee throughout its deliberations.

A. Introduction

Background

The Audit Commission ("Audit") conducted a review of the work of the Community Relations Department ("CRD") of the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC")¹ from 2008 to 2012 in providing preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption. According to the ICAC's 2012-2013 Controlling Officer's Report:

- the aim of preventive education is to promote better public understanding of the corruption problem and encourage target groups to take positive action; and
- the aim of enlisting public support is to promote public awareness of the evils of corruption, foster public confidence in and support for the work of the ICAC, and encourage the reporting of corruption offences.

2. The Committee was particularly concerned about the following inadequacies identified in the Director of Audit's Report No. 60 on the ICAC ("the Audit Report"):

- although building management was the area with the most private sector corruption complaints, the number of Owners' Corporations ("OCs") reached by the CRD for providing preventive education had decreased since 2010;
- the numbers of organizations and people reached by the community activities organized by the CRD for enlisting public support decreased significantly from 2008 to 2012; and
- there were inadequacies in the control over official entertainment. The ICAC's Commission Standing Orders ("CSO") on "Entertainment Expenses" (in *Appendix 5*) stipulate that unless the Commissioner of ICAC has approved otherwise, the expenditure per head, inclusive of

1 The ICAC was established in 1974 under the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204). The ICAC adopts a three-pronged approach of law enforcement, community education and prevention to combat corruption. Such approach against corruption is reflected in the ICAC statutory duties established through Section 12 of the ICAC Ordinance. For the performance of the ICAC's statutory duties, the Operations Department, the Community Relations Department and the Corruption Prevention Department were established to execute the work.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

food, beverages and tips, is subject to ceilings for official entertainment². In respect of the entertainment expenses incurred by CRD staff in organizing the International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop ("the International Anti-Corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop"), Audit found the following issues:

- (a) the actual cost of a dinner on 6 December 2011 exceeded the expenditure ceiling per head after including the six bottles of wine bought separately for the dinner and dessert consumed at a separate shop (paragraphs 3.22(a) and 3.23(a) of the Audit Report refer); and
- (b) the cost of a dinner on 8 December 2011, approved by an Assistant Director of the ICAC, was \$1,045 per head. The cost of the dinner was charged to the publicity funds of a project. The dinner was not treated as an entertainment expenditure subject to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" (paragraphs 3.22(b) and 3.23(b) of the Audit Report refer).

3. In 2012-2013, of the ICAC's total estimated expenditure of \$876 million, \$152 million is for the CRD to provide the public with preventive education and enlist public support against corruption.

The Committee's Report

4. The Committee's Report sets out the evidence gathered by the Committee which is relevant to the issues identified in the Audit Report and in the Report of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits (The Redacted Version) ("the IRC Report")³ released on 12 September 2013, and further revealed at the

² According to the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", the ceilings for lunch and dinner are \$350 and \$450 respectively with effect from 1 January 2011.

³ Arising from wide community concerns over media reports on the handling of official entertainment, gifts, and duty visits by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, the Chief Executive ("CE") announced the establishment of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits ("IRC") on 2 May 2013. The IRC was asked to report to the CE within four months.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

public hearings, and the Committee's conclusions and recommendations on those issues. The Report is divided into the following parts:

- Introduction (Part A) (paragraphs 1 to 14);
- Summoning Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, former Commissioner, ICAC, to attend before the Committee to give evidence (Part B) (paragraphs 15 to 17);
- Work of the CRD (Part C) (paragraphs 18 to 37);
- Expenditures of the ICAC (Part D):
 - (a) Overview (paragraphs 38 to 54);
 - (b) Official entertainment (paragraphs 55 to 75);
 - (c) Duty visits outside Hong Kong (paragraphs 76 to 119); and
 - (d) Gifts/souvenirs (paragraphs 120 to 139);
- Expenditure control on official entertainment (Part E) (paragraphs 140 to 162);
- Legal basis for the ICAC to assist other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption ("UNCAC") in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the UNCAC (Part F) (paragraphs 163 to 168); and
- Conclusions and recommendations (Part G) (paragraphs 169 to 215).

Public hearings

5. The Committee held a total of eight public hearings from May to October 2013, totalling some 26 hours. The Committee initially held five public hearings on 18 and 24 May and 1, 4 and 20 June 2013 to receive evidence on the findings and observations of the Audit Report.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

6. As some of the information contained in the IRC Report appears to be inconsistent with that gathered by the Committee at the aforesaid hearings and/or is related to the areas of study of the Committee, three more public hearings were held by the Committee on 25 and 26 September and 18 October 2013.

7. Apart from inviting Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu, Commissioner, ICAC, to the first public hearing on 18 May 2013 to provide information and explanations, the Committee also invited Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, former Commissioner, ICAC, to the hearing as Mr TONG was Commissioner, ICAC⁴ during the period covered by the Audit Report. Invitation letters to Mr PEH and Mr TONG were issued on 14 and 13 May 2013 respectively.

8. In the afternoon of 14 May 2013, the Department of Justice ("DoJ") issued a press release which is summarized as follows. A number of complaints had been lodged with the ICAC against its former Commissioner, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming. The DoJ took the view that it was appropriate for the ICAC to conduct a criminal investigation into the complaints. On the materials made available, the DoJ considered that there was sufficient basis to warrant a criminal investigation into allegations of possible offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office". The DoJ had not come to any view on the question of whether or not any prosecution should be commenced against any person in this case. Such a decision would be made at the conclusion of the criminal investigation, after all relevant material and information had been gathered. The full text of the press release is in *Appendix 6*.

9. On 16 May 2013, the Committee received a letter from the Commissioner, ICAC requesting that arrangements be made for him and Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to appear before the Committee in separate sessions on 18 May 2013 and on any other dates. The reason given by the Commissioner was that as a special investigation team had been set up under his direct supervision to conduct a criminal investigation into alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" in relation to Mr TONG, for both the subject of investigation and the investigation officer to attend a public hearing in anticipation of questions being asked of them which might impact on the investigation was something which should be avoided as far as possible in order to

4 The tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming as Commissioner, ICAC was from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2012.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

protect the integrity of the investigation and to ensure that the investigation was not prejudiced or undermined in any way. The relevant letter is in *Appendix 7*.

10. Having considered the Commissioner, ICAC's request, arrangement was made for the Commissioner, ICAC and other ICAC staff, and Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to appear in separate sessions at the public hearing on 18 May 2013. At subsequent hearings to be held, Mr TONG attended the hearings on 24 May, 1 June, 25 September and 18 October 2013, whilst the Commissioner, ICAC and other ICAC staff attended the hearings on 4 and 20 June and 26 September 2013. The Committee agreed that members would only ask witnesses questions, from the angle of value for money, on issues within the scope of the Audit Report.

11. On 28 October 2013, the Committee received a letter from the Commissioner, ICAC (in *Appendix 8*) requesting to examine the factual parts of the draft final report of the Committee as some of the information quoted across various sessions of the hearings attended by the ICAC may not be fully consistent. The Clerk to the Committee also received a telephone call from Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming on 8 November 2013 requesting the Committee to provide its draft final report for verification of his evidence given to the Committee prior to the release of the Committee Report. In its letter of 15 November 2013 (in *Appendix 9*), the Committee informed Commissioner, ICAC that after careful consideration of his reason, the Committee decided not to accede to his request. The Clerk to the Committee also informed Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming of the same on 12 November 2013.

Declaration of interests

12. At the beginning of the Committee's first public hearing held on 18 May 2013:

- **Hon NG Leung-sing** declared that he was the Chairman of the Bank of China (Hong Kong) Trustees Limited, which was one of the organizations to which the ICAC had provided preventive education talks against corruption; and
- **Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun** declared that he and several Members of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") had accepted a dinner invitation extended by the ICAC and hosted by, among others, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC.

Opening statements made at the Committee's first public hearing

13. **Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu, Commissioner, ICAC**, made an opening statement at the Committee's first public hearing held on 18 May 2013, the full text of which is in *Appendix 10*. Specifically, **Commissioner, ICAC** said that:

- the fact that the number of activities launched for OCs, public sector members and young people by the CRD had decreased in recent years did not mean that the ICAC had slackened in its community education efforts. To cope with the changing times and technological advancement, the CRD had been fine-tuning and strengthening its community education strategy to meet the evolving needs of its education targets by, say, deploying more resources to the use of the mass media and new media such as web platforms, and using new indirect training approach, i.e. disseminating anti-corruption messages within the organizations either through their own trainers who had attended the CRD's train-the-trainer ("TTT") sessions, or through training videos and anti-corruption reference packages produced by the CRD;
- instilling positive values amongst young people remained a priority in the CRD's education work. To optimize the results of youth education, the ICAC had shifted from the one-way approach of conducting classroom talks to an activity-based approach in reaching out to young people;
- in view of Hong Kong's closer economic ties with the Mainland as well as increased global concern about preventive education on corruption, the CRD had deployed more resources to organizing cross-boundary and international anti-corruption programmes;
- in relation to the two official dinners hosted for an international seminar and competition referred to in paragraph 3.22 of the Audit Report, the ICAC had no intention to "split the bills" or to circumvent the rules on expenditure limit. Over the years, the CRD had purchased wines in advance with the approval of the ICAC Commissioner for later consumption at official functions as appropriate. The rationale was that considering the ceiling for entertainment expenses under Government guidelines, it was more economical to serve wines purchased in advance than ordering them from the restaurants on the spot. According to the understanding of the working staff, since the wines were purchased with the approval by the Commissioner, the

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

expenses would be calculated separately from the lunch or dinner expenses for accounting purposes;

- between 2003-2004 and 2012-2013 financial years, the CRD had arranged 548 official entertainments, amongst them 12 had not included the wine cost in the total entertainment expenses. But only four of them exceeded the expenditure ceiling when the wine cost was counted, with each meal exceeding from \$11 to \$132 per head; and
- the ICAC agreed that due care and strict economy must be exercised in the expenditure of public money. In view of the findings of the Audit Report and as a result of an internal review of relevant guidelines, the ICAC had issued a new circular to spell out more clearly the requirements in the expenditure of official entertainment as follows:
 - (a) exceptional approval needed to be sought from the Commissioner, ICAC should the official entertainment expenses exceed the ceiling, no matter whether the expenses were charged to project or entertainment vote;
 - (b) all expenditure items, including wines, dessert, snacks, etc., served before or after the same event must be included as part of the entertainment expenses. Splitting of bills or charging them to different votes was strictly prohibited; and
 - (c) to ensure checks and balances, Head of Operations would endorse official entertainments hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC; whereas Assistant Director/Administration, ICAC would check compliance of those official entertainments attended by both Commissioner, ICAC and Heads of Department.

14. At the invitation of the Committee, **Mr David SUN Tak-kei, Director of Audit**, explained the scope of the audit review on the work of the CRD at the Committee's first public hearing. The full text of the Director's speech is in *Appendix 11*.

B. Summoning Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, former Commissioner, ICAC, to attend before the Committee to give evidence

15. During the public hearing on 18 May 2013, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming informed the Committee that as the DoJ had commenced a criminal investigation against him, he considered it inappropriate for him to answer some of the Committee's questions because he was not sure about the effect of such discussions on the investigation. In view of Mr TONG's stance, the Committee decided to exercise its power under section 9(1) of the Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance (Cap. 382) to order the attendance of Mr TONG before it to give evidence and to produce any paper, book, record or document in his possession or under his control. The Committee further decided that Mr TONG should be examined on oath. A summons was served on Mr TONG on 21 May 2013.

16. Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming attended the public hearings on 24 May, 1 June, 25 September and 18 October 2013 as summoned and gave evidence under oath.

17. Prior to the holding of the public hearing on the morning of 24 May 2013 at which Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming was to attend, the Committee received a letter from the Director of Public Prosecutions drawing the Committee's attention to bearing in mind the need to protect the integrity of the investigation being conducted by the ICAC in relation to Mr TONG. The relevant letter is in *Appendix 12*.

C. Work of the CRD

18. At the public hearing held on 4 June 2013, **Ms Julie MU Fee-man, Director of Community Relations, ICAC** made an opening statement on the work of the CRD. Specifically, she said that:

- the work of the CRD could be divided into two parts, namely, providing face-to-face corruption prevention services; and publicizing anti-corruption messages through the mass media⁵;

⁵ An organization chart of the CRD is in *Appendix 13*.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- on providing face-to-face corruption prevention services, the main work targets included business organizations, government departments, public bodies and youth. As reported in the Controlling Officer's Reports of the ICAC from 2008-2009 to 2012-2013, all the work targets had been achieved and no sign of dropping was shown. Instead growth was found in some areas;
- on publicizing anti-corruption messages through the mass media, the CRD made broad use of the internet to enhance the transparency of the ICAC and disseminate anti-corruption messages to different segments of the community. For instance, visits of the ICAC corporate website and its three thematic websites were 4 263 716 in 2012;
- the overall effectiveness of the work of the CRD was enhanced by integrating the work of "face-to-face" activities and mass media, although the CRD had been experiencing frontline staff stringency since 2007;
- although there were ups and downs on the number of OCs reached, the number of people reached by the CRD increased from 12 700 in 2008 to 38 900 in 2012;
- the CRD adopted multi-faceted channels in providing corruption prevention education to OCs. In particular, three toolkits respectively on maintenance, financial management and daily operation were distributed to all 8 000 plus OCs from 2008 to 2010. Apart from organizing roving exhibitions promoting clean building management, ICAC officers introduced the anti-corruption laws and related corruption prevention measures at workshops/seminars organized by the Home Affairs Department, the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority; and
- substantial resources had been deployed for corruption prevention education on building management for OCs from 2008 to 2010. In 2011, the CRD re-deployed its resources to promote Clean District Council Elections. As OCs generally requested for technical corruption prevention advice on the procedures of building maintenance, the Corruption Prevention Department ("CPD") took over from the CRD by producing CD-Rom, posters and leaflets on corruption prevention measures for OCs. From 2008 to 2012, the CPD conducted 49 talks for 3 100 OC members and provided 179 corruption prevention advice for 150 OCs.

The full text of the Director's opening statement is in *Appendix 14*.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

19. Responding to the enquiry as to whether Audit had been provided with the information set out in paragraph 18 above before finalizing the Audit Report, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** replied in the positive. She said that whilst the ICAC agreed with the recommendations of Audit, she would like to emphasize the following information:

- apart from providing face-to-face corruption prevention services, another major facet of the CRD's preventive education work was carried out through the mass media in view of the rapid societal changes and the development in information technology ("IT"). Whilst the main criticism of Audit on the CRD's work regarding preventive education was on the drop in the number of OCs reached since 2010, it acknowledged that the number of people reached each year increased from 12 700 in 2008 to 38 900 in 2012;
- the figures shown in Tables 5, 6 and 8 of the Audit Report on the decreases in the numbers of people and organizations reached were brought about by changes in the CRD's strategy on enlisting public support against corruption. Such changes included deploying more resources from district entrenchment activities to the production of publications like toolkits for various trades, as well as tailor-made presentation contents with case studies to meet the need of the CRD's clients; attending regular meetings of district consultative committee meetings and ceremonial functions strictly on the basis of operational need; and changing co-operation format with district organizations as partners to join/sponsor the community activities, for instance, starting from 2010-2011, the CRD began to use the platform of the District Fight Crime Committees to disseminate probity messages, rather than joining hands with them to conduct fight crime activities; and
- in recent years, the CRD had also enhanced its efforts in strengthening the ICAC's relationship with international and Mainland anti-corruption agencies through duty visits, receiving visits and co-organizing projects such as conferences and competitions. For instance, the CRD had since 2008 co-organized thematic conference with Ministry of Supervision ("MoS") and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao for exchange of corruption prevention and education experience. In 2011, as a member of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities ("IAACA"), the ICAC was appointed by the IAACA to host the International Anti-Corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop in December 2011 in Hong Kong. In addition, the CRD assisted in the execution of large scale regional/international

conferences on global anti-corruption issues organized by the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies ("CACS") in 2009, 2010 and 2013.

20. **Director of Audit** said that all the relevant information provided by the ICAC to Audit had been included in the Audit Report.

21. On whether the efforts made by the CRD in stepping up regional, international and Mainland liaison work on corruption prevention in recent years were brought about by the need for the ICAC to comply with the UNCAC, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** replied in the positive.

22. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided papers presented to the ICAC's Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations ("CACCR")⁶ for endorsing the new work strategy of the CRD, including repositioning the Mainland liaison work and district work of the CRD (in *Appendix 15*). **Commissioner, ICAC** also provided extract of the minutes of meeting of the CACCR on the discussion of the paper entitled "Mainland Liaison Work of the ICAC - Review and the Way Forward" (CACCR Paper 11/2009) in *Appendix 16*.

23. The Committee enquired about the reason(s) for the deployment of 18 officers, i.e. 12 Commission Against Corruption Officers ("CACOs") and six Assistant Commission Against Corruption Officers ("ACACOs"), in 2010 and 2011 from the CRD regional offices to the Headquarters units. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** explained that the deployment was made to divert part of the resources for carrying out district entrenchment activities to the Headquarters units responsible for corruption prevention work of the business sector and youth programme areas. An example was that since 2011, the CRD had implemented a programme for small and medium enterprises ("SMEs") in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. The programme included the production of a corruption prevention guide, developing a network of some 70 trade associations to promote anti-corruption messages and a series of conferences/workshops. In respect of youth as a priority target, the major activities included developing a module on personal ethics for

⁶ The terms of reference of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations are to: (a) advise the Commissioner, ICAC measures to be taken to foster public support in combating corruption and to educate the public against the evils of corruption; (b) receive and call for reports on action taken by the CRD in pursuance of the above; and (c) monitor community response to the ICAC's work and public attitudes towards corruption in general. The ICAC has four advisory committees comprising prominent citizens appointed by the CE to oversee the work of the ICAC. All four advisory committees are chaired by civilian members.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

tertiary students, and the ICAC Ambassador Programme for 11 tertiary education institutions, which created a network for 140 tertiary students to organize activities on campus to put across probity messages to their fellows.

24. In response to the Committee on the manpower support for the CRD's "web" media in anti-corruption work in recent years, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** advised that the CRD had recruited three IT staff.

25. On the impact of the ICAC's Common Recruitment Scheme on the manpower situation of the CRD⁷, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that:

- the Common Recruitment Scheme was a new training strategy implemented in 2007-2008 to equip officers with the requisite skills to be deployed to any department within the organization. Decision on implementing the Scheme was made at a strategy review forum attended by the then Commissioner, ICAC and Heads of Department;
- such new officers were first deployed to undergo training in the Operations Department ("OPS") and then in the CRD and the CPD; and
- being the largest department, most of these officers eventually returned to the OPS after undergoing training in the CRD lasting 12 to 18 months. This was not conducive to manpower planning and succession in the CRD.

26. **Commissioner, ICAC** supplemented that after taking up his office, Heads of Department had reflected to him the manpower problems created by the Common Recruitment Scheme. After review, the ICAC decided to shelf the Scheme. Hitherto, each department would recruit staff on its own.

27. On the question of whether the Common Recruitment Scheme had adversely affected the overall work output of the CRD, **Director of Community Relations,**

⁷ As revealed in the information provided by the ICAC in *Appendix 17*, as at 1 April 2013, the established posts and staff in posts of the CRD were 184 and 172 respectively.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

ICAC replied in the negative, albeit CRD staff had to set aside time and efforts from their already tight schedules to train new officers.

Preventive education

28. The Committee noted from Table 3 in paragraph 2.28 of the Audit Report that two of the 10 departments which had the largest number of complaints/reports amongst all bureaux/departments ("B/Ds") between 2007 and 2011, i.e. the Lands Department ("LandsD") and the Correctional Services Department ("CSD"), had the lowest numbers of staff who attended CRD talks on corruption prevention, i.e. 793 out of 3 752 and 1 223 out of 6 669 respectively. Whilst noting that attending such talks was voluntary, the Committee considered that the CRD should more proactively approach these departments concerned to provide preventive education.

29. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that:

On LandsD

- the CRD visited the LandsD on 8 May 2013 to discuss the training needs. It was agreed that the ICAC would conduct talks for around 1 300 directorate and professional grade staff in 2013-2014 and 2014-2015. LandsD would consider arranging training for the remaining staff of the department, thus completing a five-year training cycle by 2017-2018 for a total of about 4 100 staff. LandsD would also consider uploading ICAC training materials onto their intranet to reinforce staff awareness on the anti-corruption legislation and conflict of interest;

On CSD

- before 2007, the ICAC talks were arranged for serving officers in most CSD institutions annually. However, such an arrangement was considered not cost-effective in view of the remoteness of most of the institutions, and that most training sessions were conducted after shift hours with officers attending in batches. To enhance cost-effectiveness, a TTT approach was adopted. Subsequently in 2008 with the support of the ICAC, the CSD developed the Training Kit on Managing Staff Integrity for use by CSD trainers in staff training. The CRD had so far conducted 20 TTT workshops for 547 trainers;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- the CSD established the Departmental Ethics Committee ("EC"), headed by the Deputy Commissioner, CSD, to steer the promotion of ethics and integrity in the CSD in 2007. An Assistant Director of CRD was a regular member of the EC; and
- currently, all CSD new recruits receive training conducted by ICAC officers. Training on particular ethical subjects, including managing staff integrity and conflict of interest, had also been arranged for specific target groups upon the CSD's requests. The CRD would propose to review the training arrangements in the coming EC meeting.

30. On providing preventive education talks to politically appointed officials who might not be conversant with government rules and regulations, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** replied that the CRD had previously given two talks to these officials. The CRD was presently in discussion with the Chief Secretary for Administration's Office about talk arrangement for those politically appointed officials who had never attended the corruption prevention talk.

31. The Committee enquired whether resource constraint was the reason for the CRD not taking a proactive role in providing more preventive corruption talks to target groups.

32. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that the main reason for the CRD not being able to provide more preventive corruption talks to target groups was due to the difficulty in fixing a date and time with the target groups for holding the talks. Resources were not a factor, as evidenced by the Controlling Officer's Reports that the CRD had achieved its work targets in reaching out to the target groups.

Enlisting public support

33. According to paragraph 3.15 of the Audit Report, the CRD operates seven ICAC Regional Offices at various locations (in Appendix C of the Audit Report) to provide face-to-face preventive education services to the public and reach out to the local communities to enlist support for the ICAC's work. According to the CRD, the Offices also serve as focal points for receiving corruption reports and answering enquiries about corruption. They are either wholly or partly located on ground floors to facilitate walk-in complaints and enquiries.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

34. The Committee noted from Table 12 referred to in paragraph 3.17 of the Audit Report that the number of enquiries about corruption received through Regional Offices had dropped from 3 012 in 2008 to 2 304 in 2012. The number of enquiries received through the New Territories South West and the New Territories North West Offices were particularly low at 176 and 93 respectively in 2012. The Committee also noted that according to paragraph 3.18 of the Audit Report, the Hong Kong West/Islands Office, with part of it located on ground floor of a commercial building which costs higher rent, received only 291 corruption reports or enquiries in 2012 (i.e. on average about one corruption report or enquiry each day). The Committee enquired about the reason(s) for the low numbers of enquiries received and the justifications for maintaining these Offices.

35. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that:

- the CRD had endeavoured to find out the reason(s) for the small number of people coming to the New Territories South West and the New Territories North West Offices to make enquiries on corruption. The CRD however observed that people who came to these two Offices to make enquiries on corruption were not necessarily people living in the vicinity of the Offices;
- to save costs, part of the Hong Kong West/Islands Office was located on the ground floor of a commercial building in Sheung Wan and part on the 10th floor of a Government building in Central. The main reason for maintaining part of the Hong Kong West/Islands Office on the ground floor of a commercial building was to facilitate walk-in complaints and enquiries;
- in view of the small and decreasing numbers of corruption reports and enquiries received through the Regional Offices, the CRD had taken steps to locate its Regional Offices in government buildings where practicable. The New Territories East Office was a case in point; and
- the CRD would conduct a strategic planning workshop in the fourth quarter of 2013 to develop a five-year strategic plan for the department. A review of the Regional Offices, such as their functions, location and cost-effectiveness, etc, would be one of the discussion items of the workshop.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

36. On the justifications for maintaining the seven Regional Offices, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** said that receiving corruption reports and enquiries was only part of the functions of Regional Offices. Regional Offices also performed the duties of providing preventive education for various targets; enlisting support of the local community; and serving as Programme Co-ordinator. Further elaboration on the justifications for the ICAC to operate the seven Regional Offices is in *Appendix 18*.

37. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided details of the annual operating costs of each of the seven Regional Offices in *Appendix 19*.

D. Expenditures of the ICAC

Overview

Overall expenditures of the ICAC

38. According to paragraph 1.4 of the Audit Report, the ICAC's expenditure is met from the Government General Revenue Account. The Commissioner, ICAC is the Controlling Officer accountable for the expenditure. As part of the Government's budgetary exercise, the ICAC is required to submit estimates of its annual expenditure for the approval of the LegCo. In 2012-2013, of its total estimated expenditure of \$876 million, \$152 million is for the programmes of preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption, including the costs of 220 ICAC staff responsible for the programmes.

39. As revealed in the information provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 20*), the annual funding and expenditure of the ICAC increased from \$708.2 million in 2003-2004 by 23.6% to \$875.5 million in 2012-2013 and from \$703.3 million in 2003-2004 by 22.6% to \$861.9 million in 2012-2013 respectively. As regards the CRD, its annual funding and expenditure increased from \$119.8 million in 2003-2004 by 26.6% to \$151.7 million in 2012-2013 and from \$119.9 million in 2003-2004 by 23.7% to \$148.3 million in 2012-2013 respectively (in *Appendix 21*).

40. The Committee noted that despite the aforesaid increases in the annual funding and expenditure of the ICAC and the CRD in the past 10 years, there was a declining trend:

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- in the numbers of people and organizations reached by the CRD, despite the fact that it was stated on the ICAC's website that face-to-face contacts with different segments of the community and the general public was one of the most effective ways to get the anti-corruption messages across; and
- in the numbers of community activities with sponsorship, despite the fact that providing sponsorship to the CRD's activities was an important form of public support and participation,

as revealed in the information provided by the ICAC (in *Appendices 22 to 25*) and in Tables 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Audit Report. Specifically:

On preventive education

- (a) the number of OCs reached through talks, visits/meetings and seminars/workshops decreased from 1 150 in 2003 by 32.3% to 779 in 2012;

On enlisting public support

- (b) the number of talks, visits and meetings decreased from 1 358 in 2003 by 23.4% to 1 040 in 2012;
- (c) the number of multi-faceted activities (such as roving exhibitions and various types of competitions and games) decreased from 300 in 2003 by 2.7% to 292 in 2012;
- (d) the number of meet-the-public sessions decreased from 69 in 2003 by 52.2% to 33 in 2012; and
- (e) the number of the CRD's community activities with sponsorship decreased from 76 in 2003 by 73.7% to 20 in 2012.

41. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether the drop in the overall work output of the CRD in providing the public with preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption was because increased resources were used on official entertainment, gifts, and duty visits outside Hong Kong during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC, having regard to the following information provided by the ICAC:

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

Expenditures on official entertainment

- expenditures of the whole ICAC on official entertainment increased from \$163,988 in 2003-2004 by 174.8% to \$450,663 in 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 26*). Breakdown of the expenditures on official entertainment by the three functional departments, i.e. the OPS, the CRD and the CPD, and by Common Services⁸, were only available from 2006-2007⁹. Whilst there was no breakdown of the expenditures on official entertainment by the CRD before 2006-2007, according to the CRD's official entertainment expenses on lunches and dinners charged to the CRD's entertainment vote from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 27*), the total expenditure were \$36,414 in 2003-2004; \$85,875 in 2004-2005; \$105,246 in 2005-2006; \$92,286 in 2006-2007; \$88,186 in 2007-2008; \$84,297 in 2008-2009; \$119,100 in 2009-2010; \$142,453 in 2010-2011; \$76,791 in 2011-2012; and \$71,427 in 2012-2013. These official entertainment expenses of the CRD did not include the lunches and dinners charged to the CRD's publicity vote (in *Appendix 28*)¹⁰;
- under the official entertainment (common services) vote, the expenditures in the seven financial years were \$256,379 in 2006-2007; \$427,534 in 2007-2008; \$247,315 in 2008-2009; \$429,267 in 2009-2010; 430,357 in 2010-2011; \$281,137 in 2011-2012; and \$334,920 in 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 29*). Of this vote, expenditures relating to the activities of the CRD were \$21,070 in 2006-2007; \$78,889 in 2007-2008; \$28,198 in 2008-2009; \$11,880 in 2009-2010; \$55,956 in 2010-2011; \$94,989 in 2011-2012; and \$22,652 in 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 30*);

8 According to the ICAC, the official entertainment (common services) vote is only available from 2006-2007. The expenditure under this Vote covers mainly entertainment activities hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC and other "Commission-wide" events such as receptions for awards ceremonies for staff, receptions or dinners organized for the ICAC training programmes such as the Chief Investigator Command Courses and staff exposure training in the Mainland (in *Appendix 29*).

9 According to the ICAC, as the Government Financial Management Information System ("GFMIS") for keeping payment transactions information was rolled out in December 2007, it will require substantial time and effort to retrieve information prior to that period. Besides, old payment vouchers beyond the seven-year retention period have either been destroyed or bundled for destruction. The breakdown of expenditures on official entertainment and duty visits for 2006-2007 could be obtained because they were used for testing and commissioning the GFMIS before its roll-out. Similar breakdown before 2006-2007 is not available.

10 According to the "Guide for Finance Matters" issued by the Finance Office of Administration Branch ("ADM") in September 2007, entertainment charges are charged to the publicity vote if the entertainment is provided as a component part of a publicity project and the entertainment targets are mainly the targets of that project.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- there was a significant increase in the numbers of bottles of wine and hard liquor, notably moutai, bought and consumed by the ICAC¹¹ as follows:

By the CRD

- (a) the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007 was both 72, whereas the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the CRD from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 321 and 280 respectively (including 18 bottles of wine purchased on behalf of the Administration Branch of the ICAC ("ADM") and consumed at the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of the CACS);
- (b) the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007 was both 11, whereas the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the CRD from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 70 and 68 respectively (including six bottles of moutai purchased on behalf of ADM and consumed at the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of CACS);

By the ADM

- (c) the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 545 and 468 respectively; and
- (d) the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 55 and 46.5 respectively;

Details of the stock of wine and hard liquor kept by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 and by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 are in *Appendices 31 and 32* respectively. Breakdown of the stock of hard liquor kept by the CRD and by the ADM by moutai,

¹¹ According to the ICAC, the OPS and the CPD do not stock wine and/or hard liquor for official entertainment. If the OPS and the CPD should decide to serve wine and/or hard liquor for official entertainment, it is the general practice of these two departments to purchase and bring the wine and/or hard liquor to the venue or order the same on the spot.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

cognac and 水井坊 from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 are in *Appendices 33 and 34* respectively¹²;

- the amounts spent on wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the ADM for use in entertainment functions during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming are \$102,600 and \$98,000 respectively (in *Appendix 35*);

Expenditures on gifts

- according to the opening statement made by the Commissioner, ICAC at the meeting of the LegCo Panel on Security held on 27 May 2013, the total value of the gifts/souvenirs presented by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure to government officials of different places was \$282,873, including cookies worth \$56,800, as well as souvenirs worth \$7,500 presented to persons whose duties were related to the official businesses of the ICAC, such as academics and personnel of non-governmental organizations. Apart from the aforesaid, each department of the ICAC also presented gifts/souvenirs, worth some \$433,500, in the name of Mr TONG at official functions of the ICAC. In all, the total value of gifts/souvenirs presented during the tenure of Mr TONG was some \$724,000. The full text of the Commissioner's opening statement is in *Appendix 36*;

Expenditures on duty visits outside Hong Kong

- expenditures of the whole ICAC on duty visits outside Hong Kong increased from \$653,639 in 2003-2004 by 157.3% to \$1,681,910 in 2012-2013 (in Appendix 26). Breakdown of the expenditures on duty visits outside Hong Kong by the three functional departments, i.e. the OPS, the CRD and the CPD, and by Common Services¹³, were however only available from 2006-2007; and

12 According to the ICAC, as the GFMIS for keeping payment transactions information only came into operation in 2007-2008, it will require substantial time and effort to retrieve information prior to that period. Besides, old payment vouchers after the seven-year retention period have either been destroyed or bundled for destruction. However, having consulted the experienced officers concerned, the ICAC believes that there was no wine and hard liquor stock kept in the ICAC prior to 2007-2008.

13 According to the ICAC, the duty visits outside Hong Kong (common services) vote is only available from 2006-2007 to mainly cover trips headed by the Commissioner, ICAC or for trips to promote the work of more than one of the three functional departments of the ICAC.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- under the duty visits outside Hong Kong (common services) vote (in *Appendix 37*), the expenditures and the numbers of trips led by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming were \$430,316 and five trips in 2007-2008; \$716,309 and six trips in 2008-2009; \$822,723 and seven trips in 2009-2010; \$831,808 and nine trips in 2010-2011; \$1,035,341 and six trips in 2011-2012; and \$71,115 and one trip in 2012-2013. Total expenditure was \$3,907,612 for 35 trips¹⁴.

42. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he did not agree that the overall work output of the CRD had dropped during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC;
- the work of the CRD should be viewed in totality. Whilst face-to-face contacts with different segments of the community and the general public was one of the most effective ways to get the anti-corruption messages across, the CRD had in recent years adjusted its work strategy to make greater use of the mass media and web platforms to disseminate probity messages and enlist public support in fighting corruption. To his understanding, the ICAC corporate website and its three thematic websites for youth, teachers, business organizations and professionals respectively had several million visits each year and the viewership of the ICAC drama series was high. Other changes in the work strategy included making more use of an indirect approach to put across anti-corruption messages such as diverting part of the resources previously dedicated to district activities to the production of anti-corruption toolkits to cater to the needs of various trades and target groups, organizing the TTT sessions and stepping up regional, international and mainland liaison through duty visits, receiving visitors and co-organizing projects such as conferences and competitions. The changing work strategy of the CRD was endorsed by the CACCR;
- the fact that certain areas of the work of the CRD had dropped in a particular year should not be taken to mean that the CRD had performed less than satisfactory, as the focus of the work of the CRD was adjusted yearly based on manpower and cost-effectiveness considerations. A case in point was that less resources were deployed in providing

¹⁴ According to the ICAC (in *Appendix 38*), Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming undertook one duty visit outside Hong Kong which was not charged to any ICAC vote, i.e. a one-day trip to Shenzhen, China on 19 August 2011 to exchange views and experience on anti-corruption work with the Shenzhen Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Shenzhen Municipal Supervision Department.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

preventive education on building management to OCs due to "seasonal factor";

- rises in official entertainment expenditures were attributable to increased liaison with Mainland and international anti-corruption agencies brought about by the following developments:
 - (a) on 16 February 2006, the UNCAC came into force for China and the Convention became applicable to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region ("HKSAR") at the same time. The Government of the HKSAR was also informed by the Central People's Government ("CPG") at the same time that the ICAC was designated as the authority to assist other States Parties to the Convention in developing measures for the prevention of corruption¹⁵. Under a declaration filed by the CPG under the UNCAC to the United Nations, the ICAC was designated to be the authority for the HKSAR of the People's Republic of China to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures pertaining to corruption prevention in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of UNCAC;
 - (b) because of the application of the UNCAC, the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China ("SPP") established the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities in 2006 and the MoS set up the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention in 2007. Therefore, there was a need for the ICAC to strengthen its contact with the SPP and its systems of procuratorates and step up co-operation with the MoS; and
 - (c) coupled with the relocation of the ICAC to its new headquarters building in North Point in December 2007, the number of people visiting the ICAC on their own and upon invitation to learn and share experience about corruption prevention soared, numbering tens of thousands a year;

¹⁵ As advised by the ICAC, the UNCAC became applicable to Hong Kong under Article 153 of the Basic Law. Article 153 provides that "The application to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is or becomes a party shall be decided by the Central People's Government, in accordance with the circumstances and needs of the Region, and after seeking the views of the government of the Region. International agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government shall, as necessary, authorize or assist the government of the Region to make appropriate arrangements for the application to the Region of other relevant international agreements."

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- the stepping up of Mainland and international liaison had already commenced prior to his assumption of the office of ICAC Commissioner on 1 July 2007, as evidenced in the 2006 annual report of the ICAC;
- the provision of wine and/or hard liquor in official lunches/dinner was for hospitality purpose; and
- the increased provision of wine and/or hard liquor in official entertainment was made having regard to the growing trend in drinking wine during meals and the background and standing of the guests and the responsibility of the ICAC to contribute to the anti-corruption cause under the UNCAC. In respect of the latter, visitors from the Mainland and an array of jurisdictions visited the ICAC. They were briefed and invited to observe the work of the ICAC and share experiences in establishing and developing a corruption resistant culture.

43. According to the information provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 39*), the total expenditure of the ADM increased significantly from \$27,181,000 in 2006-2007 to \$43,648,000 in 2007-2008. As the ADM was under the direct supervision of ICAC Commissioner, the Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming about the reasons(s) for such a jump in expenditure.

44. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that he was not in a position to provide a definitive answer in the absence of the breakdown of the total annual expenditure of the ADM. However, **Mr TONG** pointed out that:

- the high operation costs of the new ICAC headquarters building should be one of the main factors for the significant increase in the total expenditure of the ADM from 2006-2007 to 2007-2008;
- should staff cost be one of the contributing factors for the significant increase in the total expenditure of the ADM from 2006-2007 to 2007-2008, the posts concerned should be created long before he took up the office of ICAC Commissioner given the lead time required for the creation of posts under the established procedures;
- in submitting the ICAC's estimates of its annual expenditure to the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("FSTB") for consideration,

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

ICAC Commissioner was required to provide justifications for the estimates, including bids for funding new expenditure initiatives;

- allocation of funding within the ICAC was determined by the Commissioner, ICAC in discussion with Heads of Department; and
- the Office of Strategic Research ("OSR") was set up under the ADM to strengthen the capabilities of the ICAC in the areas of policy planning, strategic and administrative management, and to enhance the co-ordination of work amongst the OPS, the CRD and the CPD to achieve maximum efficiency in performance.

OSR

45. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his written replies (in *Appendix 40*) that the OSR was set up in August 2007 under the ADM with an annual staff cost of around \$2 million until its eventual disbandment in September 2012. By internal deployment, the OSR was staffed with one CACO (Upper) from the OPS and two CACOs (Middle) from the CRD and the CPD¹⁶.

CACS

46. According to the information provided by the ICAC on the breakdown of the annual total expenditure of the ADM from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013 requested by the Committee (in *Appendix 41*), the Committee noted that one of the factors for the increase in total annual expenditure of the ADM was the setting up of the CACS in December 2008. The annual expenditure of the CACS was \$5,911,781 in 2009-2010; \$5,774,292 in 2010-2011; \$5,206,810 in 2011-2012; and \$5,551,924 in 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 42*). The Committee further noted that although the CACS was formally set up under the ADM in April 2009, it was transferred to the CPD for the period from January 2011 to August 2012. In the light of this, the Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether it was his idea to set up the CACS and the reasons for its transfer to the CPD.

¹⁶ According to the ICAC, after the current Commissioner, ICAC took office in July 2012, he studied the work of the OSR. He found that the responsibilities of the OSR could be taken up by the CACS. As such, after discussing with the Heads of Department, it was unanimously decided that the OSR be disbanded in early September 2012.

47. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- it was his idea to set up the CACS under the ADM to facilitate and conduct research and analytical studies on issues pertaining to the development of anti-corruption initiatives locally, regionally and internationally; and to co-ordinate research initiatives under the three-pronged anti-corruption strategy of the ICAC; and
- the reason for transferring the CACS to the CPD was to take advantage of CPD's corruption prevention expertise so as to enhance the professionalism of the CACS.

48. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided explanations on why the CACS was transferred from the ADM to the CPD and subsequently transferred back to the ADM in September 2012 (in *Appendix 43*). Extracts of the minutes of meetings on the setting up of the CACS held on 4 August 2008 and 8 September 2008 provided by the ICAC are in *Appendix 44*.

49. According to the information on the headcount of the CACS provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 45*), two temporary contract term staff, i.e. one Legal Research Officer and one Senior Consultant, were hired by the CACS in 2010-2011. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that these two temporary staff were hired to lay down better groundwork for the work of the CACS on developing anti-corruption theories and facilitating corruption related researches and analytical studies.

50. Noting that the Senior Consultant was a Mainland scholar, the Committee enquired about the justification for the appointment as the ranking of China was much lower than that of Hong Kong in the Corruption Perceptions Index published by the Transparency International.

51. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- the fact that China ranked much lower than Hong Kong as the least corrupt place around the world did not necessarily mean that there were no distinguished scholars in the Mainland to qualify for the senior consultant post in the CACS; and

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- Professor YUAN Bo-shun was hired to take up the senior consultant post in the CACS because he was familiar with China policies and laws with international perspectives to provide insights in Mainland's anti-corruption policies and development for effective implementation of anti-corruption initiatives through compliance of the UNCAC.

52. As to how Professor YUAN was selected and hired¹⁷, **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his reply to the Committee (in *Appendix 46*) that:

- in view of the special requirements of the post concerned, the ICAC commissioned the Association of University Anti-Corruption Research Centres ("the Association") to assist in recruiting an expert instead of following the general practice of hiring through public recruitment. The Association was a joint academic organization with anti-corruption research experts representing anti-corruption research and education centres of over 20 renowned universities in the Mainland; and
- according to the ICAC requirements, the Association identified scholars with expertise in anti-corruption studies from universities on the Mainland. Subsequently, three Mainland scholars renowned for anti-corruption studies were recommended to the ICAC for consideration. Having contacted those three scholars, the ICAC eventually hired Professor YUAN Bo-shun, Associate Dean of the Public Administration Faculty, Hunan University, as Research Consultant for a term of one year.

53. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided information on the types of work that had been carried out/completed by Professor YUAN Bo-shun during his one-year tenure at the CACS (in *Appendix 47*); and the activity summary of the CACS from its inception at 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 (in *Appendix 48*).

Responses from the ICAC at the public hearing

54. **Mrs Jennie AU-YEUNG WONG Mei-fong, Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** advised that increases in the annual expenditure of the ICAC

¹⁷ As advised by the ICAC, the monthly salary of Professor YUAN Bo-shun was \$70,000. He was also entitled to a 15% gratuity on satisfactory completion of the one-year contract.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

from \$703.3 million in 2003-2004 by 22.6% to \$861.9 million in 2012-2013 was partly attributable to the creation of 105 established posts, i.e. 92 in the OPS, five in the CRD, six in the CPD and two in the ADM. Furthermore, since moving into the new ICAC building in late 2007, the annual electricity charges were some \$15 million on average. Other related increases were attributable to the rising Composite Consumer Price Index which had increased by 22% from 2005 to 2012.

Official entertainment

Procurement of wine and hard liquor

55. The Committee noted that the CRD as well as the ADM began to stock wine and hard liquor since 2007-2008 and that the numbers of bottles of wine, in particular those of hard liquor, bought and consumed by the CRD during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming were high in comparison with the same during the tenure of other former ICAC Commissioners. An example was the procurement of 18 bottles of wine and six bottles of moutai by the CRD on behalf of the ADM for use at the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of CACS.

56. Responding to the question as to whether the procurement of wine and hard liquor was made on his order, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** stated that:

- there were established procedures for the purchase of wine and hard liquor for official entertainment;
- if the purchase of wine or hard liquor should require the approval of ICAC Commissioner, he believed that no such purchase could be made without his approval; and
- although not each and every purchase of wine or hard liquor should require his approval, he was aware of such purchases.

57. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his written replies after the hearings that (in *Appendix 49*):

- except 54 bottles of wine (at a total cost of \$5,376) and six bottles of hard liquor (at a total cost of \$5,970) which were charged to the CRD's publicity vote, the stock of wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the ADM of the ICAC for consumption at entertainment functions

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming were charged to the official entertainment vote; and

- the stock of wine and hard liquor above was purchased on the instruction of Mr TONG. All the hard liquor consumed was used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG; and all the wine consumed (with the exception of a few occasions where the presence of Mr TONG was not required) was also used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG.

Serving of wine and hard liquor at official entertainments

58. On the need of serving wine, in particular moutai, at official entertainments and whether the ICAC had developed a wine drinking culture since his taking up of the office of ICAC Commissioner, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming**, responded that:

- since the ICAC had been designated by the CPG in February 2006 to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC, an increasing number of visitors from overseas and the Mainland paid visits to the ICAC to exchange views and share experience on anti-corruption and an increasing number of large scale conferences on strengthening ICAC's relationship with international and Mainland anti-corruption agencies, such as the International Anti-Corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop, organized and co-organized by the CRD were held. All these had given rise to more official lunches/dinners at which wine and/or hard liquor were sometimes provided in view of the nature of the occasions and/or the standing of the guests;
- although no wine and hard liquor were stocked by the CRD and the ADM prior to 2007-2008, wine and hard liquor were bought and consumed by the CRD prior to 2007-2008. For instance, 36 bottles of wine were bought and consumed in 2006-2007 and 11 bottles of moutai were consumed in 2004-2005;
- it was questionable whether consuming some 700 and 110 bottles of wine and hard liquor respectively over a period of six years from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 could be said to be excessive; and
- although he had a habit of drinking alcohol, it did not mean that he liked drinking it on official occasions.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

59. The Committee further enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming:
- whether moutai had been provided at official lunches/dinners hosted by him for guests from places other than the Mainland;
 - whether he had hosted any official lunch/dinner for Mainland officials whose offices were not the ICAC counterparts¹⁸, such as the Liaison Office of the CPG in the HKSAR ("LOCPG") and the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China ("UFWD");
 - whether he had hosted official lunches/dinners in the absence of other ICAC staff; and
 - whether there were occasions whereby government officials had been invited to attend official lunches/dinners of the ICAC held for entertaining guests, say, from outside Hong Kong.

60. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that:

- moutai had been provided in official lunches/dinners hosted by him for guests from places other than the Mainland;
- he had hosted official lunches/dinners for Mainland officials whose offices were not the ICAC counterparts, such as from the LOCPG and the UFWD;
- he had never hosted official lunches/dinners in the absence of other ICAC staff; and
- there were occasions whereby government officials had been invited to attend official lunches/dinners of the ICAC held for entertaining guests, say, from outside Hong Kong. The official duties of these government guests were related to the official business of the ICAC.

61. On whether he had made use of official entertainment with Mainland officials who were not the counterparts of the ICAC, say, from the LOCPG, to pave his way for becoming a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's

¹⁸ The Mainland counterparts of the ICAC are the SPP and its system of procuratorates and the MoS.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

Political Consultative Conference ("CPPCC") after he left the office of the Commissioner, ICAC, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** refuted such allegations and stressed that:

- the purpose of hosting official lunches/dinners for officials from the Mainland as well as from other places was to promote the work of the ICAC and foster co-operation on anti-corruption; and
- the idea of becoming a Hong Kong CPPCC member had never crossed his mind, until he was approached for the post some six months after he left the office of the ICAC.

62. **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his written replies to the Committee (in *Appendix 50*) that:

- the ICAC did not have ready records on official entertainment hosted by the OPS, the CPD and the former ICAC Commissioner before 2007-2008 as the GFMIS for keeping payment transactions information only came into operation in 2007-2008. According to the ICAC's records, the OPS and the CPD had not hosted any lunch/dinner for the officials of the LOCPG from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013;
- the ICAC could not disclose information relating to the official lunch/dinner hosted by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming for the LOCPG officials, as such information fell within the scope of investigation in relation to whether Mr TONG had committed the alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office". Since the ICAC had already started to investigate the alleged criminal offences, the disclosure of relevant information might affect the integrity of the investigation or jeopardize or prejudice the fairness and impartiality of the investigation, the ICAC therefore could not disclose the relevant information;
- both the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mrs Fanny LAW and himself in his current capacity as Commissioner, ICAC had not hosted any lunch/dinner for the LOCPG officials; and
- the CRD had hosted a total of 18 lunches/dinners for the LOCPG from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013. These lunches/dinners were hosted mainly for Director General of Supervision Office and Deputy Director General of Economic Affairs Department of the LOCPG for the following purposes:

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- (a) courtesy nature - to bid farewell to working partners and establish contact with newly appointed officials, and consolidate working relationships; and
- (b) operational nature - to discuss and exchange views on particular subject matters such as arrangement of corruption preventive talks/seminars for enterprises funded by the People's Republic of China in Hong Kong; to follow up on the joint thematic seminars with the MoS; to arrange officials of the Ministry of Commerce to speak at the seminars for SMEs; and to discuss the provision of tailor-made corruption prevention services for Hong Kong-funded SMEs with cross boundary businesses.

Guests attending official entertainments

63. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether he had taken Dr Helen CHAN Wing-mui and Mr Bill WONG Cho-bau to official meals of the ICAC during his tenure as ICAC Commissioner.

64. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he had taken Dr Helen CHAN Wing-mui and Mr Bill WONG Cho-bau to official meals of the ICAC during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC but the number of such occasions was not high;
- although he could not recall the exact number of occasions Dr CHAN and Mr WONG had attended the official meals of the ICAC, he remembered that Mr WONG had attended a meal paid for by the ICAC to discuss how to film a promotional video for the ICAC. As regards Dr CHAN, he was not certain if there were five occasions; and
- work-related issues could be discussed on those occasions attended by Dr CHAN and Mr WONG, albeit these issues should not be of a confidential nature.

65. On the question as to whether he had reimbursed the ICAC the costs of the official meals attended by his friends in accordance with the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that he

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

remembered paying his friends' bill at a restaurant once, instead of making reimbursement to the ICAC subsequently.

66. On the enquiry of the Committee about the numbers of times which Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had taken his friends to official lunches/dinners during his tenure and whether Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had reimbursed the ICAC for the costs of the lunches/dinners attended by his friends, **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his reply that:

- the ICAC had set up a special investigation under his direct command to follow up the allegation on whether Mr TONG had misconducted himself during his tenure. Relevant criminal investigation had commenced and the requested information fell within the scope of investigation; and
- to ensure that the investigation would be conducted without interference and might proceed in a fair, just and objective manner, the ICAC was obligated to strictly adhere to the principle of confidentiality and could not disclose relevant information.

67. The Committee noted that official entertainment expenditures of the CRD were charged to the CRD's entertainment vote or the CRD's publicity vote, depending on the nature of the occasions; or were charged to the official entertainment (common services) vote if the official entertainment concerned was hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC. On the desirability of such arrangements for financial monitoring, **Director of Audit** responded that:

- charging official entertainment expenditures of the CRD to the CRD's entertainment vote or the CRD's publicity vote, depending on the nature of the occasions, or charging the same to the official entertainment (common services) vote if the official entertainment concerned was hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC were acceptable;
- according to Audit's understanding, it was the practice of the ICAC to create a file for each publicity project/activity for recording all the expenditures incurred for financial monitoring. Whether there was room for improvement in such approach was a matter for the management of the ICAC to decide; and

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- all expenditures on official entertainment should be subject to the same control. According to the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", unless ICAC Commissioner had approved otherwise, the expenditure per head was subject to a ceiling of \$450 for dinner and \$350 for lunch.

Responses from the ICAC at the public hearings

68. **Commissioner, ICAC** stated that:

- he did not see there was a wine drinking culture since he took up the office of ICAC Commissioner. The use of wine in official lunches/dinners was not frequent and hard liquor was not used in any official lunch/dinner; and
- in view of the recent public concern over the consumption of wine and hard liquor at official entertainment of the ICAC, the ICAC had adopted/would adopt the following measures:
 - (a) the existing stock of wine and hard liquor was kept centrally in the ADM;
 - (b) prior approval from him must be sought before picking up the wine from the ADM for use in official lunches/dinners;
 - (c) future purchase of wine would be subject to his prior approval; and
 - (d) the existing stock of hard liquor would be sent to the Government Logistics Department ("GLD") for auction after the investigation under his direct command to follow up the allegation on whether Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had misconducted himself during his tenure had completed.

69. On whether he had entertained officials of the LOCPG since taking up his office as ICAC Commissioner, **Commissioner, ICAC** replied in the negative. He had however attended one meal hosted by the LOCPG.

70. As to whether he had entertained guests for official lunches/dinners by himself, **Commissioner, ICAC** replied that each and every official lunch/dinner he attended was in the company of other ICAC officers.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

71. **Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** confirmed that both the OPS and the CPD had never stocked wine and/or hard liquor. Although the OPS and the CPD did not stock wine and/or hard liquor, it was the general practice of these two departments to purchase and bring the wine and/or hard liquor or order the same at the venue if it decided to serve wine and/or hard liquor at official lunches/dinners. However, it was rare for the CPD to do so.

72. Regarding the procurement of moutai stocked by the CRD, **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that clerical staff of the CRD were assigned to contact suppliers to obtain quotations and place orders by telephone, fax or email and arrange delivery. The procurements should normally be made during office hours as public funds were incurred.

73. The Committee noted from paragraphs 3.21 to 3.22 of the IRC Report that although Government regulations did not allow expenditure for entertaining Government officers to be charged to public funds, an official lunch hosted by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming for Government officers from Radio Television Hong Kong was charged to the official entertainment vote. IRC also found inconsistent practice in that an official lunch hosted by Mr TONG for the Commissioner on Interception of Communications and Surveillance and his staff was charged to the official entertainment vote but another two were paid from the Commissioner, ICAC's accountable entertainment allowance. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to whether similar incidents had occurred prior to the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming as Commissioner, ICAC, **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that it was not possible to ascertain if there were similar incidents as the payment vouchers beyond the seven-year retention period, i.e. prior to the tenure of Mr TONG, had been destroyed.

74. Noting from paragraph 3.33 of the IRC Report that there were three cases of the ICAC having treated a cocktail reception prior to a meal as a separate event from the meal, the Committee enquired whether this was a general practice of the ICAC.

75. **Ms Sally KWAN Yee-lan, Acting Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** responded that there was a misunderstanding of the regulation by the Supplies Office of the ADM. As part of the ICAC's follow up of the Audit Report, cocktail reception prior to a meal would be included as part of the expenditure for the meal in future.

Duty visits outside Hong Kong

76. The Committee noted from the information provided by the ICAC (in Appendix 37) that under the duty visits outside Hong Kong (common services) vote from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013, 34 of the 108 duty visits made outside Hong Kong were headed by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming. According to the ICAC, Mr TONG also undertook one duty visit outside Hong Kong which was not charged to any ICAC vote, i.e. a one-day trip to Shenzhen, China on 19 August 2011 to exchange views and experience on anti-corruption work with the Shenzhen Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection and the Shenzhen Municipal Supervision Department. Details of the 35 trips headed by Mr TONG are in *Appendices 38 and 51*. The Committee further noted that the destinations of 20 of these 35 trips were the Mainland. The Committee enquired Mr TONG about the necessity of making so many trips to the Mainland and whether there was a ceiling on the number of trips which the ICAC could undertake in a year.

77. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- apart from visiting the SPP and the MoS in Beijing annually to consolidate work relationship, other visits to the Mainland headed by him were mainly for attending and speaking at anti-corruption conferences upon invitation to exchange experience in combating corruption, strengthen mutual liaison and discuss the direction and scope of specific co-operation projects; and exchanging views with procuratorates of other parts of the Mainland on probity building and/or exploring opportunities for co-operation; and
- there was no ceiling on the number of duty visits outside Hong Kong which the ICAC could undertake in a year, albeit these trips must be related to the work of the ICAC.

78. On whether the Chief Executive ("CE") was aware of his duty visits outside Hong Kong, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- prior approval of the CE must be sought for each and every duty visit outside Hong Kong¹⁹;

19 In accordance with the ICAC's Schedule of Authority, the authority to approve duty visits outside Hong Kong vests with the top management. The Commissioner, ICAC approves duty visits of the three Heads of Department, the two Directors of Operations and all non-Operations officers (except that the Director of Community Relations may approve officers in the Mass Communication Office of the CRD to undertake duty visits outside Hong Kong in relation to the production of publicity and education products).

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- apart from oral reports, written reports on significant items of his duty visits outside Hong Kong were submitted to the CE periodically; and
- work of the ICAC, including the purposes and outcome of conducting duty visits outside Hong Kong, were also reported to the Executive Council and the ICAC's Advisory Committee on Corruption ("ACOC")²⁰ which generally met three times a year.

79. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided copies of the applications to/approvals from the CE for the 35 requests made by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming for attending duty visits outside Hong Kong (in *Appendix 52*).

80. The Committee queried whether submitting applications to the CE for seeking approval to attend duty visits outside Hong Kong was merely a formality, as evidenced by the following non-compliances revealed in the IRC Report:

- according to paragraph 5.12(c) of the IRC Report, in four duty visits, procurement orders for air passages of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had been issued before the approval for the duty visits from the CE was obtained;
- according to paragraph 5.13 of the IRC Report, prior to attending the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010), Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming left Hong Kong two days earlier for private reasons. Whilst Mr TONG did not claim subsistence allowance for 14 and 15 May 2010, no approval from the CE to modify the air passage for private reasons has been found; and
- according to paragraph 6.1(l) of the IRC Report, the following two duty visits, i.e. Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009) and Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010), involved excessive non-official duty related activities. In Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming's applications to the CE seeking approval for the aforesaid two duty visits, reference was only made to visiting Yunnan and Sichuan. There was no specific mention that the itineraries would cover Lijiang and Leshan.

20 The ICAC's ACOC is the principal advisory body of the ICAC and oversees all the ICAC's activities. Its membership includes the chairmen of the Operations Review Committee, Corruption Prevention Advisory Committee and Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations who serve on the ACOC as ex-officio members.

81. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- submitting applications to the CE seeking approval for duty visits outside Hong Kong was no mere formality, as the CE must be informed of the purpose of the duty visit, the persons/organizations to meet during the duty visit, where the Commissioner, ICAC could be reached during duty visits, and who should double up the Commissioner's post during the latter's absence;
- he was not aware of the non-compliances referred to in paragraphs 5.12(c) and 5.13 of the IRC Report, until after the release of the IRC Report. Whilst he was not involved in the non-compliances concerning procurement of air passages referred to in paragraph 5.12(c) and 5.13 of the IRC Report, it could not be ruled out that such non-compliances were due to administrative oversights; and
- he had reservation about paragraph 6.1(l) of the IRC Report.

82. After reviewing the 35 duty visits outside Hong Kong attended by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, the Committee sought information/clarification from Mr TONG on the following duty visits:

- Beijing and Yunnan (11 to 17 January 2009);
- Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan (16 to 23 May 2010);
- Hangzhou (14 to 17 November 2008);
- Beijing and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (25 to 29 May 2008);
- Salvador, Brazil and London, United Kingdom ("UK") (8 to 14 April 2010); and
- Shenzhen (21 to 23 January 2008).

Beijing and Yunnan (11 to 17 January 2009)

83. The Committee noted that information contained in the applications to the CE for duty visits outside Hong Kong was less than that contained in the details of the 35 trips referred to in paragraph 76 above. For instance, no reference was made

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

to the visit to Lijiang in Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming's application to the CE for the duty visit to Beijing and Yunnan from 11 to 17 January 2009. The Committee further noted from the itinerary of the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 53*) that the visit to Lijiang mainly involved visits to scenic spots.

84. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming:

- whether he would first discuss with the receiving party(ies) the details of the duty visits, such as the places to visit and the duration of the visits, prior to submitting his applications to the CE to attend the duty visits; and
- whether he had ever turned down any sightseeing activity(ies) arranged by the receiving party(ies).

85. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that:

- prior to deciding whether to conduct a duty visit outside Hong Kong, he was consulted by the ICAC staff on the framework of the visit, such as the purpose and the main persons/organizations to meet. Subject to his agreement, the ICAC staff then proceeded to follow up with the receiving party(ies) to work out the detailed itineraries of the duty visits;
- he was mostly concerned about the persons/organizations he would meet during the visits and the topics to be discussed, and had sometimes made suggestions in this regard to the receiving party(ies);
- in respect of his duty visits to the Mainland, they were co-ordinated by the Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office ("HKMLO") of the CRD²¹ in discussion with the SPP in Beijing;
- it was generally the practice of the SPP to propose that after the trip in Beijing, the ICAC delegation should visit another province(s)/region(s)

21 According to the ICAC, the ICAC's HKMLO, established on 5 February 1997, is responsible for co-ordinating non-investigative Mainland liaison work. Before the handover and back in the 1980s, the HKMLO's work generally was relatively passive in that the HKMLO only organized exchange programmes at the request of Mainland counterparts for the purpose of establishing good relationships. Exchanges concerning general information and anti-graft experience were confined to Guangdong Province and targeted at government organizations and senior officials in the Mainland. The liaison work involved mutual visits between senior officials, staff training, seminars, joint production of anti-corruption publications and so on.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

in the Mainland for the delegation to meet with local procuratorates and supervision authorities to exchange experience and views on anti-corruption work and/or to explore opportunities for co-operation. Generally speaking, there was little room for the ICAC to alter the itineraries put forward by these receiving party(ies). In the case of the visit to Yunnan, the purpose was to assist the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate ("YNPP") to develop a staff training programme. It was the policy of the ICAC to assist its major Mainland counterparts in combating corruption under the Mutual Case Assistance Scheme²²;

- it was difficult to decline sightseeing activity(ies) arranged by the receiving party(ies), especially if these activity(ies) were only made known to him after arrival, albeit he had sometimes tried to decline such activities where possible;
- whilst the visit to Lijiang under the Beijing and Yunnan duty visit involved visits to Jade Dragon Snow Mountain and Shuhe Old Town, the visit to Lijiang was not entirely a pleasure trip as the visit also involved meeting with the Lijiang Municipal People's Procuratorate whose anti-corruption regime, developed after a major earthquake occurred several years ago, was modelled on that of the ICAC, and attending a dinner with members of the Lijiang Municipal Committee at which views on anti-corruption experience were exchanged. Nevertheless, he agreed that visiting Jade Dragon Snow Mountain and Shuhe Old Town were not ideal; and
- the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang was the least well handled of all duty visits attended by him.

86. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming why he did not mention in his application to the CE that his duty visit to Beijing and Yunnan from 11 to 17 January 2009 would cover Lijiang.

²² According to the ICAC, the Mutual Case Assistance Scheme was set up between the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and the ICAC in 1988, under which anti-graft officers are arranged to meet witnesses in corruption cases across the border. Similar arrangements for provinces other than Guangdong have been co-ordinated by the SPP since March 2000 (in *Appendix 54*).

87. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he was not informed of the details of the Yunnan leg, including the visit to Lijiang on 16 January 2009, when he submitted his application to the CE on 5 January 2009; and
- to his understanding, the actual itinerary of the Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang trip referred to in paragraph 83 above was compiled by the ICAC after the visit.

88. According to the chronological account of arranging the Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang duty visit provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 55*), the ICAC was informed of the details of the Yunnan leg in the afternoon of 9 January 2009. Further, as advised by the ICAC in its written reply to the Committee (in *Appendix 56*), after receiving the itinerary concerning the Lijiang leg of the duty visit in the afternoon of 9 January 2009, the ICAC informed its Mainland counterparts to arrange for accommodation in Lijiang and placed procurement for the air passages for the Kunming-Lijiang flight on the same day. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming why he did not submit a revised application to the CE to inform the CE of visit to Lijiang.

89. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that:

- since the CE had already approved his duty visit to Beijing and Yunnan on 6 January 2009, he did not see the need to submit a revised application to inform the CE of the visit to Lijiang as Lijiang was in the Yunnan Province. Similarly, no reference was made to visiting Guilin and Leshan in his applications to the CE to attend duty visits to Beijing and Guangxi from 25 to 30 May 2008 and to Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan from 16 to 23 May 2010 respectively as Guilin was in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Leshan was in the Sichuan Province;
- there was no question of him deliberately not informing the CE of the Lijiang trip. It was considered suffice when seeking approval from the CE to attend duty visits outside Hong Kong to inform the CE of the purpose of the duty visit, the persons/organizations to meet during the duty visit, where the Commissioner, ICAC could be reached during duty visits and who should double up the Commissioner's post during the latter's absence. Although he had never attached details of the duty

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

visits to the applications to the CE, he did not recall that the CE had ever sought further information concerning his applications. To his understanding, the CE was only concerned about the purpose and effect of the duty visits; and

- whilst he did not see the need to inform the CE should there be any changes to the duty visit plan, revised applications should be submitted to the CE if there were major changes to the duration of the visit and the locations of the duty visits, say, if the visit to Europe entailed visiting additional European countries. However, this had never been done during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC, as no duty visits attended and led by him involved major revisions.

90. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided a sample application made by a former Commissioner, ICAC to attend duty visit outside Hong Kong (with a draft outline programme) in *Appendix 57*.

91. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether the situation whereby he did not have the details of the duty visits when submitting his applications to the CE seeking approval for attending the duty visits was a frequent occurrence. **Mr TONG** replied that such a situation had occasionally occurred and the number of such occurrence was not few and/or unusual.

92. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** agreed that:

- it would be better if he was certain that his duty visits outside Hong Kong would not include non-business related activities when seeking approval from the CE for attending the duty visits. However, this could not be done for those duty visits which included meeting with procuratorates and/or supervision authorities of another provinces after visiting Beijing, as the HKMLO had to rely on the SPP to work out with the local Mainland authorities on the details of these next parts of the visits, the itineraries of which often reached the ICAC very close to the departure dates of the duty visits. The fact that the ICAC received the itinerary of the visit to Lijiang for the Beijing and Yunnan duty visit (11 to 17 January 2009) in the afternoon of 9 January 2009 was a case in point; and

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- the existing requirement of seeking approval from the Commissioner, ICAC if there were changes to the duty visit plan involving over \$5,000 or 20% of the original commitment warranted a review to ensure prudent use of public money.

Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan (16 to 23 May 2010)

93. The Committee noted that similar to the duty visit to Beijing and Yunnan (11 to 17 January 2009), no reference was made to the visit to Leshan in Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming's application to the CE to attend the duty visit to Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan from 16 to 23 May 2010 and that the visit to Leshan involved mainly sightseeing tours. The itinerary of the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan provided by the ICAC is in *Appendix 58*.

94. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he did not mention Leshan in the application to the CE as Leshan was in Chengdu;
- whilst he agreed that the element of non-business related activities at Leshan was very high, it should be pointed out that a visit to Jiuzhagiu Valley proposed by the Mainland side for the Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan duty visit was removed from the itinerary prior to the visit on his request; and
- he had asked the CRD to explore the feasibility of returning to Hong Kong one day earlier, i.e. on 22 instead of 23 May 2010, after a meeting with senior Sichuan officials was advanced from 22 May 2010 to 21 May 2010. However, this could not be done due to unavailability of air-tickets.

Hangzhou (14 to 17 November 2008)

95. The Committee noted that the duration of the visit to Hangzhou to attend the Xihu Anti-Corruption Forum indicated in the application to the CE (in *Appendix 59*) was one day shorter than that indicated in the itinerary of the visit provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 60*), i.e. from 14 to 16 November 2008 as opposed to from 14 to 17 November 2008. The Committee queried whether this was a deliberate act to mislead the CE that the duty visit was a three-day one or whether this was a

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

testament that the application was merely a formality and as such the information was provided in a less than prudent manner.

96. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that he put down "14 to 16 November 2008" as he had applied to the CE to take three days vacation leave immediately after attending the Xihu Anti-Corruption Forum²³, and the visit ended on 17 November 2008 which was the day the ICAC delegation arrived Hong Kong.

Beijing and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (25 to 29 May 2008)

97. Whilst noting that Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had decided to shorten his duty visit to Beijing and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region from 25 to 30 May 2008 to from 25 to 29 May 2008 in view of the CE's concern over an important matter being handled by the ICAC, the Committee enquired Mr TONG whether he had considered further shortened the visit by returning to Hong Kong after visiting Beijing. The relevant itinerary is in *Appendix 61*.

98. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that as he was assured by the Head of Operations that the situation was under control, he did not consider it necessary to curtail the duty visit by cancelling the trips to Nanning and Guilin to call on Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to exchange views on probity building.

Salvador, Brazil and London, UK (8 to 14 April 2010)

99. The Committee noted from Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming's application to the CE seeking approval for attending the duty visit to Salvador, Brazil and London, UK (8 to 14 April 2010) that one of the persons to meet was from the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge. However, such person was not found in the itinerary of the duty visit provided by the ICAC (in *Appendix 62*). The Committee enquired why this was the case.

100. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that he could not recall whether he had met the person from the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge.

23 The ICAC confirmed that Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had taken three days vacation leave from 17 to 19 November 2008 immediately following his duty visit to Hangzhou to attend the first Xihu Anti-Corruption Forum.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

As there was a lunch with UK officials and Hong Kong Economic and Trade Office on 14 April 2010, it was possible that the person had attended the lunch. **Mr TONG** further said that whilst it was the practice for the ICAC to line up meetings for the ICAC delegation with organizations/persons for the duty visit beforehand, it could not be ruled out that the organizations/persons might not be available at the appointed date and time for various reasons.

101. According to paragraph 5.12(a) of the IRC Report, no approval (which could be granted by the Commissioner, ICAC for flights over nine hours) was found for the upgrading of air passages to Business Class by two officers who accompanied Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to an IAACA meeting in Brazil in April 2010. The upgraded air passages for the two officers cost \$186,000 in total. The Committee enquired Mr TONG about the reasons for such non-compliance.

102. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that this should be a procedural negligence, albeit the two officers concerned were entitled to upgrade their air passages to Business Class as the flight from Hong Kong to Brazil exceeded nine hours and approval for upgrading of air passages could be granted by the Commissioner, ICAC.

Shenzhen (21 to 23 January 2008)

103. The Committee noted that Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming led a delegation of 25 ICAC officers to attend a tripartite seminar co-organized with the MoS and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao in Shenzhen from 21 to 23 January 2008. The total expenditure was \$181,635.44 (in *Appendix 63*). On the question of whether it was necessary to bring so many ICAC officers and whether consideration had been given to arranging two officers to share a hotel room in order to save costs, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that 25 officers joined the visit because most of the speakers and rapporteur of the seminar were provided by the ICAC. With hindsight, consideration could be given to having an officer to perform both the roles of speaker and rapporteur in a seminar.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

104. On the basis for determining the number of ICAC officers to accompany him on his duty visits outside Hong Kong, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** advised that:

- it was determined on a need basis, i.e. the presence of the staff must be conducive to the missions of the trip; and
- participation in duty visits would enable staff to learn about anti-graft experience of other jurisdictions from high ranking officials.

Other issues

105. The Committee noted that the Director of Community Relations, ICAC had joined 25 of the 35 trips headed by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, including 17 trips to the Mainland. The Committee enquired about the rationale for the arrangement. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** explained that in most of these trips, the Director was guest speakers at seminars and had delivered talks on corruption prevention.

106. Noting that three of the 35 duty visits outside Hong Kong made by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming covered London, UK, the Committee enquired Mr TONG whether he had visited his son during these trips to London.

107. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** pointed out that neither did he visit his son who did not reside in London or elsewhere in the UK at the time nor did his son travel to London to meet him during his duty visits to London.

108. On the question as to whether his friends, such as former Assistant Director of Immigration, Dr Helen CHAN Wing-mui and Mr Bill WONG Cho-bau, were with him on some of his duty visits outside Hong Kong, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied in the negative. **Mr TONG** however pointed out that he had in the past taken advantage of his air passage for a duty visit outside Hong Kong to visit a place prior to the start or after the conclusion of that duty visit by taking his vacation leave with the approval of the CE.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

109. As to whether he had accepted airfare and/or hotel accommodation from the receiving party during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** said that he could not rule out such a possibility. However, prior approval from the CE must have been sought, before acceptance of such advantages.

Responses from the ICAC at the public hearings

110. The Committee noted from the applications for duty visits outside Hong Kong submitted by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to the CE that some of these applications were submitted shortly before the departure dates concerned and that some essential information, such as persons to meet and places to stay, appeared to be incomplete. The Committee enquired whether the approval from the CE for duty visits outside Hong Kong was merely a formality or a substantive one.

111. **Commissioner, ICAC** responded that the CE's approval was substantive in nature, as no duty visit outside Hong Kong should be undertaken without the prior approval of the CE. He further said that he was not in a position to comment on the completeness of the information provided in the applications submitted by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, as the application forms should have been filled out by Mr TONG's personal assistant.

112. On the number of duty visits outside Hong Kong made since he assumed the office on 1 July 2012, **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that he had taken six such visits which were absolutely necessary in the discharge of his duties and/or prominently conducive to the missions and/or functions of the ICAC. Details of those visits and the applications to/approvals from the CE for the six requests to attend the visits are in *Appendices 64 and 65* respectively.

113. In view of the IRC's views that it was inappropriate that no reference was made to visiting Lijiang and Leshan in Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming's applications to the CE seeking approval for attending the duty visits to Beijing and Yunnan (11 to 17 January 2009) and Beijing and Chengdu, Sichuan (16 to 23 May 2010) respectively, the Committee asked the Commissioner, ICAC whether he would inform the CE of all specific locations he would visit when seeking approval for duty visits in future.

114. **Commissioner, ICAC** responded that:

- all of his six duty visits outside Hong Kong since his taking up of the office of Commissioner, ICAC only involved visiting one location;
- as the application form seeking approval from the CE for attending duty visit was only one page, he would attach the itinerary of the visit if the visit should involve more than one location;
- he agreed with the IRC's recommendation that the CE should be informed of all specific locations the Commissioner, ICAC would visit when seeking approval for duty visit; and
- although the requirement of seeking approval if there were changes to the duty visit plan involving over \$5,000 or 20% of the original commitment did not cover the Commissioner, ICAC, he considered it necessary to seek the approval of the CE if, say, a new location was added to the original duty visit plan.

115. Noting from paragraph 5.5 of the IRC Report that the two duty visits, i.e. Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009) and Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010) were organized by the CRD, the Committee enquired how these duty visits were organized by the CRD.

116. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded as follows:

- the CRD was mainly involved in organizing the Beijing part of the two duty visits;
- in respect of the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming agreed, in late December 2008, to the SPP's proposal for the ICAC delegation to visit Yunnan after visiting Beijing as YNPP had new developments in video interview recording for suspects and close working relationship with the ICAC on mutual assistance in investigation. Mr TONG further agreed that the visit to Yunnan should be for two days. The details of the itinerary to Yunnan (Kunming and Lijiang), worked out by the SPP and the YNPP, were received by the CRD in the afternoon of 9 January 2009, i.e. two days before departure of the duty visit;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- in respect of the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan, the CRD was informed of the details of the itinerary to Chengdu prepared by the Mainland side in the morning of 14 May 2010, i.e. two days before departure of the duty visit. Visit to Leshan was not included in the itinerary. The reason why the visit to Leshan had taken place on 22 May 2010 was due to the following events:
 - (a) the delegation originally planned to meet senior procuratorate and supervision officials of Sichuan Province on 22 May 2010 to introduce probity building in Hong Kong, especially on anti-corruption work in the construction industry. Not until 13 May 2010 (Thursday) before departure, the ICAC was informed that the meeting was advanced to the evening of 21 May 2010 upon request by some officials at the Provincial level. The ICAC therefore attempted to advance the return flight to Hong Kong to 22 May 2010. Since all the outbound flights to Hong Kong on 22 May 2010 were full, the delegation returned to Hong Kong in the morning of 23 May 2010 as scheduled; and
 - (b) given that the delegation could not return to Hong Kong on 22 May 2010 and upon invitation by the procuratorate and supervision officials in Leshan arising from their unavailability to attend the meeting on 21 May 2010, the delegation then visited Leshan on 22 May 2010. A meeting was also held with the Standing Committee Member, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, Vice Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, Director and officials of Municipal Supervision Department of Leshan City on the day;
- the reason for the ADM to advise the IRC that they did not recall any request to change schedule and had not found any records that such an option had been explored with airlines, as mentioned in paragraph 5.6 of the IRC Report, was that the CRD did not request the ADM to procure the air-tickets; and
- not all ICAC officers of the ICAC delegation on a duty visit participated the visit programme in full, as only those ICAC officers whose official duties were related to the business of a duty visit joined the visit. For instance, she did not join the Yunnan leg and the Director of Corruption Prevention did not join the Beijing part of the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

117. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to whether she had alerted Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming against visiting Lijiang and Leshan in view of the excessive non-business related activities involved, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** said that:

- she could not remember whether she had seen the details of the Lijiang trip after such details were received by the CRD in the afternoon of 9 January 2009. The fact that Mr TONG agreed to include visiting Lijiang was thus an oversight on her part due to lack of vigilance; and
- in light of the Lijiang experience, she had alerted Mr TONG not to include visiting Jiuzhagiu Valley proposed by the Mainland side for the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan.

118. Noting that the Director of Community Relations, ICAC had only accompanied the incumbent Commissioner, ICAC three times in 2012 and once since 2013 to conduct duty visits to the Mainland, the Committee enquired whether this showed that the high numbers of duty visits to the Mainland led by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC was wrong. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that whilst the ICAC would continue to conduct duty visits to places other than the Mainland to foster exchanges and explore opportunities for further co-operation, say, by attending anti-corruption conferences, the ICAC had now cut back on visiting Mainland counterparts, with the exception of the SPP and MoS, to share experience in anti-corruption work. Hitherto, the number of Mainland organizations visiting the ICAC to share and exchange views on anti-corruption work had increased.

119. **Commissioner, ICAC** stated that following a review, the ICAC had, on 6 May 2013, issued reminders and further guidelines on duty visits outside Hong Kong. They included:

- granting of approvals only when such visits were absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officers' duties or prominently conducive to the missions and/or functions of the ICAC;
- keeping the number of officers joining the trip to the minimum; and
- confining the duration of the trip as short as possible covering only the part of the programmes/sessions pertaining to the official purposes of that visit.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

Gifts/souvenirs

120. The Committee noted that since 1996, the ICAC had a policy to "limit to the minimum the exchange of gifts on official occasions. Where an exchange of gifts is unavoidable, the exchange should be made from organization to organization"²⁴. Such a policy was subsequently incorporated into paragraph 8 of the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages". The relevant ICAC's CSO are in *Appendix 66*.

121. The Committee further noted that like other Government departments, the ICAC did not have any laid down rules for the presentation of souvenirs to official counterparts or visitors of the ICAC, nor the cost of the souvenirs, except those given in the Government's Stores and Procurement Regulations when procuring souvenirs. Subject officers must seek approval and certification from the line management to confirm the availability of funds for the purchase of souvenirs and claim for reimbursement of the expenses upon verification by the Finance Office. In presenting souvenirs, consideration was given to the nature of the occasion and the status of the recipients²⁵.

122. A list of gifts given out by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure, provided by the ICAC for a special meeting of the LegCo Finance Committee ("FC") held on 9 April 2013 to examine the 2013-2014 estimates of expenditure of the ICAC, is in *Appendix 67*.

Giving of gifts/souvenirs

123. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether the types of gifts/souvenirs to be procured for giving to official counterparts or visitors of the ICAC were solely decided by him or suggested by ICAC staff for his approval.

24 According to the ICAC, the policy on exchange of gifts was first promulgated in the ICAC Staff Circular No. 23/96 "The Giving and Receiving of Gifts on Official Occasions". The Circular was later cancelled after the policy was incorporated into the ICAC's CSO Part 1 Chapter 9 Section 3 on "Acceptance of Advantages".

25 Paragraph 7 of the ICAC paper entitled "Mechanism for approval of duty visits outside Hong Kong and reimbursement of expenditure on official entertainment and souvenirs" for the meeting of the Panel on Security on 27 May 2013 (LC Paper No. CB(2)1148/12-13(01)).

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

124. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that generally speaking, gifts/souvenirs for presentation at an ICAC publicity project or activity were decided by ICAC staff responsible for the project or activity. He would only be involved in the selection of such gifts/souvenirs if the publicity project or activity was a large scale one and/or the standing of the recipients was high.

125. On whether he had presented gifts/souvenirs to the recipients who were not participants of an ICAC publicity project or activity, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that although not all recipients of gifts/souvenirs were participants of an ICAC publicity project or activity, the official duties of the recipients of ICAC's gifts/souvenirs were all related to the work of the ICAC.

126. The Committee noted from Annex 4 of the IRC Report that some of the "Commission-wide" gifts²⁶, such as two units of beef brisket and fish ball at \$815 each; five tankards at \$1,580 each; one camera at \$1,650; eight digital photo frames ranging from \$590 to \$1,890 each; and three scarves ranging from \$400 to \$2,090 each, appeared to be at variance with the ICAC's policy on exchange of gifts having regard to the personal nature of such gifts and/or their high prices.

127. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded as follows:

- the procurement of many "Commission-wide" gifts were approved by him²⁷;
- the beef brisket and fish balls were given as gifts to a Mainland delegation visiting the ICAC, after a brief internal discussion of which he had attended, to reciprocate the giving of lychee to the ICAC by the Mainland delegation for enjoyment by ICAC staff. He did not know who carried out the procurement of the beef brisket and fish balls, as he was not involved in the procurement;

26 According to the IRC Report, "Commission-wide" gifts refer to gifts attributed to the Former Commissioner ICAC, i.e. Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, or "Commission-wide" events.

27 The ICAC replied to the Committee after the hearing on 26 September 2013 that the ICAC could not provide the information on who procured the "Commission-wide" gifts referred to in Annex 4 of the IRC Report, including the rank and post titles of the ICAC staff assigned to procure these gifts, as such information fell within the scope of investigation in relation to whether Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had committed the alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" and the disclosure of which might affect the integrity of the investigation or jeopardize the fairness and impartiality of the related investigation.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- he could not recall the reasons for giving out tankards, camera and scarves as gifts, albeit that, with hindsight, he agreed that giving out scarves as gifts by the ICAC was inappropriate;
- as regards the eight digital photo frames as gifts, they were for guest speakers at ICAC-organized seminars/conferences who did not receive any honorarium; and
- he agreed that certain "Commission-wide" gifts did not adhere to the ICAC's policy that the giving out of gifts by the ICAC should be kept to the minimum and some of them were expensive. However, these gifts were all given out to organizations and in public.

Acceptance of gifts/souvenirs

128. On acceptance of gifts, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** advised that:

- he had never kept for himself the gifts offered to him in his official capacity of Commissioner, ICAC; and
- the most expensive gift which the ICAC had received was a large traditional screen worth \$100,000 to \$200,000 from the SPP to mark the opening of the ICAC headquarters in North Point in 2007.

129. In view of the high value of the screen, the Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming:

- whether he had ever considered not accepting the screen or accepting the screen but donating it to the Government or a public museum; and
- whether he had sought the approval of the CE prior to accepting the screen.

130. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that:

- the decision to accept the screen from the SPP was made after discussion with ICAC senior staff;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- he believed that the ADM had followed the established procedure to report the acceptance of the screen;
- the screen was displayed in the exhibition room of the ICAC headquarters building for public viewing; and
- CE should have known that the screen was a gift to the ICAC from the SPP. CE was the officiating guest of the opening ceremony of the ICAC headquarters building and had attended a tour of the building after the ceremony.

Responses from the ICAC at the public hearings

131. **Commissioner, ICAC** stated that to tie in with the Government's economy drive, the ICAC had already adopted further guidelines since 6 May 2013 in attending official functions. As a general principle, there were no corsages for functions hosted by the ICAC and all ICAC officers would, as far as practicable, not exchange gifts/souvenirs with representatives of other government or international organizations during meetings. The ICAC would notify the organization concerned in advance of its practice. Where the exchange of gifts/souvenirs was unavoidable, officers would only present one souvenir inscribed with the ICAC logo (e.g. ICAC Building model, ICAC Annual Report or ICAC plaque, etc.) to the organization concerned, and no gifts/souvenirs would be given on a personal basis²⁸.

132. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to why cookies, referred to in paragraph 41 above under expenditures on gifts, were not included in the list of gifts given out by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure referred to in paragraph 122 above, **Commissioner, ICAC** explained that:

- the list of gifts presented by Mr TONG to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds was compiled under a tight timeframe, due to the need to meet the deadline set by the FC; and
- in response to the media's comments that the list of gifts did not reflect the full picture, arrangements were immediately made to thoroughly

²⁸ Paragraph 8 of the paper entitled "Mechanism for Approval of Duty Visits Outside Hong Kong and Reimbursement of Expenditure on Official Entertainment and Souvenirs" prepared by the ICAC for the meeting of the Panel on Security of LegCo on 27 May 2013.

check all the relevant receipts and accounting records. As a result, the omissions of the cookies and other gifts presented by Mr TONG to government officials of different places during his tenure came to light.

133. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** supplemented that:

- there was no question of the ICAC deliberately excluding the cookies from the list of gifts submitted to the FC on 22 April 2013. The reason why the cookies were not included in the list was that she and the Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC, who was responsible for co-ordinating the compilation of the list, came to the understanding that the gifts which the FC had in mind were those which could be retained as a souvenir; and
- the ICAC agreed that the handling of the matter was not ideal and had openly apologized for it.

134. At the public hearing on 26 September 2013, **Commissioner, ICAC** clarified that no attempt had been made by the ICAC to conceal information on expenditures on gifts, amongst others, from LegCo. The total amount of money spent on gifts and souvenirs during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, published in the IRC Report, was \$1.3 million because the amount also included the expenditures on gifts incurred by "individual departments of the ICAC". The ICAC did not provide the latter information to LegCo because such information did not comply with the requests from LegCo since April 2013.

135. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to which units of the ICAC were tasked with the responsibility for procuring such gifts, **Acting Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** said that which department was responsible for the procurement of "Commission-wide" gifts would depend on who the recipients of the gifts were. For instance, if the recipients of the gifts were the target organizations of OPS, the gifts would be procured by OPS staff. Another example was that if the recipients of the gifts were organizations which the ICAC delegation would meet during duty visits outside Hong Kong, the gifts would be procured by the CRD.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

136. On whether beef brisket and fish balls were procured by the CRD, **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** replied in the negative²⁹. She further said that:

- in her view, it was not appropriate to give beef brisket and fish balls as "Commission-wide" gifts;
- the CRD had all along only given souvenirs inscribed with the ICAC logo as gifts of the CRD to outside organizations;
- as regards procurement of gifts for duty visits led by Commissioner, ICAC, a meeting would be held prior to the visits to discuss the types and the numbers of gifts to give to organizations during the visits. Generally speaking, souvenirs inscribed with the ICAC logo were selected as gifts to give during duty visits. However, depending on the status of the recipient and/or the nature of the occasion, the Hong Kong Skyline model (ranging from \$1,200 to \$2,350 each) was sometimes selected as gifts;
- during his tenure, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had also suggested giving gifts, other than souvenirs inscribed with the ICAC logo, such as food and famous Hong Kong brand name products, during duty visits. To her understanding, OSR staff was involved in the procurement of such special gifts to be presented by Mr TONG; and
- the CRD was told by Mr TONG on some occasions to procure gifts with price comparable to that of the Hong Kong Skyline model for duty visits, as the Hong Kong Skyline model was given as gifts too frequent. An example was the procurement of a goat-shape ornament referred to in Annex 4 of the IRC Report.

137. As the 1996 stated policy to "limit to the minimum the exchange of gifts on official occasions. Where an exchange of gifts is unavoidable, the exchange should be made from organization to organization" was incorporated into the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages", the Committee enquired why there were still so many non-compliances in the procurement of gifts.

²⁹ The ICAC replied to the Committee after the hearing on 26 September 2013 that the ICAC could not provide the information on who procured the beef brisket and fish balls and who the recipient of these beef brisket and fish balls was, as such information fell within the scope of investigation in relation to whether Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had committed the alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" and the disclosure of which might affect the integrity of the investigation or jeopardize the fairness and impartiality of the related investigation.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

138. **Acting Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** explained that some ICAC staff might not be aware or fully understood that the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages" also regulated the giving out of gifts.

139. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to why the ADM approved the reimbursement of expenditures on gifts such as beef brisket and fish balls, **Acting Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** explained that the Finance Office of the ADM had to approve the claim for reimbursement if prior approval from the proper authority had been obtained and the expenditure had been properly certified by the relevant subject ICAC officer.

E. Expenditure control on official entertainment

140. The ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" stipulate the following control on expenditure:

- an officer may be reimbursed expenses incurred for provision of official entertainment which has been approved in advance; and
- unless the Commissioner has approved otherwise, the expenditure per head, inclusive of food, beverages and tips, is subject to a ceiling of \$350 for lunch and \$450 for dinner (revised from 1 January 2011).

Dinners on 6 and 8 December 2011

141. According to paragraph 3.22 of the Audit Report, in examining the expenses for two major community activities, Audit noted the following issues on the entertainment expenses incurred by CRD staff in organizing the International Anti-Corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop in December 2011:

- ***Dinner on 6 December 2011.*** The Commissioner approved a budget of \$450 per head. The actual cost of the dinner at the restaurant concerned was \$431 per head. However, when including six bottles of wine bought separately for the dinner and dessert at a separate shop (totalling \$92 per head), the actual expenditure was \$523 per head; and
- ***Dinner on 8 December 2011.*** The cost of the dinner, approved by an Assistant Director of the ICAC, was \$1,045 per head.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

The names and official titles of the persons attending the above dinners on 6 and 8 December 2011, provided by the ICAC, are in *Appendices 68 and 69* respectively.

142. According to paragraph 3.23 of the Audit Report, in February 2013, upon enquiry, the CRD provided Audit with the following explanations:

- ***Dinner on 6 December 2011.*** The cost of the dinner at the restaurant concerned was treated as an entertainment expense because only the guests invited by the Commissioner attended the dinner. Twelve bottles of wine were bought for general use in various social programmes in the event. The cost of the wine was charged to publicity funds of the project. Only six bottles were consumed during the dinner and the remaining six bottles were kept for use in future official meals. The dinner and the dessert were two separate functions. During the dinner, some participants showed an interest in Hong Kong's local life and delicacies. As an impromptu social programme, the participants were taken to a dessert shop to try Chinese dessert right after the dinner. The cost of the dessert was treated as a separate entertainment expense; and

- ***Dinner on 8 December 2011.*** The dinner was part of the social programmes for networking among the 110 participants from different places around the world and for the ICAC to extend its hospitality. As the dinner was a component activity of the event (included in the programme brochure), which targeted all conference attendees, the cost of the dinner was charged to publicity funds of the project. The use of publicity funds was approved by an Assistant Director according to the schedule of authority of the ICAC.

143. The Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether, in approving the expenditure of the dinner on 6 December 2011, he was aware of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" that the costs of all food and beverages, regardless of whether they were ordered at the venues or bought for consumption at the venues, should be included as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure for control purposes.

144. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he as well as ICAC officers were not vigilant enough to include wine procured separately for use at an official lunch/dinner as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure. As explained by Commissioner, ICAC, the rationale for the CRD to purchase wine in advance for later consumption at official functions was that it was more economical to serve wine purchased in advance than ordering them from the restaurants on the spot; and
- the Director of Audit had said that there was a grey area in the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" about the requirement to include wine procured separately for use at an official lunch/dinner as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure.

145. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** stated in his reply (in *Appendix 70*) that from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013, 12 out of 548 meals charged to the CRD's entertainment vote had cost of wine not included in the total cost. Four out of 12 exceeded the ceiling when the cost of wine was included. The amount of excess ranged from \$11 to \$132.

ICAC Form 569

146. According to paragraph 3.7(b) of the IRC Report, ADM advised CRD to mention to Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming that the expenditure for a dinner to be held on 18 September 2007 and hosted by him would exceed the expenditure ceiling per person if the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately was included in the expenditure of the dinner. On 18 September 2007, Mr TONG instructed to procure moutai instead of wine. The CRD sought assistance from the OSR to make an urgent purchase. Subsequent to the dinner, the CRD asked Mr TONG to sign on the receipt for procurement of wine and hard liquor as a covering approval to authorize the procurement, but there was no documentation suggesting that the CRD had informed Mr TONG that the total expenditure exceeded the ceiling and no justifications for exceeding the ceiling had been recorded.

147. As revealed in paragraph 3.7 of the IRC Report, during the term of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, generally OPS and ADM did include the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately when calculating the expenditure for entertainment, whilst CRD did not. The OSR also

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

did not include the cost of wine and hard liquor in the majority of the entertainments it organized. The Committee noted from paragraphs 3.8 and 3.9 of the IRC Report that to better comply with the spirit of the Government guidelines on entertainment expenditure per person that the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately should be included in the calculation of the total expenditure for entertainments, the ICAC Form 569 was introduced in June 2008 for use by ICAC officers in seeking approval for entertainment expenditure. The Form set out explicitly that estimated expenditure included beverage and tips. After the ICAC Form 569 was introduced for half a year, the CRD stopped to use the Form. The Committee asked Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether he was aware of the Form; and if so, why did he allow the CRD not using the Form in seeking approval for entertainment expenditure.

148. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that he was aware of the ICAC Form 569 as he had signed the Form before. However, he was also aware that file minutes were sometimes used by ICAC officers in seeking approval for entertainment expenditure. To his understanding, both approaches were acceptable as the use of the ICAC Form 569 was not mandatory.

149. On the question as to whether he knew the purpose of the ICAC Form 569, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** replied that he did not pay much attention to the Form until the publication of the IRC Report in September 2013. Prior to attending the hearing of the Committee on 25 September 2013, he sought information from the ICAC on the background of introducing the Form. According to the ICAC, although there was consultation amongst the OPS, CRD and CPD at the operational level prior to the introduction of the Form in June 2008, no papers/documents could be found that he was being consulted/informed in the process.

150. Noting that the numbers of bottles of wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD had increased after the CRD stopped to use the ICAC Form 569, the Committee asked Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming whether he agreed that the reason for the CRD not using the Form was to exclude the costs of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the estimated expenditure of an official meal organized by the CRD.

151. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that:

- he could not see there was a relationship between the procurement of wine and liquor by the CRD and the cessation of the use of the ICAC Form 569 by the CRD;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- he could not guess the reasons for the ICAC officers not using the Form; and
- as pointed out in the IRC Report, regardless of whether the Form was used or not, the CRD did not include the cost of wine and hard liquor (which were beverages) procured separately in the expenditure for entertainments based on its understanding that both the meals and wine and hard liquor were separately approved for payments.

152. According to section 11 of the ICAC Ordinance, Commissioner, ICAC may make orders providing for, amongst others, the financial regulation of the ICAC. Noting that in July 2009, the ICAC's CSO Part I Chapter 25 Section 4 "Entertainment Expenses" was amended to set out explicitly that expenditure per person for entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips", the Committee enquired Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming why he still allowed the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately excluded from the calculation of expenditure for entertainments.

153. **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** responded that he did not have any impression of the said amendment then, as he was on vacation leave when the amended CSO was promulgated on 10 July 2009³⁰. With hindsight, he admitted that he was not sensitive to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", albeit the making of the CSO was the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC under the ICAC Ordinance.

Responses from the ICAC at the public hearings

154. The Committee asked the CRD why:

- it still did not include the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the expenditure for the dinner on 18 September 2007, despite the advice given by the ADM to the CRD;
- it stopped using the ICAC Form 569 about one and a half years after the Form was introduced³¹; and

30 As advised by the ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming took leave from 6 July to 1 August 2009 (in *Appendix 71*).

31 According to paragraph 3.9 of the IRC Report, CRD stopped to use the ICAC Form 569 after the Form was introduced for about half a year. However, Commissioner, ICAC, confirmed in writing that CRD stopped to use the ICAC Form 569 in December 2009 after the introduction of the Form in June 2008.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- it continued to exclude the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately from the expenditure for entertainments, despite the amendments made to the CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" in July 2009 which explicitly set out that expenditure per person for entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips".

155. **Director of Community Relations, ICAC** responded that:

- it was the usual practice of the CRD for not including in the total expenditure the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately and charged to the CRD's entertainment vote before the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming (in *Appendix 72*);
- it was the understanding of CRD staff that as prior approval had been sought from the Commissioner, ICAC on the procurement of wine and hard liquor for official entertainments, there was no need to include the cost of such wine and hard liquor again in the total expenditure for official entertainments. The CRD had no intention to deliberately exclude the cost of wine and hard liquor;
- the dinner on 18 September 2007 was the only incident in which the ADM had advised the CRD to include the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the total expenditure for official entertainments. As confirmed by the direct supervisor of the subject officer³², the advice of the ADM to include the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the total expenditure had not been brought to his attention, resulting in no change in the practice of the CRD in the calculation of the total expenditure;
- CRD used the ICAC Form 569 for one and a half years from June 2008 to November 2009. Due to limited space on the Form, CRD staff often had to provide additional information such as particulars of guests and detailed arrangements in the form of file minute when submitting the Form to the approving authority, thus resulting in duplication of information or confusion. After considering the opinion of CRD staff, she decided to stop using the Form from December 2009 onwards and allow the use of file minutes for seeking approval for official entertainments;

³² According to the ICAC, the responsible subject officer of CRD who organized the dinner referred to in paragraph 3.7(b) of the IRC Report had left the ICAC.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- when the amended CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" was promulgated in July 2009, there was no specific mention of the requirement to include the cost of beverages procured separately in the total expenditure for entertainments; and
- as revealed in paragraph 3.24 of the Audit Report, Audit was also concerned that the CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" did not clearly specify that the costs of all food and beverages (e.g. the wine and dessert mentioned in paragraph 3.22(a) of the Audit Report) should be included as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure for control purposes, and recommended ICAC to tighten the control over the expenditure on official entertainment by specifying that the costs of all food and beverages should be included as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure for control purposes.

156. At the request of the Committee, **Commissioner, ICAC** provided a chronology of why the cost of wine and hard liquor was not included in the expenditure for the dinner on 18 September 2007 referred to in paragraph 3.7(b) of the IRC Report (in *Appendix 73*).

157. **Director of Audit** advised that in the course of the value for money audit, Audit was not given any information regarding ICAC Form 569. Neither was Audit notified of the exchange between ADM and CRD concerning the dinner on 18 September 2007.

158. On the question of whether he was aware of the CRD's practice in using file minutes to apply for official entertainments, **Commissioner, ICAC** responded that:

- when he first took up the office of the Commissioner, ICAC, he was not aware of the ICAC Form 569 and had signed on file minutes prepared by ICAC officers for seeking approval for entertainment expenditure. Regardless of whether the Form was used or not, he understood that all food, beverages and tips should be included in the total expenditure for entertainments. Since he assumed the office, the use of wine at official entertainments was not frequent and hard liquor had not been served;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- in responding to the recommendation of the Audit Report and ensuring prudence and economy in using public funds when incurring official entertainment expenses, the ICAC, on 6 May 2013, promulgated reminders and further guidelines on official entertainment. They included:
 - (a) only inviting guests who were directly related to the context of the official business;
 - (b) confining the number of ICAC officers attending the event to those who were directly related to the context of the official business in question;
 - (c) restricting the number of attending ICAC officers not to exceed the number of guests;
 - (d) prohibiting splitting of entertainment bills or charging them to different votes;
 - (e) all official entertainments hosted by Heads of Department must be approved by the Commissioner, ICAC; and
 - (f) to ensure checks and balances, Head of Operations would endorse official entertainment hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC; whereas Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC would check compliance of those official entertainments attended by both the Commissioner, ICAC and Head of Operations; and
- to strengthen the control over entertainment expenditure, ICAC Form 569 had been further revised and made mandatory for all ICAC officers to seek approval for entertainment expenditure with effect from 2 September 2013.

159. **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that around 37% of the 206 lunches and dinners hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, and charged to the official entertainment vote exceeded the ceilings after all food and beverage cost, including wine and hard liquor procured separately, was counted towards the total entertainment. To address the concern about the Head of Operations endorsing official entertainment hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC, he would raise with the Chairman of the ACOC on submitting information on expenses

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

for official entertainment hosted by Commissioner, ICAC to the ACOC on a regular basis for record and monitoring.

160. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to why Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming was not involved in the amendment to the CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" in July 2009, **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that by virtue of section 13(1)(d) of the ICAC Ordinance, Commissioner, ICAC might delegate specific ICAC officers designated by him to exercise his power conferred under section 11 of the Ordinance in the making of the CSO (in *Appendix 74*).

161. On the procedure for reimbursement of expenditures for official entertainment, **Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** advised that staff of the Finance Office of the ADM would check whether the expenditures complied with the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", such as whether prior approval of the relevant authority had been obtained, whether the expenditures were properly certified and whether the amount for reimbursement was correctly calculated.

162. Responding to the enquiry about whether the Finance Office of the ADM was staffed by professional accountant, **Assistant Director of Administration, ICAC** said that similar to other government departments, the Finance Office of the ADM was headed by an officer of the Executive Officer grade. Although the ICAC did not have an internal auditor, the ICAC was subject to financial monitoring by the FSTB and Audit, as well as compliance checks on stores and procurement activities by the GLD under the Stores and Procurement Regulations.

F. Legal basis for the ICAC to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the UNCAC

163. Responding to the Committee's enquiry as to which provision(s) of the ICAC Ordinance empowered the ICAC to fulfil its obligations under the UNCAC as mentioned in paragraph 42 above, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** said during the public hearing on 24 May 2013 that:

- although the obligation to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC was not specifically written under the ICAC Ordinance, it was within the scope of duties of Commissioner, ICAC to do so under section 12(e) of

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

the ICAC Ordinance which provided that it was the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC, on behalf of the CE, to instruct, advise and assist any person, on the latter's request, on ways in which corrupt practices might be eliminated by such person;

- section 12(e) of the ICAC Ordinance was not the entirety in providing the legal basis for the ICAC to fulfil its obligation to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC. Section 5(1) of the ICAC Ordinance provided that the Commissioner, subject to the orders and control of the CE, was responsible for the direction and administration of the ICAC;
- exchanges with Mainland officials, including those who were not the counterparts of the ICAC, had been made by him during his tenure on views and experience on corruption prevention under section 12(e) as well as 12(g) and (h) of the ICAC Ordinance³³; and
- amendments should be made to the ICAC Ordinance if it was unclear how the Ordinance would empower the ICAC to fulfil its obligations to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC as required under a directive from the CPG.

164. At the public hearing on 18 October 2013, **Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming** agreed that section 12 of the ICAC Ordinance did not spell out that it was the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC to assist the CPG in promoting corruption prevention in the international arena, including attending international conferences or similar activities.

165. The Committee has reservation on the application of section 12(e) of the ICAC Ordinance in the circumstance. The Committee further considered that the "public" in section 12(g) and (h) of the ICAC Ordinance appeared to refer to the public of Hong Kong and therefore the application of the provisions in the circumstance was inappropriate. In this regard, the Committee enquired Commissioner, ICAC whether section 12(e) of the ICAC Ordinance was the legal

33 Section 12(g) of the ICAC Ordinance provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC, on behalf of the CE, to educate the public against the evils of corruption.

Section 12(h) of the ICAC Ordinance provides that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC, on behalf of the CE, to enlist and foster support in combating corruption.

basis for the ICAC to assist other States Parties to the UNCAC in developing and implementing specific measures pertaining to corruption prevention.

166. **Commissioner, ICAC** responded that:

- it was always part of the ICAC's work and strategies to strengthen co-operation with international anti-corruption agencies, which included receiving and providing briefings and training to the delegations from these agencies, participating in international conferences and establishing mutual assistance schemes with different agencies. Such strategies were made necessary since under the current rapid development of globalization, corruption was no longer a regional problem, but an international issue with impacts on all communities and economies. International co-operation was essential to enable the ICAC to effectively fulfil its statutory duties under section 12 of the ICAC Ordinance in preventing and combating corruption;
- upon the UNCAC becoming applicable to the HKSAR in accordance with Article 153 of the Basic Law and the ICAC being designated by the CPG as the authority for the HKSAR to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption, the ICAC had further enhanced its effort in promoting international co-operation. Fulfilling the obligations under the UNCAC aside, such effort was in line with the ICAC's work strategies as spelt out above. In participating and supporting activities related to the UNCAC, the ICAC would also enhance its international image, benefit from the other jurisdictions' experience in tackling their corruption problems and extend, consolidate or build up networks with other anti-corruption agencies to facilitate different aspect of its work;
- to take part in the UNCAC related activities and provide assistance to other States Parties, which was of mutual benefits to the anti-corruption work of Hong Kong, was part and parcel of the ICAC's strategies in enhancing international co-operation. The effort that the ICAC put into the area was basically a matter of work strategy and not a legal issue. Even from the legal point of view, such a strategy was in fact in line with its statutory duties under section 12 of the ICAC Ordinance, inter alia section 12(e); and

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- no policy paper on complying with the UNCAC had been submitted to the ICAC's ACOC for endorsement, albeit the ACOC was apprised of the work of the ICAC in this regard.

A copy of the Depository Notifications of the United Nations announcing that the CPG has designated the ICAC as the authority for the HKSAR to assist other States Parties in the prevention of corruption in accordance with the UNCAC is in *Appendix 75*.

167. On whether the ICAC had undertaken any review to amend the ICAC Ordinance to implement the obligations under the UNCAC, **Commissioner, ICAC** advised that:

- in addressing Hong Kong's compliance with the UNCAC, a review was conducted by the relevant B/Ds (including the ICAC), through the co-ordination of the Administration, on its application to their respective areas of work;
- relevant Ordinances, including the ICAC Ordinance, were reviewed; and
- save for Articles 31, 44, 46 and 57 of the UNCAC which required legislative amendments for fulfilling the obligations regarding confiscation of proceeds of crime, extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, all other requirements under the Convention could be fulfilled through existing legislation or administrative measures. Details of the review are set out in Annex A to LC Paper No. CB(2)2465/06-07 prepared for the LegCo Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations under the UNCAC in July 2007 (in *Appendix 76*).

168. Regarding the resources implications for the ICAC to take part in UNCAC-related activities and provide assistance to other States Parties in achieving the provisions of UNCAC, **Commissioner, ICAC** said that they were not significant. There was no dedicated office in the ICAC to deal with activities related to the UNCAC. The HKMLO of the CRD co-ordinated such activities as part and parcel of its businesses. Normally about 10% of the HKMLO manpower was involved in the co-ordination of UNCAC-related activities. Details of the expenditures on these activities as against the annual expenditure of the CRD and the ICAC as a whole, and

of the implication on manpower resources each year from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013 are in *Appendix 77*.

G. Conclusions and recommendations

Overall comments

Resources allocation on the work of the Community Relations Department

169. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable that:

- despite an increasing trend in the annual funding of the Independent Commission Against Corruption ("ICAC") as a whole and of the Community Relations Department ("CRD") during the audited period, there was a declining trend in the numbers of organizations and people reached by the CRD for providing preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption; and
- public money which should have been used on providing preventive education and enlisting support locally against corruption was used on activities assisting other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption ("UNCAC") in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the UNCAC, as evidenced below:
 - (a) expenditures for the ICAC to undertake activities, such as attending international conferences, conducting duty visits outside Hong Kong, and receiving visitors from the Mainland and other jurisdictions to exchange views and foster co-operation on corruption prevention, increased significantly from 2006-2007 to 2011-2012 (i.e. from \$0.24 million to \$4 million in respect of the CRD's total expenditure, and from \$0.77 million to \$5.2 million in respect of the ICAC's total expenditure); and
 - (b) some \$1.3 million was spent on gifts and souvenirs during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

170. The Committee has reservation on whether the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204), as it is, provides any statutory basis for the ICAC to undertake the activities, mentioned in paragraph 169 above, which had no apparent and ready connection with providing preventive education and enlisting public support locally against corruption, as there is no express provision in the ICAC Ordinance, in particular section 12 on "Duties of the Commissioner", empowering the ICAC for undertaking such activities.

171. The Committee:

- expresses grave concern that the CRD slackened its work in making face-to-face contacts with different segments of the community and the general public to provide preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption, despite the fact that conducting activities by face-to-face approach has been consistently acknowledged by the ICAC as one of the most effective ways to get the anti-corruption messages across; and
- notes that the Commissioner, ICAC has agreed to implement the audit recommendations in paragraphs 2.22, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55 and 3.8 of the Director of Audit's Report ("Audit Report").

Internal administrative controls

172. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns the ICAC for failing to put in place adequate checks and balances to ensure that the handling of its (a) official entertainment; (b) duty visits outside Hong Kong; and (c) gifts was carried out in the most appropriate, economical, effective and efficient manner during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, as evidenced in the numerous inadequacies and non-compliances identified below:

Official entertainment

Splitting of bills

- although the ICAC Form 569 was introduced by the Administration Branch of the ICAC ("ADM") in June 2008 to facilitate ICAC officers to comply with Government guidelines on official entertainment that the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately should be included in the expenditure of the meal for expenditure control, subsequent to the

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

CRD not including the cost of wine and moutai in the expenditure of a dinner hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, on 18 September 2007:

- (a) the CRD continued the practice of not including the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the expenditure of the meal, despite the facts that the CRD had used the ICAC Form 569 for one and a half years after the Form was introduced in June 2008, and amendments were made to the ICAC's Commission Standing Orders ("CSO") on "Entertainment Expenses" in July 2009 setting out explicitly that expenditure per person for entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips";
- (b) the Office of Strategic Research also did not include the cost of wine and hard liquor in the majority of the entertainments it organized;
- (c) after a dinner hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, on 6 December 2011, the dessert consumed by the participants of the dinner at another restaurant was treated as a separate expenditure item; and
- (d) cocktail reception immediately prior to a meal was sometimes treated as a separate event from the meal;

Control on entertainments charged to the publicity vote

- a dinner organized by the CRD on 8 December 2011 charged to the publicity vote was not treated as an entertainment expense subject to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", despite the fact that Government regulations provide that all official entertainments should be subject to these requirements regardless of which vote the meal is charged to for control purpose;

Guests and ICAC officers at official entertainments

- private guests of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming were included in the official functions of the ICAC during Mr TONG's tenure as Commissioner, ICAC, and only on one occasion did Mr TONG pay the cost(s) of the meal for his private guest(s);

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- the number of ICAC officers attending the dinner on 6 December 2011 hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, at 10 was unreasonably high, as the number of guests was 13;

Duty visits outside Hong Kong

- the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, sought approval from the CE for attending duty visits outside Hong Kong, without first confirming with the receiving parties on the detailed itinerary. This had allowed changes to the duty visit plan, including wantonly adding sightseeing activities and visiting more locations, without the knowledge of the CE; and thus relegated the applications for the CE's approval to a mere formality;
- the CRD failed at times to perform its role to advise the Commissioner, ICAC on not undertaking activities which were not related to the business of the ICAC proposed by the receiving parties in the duty visits outside Hong Kong which the CRD organized, as evidenced in the visit to Lijiang during the duty visit to Beijing and Yunnan (11 to 17 January 2009) attended by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming;
- the ADM failed to ensure/advise that proper approval had been/should be obtained, prior to the procurement and upgrading of air passages; and

Presentation of gifts/souvenirs

- some of the "Commission-wide" gifts approved by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, such as beef brisket and fish ball, could not be said to come under the meaning of "Commission-wide" gifts, and some other "Commission-wide" gifts, such as scarves and a camera, were of a personal nature and/or were expensive. This was at variance with the 1996 ICAC policy to "limit to the minimum the exchange of gifts on official occasions. Where an exchange of gifts is unavoidable, the exchange should be made from organization to organization" which was later incorporated into the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages".

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

173. The Committee expresses grave dismay and finds it inexcusable that the reasons claimed by the CRD for not including the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the total expenditure of the meal were that the procurement of the wine and hard liquor approved by the Commissioner, ICAC was already charged to the official entertainment vote of the ICAC; and that the amended CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" promulgated in 2009 made no specific mention of the requirement to include the cost of beverages procured separately in the total expenditure for official entertainment.

174. The Committee expresses grave dismay and finds it inexcusable that the CRD had continued the practice of not including the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the total expenditure of the meal, in blatant disregard to the ICAC Form 569 introduced in June 2008; and to the amendment to ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" in July 2009 setting out explicitly that the expenditure on official entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips".

175. The Committee expresses grave dismay and finds it inexcusable that the ADM failed to serve as a gatekeeper for proper use of public money, as it had failed to ensure that the requirements of the relevant CSO and government rules and regulations were complied with.

176. The Committee deplores the inadequacies and non-compliances of the ICAC in the handling of official entertainment, duty visits outside Hong Kong and gifts during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, and condemns the then ICAC for having:

- tarnished the well known reputation of Hong Kong as a place of probity as well as that of the ICAC as the forerunner in corruption prevention;
- eroded the credibility of the ICAC, and the CRD in particular, in educating the public and enlisting public support against corruption; and
- undermined the effectiveness of the work of the CRD, as public funds which should have been used to provide more organizations and persons with preventive education and enlist greater public support against corruption were spent on lavish official entertainment and gifts and excessive duty visits.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

177. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming for being not sensitive, by his own admission, to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO, which was the duty of the Commissioner, ICAC to make under the ICAC Ordinance, as evidenced by Mr TONG's ignorance/total disregard of the following requirements:

- the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately should be included in the expenditure of the meal for expenditure control; and
- the giving of gifts should be to organizations as opposed to individuals and should be kept to the minimum, to avoid attracting criticisms of soliciting advantages and giving rise to unnecessary exchanges of gifts.

178. The Committee notes that whilst the CRD had procured 11 bottles of moutai in 2004-2005, the CRD as well as the ADM began to stock increasing number of bottles of moutai during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming as Commissioner, ICAC.

179. The Committee considers that it is inappropriate for the ICAC, being a law enforcement agency, to serve moutai at official entertainments.

180. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable that moutai was served and consumed at many of the official entertainments hosted or attended by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC. Not only had such serving of moutai increased the costs of the meals, official business of the ICAC, which might be confidential in nature, could be divulged under the influence of alcohol.

181. The Committee considers that official entertainments hosted by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming for Mainland officials who were not the counterparts of the ICAC during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC might give rise to the perception that Mr TONG made use of his official capacity to build his own personal network.

182. The Committee acknowledges that the ICAC:

- has taken steps in May/June 2013 to rectify the inadequacies and non-compliances identified; and
- has implemented all the recommendations in the Report of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits.

183. The Committee wishes to be kept informed of the progress made in implementing the various improvement measures.

184. The Committee considers that the conduct of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, in offering entertainment and gifts and conducting duty visits outside Hong Kong could not be made possible without the assistance and acquiescence of some ICAC officers.

185. The Committee urges the ICAC:

- to introduce more checks and balances to ensure that the wide powers and discretion accorded to the Commissioner, ICAC will not be exercised without restraint, such as applying the requirement that ICAC officers must seek approval if there are changes to the duty visit plan involving over \$5,000 or 20% of the original commitment to the Commissioner, ICAC; and
- to take steps to ensure that no attempts will be made by ICAC officers to circumvent or violate the ICAC's regulatory systems and procedures for handling official entertainment, duty visits outside Hong Kong and gifts to indulge the wishes and whims of their superiors.

186. The Committee recommends that the Government should address the public's high expectation of the appointee to the office of the Commissioner, ICAC and re-visit the existing mechanism and criteria for the selection of the Commissioner, ICAC.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

Recruitment

187. The Committee:

- expresses grave concern that the ICAC commissioned the assistance of an outside organization to hire Professor YUAN Bo-shun as a senior consultant of the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies ("CACs") for one year at a total expenditure of about \$1 million; and
- urges the ICAC to strictly adhere to its established practice of hiring through public recruitment to ensure transparency and fairness and prudent use of public money.

Specific comments

Work of the CRD

188. The Committee notes that:

- the annual funding of the ICAC increased from \$708.2 million in 2003-2004 by 23.6% to \$875.5 million in 2012-2013; and
- the annual funding of the CRD increased from \$119.8 million in 2003-2004 by 26.6% to \$151.7 million in 2012-2013.

189. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable that despite an increasing trend in the annual funding of the ICAC as a whole and of the CRD in the past 10 years, there was a declining trend in the numbers of organizations and people reached by the CRD for providing preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption as evidenced below:

On preventive education

- whilst building management was the area with the most private sector corruption complaints/reports and the majority of the cases involved the operation and management of Owners' Corporations ("OCs"), the number of OCs reached by the CRD for providing preventive education decreased from 1 150 in 2003 by 32.3% to 779 in 2012;

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- in the five years between 2008 and 2012, the CRD did not conduct talks for 14 bureaux/departments ("B/Ds") and 62 public bodies, some of which were involved in corruption complaints/reports;
- between academic years 2007-2008 and 2011-2012, the CRD did not reach four tertiary institutions to conduct talks and 45 secondary schools to conduct interactive dramas or talks;

On enlisting public support

- the number of talks, visits and meetings decreased from 1 358 in 2003 by 23.4% to 1 040 in 2012;
- the number of multi-faceted activities (such as roving exhibitions and various types of competitions and games) decreased from 300 in 2003 by 2.7% to 292 in 2012;
- the number of meet-the-public sessions decreased from 69 in 2003 by 52.2% to 33 in 2012;
- the number of the CRD's community activities with sponsorship decreased from 76 in 2003 by 73.7% to 20 in 2012; and
- the percentage of corruption reports received through the seven Regional Offices decreased from 27% of total reports received in 2008 to 19% of total in 2012, and the number of corruption reports received through individual Regional Offices in 2012 merely ranged from 47 to 201.

190. The Committee urges the CRD not to, in pursuit of making greater use of the mass media and web platforms to disseminate probity messages, slacken its work on making face-to-face contacts with different segments of the community and the general public to achieve the same, having regard to the fact that conducting activities by face-to-face approach has been consistently acknowledged by the ICAC as one of the most effective ways to get the anti-corruption messages across.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

191. The Committee expresses grave concern that:

- the number of enquiries about corruption received through the seven Regional Offices of the ICAC had dropped from 3 012 in 2008 to 2 304 in 2012;
- the number of enquiries received through the New Territories South West and the New Territories North West Offices were particularly low at 176 and 93 respectively in 2012; and
- the Hong Kong West/Islands Office, with part of it located on ground floor of a commercial building which costs higher rent, received only 291 corruption reports or enquiries in 2012 (i.e. on average about one corruption report or enquiry each day).

192. The Committee notes that Commissioner, ICAC has agreed to implement the audit recommendations in paragraphs 2.22, 2.35, 2.45, 2.55, 3.8 and 3.19 of the Audit Report.

193. The Committee acknowledges that the ICAC has undertaken to review the functions, location and cost-effectiveness of its seven Regional Offices.

Expenditures of the ICAC

Official entertainment

194. The Committee notes that:

- of the whole ICAC, the official entertainment expenses increased from \$163,988 in 2003-2004 by 174.8% to \$450,663 in 2012-2013; and
- of the CRD, the official entertainment expenses on lunches and dinners increased from \$148,824 in 2003-2004 by 197.4% to \$442,577 in 2012-2013 (including official entertainment expenses charged to the CRD's publicity vote).

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

195. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable about the significant increases in the purchases of wine and hard liquor, notably moutai, by the CRD and the ADM for use in official entertainments during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, as evidenced by the following:

Wine and hard liquor stock of the CRD

- the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007 was both 72, whereas the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the CRD from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 321 (including 18 bottles of wine purchased on behalf of the ADM for the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of the CACS) and 280 respectively;
- the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2006-2007 was both 11, whereas the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the CRD from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 70 (including six bottles of moutai purchased on behalf of the ADM for the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of the CACS) and 68 respectively;
- no wine and hard liquor were kept in the CRD prior to 2007-2008;

Wine and hard liquor stock of the ADM

- the numbers of bottles of wine bought and consumed by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 545 and 468 respectively;
- the numbers of bottles of hard liquor bought and consumed by the ADM from 2007-2008 to 2012-2013 were 55 and 46.5 respectively;
- no wine and hard liquor were kept in the ADM prior to 2007-2008; and

Expenditure on wine and hard liquor

- the amounts spent on wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the ADM for use in entertainment functions during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming were \$102,600 and \$98,000 respectively.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

196. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable that during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming as Commissioner, ICAC:

- except 54 bottles of wine (at a total cost of \$5,376) and six bottles of hard liquor (at a total cost of \$5,970) which were charged to the CRD's publicity vote, the stock of wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the ADM of the ICAC for consumption at entertainment functions were charged to the official entertainment vote; and
- the stock of wine and hard liquor above was purchased on the instruction of Mr TONG. All the hard liquor consumed was used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG; and all the wine consumed (with the exception of a few occasions where the presence of Mr TONG was not required) was also used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG.

197. The Committee considers that wine and in particular hard liquor, such as moutai, should be served in official entertainments only where absolutely necessary for protocol reason, as the entertainments are funded by public money and certain aspects of the work of the ICAC are highly sensitive and confidential in nature.

198. The Committee acknowledges the following measures taken by the ICAC to control the purchase of wine and hard liquor for use in official lunches/dinners:

- the existing stock of wine and hard liquor is kept centrally in the ADM;
- prior approval from the Commissioner, ICAC must be sought before picking up the wine from the ADM for use in official lunches/dinners;
- future purchase of wine would be subject to the prior approval of the Commissioner, ICAC; and
- the existing stock of hard liquor would be sent to the Government Logistics Department for auction after the investigation under the direct command of Commissioner, ICAC to follow up the allegation on whether Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had misconducted himself during his tenure has completed.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

199. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, for bringing private guests to official functions of the ICAC, and for paying the costs of his private guest(s) only on one occasion.

200. The Committee acknowledges the following measures taken by the ICAC to tighten official entertainment expenditure:

- all official entertainments hosted by Heads of Department must be approved by the Commissioner, ICAC;
- only inviting guests who are directly related to the context of the official business;
- confining the number of ICAC officers attending the event to those who are directly related to the context of the official business in question; and
- restricting the number of attending ICAC officers not to exceed the number of guests.

Duty visits outside Hong Kong

201. The Committee expresses alarm and strong resentment, and finds it unacceptable that during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming:

- there were significant increases in the expenditures on duty visits outside Hong Kong in the past 10 years from \$653,639 in 2003-2004 by 157.3% to \$1,681,910 in 2012-2013, including 35 trips amounting to \$3,907,612 headed by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming during his tenure as Commissioner, ICAC;
- approval from the CE for attending duty visits outside Hong Kong was sought by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, without first confirming with the receiving parties on the detailed itinerary;
- non-official elements were included in the two duty visits outside Hong Kong headed by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, i.e. the duty visit to Beijing-Yunnan-Lijiang (11 to 17 January 2009) and the duty visit to Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010);

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

- the required approval from the CE for Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to modify the air passage for private reasons was not found in the duty visit of Beijing-Chengdu-Leshan (16 to 23 May 2010);
- in four duty visits outside Hong Kong, procurement orders for air passages of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming had been issued before the approval for the duty visits from the CE was obtained;
- the number of ICAC staff joining some of the visits was high. For instance, 25 ICAC officers attended a tripartite seminar co-organized with the Ministry of Supervision and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao in Shenzhen from 21 to 23 January 2008; and
- no approval was found for the upgrading of air passages to Business Class by two ICAC officers who accompanied Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming to a conference in Brazil in April 2010. The upgraded air passages for the two officers cost \$186,000 in total.

202. The Committee acknowledges the following measures taken by the ICAC to tighten duty visits outside Hong Kong expenditure:

- granting of approvals only when such visits are absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officers' duties or prominently conducive to the missions and/or functions of the ICAC;
- keeping the number of officers joining the trip to the minimum; and
- confining the duration of the trip as short as possible covering only the part of the programmes/sessions pertaining to the official purposes of that visit.

203. The Committee considers that the requirement of seeking approval if there are changes to the duty visit plan involving over \$5,000 or 20% of the original commitment should cover the Commissioner, ICAC.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

Presentation of gifts/souvenirs

204. The Committee notes that since 1996, the ICAC had a policy to "limit to the minimum the exchange of gifts on official occasions. Where an exchange of gifts is unavoidable, the exchange should be made from organization to organization", which was later incorporated into the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages".

205. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, for failing to strictly adhere to the long established policy of giving official gifts, contained in the ICAC's CSO on "Acceptance of Advantages", in that some of the "Commission-wide" gifts approved by Mr TONG, such as two units of beef brisket and fish ball at \$815 each; one camera at \$1,650; and three scarves ranging from \$400 to \$2,090, were of a personal nature and/or were expensive.

206. The Committee acknowledges that the ICAC has tightened its guidelines on presentation of gifts/souvenirs in that where the exchange of gifts/souvenirs is unavoidable, staff would only present one souvenir inscribed with the ICAC logo (e.g. ICAC Building model, ICAC Annual Report or ICAC plaque, etc.) to the organization concerned, and no gifts/souvenirs would be given on a personal basis.

Expenditure control on official entertainment

207. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns the ICAC for failing to ensure that there was no splitting of bills for and/or excessive spending on official entertainment during the tenure of the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, as evidenced by the following:

- the CRD did not include the cost of wine and hard liquor procured separately in the expenditure for official entertainment, despite (a) the introduction of the ICAC Form 569 in June 2008 setting out explicitly that estimated expenditure for official entertainment should include beverages and tips; and (b) the amendment made to the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" in July 2009 setting out explicitly that expenditure per person for official entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips";
- around 37% of the 206 official lunches and dinners hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, and charged to the

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

official entertainment vote exceeded the Government guidelines' ceilings on expenditure per person after all food and beverage cost was included;

- after a dinner hosted by the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, on 6 December 2011, the dessert consumed by the participants of the dinner at another restaurant was treated as a separate expenditure item;
- a dinner organized by the CRD on 8 December 2011 charged to the publicity vote was not subject to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses", despite the fact that Government regulations provide that all official entertainments should be subject to these requirements regardless of which vote the meal is charged to for expenditure control; and
- there were occasions whereby cocktail reception immediately prior to a meal was treated as a separate event from the meal.

208. The Committee considers it inexcusable and condemns the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, who was empowered under the ICAC Ordinance to make orders for the financial regulation of the ICAC, for being not sensitive, by his own admission, to the requirements of the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" explicitly setting out that expenditure per person for entertainment should include "food, beverages and tips".

209. The Committee urges that, whilst charging official entertainment expenditures of the CRD to the CRD's entertainment vote, the CRD's publicity vote or the official entertainment (common services) vote, depending on the nature of the occasions, are acceptable under the relevant Government regulations and administrative rules as applied generally to public officers, consideration should be given to charging such expenditures to a single vote for better monitoring purposes.

210. The Committee notes that the Commissioner, ICAC has agreed to implement the audit recommendations in paragraph 3.25 of the Audit Report.

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

211. The Committee acknowledges the following measures undertaken by the ICAC to tighten control over official entertainment expenditure:

- exceptional approval needed to be sought from the Commissioner, ICAC should the official entertainment expenses exceed the ceiling, no matter whether the expenses are charged to project or entertainment vote;
- all expenditure items, including wines, dessert, snacks, etc., served before or after the same event must be included as part of the entertainment expenses. Splitting of bills or charging them to different votes is strictly prohibited;
- clearly specifying in the ICAC's CSO on "Entertainment Expenses" that the costs of all food and beverages should be included as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure for control purposes;
- to ensure checks and balances, Head of Operations would endorse official entertainments hosted by the Commissioner, ICAC; whereas the Assistant Director of Administration would check compliance of those attended by both the Commissioner, ICAC and Head of Operations;
- the Commissioner, ICAC has undertaken to report regularly to the Advisory Committee on Corruption the details of official entertainments that exceed the ceilings on expenditure per person; and
- the ICAC Form 569 has been made mandatory for all ICAC staff with effect from 2 September 2013 with a view to strengthening the control over entertainment expenditure.

Strategic planning and performance measurement

212. The Committee expresses grave concern that:

- the CRD has not prepared a formal strategic plan for preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption; and
- of the four performance targets set for preventive education, two had all along been lower than the actual performance, rendering them meaningless.

213. The Committee notes that the Commissioner, ICAC has agreed to implement the audit recommendations in paragraphs 4.4 and 4.11 of the Audit Report.

Follow-up action

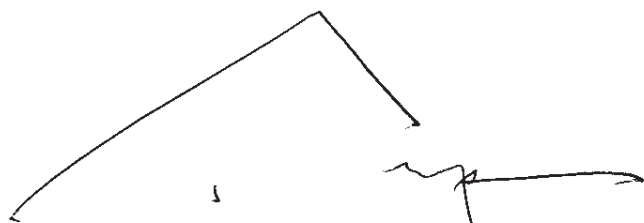
214. The Committee notes that the ICAC has implemented all the recommendations in the Report of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits, and will report the progress of implementation to the Advisory Committee on Corruption.

215. The Committee wishes to be kept informed of the progress made in implementing the improvement measures.

SIGNATURES OF THE CHAIRMAN,
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE



Abraham SHEK Lai-him
(Chairman)



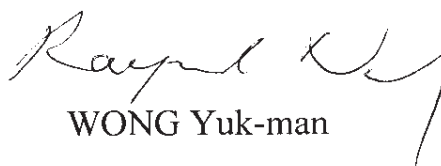
Paul TSE Wai-chun
(Deputy Chairman)



CHAN Hak-kan



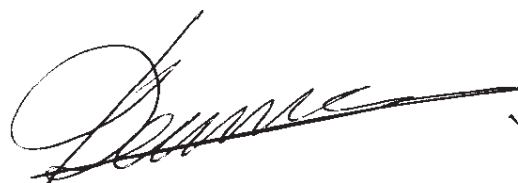
Alan LEONG Kah-kit



WONG Yuk-man



NG Leung-sing



Kenneth LEUNG

15 November 2013

**CHAPTERS IN THE DIRECTOR OF AUDIT'S REPORT NO. 60
DEALT WITH IN THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT**

**Director of
Audit's Report
No. 60**

**P.A.C.
Report No. 60A**

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Part</u>
7	Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption	4

**RULES OF PROCEDURE OF
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF
THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION**

72. Public Accounts Committee

(1) There shall be a standing committee, to be called the Public Accounts Committee, to consider reports of the Director of Audit –

- (a) on the accounts of the Government;
- (b) on such other accounts required to be laid before the Council as the committee may think fit; and
- (c) on any matter incidental to the performance of his duties or the exercise of his powers as the committee may think fit.

(2) The committee shall also consider any report of the Director of Audit laid on the Table of the Council which deals with examinations (value for money audit) carried out by the Director relating to the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of any Government department or public body or any organization to which his functions as Director of Audit extend by virtue of any Ordinance or which receives public moneys by way of subvention.

(3) The committee shall consist of a chairman, deputy chairman and 5 members who shall be Members appointed by the President in accordance with an election procedure determined by the House Committee. *(L.N. 214 of 2005)*

(3A) The chairman and 2 other members shall constitute a quorum of the committee. *(L.N. 214 of 2005)*

(3B) In the event of the temporary absence of the chairman and deputy chairman, the committee may elect a chairman to act during such absence. *(L.N. 214 of 2005)*

(3C) All matters before the committee shall be decided by a majority of the members voting. Neither the chairman nor any other member presiding shall vote, unless the votes of the other members are equally divided, in which case he shall give a casting vote. *(L.N. 214 of 2005)*

(4) A report mentioned in subrules (1) and (2) shall be deemed to have been referred by the Council to the committee when it is laid on the Table of the Council.

(5) Unless the chairman otherwise orders, members of the press and of the public shall be admitted as spectators at meetings of the committee attended by any person invited by the committee under subrule (8).

(6) The committee shall meet at the time and the place determined by the chairman. Written notice of every meeting shall be given to the members and to any person invited to attend a meeting at least 5 clear days before the day of the meeting but shorter notice may be given in any case where the chairman so directs.

(7) *(Repealed L.N. 214 of 2005)*

(8) The chairman or the committee may invite any public officer, or, in the case of a report on the accounts of or relating to a non-government body or organization, any member or employee of that body or organization, to give information or any explanation or to produce any records or documents which the committee may require in the performance of its duties; and the committee may also invite any other person to assist the committee in relation to any such information, explanation, records or documents.

(9) The committee shall make their report upon the report of the Director of Audit on the accounts of the Government within 3 months (or such longer period as may be determined under section 12 of the Audit Ordinance (Cap. 122)) of the date on which the Director's report is laid on the Table of the Council.

(10) The committee shall make their report upon the report of the Director of Audit mentioned in subrule (2) within 3 months (or such longer period as may be determined by the Council) of the date on which the Director's report is laid on the Table of the Council.

(11) Subject to these Rules of Procedure, the practice and procedure of the committee shall be determined by the committee.

**Paper presented to the Provisional Legislative Council
by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee
at the meeting on 11 February 1998 on
Scope of Government Audit in the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region -
'Value for Money Audits'**

SCOPE OF WORK

1. The Director of Audit may carry out examinations into the economy, efficiency and effectiveness with which any bureau, department, agency, other public body, public office, or audited organisation has discharged its functions.

2. The term "audited organisation" shall include -
 - (i) any person, body corporate or other body whose accounts the Director of Audit is empowered under any Ordinance to audit;
 - (ii) any organisation which receives more than half its income from public moneys (this should not preclude the Director from carrying out similar examinations in any organisation which receives less than half its income from public moneys by virtue of an agreement made as a condition of subvention); and
 - (iii) any organisation the accounts and records of which the Director is authorised in writing by the Chief Executive to audit in the public interest under section 15 of the Audit Ordinance (Cap. 122).

3. This definition of scope of work shall not be construed as entitling the Director of Audit to question the merits of the policy objectives of any bureau, department, agency, other public body, public office, or audited organisation in respect of which an examination is being carried out or, subject to the following Guidelines, the methods by which such policy objectives have been sought, but he may question the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the means used to achieve them.

GUIDELINES

4. The Director of Audit should have great freedom in presenting his reports to the Legislative Council. He may draw attention to any circumstance which comes to his knowledge in the course of audit, and point out its financial implications. Subject to these Guidelines, he will not comment on policy decisions of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, save from the point of view of their effect on the public purse.

5. In the event that the Director of Audit, during the course of carrying out an examination into the implementation of policy objectives, reasonably believes that at the time policy objectives were set and decisions made there may have been a lack of sufficient, relevant and reliable financial and other data available upon which to set such policy objectives or to make such decisions, and that critical underlying assumptions may not have been made explicit, he may carry out an investigation as to whether that belief is well founded. If it appears to be so, he should bring the matter to the attention of the Legislative Council with a view to further inquiry by the Public Accounts Committee. As such an investigation may involve consideration of the methods by which policy objectives have been sought, the Director should, in his report to the Legislative Council on the matter in question, not make any judgement on the issue, but rather present facts upon which the Public Accounts Committee may make inquiry.

6. The Director of Audit may also -

- (i) consider as to whether policy objectives have been determined, and policy decisions taken, with appropriate authority;
- (ii) consider whether there are satisfactory arrangements for considering alternative options in the implementation of policy, including the identification, selection and evaluation of such options;
- (iii) consider as to whether established policy aims and objectives have been clearly set out; whether subsequent decisions on the implementation of policy are consistent with the approved aims and objectives, and have been taken with proper authority at the appropriate level; and whether the resultant instructions to staff accord with the approved policy aims and decisions and are clearly understood by those concerned;

- (iv) consider as to whether there is conflict or potential conflict between different policy aims or objectives, or between the means chosen to implement them;
- (v) consider how far, and how effectively, policy aims and objectives have been translated into operational targets and measures of performance and whether the costs of alternative levels of service and other relevant factors have been considered, and are reviewed as costs change; and
- (vi) be entitled to exercise the powers given to him under section 9 of the Audit Ordinance (Cap. 122).

PROCEDURES

7. The Director of Audit shall report his findings on value for money audits in the Legislative Council twice each year. The first report shall be submitted to the President of the Legislative Council within seven months of the end of the financial year, or such longer period as the Chief Executive may determine. Within one month, or such longer period as the President may determine, copies shall be laid before the Legislative Council. The second report shall be submitted to the President of the Legislative Council by the 7th of April each year, or such date as the Chief Executive may determine. By the 30th April, or such date as the President may determine, copies shall be laid before the Legislative Council.

8. The Director's report shall be referred to the Public Accounts Committee for consideration when it is laid on the table of the Legislative Council. The Public Accounts Committee shall follow the rules governing the procedures of the Legislative Council in considering the Director's reports.

9. A Government minute commenting on the action Government proposes to take in respect of the Public Accounts Committee's report shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council within three months of the laying of the report of the Committee to which it relates.

10. In this paper, reference to the Legislative Council shall, during the existence of the Provisional Legislative Council, be construed as the Provisional Legislative Council.

**Witnesses who appeared before the Committee
(in order of appearance)**

Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu	Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption
Ms Julie MU Fee-man	Director of Community Relations Independent Commission Against Corruption
Ms Rita LIAW Lily	Assistant Director of Community Relations Independent Commission Against Corruption
Mrs Jennie AU-YEUNG WONG Mei-fong	Assistant Director of Administration (Acting) Independent Commission Against Corruption
Ms Sally KWAN Yee-lan	Chief Staff Officer/Management and Administration Independent Commission Against Corruption
Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming	Former Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption

**Introductory Remarks by
Deputy Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee,
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
at the First Public Hearing of the Committee
in respect of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60
on Saturday, 27 April 2013**

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to the Public Accounts Committee's public hearing relating to Report No. 60 of the Director of Audit on the results of value for money audits, which was tabled in the Legislative Council on 17 April 2013.

2. The Public Accounts Committee is a standing committee of the Legislative Council. It plays the role of a watchdog over public expenditure through consideration of the reports of the Director of Audit laid before the Council on the Government's accounts and the results of value for money audits of the Government and those organisations which receive funding from the Government. The consideration by the Committee of the Director's reports involves gathering evidence relevant to the facts contained in the Director's reports, so that the Committee may draw conclusions and make recommendations in a constructive spirit and forward-looking manner. I also wish to stress that the objective of the whole exercise is such that the lessons learned from past experience and our comments on the performance of the public officers or other personnel concerned will enable the Government to improve its control over the expenditure of public funds, with due regard to economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

3. The consideration of the Director's reports follows an established process of public hearings where necessary, internal deliberations and publication of the Committee's report. The Committee has an established procedure for ensuring that the parties concerned have a reasonable opportunity to be heard. After the Committee is satisfied that it has ascertained the relevant facts, it will proceed to form its views on those facts, followed by a process of formulating its conclusions and recommendations to be included in its report. In accordance with Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure of the Legislative Council, the Committee is required to make its report on the Director's report to the Legislative Council within three months of the date at which the Director's report is laid on the Table of the Council. Before then, we will not, as a committee or individually, be making any public comments.

4. Following a preliminary study of Report No. 60, the Committee has decided, in respect of three chapters in the Report, to invite the relevant public officers to appear before the Committee and answer our questions. We have, apart from this hearing, also set aside 4 May 2013 for public hearing on Chapter 2.

5. The public hearing today is on Chapter 3 of Report No. 60 on the subject of "Pre-primary Education Voucher Scheme". The witnesses are: Mr Eddie NG Hak-kim (Secretary for Education), Mrs Cherry TSE (Permanent Secretary for Education), Mrs Betty IP (Deputy Secretary for Education), Miss Hera CHUM (Principal Assistant Secretary (Special Education and Kindergarten Education)), Ms Rhoda CHAN (Principal Assistant Secretary (Finance)), Miss WU Po-ling (Principal Assistant Secretary (School Development)), Mr Kenneth CHENG (Administrative Assistant to Secretary for Education), Mr YEUNG King-fai (Senior Education Officer (Kindergarten Administration)) of the Education Bureau.

6. I now invite members to ask questions.

Section 04, Chapter 25, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 1)

Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

Chapter : 25	Title : Finance	Internal Reference : 25-04
Section : 04	Heading : Entertainment Expenses	Version Date : 30/03/2012

1. An officer may be reimbursed expenses incurred for provision of official entertainment which has been approved by C (for Commission-wide, Administration Branch and Corruption Prevention Department functions), H/Ops (for Operations Department functions) and DCR (for Community Relations Department functions). Officers should seek approval **in advance** before the expenses are incurred. Officers should also observe the relevant guidelines on the rate of entertainment expenses as may be issued by the Administration from time to time. Unless C has approved otherwise, the expenditure per head, inclusive of food, beverages and tips, is currently subject to the following ceiling –

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| (a) Operational liaison lunch | : \$150 |
| (b) Lunch | : \$350 |
| (c) Dinner | : \$450 |

2. Expenditure may be charged to the entertainment vote when it is –

- (a) directly related to the discharge of an officer's duties or a necessary part of making or maintaining contacts in his official capacity; and
- (b) in the public interest.

3. Except for the following two occasions, official entertainment must be for non-government personnel -

- (a) entertaining representatives of staff associations; or
- (b) expressing appreciation to staff for exceptional achievements, significantly beyond the normal call of duty.

4. Expenditure arising from the presence of other Government officers and their spouses may be reimbursed when -

- (a) it is in the public interest that the principal guests (who are not civil servants) should meet such officers; or
- (b) it is necessary for such officers to assist in entertaining the principal guests.

5. When official entertainment is combined with private entertainment, only that proportion of the expenditure that is attributable to the presence of the host and hostess and of their official guests may be charged to public funds.

Section 04, Chapter 25, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 2)

6. Expenditure on official entertainment should be fully supported by receipts wherever possible. Claims for expenditure on home entertainment when receipts are not produced must be supported by full details and certified as reasonable by C personally.

7. Vouchers must include sufficient supporting information to enable the Audit Commission to ascertain whether the provisions of the relevant regulations are complied with. The list of guests for a particular function must be retained for at least 12 months and produced for the Audit Commission's examination if required.

8. Tipping should strictly follow the guidelines issued by the Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury -

<u>Entertainment Expenses</u>	<u>Amount of Tips</u>
Up to \$2,000	5% of the bill amount
From \$2,000 to \$4,000	\$100 maximum
Over \$4,000	\$200 maximum

9. It is customary for officers to present gifts when invited to social functions (such as wedding or birthday parties) hosted by local leaders who have frequent official contact with the Commission. Subject to the following financial limits on the value of such gifts, the expenditure involved is chargeable to Component 149 General Departmental Expenses Item 566 Official Entertainment (Local) -

<u>Gift</u>	<u>Maximum Value</u>
	(\$)
(a) one gift to be purchased when only one officer is invited	400
(b) one joint gift to be purchased when two officers are invited	600
(c) one joint gift to be purchased when more than two officers are invited	800

10. Officers are advised that as far as possible, gifts rather than cash should be offered. There is no particular restriction on the type of gifts and the general guideline is that a gift suitable to the occasion should be presented. Common sense and social norm should prevail. The greeting card accompanying the gift should contain all the names of the officers invited to the function.

Major Amendments to Section 04, Chapter 25, Commission Standing Orders (Part I) about
Official Entertainment Expenses

Date	Paragraph	Major Amendments
April 2005	Paragraph 1	To spell out clearly the approving authority and respective ceiling of expenditure per head
February 2007	Paragraphs 9 and 10	To introduce guidelines on purchase of gifts for social functions hosted by local leaders
April 2007	Paragraph 1	To reflect the new expenditure ceiling per head as promulgated by the Director of Administration with effect from 1 April 2007 (i.e. \$300 (instead of \$250) for lunch and \$400 (unchanged) for dinner)
July 2009	Paragraph 1	To explicitly state that “beverages” should also be counted towards expenditure per head in entertainment expenses
December 2010	Paragraph 1	To reflect the new expenditure ceiling per head as promulgated by the Director of Administration with effect from 1 January 2011 (i.e. \$350 (instead of \$300) for lunch and \$450 (instead of \$400) for dinner)

Press Releases

ICAC to conduct criminal investigation against its former
Commissioner

A number of complaints have been lodged with the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) against its former Commissioner, Mr Timothy Tong. After careful consideration, the Department of Justice (DoJ) takes the view that it is appropriate for the ICAC to conduct the criminal investigation into the complaints.

It is the general policy of the DoJ not to comment on individual cases unless the public interest warrants otherwise. However, in view of the nature of this case and the public concerns that have been expressed about it, it is appropriate that the DoJ outlines the key reasons behind its decision.

On the materials made available, the DoJ considered there is sufficient basis to warrant a criminal investigation into allegations of possible offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Chapter 201) and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office". However, for the avoidance of any doubt, the DoJ has not come to any view on the question of whether or not any prosecution should be commenced against any person in this case. Such a decision will be made at the conclusion of the criminal investigation, after all relevant material and information has been gathered, and in accordance with "The Statement of Prosecution Policy and Practice".

As regards to whether the complaints should be investigated by the ICAC or the Police, it is appreciated that there are arguments in favour of both options. However, having carefully considered all relevant factors, the DoJ is of the view that it is appropriate for the case to be investigated by the ICAC for the following key reasons:

First, even though the Police have the expertise to investigate criminal offences, the ICAC is the specialist body established and equipped with investigatory powers to deal with complaints of this type, and has over the years accumulated vast knowledge and experience in handling such complaints and/or investigations.

Second, the ICAC has an established and proven internal investigatory team to investigate allegations of wrongdoing or abuse by its officers.

Third, the incumbent Commissioner of the ICAC is not involved in any of the alleged conduct which forms the subject matter of the complaints and therefore can properly head the investigation into them. In addition, the DoJ has put forward criteria for selecting the ICAC officers who will be responsible for conducting the criminal investigation in order to ensure fairness and impartiality, namely:

- (a) The officer has not participated or been involved in any of the functions or events personally organised by Mr Tong.
- (b) The officer has no direct or indirect association or connection with Mr Tong, other than in the normal course of his/her duties as an ICAC officer.
- (c) The officer has no actual or perceived conflict of interest or professional difficulty in conducting an investigation into Mr Tong.

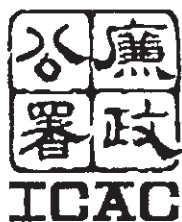
Fourth, from time to time, the conduct and progress of the

criminal investigation will be scrutinised by the Operations Review Committee (ORC), which comprises respected persons from a wide spectrum of the community and is wholly independent of the ICAC. Over the years, the ORC has established itself as an effective check on ICAC investigations and will undoubtedly provide an equally effective check with respect to the investigation into these complaints.

Lastly, the DoJ, and especially the Director of Public Prosecutions, will be fully consulted by the ICAC and will give appropriate directions and legal advice in relation to the case.

Ends/Tuesday, May 14, 2013
Issued at HKT 17:50

NNNN



廉政公署

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

廉政專員 Commissioner, ICAC

香港北角渣華道303號 303 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: (852) 2826 3111 傳真 Fax: (852) 2810 8956 網址 Website: <http://www.icac.org.hk>

Y/Ref: CB (4/PAC/R60)

16 May 2013

Hon. Mr. Abraham SHEK Lai-him, SBS, JP
Chairman of Public Accounts Committee

[By Fax: 2840 0716]

Dear *Abraham,*

In response to your invitation for me to attend the meeting of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) on Saturday, 18 May 2013, I have undertaken to attend and render my full co-operation as I consider it a part of my constitutional and legal duty to account for the spending of public funds as the Controlling Officer for the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC).

My attention has been drawn to the fact that Mr. Timothy TONG, former Commissioner, ICAC will also attend the same meeting upon the invitation of the PAC.

As you are aware, it has been made public that a special investigation team has been set up under my direct supervision to conduct a criminal investigation into alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" in relation to Mr. TONG.

The scheduled PAC meeting on Saturday has been proposed to take place with the attendance of Mr. TONG, who is now the subject of investigation, and myself, who is overseeing the investigation. This matter has caused me concern as to the perceived appropriateness of it, given that the criminal investigation is now underway. It is a fundamental principle that any investigation be carried out, and be seen to be carried out, in a fair and impartial manner at all times. The investigation is a fact-finding and evidence gathering process. For both the subject of investigation and the investigating officer to attend a public hearing in anticipation of questions being asked of them which might impact on the investigation, is something that should be avoided as far as possible, in order to protect the integrity of the investigation and to ensure that it is not prejudiced or undermined in any way.

I therefore ask that you consider making separate arrangements for Mr. TONG and myself to appear in separate sessions on either Saturday, 18 May 2013 or on some other date convenient to the PAC.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'S. Y. L. PEH', written in a cursive style.

(Simon Y.L. PEH)

Commissioner

Independent Commission Against Corruption

cc: Director of Public Prosecutions



廉政公署

INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

行政總部 Administration Branch

香港北角渣華道 303 號 303 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong

電話 Tel: (852) 2826 3110 傳真 Fax: (852) 3586 0019 網址 Website: <http://www.icac.org.hk>

Our Ref: ICAC ADM CR 4-35/4 (C) Pt 2

Your Ref: CB(4)/PAC/R60

By Hand

28 October 2013

Ms Mary SO
Clerk to Public Accounts Committee
Legislative Council
Legislation Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central
Hong Kong

Dear Ms So,

**Public Accounts Committee
Consideration of Chapter 7 of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60
Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption**

We understand that a PAC report on the captioned subject is being compiled after a total of eight public hearings and examination of an array of information collected from the ICAC and parties concerned.

We notice that some of the information quoted across various sessions of the hearings may not be fully consistent. We are concerned that such inconsistencies, if any, might be hitherto recorded in the final PAC report. As such, we would like to make an offer in examining the factual parts of the draft final report when it is ready. Our offer is made out of goodwill. Please relay it to the Chairman and Members of PAC.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs Jennie AU-YEUNG)
for Commissioner
Independent Commission Against Corruption



立法會
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

來函檔號 YOUR REF :
本函檔號 OUR REF : CB(4)/PAC/R60A
電 話 TELEPHONE : 3919 3404
圖文傳真 FACSIMILE : 2840 0716

15 November 2013

(Urgent by fax: 2810 8956)

Mr Simon Y L PEH
Commissioner, Independent
Commission Against Corruption
303 Java Road,
North Point,
Hong Kong

Dear Mr PEH,

Public Accounts Committee

Consideration of Chapter 7 of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60

Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption

I refer to your letter dated 28 October 2013, the contents of which have been considered by the Public Accounts Committee.

After careful consideration of your request, the Committee has decided not to accede to your request.

Yours sincerely

(Mary SO)
Clerk

Public Accounts Committee

**Legislative Council's Public Accounts Committee
Opening Remarks of ICAC Commissioner Mr Simon Peh Yun-lu
May 18, 2013**

First, I would like to thank the Audit Commission for conducting auditing for the ICAC in respect of programme area “Preventive Education and Enlisting Support” between October 4, 2012 and March 13, 2013, and having subsequently made various recommendations. The ICAC accepts all these recommendations. We are seriously taking follow-up actions in order to make necessary improvements. In fact, shortly after the release of the Director of Audit’s Report, the ICAC has strengthened the prevailing internal guidelines and procedures to address the inadequacies revealed.

Since its inception, the ICAC has adopted a three-pronged approach of law enforcement, community education and prevention to fight corruption, which proved to be an effective strategy and gained recognition from both the local and international communities. It is the Community Relations Department (CRD) which shoulders the statutory duty of educating the public against the evils of corruption and enlisting public support for the fight against corruption. The Department achieves its work objectives through cultivating a probity culture through “face-to-face” contacts with various sectors in our society and the use of the mass media.

In building up a clean society, we cannot solely rely on law enforcement. Efforts must be made to disseminate probity messages amongst the community, to promote a zero tolerance against corruption and encourage the public to report corruption. We must also promote an integrity culture in various trades and industries as well as the public sector. Nowadays, integrity has become one of the core values of Hong Kong as a result of continuous preventive education efforts. According to the ICAC annual surveys, a great majority of the citizens (98% to 99%) expressed support for the ICAC’s work.

The Director of Audit’s Report mentioned that in recent years, the number

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

of on-going activities launched for owners' corporations, public sector staff members and young people by the CRD had decreased. I would like to emphasize that it did not mean we have slackened in our community education efforts. To cope with the changing times and technological advancement, the CRD has been fine-tuning and strengthening its community education strategy to meet the evolving needs of our education targets. For example, the CRD had in recent years deployed more resources to the use of the mass media and new media such as web platforms to widely disseminate anti-corruption messages in a more cost effective manner.

In light of the rising public expectations for the ICAC's preventive education services, the CRD has diverted part of the resources previously dedicated to district activities to the production of corruption prevention guidebooks, in order to cater for the needs of specific trades and targets. For example, a toolkit on professional ethics was launched for company directors while preventive guides were respectively produced for small and media enterprises, banking intermediaries and insurance agents. Three practical toolkits were also compiled to promote clean building management in respect of different functional areas.

In recent years, organisations with a large staff size are more inclined to opt for indirect training, namely train-the-trainers programmes. Selected staff, after attending integrity training organised by CRD, would share with their colleagues the anti-corruption messages received. In parallel, probity messages have been spread through training videos and anti-corruption reference packages produced by the CRD. In the public sector, over 18,000 government officers and public body employees received integrity messages through this approach in 2012.

Instilling positive values amongst young people remains a priority in CRD's education work. To optimise the results of youth education, we need to keep with the changing times and develop strategies to meet the needs and aspirations of young people. We have shifted from the one-way approach of conducting classroom talks to an activity-based approach in reaching out to young people. For example, interactive drama with anti-corruption messages was performed by professional

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

drama troupes in nearly 300 secondary schools. Meanwhile, 11 tertiary education institutions have joined an “ICAC Ambassador Programme” whereby tertiary students are encouraged to organise on-campus activities to promote probity messages amongst their peers.

In view of Hong Kong’s closer economic ties with the Mainland as well as increased global concern about preventive education on corruption, the CRD has deployed more resources to organising cross-boundary and international anti-corruption programmes. Since 2008, the ICAC organised thematic anti-corruption conferences jointly with the Mainland’s Ministry of Supervision and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao. In 2011, the ICAC was commissioned by the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities to host the International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop in Hong Kong. In recent years, cross-boundary anti-corruption video, animations and comic competitions have been organised for young people in Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. All these initiatives, coordinated by the CRD, have reaped positive results.

In the Director of Audit’s Report, findings in relation to two official dinners hosted for an international seminar and competition had especially raised public concern. I would like to explain more on this part. Over the years, the CRD had purchased wines in advance with the approval of the ICAC Commissioner for later consumption at official functions as appropriate. The rationale was that considering the ceiling for entertainment expenses under the government guidelines, it was more economical to serve wines purchased in advance than ordering them from the restaurants on the spot. According to the understanding of the working staff, since the wines were purchased with the approval by the Commissioner, the expenses would be calculated separately from the lunch or dinner expenses for accounting purposes. They had no intention to “split the bills” nor did they want to circumvent the rules on expenditure limit.

Between 2003/04 to 2012/13 financial years, the CRD had arranged 548 official entertainments, amongst them 12 had not included the wine cost

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

in the total entertainment expenses. But only four of them exceeded the expenditure ceiling when the wine cost was counted, with each meal exceeding from \$11 to \$132 per head.

As the Director of Audit had remarked earlier, in regard to these two entertainments, ICAC officers had not breached any rules and regulations, but “there were grey areas.” At that time, the Commission Standing Orders did not clearly state that all food and drinks expenses (such as dessert and wines) should be included as part of entertainment expenses for official lunch/dinner. We agree that such practice did not entirely comply with the spirit of the government guidelines. And the ICAC did not have clear internal guidelines on this. But ICAC officers had no intention to cover up the overspending nor did they deliberately “split the bills” to avoid incurring expenditure beyond the ceiling.

The ICAC agrees that we must exercise due care and strict economy in the expenditure of public money. Hence we totally accept the Director of Audit’s recommendations to tighten the control of entertainment expenditure. Relevant guidelines have been revised to remove any grey areas.

In view of the findings of the Director of Audit’s Report and as a result of an internal review of relevant guidelines, the ICAC has issued a new circular to spell out more clearly the requirements in the expenditure of official entertainment:

- Exceptional approval needs to be sought from the Commissioner should the official entertainment expenses exceed the ceiling, no matter the expenses are charged to project or entertainment votes;
- All expenditure items, including wines, dessert, snacks, etc., served before or after the same event must be included as part of the entertainment expenses. Splitting of bills or charging them to different votes is strictly prohibited;
- To ensure checks and balances, Head of Operations will endorse official entertainments hosted by the Commissioner; whereas Assistant Director/Administration will check compliance of those attended by both Commissioner and Heads of Departments.

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

In the past 39 years, with the concerted efforts of the community and the ICAC, we have forged a clean society and probity has become a core value of Hong Kong. To sustain continuous community support and public trust, the ICAC has launched intensive efforts to strengthen its internal control system, to ensure public resources are properly used and the mission of fighting corruption is effectively carried out. As the ICAC has commenced an investigation into complaints against Mr Timothy Tong, we must uphold public justice and impartiality to ensure that the criminal investigation will not be interfered or undermined. Without prejudicing the criminal investigation, my colleagues and I will be more than willing to answer questions raised by Members of the Committee. However, I hope Members would appreciate that we might not be able to provide full details to all questions raised.

* * *

**Public Accounts Committee of the Legislative Council
Meeting on 18 May 2013 on the Director of Audit's Report No. 60
Chapter 7: Preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption**

Speaking notes of Mr David Sun, Director of Audit

Chairman and Honourable Members,

Following the tabling of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60 in the Legislative Council on 17 April 2013, there were a number of media reports on various expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC). I would like to take this opportunity to explain the scope of our audit review in order to collaborate with the Public Accounts Committee's deliberation of the audit findings in Chapter 7 of the Audit Report.

Audit scope

2. The ICAC has three functional departments, namely the Operations Department, the Community Relations Department (CRD) and the Corruption Prevention Department. Our review covered only the work of the CRD in providing preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption. We did not examine other activities of the ICAC.

Planning and performance of this review

3. This review was planned and performed in accordance with our established procedures. Our value for money audits are intended to provide independent advice and recommendations about the cost-effectiveness with which any government bureau, department or agency has discharged its functions. In our identification and selection of potential subjects for inclusion in the audit plan, a number of factors such as timeliness, materiality, and whether an audit has previously been carried out, etc. are taken into account.

4. In mid-2011, we noticed that according to the ICAC survey, more than half of the respondents commented that publicity and education work for anti-corruption should be strengthened. In addition, we had not carried out an audit of any ICAC functional department previously. We therefore included the CRD of the ICAC as a subject in our audit plan. We commenced the audit in October 2012 and completed it in about five and a half months.

Key findings

5. The review has focused on three areas, namely preventive education, enlisting public support, and strategic planning and performance measurement. We have found room for improvement in each area. In particular, the CRD needs to: (a) step up preventive education efforts on building management and review whether more Owners' Corporations should be reached for providing preventive education; (b) review the need to provide more preventive education to the bureaux/departments and public bodies having corruption complaints; (c) help electors better understand the legal provisions and review the publicity and education campaigns; and (d) review the strategies and resource deployment for enlisting public support and set appropriate targets for the numbers of organisations and people reached by its publicity campaigns.

6. In connection with our review of the publicity programmes of the CRD, we have reviewed a number of major events organised by the CRD over the past three years. As mentioned in paragraph 3.22 of the Audit Report, in examining the expenses for two events, we noted that there were inadequacies in the control over the expenditure for two dinners for an event held in December 2011 (i.e. the International Anti-corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop). The two incidents revealed that the ICAC's Commission Standing Orders had not clearly specified that: (a) the controls over the expenditure on official entertainment should be applied to lunches/dinners whenever they form part of a publicity and education programme; and (b) the costs of all food and beverages should be included as part of the lunch/dinner expenditure for control purposes.

7. We have recommended in the Audit Report that the Commissioner, ICAC should tighten the control over the expenditure on official entertainment. The Commissioner, ICAC has agreed with all the recommendations in Chapter 7 of the Audit Report.

律政司
刑事檢控專員

香港金鐘道 66 號
金鐘道政府合署高座 5 樓

圖文傳真：852-2877 0171

網址：www.doj.gov.hk

Tel : 2867 2300



Director of Public Prosecutions

Department of Justice
5/F., High Block
Queensway Government Offices
66 Queensway, Hong Kong

Fax : 852-2877 0171
Web site : www.doj.gov.hk

24 May 2013

Hon. Abraham Shek Lai-him, SBS, JP
Chairman
Public Accounts Committee
Legislative Council

Urgent by Fax (2840 0716)

Dear Mr. Shek,

Criminal investigation of former ICAC Commissioner

I understand that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is to conduct a meeting today at which Mr. Timothy Tong, the former Commissioner of the ICAC, has been requested to attend. The purpose of this letter is to bring to the attention of the PAC certain matters that may be relevant to the conduct of the meeting.

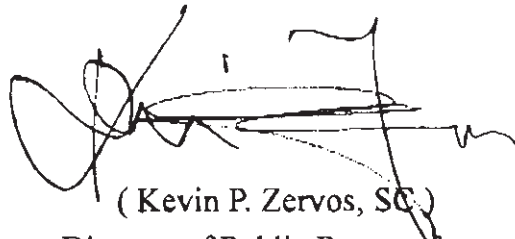
It is clear that the PAC has an important constitutional function in ensuring that public funds are properly expended and the use of such funds are appropriately accounted for.

As you are aware, there is a special investigation team under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of the ICAC, Mr. Simon Peh, currently conducting a criminal investigation into alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" in relation to Mr. Tong.

As you can appreciate, the investigation is a fact finding and evidence gathering exercise with the view to determine whether or not any criminality has taken place, and if it has, what offences have been committed and by whom. The Department of Justice in this regard also has an important duty under law of ensuring that the criminal investigation is conducted thoroughly and properly and in a fair and impartial manner at all times. Article 63 of the Basic Law provides that the Department of Justice shall control criminal prosecutions, free from any interference. Given this responsibility, the Department is keen to ensure that the foregoing principles are appropriately borne in mind by the PAC in its dealings with Mr. Tong. I understand that a public hearing is to be held in this matter at which Mr. Tong is to attend and where questions might be asked of him in relation to matters pertaining to the investigation. This is something that should be carefully considered, bearing in mind the need to protect the integrity of the investigation and to ensure it is not prejudiced or jeopardized in any way.

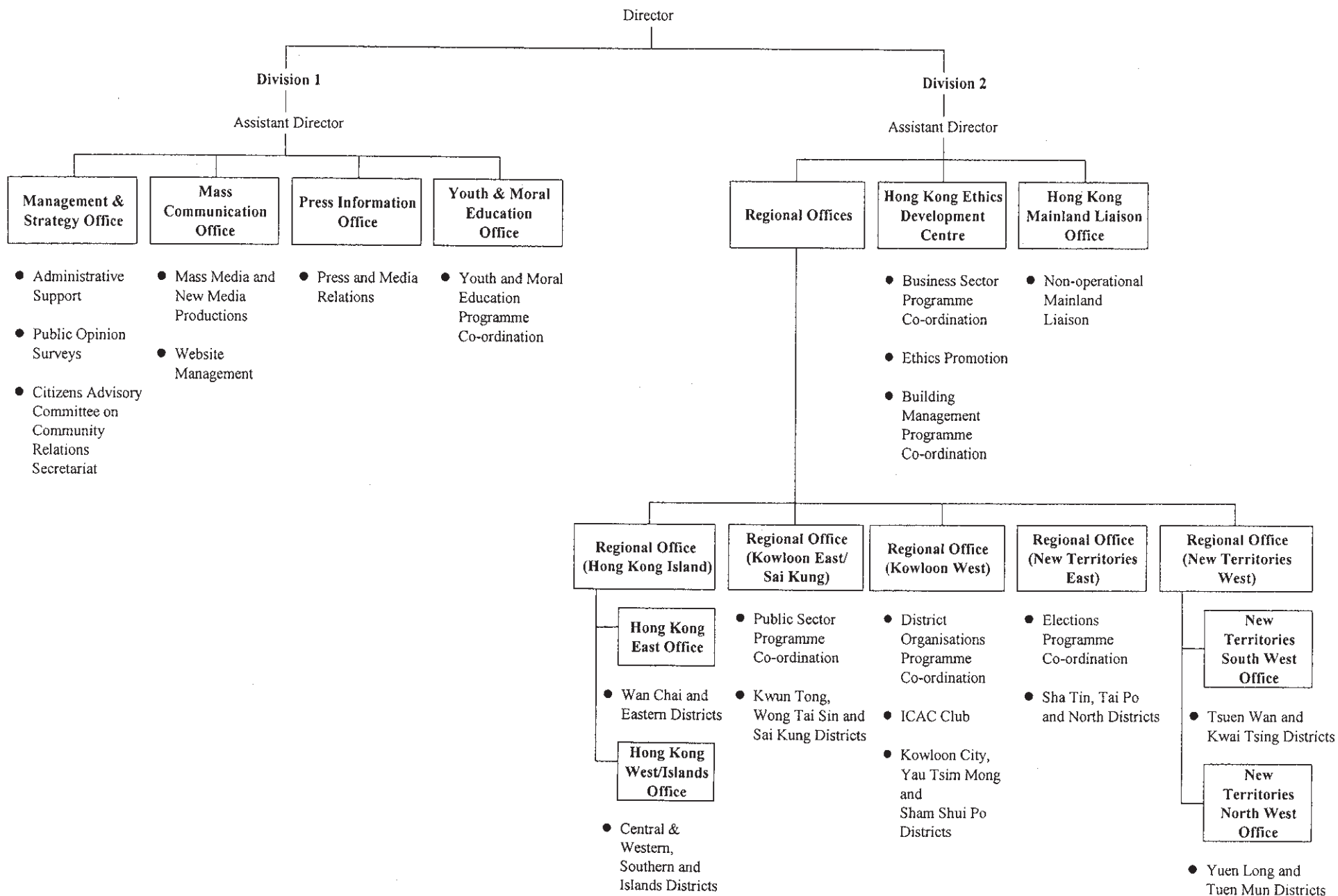
I thank you in anticipation for your kind attention to this matter.

Yours sincerely,



(Kevin P. Zervos, SC)
Director of Public Prosecutions

Organisation of the Community Relations Department



Response on Effectiveness of Community Relations Department's Work

- The work of Community Relations Department (CRD) could be divided into 1) providing in-depth, “face-to-face” corruption prevention education services to the public; and 2) publicising anti-corruption messages through the mass media.

1) Providing “face-to-face” corruption prevention education services

- ◆ The work targets of ICAC in providing preventive education services are listed in the ICAC’s Controlling Officer’s Report. The main work targets include business organisations, government departments, public bodies and youth. In the past five years, all the work targets have been achieved and no sign of dropping was shown by the figures (Pls refer to Table 1). Instead, growth was found in some areas. For example, the number of business organisations contacted increased from some 1,330 in 2008 to 1,550 in 2012, the number of business organisations which have used ICAC’s corruption prevention services also increased from some 400 to 560.

2) Publicising anti-corruption messages through the mass media

Internet

- ◆ The Department makes broad use of the internet to enhance the transparency of the ICAC and disseminate anti-corruption messages to different segments of the community. In addition to regular updates on the contents of the ICAC’s corporate website, three thematic websites for youth, teachers, business organisations and professionals respectively have also been set up. Besides, websites specifically on building management and clean elections were also in place (Pls refer to Table 2 for visits of ICAC websites).

- ◆ A variety of filmlets produced by the ICAC were also uploaded onto the “ICAC Channel”. In the past five years, ICAC has increased the use of new media. For example, since 2009 we have been using Youtube and since 2011 Facebook and Weibo to keep the public abreast of ICAC’s latest important events and activities.

(Remarks : — iTeen Xtra Facebook fans page (1,700 fans)
— Weibo (1,400 followers))

ICAC Drama Series

- ◆ Television drama adapted from completed investigations has long been employed by the Department in galvanising community support for ICAC’s anti-corruption work (Pls refer to Table 3 for the viewership of the ICAC Drama Series).
- The overall effectiveness of CRD’s work was enhanced by integrating the work of “face-to-face” activities and mass media although we have been experiencing frontline staff stringency since 2007.
- To take the work of promoting clean building management as an example, although there were ups and downs on the number of Owners’ Corporations (OCs) reached, the number of people reached increased from 12,700 in 2008 to 38,900 in 2012.
- CRD adopted multi-faceted channels in providing corruption prevention education to OCs. In particular, in 2008 to 2010, three toolkits respectively on maintenance, financial management and daily operation were distributed to all 8,000+ OCs. Apart from organising roving exhibitions promoting clean building management, ICAC officers introduced the anti-corruption laws and related corruption prevention measures at workshops/ seminars organised by the Home Affairs Department, the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority.

- Substantial resources have been put on providing corruption prevention education on building management to OCs in 2008 to 2010. In 2011, CRD re-deployed the resources to promote Clean District Council Elections. As OCs in general requested for technical corruption prevention advice on the procedures of building maintenance (e.g. tendering procedures, work supervision), Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) of the ICAC therefore took over to produce CD-Rom, posters and leaflets on corruption prevention measures for OCs. Tailor-made corruption prevention services were also offered by CPD. In 2008 to 2012, CPD conducted 49 talks for 3,100 OC members and provided 179 corruption prevention advice for 150 OCs.

* * * *

Table 1: Figures on CRD's work in Controlling Officer's Report of ICAC

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>
<u>Business Sector</u>					
Business organisations contacted	1,333	1,430	1,538	1,575	1,550
Business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service	410	421	444	447	562
Managers and frontline workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	40,427	36,597	37,893	38,309	40,567
<u>Public Sector</u>					
Government departments/public bodies reached	121	128	124	129	126
Civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention	26,725	29,734	26,347	27,335	28,960
<u>Youth</u>					
Secondary schools visited	408	418	415	396	404
Tertiary institutes reached	11	11	11	11	11
Secondary/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics	83,709	81,252	81,323	83,318	79,179
<u>Project Co-organizers</u>					
Organisations which have jointly organised projects with the ICAC	529	519	504	509	518

Table 2: Visits of ICAC Websites (including all thematic websites)

Year	Visits
2008	3,622,275
2009	4,025,913
2010	4,225,488
2011	4,167,083
2012	4,263,716

Table 3: Viewership of ICAC Drama Series

Drama Series	Viewership
ICAC Investigators 2007	1,061,600
ICAC Investigators 2009	1,372,000 + 800,000 online viewers
ICAC Investigators 2011	1,177,000 + 80,000 online viewers

※ ※ ※ ※

Item (b): Papers presented to the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations for endorsing the changing work strategy of the CRD in the past 10 years, including repositioning the Mainland liaison work and district work.

The papers presented to the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations for endorsing the changing work strategy of the CRD below from 2003-04 to 2012-13 are attached at **Appendices A to H**.

Title of Paper (Paper Number)	Appendix
Strategies on Ethics Trainings for Professionals (CACCR 4/2003)	A
Moral Education and Probity Promotion Work for the Youth (CACCR 7/2005)	B
Review on Business Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (CACCR 10/2005) (<i>Note: Annexes 1 and 2 to the paper have been removed as the companies mentioned therein did not give consent to disclose their names.</i>)	C
Enlisting Community Support to Reinforce a Clean Elections Culture (CACCR 7/2007)	D
Ethics Management Promotion Programme for Small and Medium Enterprises (CACCR 10/2007)	E
Strengthening Value Education for the Younger Generation – The ICAC’s Strategy (CACCR 11/2008)	F
New Trends, New Thoughts – Rethinking the Strategies on Moral Education for Youth (CACCR 7/2009)	G
Mainland Liaison Work of the ICAC – Review and The Way Forward (CACCR 11/2009)	H

Strategies on Ethics Trainings for Professionals

Purpose

Ethical standard of professionals is one of the factors in determining the success of anti-corruption work in society. The effectiveness of anti-corruption work can be greatly enhanced if professionals in Hong Kong work closely together with the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) on the fronts of law enforcement, prevention and education. In fact, professional bodies have all along been good partners of the ICAC for implementing corruption prevention work and promulgating professional ethics. This document aims to review the recent situation of Hong Kong and to analyse the partnership between the two parties and its effectiveness so as to explore the strategies and methods of the Community Relations Department in assisting the professionals to uphold their ethical standards.

Background

2. Professional talents are important assets of Hong Kong which, together with the advanced infrastructure, rigorous legal system and flexible financial system, etc, contributed to favourable business environment. In face of the challenges of globalisation and the rise of a knowledge-based economy, it is imperative for Hong Kong to reposition itself amidst the economic transformation. Professionals play a pivotal role in this crucial transitional period.

3. Principles of professionalism, such as fairness, justice, objectivity, integrity, social responsibility, safeguarding public interests, etc., are the cornerstones of stable social development. Professionals contribute to different aspects of society, such as economic development, rule of law,

infrastructure, etc. However, if the integrity or conduct of professionals is called into question and fails to meet public expectations, a confidence crisis will ensue and the reputation of Hong Kong as a world-class city will also be undermined.

4. Unfortunately, the recent spate of corporate scandals around the world, including those revealed in the United States and Hong Kong, exposed the greediness and selfishness of human beings. They also demonstrated the failure of professionals in resisting the temptation of money. The most significant insight of these incidents is no matter how mature a market is and how stringent the rules and regulations are, personal integrity is of paramount importance.

5. Hence, apart from technical knowledge and skills education, it is essential to step up the training on ethics and conduct for professionals. Under the new challenges brought by globalisation and the knowledge-driven economy, different professions have come to the agreement that continuing professional development and ethics training are important in uplifting professional standard.

Challenges and crises faced by Hong Kong professionals

6. Hong Kong suffered an economic downturn after the Asian financial turmoil which dealt an unprecedented blow to Hong Kong people. The burst of the economic bubble brought confidence crisis and financial loss. A lot of people in the middle class, including professionals, suddenly found themselves in financial difficulties, including investment loss, 'negative assets', or were even made redundant for the first time.

7. In face of adversity, some chose to cope with difficulties in a positive and pragmatic manner while some others chose to 'make quick money' by resorting to bribery and breaking the law. ICAC investigations revealed that corruption have become increasingly complex, transnational and computerised. A lot of criminals even made use of their professional

knowledge to commit crimes. Since the financial crisis, senior executives or professionals made up more than 30 percent of the people prosecuted by the ICAC in the private sector. Cases exposing the delinquent and unruly behaviours of the professionals included assistance offered by solicitors and accountants to employers and clients in taking advantage of loopholes in the law, issuance of false sick leave certificates to patients by doctors to conceal absence from duty, 'short piling' in construction works, etc. The behaviours of these corrupt elements have already aroused public concerns over the conduct and integrity of professionals:

Promoting professional ethics

8. Recently, the ICAC has strengthened communication with various professional bodies to find out the cause of the problems and actively plan to enhance professional ethics through education. While the professional bodies consider that they have well established codes of conduct and disciplinary mechanisms to cope with irregularities, a number of areas still remain to be improved, especially the vigilance and handling skills of the professionals against 'ethical dilemmas'. Our key observations include:

- Ignorance – While having no corrupt intent, professionals can yet easily fall into conflict of interest situations inadvertently and have low vigilance against potential integrity crisis.
- Poor handling skills – While very familiar with code of practice or rules, professionals may lack the necessary skills in handling financial management. The intense competition has also made professional work become more commercialised.

- Negligence of moral education – Trainings provided by professional bodies emphasise on technical knowledge and skills and tend to overlook the importance of moral education. They generally consider that ethics training is not only mundane but also not conducive to enhancing their competitiveness.

- Lack of resources – Professional bodies may not be able to allocate resources or have the expertise to make moral education courses interesting and practical. Due to various reasons, some of the professional bodies have hesitation in incorporating moral education into the mandatory curriculum.

Role of the ICAC

9. In fact, some values upheld by professionals, for example, fairness, justice, integrity, etc., are in line with the visions of the ICAC. We firmly believe that building partnerships with professional bodies can effectively combat and prevent corruption in that professionals would be more willing to reject and report corruption, or they would encourage informed parties to report illegal activities and corrupt practices.

10. On the education front, the participation of professional bodies enables the ICAC to provide the public with value-added services. For example, with the assistance of the Hong Kong Society of Accountants, the Community Relations Department offered professional corruption prevention advice to owners' corporations in financial management. The Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre has recently joined forces with various information technology professional bodies to publish a practical guide for integrity management which serves as a useful reference for company executives who are facing with management problems in an increasingly computerised working environment.

11. Regarding the difficulties faced by professional bodies in promoting ethics training as mentioned above, the ICAC has the edge to make up for the inadequacy. The Community Relations Department can offer assistance as follows:

- Based on past cases and complaints handled by the ICAC, we can point out the integrity risks in concrete terms faced by professionals.
- The ICAC has developed a thinking model which encompassed the major elements of law, regulations and self values to guide professionals to make the right choice in ethical dilemmas [see Appendix 1 for a summary of the thinking model].
- Experienced staff of the Community Relations Department will assist professional bodies in conducting seminars and promotional activities so as to make the content more interesting and practical.
- The ICAC has experience in producing multi-media training materials which can help professional bodies in launching online or e-learning courses as contrast to the traditional mode of learning which is limited by time and space.

Training strategies on professional ethics

12. To cater for the characteristics and requirements of individual professions, we will deploy the following strategies in a flexible manner so as to provide appropriate services:

- Establish a core programme – To give effect to professional bodies’ recognition of the importance of ethics training, we propose that the programme concerned should be included as part of the requirement for attaining professional qualification and licence renewal; or that ethics training should be included in the continuing professional development courses for professionals. Regarding certain trades which are moving towards professionalism, we will enlist the support of the regulatory bodies concerned to include ICAC talks into the core programme for attaining professional qualifications.

- Strengthen partnership – Partnering with professional bodies to promote ethics training programme for professionals can greatly enhance the effectiveness. The participation of professional bodies will not only enhance recognition of the training programme, but also assist us in designing ‘tailor-made’ training materials and activities so that information more relevant to the market pulse and professional needs can be provided.

- Gainful deployment of electronic technology – Apart from conventional classroom teaching methods, we can also provide appropriate courses on the internet or by means of electronic training packages to facilitate learning by professionals.

- Enhance tertiary education – Ethical value training should best start early. Hence, the ICAC should also assist tertiary education institutions to provide pre-vocational ethics training for undergraduates of relevant departments.

- Review professional codes – Besides enhancing education, the ICAC may also provide advice in formulating or reviewing ethical guidelines for professional bodies so as to encourage them to take positive actions against illegal behaviours and irregularities, and enhance transparency to strengthen the confidence of the public in the profession.

Progress

13. In the past few years, the Community Relations Department has adopted the aforesaid strategies to provide ethics training for professionals of different sectors in various ways, such as organising thematic seminars, producing practical guides and online training packages, enlisting and encouraging professional bodies to incorporate ICAC talks as part of the requirements for attaining professional qualifications or including the talks as one of the continuing professional development courses, assisting professional bodies to review the professional codes of conduct, etc. We also note that the Government has stepped up the regulation of practitioners and encourage professional development in a number of pillar industries of the Hong Kong economy. The ICAC has also implemented appropriate preventive education programmes to tie in with these developments with positive results. Details are listed in **Appendix 2**.

Way forward

14. In view of the positive outcome of the cooperation with professional bodies in various aspects in the past, the Community Relations Department will further implement the aforesaid strategies and intensify our efforts. With more and more professions developing towards professionalism and being put under respective regulatory frameworks, e.g. company directors, the logistics industry, etc., we will be able to broaden our current liaison network, form more partnerships and seek more cooperation opportunities. Besides, to implement the strategy of nurturing a new generation who will embrace integrity, we will reinforce our support for professional ethics education in tertiary education institutions, and

make good use of information technology to achieve the target in a more cost-effective manner.

Consultation

15. Members are welcomed to give their views on the paper.

* * * *

Community Relations Department, ICAC
June 2003

Ethical Decision Making Model

<First Step> Analysis of the Issue

- The facts and the ethical issues involved
- The position of each stakeholder
- Find out alternatives to the issue

<Second Step> Evaluation of the Alternatives

Compare and evaluate possible consequences of each alternative with reference to the following standards:

- Legal requirements
- Company, professional and trade-related codes of conduct
- Self values

<Third Step> Sunshine Test

- Am I willing to discuss the issue openly?
- Can I disclose my decision without misgivings to others?

Professional Ethics Training and Relevant Work Conducted by the ICAC
(as at end of May 2003)

Professional Sector/Bodies		Year	Format	Description
1	Accountants / Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants #	From 1995 1997 August 2002	Continuing Professional Development (CPD) seminars Practical guide Ethics Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organised at least once a year. So far eight joint seminars were held, reaching about 1,300 members. ● Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (the Centre) of the ICAC and the Institute jointly published "Ethics in Management – A Practical Guide for Professional Accountants". ● Executive Director of the Centre represented the ICAC to become member of the Ethics Committee.
2	Engineers / The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers	From 1997	CPD seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre organised a three-hour seminar in every quarter for the Institution; since 2002, the seminars were held at bi-monthly intervals. So far 27 seminars were held, reaching about 900 members.

Besides, the ICAC had jointly organised forums with the CPA Australia (HK branch) and the ACCA (HK branch).

		1998, 1999 and 2001	Territory-wide thematic seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jointly with the Institution, the ICAC organised three seminars, the latter two with participation of the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors, the Hong Kong Institute of Architects and related construction contractors associations.
		2000	Practical guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre and the Institute jointly compiled "Ethics in Practice – A Practical Guide for Professional Engineers".
		2003	E-learning package (CD-ROM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre and the Institute jointly produced an e-learning package on professional ethics. CPD points were awarded for completion of the test in the CD-ROM.
		2003/4	CPD course accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Institute planned to include the ICAC ethics training course as a mandatory CPD module.
3	Surveyors / The Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors	From 1999	CPD workshops / seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organised on an annual basis, so far five workshops and seminars were held, reaching over 400 members.

		1999 and 2001	Territory-wide thematic seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC organised thematic seminars with the Institute, the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers and the Hong Kong Institute of Architects, etc.
		2003	<p>Online learning programme</p> <p>Members' qualifying examination</p> <p>CPD courses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre and the Institute jointly produced an online ethics training package for members' browsing on the website of the Institute. Members having completed the test in the course were awarded CPD points. ● To become a professional member, undergraduates are required to take up this internet course and pass in the test. ● The ICAC talks would become an annual function of the Institute.
4	Architects / The Hong Kong Institute of Architects	1999 and 2001	Territory-wide thematic seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC organised thematic seminars with the Institute, the Hong Kong Institution of Surveyors and the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, etc.
		2002	CPD seminar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre hosted a seminar reaching about 50 members.

		2003	Online learning programme CPD course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Centre and the Institute jointly produced an online ethics training package for members' browsing on the website of the Institute. Members having completed the test in the course were awarded CPD points. ● The ICAC talk became an annual function of the Institute.
5	Doctors / The Hong Kong Medical Association	2002	Practical guide (with CD version)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC and the Association jointly published "Integrity in Practice – A Practical Guide for Medical Practitioners on Corruption Prevention". A total of 12,000 CDs and 6,000 books were distributed.
6	Lawyers	From 1987 From 2000 2002	Visits to the ICAC Talks Seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Talks and visits to the ICAC have been arranged for PCLL students by HKU annually. ● Upon request of four law firms, talks were arranged by the ICAC for lawyers and trainee solicitors. Some of the talks were awarded CPD points by the Law Society of Hong Kong. ● Upon request of HKU, seminars were organised for LLM lecturers and students.

7	Securities, futures and the investment sector	1998	Large scale conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC and various organisations in the sector co-organised a conference to kick off the programme on ethics promotion. A total of 250 leaders in the sector were reached.
		2000	Practical guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC and ten major organisations in the sector jointly published the “Ethics in Practice – A Practical Guide for Financial Practitioners”.
		From 2000	Continuing Professional Development (CPD) talks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Upon request of individual companies, talks were conducted for financial practitioners, reaching over 5,000 people so far.
		2002	Training package	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Launched the “Ethical Crossroads – Training Package for Frontline Employees in the Securities and Futures Industry (Cantonese / English / Putonghua CD-ROM versions).
8	Insurance	From 2002	CPD seminars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The corruption prevention course provided by the ICAC was officially listed as a core module in the continuing professional training programme for insurance practitioners.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2002, the ICAC organised five seminars for members of various professional bodies. Liaison was made with individual insurance firms to organise trainings for insurance agents, reaching over 18,000 people in the sector.
9	Property management	From 1998	Talks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC conducted a number of talks for the certificate/diploma courses of the professional associations of the sector reaching about 300 people in the sector.
10	Estate agents	From 1998	Talks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC conducted a number of talks for the certificate/diploma courses of the professional associations of the sector reaching about 300 people in the sector.
11	Tourism (local tourist guides)	July 2002 to late 2004 March 2003	Course on licencing Large-scale conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The ICAC organised training talks for 8,000 local tourist guides in two years. ● The ICAC and tourism-related bodies joined hands to organise a large-scale conference to launch a two-year ethics promotion programme.
		From 2003 to 2005	Seminars, training package, practical guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Organised seminars for practitioners of travel agencies, airlines, hotels and retailers, and launched training package and the practical guide.

CACCR Paper 7/2005

Moral Education and Probity Promotion Work for the Youth

Purpose

This paper provides a brief update on the work of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) on the moral education and probity promotion work for the youth, examines the changes and challenges encountered, and proposes corresponding work strategies and focuses. Members are invited to give their views on this paper.

The Importance of Moral Education for Youth

2. Young People with good character and personal values can help uphold a culture of fairness and justice in the society. It is therefore of great importance to promote moral education among the young people by delivering the probity message and influence them imperceptibly. Many scholars¹ engaged in moral education studies in recent years have pointed out that moral education should focus on improving the young people's ability of making moral judgments so that they could make the right decisions in ethical dilemmas. Over the years, the education sector has adopted to an education policy that gives equal emphases on the five dimensions of education. This policy has laid a good foundation of moral education for the young people, warranting the continuity of a clean society.

Work Objectives

3. The ICAC's moral education and probity promotion work for the youth aims at instilling positive values (such as honesty and fairness) and fostering good character and personal ethics in the young people, and heightening their awareness of corruption prevention, with the ultimate

¹ Scholars, such as Lawrence Kohlberg, John Wilson and Richard Stanley Peters, etc.

goal of making them honest and law-abiding citizens.

4. The ICAC submitted two papers, namely, the “ICAC’s Work Strategies on Youth” and the “Rationales and practices of the ICAC’s moral education for the youth”, to the CACCR in 1998 and 2001 respectively to study and analyze the then situations, propose work strategies in response to them and invite views from the Members. In the years afterwards, the ICAC has implemented various work directions endorsed or recommended by the Members.

A Brief Introduction on Our Work

5. At present, the ICAC’s moral education and probity promotion work for the young people is of threefold:

- i) Education through face-to-face contact -- For example, corruption prevention talks are organized for and interactive dramas are introduced to secondary schools; moral education resources are recommended to prospective teachers and seminars are organized for serving teachers; parenting activities are organized to improve the parents’ understanding of the importance of moral education for their children. This education mode through face-to-face contact allows the most effective two-way communication and quick adjustment to our work according to the targets’ response.

- ii) Production of moral education packages and organization of promotional activities for the packages -- For example, Gee-Dor-Dor cartoon series and education packages are produced for primary schools and kindergartens, school-based activities entitled “ICAC Week”, the “Video Clips Project for Secondary Students ”, the Outstanding Moral Education Project Awards, and the “Ethics for Professionals” Resource Portfolios and seminars for students of tertiary education

institutions are offered; the “ICAC Periodical” on moral education for teachers and the “Family-based Booklets” are produced for secondary students and their parents, and contents about the ICAC in textbooks on subjects of Social Studies and Government & Public Administration are examined. We also regularly encourage teachers to widely use various teaching packages in the promotion of anti-corruption education; and

- iii) Mass media and websites -- TV drama series entitled the “ICAC Investigators”, video advertisements, radio and TV spot series, the ICAC main website, the “Teensland” website for the youth, the “Moral Education Web” for teachers, and the “Gee-Dor-Dor Channel” are produced; the “E-Reading Student Participation Programme” is organized; web-based professional ethics resource portfolios tailor made for various disciplines with case studies are provided with a view to educating students of tertiary education institutions on how to resist the temptation of corruption at work. Moral education is promoted through the effective use of the great penetrating power of the mass media and internet, coupled with the making of contacts with the “general public” and specific targets in the community.

6. In addition, the ICAC is fully aware that the collaboration of the powers and networks of different partners will bring the best results to the promotion of moral education for the young people. In view of this, we jointly organize the “Corporate Governance for the New Generation” with the Commission on Youth, Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education and others; promote moral education among children jointly with the Education City, Small Campus, Roadshow, Radio and Television Hong Kong and McDonalds, etc.; jointly develop moral education packages and conduct pilot teaching with teachers at secondary/primary schools and kindergartens; jointly produce the “3D Gee-Dor-Dor Animation Series” with the School of Creative Media of City University of

Hong Kong; jointly produce the oral history project entitled the “History of fighting corruption” with the Hong Kong Baptist University to let the young generation know the evils of corruption; jointly organize corruption prevention activities with other governmental departments, non-governmental organizations and various industrial and business organizations. It can be said that the partnership approach has been an inseparable part of the ICAC’s moral education and probity promotion work for the youth over the years.

Examination of the Changes and Challenges Encountered

7. Ever-changing social environment have brought challenges to the ICAC’s planning on future moral education and probity promotion work for the young people. To summarize, we have the following observations:

- i) The “social culture” factor -- For instance, the social culture in recent years has changed. Materialism and consumerism as a way of life is common and pecuniary temptations are on the rise; with divorce and re-marriage getting more and more common, various family problems have brought greater challenges to the education for the young generation, particularly in the fostering of positive values in them so that they will be able to tell right from wrong and stick to principles, etc. How the ICAC could continue to effectively promote moral education to the youth in a more and more complicated social culture is a question that needs to be studied continuously;
- ii) The “school and teacher” factor -- In view of the many education reforms in recent years, schools and teachers likewise have to take up multiple tasks, e.g., helping students to prepare for various open examinations, school-based management, curriculum reforms, use of mother tongue as the medium of instruction, language proficiency assessments for teachers and external assessments, etc.. All these have

imposed stricter administrative requirements on schools and greater workload and pressure on teachers. Under such an environment, the ICAC must seek ways to assist schools and teachers so that they will continue to join hands with us in the promotion of moral education under such enormous work pressure;

- iii) The “youth’s narrow experience” factor -- Since the younger generation has not experienced the days when corruption was rampant and it is more difficult for them to understand the evils of corruption and its far-reaching impact on the society. Results of the ICAC Annual Surveys in recent years also show that the younger generation has greater tolerance to corruption in contrast to other age groups. Although it is inappropriate to deduce the cause solely from the survey results, they reflect that moral education for the younger generation is an area for concern. On the whole, the younger generation does not readily accept anti-corruption messages as the grown-ups do. As to how the ICAC could create a new look for the educational message of “evils of corruption”, making it more interesting and attractive and evoking the same feelings in the young generation, we must take these into consideration in planning our work strategies;

- iv) The “competition from other organisations” factor – In recent years, other governmental departments (e.g., the Education and Manpower Bureau, Environmental Protection Department and Narcotics Division, etc.), public bodies (e.g., the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data, Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority, Equal Opportunities Commission, etc.), advisory organizations or community organizations (Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education, Commission on Youth, anti-gambling groups, environmental protection groups, social service groups, etc.) have also produced similar teaching packages and websites for

students to promote their messages within limited classroom time. As to how the ICAC can ensure that its moral education packages, websites and video productions could grasp the pulse of the education sector, meet the needs of schools and be selected for use, we must conduct a thorough analysis in planning our work strategies, which must be well-targeted; and

- v) The “changing forms of corruption” factor -- As the elder generation might have personally experienced the evils of corruption, they have an instinctive hatred for corruption. Since the inception of the ICAC, the society has become cleaner than the past. Overt corruption is now extinct. The crimes of corruption have become more hidden and appear in different forms. As the young generation has fewer chances to deal with corruption, they may be less careful when faced with temptations and may fall into the traps of corruption. Therefore, it becomes even more important to help the young people learn the changing forms of corruption and build up positive values.

Work Strategies and Focuses in Response

8. In view of the changes and challenges, the ICAC has reviewed its moral education and probity promotion work for the young people so as to ensure that, apart from continuing its present effective work, it could respond to the changes in the society and the problems faced by the schools. Regarding its future moral education for young people, the ICAC has adjusted its work strategies and set new work focuses:

- i) Continuation of direct education approach -- The direct education approach adopted by the ICAC over the years has been effective and should be continued. In view of the needs of students in secondary schools, we will continue to promote the probity messages in schools by different ways including:

teaching the students on the anti-corruption laws through talks; introducing interactive dramas to more secondary schools by increasing the number of shows. To support the moral education efforts of teachers, we plan to organize “Integrity Link Seminars” for teachers on a regular basis, beginning from this year, so as to provide a regular platform for teachers to exchange views on ethical issues of current concern. Not only will it reinforce our partnership networks with schools and teachers, but also provide an alternative channel for teachers’ training.

- ii) Expansion of the integrity training for students of tertiary education institutions -- Young people are the masters of our future. Students of tertiary education institutions are the future leaders of the society. We believe that it is of utmost importance that students of tertiary education institutions are educated on personal and professional ethics, corporate governance and other positive values before they enter the commercial world, so as to improve their ability to resist temptations. Over the past few years, we have already embarked on our partnership programmes with individual departments of tertiary education institutions. In the few years to come, the Community Relations Department (CRD) will continue to expand the strategies on providing ethics training to students of tertiary education institutions by encouraging the institutions to include ethics training in their professional courses; we will join hands with the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre and Hong Kong Institute of Directors in promoting the inclusion of corporate governance and directors’ business ethics as mandatory subjects in all business administration courses. CRD also plans to organize another large-scale youth summit and workshops for the tertiary education institutions in the year 2006/2007 which aim at discussing business ethic issues with the young leaders;

iii) Expansion of website and video production work – Internet development is becoming mature. The penetration of computers in families speeds up due to price drop. The more common broadband internet connection also facilitates the spreading of video productions. Internet has become a part of the curricular and extracurricular lives of primary and secondary school students. In the few years to come, CRD will continue its policy on expanding the use of websites and video production for youth education. Emphases will be put on the following:

- To obtain views from citizens through surveys for reference in revamping the “ICAC main website” and improving its contents so as to promote the integrity message more effectively;
- To create a new look for the existing moral education packages for distribution to the teachers through the “Moral Education Web”, and at the same time step up advertising and promotional activities to attract more teachers to use the packages;
- The major purpose of the “Teensland” website for the youth is to raise the youth’s awareness on integrity through relaxed online games, comics and sharing by young idols. CRD will increase the interactive elements of the website to make it more attractive to the young people;
- With internet becoming part of the curricular and extracurricular lives of primary students, the ICAC will expand its electronic platform. It proposes to set up a website for primary students in order to cultivate positive values in them through the new media and increase the means of penetration; and

- School TV stations are becoming more common, and many of them are networked for resource sharing. Other media like the “Hong Kong Joint School Online TV Network” evolved from the Quality Education Fund are also giving a push. The ICAC will step up its contacts with these partners to organize student activities or network live broadcasts, etc. With the aid of these joint school networks, we could directly deliver moral messages to the users at home.

- iv) Seizing the opportunities arising from the reform of secondary education system to produce education packages -- To ensure that schools, teachers, parents and young people will attach importance to the ICAC’s education packages under a packed curriculum, the ICAC must grasp the pulse of education development and meet the needs of schools in the production of its moral education packages. To this end, the ICAC will first produce a “teaching package with video for the liberal studies” that could fit into the liberal studies subject proposed in the secondary education reform under the “3-3-4” education system, so as to further expand and reinforce moral education in secondary schools. The ICAC has preliminarily invited people from the education sector to establish a working committee, which will assist in the production of moral education packages for the teachers’ use in liberal studies. The ICAC also plans, from the year 2006/2007 onwards, to roll out moral education productions connected with the liberal studies subject and extend the targets of moral education activities to junior secondary students, with a view to meeting the needs of both senior and junior secondary students in the curriculum reform of schools.

9. Apart from the above work strategies and focuses, the ICAC will continue to adhere to the following fundamental principles in all its work:

- i) Partnership approach for integrity building -- The ICAC will continue to join hands with different sectors in performing its work. Apart from partnering with more schools in integrity building, it will continue to join hands with the concerned governmental departments and youth organisations, and will work closely with different sectors in the society to promote moral education through community activities in the 18 districts; and
- ii) Increase of efficiency by better division of labour -- For better utilization of resources, the ICAC could adopt a more efficient division of labour: Programme Coordination (Youth) could concentrate on the moral education for secondary and tertiary students, whereas the Education and Mass Communication Office will focus on the moral education at primary schools and kindergartens, production of moral education packages, internet and digital video productions, and development of partnerships with schools for moral education, etc.

Conclusion

10. The continuous changes in social culture and school environment have brought challenges to the ICAC's planning on future moral education and probity promotion work for the young people. In view of the interactive changes in the factors concerning the students, teachers, liberal studies reform, society and internet, ICAC is able to respond quickly, continuously adjust its work strategies and set new work focuses. We believe that our efforts could surely win the support of our work partners in different sectors and they will continue to work closely with us for fostering positive values in the younger generation.

Invitation for Views

11. We invite views from Members on the work strategies and highlights mentioned in this paper.

✖ ✖ ✖ ✖

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
October 2005

CACCR Paper 10/2005

**Review on
Business Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies**

Purpose

This Paper aims to report to Members of the Committee on the results of the Business Ethics Promotion Programme for Listed Companies (the Programme) and evaluate its effectiveness.

Background

2. Ten years ago, there were about 600 listed companies in Hong Kong. Nowadays, the number of listed companies has risen to over 1,100. Not only do they nearly double in number, their classification has also become more complicated. The Hong Kong financial market is increasingly diversified following the introduction of the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) in 1999 and the listing of Mainland state-owned and private enterprises as Red Chips and H-shares in Hong Kong.

3. In recent years, corruption and commercial crime cases involving senior executives of listed companies emerged from time to time making corporate governance of listed companies a major public concern. To tackle corruption problems in the sector, the ICAC has been cracking down the corrupt resolutely in accordance with the law. On the preventive education front, the CRD focused its resources on reaching out to all listed companies in Hong Kong through the Programme to encourage senior management of listed companies to reduce corruption risks by enhancing control systems and integrity management so as to protect investors' interest and maintain the reputation of Hong Kong as an international financial market.

Programme objectives

4. According to Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEx), as at the end of October 2005, there were 1,138 listed companies in Hong Kong, 934 of which were listed on the Main Board (82%) and 204 on GEM (18%). A total of 205 companies were listed as Red Chips and H-shares, amounting to about 18% of the total number of listed companies¹. The two-year Programme, which commenced in November 2003 and ended at the end of October this year, had three objectives:

- (a) to enhance alertness of the senior management of listed companies against corruption risks. Given the sophistication of corruption crimes, the management should gain knowledge of corruption loopholes and put preventive measures and controls in place accordingly;
- (b) to provide tailor-made preventive education services to individual listed companies. The CRD aimed to provide suitable services to the senior management and staff at all levels with reference to the scale, business nature and needs of the listed companies; and
- (c) to look into the operation and concerns of the listed companies through the liaison with them. Such experience would help the CRD develop more effective preventive services.

Implementation strategies

5. In view of the different roles played by the management, frontline staff and professionals in corruption prevention, various types of services were provided as follows (please refer to **Annex 1** for a summary of the services/activities):

¹ HKEx did not announce an official list of Mainland private enterprises listed in Hong Kong, except for the total number of about 110. In addition to the 205 companies listed as Red Chips and H-shares, Mainland funded companies accounted for about 28% of the total number of listed companies.

- (a) Board members or senior executives -- Through eight seminars, the CRD exchanged experience in corruption prevention with 380 senior executives from 115 listed companies and enlisted their support for the anti-corruption work. We have obtained assistance from the regulators (HKEx, Securities and Futures Commission [SFC]) and professional bodies (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association and the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries) in organising the seminars. The seminars covered corruption cases involving listed companies and the corresponding preventive messages, regulatory updates and experience sharing on corporate governance. In addition, individual companies have also arranged ICAC seminars for their board members or senior executives for sharing experience in corruption prevention.
- (b) Middle management -- The CRD reached out to middle managers through visits to individual listed companies and talks on practical issues, including the provisions of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance, corruption loopholes and preventive measures, in particular ways of handling conflicts of interest.
- (c) Frontline staff -- Since some large-scale listed companies have diversified business and a large staff size, the CRD, in addition to organising talks, also assisted them in conducting internal “Integrity Promotion Programmes” to reinforce probity messages among frontline staff members. The programmes aimed to disseminate anti-corruption messages to staff at all levels in a lively way (such as quizzes, feature articles, competitions, exhibitions, etc) through existing internal communication channels (such as intranet and corporate newsletters).
- (d) Professionals -- Professionals’ participation in the listing process is indispensable. With their expertise and objective judgement, professionals play the monitoring role to ensure that listed companies abide by laws and regulations. Through various continuing professional development programmes, the CRD encouraged professionals, from a corruption prevention angle, to

uphold a high standard of professional integrity and show zero tolerance to illegal behaviours and malpractices to ensure stability of the Hong Kong financial market. The partnering professional bodies included the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), the Hong Kong Institute of Financial Analysts and Professional Commentators, the Institute of Financial Planners of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries, the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, etc. In addition, the CRD also joined the Ethics Committee of the HKICPA upon invitation some years ago to provide assistance in reviewing the code of ethics for professional accountants from a corruption prevention perspective.

6. All listed companies contacted successfully by the CRD were given a copy of an Information Kit for Business Organisations entitled *Business Ethics - Your Way to Success*. The Information Kit, which served as a practical reference for managers and promoted ICAC services, highlighted common corruption loopholes through cases pertaining to different scopes of work, provided effective preventive measures and also explained the relevant legal requirements.

Review of programme

Effectiveness

7. Among the 1,138 listed companies, the CRD did not approach 84 companies mainly because they had no correspondence address in Hong Kong or because they were recently listed and their information had not yet been provided to the ICAC by HKEx. The CRD sent out marketing letters to the remaining 1,054 listed companies. As at the end of October this year, about 70% of them (i.e. 740 companies) were successfully reached. A total of 269 companies declined ICAC services or were unapproachable; whereas visits to the other 45 companies were still being arranged. The responses of the listed companies to ICAC services are summarised as follows:

- (a) **Adopting corruption prevention services** -- among the 740 companies successfully reached by the CRD, 78% of them (575 companies) have adopted or are actively considering adopting the ICAC's corruption prevention services: formulating/revising corporate codes of conduct, arranging corruption prevention talks, or adopting advisory services of the Corruption Prevention Department. Please refer to **Annex 2** for the list of prominent companies using the corruption prevention services. Among them, the Main Board listed companies were more positive than the GEM listed companies in adopting ICAC services (53% of the Main Board companies reached have adopted ICAC services whereas only 37% of the said GEM companies have done so).
- (b) **Reaching members of the board of directors** -- among the companies successfully reached, the CRD was able to approach the board members of 40% of them (289 companies) including 35 listed company chairmen. Besides, company secretaries acted as a useful link to deliver the ICAC's messages to the board. For example, there were cases where company secretaries arranged meetings between the ICAC and board directors who worked in the Mainland when the latter were on duty trips in Hong Kong, or passed ICAC information to board members who were abroad.
- (c) **Effectiveness of preventive talks** -- Under the Programme, the CRD conducted 850 talks for listed companies, reaching about 27,000 managers and frontline/junior staff members. Among the participants, 80% of them considered the talks effective and 95% considered that the talks enhanced their understanding of the anti-corruption laws.

Difficulties

8. The CRD encountered some difficulties when implementing the Programme. For instance, very few companies made active response to our marketing letters and the CRD had to follow up many times before visits could be successfully arranged. It was also difficult for the CRD to identify the suitable person in charge for promoting our services, thus affecting the work progress. This can be attributed to frequent restructuring exercises of listed companies such as acquisitions/mergers, high turnover of management, complex company structure, unavailability of the chairmen or senior management because of tight working schedule or frequent business trips.

9. A total of 269 companies, i.e. 26% of the total number of listed companies the CRD had tried to approach, were finally not reached. Half of them (48%) did not respond to the ICAC's marketing letters, nor did we have other ways to reach them. The reasons cited by the remaining companies which declined ICAC services included: ICAC services were not required for the time being (for example, the company would undergo a restructuring exercise or small size) (26%), or too busy to arrange visits (20%). Among these companies, the proportion of GEM listed companies was higher than those listed on the Main Board (the percentages of companies not yet reached were: Main Board 22%, GEM 32%, H-shares/Red Chips 22%).

10. Among the 740 companies successfully reached by the CRD, 182 of them did not formulate codes of conduct. The main reasons cited by these companies included: small company size (in most cases small staff size in Hong Kong offices) (34%) or busy operations (19%). Some companies engaging in cross-boundary business wished to draw up codes of conduct with reference to laws in the Mainland. In this case, the ICAC was unable to provide relevant services as such requests fell beyond the purview of the ICAC. As many companies had a complex structure and were occupied by daily operations, they had to spend a longer time to formulate codes of conduct. In addition, as it was not mandatory for listed companies to formulate codes of conduct and managers of the internal audit or compliance departments tended to focus more on dealing with regulators on the basic legal requirements on corporate governance, the companies

tended not to give priority to the issue of formulating codes of conduct. Moreover, some multinational corporations also considered that they had already put in place good systems and did not need assistance from the ICAC.

Concerns of listed companies

11. According to the liaison between the CRD and listed companies, the management had a greater concern for the following issues:

- (a) **Increasing requirements of the ability of senior management regarding corporate governance** -- A series of international corporate scandals had made corporate governance an issue of concern. Some recent corruption and commercial crimes concerning listed companies in Hong Kong also involved the senior management. The management of listed companies were rather concerned about the repercussions caused by the black sheep and acknowledged that high moral and ethical standard of board members was a core requirement for good governance. They welcomed regulators and law enforcement agencies (such as the ICAC) to put greater efforts in enhancing transparency and explaining the relevant laws to them, in particular how to deal with “grey area” (such as conflict of interest) issues.

- (b) **Challenges brought by cross-boundary business** -- Given the closer economic ties between the Mainland and Hong Kong and the expansion of Hong Kong companies in the Mainland, the legal, regulatory and cultural differences of the two places brought challenges to business management. A total of 48 listed companies have requested the CRD to conduct preventive education talks for their staff in the Mainland. Some of the companies requested that the sample code of conduct should cover the laws in the Mainland. However, due to limitations on our purview and resources, the CRD could not provide such assistance to these companies.

- (c) **Managing staff conduct** -- Some listed companies have business operations in Hong Kong, the Mainland and other places. Given the differences in legal requirements, experienced managers would agree that no single monitoring system was perfect and it was the quality of staff members that mattered. It would be the best line of defence against illegal and irregular acts if middle managers could pay more attention to staff conduct and management and establish a sound corporate culture. One of the key factors for preventing corruption in cross-boundary operation was therefore to enhance managers' skills in managing frontline staff.
- (d) **Corruption in procurement** -- Most of the enterprises paid close attention to procurement. Since the capital and turnover of listed companies were usually large, the sums involved in their procurement and outsourcing contracts were relatively substantial. This might provide a breeding ground for corruption. Most of the companies had proper control over procurement matters concerning their core business activities, but they sometimes overlooked the corruption risks arising from supporting activities such as packaging, freight transport and canteen operations.

The way forward

12. In conclusion, based on the experience gained from the Programme, listed companies took a positive attitude towards the Commission's liaison with them. Though some of the companies have not adopted ICAC services at this stage, communication channels have been opened up, and we have better understood the operation of listed companies, which will be useful for formulating our work strategies.

13. Looking ahead, apart from the on-going follow-up tasks of the Programme, the CRD will, through the network of regulators and professional bodies, approach the listed companies which have not been visited. In addition, we will sustain our contact with HKEx and approach newly listed companies after receiving the relevant information from

HKEx.

14. The following strategic efforts will also be made:

- (a) **Establishing partnership with regulators** -- In collaboration with regulators, corruption prevention services will continue to be provided to listed companies and professionals working on listing matters. Being the major regulators, SFC and HKEx will amend and draw up rules and ordinances from time to time to regulate market activities. The CRD will pay close attention to the development and provide suitable services to listed companies.

- (b) **Directors' training** -- Corporate governance relies heavily on the quality of the senior management. Upon invitation of the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, the CRD has delivered lectures in its regular professional diploma programmes. The lectures use corruption cases to emphasise that integrity is the key to the success of enterprises. The CRD plans to step up the training for directors by developing an ethics training module from an anti-corruption perspective. We will also explore possibilities of collaboration with professional bodies, especially the Hong Kong Institute of Directors, to reach more company directors through their networks.

- (c) **Strengthening ethics training for professionals** -- Professionals like sponsors, accountants, auditors, financial analysts and company secretaries play a significant monitoring role in corporate governance. Through continuous collaboration with relevant professional bodies, the CRD can reinforce professionals' ethical standard, due diligence and knowledge of legal requirements. The CRD will continue to arrange seminars and continuing professional development programmes to encourage professionals to report corruption and other illegal and irregular acts. To enhance the effectiveness, case studies based on ICAC cases will be compiled for use in training courses.

- (d) **Improving skills of middle managers / supervisors in handling staff conduct** -- To improve skills in managing staff integrity, we will produce a toolkit on managing staff integrity for the financial sector in 2006 as a pilot test. The toolkit will highlight that ethical staff management is crucial to corruption prevention and that negligence on the part of the management will lead to staff misbehaviour. The toolkit, which will include practical management tips and training packages, aims to remind the managerial staff to stay vigilant in personnel administration and to assist companies in consolidating company integrity culture.
- (e) **Strengthening liaison with Mainland enterprises in Hong Kong** -- For the H-share and Red Chip companies of which the management seldom station in Hong Kong, we will continue approaching them through chambers of commerce, such as the Hong Kong Chinese Enterprises Association. Besides, the CRD's Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office and the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR are discussing on organising ICAC seminars for the management of Mainland enterprises which are currently listed or plan to get listed in Hong Kong so as to familiarise them with Prevention of Bribery Ordinance as well as ways to prevent corruption and improve corporate governance.
- (f) **Reinforce publicity of the *Corruption Prevention Kit on Cross-Boundary Business*** -- In light of the growing cross-boundary business between Hong Kong and the Mainland, the CRD will continue to closely monitor the corruption problems. For example, the ICAC will produce a publication on the best practices in procurement. In addition, the CRD has published the *Corruption Prevention Kit on Cross-Boundary Business* for companies with cross-boundary operation. The publication will be promoted to relevant companies and encourage them to use our corruption prevention services.

- (g) **Making use of the network between the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (HKEDC) and chambers of commerce / professional bodies** -- For executives who often work in the Mainland or outside Hong Kong, we will keep them posted on the information about integrity management through the HKEDC website.
- (h) **Stepping up collaboration with business schools of universities** -- Noting that many students in business administration programmes in universities (such as EMBA) are incumbent corporate executives, the CRD will actively approach more business executives through these courses. On the other hand, tertiary students are future leaders of society. It is important to educate them the concept of corporate governance during their studies, so that they have a high ethical standard to resist unlawful monetary temptations after they start their career in future. In order to keep society free from corruption, we have always put our work focus on fostering the ethical standard of the new generation and we plan to organise a large-scale youth integrity summit for tertiary institutions next year.

15. It is not uncommon for public organisations and large enterprises in some western countries, such as the United States of America, to designate Ethics Officers to handle matters on staff conduct. Some sizable organisations in Hong Kong have established an audit or compliance department to ensure compliance with legal requirements. However, there is often no specific team overseeing staff ethical conduct which is not governed by laws. In most cases, the issue is only a small part of duties of the human resources department, suggesting that organisations have inadequate concern for staff conduct. In fact, enhancing corporate integrity culture has gradually been considered by society as an important element of good corporate governance. Recently, there are views in the community calling for the creation of the post of Ethics Officer in organisations so as to escalate the issue of managing staff integrity to the corporate policy level. The CRD will discuss such proposal with the organisations concerned.

Advice sought

16. Members are welcome to give their views on the Paper.

* * * *

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
November 2005

Enlisting Community Support to Reinforce a Clean Elections Culture

Purpose

This paper aims to review how the ICAC ensures honesty and fairness at all levels of elections in HKSAR through education and publicity efforts and also make recommendations on how to, on the basis of existing work, consolidate community efforts for further enhancement of the clean elections culture in Hong Kong. Members' views are sought on the contents of this paper.

Developments in HK's political system and public elections

2. Since Hong Kong's reunification in 1997, the HKSAR Government has been committed to taking forward the democratic development of Hong Kong according to the Basic Law, allowing more room for political participation to strengthen the public involvement in the electoral system. Apart from enacting laws governing the Chief Executive (CE) Election and Village Representative Elections, the HKSAR Government has also increased the number of seats in various Councils. For example, in accordance with the Basic Law, in the third-term Legislative Council (LegCo) Election, those six seats previously elected by the Election Committee were changed to be elected through Geographical Constituencies (GC), thereby increasing the number of GC seats in the 2004 LegCo Election from 24 to 30. As regards District Councils (DCs), the number of seats was increased from 390 in 1999 to 405 in 2007.

3. On the other hand, the Commission on Strategic Development set up by the CE in late 2005 has played an active role in studying the future constitutional development of Hong Kong, including how to attain the ultimate aim of selecting the CE and all the members of LegCo by universal suffrage in

the light of the actual situation in Hong Kong and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress as mentioned in Articles 45 and 68 of the Basic Law.

4. In July 2007, the HKSAR Government published the Green Paper on Constitutional Development for discussion during a three-month public consultation by putting forth a package of proposals about the models, roadmap and timetable regarding universal suffrage to elect the CE and form the LegCo.

5. With the evolving political system, more and more opportunities are available for public involvement in running for elections at all levels. Information from the Registration and Electoral Office (REO) shows that as compared to 1999, there was an increase in the number of people either as candidates or voters taking part in the 2003 DC Elections. The number of registered voters in Hong Kong has reached 3.29 million, accounting for about half of the local population.

6. While Hong Kong's constitutional system is undergoing further development, members of the public are becoming more concerned with the electoral methods at all levels. To ensure integrity and fairness in elections, the Government has enacted the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (ECICO) to regulate corrupt and illegal conduct in public elections. The ICAC is vested with the responsibility to enforce the ECICO for upholding clean public elections in Hong Kong.

Role of the ICAC in public elections

7. In performing this vital task, the ICAC has put into practice our philosophy in anti-corruption work by adopting a "three-pronged approach", i.e. through law enforcement, prevention and education, to effectively achieve its goals. Since the reunification, the Operations Department has been strictly acting in accordance with the ECICO. A specialised unit was set up to

investigate election-related corruption complaints, keeping close liaison with departments concerned such as the Police and the REO for the exchange of information on illegal practices involving elections and taking swift follow-up actions.

8. The Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) provides appropriate corruption prevention advice on the formulation of electoral procedures. For example, in 2004 when the Government began to set up a financial assistance scheme for LegCo candidates and candidates for the DC Election in this year to encourage more members of the community to run for the elections, the CPD recommended concrete measures for preventing the risks of corruption in subsidy application procedures under such scheme.

9. According to the characteristics and scale of each public election, the Community Relations Department (CRD) designs, promotes and organizes appropriate educational and publicity activities for those involved in elections, including candidates, election helpers and voters, to remind them of the need to abide by the relevant laws and regulations. The work carried out for upholding of clean elections includes:

- Production of relevant reference materials regarding each public election for distribution through the REO to each candidate and election agent, with a view to helping them understand the provisions of the ECICO and the possible pitfalls in the course of election to avoid any corrupt and illegal conduct.
- Sending representatives to take part in briefing sessions organized by the Electoral Affairs Commission for candidates of each public election to explain the ECICO to the participants.
- Setting up a 24-hour election hotline for answering enquiries raised by candidates in relation to the ECICO and the educational and publicity services provided by the ICAC for each public election.

- Production of “Guidelines for Electors” leaflets to remind voters of the legislative requirements over voting.
- Organizing publicity activities to call for public support to clean elections through the electronic and text media, including TV and radio APIs, posters, websites and press releases, and staging exhibitions.

Integrity of public elections in Hong Kong

10. Public elections at all levels have been generally clean since Hong Kong’s reunification with China. Overseas delegates (e.g. those from the European Parliament or the US Department of State) engaged in monitoring elections in Hong Kong also commended Hong Kong for its orderly, clean and fair elections.

11. Upon review of the LegCo and DC Elections held after the reunification, it is found that despite some complaints concerning corrupt conduct in the Elections received by the ICAC, the cases were mostly isolated ones. The majority (75%) of the complaints received were related to relatively minor illegal conduct, such as non-compliance of the requirements in election returns, publishing false statements of facts about the candidates, making false claims of support in election advertisements and publishing non-compliant election advertisements. It shows that members of the public in Hong Kong are generally vigilant against corrupt conduct in elections, but might not fully understand the legislative intent of illegal conduct to ensure honest, clean and fair elections.

Enlisting community support to boost awareness on clean elections

12. Due to Hong Kong’s constitutional development and some other factors, there has been a recent upward trend on the number of public elections (including by-elections) held every year. Since 2005, 12 or more public

elections were held annually. Although different districts and sectors were involved in each election, election itself has been taken as a part of daily life of the public. To manifest the culture of honesty, fairness and law-abiding in election activities, we should convince the community to acknowledge the ideology and behavioural model of clean elections, and also urge them to put it into practice. To achieve this long-term goal, sustained promotion and involvement by all sectors of the society are indispensable.

13. Apart from carrying out educational and publicity work for each public election, the ICAC has been establishing a close liaison with relevant departments/organizations and widely spreading clean elections messages to different sectors through relevant channels. As a result of years of hard work, a culture of clean elections has generally been built in the local community.

14. To further enhance the established awareness on clean elections, we consider that on top of the usual educational and publicity activities for each public election, a proactive strategy may be adopted in line with major elections to enlist community resources and efforts to inculcate relevant messages into district activities. By sustained contact and continuous promotion, it is aimed to make clean elections a behavioural model and distinct culture esteemed by the Hong Kong public widely.

A. 2007 DC Election – community involvement in practice

15. With special regard to the DC Election this November, we have put the above strategy into practice. First of all, all CRD Regional Offices have worked hand in hand with DCs and/or District Offices concerned to organize talks in the 18 districts of Hong Kong to explain the spirit and provisions of the ECICO for prospective DC Election candidates. The CRD has also taken the initiative to liaise with various political parties/organizations to introduce the services of the ICAC in providing ECICO briefings. As of date, 28 talks were arranged for the districts/organizations concerned.

16. On the other hand, in view of the third-term DC Election to be held in late 2007, the Regional Offices have also encouraged the involvement of DCs and district organizations of 18 districts as organizers, co-organizers or assisting organizations in 215 district activities under the theme of “Support Clean Elections”. These included roving exhibitions, competitions, parades, district newsletter publicity, online games and fun days, etc. As a result of our liaison efforts, the CRD has successfully motivated over 1,300 district organizations and schools to promote and/or participate in the above activities. Taking each district organization as an individual core for promoting “clean elections”, the strategy concerned has created an impact that greatly increased the visibility of the “Support Clean Elections” concept and also facilitated dissemination of the concept into various sectors through the networks of each organization. In the future, the concept may even be incorporated into activities such as talks and tea gatherings held by the CRD for district organizations/schools to enhance such effects.

B. Cultivating integrity values among young people

17. To cultivate the awareness on clean elections into personal values manifested in public elections and all forms of elections in daily life, we consider that youths should be the right target group to start with. Some years ago the CRD designed teaching packages for primary/secondary school students and inculcated the value of “Support Clean Elections” to students through the “ICAC Week” organized by schools. However, as the ICAC Week was just an extracurricular module and not a compulsory curriculum, not all students could have access to the topic. With the education reforms newly launched by the HKSAR, the Government has decided to implement the new academic structure of “3+3+4” in senior secondary education in 2009. Under the new curriculum, Liberal Studies will become a core subject together with Chinese Language and English Language for Form 4 to 6 students. The module on “Society and Culture” in the subject will cover issues such as the participation of Hong Kong citizens in social and political affairs and the exercising of voting rights, etc. We therefore recommend that teaching aids may be designed for this module to provoke thoughts among students on their

civic responsibility when taking part in election activities, thereby inculcating in them the notion of supporting clean elections.

Conclusion

18. It is an important mission of the ICAC as the anti-corruption agency in Hong Kong to take forward anti-corruption work for fostering a corruption-free culture in all sectors of the community, including public services, commercial trades and public elections. As far as election is concerned, the educational and publicity work launched by the ICAC for each public election in the past has in general assisted in building a clean election culture in the community. However, other than the publicity and educational work pertaining to public elections, we consider that proactive efforts should be made to form alliances with district organizations to incorporate the “Support Clean Elections” message into various community activities and regular curricula of young people so that public awareness of the concept can be enhanced gradually. These are for long-term and sustained reinforcement of the “Support Clean Elections” values so that this principle can be internalised by citizens and practised in public elections as well as non-public ones, such as elections of Owners’ Corporations, professional bodies or student unions in schools.

Advice sought

19. Members are invited to put forth their views on this paper.

* * * *

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
September 2007

**Ethics Management Promotion Programme for
Small and Medium Enterprises**

Purpose

This paper aims to analyse from the corruption prevention perspective challenges faced by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Hong Kong¹ and the support they need to implement ethical management so as to facilitate the Community Relations Department (CRD) to outline the corruption prevention strategies and the corresponding service programmes for SMEs.

Background

2. SMEs are the economic lifeline of Hong Kong. At present, there are more than 270,000 SMEs in Hong Kong which accounts for 98% of Hong Kong's industrial and commercial organisations. The number of employees in these SMEs reaches 1.2 million, which is about half of the total employment population. SMEs are also the major backbone of cross-boundary business in Guangdong and Hong Kong. The two places have integrated into a new economic entity, particularly the Pearl River Delta (PRD) which is an international manufacturing, trading and service centre. About 80,000 Hong Kong SMEs are currently operating in the PRD, employing some 11 million employees. Apart from that, the number of Chinese enterprises running business in Hong Kong has already exceeded 2,000, while an increasing number of private SMEs are starting their business in Hong Kong.

¹ According to the Trade and Industry Department, small and medium enterprises are defined as manufacturing enterprises with fewer than 100 employees in Hong Kong; or non-manufacturing enterprises with fewer than 50 employees in Hong Kong.

3. There is an international consensus about the importance of transnational cooperation and strengthening corporate ethics governance to prevent corruption and related malpractices. This year, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) held a Leaders' Meeting and a Ministerial Meeting in Sydney, Australia, at which representatives from APEC Economies (including the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) together made an anti-corruption declaration, pledging to fight corruption and promote good governance of public and private organisations in order to boost business ethics. Being a member of APEC Anti-Corruption and Transparency Experts' Task Force, the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) of Hong Kong, in addition to promoting corporate governance to large enterprises including listed companies and financial organisations, will also join the international mainstream in promoting ethical management to SMEs with a view to enhancing Hong Kong's business competitiveness.

Needs of SMEs

4. The CRD has consulted a number of major chambers of commerce in order to better understand the characteristics of SMEs and their concerns regarding corruption prevention management. After consolidating the opinions of the industries and research findings, it is found that the development of SMEs has their own characteristics which are influenced by external and internal factors. External factors include the growing global economic integration, in particular the economic integration of the Mainland and Hong Kong which drives cross-boundary development of the SMEs. Internal factors concern SMEs' ability to achieve corporate governance. Below is a summary of the strengths and weaknesses of SMEs as well as the opportunities and challenges that they encounter:

Strengths

- In general, SMEs are run by sole proprietors or jointly by like-minded partners who are actively engaged in the business operations and mutually trust each other. Moreover, SMEs can respond to market needs quickly with their flexibility, acute sensitivity and high adaptability. The streamlined structure enables them to better control costs and the operations.

Weaknesses

- Due to limited resources and in order to reduce costs, business operators may easily ignore management effectiveness and thus fail to control risks effectively. There is usually a lack of clear working procedures in the company's operation or that the procedures may vary according to different people or situations. Since there is a lack of system and supervision, trust is easily abused resulting in higher corruption risks.

Opportunities and Challenges

- Following the opening of Mainland China market, more and more Hong Kong and Chinese SMEs operate cross-boundary business. However, SMEs may come across many challenges while business opportunities emerge.
- In order to lower costs and open up new markets, SMEs usually move their operational bases to other places. Business operators thus face the challenge of monitoring operations of the company remotely. The experience and integrity of the personnel being appointed to work in these offices have therefore become crucial.

- In addition to cultural differences, rules and regulations governing business operations also vary in different places. It is a huge challenge for cross-boundary business operators to do business according to the law and implement good corporate governance in foreign places.

- When facing intense market competition, SMEs are often asked to offer bribes and pressured to secure business through bribery. Such practices encourage corruption and destroy fair competition.

Ethics Management Promotion Programme for SMEs

5. To cater for the need of SMEs, the ICAC will implement a two-year Ethics Management Promotion Programme in early 2008. The main objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To raise the awareness of SMEs of the importance of abiding by the laws and to strengthen the capability of SME operators in implementing ethical management in order to avoid contravening the laws inadvertently. Taking demand of the SME sector into consideration, the ICAC will give priority to issues about cross-boundary business.

- To remind the managerial staff of SMEs that it is important to establish an ethical brand for the company and that corruption is a high-risk crime. The loss of the company would outweigh the gains should business be secured by corruption.

- To enhance the capability of SMEs to manage the conduct of their staff, to encourage and offer assistance to the management staff to formulate company code of conduct and organise training for staff, and to map out control systems to prevent corruption.

Strategies to be Deployed

6. In view of the wide variety of industries and the vast number of people involved in SMEs, it is necessary to provide them with suitable and user-friendly corruption prevention services through different channels. The strategies used include:

Offering corruption prevention services through partnership

- In order to enhance the effectiveness of the Programme, the CRD will work closely with related trade associations, professional bodies and government departments/public organisations from planning to implementing and promoting the programmes to contact SMEs extensively and secure better recognition of the Programme.
- Through the network of large commercial and public organisations, the ICAC will organise talks for suppliers and contractors who are SMEs to introduce to them the anti-corruption laws and common corruption pitfalls that they might encounter. The talks aim to strengthen their awareness of the “don’t bribe” message and remind them that they should have zero tolerance of corruption, and should report corruption should they be asked for bribes.

Promoting corruption prevention message through multimedia

- To strengthen the promotion of ethical management awareness widely through different media, including producing anti-corruption materials, organising seminars, publishing educational booklets and making use of the internet and newspapers.

Offering priority services to cross-boundary business operators

- With regard to the issues concerning cross-boundary business operators' knowledge of anti-corruption laws in Mainland China and Hong Kong, the ICAC needs to seek cooperation from corresponding Mainland departments to provide information on Mainland's anti-corruption laws and on how to operate business there to Hong Kong businesses to help them observe the laws when doing business. In view of the frequent business exchanges between Guangdong and Hong Kong, and that the majority of the Hong Kong SMEs are in Guangdong province, our working partners are thus mainly from the Guangdong province. In fact, the ICAC and the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate have on two occasions joined hands to produce legal guides for business operators in the two places in the 1990s. It is now opportune for the two organisations to work together again to produce corruption prevention guide for SMEs.

Formulating appropriate preventive education programmes for staff of different ranks

- In order to attain self-improvement and self-monitoring by putting corporate governance into practice, management and staff must work hand in hand to establish goodwill and an integrity culture for the company. Hence, the ICAC will provide corruption prevention services to the management and frontline staff of SMEs to enhance their awareness of ethical management and compliance with the law.

Details of the Programme

7. The CRD will organise various corruption prevention education activities targeted at management staff as well as frontline and junior staff. Details of the Programme are briefly described as follows.

Management staff

8. Corporate management team's awareness of corruption prevention is of paramount importance. They must be the role models for staff at different levels and help staff understand the company policy. Hence, the corruption prevention education for management staff will mainly focus on reminding them not to offer bribes amid fierce competition in the course of business dealings so as to prevent the company from breaching the laws. Besides, they must be proactive in implementing control measures and manage their subordinates properly to prevent corruption and acceptance of bribes by the unscrupulous, thus impairing the company's interests.

9. In view of the significant number of SMEs and the numerous industries involved, it may not be feasible for the ICAC to contact individual company management staff directly. In this connection, the CRD is collaborating with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate in jointly producing the "A Guide to the Prevention of Corruption for SME Entrepreneurs Investing in Hong Kong and Guangdong" as a reference for SME management staff operating business in Hong Kong and the Mainland. The CRD, through 18 chambers of commerce, has widely sought views from SMEs and cross-boundary businessmen to look into their concerns. After consolidating the opinions of various sectors, the Guide is divided into four parts:

- Explain concisely the concept, legislative basis and spirit of the anti-corruption laws of Hong Kong and the Mainland. Case studies

are used to facilitate readers to better understand the key points of the related laws.

- Assist cross-boundary businessmen to assess whether or not their companies can effectively control corruption risks and to learn about the procedures of applying for licenses from relevant government departments. Provide support to SMEs on how to enter into contracts with their business partners by ethical business practices and how to resolve commercial disputes through legal means.
- Use case studies to illustrate the internal management problems faced by SMEs and provide Best Practice Modules for reference.
- Introduce the anti-graft work in Hong Kong and Guangdong, contact information of Hong Kong and Guangdong Provincial Government as well as the relevant support services organisations, and “frequently-asked questions” and the corresponding answers.

10. Apart from publishing corruption prevention guide, the ICAC will also organise thematic workshops for SMEs of different trades through the partnership with the trade associations concerned to raise cross-boundary business operators’ awareness of corruption risks and encourage them to adopt ethical management measures. The ICAC will also take the initiative to contact sizable SMEs in key industries. Priorities will be given to trading, import and export, and those in the manufacturing sector like toys, textile, clocks and watches, and electronics industries. Tailor-made corruption prevention services will be provided, including the formulation of code of conduct, the arrangement of staff trainings and the promotion of the corruption prevention guide to SMEs engaged in cross-boundary business. The Advisory Services Group of the Corruption Prevention Department will also provide corruption prevention advice on system control to individual companies upon request.

Frontline and junior staff

11. With regard to frontline and junior staff, the major areas of work will be to increase their knowledge of the anti-corruption laws so as to safeguard their company against the evils of corruption. Emphasis will be placed on the fact that corruption is a high risk crime and they should never defy the law. The ICAC will distribute corruption prevention booklets to staff of SMEs during talks and through the network of related trade associations in order to enhance their understanding of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the importance of carrying out their duties with integrity.

Promotion and Publicity

12. In response to APEC's call for enhancing corporate governance, and in order to implement the "United Nations Convention Against Corruption" which came into effect in the Mainland and Hong Kong early last year, the ICAC will organise a joint seminar with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and related trade associations in Hong Kong in early 2008 to launch the "A Guide to the Prevention of Corruption for SME Entrepreneurs Investing in Hong Kong and Guangdong". In the event, contents of the Guide and practices for good corporate governance and ethical management will be introduced to SMEs.

13. The ICAC will make good use of the networks of the Trade and Industry Department and the Hong Kong Trade Development Council to widely publicise to SMEs the keys to enhancing corporate governance. The corruption prevention messages will also be disseminated through the websites of the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre and related trade associations, as well as the newsletters of these trade associations. We will also liaise with the press to publish special features or feature articles on ethical management in SMEs.

Views Sought

14. Members are welcome to give their views on the paper.

* * * *

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
November 2007

Strengthening Value Education for the Younger Generation
— the ICAC's Strategy

Objective

This document outlines the ICAC's on-going efforts on youth moral and preventive education and assesses the challenges and opportunities ahead. It also proposes future work strategies and focuses for Members' deliberation.

Current Strategies / Work Review

2. ICAC has been striving to foster positive values among the younger generation as one of its major work objectives. A paper on *Youth Moral Education and Preventive Education Work* was submitted to the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations in 2005 with the following work strategies and focuses:

- a) Promoting moral education in schools – to enhance the awareness of students on the evils of corruption, such as by increasing the number of interactive drama performances to reach out to more secondary schools;
- b) Developing integrity training for tertiary students – to encourage the inclusion of corruption prevention modules in professional courses of tertiary institutions and organise large-scale youth summits and workshops;
- c) Promoting moral education through websites – to launch a new website for primary students and re-organise the moral education teaching materials in the ICAC Moral Education Web for teachers' easy reference;

- d) Producing teaching materials in step with education reforms – to complement the development of Liberal Studies curriculum by producing related materials to facilitate teaching of moral education in secondary schools; and
- e) Establishing Partnering Network for joint initiatives on preventive education – cooperate with different sectors, establish partnership with more schools and make a concerted effort with related government departments and youth bodies in the launching of moral education endeavours.

3. The above initiatives have been implemented in the subsequent years, including the inauguration of the website for primary school pupils in 2007. Please refer to Appendix I for moral education productions and activities of the ICAC over the last three years and Appendix II for statistics on visitors to the *ICAC Moral Education, Teensland and Kidsland websites*.

Challenges and Opportunities

4. New challenges and opportunities emerge in our moral and preventive education efforts for youth alongside changes in social environment, evolvement of values and attitudes of youngsters, development of education policies and advancement of information technology and the new media. Here are some observations :

a) Changes in social environment

A growing gap between rich and poor and the recent volatility in the financial markets inevitably would have an impact on youth's perception of wealth and living. They might waver and stray¹ in face of corrupt temptation. The need to strengthen integrity education and help young people establish a correct attitude towards money is ever more pressing.

b) The values and attitudes of youth

- i) According to findings of ICAC's annual surveys, public tolerance towards corruption in the civil service and business sector remained low but the average score given

¹ Reference from Youth Opinion Polls Series No. 159 on "How do youth perceive earning fast buck?" conducted by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (2007).

by people in the age group 15-24 was higher than other age groups² (meaning their tolerance towards corruption was higher). The findings matched studies conducted by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups on Youth Trends in Hong Kong (2004-06)³.

- ii) According to findings of a focus group study on public perception and tolerance towards corruption conducted by the CRD in July 2008, secondary students by comparison were less concerned about the problem of corruption and were foggy about the evils of corruption. On the other hand, tertiary students' sense of law compliance was relatively weak and their vigilance on conflicts of interests was not high.

c) Development of education policies

- i) Current reform in school curriculum strongly advocates integrating moral and civic education into different learning areas and providing a comprehensive yet balanced curriculum for students. For instance, through "Other Learning Experience", students would obtain exposure to moral and civic education as well as athletic/artistic skills⁴. The ICAC will capitalize on the curriculum reform when producing moral education teaching packages for teachers and students.
- ii) As for tertiary education, the four-year academic system will provide greater learning capacity for students. Tertiary institutions are planning to strengthen their General Education provision to broaden students' learning landscape. The ICAC will continue to seek co-operation with tertiary institutions with a view to intensifying moral training for tertiary students.

² Using a 0 to 10 rating scale (with 0 representing total rejection and 10 total tolerance), the scores registered by the age group 15-24 in 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 1.7, 1.4 and 1.4 respectively, whereas those registered by other age groups were between 0.9-1.1, 0.7-0.8 and 0.7-0.8 respectively.

³ According to survey findings on the change in perception in the rule of law, although youth's awareness of law compliance remained high (97.0%), 48.7% of the respondents still regarded corruption as a common practice in the business community.

⁴ "Advance to the new academic system – a people-based approach" by Dr K K CHAN, Principal Assistant Secretary of the Education Bureau (2008.9.4)

d) Application of information technology and the new media

The advent of information technology has made the internet and the new media an integral part of the teaching process. While the ICAC strives to optimize the potential of the new platform to furthering moral education, we need to take heed of resources and positioning consideration in designing contents and activities that appeal to young people.

Future work strategies and major initiatives

5. Whilst continuing with proven work strategies, the ICAC seeks to formulate future initiatives on youth moral and integrity education in the light of the above development trends.

a) To promote moral education in tandem with education reform

- i) To complement the new curriculum, the ICAC will organise participation programmes for students (e.g. programmes to recruit student ambassadors) to expand their learning experience and intensify the effectiveness of moral and civic education.
- ii) ICAC's work and anti-corruption messages have already been included into the formal curriculum of primary and secondary schools at present. 【Both the Economics & Public Affairs Subject of F.2 and F.3 and General Studies subject for senior primary school contain an introduction of ICAC's work and anti-corruption messages. The new senior secondary's Liberal Studies subject also contains elements about the rule of law and the quality of life.】 However, the contemporary trend in curriculum development is to reduce reliance on textbooks⁵. Teachers are encouraged to develop and share learning materials and to make more use of other learning and teaching resources such as the Internet and everyday authentic materials. The ICAC will continue to develop quality moral education teaching material in line with the relevant content of Liberal Studies and "Personal, Social and Humanities Education" subjects for teachers and schools.

⁵ "A Parental Guide on Textbook Matters" issued by the Education Bureau in 2008.

- iii) CRD will closely monitor and will complement the progress of the development of electronic books and electronic learning resources in the production of teaching materials, as mentioned in CE's policy address in 2008.

b) To include integrity as a moral training focus in schools

- i) Assistant Director/Community Relations met with the Principal Assistant Secretary (Curriculum Development) of Education Bureau in March 2007 and proposed adding "integrity" into the five priority values. The proposal was accepted by the Education Bureau and was included in the revised Moral and Civic Education Curriculum Framework in 2008⁶.
- ii) Integrity, fairness and law compliance have always been the core of ICAC's moral education teaching packages. With integrity included into the moral education curriculum framework, the ICAC is able to compile and introduce teaching material in this area systematically to schools. More efforts have been put into the design of education material based on social issues and student's live experience, and help teachers promote moral education at moral education classes, weekly meetings and class teacher's classes.

c) To strengthen ethics training for tertiary students

- i) Continuous professional training: CRD has always maintained close relationships with tertiary institutions by organizing ICAC talks for students from different faculties. In recent years, we have also produced corruption prevention material jointly with individual faculties (e.g. the Architecture Faculty) for inclusion into their undergraduate programmes and also assisted in the teaching of these subjects. The ICAC will develop similar collaboration programmes with other professional faculties to enhance integrity and professional ethics among tertiary students. Also, in consultation with professional bodies, we will explore the possibility of

⁶ In the curriculum reform launched in 2001, "Moral and Civic Education" was listed as one of the four Key Tasks to be taught and suggested that schools should primarily inculcate the five values and attitudes, namely "Perseverance", "Respect for others", "Responsibility", "National identity" and "Commitment" into youngsters. The revised Moral and Civic Education Curriculum Framework in 2008 include the two priority values namely "Caring for others" and "Integrity"

incorporating elements of corruption prevention and professional ethics into their CPD courses or qualifying examinations.

- ii) The ICAC will expand in earnest the ICAC Ambassador programme jointly organised with tertiary institutions to enhance the awareness of tertiary students on the evils of corruption through participation. They will be encouraged to organise and plan on-campus activities to promote positive values such as “integrity” and “probity”, thereby developing their leadership ability⁷. The ICAC will continue to expand collaboration with tertiary institutions in this aspect.

d) To maximise the use of information technology in promoting moral education

- i) With the youth website, children website and moral education website now serving different targets, ICAC will continue reviewing the effectiveness and positioning of these websites and enhance the integration and sharing of existing on-line resources.
- ii) The ICAC will further explore ways to strengthening the interactive elements of the websites and establishing learning communities in consultation with schools and academics on the latest trend in youth culture and tastes.
- iii) The increasing popularity of Campus TV stations has provided a new learning platform for students⁸. In 2007, the ICAC, as a pilot scheme, invited primary schools to shoot and provide moral education videos to broadcast at campus TV stations and ICAC’s children website. The ICAC will continue to seek wider collaboration with schools in this aspect.

⁷ The ICAC and the City University of Hong Kong first launched the programme in 2007

⁸ Roughly, about 40% of the primary and secondary schools (totaling some 400 schools) in Hong Kong have set up Campus TV stations.

e) To actively expand partnership to achieve co-operation and co-ordination

Working partners have always played an important role in ICAC's youth work. The ICAC will continue to consolidate and expand our partnership approach in the future. We will :

- i) step up co-operation with the Education Bureau, including :
 - liaising with the Education Bureau in co-opting ICAC representatives to sit on relevant curriculum development advisory committees/working groups to advise on incorporating integrity messages into the moral education curriculum;
 - organising activities jointly with the Education Bureau and inviting schools to produce sample material for teaching on the themes of probity and integrity, with the relevant resources to be uploaded on the websites of Education Bureau and the ICAC for reference of teachers;
- ii) enlist stronger support from headmasters and teachers, e.g. invite more schools to join the Moral Education Network Teacher Scheme and encourage registered teachers to share their teaching resources and participate in the production of teaching packages (CRD has introduced the scheme since 2005. At present, about 1,000 teachers are members to the Scheme⁹ and the number of subscribers to the Moral Education Web stands at over 10,000);
- iii) co-ordinate parents' participation in promoting values education, e.g. organize parenting activities to promote ICAC's work and values jointly with the Committee on Home-School Co-operation; and
- iv) co-operate with youth bodies which share the same values on joint moral education activities, such as the launch of a Charter for Youth Integrity.

⁹ At present, there are more than 500 primary teachers and 400 secondary teachers in the ICAC's Moral Education Network Teacher Scheme

Implementation of the Plan

6. With due consideration to resources commitment, the ICAC will implement the above initiatives in phases in accordance with a short-term, medium-and-long-term work strategy:

a) Short-term strategy (2009–2011)

In spite of a diversity of moral education activities provided for youngsters, the ICAC will treat integrity and moral education work for youth with top priority in the coming year. Taking stock of on-going activities, we plan to launch a series of specific moral training projects for youngsters. We will :

- i) organize a seminar on youth moral education and a “youth summit” for young leaders on integrity and ethics. We plan to invite the participation of academics, educators and youth bodies in the seminar with a view to deliberating on the values and attitudes of youth and raising the society’s concerns over the issue of integrity and ethics. The summit is aimed to promote the culture of ethical leadership among youngsters through exchanges between tertiary students from Hong Kong, Mainland and Macao, and through workshops and case studies competitions etc.;
- ii) produce moral education materials and organize activities which correspond to the development of the “3-3-4 academic structure”, e.g. to compile serialized moral education teaching packages pivoted on integrity and promoted to schools, as well as to help train moral education teachers; to pilot-run the ICAC Ambassador programme in secondary schools; to use the mobile exhibition vehicle as a focal point in encouraging the conduct of anti-corruption events, such as the ICAC Week, in secondary and primary schools; and
- iii) devise a strategic plan to utilize the use of website/learning media in promoting moral education, e.g. joint projects with Campus TVs.

b) Medium-term and long-term strategies (2011–2013)

We will take stock of the efficacy of the programmes and initiatives launched in the previous period and to formulate

suitable strategies to enable us to improve with changing times.
We aim to: -

- i) produce teaching materials to complement the development of electronic books and electronic learning resources;
- ii) actively strengthen collaboration with strategic partners in the promotion of moral education (e.g. to encourage parents' participation and co-operate with youth groups in promulgating a "Charter for Youth Integrity"); and
- iii) explore and incorporate corruption prevention and professional ethics elements in the examinations and CPD programmes of professional faculties in tertiary institutions.

Conclusion

7. This paper examines the youth moral education work conducted by the ICAC in recent years as well as opportunities and challenges that lie ahead. When formulating work strategies, the ICAC will proactively respond to the changing social atmosphere, evolving education reform as well as the teaching and learning needs of teachers and students. We will draw up work priorities and secure support from work partners of different sectors in fostering integrity in youth.

Advice sought

8. Members are welcomed to give their views.



Community Relations Department
ICAC
December 2008

Major ICAC Moral Education Teaching Packages and Activities
(2006 – 2008)

Project	Brief Description	Partners
<p><u>Moral Educational Teaching Packages and Activities for Kindergartens/Primary Schools</u></p> <p>1. 'Gee-dor-dor Detective – Ten Strange Cases' Moral Education Cartoon (2006)</p>	<p>The Gee-dor-dor cartoon series consisting of 10 episodes of 2 minutes each were broadcast on TVB Jade Channel in 2006 summer and re-ran at December. They were broadcast on tvbQ web channel for children in October.</p>	
<p>2. 'Gee-dor-dor Detective – Ten Strange Cases' Moral Education Teaching Materials for Primary School (2006)</p>	<p>Targeted at junior primary students, the teaching materials were designed for classroom discussions and extension activities. They were distributed to around 700 primary schools.</p>	<p>Lion Clubs International District 303 – Hong Kong & Macau</p>
<p>3. 'Gee-dor-dor Detective – Ten Strange Cases' Moral Education Teaching Materials for Kindergarten (2006)</p>	<p>Targeted at middle and upper kindergarten pupils, the teaching materials were distributed to around 900 kindergartens and child care centres.</p>	
<p>4. Gee-dor-dor Musical Competition (2007)</p>	<p>Targeted at kindergarten pupils, the competition was participated by 57 schools. The preliminary round of competition was held in different districts and the final competition was attended by over 800 parents and pupils.</p>	

Project	Brief Description	Partners
5. Launch of 'Kidsland' Children Website (2007)	At the request of parents and teachers, the website was launched in January 2007. Nearly 500,000 visits were recorded for the first year with the average browsing time about 10 minutes. There are now 10,000 people subscribing the website.	
6. "Superkid" Project (2007)	To enhance the visibility of 'Kidsland', this programme enabled primary school pupils to develop positive values through participation, learning and practice. 92 primary schools had signed up. The programme was conducted in three phases, including web games, various training activities and creativity competition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKed City • RTHK • Union of Heads of Aided Primary Schools of Hong Kong • Subsidized Primary Schools Council • Playright Children's Play Association • The Boys' & Girls' Clubs Association • Sing Tao Jih Pao
7. 'Hong Kong is My Home Town' Gee-dor-dor Cartoon (2008)	The Gee-dor-dor cartoon series consisting of 10 episodes of 2 minutes and 15 seconds each would be broadcast on TVB Jade Channel for two consecutive weeks from mid December 2008.	
8. 'Hong Kong is My Home Town' Gee-dor-dor Moral Education Teaching Package (2009)	The 'Gee-dor-dor Outstanding Teaching Plan' Collaboration Programme was conducted jointly with the Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd). The HKIEd students were invited to design teaching plans basing on the themes and contents of the cartoon series. The teaching package would be distributed to all primary schools, kindergartens and child care centres in the territory in early 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hong Kong Institute of Education

Project	Brief Description	Partners
9. General Studies Moral Education Teaching Package for Primary Schools (2009)	Targeted at senior primary students, the package consisted of five modules in which themes like self-discipline, law compliance, love & care, integrity and fairness were chosen as the focus of the teaching package. The teaching package would be distributed to all primary schools in early 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Bureau
<p><u>Moral Educational Teaching Packages and Activities for Secondary Schools</u></p> <p>1. Senior Secondary Liberal Studies Teaching Package (2006)</p>	To tie in with the reform of senior secondary curriculum, the teaching package was produced for secondary school teachers in teaching liberal studies subjects. The teaching package consisting of a 25-minute film and a teaching guide would be distributed to around 500 secondary schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HKed City • Education Bureau • RTHK • Sing Tao Jih Pao
2. 'Food for Thought' Moral Education Teaching Package (2007)	Suitable articles from the 'Collection of Renowned Writers and Celebrities' Contribution' were selected for production of the 'Food for Thought' teaching package – a supplement to the Chinese Language syllabus for senior secondary students and intended as a teaching tool for moral education.	
3. 'Fuller Life in a Corrupt-Free Society' Moral Education Teaching Package for Junior Secondary Schools (2007)	Targeted at junior secondary students, the teaching package with themes such as 'Clean Society' and 'Towards a Fuller Life' were distributed to around 500 secondary schools.	

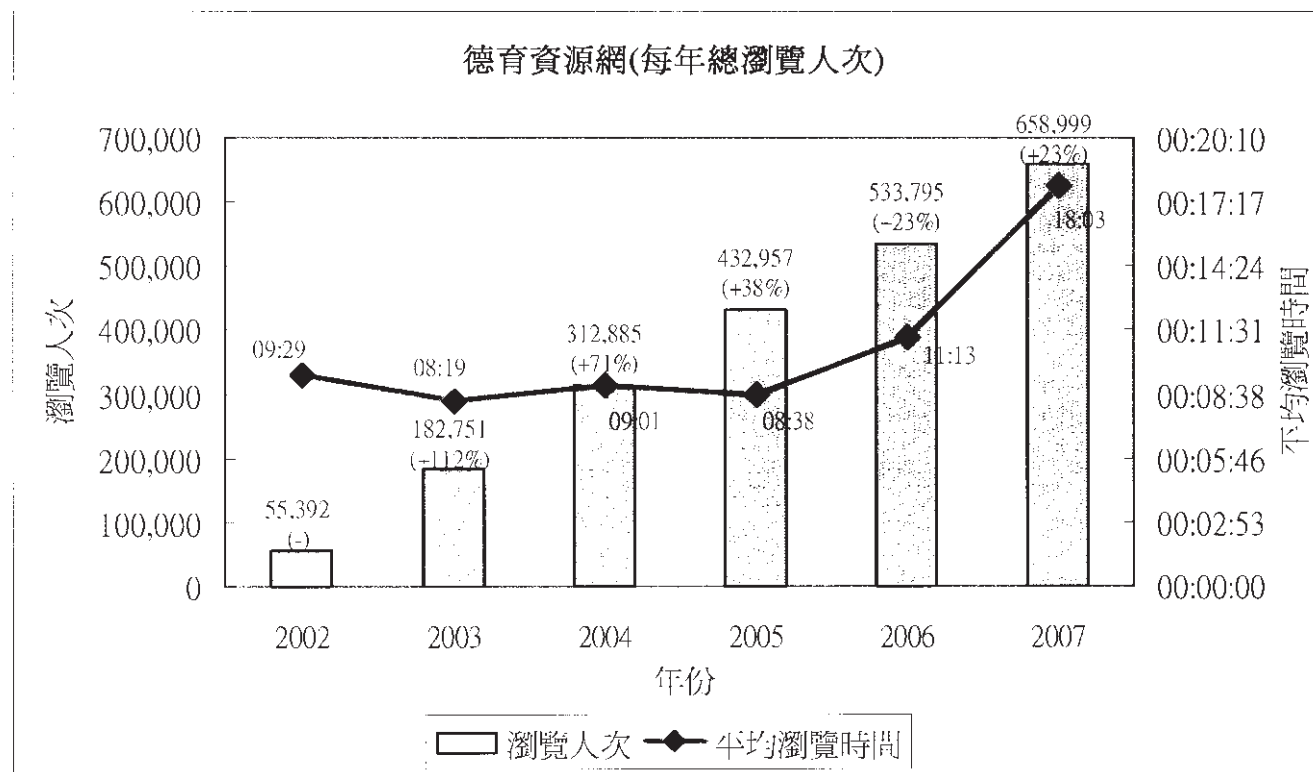
Project	Brief Description	Partners
4. 'Fuller Life in a Corrupt-Free Society' Junior Secondary School Project-Based Reports Competition (2007)	As an extension of the 'Fuller Life in a Corrupt-Free Society' Junior Secondary School Teaching Package, the competition was participated by 32 schools and 57 reports were received. Adjudication work had completed and 12 winning entries were chosen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ming Pao
5. Documentary Booklet on Territory-wide Competition on Project-based Reports' (2008)	Outstanding entries of the competition on project-based reports were compiled as teaching materials complemented with a teaching guide and distributed to around 500 secondary schools.	
6. 'Wealth and Living' Video Competition (2008)	Targeted at secondary schools students, the competition was participated by over 70 teams from 48 secondary schools. Winning entries would be included in a teaching package to be distributed to all secondary schools in early 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hang Seng Bank • Hong Kong Subsidized Secondary Schools Council • Hong Kong Association of Heads of Secondary Schools • Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts • Education Bureau • ATV
7. Interactive Drama Performances for Secondary Schools (2006-2008)	Interactive dramas targeting at F.3/F.4 students aimed to drive home the evils of corruption caused to the individuals and society as well as the main points of anti-bribery law. CRD reached a total of 35,070 secondary students through interactive dramas in 06/07 and 40,150 secondary students in 07/08.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Youth (07/08 Year) • Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education (07/08 Year)

Project	Brief Description	Partners
<p><u>Moral Education and Activities for Universities</u></p> <p>1. ICAC Talks for Universities (2006-2008)</p>	<p>CRD has been organizing ICAC talks on anti-corruption laws, code of ethics, ways to deal with ethical dilemmas, etc for universities to remind university students of the corruption pitfalls which they might encounter in different working environment and to inculcate probity awareness. CRD reached a total of 10,145 university students through talks in 06/07 and 11,680 university students in 07/08.</p>	
<p>2. 'Ethical Leadership for the New Generation' Training Programme (2006-2007)</p>	<p>CRD organized the programme to equip students in tertiary education institutions with the knowledge and skills to become ethical leaders through their participation in workshops, a case study competition and a youth summit. The programme reached 800 local tertiary students and 750 university students from Mainland, Macau and overseas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commission on Youth • Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education • Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants • Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries • Hong Kong Institute of Directors • Hong Kong United Youth Association
<p>3. 'ICAC Ambassador Programme' (2006-2008)</p>	<p>CRD and the City University of Hong Kong (CityU) co-organized an 'ICAC Ambassador Programme' with a view to mobilizing CityU students to organise multi-faceted activities on the campus (e.g. workshop, film session, case study competition and exhibition) to promote clean and probity messages. 30 ICAC ambassadors were recruited to hold activities in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City University of Hong Kong

Project	Brief Description	Partners
	the campus in 07/08, reaching a total of 650 CityU students approximately. In 08/09, a total of 41 ICAC ambassadors organized a wide range of preventive activities on the campus in February 09.	

2.1 ICAC Moral Education Web

Targeted at teachers, the ICAC Moral Education Web (<http://www.icac.org.hk/me>) provides teaching materials/information for use by teachers in the promotion of moral education. The Web has currently 10,996 subscribers.

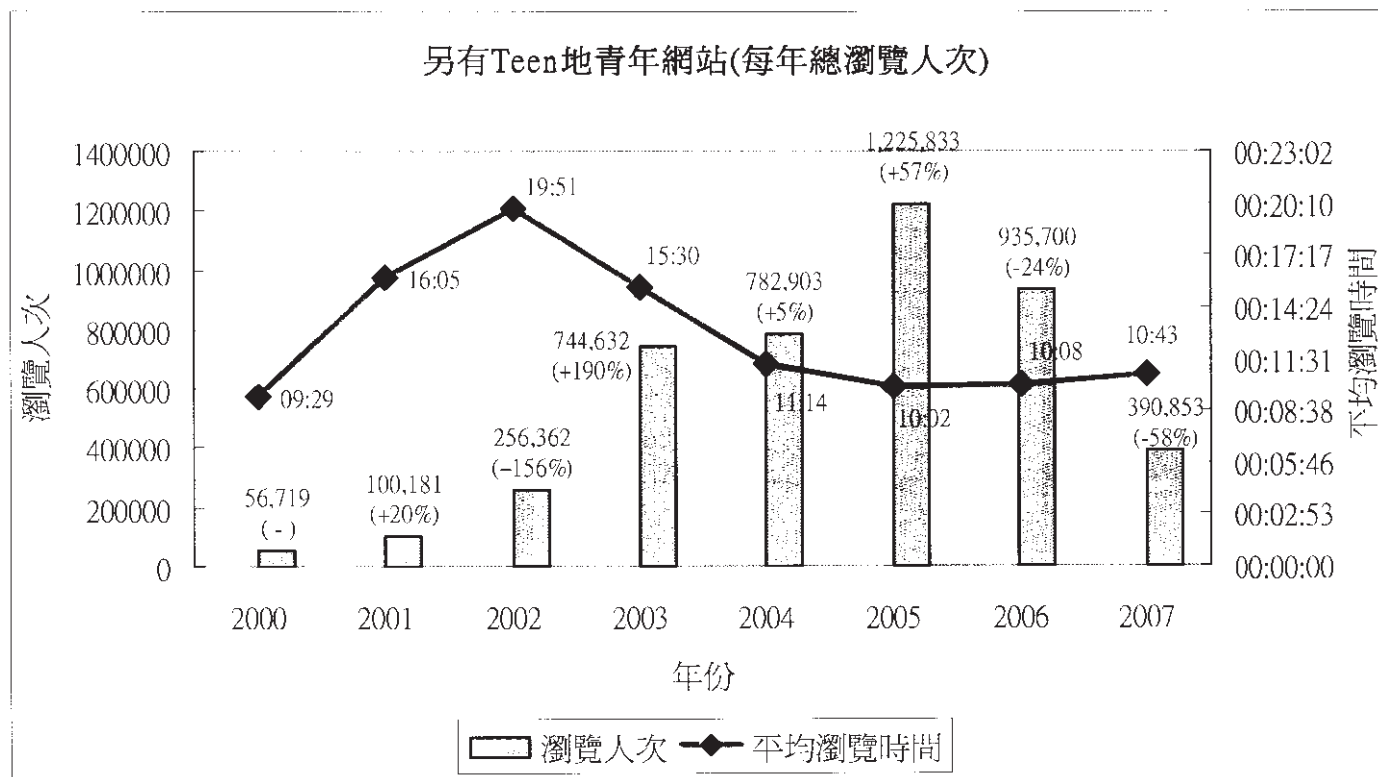


The rate of increase for year 2003 was calculated on the basis of the average number of days in year 2002, as the website came into operation in May 2002,

德育資源網(每年總瀏覽人次) ICAC Moral Education Web (Annual Total Number of Visitors) / 瀏覽人次 Number of Visitors / 平均瀏覽時間 Average Browsing Time / 年份 Year

2.2 “Teensland” Youth Web

The “Teensland” website (www.teensland.icac.hk) provides an online platform to share with youngsters the positive values of life. The Web has currently 12,772 subscribers.

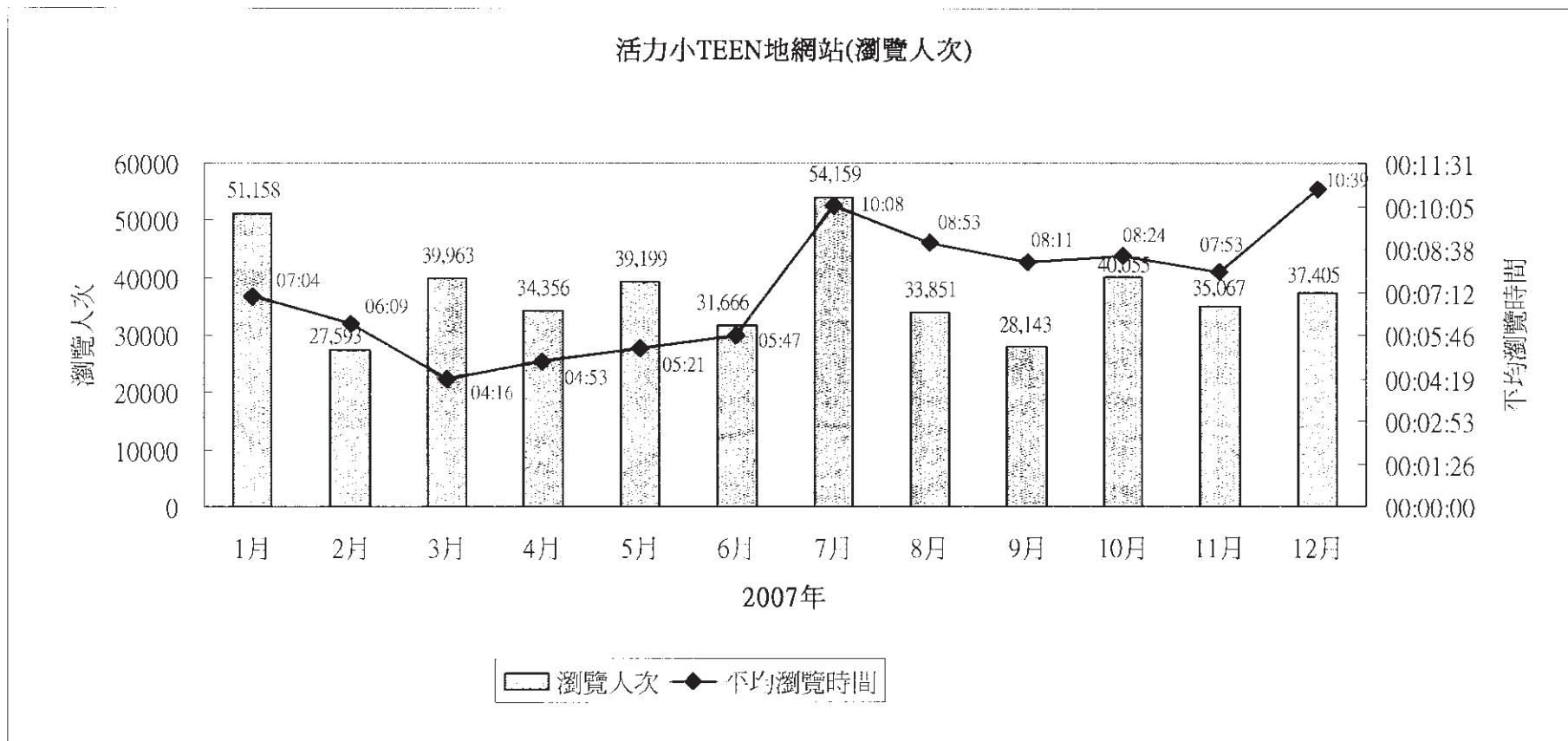


The rate of increase for year 2001 was calculated on the basis of the average number of days in year 2000, as the website came into operation in April 2000,

「另有 Teen 地」青年網站(每年總瀏覽人次) “Teensland” Youth Web (Annual Total Number of Visitors) / 瀏覽人次 Number of Visitors / 平均瀏覽時間 Average Browsing Time / 年份 Year

2.3 “Kidsland” Children Web

Launched in early 2007, the “Kidsland” Children Web (www.kidsland.icac.hk) aims to inculcate anti-corruption awareness and positive values into children through interactive and interesting contents. The Web has currently about 10,000 subscribers.



「活力小 Teen 地」兒童網站(瀏覽人次) “Kidsland” Children Web (Number of Visitors) / 瀏覽人次 Number of Visitors / 平均
 瀏覽時間 Average Browsing Time / 年份 Year

**New Trends, New Thoughts – Rethinking the Strategies on
Moral Education for Youth**

Objectives

Youth education on anti-corruption is an important work objective of the ICAC. The CACCR paper, submitted in 2008, reviewed the work strategies on youth moral education. Short-term, medium-term and long-term objectives were also formulated in consultation with committee members.

2. The promotion of anti-corruption education cannot be effective unless we keep our finger on the pulse of the community, understand the developmental needs, behaviour and attitudes of young people, and remain innovative all the time. This paper, based upon the 2008 paper, will further explore the latest developmental trends of the society and young people in Hong Kong, study their implications on the formulation of strategies on anti-corruption education and then map out a future plan in consultation with committee members.

New social trends (The macro environment)

3. *Impact of the financial tsunami.* The global financial tsunami not only gave rise to a severe economic crisis in Hong Kong, but also challenged the core values of the society. Traditional values like “social responsibility”, “trust” and “hard work” were damaged, which also urged young people to reflect about the harm of greed and what damages it would bring in disregarding the interests of others.¹ Considering the impact of the financial tsunami, it is necessary to reinforce beliefs like “integrity” and “probity” among young people, so as to uphold the core values of the Hong Kong society.

4. *The trend of integration between Hong Kong and China.* The Hong Kong society is increasingly connected with the Mainland. In particular, the

¹ The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, *Youth Opinion Polls No. 183*, “The Effects of the Financial Tsunami on Young People’s Views towards Money and Career” (17 March 2009)

cooperation with the Pearl River Delta region will bring about integration and development in economic, social and other aspects.² To facilitate young people to seize the opportunity of future development, we have to strengthen their recognition as well as enhance their knowledge of the characteristics and advantages of Hong Kong. These include the “soft powers of the Hong Kong brand”, such as *integrity, judicial independence, and a free and clean society*.³

5. ***Education Service Hub.*** In recent years, the number of mainland students studying in Hong Kong is on the rise, and vice versa. The Task Force on Economic Challenges has lately pointed out that Hong Kong has potentiality to attract students in the Pearl River Delta to pursue studies at secondary and higher education programmes in Hong Kong. It has also suggested that measures should be taken to make it easier for more mainland students to further their studies in Hong Kong, and that assistance should be rendered to existing educational institutions to set up affiliated institutions in Shenzhen or Pearl River Delta.⁴ The promotion of anti-corruption education, in the long run, requires strategic considerations with focus on this developmental trend.

New trend of education and youth development

6. ***New Academic Structure and Learning Needs of Youngsters.*** The “3-3-4” academic structure, which was implemented in the 2009/10 academic year, stresses the holistic development of students. For secondary school programmes, the new “Other Learning Experiences” curriculum component helps strengthening the cultivation of moral and civic values of students. The four-year curriculum for tertiary education also provides students with a broader learning platform and puts equal weights on the teaching of professional

² The speech of Chief Secretary for Administration entitled *Equipping Youths and Grasping the Opportunity* in the first Hong Kong Youth Leader Forum (23 May 2009)

³ Transcript of remarks by the Chief Executive at a media session after a meeting of the Task Force on Economic Challenges (22 June 2009) – “To the outside world, Hong Kong embodies professionalism, integrity, judicial independence, efficiency, a free and clean society and free flow of information. This brand name, embodying the host of “soft powers”, can be leveraged to draw customers from around the globe.”

⁴ Summary of the Focus Group Discussions on the Six Economic Areas identified by the Task Force on Economic Challenges (22 June 2009)

knowledge and value education.⁵ The ICAC may step up cooperation with educational institutions, promoting anti-corruption education in line with the requirements of the new academic structure.

7. ***Participation in Internet Community.*** In recent years, the use of internet is getting increasingly popular in Hong Kong. According to the survey results of “Information Technology Usage and Penetration” conducted by the Statistics Department in 2008,⁶ households with internet registration constituted 70.9% (1.6 million) of all households in Hong Kong whereas the percentage of persons aged 15–24 who had used internet 12 months before the survey was 98.8%. Internet has become an essential channel for young people to express themselves, connect with others and receive information.⁷ Therefore, using internet effectively as a platform to spread integrity and ethics messages to young people has become a necessary means.

8. ***Young People’s Values and Attitudes.*** According to an annual survey conducted by the ICAC in 2008, in terms of people’s tolerance towards corruption, persons aged 15–24 scored higher average points than the other age groups did.⁸ The results of a telephone survey conducted in 2009 also showed that people of younger age groups had lesser degree of recognition of the ICAC core values (such as integrity, compliance with laws, fairness and justice, etc.).⁹ This is probably due to the fact that young people, being green and inexperienced, are foggy about the evils of corruption. In order to instil positive values and

⁵ For example, in planning the 3-3-4 academic structure and teachers’ training programmes, The Hong Kong Institute of Education clearly states that developing students’ *character and moral responsibility* as one of the essential learning outcomes. The University of Hong Kong has developed a Common Core Curriculum programme to provide students with more diversified learning experiences in responding to the four-year academic structure.

⁶ The survey was conducted between July and September 2008. 10,022 households were interviewed. The responding rate was 75%.

⁷ The Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups, *Youth Opinion Polls No. 175*, “The Digital Networking of Youth in Hong Kong” (19 December 2008)

⁸ On a scale from 0 to 10 points (0 representing totally intolerant; 10 points representing totally tolerant), the points scored by persons of 15–24 age group in 2006, 2007 and 2008 were 1.7, 1.4 and 1.4 respectively; while the points scored by persons of other age groups were in the range of 0.9–1.1, 0.7–0.8 and 0.7–0.8 respectively.

⁹ Taking “integrity” as an example, persons from the 15-24 age group scored 2.95 while persons of the other age groups scored 2.98–3.10 (4 points representing the highest degree of recognition, 1 point representing the lowest degree of recognition).

attitudes in young people, we need to give more thoughts on the life experiences that they encounter.

Review on Current Work Strategies

9. Under the premise of strengthening and developing partnership, the 2008 consultation paper put forward work strategies in the following aspects:

- a) promoting moral education in tandem with education reform;
- b) enhancing integrity training for tertiary students; and
- c) optimizing the use of information technology in promoting moral education.

10. The above work strategies were brought to effect one by one in the past year. Their implementation is briefly reported as follows:

- a) ***Promoting moral education in tandem with education reform.*** In view of the introduction of the New Senior Secondary Curriculum, an ICAC Ambassador Programme for senior secondary students was launched, allowing students to act as ambassadors for the ICAC and to organise probity activities in their schools disseminating messages about the evils of corruption and the anti-graft work of the ICAC to their fellow students. On the other hand, a teaching package on Liberal Studies was produced. Episodes of the drama “ICAC Investigators 2009” and the documentary on ICAC produced by Phoenix Television were incorporated in the package. School touring performance of an interactive drama was organised to disseminate integrity-related messages to secondary students.¹⁰ In addition, representatives of the ICAC joined the relevant Ad Hoc Committees on Curriculum Guide of the Curriculum Development Institute in 2009,¹¹ giving

¹⁰ The scheme targets at Form 3 / Form 4 students. In the academic year of 08/09, Community Relations Department approached a total of 52,000 secondary students from 290 secondary schools through the interactive play. As at early September 2009, over 280 secondary schools have already made a booking with the interactive play for this academic year.

¹¹ Including the Ad Hoc Committees on the curriculum revision of “General Studies” for primary schools and the newly introduced “Life and Society” for junior secondary forms.

their views on the inclusion of anti-corruption elements, such as fostering a probity culture in the society, into the relevant curricula of primary and secondary schools. The ICAC is also going to hold a Moral Education Seminar to raise the society's concern on the subject of youth moral and ethical development.

- b) ***Enhancing integrity training for tertiary students.*** In addition to providing anti-corruption talks in universities on a regular basis, the ICAC also jointly organised an ICAC Ambassador Programme with the City University of Hong Kong and encouraged universities to adopt professional integrity training as a required component in relevant curriculum. The ICAC has also organised training programmes targeting on tertiary students from time to time. For instance, tertiary students from Hong Kong, the Mainland and overseas will be invited to participate in a training and exchange programme on a "youth integrity project" this year.
- c) ***Optimizing the use of information technology in promoting moral education.*** Plans were drawn up on promoting the moral education website. Attempts were made to establish a more extensive contact with youngsters via online media (Facebook, Youtube). Issues of youngsters' concern related to anti-corruption education were uploaded to the website on a regular basis to forge stronger ties with the youth.

The Future Strategic Direction

11. On the whole, the work objectives proposed in the document of 2008 have been implemented gradually and the projects have made some achievements. In view of the above analysis, when deciding the direction of probity education for youth, the ICAC will place special emphasis on the followings, including: ***proactively embracing creativity of the youth; organising cross-boundary probity programmes; encouraging participation of tertiary education institutions; as well as reinforcing online and offline contacts.***

a) To Embrace Creativity of the Youth

- Young people are not only the target but also the stakeholder of integrity education programmes. By consolidating the efforts of young people and encouraging youth participation in ICAC education programmes, we can engage them to promote positive values to their peers from their own perspectives which would make the programmes more easily recognised and readily accepted.
- Feasible plans include establishing an association which comprises core members who have taken part in the school ambassador programmes, and inviting tertiary and senior secondary school students to join, so as to give assistance to the ICAC in planning and promoting probity education programmes.
- To invite tertiary students in the creative media / design faculty to participate in mass media and new media publicity programmes of the ICAC, so as to tap their ideas and creativity with a view to facilitating the dissemination of anti-corruption messages.
- To run a “reporter trainees” programme for primary and secondary school students. Participation in reporting anti-corruption messages through the internet or campus TV can strengthen students’ analytical skills and cultivate positive values in them.

b) Cross-boundary anti-corruption activity

- Integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong brings about economic and educational development. Exchanges between the two places and organization of cross-boundary anti-corruption activities can broaden the cultural vision of the youth and enable them to have a better understanding of the characteristics and advantages of the anti-corruption achievements in Hong Kong.
- Community Relations Department has worked closely with its Guangdong counterpart in organising an “Anti-corruption TV Advertisement Competition in Guangdong, Hong Kong and

Macao” this year. The project aims to intensify the exchange of views and tap creativity of the youth from the regions to promote anti-corruption messages.

- In the future, it is recommended to strengthen the cooperation with the relevant departments on the Mainland by organising cross-boundary educational activities and so on.

c) Intensify the participation of tertiary education institutions

- It is a major work target of the ICAC to expand the integrity training for tertiary students. As mentioned above, the ICAC regularly organises different kinds of integrity and anti-corruption activities for tertiary students, including exchange programmes for mainland and overseas tertiary students.
- In view of the development of the 4-year university curriculum, the ICAC will keep in close contact with tertiary education institutions to discuss the incorporation of anti-corruption and ethical elements into professional courses. The ICAC will strengthen its cooperation with offices of student affairs for the purpose of organizing integrity training activities and providing opportunities of ICAC internship for degree students of tertiary education institutions.

d) Strengthening online and offline links

- The youth and kid websites will be revamped to enhance efficiency and the sharing of resources between websites.
- The link with youngsters will be strengthened through internet and new media. Integrity promotion activities, such as competitions on web page or online game design related to the ICAC’s youth website, will be tailor-made for young people based on their interest and life experience.

- An online membership system may be established. Young people/students will be invited to become members with a view to increasing the interaction and sharing of anti-corruption messages among them. The online membership system may be extended to schools and parents. It is hoped that the establishment of the networking social group will facilitate the sharing of resources and provide a platform for teachers and parents to join in the promotion of moral education to young people.
- Creative ideas from the youth may be incorporated to explore more effective ways to make use of the internet as an advertising means (Yahoo, Google, Discussion.com) to build up a probity culture.

Considerations on implementation of the plans

12. The above are the reflections on the direction of the ICAC's youth education work and the preliminary suggestions. For the implementation of the plans, the Commission enjoys some advantages but it also has its limitations.

13. ***Inclination of the Organization.*** In spreading the integrity messages and promoting the anti-corruption education, the ICAC has its unique mission and has gained its reputation in this aspect. However, it is unavoidable that the Commission's moral education teaching packages and website resources also face keen market competitions. For example, in terms of the allocation of resources, the ICAC website can hardly compete with commercial youth websites. The ICAC should, therefore, further define its market position and the weight of the resources to be allocated for this purpose.

14. ***Continuity of the Plans.*** The ICAC understands the importance of continuity in the anti-corruption education. Long-term plans for anti-corruption education are suggested in this document, which include the establishment of a membership system to provide a platform for all stakeholders to contribute towards the anti-corruption education. However, these plans require a large number of resources and manpower. The Commission will actively develop the cooperation with its strategic partners for the continuity of the plans.

Conclusion

15. This paper reviews the trends on the latest development of the Hong Kong society and youths, and proposes recommendations. Building on the existing foundation, the Commission will continue strengthening the collaboration with strategic partners in promoting probity education. We shall take into the views of members and proactively develop new initiatives with consideration of the resources.

Invitation for views

16. We invite views from Members on this paper.

※ ※ ※ ※

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
September 2009

CACCR Paper 11/2009

**Mainland Liaison Work of the
Independent Commission Against Corruption –
Review and The Way Forward**

Introduction

Back in the 1980's, the Independent Commission Against Corruption of Hong Kong (ICAC) commenced liaison and cooperation with the anti-corruption authorities in Mainland China. After the handover, there had been more interaction between Hong Kong and the Mainland. Since the reform and opening-up policy was adopted, the political, societal, economic, cultural and technological fields in the Mainland had undergone rapid development. Hence, we need to review ICAC's Mainland liaison work and, in response to the latest developments, make a study on our positioning and future strategy. This paper aims to make a preliminary study on the topic and seek Members' opinions.

Prerequisites

2. We need to look into two prerequisites in determining the direction of ICAC's Mainland liaison work. One is the latest development of anti-corruption work in Mainland China while the other the relationship between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

Latest Development of Anti-corruption Work in Mainland China

3. The booming economic development of China gives rise to more corruption problems. Hence, the Central Government has been revising its work direction, continually strengthening its anti-corruption work which is taken to higher levels. The significant measures implemented in recent years include :

- The “2008-2012 Work Plan for Establishing and Improving the System of Punishing and Preventing Corruption” promulgated in 2008 ;
- The establishment of the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of China in 2007 ;
- The “United Nations Convention Against Corruption” enacted and implemented in the Mainland in 2006 ;
- “The Implementation Outline for Establishing and Improving a Corruption Punishment and Prevention System that Emphasizes Education, Institution and Supervision” introduced in 2005 ; and
- The policy of “combating corruption in an integrated way, addressing both its symptoms and root causes, and double-barrelled strategy of corruption punishment and prevention, with emphasis on the latter” introduced in 2004.

4. Before and after the Fourth Plenary Session of the 17th CPC Central Committee held in September this year, it was raised that anti-corruption work in the Mainland would have significant impact on the effectiveness of government governance; and corruption cases investigated had also involved officials of higher levels¹. Regarding specific policies, the implementation of the Officials Property Declaration System by the Central Government has been put on the agenda. Overall, anti-corruption work has become unprecedentedly important in the Mainland.

5. Regarding the anti-corruption strategies, the Central Government has shifted from the “vigorous combat” approach at the early stage to the “double-barrelled strategy of corruption punishment and prevention”. In

¹ Major corruption cases investigated in recent years involved officials of Ministries and Commissions under the State Council, local administrative heads, senior officials of the NPC, CPPCC and the Court System, senior executives of financial and state-owned enterprises, and even senior officials of the Discipline Inspection System, including CHEN Liangyu, a member of the Central Politburo, and HUANG Songyou, the Vice-President of the Supreme People’s Court, etc.

light of this, opportunities for exchanges between the ICAC and the Mainland authorities concerning corruption prevention and anti-corruption education are broadened.

Speedy Economic Integration

6. With the rapid economic development of China, there has been continual economic integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland²; at the same time, the number of Mainland Chinese enterprises which raise capital or set up branches in Hong Kong is also continuously increasing³.

7. The National Development and Reform Commission announced the “Outline of the Plan for the Reform and Development of the Pearl River Delta” (the Outline) in January 2009, foreseeing further economic integration between Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta region. The Chief Executive in his policy address delivered in 2009 also suggested Hong Kong to make good use of the framework and platform provided by the Outline so as to develop the six industries which Hong Kong enjoys clear advantages⁴. As a matter of fact, in view of the inseparable advantages enjoyed by Hong Kong and the Mainland, the common achievements of the anti-graft work would also benefit citizens in both places as well as cross-boundary businessmen.

Present Positioning of ICAC’s Mainland Liaison Work

8. Established in 1996, ICAC’s Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office (hereinafter referred to as “MLO”) under the Community Relations Department is responsible for coordinating non-investigative Mainland liaison work. Before the handover, MLO’s work generally was relatively

² According to the information from the Ministry of Commerce, the accumulated amount of investment by Hong Kong people in Mainland China was US\$380.3 billion which accounted for 41% of the total foreign investment.

³ According to the information from the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (HKEx), as at September 2009, 483 Mainland Chinese enterprises have been publicly listed in Hong Kong with a market value accounting for 56.7% of the total market capitalization of the HKEx.

⁴ The six industries which Hong Kong enjoys clear advantages are : education services, medical services, testing and certification, environmental industries, innovation and technology, cultural and creative industries.

passive in that the MLO only organized exchange programmes at the request of Mainland counterparts for the purpose of establishing good relationships. Exchanges concerning general information and anti-graft experience were confined to Guangdong Province and targeted at government organizations and senior officials in the Mainland. The liaison work involved mutual visits between senior officials, staff training, seminars, joint production of anti-corruption publications and so on.

Changes under New Developments

9. In view of the development of anti-graft work in Mainland China in recent years as well as the economic integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland, anti-corruption exchanges on both sides have been undergoing changes in terms of “quantity” and “quality”:

- (1) Increased demand: The overall number of Mainland counterparts attending training seminars in Hong Kong and ICAC’s courses organized upon invitation from the Mainland have been increasing⁵;
- (2) Expansion of areas: ICAC mainly liaised with coastal regions which are more advanced in economic development like Guangdong, Shanghai and Beijing, etc. in the early stage. With further economic development in the Mainland, some inland provinces also requested to have exchanges of experience with the ICAC⁶;
- (3) More diversified target groups: Mainly government officials and state-owned enterprises’ management staff were reached at the early stage; but now it has been extended to management

⁵ Around 3,000 mainlanders visited the ICAC in 1996, gradually growing to the largest number of 8,800 visitors in 2002. Later, due to limited resources, the number of visitors is roughly between 6,000 and 7,000 every year.

⁶ For example, Hunan, Yunnan, Sichuan, Chongqing, etc.

staff in education services, medical services and financial sectors as well as private enterprises; and

- (4) More in-depth contents: There have been more in-depth exchanges in recent years. Apart from general experience sharing, there are also some specific topics like anti-corruption measures in relation to construction projects, corporate governance in the financial field and civil service integrity, etc.

10. In 2007, the Ministry of Supervision of China agreed to organize the first joint corruption prevention seminar⁷ for Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao anti-graft officers. The seminar, which has become a regular exchange programme, marked a new milestone for anti-graft exchanges between Hong Kong and Mainland China.

New Position of Mainland Liaison Work

11. Based on the co-operation and exchanges achieved between Hong Kong and the Mainland on anti-corruption and under the new trends in anti-corruption work of the Mainland, the natural way forward is “diversified development of anti-corruption work at multi levels”. Within the framework of “One Country, Two Systems”, the new position of liaison work with the Mainland in enhancing anti-corruption work should cover the following areas:

- (1) To actively share with the Mainland Hong Kong’s experience in anti-corruption work, especially in the areas of corruption prevention and education on probity and integrity;

⁷ The joint seminar between Hong Kong, Macao and the Mainland was first held in Shenzhen in 2008 with Hong Kong and Macao taking turns to organize the seminar later.

- (2) In the course of liaison and exchange, special reference should be made to important factors leading to Hong Kong's success in anti-corruption work and some of the concepts⁸ involved; and
- (3) In the long run, through liaison and exchange on anti-corruption work, to promote and assist in the integration of economic activities in the entire Greater China.

New Strategies under the New Position

12. We recommend that the new strategies in liaison with the Mainland can be broadly divided into three directions:

- (1) Based on existing efforts, to deepen and broaden the co-operation and exchanges with anti-corruption agencies and related anti-corruption studies units in the Mainland;
- (2) To strengthen and develop co-operation in corruption prevention education⁹; and
- (3) To strengthen and develop co-operation with the media in the Mainland¹⁰ to promote integrity.

⁸ Some examples of the concepts of ICAC's work are: the offering and accepting of bribes are equally serious and punishable, corruption in both the public and private sectors warrant equal attention, independent operation, system of confidentiality, false accusation will be severely dealt with, change of social culture, the building of trust and honesty, etc.

⁹ The ICAC, the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and the CCAC of Macau have co-organized the "Cross Boundary Anti-Corruption TV Commercial Competition in Guangdong, HK & Macau". The participants included senior secondary and tertiary students from Guangdong and Macau.

¹⁰ The China Central Television (CCTV) will broadcast the "ICAC Investigators" drama series next year to introduce anti-corruption work in Hong Kong to Mainland viewers.

13. In respect of deepening and broadening exchanges, apart from consolidating co-operation with Ministries and Commissions of the Central Government, such as the Ministry of Supervision, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and various provinces/cities, the sharing of professional experience with staff members of these departments will be deepened at the same time; the requests for exchanges regarding anti-corruption work will be actively responded to. Some new joint ventures can also be conducted on a trial basis at cities/places that are geographically, culturally, socially and linguistically close to Hong Kong, such as Guangdong and Shenzhen, before making these joint ventures standardized.

14. As for corruption prevention education, riding on the cross boundary anti-corruption TV commercial competition being organized, other related activities such as essay writing, cartoon drawing and slogan competitions, etc. can also be held. The ICAC should actively seek co-operation with the Ministry of Education, and education bureaux at provincial levels to provide existing teaching materials of the ICAC to schools and colleges in the Mainland, and at an appropriate time, consideration can be given to the joint production of teaching materials.

15. Regarding co-operation with the media, the ICAC should enhance co-operation with television stations in the Mainland to explore the possibilities of joint production of television broadcasting programmes. Moreover, the influence of the internet cannot be overlooked. Internet users in the Mainland are in huge numbers. We will review the existing websites for youths and moral education and provide relevant anti-corruption messages to internet users in the Mainland. On the other hand, the ICAC can strengthen its ties with the news media in the Mainland and actively release anti-corruption information and at the same time negotiate with relevant organizations in the Mainland to produce promotional programmes to introduce ICAC's experience in the fight against corruption.

16. Another service target of the ICAC are the cross-boundary businessmen. In this respect, we will actively explore their demands through the trade associations and the Hong Kong Economic and Trade Offices in the Mainland and respond positively to their requests for our officers to conduct talks for them in the Mainland. We will also examine the possibilities of inviting officials of Mainland anti-corruption agencies to be speakers. It is hoped that our service targets will be gradually extended to investors and businessmen in Greater China.

Internal Adjustments

17. China is a vast country with huge population. The Central Government is very much concerned about the development of anti-corruption work. Government officials, general public and students alike are all aware of the importance of anti-corruption work. The ICAC of Hong Kong, as the anti-corruption agency in the country's Special Administrative Region, is obliged to share Hong Kong's experience in anti-corruption work with the Mainland. However, in view of the massive demands in terms of quantity and quality, it is necessary for the ICAC to make some internal adjustments as follows:

- (1) Strengthening of research capacity: To summarize Hong Kong's experience in anti-corruption work through research, including history of anti-corruption work, development of the crime, corruption prevention measures in various trades and professions, the relationship between the civil service and corruption prevention work, checks and balances etc., and to deepen exchanges with the Mainland;
- (2) Preparation of ICAC officers: ICAC officers should be actively prepared by receiving training in national affairs and professional skills, like Putonghua, etc., and should acquire more experience in exchanges with the Mainland; and

- (3) Internal deployment: To examine existing resources of manpower and arrange internal deployment to handle the main tasks of the ICAC and at the same time make reasonable adjustment to deal with the ever increasing demands of the Mainland.

Conclusion

18. The Mainland is under rapid development, of which its force not only provides a strong backup to maintaining the prosperity of Hong Kong but its economic achievements can also influence the entire world. One key element in the course of the country's development is a corruption-free government. Hong Kong can certainly play an active role in Mainland's efforts in building a corruption-free government.

19. Members are welcome to express their views on the subject of this paper.

※ ※ ※ ※

Community Relations Department
Independent Commission Against Corruption
December 2009

Item V: Mainland Liaison Work of the ICAC – Review and the Way Forward (CACCR Paper 11/2009)

7. [Assistant Director/Community Relations 1] introduced highlights of the Paper to Members.

8. (Deletion) agreed that the ICAC should enhance its research capabilities and suggested making reference to the documentary archive of the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office. (Deletion) added that the ICAC could improve its research capabilities by collaborating with universities.

9. (Deletion) asked how law enforcement work could be facilitated after the Community Relations Department (CRD) strengthened exchanges and cooperation with the Mainland. He was also interested in understanding the role played by the ICAC concerning the Taiwan-related anti-corruption issues. (Deletion) added that before exploring the mainland media channels for publicity purposes, the ICAC should first study the Mainland cultural background with a view to making productions which could resonate easily with the audience.

10. (Deletion) appreciated the new positioning and strategies of the ICAC's Mainland liaison work. He hoped that the ICAC and the Mainland law enforcement bodies could make a breakthrough at the enforcement work front.

11. (Deletion) approved of the Commission's intensifying interaction with the Mainland. She suggested that the ICAC could cooperate with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce in providing corruption prevention and educational services to the private sector for strengthening internal controls.

12. (Deletion) considered the Mainland liaison approach taken by the ICAC very comprehensive. He suggested that the ICAC could also develop a network with NGOs, such as professional bodies and chambers of commerce, to improve efficacy of its preventive education work.

13. (Deletion) welcomed the suggestions put forward in the Paper, but reiterated that the ICAC should not neglect the anti-corruption work in Hong Kong. He continued to inquire about the Commission's allocation

of resources in view of the strong demand for preventive educational services on the Mainland.

14. (Deletion) suggested that the ICAC could make better use of the internet for publicity purposes. He also proposed that the ICAC could focus on the moral education of Mainland youth. (Deletion) pointed out that many Mainland students were taking courses held in Hong Kong on corporate governance and business administration, and that the ICAC could add some elements of business ethics to the relevant courses.

15. (Deletion) suggested that the ICAC should contact those Hong Kong training institutions which provided training for Mainland personnel so as to incorporate Hong Kong's anti-corruption experience into their relevant courses.

16. (Deletion) reported that according to the opinions given by (Deletion) prior to the meeting, the ICAC might consider developing e-learning programmes so that more Mainland officials could learn from Hong Kong's anti-graft experience. In addition, the ICAC should conduct more systematic studies.

17. (Deletion) replied that the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies would conduct research on relevant topics with a view to formulating appropriate strategies. He continued that the ICAC had been maintaining close partnership with the law enforcement agencies on the Mainland and the Mutual Case Assistance Scheme had been implemented for over 20 years. With an increase of exchanges between Hong Kong and the Mainland China, enhanced co-operation on the law enforcement front could surely be achieved through promoting mutual understanding and consensus.

18. (Deletion) remarked that the ICAC would continue to reinforce links with chambers of commerce, increase the use of Internet for publicity purposes and reach the executive and managerial staff through business administration programmes. As for the Member's suggestion that more Mainland officials should be invited to attend the ICAC courses, the Commission would actively consider it subject to the availability of resources.

19. (Deletion) continued that the ICAC would properly deploy internal resources to carry out the Mainland liaison work as well as review the ICAC's positioning in district promotional activities. In regard to the

issue of Taiwan, (Deletion) stated that it was within the terms of reference of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau. However, he agreed that the fight against corruption was definitely not confined to some territories, but a common initiative of all nations and territories. He wished that there could be developments in that regard within a short time.

Item (r): The annual headcount of and the number of staff additions, transfers and departures in the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

Date	Established Posts ^(a)	Strength ^(b) (Staff in Posts)
1 April 2003 ^(c)	211	198
1 April 2004	208	190
1 April 2005	208	165
1 April 2006	178	166
1 April 2007 ^(d)	179	164
1 April 2008	183	167
1 April 2009	182	159
1 April 2010	184	160
1 April 2011	184	181
1 April 2012	183	179
1 April 2013	184	172

- (a) Changes in established posts were due to creation/deletion of posts.
- (b) Changes in strength (staff in posts) were due to recruitment and wastage.
- (c) Owing to the Enhanced Productivity Programme of the Government, the establishment of CRD's CACOs(M/L) and ACACOs went down from 115 in 2003 to 96 in 2007, representing a decrease of 16.5%.
- (d) Because of staff wastage and a new recruitment system, CRD's vacancies of the CACOs(M/L) and ACACOs increased from 13 in 2007 to 24 in 2010 (i.e. 24% of the establishment).

Item 1(d): What was the justification(s) for the ICAC to operate the seven Regional Offices?

The Community Relations Department (CRD) of the ICAC now maintains seven regional offices (ROs) – two on Hong Kong Island, two in Kowloon and three in the New Territories. ROs are not just a district-level entity but also part and parcel of a fully integrated team of the CRD in carrying out a comprehensive and structured programme of preventive education and enlisting public support (elaborated in (c) below). Scope of work by each RO is attached. Altogether the manpower establishment of ROs are 68 officers and 24 general grade staff (as at 3.6.2013), comprising 50 % of the establishment of CRD. The remaining half are establishment of the offices at headquarters.

Receiving corruption reports and enquiries is only part of the functions of ROs. ROs in the CRD broadly perform these four aspects of work:

(a) Providing preventive education for various targets

CRD's public education is conducted principally through the ROs. Each RO works proactively to provide, under different target-based programme areas, face-to-face preventive education services to a wide range of targets, namely

- business sector
- public sector (including civil servants and employees of public bodies)
- building management bodies
- district organisations
- youth (including schools and NGOs providing services for the youth)
- ICAC Club
- stakeholders of public elections (including candidates, helpers and voters)

Such services include initiating liaison and building up network with intended targets, providing consultancy advice on the design of suitable preventive education programmes, and conducting tailor-made talks commensurate with the work nature and corruption risks faced by targets of different background.

(b) Enlisting support of the local community

ROs also play the role in reaching out to the local community under their geographically charter. Strategically the ROs show the ICAC's physical presence in the community. CRD's public entrenchment work, through face-to-face contacts, is important in getting qualitative feedback to our work, dispelling any misconceptions in relation to laws or work of ICAC, and tapping public support to the ICAC, in terms of reporting corruption, providing financial resources, and/or active participation in education and publicity activities. These efforts include the organisation of projects jointly with District Councils and district organisations for the local communities, and Meet-the-Public Sessions for district organisations (e.g, women societies, residents associations, Mutual Aids Committees, etc.) so that fruitful exchange of views could be conducted in a friendly ambience. ROs also attend meetings of district consultative committees (e.g. District Councils, District Fight Crime Committees, Area Committees) and major district functions on a need basis to gauge sentiments of the public on corruption-related issues and work of the ICAC.

In relation to (a) and (b), during the period from 2008 to 2012, the seven ROs each year conducted an average of 4,320 ongoing activities (comprising visits, meetings and talks) and 227 publicity projects of various scale, amounting to 92% and 80% of the total ongoing activities and publicity projects conducted by the CRD per year.

(c) Serving as Programme Co-ordinators

The role and scope of work of ROs also goes beyond the traditional concept of government public relations in a local community setting. ROs also serve as Programme Coordinators (PCs) of specified programme areas under the programme-by-objective management structure of CRD. At present, RO(Kowloon West), RO(Kowloon East/Sai Kung), RO(New Territories East) and RO(New Territories West), are PCs of District Organisations, Public Sector, Elections and ICAC Club respectively. These PCs, together with PC/Business Sector (including building management bodies) and PC/Youth which are now taken up by Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre and Youth and Moral Education Office in the CRD headquarters respectively, are responsible for the important duties of researching the needs of their specific clients, formulating an appropriate strategy, producing the necessary preventive packages and products, co-ordinating the work of all ROs to achieve results of that programme area and evaluating the outcome. PC/Elections (in RO/New Territories East) also mans an election hotline.

(d) Receiving reports and enquiries on corruption

ROs also provide the services of receiving corruption reports and enquiries from members of the public. ROs are either wholly or partly located on ground floors to facilitate walk-in complaints and enquiries. During the period 2008–2012, ROs received a total of 3,903 reports, representing 22% of all 17,853 reports received by the ICAC for the same period. About 82% (3,186 reports) of all 3,903 reports received by ROs are in-person reports, which is higher than the corresponding percentage of 26% in-person reports (4,575) received by the ICAC as a whole for the same period. The percentage of non-anonymous reports received by ROs (3,390 reports) is 87%, which is also higher than the 73% (13,069) non-anonymous reports received by the ICAC for the same period.

Scope of Work of ICAC Regional Offices

<u>Regional Office</u>	<u>Responsible District</u>	<u>Programme Co-ordinator</u>
Hong Kong West / Islands	Central and Western, Southern, Islands	—
Hong Kong East	Eastern, Wanchai	—
Kowloon West	Yau Tsim Mong, Shamshuipo, Kowloon City	District Organisations
Kowloon East / Sai Kung	Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Sai Kung	Public Sector
New Territories East	North, Shatin, Tai Po	Elections
New Territories South West	Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan	ICAC Club
New Territories North West	Yuen Long, Tuen Mun	

Item 1(e): What was the annual operating cost (with detail breakdown) of each of the seven ICAC Regional Offices from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012; and the types of services provided by these Regional Offices.

The annual funding and expenditure of Programme (3) – Preventive Education and Programme (4) – Enlisting Support from 2007-08 to 2011-12 was provided in Annex 11 to the ICAC’s reply to the PAC dated 15 May 2013. Besides, a breakdown of the total annual expenditure of the ICAC by department and a breakdown of the total General Departmental Expenses (GDE) of the ICAC by department from 2007-08 to 2011-12 were provided as supplementary information attached to the reply.

2. For the operating cost of the seven Regional Offices, it covers rental, headcount, and GDE expenditure directly related to the day-to-day running of the Regional Offices. The rental and headcount of each Regional Office is provided in the tables below. However, breakdown of GDE expenditure directly related to the day-to-day running of individual Regional Office is not readily available. These GDE expenditure covers administration (subsistence allowances, telephone lines and charges, duty visits, entertainment, postage, photocopying, printing, etc.), contract maintenance (maintenance of computers, systems, equipment, etc.), hire of services (all types of service, cleansing, etc.), electricity, stores and equipment (stationery, paper, furniture, etc.), employment of staff on temporary contract terms, Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund payment, training, and transport and travelling (petrol, hire of vehicles, etc.).

Table 1 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2007-08

Table 2 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2008-09

Table 3 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2009-10

Table 4 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2010-11

Table 5 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2011-12

Table 6 - Headcount of Regional Offices from 2007-08 to 2011-12

3. For the types of services provided by these Regional Offices, please refer to *Appendix 18*.

Table 1 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2007-08

Office	Location	Rented/ Owned	Floor Area (m ²)	Monthly Rental
Hong Kong West/Islands	G/F, Harbour Commercial Building, Sheung Wan	Rented	199	<u>Apr – Oct 2007:</u> \$53,000 <u>Nov 2007 – Mar 2008:</u> \$71,000
	10/F, Harbour Building, Central	Government- owned	96	N/A
Hong Kong East	G/F and 1/F, Tung Wah Mansion, Wan Chai	Rented	234	<u>Apr – Sep 2007:</u> \$113,159 <u>Oct 2007 – Mar 2008:</u> \$123,499
	14/F, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, Wan Chai	Rented	121	<u>Apr – Sep 2007:</u> \$22,929 <u>Oct 2007 – Mar 2008:</u> \$27,259
Kowloon West	G/F and 1/F, Nathan Commercial Building, Yau Ma Tei	Rented	299	<u>Apr – Dec 2007:</u> \$112,209 <u>Jan – Mar 2008:</u> \$117,209
Kowloon East/Sai Kung	G/F, Kai Tin Towers, Lam Tin	Rented	284	\$260,598
New Territories South West	G/F, Foo Yu Building, Tsuen Wan	Rented	108	\$151,140
	23/F, Nan Fung Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	161	<u>Apr 2007 – Feb 2008:</u> \$37,144 <u>Mar 2008:</u> \$44,640
New Territories North West	G/F and 2/F, Fu Hing Building, Yuen Long	Rented	302	\$95,181 <i>(Rent free period: Apr 2007)</i>
New Territories East	G/F and 1/F, Shatin Government Offices, Shatin	Government- owned	272	N/A

Table 2 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2008-09

Office	Location	Rented/ Owned	Floor Area (m ²)	Monthly Rental
Hong Kong West/Islands	G/F, Harbour Commercial Building, Sheung Wan	Rented	199	\$71,000
	10/F, Harbour Building, Central	Government- owned	96	N/A
Hong Kong East	G/F and 1/F, Tung Wah Mansion, Wan Chai	Rented	234	\$123,499
	14/F, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, Wan Chai	Rented	121	\$27,259
Kowloon West	G/F and 1/F, Nathan Commercial Building, Yau Ma Tei	Rented	299	\$117,209
Kowloon East/Sai Kung	G/F, Kai Tin Towers, Lam Tin	Rented	284	\$260,598 <i>(Rent free period: Apr, Jun and 1-15 Jul 2008)</i>
New Territories South West	G/F, Foo Yu Building, Tsuen Wan	Rent	108	<u>Apr 2008 – Feb 2009:</u> \$151,140 <u>Mar 2009:</u> \$181,140
	23/F, Nan Fung Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	161	\$44,640
New Territories North West	G/F and 2/F, Fu Hing Building, Yuen Long	Rented	302	\$109,625
New Territories East	G/F and 1/F, Shatin Government Offices, Shatin	Government- owned	272	N/A

Table 3 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2009-10

Office	Location	Rented/ Owned	Floor Area (m ²)	Monthly Rental
Hong Kong West/Islands	G/F, Harbour Commercial Building, Sheung Wan	Rented	199	\$71,000
	10/F, Harbour Building, Central	Government- owned	96	N/A
Hong Kong East	G/F and 1/F, Tung Wah Mansion, Wan Chai	Rented	234	\$123,499
	14/F, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, Wan Chai	Rented	121	<u>Apr – Sep 2009:</u> \$27,259 <u>Oct 2009 – Mar 2010:</u> \$30,429
Kowloon West	G/F and 1/F, Nathan Commercial Building, Yau Ma Tei	Rented	299	\$117,209
Kowloon East/Sai Kung	G/F, Kai Tin Towers, Lam Tin	Rented	284	\$260,598
New Territories South West	G/F, Foo Yu Building, Tsuen Wan	Rented	108	<u>1 Apr – 31 Oct 2009:</u> \$181,140 <i>(Tenancy terminated with effect from 1 Nov 2009)</i>
	23/F, Nan Fung Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	161	<u>1 Apr 2009 – 21 Mar 2010:</u> \$44,640 <i>(Tenancy terminated with effect from 22 Mar 2010)</i>
	G/F, Tsuen Kam Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	271	<u>14 Oct 2009 – 31 Mar 2010:</u> \$146,100 <i>(Rent free period: 14 Oct – 13 Nov 2009 and 14 Dec 2009 – 13 Jan 2010)</i>
New Territories North West	G/F and 2/F, Fu Hing Building, Yuen Long	Rented	302	\$109,625
New Territories East	G/F and 1/F, Shatin Government Offices, Shatin	Government- owned	272	N/A

Table 4 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2010-11

Office	Location	Rented/ Owned	Floor Area (m²)	Monthly Rental
Hong Kong West/Islands	G/F, Harbour Commercial Building, Sheung Wan	Rented	199	<u>Apr – Oct 2010:</u> \$71,000 <u>Nov 2010 – Mar 2011:</u> \$83,000
	10/F, Harbour Building, Central	Government- owned	96	N/A
Hong Kong East	G/F and 1/F, Tung Wah Mansion, Wan Chai	Rented	234	\$123,499
	14/F, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, Wan Chai	Rented	121	\$30,429
Kowloon West	G/F and 1/F, Nathan Commercial Building, Yau Ma Tei	Rented	299	<u>Apr – Dec 2010:</u> \$117,209 <u>Jan – Mar 2011:</u> \$122,630
Kowloon East/Sai Kung	G/F, Kai Tin Towers, Lam Tin	Rented	284	\$260,598
New Territories South West	G/F, Tsuen Kam Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	271	\$146,100
New Territories North West	G/F and 2/F, Fu Hing Building, Yuen Long	Rented	302	\$109,625
New Territories East	G/F and 1/F, Shatin Government Offices, Shatin	Government- owned	272	N/A

Table 5 - Rental of Regional Offices in 2011-12

Office	Location	Rented/ Owned	Floor Area (m ²)	Monthly Rental
Hong Kong West/Islands	G/F, Harbour Commercial Building, Sheung Wan	Rented	199	\$83,000
	10/F, Harbour Building, Central	Government- owned	96	N/A
Hong Kong East	G/F and 1/F, Tung Wah Mansion, Wan Chai	Rented	234	<u>Apr – Sep 2011:</u> \$123,499 <u>Oct 2011 – Mar 2012:</u> \$137,396
	14/F, Tung Sun Commercial Centre, Wan Chai	Rented	121	<u>Apr – Sep 2011:</u> \$30,429 <u>Oct 2011 – Mar 2012:</u> \$36,215
Kowloon West	G/F and 1/F, Nathan Commercial Building, Yau Ma Tei	Rented	299	\$122,630
Kowloon East/Sai Kung	G/F, Kai Tin Towers, Lam Tin	Rented	284	\$275,598
New Territories South West	G/F, Tsuen Kam Centre, Tsuen Wan	Rented	271	\$146,100
New Territories North West	G/F and 2/F, Fu Hing Building, Yuen Long	Rented	302	\$131,279
New Territories East	G/F and 1/F, Shatin Government Offices, Shatin	Government- owned	272	N/A

Note: The information above was provided in Appendix C to Chapter 7 of the Director of Audit's Report No. 60.

Table 6 - Headcount of Regional Offices from 2007-08 to 2011-12

Office	2007-08 (April 2007)		2008-09 (April 2008)		2009-10 (April 2009)		2010-11 (April 2010)		2011-12 (April 2011)	
	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S	E	S
HKW/Is #	16	15	16	15	16	14	17	14	11.5	11.5
HKE #	17	15	17	13	17	16	17	14	12.5	11.5
KW	16	15	17	14	17	14	16	13	16	16
KE/SK	16	13	16	14	16	12	16	14	16	16
NTSW *	16	14	17	14	17	13	10.5	8.5	10.5	10.5
NTNW *	16	12	16	13	16	11	10.5	8.5	10.5	10.5
NTE	16	14	18	17	17	14	15	12	15	15
Total	113	98	117	100	116	94	102	84	92	91
<i>(% of CRD Total)</i>	<i>(63.1%)</i>	<i>(59.8%)</i>	<i>(63.9%)</i>	<i>(59.9%)</i>	<i>(63.7%)</i>	<i>(59.1%)</i>	<i>(55.4%)</i>	<i>(52.5%)</i>	<i>(50.0%)</i>	<i>(50.3%)</i>

Legend:

- E - Established Posts
- S - Strength (Staff in Posts)
- HKW/Is - Hong Kong West/Islands
- HKE - Hong Kong East
- KW - Kowloon West
- KE/SK - Kowloon East/Sai Kung
- NTSW - New Territories South West
- NTNW - New Territories North West
- NTE - New Territories East

With effect from 1 April 2011, one Senior Commission Against Corruption Officer (Regional Officer/Hong Kong Island) heads the operation of both HKE Office and HKW/Is Office.

* With effect from 1 April 2010, one Senior Commission Against Corruption Officer (Regional Officer/New Territories West) heads the operation of both NTSW Office and NTNW Office.

Item (i): The annual funding and expenditure of the ICAC from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

Financial Year	Annual Funding (\$ million)	Annual Expenditure (\$ million)
2003-04	708.2	703.3
2004-05	681.6	677.6
2005-06	663.0	640.4
2006-07	668.5	661.8
2007-08	701.2	696.9
2008-09	756.9	750.0
2009-10	808.1	766.9
2010-11	814.2	770.0
2011-12	824.1	821.2
2012-13	875.5	861.9

Item (k): A breakdown of the annual funding and expenditure of the CRD from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

Annual Funding of
Programme (3) - Preventive Education and
Programme (4) - Enlisting Support

Major Heads (Note 1)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries	99,782,000	96,499,000	90,761,000	88,565,000	90,536,000
Allowances	872,000	91,000	1,451,000	1,066,000	868,000
Job-related allowances	1,267,000	1,267,000	1,187,000	1,219,000	1,219,000
Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	2,331,000	2,052,000	2,408,000	2,408,000	2,284,000
Remuneration for special appointments (Note 2)	397,000	395,000	395,000	395,000	395,000
General departmental expenses (Note 3)	6,877,000	6,525,000	6,770,000	7,672,000	12,273,000
Publicity	8,193,000	8,193,000	8,193,000	8,193,000	8,793,000
Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
Subtotal for Subhead 000 Operational expenses	119,730,000	115,033,000	111,176,000	109,529,000	116,380,000
General non-recurrent (Note 4)	90,000	140,000	-	-	-
Capital Account	-	-	-	-	-
Plant, Equipment and Works					
Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)					
Total Expenditure	119,820,000	115,173,000	111,176,000	109,529,000	116,380,000

Note 1: The various major items under Programmes (3) and (4) include funding/expenditure of the CRD as well as overhead shares of the Administration Branch and Commission-wide items (electricity, training, contract maintenance, Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund (EMSTF) payment, guarding, cleansing, etc.).

Note 2: "Remuneration for special appointments" is earmarked for the Commissioner's salaries and accountable entertainment allowance (\$36,000 per year). The amount shown here is the share attributed to Programmes (3) and (4).

Note 3: "General departmental expenses" cover expenses directly related to the day-to-day running of the ICAC including administration (subsistence allowances, telephone lines and charges, duty visits, entertainment, postage, photocopying, printing, etc.), contract maintenance (maintenance of computers, systems, equipment, etc.), hire of services (all types of service, guarding, cleansing, etc.), electricity, stores and equipment (stationery, paper, furniture, etc.), employment of staff on temporary contract terms, EMSTF payment, training, and transport and travelling (petrol, hire of vehicles, etc.).

Note 4: "General non-recurrent" provision/expenditure in 2003-04 and 2004-05 was for an initiative under a territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry.

Annual Funding of
Programme (3) - Preventive Education and
Programme (4) - Enlisting Support

Major Heads (Note 1)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries	99,182,000	104,430,000	102,932,500	104,734,234	113,019,021
Allowances	900,936	992,150	1,263,997	1,129,886	1,602,573
Job-related allowances	1,133,511	941,950	880,332	887,869	815,901
Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	2,469,232	2,154,910	2,090,441	2,063,800	2,285,537
Remuneration for special appointments (Note 2)	396,207	418,200	401,301	406,812	451,530
General departmental expenses (Note 3)	15,635,422	15,630,940	15,410,108	15,426,808	15,472,352
Publicity	9,500,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	18,000,000
Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	10,944	11,220	11,022	11,022	11,418
Subtotal for Subhead 000 Operational expenses	129,228,252	137,579,370	135,989,701	137,660,431	151,658,332
General non-recurrent (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Account	-	-	-	-	-
Plant, Equipment and Works					
Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)					
Total Expenditure	129,228,252	137,579,370	135,989,701	137,660,431	151,658,332

Note 1: The various major items under Programmes (3) and (4) include funding/expenditure of the CRD as well as overhead shares of the Administration Branch and Commission-wide items (electricity, training, contract maintenance, Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund (EMSTF) payment, guarding, cleansing, etc.).

Note 2: "Remuneration for special appointments" is earmarked for the Commissioner's salaries and accountable entertainment allowance (\$36,000 per year). The amount shown here is the share attributed to Programmes (3) and (4).

Note 3: "General departmental expenses" cover expenses directly related to the day-to-day running of the ICAC including administration (subsistence allowances, telephone lines and charges, duty visits, entertainment, postage, photocopying, printing, etc.), contract maintenance (maintenance of computers, systems, equipment, etc.), hire of services (all types of service, guarding, cleansing, etc.), electricity, stores and equipment (stationery, paper, furniture, etc.), employment of staff on temporary contract terms, EMSTF payment, training, and transport and travelling (petrol, hire of vehicles, etc.).

Note 4: "General non-recurrent" provision/expenditure in 2003-04 and 2004-05 was for an initiative under a territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry.

Annual Expenditure of
Programme (3) - Preventive Education and
Programme (4) - Enlisting Support

Major Heads (Note 1)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries	96,797,000	90,036,000	85,168,000	83,476,273	91,770,389
Allowances	487,000	1,516,000	1,120,000	1,057,762	799,651
Job-related allowances	1,261,000	1,174,000	1,120,000	1,024,715	1,002,350
Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	2,282,000	2,121,000	1,992,000	1,939,930	2,059,837
Remuneration for special appointments (Note 2)	423,000	391,000	392,000	490,599	425,974
General departmental expenses (Note 3)	8,878,000	10,292,000	9,082,000	13,172,056	14,093,506
Publicity	9,709,000	8,093,000	10,279,000	11,300,477	11,876,047
Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	11,000	10,000	10,000	9,394	9,755
Subtotal for Subhead 000 Operational expenses	119,848,000	113,633,000	109,163,000	112,471,206	122,037,509
General non-recurrent (Note 4)	90,000	139,000	-	-	-
Capital Account	-	-	32,000	-	-
Plant, Equipment and Works					
Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)					
Total Expenditure	119,938,000	113,772,000	109,195,000	112,471,206	122,037,509

Note 1: The various major items under Programmes (3) and (4) include funding/expenditure of the CRD as well as overhead shares of the Administration Branch and Commission-wide items (electricity, training, contract maintenance, Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund (EMSTF) payment, guarding, cleansing, etc.).

Note 2: "Remuneration for special appointments" is earmarked for the Commissioner's salaries and accountable entertainment allowance (\$36,000 per year). The amount shown here is the share attributed to Programmes (3) and (4).

Note 3: "General departmental expenses" cover expenses directly related to the day-to-day running of the ICAC including administration (subsistence allowances, telephone lines and charges, duty visits, entertainment, postage, photocopying, printing, etc.), contract maintenance (maintenance of computers, systems, equipment, etc.), hire of services (all types of service, guarding, cleansing, etc.), electricity, stores and equipment (stationery, paper, furniture, etc.), employment of staff on temporary contract terms, EMSTF payment, training, and transport and travelling (petrol, hire of vehicles, etc.).

Note 4: "General non-recurrent" provision/expenditure in 2003-04 and 2004-05 was for an initiative under a territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry.

Annual Expenditure of
Programme (3) - Preventive Education and
Programme (4) - Enlisting Support

Major Heads (Note 1)	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries	96,590,699	95,980,478	100,284,852	106,466,908	112,803,112
Allowances	1,196,819	1,386,514	1,053,774	1,360,490	854,099
Job-related allowances	953,032	935,341	930,734	830,740	826,588
Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	2,010,435	1,975,069	2,097,318	2,230,577	2,581,778
Remuneration for special appointments (Note 2)	432,954	404,315	430,612	450,996	609,722
General departmental expenses (Note 3)	14,621,601	13,367,830	14,662,077	14,178,305	14,163,873
Publicity	16,484,824	14,436,752	13,893,617	17,094,025	16,444,906
Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	10,106	9,570	10,006	10,422	10,124
Subtotal for Subhead 000 Operational expenses	132,300,470	128,495,869	133,362,990	142,622,463	148,294,202
General non-recurrent (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Account	-	-	-	-	-
Plant, Equipment and Works					
Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)					
Total Expenditure	132,300,470	128,495,869	133,362,990	142,622,463	148,294,202

Note 1: The various major items under Programmes (3) and (4) include funding/expenditure of the CRD as well as overhead shares of the Administration Branch and Commission-wide items (electricity, training, contract maintenance, Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund (EMSTF) payment, guarding, cleansing, etc.).

Note 2: "Remuneration for special appointments" is earmarked for the Commissioner's salaries and accountable entertainment allowance (\$36,000 per year). The amount shown here is the share attributed to Programmes (3) and (4).

Note 3: "General departmental expenses" cover expenses directly related to the day-to-day running of the ICAC including administration (subsistence allowances, telephone lines and charges, duty visits, entertainment, postage, photocopying, printing, etc.), contract maintenance (maintenance of computers, systems, equipment, etc.), hire of services (all types of service, guarding, cleansing, etc.), electricity, stores and equipment (stationery, paper, furniture, etc.), employment of staff on temporary contract terms, EMSTF payment, training, and transport and travelling (petrol, hire of vehicles, etc.).

Note 4: "General non-recurrent" provision/expenditure in 2003-04 and 2004-05 was for an initiative under a territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry.

Item (c): The number of Owners' Corporations reached by the CRD each year from 2003 to 2007 through talks, visits/meetings and seminars/workshops, in a similar format to Table 1 of Chapter 7 of the Audit Report

**OCs reached by the CRD
(2003 to 2007)**

Year	Number of OCs reached through			
	Talks	Visits/ Meetings	Seminars/ Workshops	Overall (Note)
2003	197	288	740	1,150*
2004	152	217	530	861
2005	124	180	528	807
2006	146	284	681	1,065*
2007	100	134	1,803	2,007*

Note: As some OCs were reached in more than one way, the overall number of OCs reached was less than the sum of the number of OCs reached through talks, visits/meetings and seminars/workshops.

Remarks:

- * A larger number of OCs were reached in these years due to:
- the launch of practical guides on building management;
 - the implementation of large scale district programmes by the ICAC; and
 - enhanced co-operation with relevant Government departments and related bodies which implemented policy initiatives of the Administration, such as more briefing sessions on the Building Management (Amendment) Ordinance in 2007 by Home Affairs Department, a large number of repair orders issued by Buildings Department, more seminars for Tenant Purchase Scheme for OCs and the Building Management and Maintenance Scheme by the Hong Kong Housing Society etc. Another example is that a larger number of OCs was reached in 2010 because CRD has conducted seminars in relation to the Operations Building Bright Scheme launched by the Government.

Item (d): The number of talks, visits and meetings organized by the CRD each year from 2003 to 2007, the number of organizations reached and the number of people reached, in a similar format to Table 5 of the Audit Report

**Organizations and people reached by talks, visits and meetings
(2003 to 2007)**

Year	Number of talks, visits and meetings	Number of organizations reached	Number of people reached
2003	1,358	629	29,897
2004	1,357	575	26,864
2005	1,491	716	26,619
2006	1,537	662	30,202
2007	1,069	503	20,301

(The figures in this table are related to activities conducted by CRD under the programme area “District Organizations” with the theme of enlisting support.)

***Note by Clerk, PAC: The Background Note to the above table not attached.**

Item (e): The number of multi-faceted activities (such as roving exhibitions and various types of competitions and games) organized by the CRD each year from 2003 to 2007, the number of organizations reached and the number of people reached, in a similar format to Table 6 of the Audit Report

**Organisations and people reached by multi-faceted activities
(2003 to 2007)**

Year	Number of activities	Number of organisations reached	Number of people reached (figures round to the nearest '000)
2003	300	4,227	400,000
2004	260	2,490	440,000
2005	320	2,300	400,000
2006	318	2,400	400,000
2007	281	1,900	400,000

***Note by Clerk, PAC: The Background Note to the above table not attached.**

Item (f): The number of meet-the-public sessions organized by the CRD each year from 2003 to 2007 and the number of people reached, in a similar format to Table 7 of the Audit Report

**People reached by meet-the-public sessions
(2003 to 2007)**

Year	Number of sessions	Number of people reached
2003	69	922
2004	31	572
2005	48	799
2006	44	662
2007	24	380

***Note by Clerk, PAC: The Background Note to the above table not attached.**

Item (g): The number of CRD’s community activities with sponsorship each year from 2003 to 2007, the number of sponsors and the amount of sponsorship, in a similar format to Table 8 of the Audit Report

**Community activities with sponsorship
(2003 to 2007)**

Year	Number of activities with support from sponsors	Number of sponsors	Amount of sponsorship (\$ million)
2003	76	90	3.4
2004	83	89	1.5
2005	71	74	2.0
2006	72	82	2.1
2007	58	59	1.9

Remarks:

- The amount of sponsorship is only one of the indicators measuring the public support enlisted by the ICAC. In fact, CRD has been actively enlisting support from different organizations and the public at large in disseminating anti-corruption messages.
- In recent years, CRD has adopted a more prudent approach towards accepting sponsorship from outside organizations, especially from the business sector, so as to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- The number of sponsors and amount of sponsorship have seen a general drop because the mode of co-operation between CRD and outside organizations has been changing over the past ten years.
- During the early years, CRD had co-organized projects with outside organizations mainly on a “cost-sharing” basis, i.e. CRD and co-organizers both contributed to the project funding. For instance, from 2004 to 2006, a number of projects were organized with NGOs for new arrivals annually. Those NGOs which contributed part of the project expenditures became CRD projects’ sponsors (about 30 such sponsors annually). However, starting from 2007/08, such projects died down in view of the Government’s revised “integration” policy towards new arrivals. As such, the figures in relation to sponsorship have seen a drop.
- In recent years, based on manpower constraints and cost-effectiveness considerations, CRD has changed the mode of co-operation with its partners, i.e. CRD to provide assistance in kind to the outside organizations, such as loan of game sets and exhibits, for them to organize

activities of their own to reach their members/clients.

- From 2003 to 2012, CRD has constantly enlisted the support of 400 to 500 organizations every year as co-organizers / assisting organizations of CRD's projects to promote probity messages to different sectors.
- For particular years in which territory-wide projects were held jointly with outside organizations, amount of sponsorship was larger than usual. For instance, in 2008, to tie in with the Government's initiative on building management, CRD launched a territory-wide programme with Home Affairs Department, Buildings Department and Hong Kong Housing Society. They had altogether provided sponsorship in the amount of \$2.5 M (i.e. 68% of the \$ 3.7 M sponsorship received by CRD during the year).

APPENDIX 26

1. Breakdown of General Departmental Expenses (GDE)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
General Departmental Expenses*					
CPD	579,742	483,733	561,157	484,989	578,259
CRD	3,147,518	3,121,901	2,616,251	2,672,208	3,366,438
OPS	16,933,842	20,906,242	20,466,870	19,970,842	20,520,746
ADM	423,350	425,378	518,393	681,027	618,830
Sub-total, GDE Allocated to Departments and Admin. Branch	21,084,452	24,937,254	24,162,671	23,809,066	25,084,272
Common Services					
(a) Duty Visits outside Hong Kong					
Common Services				1,327,210	1,020,643
OPS				396,754	768,801
CRD				92,569	60,393
CPD				46,457	35,987
ADM					
Sub-total, Duty Visits outside Hong Kong	653,639	857,751	994,797	1,862,990	1,885,824
(b) Official Entertainment					
Common Services				256,379	427,534
OPS				114,422	103,099
CRD				98,750	88,476
CPD				12,646	9,413
ADM					
Sub-total, Official Entertainment	163,988	297,549	341,479	482,197	628,522
(c) Stores and Equipment				3,364,388	2,697,833
(d) Light & Power				3,327,866	17,365,075
(e) Training Expenses				3,858,605	4,835,696
(f) Administration				1,263,896	1,538,680
(g) Contract Maintenance	30,776,924#	22,430,556#	14,663,643#	1,429,317	614,316
(h) Others hire of services such as guarding, cleaning, employment of temporary staff, EMSTF services, recruitment expenses, etc.				24,962,623	10,543,905
(i) One-off provision -		16,048,115	19,607,615		
- New HQs Building				8,563,004	17,273,830
- OPS				9,549,349	1,703,198
- CRD				964,706	1,481,823
- CPD				246,103	110,000
- Common Services				1,207,740	
Sub-total, Common Services	31,594,551	39,633,971	35,607,534	61,082,783	60,678,702
Total, General Departmental Expenses	52,679,003	64,571,225	59,770,205	84,891,849	85,762,974

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Departmental Expenses*					
CPD	319,077	404,168	623,275	1,269,039	747,406
CRD	3,002,866	3,865,485	4,256,910	3,593,423	3,781,973
OPS	23,849,964	30,075,908	30,352,126	30,037,549	31,318,133
ADM	964,113	646,409	674,892	614,250	2,483,671
Sub-total, GDE Allocated to Departments and Admin. Branch	28,136,021	34,991,970	35,907,203	35,514,261	38,331,184
Common Services					
(a) Duty Visits outside Hong Kong					
Common Services	1,020,885	1,048,064	1,051,120	1,604,801	671,839
OPS	776,170	543,216	701,137	509,475	656,599
CRD	56,470	29,182	160,225	58,270	98,644
CPD	12,706	5,784	27,379	9,327	254,828
ADM			4,932	618	-
Sub-total, Duty Visits outside Hong Kong	1,866,231	1,626,247	1,944,792	2,182,491	1,681,910
(b) Official Entertainment					
Common Services	247,315	429,267	430,357	281,137	334,920
OPS	80,884	54,091	89,470	68,982	43,002
CRD	94,572	115,434	156,949	86,588	72,741
CPD	2,650	2,150	5,697	11,180	-
ADM			1,423	-	-
Sub-total, Official Entertainment	425,421	600,943	683,896	447,888	450,663
(c) Stores and Equipment	3,816,796	3,631,615	2,945,044	4,225,368	2,853,182
(d) Light & Power	18,635,686	16,541,555	16,015,858	17,161,159	18,564,463
(e) Training Expenses	4,965,104	4,462,806	7,049,413	6,955,567	4,907,957
(f) Administration, including telephone rentals	1,737,653	1,587,715	1,409,432	1,146,760	807,477
(g) Contract Maintenance	1,760,546	1,702,886	2,251,577	1,833,397	1,502,710
(h) Others such as cleaning, hire of services, recruitment expenses, EMSTF services etc.	23,335,953	26,100,095	27,170,566	26,370,843	27,107,853
(i) One-off provision -					
- New HQs Building	271,267				
- OPS	6,643,593				
- CRD	1,593,176				
- CPD					
- Common Services					
Sub-total, Common Services	65,051,424	56,253,862	59,470,579	60,323,472	57,876,215
Total, General Departmental Expenses	93,187,445	91,245,832	95,377,781	95,837,733	96,207,399

* The allocated General Departmental Expenses (GDE) from 2003-04 to 2012-13 include the following items:

- ✧ Stores and equipment (e.g. stationery, publication, office equipment)
- ✧ Temporary staff
- ✧ Hire of services and professional fees
- ✧ Administration (e.g. subsistence allowance, telephone call charges, photocopying costs)
- ✧ Transport and travelling
- ✧ Specialist supplies (e.g. arms and ammunition, specialist equipment and system)
- ✧ Maintenance materials
- ✧ Contract maintenance (e.g. computer, electronic typewriter, photocopier, fax machine, shredder)
- ✧ Trading fund services

Further breakdown for items (c) to (h) from 2003 to 2006 was not available.

- Remarks: There is an increasing trend for GDE (Common Services) expenditure from 2006-07 onwards. The reason is mainly due to increased procurement of goods and service in preparation for the new ICAC Headquarters Building to be operated in late 2007. Since moving into the new Building in late 2007, the annual electricity charges for the new Building is around \$15M. Also, the ICAC is required to pay a Service Level Agreement fee to the Electrical and Mechanical Services Trading Fund (EMSTF) at an estimated amount of \$11M each year for provision of maintenance and repair of various electrical and mechanical systems, equipment and devices in the ICAC Building. Furthermore, inflation has been significant in recent years which will push up our GDE expenditure. The cumulative increase for Composite Consumer Price Index is 22% from 2005 to 2012.

Table 1

Official Entertainment Expenses Charged to the CRD's Entertainment Vote

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
1	23/4/2003	Lunch	2	1	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$185	\$62	
2	5/5/2003	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$780	\$156	
3	7/5/2003	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$840	\$168	
4	13/5/2003	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$840	\$168	
5	27/6/2003	Lunch	2	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$796	\$159	
6	22/7/2003	Lunch	1	3	Peking House	\$570	\$143	
7	27/8/2003	Lunch	1	1	Eaton Hotel	\$157	\$79	
8	5/9/2003	Lunch	1	2	Sichuan Garden Restaurant	\$500	\$167	
9	15/10/2003	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$750	\$150	
10	26/11/2003	Lunch	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,450	\$145	
11	27/11/2003	Lunch	5	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,750	\$146	
12	1/12/2003	Lunch	4	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$200	
13	11/12/2003	Lunch	4	7	Golden Leaf	\$4,000	\$364	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
14	18/12/2003	Lunch	1	2	Chung Wah Restaurant	\$220	\$73	
15	6/1/2004	Lunch	6	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$125	
16	8/1/2004	Dinner	3	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,750	\$159	
17	9/1/2004	Lunch	6	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$115	
18	12/1/2004	Lunch	5	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,650	\$150	
19	13/1/2004	Lunch	5	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,650	\$138	
20	14/1/2004	Lunch	1	2	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$700	\$233	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
21	16/1/2004	Lunch	2	3	Hon Po Restaurant	\$400	\$80	
22	19/1/2004	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$600	\$150	
23	28/1/2004	Lunch	1	1	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$280	\$140	
24	5/2/2004	Lunch	1	5	Dragon Palace Restaurant	\$570	\$95	
25	10/2/2004	Lunch	2	8	Dong Restaurant	\$735	\$74	
26	17/2/2004	Lunch	4	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,760	\$190	
27	18/2/2004	Lunch	2	3	Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$590	\$118	
28	22/2/2004	Lunch	2	17	Cheung Chau Country Club Restaurant	\$1,714	\$90	
29	24/2/2004	Lunch	4	4	Dynasty Restaurant	\$800	\$100	
30	27/2/2004	Lunch	2	2	Cityplaza Harbour Restaurant	\$260	\$65	
31	2/3/2004	Lunch	3	4	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$930	\$133	
32	4/3/2004	Lunch	3	4	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$900	\$129	
33	5/3/2004	Lunch	1	2	Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$300	\$100	
34	9/3/2004	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$720	\$120	
35	15/3/2004	Lunch	1	1	Planter's Bar	\$67	\$34	
36	24/4/2004	Lunch	4	12	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,000	\$188	
37	27/4/2004	Lunch	2	2	Po Wu Restaurant	\$360	\$90	
38	10/5/2004	Lunch	3	2	Yat Tung Heen	\$290	\$58	
39	13/5/2004	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$167	
40	13/5/2004	Lunch	2	7	Dong Restaurant	\$900	\$100	
41	20/5/2004	Lunch	3	3	A restaurant in Causeway Bay	\$370	\$62	
42	28/5/2004	Lunch	2	2	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$790	\$198	
43	3/6/2004	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$178	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
44	3/6/2004	Lunch	1	2	Dong Restaurant	\$300	\$100	
45	10/6/2004	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$178	
46	10/6/2004	Lunch	2	4	Guangzhou Garden Hotel	\$3,120	\$520	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
47	11/6/2004	Lunch	3	5	Laoshan Snow Garden Restaurant	\$1,060	\$133	
48	11/6/2004	Lunch	2	2	The Grand Stage	\$500	\$125	
49	16/6/2004	Lunch	2	2	Metro City	\$310	\$78	
50	17/6/2004	Lunch	4	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,000	\$167	
51	17/6/2004	Lunch	1	2	Dong Restaurant	\$300	\$100	
52	28/6/2004	Lunch	5	6	Liu Yuan Restaurant	\$2,050	\$186	
53	2/7/2004	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$188	
54	20/7/2004	Lunch	2	1	Grand Hyatt	\$388	\$129	
55	22/7/2004	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$300	\$100	
56	23/7/2004	Lunch	2	2	Dong Restaurant	\$400	\$100	
57	5/8/2004	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,750	\$194	
58	13/8/2004	Lunch	3	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,546	\$193	
59	27/8/2004	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$650	\$163	
60	15/9/2004	Lunch	2	2	Renaissance Harbour View Hotel	\$800	\$200	
61	6/10/2004	Lunch	6	5	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,600	\$145	
62	7/10/2004	Lunch	3	2	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$1,500	\$300	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
63	8/10/2004	Lunch	4	3	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$2,100	\$300	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
64	26/10/2004	Lunch	4	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,800	\$152	
65	27/10/2004	Lunch	3	6	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,700	\$189	
66	17/11/2004	Lunch	#	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$240	\$120	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
67	23/11/2004	Lunch	1	1	Yat Tung Heen	\$200	\$100	
68	24/11/2004	Lunch	5	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,950	\$177	
69	6/12/2004	Lunch	1	3	Kimberley Chinese Restaurant	\$210	\$53	
70	13/12/2004	Lunch	1	4	Yat Tung Heen	\$490	\$98	
71	14/12/2004	Lunch	3	3	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$1,380	\$230	
72	16/12/2004	Lunch	3	3	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,320	\$220	
73	20/12/2004	Lunch	3	1	Golden Leaf	\$738	\$185	
74	5/1/2005	Lunch	3	1	Conrad Hong Kong	\$1,000	\$250	
75	6/1/2005	Lunch	1	7	Royal Capital Harbour Restaurant	\$1,742	\$218	
76	13/1/2005	Lunch	#	2	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$228	\$114	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
77	19/1/2005	Lunch	3	6	Dragon Palace Restaurant	\$425	\$47	
78	25/1/2005	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$40	\$40	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
79	26/1/2005	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,816	\$159	
80	27/1/2005	Lunch	1	10	Yat Tung Heen	\$860	\$78	
81	2/2/2005	Lunch	9	15	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,800	\$158	
82	3/2/2005	Lunch	2	2	Yung Kee Restaurant	\$560	\$140	
83	4/2/2005	Lunch	3	7	The Grand Stage	\$700	\$70	
84	23/2/2005	Lunch	3	3	Capital Seafood Restaurant	\$1,200	\$200	
85	24/2/2005	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$288	\$96	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
86	28/2/2005	Lunch	4	2	Victoria City Seafood Restaurant	\$3,180	\$530	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
87	3/3/2005	Lunch	3	7	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$1,900	\$190	
88	3/3/2005	Lunch	4	4	Dong Restaurant	\$1,120	\$140	
89	4/3/2005	Lunch	3	7	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,950	\$195	
90	4/3/2005	Lunch	4	4	Golden Leaf	\$4,150	\$519	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
91	9/3/2005	Lunch	4	4	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$898	\$112	
92	9/3/2005	Lunch	3	3	Union Palace Restaurant	\$1,200	\$200	
93	10/3/2005	Lunch	3	3	Capital Seafood Restaurant	\$1,200	\$200	
94	15/3/2005	Lunch	6	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$115	
95	15/3/2005	Lunch	4	3	Dragon Palace Restaurant	\$1,020	\$146	
96	16/3/2005	Lunch	3	20	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,656	\$159	
97	18/3/2005	Lunch	6	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$127	
98	21/3/2005	Lunch	4	2	Lai Kar Heen	\$860	\$143	
99	21/3/2005	Lunch	6	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$115	
100	22/3/2005	Lunch	6	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$125	
101	23/3/2005	Lunch	3	3	Imperial Kitchen Beijing & Shanghai Cuisine	\$720	\$120	
102	24/3/2005	Lunch	3	2	Tsui Hang Village	\$850	\$170	
103	8/4/2005	Lunch	2	2	Hunan Garden Restaurant	\$800	\$200	
104	12/4/2005	Lunch	3	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$150	
105	13/4/2005	Lunch	3	3	Kar Shing Restaurant	\$920	\$153	
106	15/4/2005	Lunch	3	3	Lai Kar Heen	\$1,200	\$200	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
107	20/4/2005	Lunch	3	4	China Land Restaurant	\$1,750	\$250	
108	27/4/2005	Lunch	1	1	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$400	\$200	
109	5/5/2005	Lunch	7	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,030	\$185	
110	12/5/2005	Lunch	3	3	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$1,080	\$180	
111	19/5/2005	Lunch	3	3	Ruby Chinese Restaurant	\$1,060	\$177	
112	25/5/2005	Lunch	3	4	JW Marriott	\$735	\$105	
113	31/5/2005	Lunch	2	2	Che's Cantonese Restaurant	\$450	\$113	
114	1/6/2005	Lunch	4	4	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,210	\$151	
115	7/6/2005	Lunch	3	3	The Grand Stage	\$1,200	\$200	
116	10/6/2005	Lunch	3	2	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$1,000	\$200	
117	10/6/2005	Lunch	3	1	Conrad Hong Kong	\$860	\$215	
118	17/6/2005	Lunch	6	4	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$2,500	\$250	
119	21/6/2005	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$125	
120	28/6/2005	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$600	\$120	
121	28/6/2005	Lunch	3	3	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$840	\$140	
122	5/7/2005	Lunch	3	3	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$720	\$120	
123	18/7/2005	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$200	
124	21/7/2005	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,000	\$167	
125	26/7/2005	Lunch	1	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$300	\$100	
126	31/8/2005	Lunch	3	3	Sichuan Garden Restaurant	\$1,000	\$167	
127	15/9/2005	Lunch	4	2	East Ocean Seafood Restaurant	\$1,200	\$200	
128	18/9/2005	Lunch	5	7	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$3,850	\$321	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
129	21/9/2005	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$45	\$45	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
130	28/9/2005	Lunch	3	3	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$1,400	\$233	
131	30/9/2005	Lunch	2	4	Chiuchow Garden Restaurant	\$990	\$165	
132	7/10/2005	Lunch	4	5	Maxim's Palace Chinese Restaurant	\$640	\$71	
133	8/10/2005	Lunch	#	4	McDonald's	\$73	\$18	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
134	13/10/2005	Lunch	2	2	Yat Tung Heen	\$371	\$93	
135	13/10/2005	Lunch	2	2	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$920	\$230	
136	15/10/2005	Lunch	2	2	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$800	\$200	
137	27/10/2005	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$550	\$110	
138	7/11/2005	Dinner	2	2	Chiuchow Garden Restaurant	\$830	\$208	
139	14/11/2005	Lunch	2	3	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$940	\$188	
140	15/11/2005	Lunch	3	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,400	\$200	
141	16/11/2005	Lunch	4	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,194	\$119	
142	18/11/2005	Lunch	3	11	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$2,200	\$157	
143	24/11/2005	Lunch	3	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$528	\$66	
144	28/11/2005	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$125	
145	30/11/2005	Lunch	1	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$167	
146	30/11/2005	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,380	\$183	
147	1/12/2005	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$230	\$58	
148	1/12/2005	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$125	
149	2/12/2005	Lunch	4	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$125	
150	5/12/2005	Lunch	1	1	The Grand Stage	\$300	\$150	
151	7/12/2005	Lunch	2	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$550	\$110	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
152	7/12/2005	Dinner	1	2	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,180	\$393	
153	8/12/2005	Lunch	3	17	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,200	\$160	
154	9/12/2005	Lunch	5	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,658	\$128	
155	9/12/2005	Lunch	2	3	Hsin Kuang Restaurant	\$700	\$140	
156	16/12/2005	Lunch	6	10	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$100	
157	22/12/2005	Lunch	2	3	Hsin Kuang Restaurant	\$600	\$120	
158	29/12/2005	Lunch	1	12	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,450	\$112	
159	30/12/2005	Lunch	3	1	Ritz-Carlton Hotel	\$830	\$208	
160	5/1/2006	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$626	\$157	
161	13/1/2006	Lunch	2	2	Liu Yuan Pavilion	\$616	\$154	
162	20/1/2006	Lunch	3	2	Xiao Nan Guo	\$990	\$198	
163	20/1/2006	Lunch	4	8	Hak Ka Hut	\$970	\$81	
164	24/1/2006	Lunch	4	5	China Gold Cuisine	\$525	\$58	
165	26/1/2006	Lunch	1	1	Roma Roma	\$216	\$108	
166	3/2/2006	Lunch	4	11	Sun Fook Yuen Seafood Restaurant	\$1,700	\$113	
167	6/2/2006	Lunch	5	8	Tao Heung Restaurant	\$1,500	\$115	
168	7/2/2006	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$720	\$120	
169	8/2/2006	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$720	\$120	
170	10/2/2006	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$686	\$172	
171	13/2/2006	Lunch	2	8	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,320	\$132	
172	15/2/2006	Lunch	9	16	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,100	\$164	
173	15/2/2006	Lunch	2	8	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,320	\$132	
174	16/2/2006	Lunch	6	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$140	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
175	16/2/2006	Lunch	5	7	Lai Kar Heen	\$3,916	\$326	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
176	20/2/2006	Lunch	3	5	Imperial Kitchen Beijing & Shanghai Cuisine	\$1,100	\$138	
177	21/2/2006	Lunch	3	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$160	
178	23/2/2006	Lunch	4	3	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,041	\$149	
179	23/2/2006	Lunch	3	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$160	
180	25/2/2006	Lunch	1	2	China Group Cuisine	\$255	\$85	
181	1/3/2006	Lunch	3	2	Lai Kar Heen	\$800	\$160	
182	2/3/2006	Lunch	5	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$133	
183	2/3/2006	Lunch	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$875	\$125	
184	2/3/2006	Lunch	2	1	Hoi Tin Garden Restaurant	\$400	\$133	
185	14/3/2006	Lunch	4	3	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$1,050	\$150	
186	14/3/2006	Lunch	3	5	Charming Cuisine	\$610	\$76	
187	15/3/2006	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
188	15/3/2006	Lunch	4	4	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$1,620	\$203	
189	16/3/2006	Lunch	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$820	\$117	
190	17/3/2006	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$945	\$105	
191	20/3/2006	Lunch	2	4	Di King Heen	\$651	\$109	
192	21/3/2006	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$920	\$102	
193	21/3/2006	Lunch	3	4	Hoi Yat Heen	\$960	\$137	
194	31/3/2006	Lunch	2	2	Liu Yuan Restaurant	\$850	\$213	
195	10/4/2006	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$600	\$150	
196	18/4/2006	Lunch	3	4	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$1,200	\$171	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
197	2/5/2006	Lunch	4	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,090	\$182	
198	10/5/2006	Lunch	4	4	Yat Tung Heen	\$2,000	\$250	
199	17/5/2006	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
200	18/5/2006	Lunch	1	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$200	\$100	
201	8/6/2006	Lunch	5	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$109	
202	8/6/2006	Lunch	1	10	Tai O Lin Heung Restaurant	\$1,700	\$155	
203	13/6/2006	Lunch	2	2	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$610	\$153	
204	14/6/2006	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$700	\$100	
205	20/6/2006	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,050	\$150	
206	20/6/2006	Lunch	2	2	Golden Dragon Chinese Cuisine	\$230	\$58	
207	21/6/2006	Lunch	1	2	Majestic Hotel	\$300	\$100	
208	21/6/2006	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$150	
209	28/6/2006	Lunch	5	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,200	\$244	
210	29/6/2006	Lunch	2	1	Staff Restaurant, Hong Kong Baptist University	\$300	\$100	
211	14/7/2006	Lunch	3	2	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$735	\$147	
212	19/7/2006	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
213	8/8/2006	Lunch	2	13	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,339	\$156	
214	10/8/2006	Lunch	3	3	Tsinghua University	\$352	\$59	
215	14/8/2006	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150	
216	1/9/2006	Lunch	2	2	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$1,000	\$250	
217	13/9/2006	Lunch	4	5	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$410	\$46	
218	13/9/2006	Dinner	2	2	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$900	\$225	
219	19/9/2006	Lunch	2	4	The Graces Restaurant	\$484	\$81	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
220	27/9/2006	Lunch	#	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$120	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
221	29/9/2006	Lunch	3	3	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$300	\$50	
222	17/10/2006	Lunch	1	1	Madison Restaurant	\$380	\$190	
223	17/10/2006	Lunch	3	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,600	\$236	
224	5/11/2006	Lunch	3	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,080	\$120	
225	6/11/2006	Lunch	3	2	Dynasty Restaurant	\$650	\$130	
226	7/11/2006	Lunch	2	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$800	\$89	
227	7/11/2006	Lunch	3	3	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$480	\$80	
228	8/11/2006	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$389	\$97	
229	11/11/2006	Lunch	3	11	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,060	\$147	
230	15/11/2006	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
231	20/11/2006	Dinner	3	4	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$1,630	\$233	
232	21/11/2006	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$700	\$233	
233	23/11/2006	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$150	
234	27/11/2006	Lunch	2	2	Zen Chinese Cuisine	\$650	\$163	
235	1/12/2006	Lunch	6	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$145	
236	15/12/2006	Lunch	5	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,800	\$200	
237	6/1/2007	Lunch	3	4	Chao Inn	\$1,110	\$159	
238	8/1/2007	Lunch	3	11	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$2,540	\$181	
239	12/1/2007	Lunch	2	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$150	
240	18/1/2007	Lunch	8	14	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,600	\$209	
241	24/1/2007	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$150	
242	31/1/2007	Lunch	3	1	Ritz-Carlton Hotel	\$760	\$190	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
243	2/2/2007	Lunch	3	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$600	\$150	
244	7/2/2007	Lunch	3	3	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$1,200	\$200	
245	7/2/2007	Lunch	5	12	Sun Fook Yuen Seafood Restaurant	\$2,000	\$118	
246	1/3/2007	Lunch	1	5	China Land Restaurant	\$680	\$113	
247	1/3/2007	Lunch	3	8	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,670	\$152	
248	1/3/2007	Lunch	3	3	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$1,000	\$167	
249	2/3/2007	Lunch	4	4	La Dynastie	\$730	\$91	
250	2/3/2007	Lunch	3	8	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,680	\$153	
251	6/3/2007	Lunch	6	6	American Restaurant	\$1,900	\$158	
252	6/3/2007	Lunch	4	5	8 Happiness	\$1,047	\$116	
253	6/3/2007	Lunch	4	4	Nathan Hotel Restaurant	\$770	\$96	
254	6/3/2007	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$129	
255	7/3/2007	Lunch	4	3	Sun Ming Yuen Restaurant	\$1,320	\$189	
256	8/3/2007	Lunch	6	6	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$1,900	\$158	
257	8/3/2007	Lunch	4	4	Charming Cuisine	\$580	\$73	
258	12/3/2007	Lunch	2	1	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$380	\$127	
259	12/3/2007	Lunch	1	1	Conrad Hong Kong	\$600	\$300	
260	13/3/2007	Lunch	3	5	Dong Restaurant	\$1,160	\$145	
261	14/3/2007	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
262	14/3/2007	Lunch	5	6	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$2,130	\$194	
263	15/3/2007	Lunch	5	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$117	
264	20/3/2007	Lunch	6	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,100	\$150	
265	21/3/2007	Lunch	3	3	Tsui Hang Village	\$1,020	\$170	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
266	22/3/2007	Lunch	7	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,100	\$150	
267	23/3/2007	Lunch	3	3	Lei Garden Restaurant	\$830	\$138	
268	28/3/2007	Lunch	3	3	Chiuchow Garden Restaurant	\$1,070	\$178	
269	28/3/2007	Lunch	3	15	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,000	\$167	
270	30/3/2007	Lunch	4	4	Hong Kong Old Restaurant	\$1,530	\$191	
271	3/4/2007	Lunch	4	5	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$1,800	\$200	
272	13/4/2007	Lunch	3	3	Lucky House Seafood Restaurant	\$880	\$147	
273	18/4/2007	Lunch	4	4	Fung Shing Restaurant	\$1,200	\$150	
274	23/4/2007	Dinner	3	2	Grand Hyatt	\$1,260	\$252	
275	26/4/2007	Lunch	4	4	Royal Park Hotel	\$1,320	\$165	
276	3/5/2007	Lunch	2	2	Chiu Chow Mansion Restaurant	\$480	\$120	
277	3/5/2007	Lunch	3	1	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$820	\$205	
278	9/5/2007	Lunch	2	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$618	\$124	
279	10/5/2007	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$200	
280	11/5/2007	Lunch	4	5	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,700	\$189	
281	16/5/2007	Lunch	#	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$120	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
282	16/5/2007	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$125	
283	17/5/2007	Lunch	3	10	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$115	
284	29/5/2007	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$150	
285	14/6/2007	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,800	\$225	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
286	18/7/2007	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$60	\$60	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
287	7/8/2007	Dinner	4	9	Joyful Guest Restaurant	\$2,800	\$215	
288	8/8/2007	Dinner	4	9	Victoria City Seafood Restaurant	\$4,130	\$318	
289	4/9/2007	Lunch	3	3	Luk Kwok Hotel	\$1,460	\$243	
290	19/9/2007	Lunch	#	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$65	\$65	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
291	2/11/2007	Lunch	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,960	\$196	
292	23/11/2007	Dinner	4	10	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,400	\$171	
293	4/12/2007	Lunch	3	3	Lingnan University Chinese Restaurant	\$850	\$142	
294	12/12/2007	Lunch	3	20	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,000	\$174	
295	13/12/2007	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$300	\$75	
296	28/12/2007	Lunch	3	2	Hong Kong Lao Shang Hai Restaurant	\$1,250	\$250	
297	11/1/2008	Lunch	1	1	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$400	\$200	
298	16/1/2008	Lunch	3	4	8 Happiness	\$443	\$63	
299	17/1/2008	Lunch	4	9	Foo Lum Fisherman's Wharf Restaurant	\$3,200	\$246	
300	24/1/2008	Lunch	7	12	Tao Heung Restaurant	\$2,400	\$126	
301	28/1/2008	Lunch	3	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,450	\$145	
302	29/1/2008	Lunch	4	8	Lippo Chiuchow Restaurant	\$2,700	\$225	
303	29/1/2008	Lunch	5	10	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$3,230	\$215	
304	31/1/2008	Lunch	4	8	Zen Chinese Cuisine	\$2,050	\$171	
305	1/2/2008	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$250	
306	1/2/2008	Lunch	3	2	Tao Heung Restaurant	\$1,050	\$210	
307	5/2/2008	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,100	\$157	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
308	19/2/2008	Lunch	10	12	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,300	\$286	
309	20/2/2008	Lunch	2	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,000	\$174	
310	22/2/2008	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$556	\$79	
311	4/3/2008	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$405	\$68	
312	4/3/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$460	\$115	
313	6/3/2008	Lunch	7	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,000	\$200	
314	10/3/2008	Lunch	3	2	Royal Park Hotel	\$1,335	\$267	
315	11/3/2008	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$480	\$80	
316	11/3/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$596	\$149	
317	12/3/2008	Lunch	5	6	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$650	\$59	
318	13/3/2008	Lunch	7	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,600	\$186	
319	14/3/2008	Lunch	3	3	Nathan Hotel Restaurant	\$700	\$117	
320	17/3/2008	Lunch	2	2	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,060	\$265	
321	25/3/2008	Lunch	3	2	Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$860	\$172	
322	25/3/2008	Dinner	3	11	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,880	\$206	
323	25/3/2008	Lunch	3	11	Hoi Yat Heen	\$1,758	\$126	
324	26/3/2008	Lunch	3	3	Charming Cuisine	\$1,100	\$183	
325	27/3/2008	Lunch	3	3	Treasureland Restaurant	\$1,450	\$242	
326	1/4/2008	Lunch	4	4	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$2,120	\$265	
327	2/4/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$750	\$188	
328	3/4/2008	Lunch	4	4	The Grand Stage	\$1,750	\$219	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
329	7/4/2008	Lunch	3	2	8 Happiness	\$480	\$96	
330	8/4/2008	Lunch	3	2	Lei Garden Restaurant	\$750	\$150	
331	9/4/2008	Lunch	4	4	Luk Kwok Hotel	\$2,000	\$250	
332	16/4/2008	Lunch	4	4	Hong Kong Old Restaurant	\$2,130	\$266	
333	17/4/2008	Lunch	3	3	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,500	\$250	
334	19/4/2008	Dinner	2	3	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$1,107	\$221	
335	24/4/2008	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,650	\$183	
336	15/5/2008	Dinner	2	2	A restaurant in Beijing	\$841	\$210	
337	20/5/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$364	\$91	
338	20/5/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$700	\$175	
339	20/5/2008	Lunch	3	3	Royal Palace Restaurant	\$1,570	\$262	
340	22/5/2008	Lunch	3	3	House of Beijing	\$1,300	\$217	
341	6/6/2008	Lunch	3	2	Moon Ting Fong	\$1,300	\$260	
342	12/6/2008	Dinner	3	1	Yung Kee Restaurant	\$1,420	\$355	
343	20/6/2008	Lunch	3	2	Jade Palace Restaurant	\$1,100	\$220	
344	24/6/2008	Lunch	4	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,100	\$92	
345	27/6/2008	Lunch	3	1	JW Marriott	\$1,200	\$300	
346	15/7/2008	Lunch	5	4	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$2,900	\$322	The original expenditure per head did not exceed the ceiling but one of the guests was absent without prior notice.
347	17/7/2008	Lunch	5	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,152	\$239	
348	1/8/2008	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,150	\$192	
349	8/8/2008	Lunch	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,475	\$211	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
350	12/8/2008	Lunch	6	18	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,840	\$160	
351	18/9/2008	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$178	
352	9/10/2008	Lunch	5	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,104	\$162	
353	30/10/2008	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,000	\$167	
354	4/11/2008	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$960	\$192	
355	13/11/2008	Lunch	4	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$802	\$160	
356	25/11/2008	Dinner	4	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,588	\$259	
357	5/12/2008	Lunch	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,630	\$263	
358	5/12/2008	Dinner	4	5	Sichuan Cuisine Da Ping Huo	\$2,820	\$313	
359	5/12/2008	Lunch	3	6	Conrad Hong Kong	\$1,188	\$132	
360	17/12/2008	Lunch	1	22	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,000	\$174	
361	18/12/2008	Dinner	2	1	A restaurant in Beijing	\$1,061	\$354	
362	13/1/2009	Lunch	3	12	Foo Lum Fisherman's Wharf Restaurant	\$2,600	\$173	
363	15/1/2009	Lunch	6	15	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,200	\$200	
364	16/1/2009	Lunch	7	18	Nice Invitation Restaurant	\$2,500	\$100	
365	18/2/2009	Lunch	11	17	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,750	\$241	
366	26/2/2009	Lunch	4	13	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$2,430	\$143	
367	26/2/2009	Lunch	3	11	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,000	\$214	
368	11/3/2009	Lunch	3	5	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$1,900	\$238	
369	27/3/2009	Lunch	5	9	Hoi Yat Heen	\$3,515	\$251	
370	1/4/2009	Lunch	3	4	Royal Plaza Hotel	\$630	\$90	
371	3/4/2009	Dinner	4	8	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$3,720	\$310	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
372	29/4/2009	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$550	\$110	
373	5/5/2009	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$426	\$107	
374	14/5/2009	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,000	\$250	
375	18/5/2009	Dinner	1	2	Kimberley Chinese Restaurant	\$600	\$200	
376	21/5/2009	Dinner	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150	
377	25/5/2009	Lunch	2	2	Sam Mun Thai Fusion	\$450	\$113	
378	5/6/2009	Lunch	2	2	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$900	\$225	
379	16/6/2009	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,000	\$250	
380	17/6/2009	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$156	
381	18/6/2009	Lunch	7	19	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,500	\$135	
382	26/6/2009	Lunch	3	1	Hoi Yat Heen	\$386	\$97	
383	14/7/2009	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$150	
384	16/7/2009	Lunch	3	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,480	\$207	
385	6/8/2009	Lunch	2	1	Grappa's	\$633	\$211	
386	7/8/2009	Lunch	5	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,400	\$200	
387	23/8/2009	Lunch	6	16	Star of Canton Restaurant	\$4,282	\$195	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
388	26/8/2009	Dinner	3	7	Guangzhou Garden Hotel	\$3,970	\$397	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
389	8/9/2009	Lunch	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$200	
390	8/9/2009	Lunch	3	6	Xi Yan	\$2,200	\$244	
391	9/9/2009	Dinner	3	3	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Member Club	\$2,100	\$350	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
392	10/9/2009	Lunch	3	7	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$2,680	\$268	
393	15/9/2009	Dinner	4	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,420	\$220	
394	5/10/2009	Dinner	2	2	East Ocean Seafood Restaurant	\$880	\$220	
395	21/10/2009	Lunch	5	20	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,745	\$270	
396	2/11/2009	Lunch	2	2	Grand Hyatt	\$970	\$243	
397	4/11/2009	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$480	\$160	
398	4/11/2009	Dinner	5	5	Chung's Cuisine	\$3,680	\$368	
399	5/11/2009	Dinner	8	14	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,572	\$253	
400	16/11/2009	Lunch	6	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,200	\$200	
401	26/11/2009	Dinner	2	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,020	\$204	
402	27/11/2009	Lunch	6	42	Hoi Yat Heen	\$10,000	\$208	
403	11/12/2009	Lunch	3	2	Le 188 Restaurant	\$1,954	\$391	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
404	14/12/2009	Lunch	3	6	Koh-I-Noor Indian Restaurant	\$880	\$98	
405	18/12/2009	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,800	\$300	
406	8/1/2010	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$700	\$100	
407	13/1/2010	Dinner	4	4	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$3,100	\$388	
408	15/1/2010	Lunch	2	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,000	\$125	
409	21/1/2010	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,040	\$227	
410	25/1/2010	Lunch	2	2	Jasmine Restaurant	\$685	\$171	
411	26/1/2010	Lunch	6	17	Plentiful Delight Banquet Restaurant	\$3,800	\$165	
412	1/2/2010	Lunch	4	11	Great Chinatown Seafood Restaurant	\$2,950	\$197	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
413	1/2/2010	Lunch	6	12	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$3,000	\$167	
414	5/2/2010	Lunch	9	11	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,750	\$288	
415	8/2/2010	Lunch	5	9	Carrianna (Chiu Chow) Restaurant	\$2,700	\$193	
416	9/2/2010	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$750	\$150	
417	9/2/2010	Dinner	2	2	Lei Garden Restaurant	\$1,100	\$275	
418	2/3/2010	Lunch	1	3	Lei Garden Restaurant	\$600	\$150	
419	4/3/2010	Lunch	4	8	8 Happiness	\$1,200	\$100	
420	13/3/2010	Lunch	4	7	La Maison de l'Orient	\$3,500	\$318	The original expenditure per head did not exceed the ceiling but one of the guests was absent without prior notice.
421	23/3/2010	Dinner	2	5	A restaurant in Beijing	\$2,257	\$322	
422	26/3/2010	Lunch	3	1	Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre	\$760	\$190	
423	31/3/2010	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,400	\$233	
424	15/4/2010	Lunch	4	10	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,100	\$150	
425	21/4/2010	Lunch	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$171	
426	26/4/2010	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,486	\$276	
427	27/4/2010	Lunch	6	11	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,643	\$214	
428	4/5/2010	Dinner	4	10	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$4,250	\$304	
429	17/5/2010	Lunch	2	2	Xi Yan	\$640	\$160	
430	19/5/2010	Lunch	7	16	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,436	\$193	
431	26/5/2010	Lunch	4	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,244	\$187	
432	31/5/2010	Dinner	3	3	Carrianna (Chiu Chow) Restaurant	\$2,400	\$400	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
433	1/6/2010	Lunch	4	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,150	\$215	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
434	2/6/2010	Lunch	2	12	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,982	\$213	
435	3/6/2010	Lunch	4	4	Tsui Hang Village	\$2,400	\$300	
436	21/6/2010	Lunch	5	2	Hoi Yat Heen	\$2,100	\$300	
437	21/6/2010	Lunch	4	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,200	\$200	
438	22/6/2010	Lunch	6	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,200	\$300	
439	23/6/2010	Lunch	1	2	Cafe Deco Bar & Grill	\$790	\$263	
440	29/6/2010	Dinner	3	4	Heichinrou Restaurant	\$2,680	\$383	
441	6/7/2010	Dinner	3	3	Hong Kong Old Restaurant	\$1,800	\$300	
442	6/7/2010	Lunch	6	8	Kwan Cheuk Heen	\$4,200	\$300	
443	13/7/2010	Lunch	4	3	Prince Restaurant	\$1,800	\$257	
444	13/7/2010	Dinner	3	3	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$2,400	\$400	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
445	20/7/2010	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$600	\$100	
446	29/7/2010	Dinner	4	6	Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$2,000	\$200	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
447	29/7/2010	Dinner	10	15	Neptune's Hotpot	\$9,700	\$388	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
448	3/8/2010	Lunch	3	1	Dragon King Restaurant	\$810	\$203	
449	17/8/2010	Lunch	2	2	Prince Restaurant	\$1,200	\$300	
450	20/8/2010	Lunch	1	2	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$387	\$129	
451	9/9/2010	Lunch	2	20	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,620	\$210	
452	6/10/2010	Lunch	3	3	Jardin de Jade	\$1,400	\$233	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
453	1/11/2010	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$198	\$33	
454	8/11/2010	Lunch	2	1	Paul's Kitchen	\$357	\$119	
455	17/12/2010	Lunch	4	6	Hong Kong Old Restaurant	\$2,770	\$277	
456	22/12/2010	Lunch	2	2	Wong Jia Sha	\$525	\$131	
457	13/1/2011	Lunch	2	1	Dynasty Restaurant	\$920	\$307	
458	28/1/2011	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,433	\$159	
459	28/1/2011	Lunch	4	3	Kin's Kitchen	\$1,473	\$210	
460	28/1/2011	Dinner	3	5	Jardin de Jade	\$3,030	\$379	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
461	9/2/2011	Lunch	3	9	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,480	\$123	
462	10/2/2011	Lunch	2	9	L16, Hong Kong Park	\$1,500	\$136	
463	14/2/2011	Lunch	5	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,680	\$153	
464	16/2/2011	Lunch	8	16	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,504	\$271	
465	17/2/2011	Lunch	5	13	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$2,860	\$159	
466	22/2/2011	Lunch	5	17	Maxim's Chinese Restaurant	\$4,780	\$217	
467	22/2/2011	Lunch	4	18	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,912	\$269	
468	24/2/2011	Lunch	5	6	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$2,488	\$226	
469	24/2/2011	Dinner	2	3	A restaurant in Beijing	\$1,601	\$320	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
470	25/2/2011	Lunch	5	5	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$2,295	\$230	
471	28/2/2011	Lunch	5	9	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$3,000	\$214	
472	1/3/2011	Lunch	4	4	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$2,250	\$281	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
473	2/3/2011	Lunch	4	1	Prince Restaurant	\$1,750	\$350	
474	3/3/2011	Lunch	2	3	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$1,450	\$290	
475	9/3/2011	Lunch	6	6	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$2,310	\$193	
476	10/3/2011	Lunch	5	7	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$2,487	\$207	
477	10/3/2011	Lunch	4	4	Dynasty Restaurant	\$2,800	\$350	
478	14/3/2011	Lunch	5	16	Hei Sheung Seafood Restaurant	\$4,000	\$190	
479	17/3/2011	Lunch	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,852	\$185	
480	18/3/2011	Lunch	2	5	Maxim's Palace Chinese Restaurant	\$1,480	\$211	
481	22/3/2011	Lunch	4	3	Prince Restaurant	\$2,450	\$350	
482	24/3/2011	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,000	\$143	
483	6/4/2011	Lunch	3	2	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,420	\$284	
484	7/4/2011	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,080	\$180	
485	19/5/2011	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$700	\$140	
486	16/6/2011	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,400	\$300	
487	11/7/2011	Lunch	4	1	The Press Room	\$770	\$154	
488	14/7/2011	Lunch	4	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,750	\$212	
489	30/8/2011	Lunch	4	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$520	\$104	
490	28/9/2011	Lunch	2	11	Greens Café, Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$2,000	\$154	
491	30/9/2011	Lunch	2	2	Kwan Cheuk Heen	\$1,030	\$258	
492	6/10/2011	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$925	\$185	
493	18/10/2011	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,136	\$305	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
494	27/10/2011	Lunch	4	20	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,447	\$269	
495	2/11/2011	Lunch	5	6	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$2,521	\$229	
496	9/11/2011	Dinner	4	10	Kwan Cheuk Heen	\$3,700	\$264	
497	23/11/2011	Lunch	2	9	Very Good Restaurant	\$1,150	\$105	
498	23/11/2011	Lunch	4	4	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$1,068	\$134	
499	5/12/2011	Dinner	5	5	Habour Grand Hotel	\$4,081	\$408	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
500	7/12/2011	Dinner	#	1	The Hong Kong Jockey Club	\$390	\$390	# ICAC officers paid for their own meal.
501	20/12/2011	Dinner	2	6	A restaurant in Beijing	\$1,146	\$143	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
502	6/1/2012	Dinner	2	2	Loaf On Cuisine	\$1,347	\$337	
503	16/1/2012	Lunch	2	1	Hoi Yat Heen	\$850	\$283	
504	3/2/2012	Lunch	6	22	Dynasty Club	\$9,100	\$325	
505	14/2/2012	Lunch	8	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,800	\$300	
506	15/2/2012	Lunch	3	21	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,760	\$240	
507	21/2/2012	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,200	\$275	
508	1/3/2012	Lunch	4	11	Red Duke Banquet	\$2,900	\$193	
509	5/3/2012	Lunch	6	8	Foo Ka Chinese Restaurant	\$2,930	\$209	
510	15/3/2012	Lunch	1	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,260	\$210	
511	16/3/2012	Lunch	4	9	Maxim's Palace Chinese Restaurant	\$3,650	\$281	
512	19/3/2012	Lunch	4	9	Maxim's Palace Chinese Restaurant	\$3,380	\$260	
513	26/3/2012	Lunch	3	2	Chiuchow Garden Restaurant	\$600	\$120	
514	30/3/2012	Lunch	6	7	Metropolitan Restaurant	\$1,780	\$137	
515	20/4/2012	Lunch	2	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,200	\$200	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
516	12/5/2012	Lunch	3	3	Regal Airport Hotel	\$1,120	\$187	
517	25/5/2012	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,600	\$200	
518	30/5/2012	Lunch	4	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,480	\$185	
519	31/5/2012	Lunch	4	6	Chuen Kee Seafood Restaurant	\$2,200	\$220	
520	18/6/2012	Dinner	2	2	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,760	\$440	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
521	12/7/2012	Lunch	3	3	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Member Club	\$1,860	\$310	
522	1/8/2012	Lunch	2	1	Island Shangri-la Hotel	\$900	\$300	
523	2/8/2012	Lunch	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$150	
524	9/8/2012	Lunch	3	5	Zen Chinese Cuisine	\$1,850	\$231	
525	17/8/2012	Lunch	3	3	Jasmine Restaurant	\$927	\$155	
526	28/8/2012	Lunch	3	6	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$2,150	\$239	
527	3/9/2012	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$500	\$167	
528	3/9/2012	Lunch	3	7	Super Star Seafood Restaurant	\$3,200	\$320	
529	6/9/2012	Lunch	3	1	Golden Leaf	\$1,300	\$325	
530	13/9/2012	Lunch	3	4	Zen Chinese Cuisine	\$1,800	\$257	
531	24/9/2012	Lunch	3	5	Hoi Yat Heen	\$1,826	\$228	
532	16/10/2012	Lunch	3	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,400	\$300	
533	18/10/2012	Lunch	3	3	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$1,230	\$205	
534	22/10/2012	Dinner	3	3	Sichuan Cuisine Da Ping Huo	\$2,380	\$397	
535	8/11/2012	Lunch	2	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,880	\$288	
536	9/11/2012	Lunch	4	4	Harbour Plaza Hotel	\$1,140	\$143	

S/N	Date	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
537	13/11/2012	Lunch	5	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,160	\$320	
538	3/12/2012	Lunch	1	2	Golden Federal Restaurant	\$300	\$100	
539	19/12/2012	Lunch	2	8	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,000	\$300	
540	20/12/2012	Lunch	3	6	Customs & Excise Service Senior Officers' Mess	\$736	\$82	
541	9/1/2013	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,740	\$249	
542	26/1/2013	Dinner	4	6	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Member Club	\$3,980	\$398	Please refer to Annex 14 for cost of wine not included in the Total Expenditure.
543	22/2/2013	Lunch	7	13	ICAC Staff Mess	\$6,000	\$300	
544	25/2/2013	Lunch	3	1	The Pawn	\$830	\$208	
545	4/3/2013	Lunch	4	8	Victoria Harbour Chinese Restaurant	\$2,980	\$248	
546	6/3/2013	Lunch	5	10	Pier 88	\$4,176	\$278	
547	6/3/2013	Lunch	4	15	Sun Ming Yuen Restaurant	\$2,838	\$149	
548	11/3/2013	Lunch	4	10	Maxim's Palace Chinese Restaurant	\$3,484	\$249	

Table 2

Official Entertainment Expenses Charged to the CRD's Publicity Vote

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
1	ICAC Club activity with dinner	17/8/2003	#	35	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$3,003	\$86	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
2	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/10/2003	#	28	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$1,344	\$48	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
3	ICAC Club activity with dinner	18/10/2003	#	50	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$4,000	\$80	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
4	Day camp with lunch	26/10/2003	#	21	Music Farm	\$3,988	\$190	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. The Total Expenditure covers other nine activities without entertainment expenses.
5	Workshop with lunch	15/11/2003	#	20	Four Seas Restaurant/The High Table, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	\$1,515	\$76	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
6	Day camp with lunch	30/11/2003	#	300	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,700	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
7	ICAC Club activity with lunch	7/12/2003	#	55	Little Egret Restaurant	\$5,700	\$104	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
8	Day camp with lunch	7/12/2003	#	310	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,890	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$14 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
9	Day camp with lunch	7/12/2003	8	142	Wu Kwai Sha Youth Village	\$3,750	\$25	
10	ICAC Club activity with lunch	14/12/2003	#	76	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$3,690	\$49	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
11	Day camp with lunch	14/12/2003	#	310	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,890	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$12 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
12	ICAC Club activity with lunch	11/1/2004	#	70	Waterway Park, Tin Shui Wai	\$3,500	\$50	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
13	Day camp with lunch	15/2/2004	#	500	Tai Po Kau Interactive Nature Centre	\$16,500	\$33	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
14	Day camp with lunch	7/3/2004	#	196	Tai Po Kau Interactive Nature Centre	\$23,580	\$120	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
15	ICAC Club activity with lunch	14/3/2004	#	420	Little Egret Restaurant	\$24,360	\$58	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
16	Conference with lunch	14/9/2004	6	177	Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre	\$74,481	\$407	For this conference, the ICAC was only responsible for \$118 of the Expenditure per Head for the lunch on average. The remaining was paid by the participants.
17	Day camp with lunch	21/11/2004	#	300	Lei Yue Mun Park & Holiday Village	\$5,700	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$17 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
18	Day camp with lunch	28/11/2004	#	280	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,320	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$13 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
19	Day camp with lunch	5/12/2004	#	310	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,890	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$8 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
20	ICAC Club activity with dinner	11/12/2004	#	47	Tso Kung Tam Outdoor Recreational Centre	\$2,860	\$61	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. The package expenditure covers all activities of the day, including dinner, venue rental, etc.
21	ICAC Club activity with dinner	18/12/2004	#	51	Ma On Shan Whitehead Club	\$3,500	\$69	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
22	ICAC Club activity with lunch	18/12/2004	#	75	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong - Lion's - YMCA Junk Bay Youth Camp	\$1,875	\$25	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
23	ICAC Club activity with lunch	9/1/2005	2	54	Foods of Mankind Museum	\$3,400	\$61	The package expenditure covers all activities of the day including lunch, admission fee, etc.
24	ICAC Club activity with lunch	26/2/2005	#	46	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,500	\$54	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
25	ICAC Club activity with lunch	6/3/2005	#	108	Chinese YMCA of Hong Kong - Lion's - YMCA Junk Bay Youth Camp	\$2,700	\$25	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
26	ICAC Club activity with lunch	3/4/2005	#	552	Gold Coast Hotel	\$97,152	\$176	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
27	Conference with lunch and dinner	15/6/2005	14	61	Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre	\$26,667	\$356	For this part of the conference, the ICAC was only responsible for the cost of lunch and beverages of 61 guests out of a total of 576.
		15/6/2005	8	25	Grand Hyatt	\$27,131	\$822	
28	ICAC Club activity with lunch	10/7/2005	#	56	Po Leung Kuk Pak Tam Chung Holiday Camp	\$1,242	\$22	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
29	ICAC Club activity with lunch	10/7/2005	#	45	ICAC Training Camp	\$2,000	\$44	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
30	ICAC Club activity with lunch	6/8/2005	#	72	Wong Chun Chun Thai Restaurant	\$3,882	\$54	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
31	Day camp with lunch	26/11/2005	#	100	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$3,517	\$35	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
32	Day camp with lunch	27/11/2005	#	300	Breakthrough Youth Village	\$8,960	\$30	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$21 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
33	Day camp with lunch	4/12/2005	#	300	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$5,700	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$14 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser.
34	Day camp with lunch	11/12/2005	#	299	Breakthrough Youth Village	\$8,680	\$29	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees. For this activity, the ICAC was only responsible for \$0.5 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser/participants.
35	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/12/2005	#	74	Tso Kung Tam Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$1,935	\$26	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
36	ICAC Club activity with lunch	7/1/2006	#	46	Tso Kung Tam Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$2,096	\$46	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
37	ICAC Club activity with lunch	8/1/2006	2	54	The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association - Yuen Long Recreation Centre	\$1,734	\$31	

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
38	ICAC Club activity with lunch	4/2/2006	#	64	Hong Kong Museum of Coastal Defence	\$3,000	\$47	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
39	ICAC Club activity with dinner	25/2/2006	#	528	Tsim Sha Tsui District Kai Fong Welfare Association	\$32,800	\$62	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
40	ICAC Club activity with lunch	23/7/2006	#	100	ICAC Training Camp	\$4,000	\$40	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
41	ICAC Club activity with lunch	3/9/2006	#	50	Olive Café & Bar	\$3,300	\$66	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
42	Day camp with lunch	10/9/2006	#	210	Lady MacLehose Holiday Village	\$3,990	\$19	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
43	ICAC Club activity with lunch	24/11/2006	#	59	The Hong Kong Girl Guides Association - Yuen Long Recreation Centre	\$2,449	\$42	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
44	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/12/2006	#	72	ICAC Training Camp	\$3,400	\$47	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
45	ICAC Club activity with lunch	28/1/2007	#	52	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$2,640	\$51	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
46	Training programme with lunch and dinner	9/3/2007	4	25	Golden Bauhinia, Hong Kong Convention & Exhibition Centre	\$9,200	\$317	

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
		10/3/2007	#	110	Shing Hin, Hong Kong Baptist University (Student Canteen)	\$3,300	\$30	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		10/3/2007	#	30	Shing Hin, Hong Kong Baptist University (Staff Canteen)	\$3,000	\$100	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
47	ICAC Club activity with lunch	11/3/2007	#	50	Tin Shui Wai Greenfield Garden	\$2,750	\$55	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
48	Workshop with lunch	9/8/2007	#	48	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,400	\$71	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
49	Publicity project with lunch	12/9/2007	#	105	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreation Club	\$8,865	\$84	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
50	Conference with lunch	30/9/2007	8	177	JW Marriott	\$87,505	\$473	For this conference, the ICAC was only responsible for \$37 of the Expenditure per Head for the lunch on average. The remaining was paid by the co-organiser and participants.
51	Visit to the ICAC Building with lunch	22/12/2007	#	66	ICAC Staff Mess	\$7,407	\$112	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
52	Conference with lunch	23/4/2008	10	186	Conrad Hong Kong	\$138,000	\$704	The package expenditure covers all expenses of the conference including lunch, equipment, venue rental, etc. The ICAC was only responsible for \$546 of the Expenditure per Head on average. The remaining was paid by the participants.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
53	Workshop with lunch	20/9/2008	#	40	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$38	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
54	Training camp with lunch	27/9/2008	6	40	Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp	\$1,242	\$27	
55	ICAC Club activity with lunch	27/9/2008	#	45	Lei Yue Mun Park and Holiday Village	\$1,170	\$26	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
56	ICAC Club activity with lunch	26/10/2008	#	34	Hong Kong Shaolin Wushu Culture Centre	\$2,800	\$82	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
57	Conference with lunch and dinner	8/12/2008	35	146	JW Marriott	\$182,667	\$1,009	
		10/12/2008		50	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,000	\$100	No ICAC officers joined the lunch.
58	Conference with lunch	8/12/2008	18	332	Conrad Hong Kong	\$350,103	\$1,000	The package expenditure covers all expenses of the conference including lunch, equipment, venue rental, etc. The ICAC was only responsible for \$632 of the Expenditure per Head on average. The remaining was paid by the participants.
59	Publicity project with lunch	15/12/2008	#	60	Full Gold Seafood Restaurant	\$5,000	\$83	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
60	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/1/2009	#	52	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,000	\$96	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
61	ICAC Club activity with lunch	1/3/2009	5	55	Hong Kong PHAB Association Pokfulam Camp	\$3,060	\$51	

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
62	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/5/2009	#	325	Greenfield Garden	\$21,125	\$65	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
63	Conference with lunch	9/9/2009	18	176	ICAC Staff Mess	\$38,800	\$200	
64	ICAC Club activity with lunch	19/9/2009	#	55	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,290	\$60	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
65	ICAC Club activity with lunch	21/9/2009	#	50	Hong Kong Wetland Park	\$1,500	\$30	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
66	ICAC Club activity with lunch	10/10/2009	#	63	Tso Kung Tam Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$2,240	\$36	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
67	ICAC Club activity with lunch	6/12/2009	#	47	Tai Tong Lychee Valley	\$3,808	\$81	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
68	Day camp with lunch	13/12/2009	#	43	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$1,075	\$25	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
69	Day camp with lunch	3/1/2010	#	55	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$1,375	\$25	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
70	Day camp with lunch	10/1/2010	#	55	Sai Kung Outdoor Recreation Centre	\$1,375	\$25	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
71	ICAC Club activity with lunch	17/1/2010	#	58	Tai Tong Lychee Valley	\$5,320	\$92	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
72	ICAC Club activity with lunch	28/2/2010	#	65	Breakthrough Youth Village	\$2,536	\$39	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
73	ICAC Club activity with lunch	7/3/2010	#	55	Music Farm	\$2,250	\$41	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
74	Exchange programme with lunch and dinner	10/3/2010	#	90	Youth Square	\$5,410	\$60	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		10/3/2010	#	180	Youth Square	\$17,760	\$99	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		11/3/2010	#	160	Youth Square	\$9,600	\$60	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		11/3/2010	#	127	Star Seafood Restaurant	\$25,400	\$200	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		12/3/2010	#	146	Good Fortune Restaurant	\$14,600	\$100	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		13/3/2010	#	40	Youth Square	\$1,400	\$35	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
		13/3/2010	#	540	Foo Lum Restaurant	\$54,000	\$100	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		13/3/2010	#	200	Fresh Dining Concept	\$36,960	\$185	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
75	ICAC Club activity with lunch	15/5/2010	#	306	Noah's Ark	\$9,180	\$30	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
76	Outbound exchange tour with lunch and dinner	27/7/2010 - 28/7/2010	*	28	Restaurants in Guangzhou and Macao	\$68,264	\$2,438	The package expenditure for this two-day tour to Guangzhou and Macao covers meals, transportation, accommodation, etc. *ICAC officers were granted subsistence allowance.
77	Exchange programme with lunch and dinner	29/7/2010	#	120	ICAC Staff Mess & Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$14,400	\$120	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
78	ICAC Club activity with lunch	26/9/2010	#	150	Infinito Education Studio	\$7,500	\$50	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
79	Training camp with lunch and dinner	29/12/2010	#	86	Community Sports Camp, Sheung Shui	\$2,580	\$30	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
			#	85	Community Sports Camp, Sheung Shui	\$5,525	\$65	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
80	ICAC Club activity with lunch	23/1/2011	#	33	Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Jockey Club Sai Kung Outdoor Training Camp	\$1,350	\$41	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
81	ICAC Club activity with lunch	23/1/2011	#	116	Infinito Education Studio	\$6,960	\$60	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
82	ICAC Club activity with lunch	15/5/2011	#	180	Music Farm	\$30,240	\$168	The package expenditure covers all activities of the day including lunch, admission fee, activity tutorial fee, etc. #No admission fee was required for a limited number of ICAC officers as working staff and some of them took up vacant seats of absentees.
83	Outbound exchange tour with lunch and dinner	27/6/2011 - 30/6/2011	*	27	Restaurants in Beijing	\$124,580	\$4,614	The package expenditure for this four-day tour to Beijing covers meals, transportation, accommodation, etc. The ICAC was only responsible for \$1,503 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the sponsor and participants. *The package expenditure in respect of ICAC officers was paid by the ICAC.
84	ICAC Club activity with lunch	4/9/2011	#	127	Lavender Garden, Fanling	\$10,500	\$83	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
85	Conference with lunch	22/9/2011	10	214	ICAC Staff Mess	\$33,600	\$150	For this conference, the ICAC was only responsible for \$78 of the Expenditure per Head on average. The remaining was paid by the participants.
86	Conference with lunch and dinner	10/11/2011	23	84	ICAC Staff Mess	\$18,255	\$171	
		10/11/2011	16	40	Sea King Garden Restaurant	\$23,576	\$421	
		11/11/2011	12	44	ICAC Staff Mess	\$9,640	\$172	

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
87	Training camp with lunch and dinner	19/11/2011	#	104	ICAC Staff Mess	\$8,320	\$80	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		19/11/2011 - 20/11/2011	11	108	Po Leung Kuk Pak Tam Chung Holiday Camp	\$27,330	\$230	The package expenditure covers all activities of the camp including meals, transportation, venue rental, etc.
88	International competition and workshop with lunch and dinner	8/12/2011	21	129	ICAC Staff Mess	\$24,750	\$165	
		8/12/2011	20	80	The Peak Lookout	\$104,500	\$1,045	
		8/12/2011		1	Harbour Plaza Hotel, North Point	\$148	\$148	Special non-sodium take-away meal for a guest.
		9/12/2011	19	131	ICAC Staff Mess	\$24,750	\$165	
		9/12/2011		1	Harbour Plaza Hotel, North Point	\$148	\$148	Special non-sodium take-away meal for a guest.
89	ICAC Club activity with lunch	8/1/2012	#	92	Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups Organic Farm	\$10,280	\$112	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
90	ICAC Club activity with lunch	19/2/2012	#	108	Tai Tong Lychee Valley	\$13,920	\$129	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
91	ICAC Club activity with lunch	27/5/2012	#	342	Ocean Park	\$113,202	\$331	The package expenditure covers all activities of the day including lunch, admission fee, etc. #Admission fee (without lunch) for officiating guests and ICAC officers was paid
92	Outbound exchange tour with lunch and dinner	11/6/2012 - 15/6/2012	*	34	Restaurants in Shanghai and Hangzhou	\$183,422	\$5,395	The package expenditure for this five-day tour to Shanghai and Hangzhou covers meals, transportation, accommodation, etc. The ICAC was only responsible for \$2,395 of the Expenditure per Head. The remaining was paid by the sponsor and participants. *The package expenditure in respect of ICAC officers was paid by the ICAC.

S/N	Nature (Lunch/Dinner)	Date	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Remark
93	Outbound exchange tour with lunch and dinner	28/7/2012 - 29/7/2012	*	47	Restaurants in Shunde, Zhuhai and Panyu, Guangdong	\$8,460	\$180	*ICAC officers were granted subsistence allowance.
94	Training camp with lunch and dinner	3/11/2012	#	133	ICAC Staff Mess	\$11,970	\$90	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
		3/11/2012 - 9 4/11/2012		157	Po Leung Kuk Pak Tam Chung Holiday Camp	\$10,624	\$64	The package expenditure covers all activities of the camp including meals, transportation, venue rental, etc.
95	ICAC Club activity with lunch	11/11/2012	4	150	Sun Hon Kcc Seafood Restaurant, Grass Island	\$22,792	\$148	The package expenditure covers all activities of the day including lunch, transportation, etc.
96	ICAC Club activity with lunch	27/1/2013	#	129	ICAC Training Camp	\$12,880	\$100	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.
97	ICAC Club activity with lunch	3/3/2013	#	100	Disciplined Services Sports and Recreational Club	\$7,800	\$78	#ICAC officers would normally bear the cost of their own meal, though they might take up vacant seats if there were absentees.

Item (b): A detailed breakdown of the expenditure of Common Services under Official Entertainment for each year from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013; and the reasons(s) for any significant increases

- The Official Entertainment (Common Services) Vote is only available from 2006-07. The expenditure under the vote covered mainly entertainment activities hosted by the Commissioner and other Commission-wide events such as receptions for awards ceremonies for staff, receptions or dinners organised for the Commission training programmes such as the Chief Investigator Command Courses and staff exposure training in the Mainland. The expenditures in the six financial years are provided below.

Official entertainment (Common Services)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total	256,379	427,534	247,315	429,267	430,357	281,137	334,920

- Entertainment expenditures fluctuate from year to year as they are activity-driven.

**Official Entertainment Expenditure Relating to Activities of CRD
Charged to Official Entertainment (Common Services) Vote**

APPENDIX 30

S/N	Date	Nature	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Cost of Wine/Drink/Food/Dessert <u>not</u> Included in Total Expenditure (if applicable)	Remark
1	3/5/2006	Lunch	5	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,900	\$211		
2	8/5/2006	Lunch	4	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,700	\$283		The original expenditure per head did not exceed the ceiling but one of the guests was absent without prior notice.
3	6/6/2006	Lunch	6	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,700	\$225		
4	28/9/2006	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,080	\$180		
5	3/10/2006	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$180		
6	5/10/2006	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,260	\$180		
7	22/11/2006	Dinner	3	6	Shanghai Garden Restaurant	\$3,300	\$367		
8	15/12/2006	Refreshments	2	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$280	\$47		
9	28/12/2006	Lunch	3	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,050	\$150		
10	5/1/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
11	25/1/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,050	\$175		
12	29/1/2007	Lunch	2	4	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
13	30/1/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
14	6/2/2007	Lunch	2	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$450	\$150		
15	9/2/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
16	13/2/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
17	14/2/2007	Lunch	3	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$150		
18	24/4/2007	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$300		

S/N	Date	Nature	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Cost of Wine/Drink/Food/Dessert <u>not</u> Included in Total Expenditure (if applicable)	Remark
19	13/8/2007	Lunch	3	1	Dynasty Restaurant	\$1,140	\$285		
20	31/8/2007	Lunch	4	4	Shanghai Shanghai Restaurant	\$2,450	\$306		The approved total expenditure was exceeded by \$50 due to payment of tips. Covering approval was sought.
21	6/9/2007	Lunch	4	4	Golden Bauhinia Restaurant	\$2,130	\$266		
22	21/9/2007	Lunch	4	4	Liu Yuan Pavilion	\$2,320	\$290	2 bottles of wine: \$158	Two bottles of wine at \$158 were bought for the occasion but only one was consumed.
23	22/9/2007	Lunch	5	7	Snow Garden Restaurant	\$1,830	\$153		
24	22/1/2008	Lunch	26	78	Marco Polo Shenzhen	\$60,654	\$583		Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
25	19/3/2008	Refreshments	21	70	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,165	\$35		
26	27/3/2008	Dinner	4	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,700	\$285		
27	1/4/2008	Lunch	2	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$900	\$225	1 bottle of wine: \$200	
28	23/4/2008	Dinner	9	8	Hong Kong Jockey Club	\$8,500	\$500	1 bottle of wine: \$90 1 bottle of moutai: \$788	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
29	24/4/2008	Lunch	4	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,050	\$210	2 bottles of wine: \$290	
30	23/5/2008	Dinner	4	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,050	\$293	2 bottles of wine: \$290	
31	5/8/2008	Dinner	6	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,450	\$163	4 bottles of wine: \$580	
32	7/12/2008	Dinner	5	19	The CGCC Members' Club	\$12,148	\$506	5 bottles of wine: \$315 1 bottle of moutai: \$788	Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
33	11/12/2008	Lunch	3	2	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,100	\$220		
34	24/4/2009	Lunch	5	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,280	\$273	3 bottles of wine: \$285	
35	5/8/2009	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,200	\$244	1 bottle of wine: \$110	
36	17/8/2009	Dinner	5	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,300	\$330	2 bottles of wine: \$300	

S/N	Date	Nature	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Cost of Wine/Drink/Food/Dessert <u>not</u> Included in Total Expenditure (if applicable)	Remark
37	21/8/2009	Lunch	2	3	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,000	\$200	2 bottles of wine: \$270	
38	17/9/2009	Dinner	4	8	Lucky Chiu Chow Restaurant	\$1,800	\$150	3 bottles of wine: \$330	
39	30/11/2009	Lunch	1	1	ICAC Staff Mess	\$300	\$150		
40	12/5/2010	Lunch	6	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,480	\$207		
41	22/6/2010	Dinner	7	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,504	\$322		
42	30/7/2010	Lunch	4	9	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,600	\$277		
43	17/10/2010	Lunch	9	25	Star of Canton Restaurant	\$6,540	\$192		
44	30/11/2010	Lunch	5	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,132	\$285		
45	1/12/2010	Dinner #	9	19	Grand Hyatt	\$35,700	\$1,275		Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
46	13/4/2011	Lunch	3	5	Hong Kong Country Club	\$2,800	\$350		
47	18/5/2011	Lunch	6	6	Liu Yuan Pavilion	\$3,726	\$311	1 bottle of wine: \$180	
48	20/5/2011	Dinner	7	24	ICAC Staff Mess	\$13,772	\$444	1 bottle of moutai: \$995	The ceiling was exceeded by \$26 when the cost of moutai was included.
49	9/6/2011	Dinner	7	9	Kam Kau Kee	\$6,480	\$405		
50	21/9/2011	Dinner	10	14	Harbour Grand Hong Kong	\$10,800	\$450	4 bottles of wine: \$720 Half bottle of moutai: \$725 Mixed nuts: \$115	The ceiling was exceeded by \$65 when the cost of wine, moutai and mixed nuts was included.
51	23/9/2011	Lunch	6	9	Tai O Lin Heung Restaurant	\$4,500	\$300	3 bottles of wine: \$540	
52	17/10/2011	Dinner	15	40	Siu Shun Village Cuisine	\$9,940	\$181	10 bottles of wine: \$1,860	
53	6/12/2011	Lunch	3	3	Hoi Yat Heen	\$2,100	\$350		
54	6/12/2011	Dinner	10	14	Shing Kee Seafood Restaurant	\$10,350	\$431	6 bottles of wine: \$1,260	The ceiling was exceeded by \$34 when the cost of wine was included.
55	7/12/2011	Dinner	7	15	Hong Kong Football Club	\$12,440	\$565		Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.

The 28 attendees of the dinner at Grand Hyatt on 1 December 2010 include:

- (a) the former Commissioner, ICAC and eight ICAC officers; and
- (b) a 19-member delegation led by the Executive Vice Governor of Sichuan Provincial People's Government.

S/N	Date	Nature	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Cost of Wine/Drink/Food/Dessert <u>not</u> Included in Total Expenditure (if applicable)	Remark
56	7/12/2011	Dinner	6	18	Hong Kong Jockey Club	\$13,920	\$580		Approval was sought for exceeding the ceiling in view of the standing of the guests.
57	13/12/2011	Dinner and Snacks	6	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$4,161	\$347		
58	11/6/2012	Lunch	3	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$1,500	\$167		
59	28/7/2012	Lunch	6	5	A restaurant in Guangzhou	\$2,282	\$207		
60	24/10/2012	Lunch	5	7	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Member Club	\$3,350	\$279	2 bottles of wine: \$296	
61	26/11/2012	Lunch	4	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,520	\$320		
62	27/11/2012	Lunch	4	7	ICAC Staff Mess	\$3,520	\$320		
63	4/12/2012	Lunch	4	5	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,880	\$320		
64	18/2/2013	Refreshments	21	45	ICAC Staff Mess	\$5,600	\$85		

Item (o): A table showing the opening stock of wine, wine bought and consumed during the year and the closing stock of wine for each year from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013

Stock Kept by the CRD

Financial Year	Number of Bottles							
	Opening Stock (a)		Quantity Bought (b)		Quantity Consumed (c)		Closing Stock (a)+(b)-(c)	
	Wine ¹	Hard Liquor ²	Wine ¹	Hard Liquor ²	Wine ¹	Hard Liquor ²	Wine ¹	Hard Liquor ²
2003-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004-05	0	0	12	11	12	11	0	0
2005-06	0	0	24	0	24	0	0	0
2006-07	0	0	36	0	36	0	0	0
2007-08	0	0	66	13	52	13	14	0
2008-09	14	0	72	16	44	6	42	10
2009-10	42	10	35 *	15 *	60 *	20 *	17	5
2010-11	17	5	96	26	43	24	70	7
2011-12	70	7	40	0	66	5	44	2
2012-13	44	2	12	0	15	0	41	2

¹ “Wine” includes various types of red wine and white wine.

² “Hard liquor” includes moutai, cognac, etc.

* 18 bottles of wine and 6 bottles of moutai were bought on behalf of the Administration Branch and consumed at the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies.

Item (a): A table showing stock of wine kept by the Administration Branch of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (‘ICAC’) each year from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013, in a similar format to Annex 15 of your reply dated 15 May 2013.

- As the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS), for keeping payment transactions information only came into operation in 2007 - 2008, it will require substantial time and effort to retrieve information prior to that period. Besides, old payment vouchers after the 7-year retention period have either been destroyed or bundled for destruction. However, having consulted the experienced officers concerned, the ICAC believes that there was no wine stock kept in the Commission prior to 2007-08. The wine stock for 2007-08 to 2012-13 is tabulated below –

Financial Year	Number of Bottles							
	Opening Stock (a)		Quantity Bought (b)		Quantity Consumed (c)		Closing Stock (a)+(b)-(c)	
	Wine	Hard Liquor	Wine	Hard Liquor	Wine	Hard Liquor	Wine	Hard Liquor
2007-08	0	0	214	20	135	13.5	79	6.5
2008-09	79	6.5	71	20	57	15	93	11.5
2009-10	93	11.5	75	0	64	6	104	5.5
2010-11	104	5.5	27	8	85	4	46	9.5
2011-12	46	9.5	33	7	36	5	43	11.5
2012-13	43	11.5	125	0	91	3	77	8.5

Stock of Hard Liquor Kept by the CRD
(Annex 15 to the reply to PAC's letter of 30.4.2013 refers)

Financial Year	Number of Bottles											
	Opening Stock (a)			Quantity Bought (b)			Quantity Consumed (c)			Closing Stock (a)+(b)-(c)		
	Moutai	Cognac	Guilin White Spirits	Moutai	Cognac	Guilin White Spirits	Moutai	Cognac	Guilin White Spirits	Moutai	Cognac	Guilin White Spirits
2003-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004-05	0	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
2005-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007-08	0	0	0	9	4	0	9	4	0	0	0	0
2008-09	0	0	0	14	0	2	6	0	0	8	0	2
2009-10	8	0	2	15 *	0	0	20 *	0	0	3	0	2
2010-11	3	0	2	26	0	0	24	0	0	5	0	2
2011-12	5	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2
2012-13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

* 6 bottles of moutai were bought on behalf of the Administration Branch and consumed at the welcome dinner of the opening ceremony of the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies.

**Stock of Hard Liquor Kept by the Administration Branch
of the Independent Commission Against Corruption**

(Annex 1 to the reply to PAC's letter of 24.5.2013 refers)

Financial Year	Number of Bottles											
	Opening Stock (a)			Quantity Bought (b)			Quantity Consumed (c)			Closing Stock (a)+(b)-(c)		
	Moutai	Cognac	水井坊	Moutai	Cognac	水井坊	Moutai	Cognac	水井坊	Moutai	Cognac	水井坊
2007-08	0	0	0	20	0	0	13.5	0	0	6.5	0	0
2008-09	6.5	0	0	10	10	0	8	7	0	8.5	3	0
2009-10	8.5	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	3.5	2	0
2010-11	3.5	2	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	7.5	2	0
2011-12	7.5	2	0	0	0	7	2	0	3	5.5	2	4
2012-13	5.5	2	4	0	0	0	2.5	0	0.5	3	2	3.5

Item (j) : What were the amounts of money spent by the ICAC in the procurement of wine and hard liquor stocked by the Community Relations Department (“CRD”) and the Administration Branch of the ICAC respectively during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming.

- The amounts spent on wine and hard liquor procured by the CRD and the Administration Branch for use in entertainment functions during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG are \$102,600 and \$98,900 respectively.

Legislative Council Panel on Security Meeting
Opening Remarks by ICAC Commissioner Mr Simon PEH Yun-lu
27 May 2013

Chairman and Members of the Legislative Council,

Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to explain the ICAC's approval mechanism for duty visits outside Hong Kong and reimbursement of expenditure on official entertainment and souvenirs. In view of the extensive responses aroused in the community following the press reports on former ICAC Commissioner Mr Timothy TONG's duty visits, entertainment and offering of gifts during his tenure, I understand that legislators are highly concerned about the approval mechanism. My colleagues and I will surely try our best to provide information on related matters and listen to your views.

2. Though the ICAC is independent of the civil service, by virtue of the ICAC Ordinance, all ICAC officers are subject to Government regulations and guidelines as applied to government officers. In addition, ICAC officers are also required to comply with the Commission Standing Orders (CSO) as well as the rules and guidelines set out in the ICAC circulars. They are required to observe such rules and regulations when performing duties, including exercising prudence and strict economy in using public funds. Officers who fail to comply with the relevant rules and regulations will be subject to disciplinary action.

3. The Director of Audit's Report has been released subsequent to an audit review of the work of the ICAC in respect of preventive education and enlisting public support against corruption. In view of the Audit Commission's observations and recommendations as well as the ensuing media coverage of the relevant issues, the ICAC has conducted a thorough internal review of duty visits outside Hong Kong, entertainment and the giving of official gifts.

4. Though ICAC's prevailing guidelines in question are based on the government rules and regulations, the ICAC has nonetheless identified room for improvement in implementing those requirements in the specific context of the Commission. Regarding duty visits outside Hong Kong, the ICAC has all along strictly adhered to the government requirements on expenditure of overseas duty visits. Duty visits outside Hong Kong are

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

approved by the Commissioner or the Directors of Investigation for all ICAC officers while those undertaken by the Commissioner are approved by the Chief Executive. On 6 May this year, the ICAC issued a circular to all staff in the Commission to set out more clearly the requirements that duty visits outside Hong Kong should be approved only when such visits are absolutely necessary in the discharge of the officers' duties or prominently conducive to the missions and functions of the Commission. In addition, the duration of the trip should be as short as possible covering only the part of the programmes pertaining to the official purposes of that visit and the number of officers joining the trip should also be kept to the minimum.

5. As regards the expenditure on official entertainment, in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations, it has been set out in the CSO that the ceilings of entertainment expenses per head are \$350 for lunch and \$450 for dinner unless exceptional approval is given by the Commissioner. After review, the Commission found room for improvement in the fine details. For example, the CSO did not explicitly lay down whether all food/beverages (such as dessert and wine) served during and before or after lunch/dinner should be included as part of the expenses of the lunch/dinner concerned. To increase awareness of the ICAC officers and remind them to adhere to strict economy when incurring entertainment expenses, we have tightened the relevant guidelines by reiterating that guests and Commission offices attending the event should be confined to those who are directly related to the context of the official business. Details are also given to remind officers that all food, beverages and tips should be included as part of the entertainment expenses of the same event and all such expenses must be charged to the same vote. Furthermore, all official entertainments hosted by the heads of departments should be approved by the Commissioner. To ensure checks and balances, the Head of Operations will endorse official entertainments hosted by the Commissioner, whereas the Assistant Director of Administration will check compliance of those attended by both the Commissioner and the Head of Operations.

6. As to the giving of souvenirs, the Commission did not have any written guidelines on the value of souvenirs. In general, souvenirs are given taking into account the nature of the occasions, the status of the recipients and the symbolic significance attached to the souvenirs. After review, we have tightened the guidelines on presenting souvenirs. As a general principle, officers should not offer gifts to other organisations and

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

should avoid as far as possible exchanging gifts with them. Where the giving or exchange of gifts is unavoidable, officers should only present one souvenir inscribed with the ICAC logo to the organisation concerned. Moreover, no gift should be given on a personal basis.

7. Recently the Legislative Council and the media have expressed concerns about the spending on gifts by the Commission. It has been reported that the ICAC spent nearly a million dollars on gifts during the former Commissioner's five-year tenure. However, after examining the verified records of the ICAC, we found the reported figures inaccurate. I would like to clarify the situation here to avoid possible misunderstanding amongst the public.

8. In April this year, the ICAC prepared information on a reply to a legislator's question about "the number of occasions on which Mr Timothy TONG presented gifts to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure, and a breakdown of the actual amount incurred on each occasion" (on 3 April 2013, the ICAC submitted a written reply to the Special Finance Committee (FC) Meeting). At the time, we provided the Special FC Meeting with the range of values of the gifts presented by him. During the question-and-answer session at the Special FC Meeting on 9 April, the ICAC was requested to further provide details of the gifts. Having sorted out the relevant records within a very short time limit, the Commission submitted on 22 April a supplementary document to the LegCo Special FC Meeting. It was given in the reply that the value of gifts presented to government officials of different places by Mr TONG during his five-year term was \$218,673. Subsequently, there were press reports saying that that figure was inaccurate. The Commission therefore spent a great deal of resources and time to look through all relevant receipts and accounting records. Eventually, we managed to check all records and get hold of the situation. It turned out that the following omissions have been made:

- Food gifts costing around \$56,800 – though my colleagues noticed that cakes and biscuits were brought and offered to the other parties during those overseas duty visits by the former Commissioner, there were no detailed accounting records on hand. Subsequently, the Director of Community Relations had discussions with the Assistant Director of Administration. Agreeing that food was generally given out for sharing among the staff of the recipients, they reckoned that there was no need to include such items in the "number of occasions

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

on which gifts were offered and the amounts of gifts involved”. This was against the background that we had not yet got hold of the information on the quantities of food or biscuits involved or details of the accounting records. While admitting a lack of thorough consideration in dealing with the matter, the ICAC absolutely did not intend to keep any information back, nor did anybody deliberately exclude the gifts in question. We immediately apologised to the Legislative Council and the public for the matter concerned.

- Besides, gifts worth \$3,650 in total were presented to the officials when Mr TONG led a delegation to Bali, Indonesia to attend the Second Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in November 2007. They included 50 ICAC pens and 40 ICAC pins costing \$2,850 and \$800 respectively.
- There were also small gifts costing \$3,750 (including ICAC key chains and cufflinks) and their unit prices ranged from \$20 to \$30. At that time they were presented to different officials on various occasions of the overseas visits by Mr TONG.

9. Taking into account the above three items, the expenditure on the gifts presented by Mr TONG to government organisations and officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure was not the original \$218,673, but \$282,873.

10. Apart from gifts presented to officials, Mr TONG also gave out gifts worth approximately \$7,500 in total on official occasions during his tenure. Gifts were presented to academics, staff of public organisations and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) having working relations with the ICAC, including the participants at the public sector anti-corruption conferences in Australia and the UK attended by him.

11. In addition, the following items incurred by various departments were also included in Mr TONG’s expenditure on souvenirs:

- Souvenirs worth \$201,500 in total were given to participants at seminars and talks. The major events concerned included the ICAC Building opening ceremony in December 2007, the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies opening ceremony-cum-seminar in March 2008 and the IAACA Public Service Announcement Video

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

Competition and Workshop in December 2011. The number of participants varied from 100 odd to 200 odd at each of these activities. Gifts offered to the participants included commemorative folders, pens, name badges and ICAC souvenirs (such as crystal ICAC Building models and plaques).

- Small gifts worth around \$207,000 in total were presented to participants of the ICAC open days and respondents of the ICAC annual surveys. Those gifts included ball pens, coasters, photo frames, post-it notes, reusable bags and rubbers. A large number of people were reached through these events. For example, the two ICAC open days held in February 2009 and October 2010 attracted 4,500 and 3,200 visitors respectively.
- Other minor expenses amounting to approximately \$25,000 are mainly incidental to the offering of gifts. They included expenses covering the copper plates bearing the names of the recipients or presenters, inscription, logo production and gift wrapping.

12. As shown in the above items, the expenditure on souvenirs/gifts placed under the Common Services vote during the five-year tenure of Mr TONG was approximately \$724,000, most of which was incurred on the gifts given out at the ICAC major events.

13. ICAC officers are committed to fighting corruption without fear or favour by adhering to the principle of integrity and fair play. Therefore, they have been paying particular attention to their personal conduct. In fact, all Commission staff have been disturbed by public doubts cast on the ICAC subsequent to the recent media reports. Yet, ICAC officers remain devoted to their graft-fighting mission and continue to win public support and trust with determination and work achievements. The Commission will keep fine-tuning the relevant systems and mechanisms. I believe that through the efforts of the legislators, the advisory committees which oversee the Commission's work as well as the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for Handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits set up by the Chief Executive, the ICAC will be able to further enhance its anti-corruption role under a refined control and governance system and make an even greater contribution to building a clean society.

(TRANSLATED VERSION)

14. Lastly, I would like to point out that given the public hearings held by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) on the Community Relations Department's work covered in the Director of Audit's Report, we consider it more appropriate to give a detailed account of issues concerning the Report at the PAC meetings. Furthermore, the ICAC has announced the commencement of the criminal investigation against Mr TONG and the set up of a special investigation unit under my direct command. Therefore, please understand that when answering questions raised by the legislators, I may not be able to touch on any content or information regarding the respective allegations to ensure that the criminal investigation can proceed in a fair and just manner. However, without prejudicing the criminal investigation, my colleagues and I will be more than willing to answer all questions raised.

* * *

Item (c): Details of the duty visit trips made outside Hong Kong classified as Common Services from 2006-07 to 2013-2013 (Annex 10 refers) (i.e. \$1,327,210; \$1,020,643; \$1,020,885; \$1,048,064; \$1,051,120; \$1,604,801; \$671,839).

- The vote on Duty Visits Outside Hong Kong (Common Services) is mainly provisioned for trips headed by the Commissioner or for trips to promote the work of more than one of the three departments of the Commission. Details of the expenditures and number of trips by year are listed as follows:

Duty visits outside Hong Kong (Common Services)	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Number of trips ()^{Note 1}	21 (0)	26 (5)	23 (6)	15 (7)	17 (9)	15 (6)	12 (1)
Total amount (\$)	1,327,210 (0)	1,020,643 (430,316)	1,020,885 (716,309)	1,048,064 (822,723)	1,051,120 (831,808)	1,604,801 (1,035,341)	671,839 (71,115)

Notes:

1. Figures relating to trips led by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming are in brackets.

Item (d): Number of duty visits outside Hong Kong made by Commissioner, ICAC each year from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012 the costs of which were not charged to any ICAC Vote; and the details of such visits, including purpose and duration of the visit, places visited, names and post titles of the persons met during the visits, and the names and post titles of the accompanying persons.

- The former Commissioner, ICAC undertook one duty visit outside Hong Kong from 2007-2008 to 2011-2012, the costs of which were not charged to any ICAC Vote. Details are provided below :

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Day)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met
19/8/2011 (Friday) Shenzhen	1 (Day trip)	Director of Community Relations Director of Corruption Prevention Principal Liaison Officer, Community Relations Department (CRD) Principal Corruption Prevention Officer, Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) Chief Youth and Education Officer, CRD Senior Staff Officer / Office of Strategic Research Chief Corruption Prevention Officer, CPD (7)	To exchange views and experience on anti-corruption work	Secretary, Shenzhen Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection Director, Shenzhen Municipal Supervision Department

Breakdown of total annual expenditure by department

	2003-04 (\$'000)	2004-05 (\$'000)	2005-06 (\$'000)	2006-07 (\$'000)	2007-08 (\$'000)
Corruption Prevention Department (CPD)	44,365	41,761	37,868	39,843	43,385
Community Relations Department (CRD)	108,808	101,594	97,722	96,966	103,345
Operations Department (OPS)	487,974	466,256	440,747	433,768	443,393
Administration Branch (ADM)	28,165	26,164	26,067	27,181	43,648
Common Services (i.e. Common to all departments and ADM)	34,019	41,873	38,036	64,024	63,169
Total Expenditure	703,331	677,648	640,440	661,782	696,940

	2008-09 (\$'000)	2009-10 (\$'000)	2010-11 (\$'000)	2011-12 (\$'000)	2012-13 (\$'000)
Corruption Prevention Department (CPD)	46,937	45,122	40,742	50,050	46,999
Community Relations Department (CRD)	111,837	110,460	113,816	123,214	128,219
Operations Department (OPS)	475,032	503,339	502,420	536,248	569,988
Administration Branch (ADM)	48,696	49,269	50,973	48,753	55,235
Common Services (i.e. Common to all departments and ADM)	67,569	58,732	62,017	62,980	61,480
Total Expenditure	750,071	766,922	769,968	821,245	861,921

Item (o): What is the justification(s) for setting up a “策略研究小組” during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG, former Commissioner, ICAC, the set up of this group, where the staff was deployed from and to which account it was charged?

- The OSR was set up in August 2007 under the Administration Branch with a view to strengthening the capabilities of the Commission in the areas of policy planning, strategic and administrative management, and to enhance the coordination of work among the three departments to achieve maximum efficiency in performance.
- By internal redeployment of resources, OSR was staffed with one Commission Against Corruption Officer (Upper) from the Operations Department, two Commission Against Corruption Officers (Middle) from Community Relations Department and Corruption Prevention Department. Since the establishment of OSR was under the Administration Branch, staff salaries were charged to its account.

Item (a): A detailed breakdown of the expenditure of the Administration Branch for each year from 2003-2004 to 2012-2013; and the reasons(s) for any significant increases

A breakdown of the total expenditure of the Administration Branch (ADM) for each year from 2003-04 to 2012-13 are :-

	2003-04 (\$'000)	2004-05 (\$'000)	2005-06 (\$'000)	2006-07 (\$'000)	2007-08 (\$'000)
Staff Cost	27,742	25,739	25,549	26,500	43,029
General Departmental Expenses (GDE)	423	425	518	681	619
Total Expenditure	28,165	26,164	26,067	27,181	43,648

	2008-09 (\$'000)	2009-10 (\$'000)	2010-11 (\$'000)	2011-12 (\$'000)	2012-13 (\$'000)
Staff Cost	47,732	48,622	50,298	48,139	52,751
General Departmental Expenses (GDE)	964	647	675	614	2,484
Total Expenditure	48,696	49,269	50,973	48,753	55,235

Staff Cost

- There was a significant increase of expenditure in ADM since 2007-2008 which was mainly attributable to
 - the transfer of 32 Chinese Language Officers and transcribers from the Operations Department (annual staff cost of around \$11.4M);
 - in the same year, the Office of Strategic Research (OSR) was established under the ADM (annual staff cost of around \$2M until its eventual disbandment in September 2012).
 - the Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies (CACS) was set up in December 2008 and formally opened in April 2009 (annual staff cost of around \$4M). The CACS was also under ADM except that it was transferred to the Corruption Prevention Department for the period from January 2011 to August 2012, as reflected in the ups and downs of the staff cost of ADM in the 2010-11 and 2011-12 financial years.

- Other related increases in the staff cost included pay rises, increments and MPF, etc.

General Departmental Expenditure (GDE)

- The increase in GDE in 2008-09 was mainly attributable to the procurement of books, journals and furniture, etc for the opening of the CACS in April 2009.
- With the return of the CACS to ADM in September 2012, there was a significant increase in the GDE in 2012-13 mainly due to the payment of around \$1.2M to two local universities commissioned to carry out research projects. In the same financial year, the CACS organised a major regional academic summit from 28 February to 2 March 2013 involving an expenditure of around \$0.6M.
- Other related increases in GDE were attributable to the rising Composite Consumer Price Index which has increased by 22% from 2005 to 2012.

Item (r)(i) : The annual budget and expenditure of CACS.

- The annual budget and expenditure of CACS are tabulated as follows:

Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Annual Budget (\$)	7,770,000	6,370,000	6,810,000	5,860,000
Actual Expenditure (\$)	5,911,781	5,774,292	5,206,810	5,551,924

Item (k): What is the reason(s) that the expenditure of the CACS was absorbed by the Administration Branch since its inception until January 2011 and from September 2012 onwards and the Corruption Prevention Department (“CPD”) from January 2011 to 31 August 2012.

- The Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies (CACS) was established under the Administration Branch in April 2009 to facilitate and conduct research and analytical studies on issues pertaining to the development of anti-corruption initiatives locally, regionally and internationally, and to co-ordinate research initiatives under the three-pronged anti-corruption strategy within the Commission. Its expenditure came under the Administration Branch.
- Following the ratification by the Central People's Government (CPG) of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in January 2006, the Convention was extended to Hong Kong in February 2006 and the CPG has designated the Hong Kong ICAC as the agency to assist other signatory state parties in developing and implementing corruption prevention measures. One of the chapters of UNCAC focuses on preventive measures, demonstrating that corruption prevention has gained recognition as an emerging global trend and hence CACS was transferred from the Administration Branch to the Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) in January 2011 with an attempt to take advantage of CPD's corruption prevention expertise. The CACS's expenditure thus came under the CPD.
- CPD has on many occasions shared its local corruption prevention experience with overseas anti-corruption counterparts and the like with CACS as the platform. Coupled with the enactment of the UK Bribery Act 2010, with an emphasis on the legal responsibilities of commercial entities on their role in corruption prevention, CPD was repeatedly consulted by local branches of UK companies as well as local companies having business in the UK on the adoption of corresponding corruption prevention measures to meet the requirements of the Bribery Act.
- In August 2012, the Commissioner and the Heads of Departments reviewed the role of the CACS. It was considered that areas like the legal and social changes as well as the core values of Hong Kong people should form the focus of research studies by the CACS, so that the research findings could be taken into consideration by the three departments when they formulated their work initiatives. As such, CACS was transferred back to the Administration Branch in September 2012.

**Extract of Action Notes
Commissioner's Weekly Meeting on 4.8.2008**

Attendance : C DCR AD/A Ag AD/CR1 } for discussion of
 Ag H/Ops Ag DCP C/MA Ag PPIO } PR Items only

Action

Non-PR Items

6. To Set Up a Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies

Having given further thought to the previous idea of setting up an ICAC Academy, C considered that it would be more appropriate to establish a centre of anti-corruption studies to enable us to assimilate the input of academics and overseas experts. He initially thought that the centre could be led by a director pitched at senior directorate level. The centre would jointly with universities conduct researches on corruption issues and offer courses on anti-corruption work. C further advised that a steering committee chaired by him comprising a representative each from the three departments would be set up to further develop the initiative. Meanwhile, CPD would continue with its current work with the tertiary education institutions. The proposal should be presented at the brainstorming session with ACOC members to be held on 8 September. AD/A would co-ordinate the presentation material.

AD/A

Extracted from
Summary Notes of Brainstorming Session with ACOC Members
held on 8 September 2008 at 10 am

Present

9 ACOC Members

Director of Community Relations, ICAC

Ag Director of Corruption Prevention, ICAC

Assistant Director/Administration, ICAC

Chief Staff Officer/Management & Administration, ICAC

A professor from a local university (in attendance only)

Members met in the morning of 8 September 2008 to brainstorm on ICAC's proposed initiatives to advance anti-corruption work in Hong Kong. ICAC put forth two themes for discussion: (a) the setting up in Hong Kong an international centre for anti-corruption studies, and (b) . Members' views and suggestions were summarised in the ensuing paragraphs.

(a) Setting up in Hong Kong an International Centre of Anti-corruption Studies

2. The Meeting was generally in support of the proposal of setting up in Hong Kong an international centre to facilitate corruption-related researches and provision of anti-corruption training programmes. Since the centre would aim to effect delivery of initiatives not only locally but also regionally and internationally, Members shared the view that its work would facilitate developments in Hong Kong and on the Mainland.

Item (r)(ii): The headcount of CACS

- The headcount of CACS from inception in 2008-2009 to 2012-2013 is tabulated as follows –

Year	Headcount	Details
2008-2009	6	1 SCACO, 2 CACO(U), 1 CACO(M/L), 1 Librarian / EO and 1 PS II / ACO
2009-2010	5	<i>Delete</i> 1 CACO(M/L)
2010-2011	7	Add 1 Legal Research Officer* and 1 Senior Consultant*
2011-2012	5	<i>Delete</i> 1 Legal Research Officer* and 1 Senior Consultant* on contract completion
2012-2013 till now	5	1 SCACO, 2 CACO(U), 1 EO and 1 ACO

* Temporary Contract Term Staff

Legend:

SCACO – Senior Commission Against Corruption Officer

CACO(U) – Commission Against Corruption Officer (Upper)

CACO(M/L) – Commission Against Corruption Officer (Middle / Lower)

EO – Executive Officer

PS II – Personal Secretary II

ACO – Assistant Clerical Officer

Item (i): In respect of (h) above, whether the hiring had done through the usual public recruitment exercise; if not, why not?

- In view of the special requirements of the post concerned, the ICAC commissioned the Association of University Anti-Corruption Research Centres (the Association) to assist in recruiting an expert instead of following the general practice of hiring through public recruitment. The Association is a joint academic organisation with anti-corruption research experts representing anti-corruption research and education centres of over 20 renowned universities in Mainland China.
- According to the ICAC requirements, the Association identified scholars with expertise in anti-corruption studies from universities on the Mainland. Subsequently, three Mainland scholars renowned for anti-corruption studies were recommended to the ICAC for consideration. Having contacted those three scholars, the ICAC eventually hired Professor YUAN Boshun, Associate Dean of the Public Administration Faculty, Hunan University, as Research Consultant for a term of one year.
- See appendix for Professor YUAN's curriculum vitae (with Chinese version only)

袁柏顺简介

袁柏顺，男，政治学理论专业博士（天津师范大学），公共管理博士后（复旦大学），香港法律教育信托基金访问学者（香港大学）、美国威斯康星(麦迪逊)大学访问学者。中国政治学会理事，湖南省青年骨干教师，政治与公共管理学院副教授、副院长，湖南省廉政研究基地、湖南大学廉政研究中心副主任（执行）。主要从事政治学与公共管理学基础理论研究，研究方向为西方政治学理论、廉政与治理理论（包括西方廉政思想史及当代西方廉政理论）。主持国家社科基金项目、中纪委研究室项目、教育部监察局项目、湖南省纪委(监察厅)项目、湖南省社科基金项目、省教育厅项目各1项，作为主要成员参与国家社科基金重点与一般项目4项。发表学术论文20余篇，译作多部（篇），参编政治学专业全国统编教材2部。著有《腐败与反腐败：基于西方思想史视角的考察》（博士后报告）、《寻求权威与自由的平衡霍布斯、洛克与近代自由主义的兴起》，合著《治理商业贿赂对策研究》等多部，担任《岳麓廉政研究论丛》、《廉政研究文选》副主编，多篇论文为《人大复印资料》等刊物转载或摘目，获天津市第十届社科学术著作优秀成果二等奖（排名第二）。近年来担任政治学原理、西方廉政思想史等课程教学。

Item (j): What types of work had been carried out/completed by the mainland scholar during his one-year tenure at the CACS?

- He had conducted a number of research projects on the development of the Mainland anti-corruption systems, including anti-corruption policies, the anti-corruption initiatives of the State Council, the functions of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the Supreme People's Court, major anti-bribery laws and their judicial interpretation. With the relevant research data and findings, he also established a Mainland Anti-Corruption Database for the ICAC for reference internally and by relevant scholars and experts.
- He had also hosted a number of in-house talks covering various anti-corruption topics for staff training purposes. Such topics included:
 1. Co-ordination of Anti-Corruption Agencies on the Mainland
 2. Graft, Bribery, Dereliction of Duty Offences & Statutory Powers to Investigate Corruption Offices in Mainland China
 3. Disciplinary Sanctions Against Corruption and Malpractice in China - Functions and Powers of the Oversight Bodies
 4. Anti-Corruption on the Mainland: Challenge, Opportunity and Trends
- Through presentation in talks, staff of our three functional departments were able to better familiarise themselves with the anti-corruption work in Mainland, which is conducive to the ICAC's formulation of corresponding anti-graft strategy in view of more frequent dealings between China and Hong Kong by members of the public, for example, the issues which SMEs need to pay attention when conducting business in Mainland or the Operations Department may have an enhanced understanding about the restrictions when investigating relevant cases.
- During his tenure, Professor YUAN attended the Corruption Prevention Advisory Committee where he introduced to Members the Mainland anti-corruption organisations, official powers of respective organisations and segregation of duties among them as well as co-ordination among these organisations.

Item (r)(iii): the activity summary of CACS from its inception at 2008-2009 to 2012-2013;

➤ **Deliverables**

1. Since its inception, the Centre conducted a number of research projects (see Annex 1) in collaboration with local universities. The research results can facilitate the ICAC efforts to intensify its anti-corruption work effectively. For example, the ICAC took reference of the Centre's relevant research results when formulating the code of conduct for civil service and the legal guide for cross-boundary businesses.
2. The Centre has received over 3,000 local and overseas academics and guests since its establishment, of which over 2,400 came from some 20 countries throughout five continents. They are mainly academics, experts and researchers; some of them are from non-governmental organisations or law enforcement agencies.
3. In 2009 and 2010, the Centre organised international anti-corruption seminars to promote exchanges of anti-corruption studies among Hong Kong, overseas and mainland experts and academics. Those overseas participants include academics, researchers, experts, councillors from Cambridge University, Transparent International, US Department of Justice and UK Law Commission.
4. At the end of February 2013, a Seminar on the Development and Management of Anti-Corruption Systems in Hong Kong and Mainland China was organised. Over 200 local and mainland academics and anti-corruption officers shared insights into the anti-bribery legislation and system development of the two places.
5. The Centre is also proactive in establishing a long-term cooperative relationship with other anti-corruption research centres. So far, the Centre has signed Academic Cooperation Agreements with four anti-corruption research centres in Mainland China (see Annex 2).
6. The Centre is identifying overseas anti-corruption research centres for establishing cooperation.

Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies

Research Projects

(A) Completed

1. Summaries of Court Judgments of ICAC Cases
2. Enactment History of Bribery Laws in Hong Kong since 1842;
3. The Accountability and Transparency of Law Enforcement Agencies or Organizations with an Anti-corruption Mandate - A Comparative Study;
4. A Study of Corruption Risks Faced by Small and Medium Enterprises Operating in the Pearl River Delta Region*
5. Civil Service System and Anti-Corruption Work*
6. Integrity Management: Local Experiments and Variations in the Pearl River Delta Region*
7. Misconduct in Public Office: An Analysis of Hong Kong Cases*
8. A Study on the Adequacies of the Hong Kong Anti-Bribery Laws*

(B) On-going

9. A Study of the Ethical Values and Decision Making of Young People*

*These research projects were awarded to local universities / research institutes by tender

Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies

Signatories to Academic Co-operation Agreement

(A) Since September 2010

1. Chinese Academy of Social Science
2. Anti-Corruption Research Centre, Peking University
3. College for Criminal Law Science and School of Law, Beijing Normal University

(B) Since March 2013

4. Anti-corruption and Governance Research Centre, Tsinghua University

Item (a) : Which votes were the procurement of wine and hard liquor by the Community Relations Department and the Administration Branch of the ICAC charged during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming; and whether such wine and hard liquor were procured on the instruction of Mr TONG and/or consumed at official entertainment attended by Mr TONG

- Except 54 bottles of wine (at a total cost of \$5,376) and six bottles of hard liquor (at a total cost of \$5,970) which were charged to the Publicity Vote, the stock of wine and hard liquor procured by the Community Relations Department and the Administration Branch of the ICAC for consumption at entertainment functions during the tenure of Mr Timothy TONG were charged to the Official Entertainment Vote.
- The stock of wine and hard liquor above was purchased on the instruction of Mr TONG. All the hard liquor consumed was used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG; and all the wine consumed (with the exception of a few occasions where the presence of Mr TONG was not required) was also used for official entertainment attended by Mr TONG.

Item (c): What were the numbers and purposes of official lunch and dinner hosted by Commissioner, ICAC, the Operations Department, the Corruption Prevention Department and CRD respectively for the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR and Consul General's separately for each year from 2003-2004 to 2012-13.

- The ICAC does not have ready records on official entertainment hosted by the Operations Department (Ops), Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) and the former Commissioner, ICAC before 2007-08 as the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS), for keeping payment transactions information only came into operation in 2007 - 2008. It will require substantial time and manpower to retrieve the information. Besides, old payment vouchers beyond the 7-year retention period have either been destroyed or bundled for destruction. Related information before 2007-08 thus cannot be compiled.
- According to our records, Ops and CPD had not hosted any lunch/dinner for the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR (LOCPG) or Consuls General from 2007-08 to 2012-2013.
- From 2007-08 to 2012-13, Mr Timothy TONG, the former Commissioner, ICAC and Mr Simon PEH, the incumbent Commissioner, ICAC had respectively hosted a total of six and one lunches/dinners for the Consuls General, i.e. three in 2008/09 and one in each year from 2009-10 to 2012-13 for the liaison purpose of enhancing working relationship and thus international co-operation with the countries represented by the consular corps.
- The ICAC cannot disclose information relating to the official lunch/dinner hosted by Mr Timothy TONG, the former Commissioner, ICAC for the LOCPG officials, as such information fell within the scope of investigation in relation to whether Mr TONG has committed the alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office". Since the ICAC has already started to investigate the alleged criminal offences, the disclosure of relevant information may affect the integrity of the investigation or jeopardise or prejudice the fairness and impartiality of the investigation, the ICAC therefore cannot disclose the relevant information.
- Both the former Commissioner, ICAC, Mrs Fanny LAW and the incumbent Commissioner, ICAC, Mr Simon PEH had not hosted any lunch/dinner for the LOCPG officials as the Commissioner, ICAC during the period from 2007-08 to 2012-13.

- The Community Relations Department (CRD) has the relevant records since 2003-04. It had not hosted any lunch/dinner for the Consuls General from 2003-04 to 2012-13, while a total of 18 such functions had been hosted for the LOCPG officials during the period as tabulated below:

Year	Number of Occasions
2003-04	0
2004-05	1
2005-06	2
2006-07	2
2007-08	1
2008-09	1
2009-10	4
2010-11	4
2011-12	1
2012-13	2
Total	18

- The CRD hosted official lunches/dinners mainly for Director General of Supervision Office and Deputy Director General of Economic Affairs Department of LOCPG for the following purposes:
 - Courtesy nature – To bid farewell to working partners and establish contact with newly appointed officials, and consolidate working relationship; and
 - Operational nature – To discuss and exchange views on particular subject matters such as arrangement of corruption preventive talks/seminars for PRC-funded enterprises in Hong Kong; to follow up on the joint thematic seminars with the Ministry of Supervision; to arrange officials of the Ministry of Commerce to speak at the seminars for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); and to discuss the provision of tailor-made corruption prevention services for Hong Kong-funded SMEs with cross boundary businesses.

Item (b): Details of the each of the 35 duty visits outside Hong Kong headed by Commissioner, ICAC from 2007-2008 up to 30 June 2012, including purpose and duration of the visit, places visited, names and post titles of the persons met during the visits, and the names and post titles of the accompanying persons, and cost breakdown.

- Details of the 35 duty visits outside Hong Kong headed by ex-Commissioner, ICAC from 2007-2008 up to 30 June 2012 are listed in the following table:

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
23/10/2007 – 27/10/2007 (Tuesday to Saturday) Sydney, Australia	5	Senior Staff Officer/Office of Strategic Research (SSO/R), Deputy Executive Director/Ethics Development Centre (DED/EDC) (2)	Attended the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference 2007	Chairman and other speakers at the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference	51,616
20/11/2007 – 23/11/2007 (Tuesday to Friday) Bali, Indonesia	4	Director of Operations/Private Sector (D/PS), Director/Community Relations (DCR), Assistant Director/ Admin (AD/A), AD/Operations (AD/Ops), Senior Staff Officer/Mgt and Adm (S/MA), Chief Investigator (CI) (6)	Attended the 2nd Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities* (IAACA)	The Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia President of IAACA	90,336

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
16/12/2007 – 22/12/2007 (Sunday to Saturday) Beijing, Nanjing and Suzhou, China	7	Director of Operations/ Government Sector (D/GS), DCR, Director/ Corruption Prevention (DCP), Principal Liaison Officer (PLO), SSO/R, CI, Staff Officer/OSR (SO/R) (7)	<p>Visited mainland anti-corruption authorities to consolidate working relationship</p> <p>Paid a courtesy visit to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office (HKMAO) of State Council</p> <p>Visited the local procuratorate and supervision authorities in Jiangsu and Suzhou to explore opportunities for cooperation (Jiangsu Provincial Supervision Department and Suzhou Municipal Supervision Department paid a visit to ICAC in 2009)</p>	<p>Procurator-General of Supreme People’s Procuratorate (SPP)</p> <p>Deputy Director of HKMAO of State Council</p> <p>Vice Minister of Ministry of Supervision (MoS)</p> <p>Deputy Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention</p> <p>Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection and Superintendent General of Ministry of Public Security</p> <p>Director-General of Administrative Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Director of General Administration of Customs</p> <p>Deputy Chief Procurator of People’s Procuratorate; Director of Supervision Department; Secretary of Political Science and Law Commission Committee of Jiangsu Province</p> <p>Chief Procurator of Municipal People’s Procuratorate; Director of Municipal Supervision Department; Secretary of Municipal Political Science and Law Commission of Suzhou</p> <p>Secretary of Political Science and Law Commission, Suzhou Industrial Park</p> <p>Vice Mayor of Kunshan Municipal People’s Government</p>	126,912

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
14/1/2008 – 17/1/2008 (Monday to Thursday) Guangzhou , Zhuhai and Macao, China	4	D/PS, DCR, AD/CP, PLO, CI, Chief Liaison Officer (CLO), Staff Officer/Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies (SO/CACS) (7)	Paid courtesy visits to anti-corruption counterparts to foster better understanding and mutual exchanges	<p>Chief Procurator of Provincial People’s Procuratorate; Director of Public Security Department; Deputy Director of Provincial Supervision Department of Guangdong</p> <p>Chairperson and Vice-chairperson of the CPPCC 10th Provincial Committee of Guangdong</p> <p>Vice-mayor of Municipal People’s Government; Secretary of Municipal Political Science and Law Commission of Guangzhou</p> <p>Chief Procurator of Municipal People’s Procuratorate; Director of Municipal Supervision Department of Zhuhai</p> <p>Commissioner of CCAC; Procurator-General; Secretary for Administration and Justice; Secretary for Security; Director-General of Customs; Commander of Public Security Police Force of Macao</p>	50,734

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
21/1/2008 – 22/1/2008 (Monday to Tuesday) Shenzhen, China	2	DCP, DCR, AD/CP, AD/Ops, AD/CR, PLO, CLO, 2 Principal Corruption Prevention officer (PCPO), 3 Chief CPO (CCPO), 2 Senior CPO (SCPO), 2 CPO, Principal Investigator (PI), Assistant Investigator (AI), 3 Regional Officers (RO), 3 Deputy Regional Officer (DRO), S/MA (25)	Attended the tripartite seminar co-organised by ICAC, Ministry of Supervision (MoS) and Macao Commission Against Corruption (CCAC)	Two Vice Ministers, Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau and Director of Anti-Corruption Centre of MoS Deputy Director of Beijing Municipal Supervision Department Deputy Director of Supervision Department and Director of Supervision Office of Hubei Province Deputy Directors of Jiangsu and Hebei Provincial Supervision Department Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Adviser of CCAC Executive Vice Mayor of Shenzhen City	110,718
25/5/2008 – 29/5/2008 (Sunday to Thursday) Beijing and Nanning and Guilin	5	D/PS, DCR, AD/Ops, PLO, PCPO, SO/R (6)	Attended work meeting with MoS to exchange anti-corruption experience and update counterparts on ICAC's latest corruption prevention and education work Discussed topics and scale of the Joint Seminar co-organised by MoS, ICAC and CCAC Met officials of the Beijing Municipal Supervision Department and visited a local district in Beijing to look at its corruption prevention system Paid a courtesy visit to the HKMAO of State Council Called on Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to exchange views on probity building	Minister and Vice Minister of MoS Director of Municipal Supervision Department; Secretary of Chongwen District Committee of Beijing Deputy Director of HKMAO of State Council Director of Supervision Department; Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Director of Guilin Municipal Supervision Department	98,955

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
2/10/2008 – 9/10/2008 (Thursday to Thursday) Kiev, Ukraine, London and Cambridge, UK	8	D/GS, DCR, AD/CP, CI, SSO/R (5)	Attended the 3rd Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA in Kiev Met academics in London and Cambridge	President of IAACA Prosecutor General of Ukraine Professors of Jesus College, Cambridge University	399,937
10/11/2008 – 12/11/2008 (Monday to Wednesday) Manila, Philippines	3	AD/Ops, CI (2)	Attended the 5th China-ASEAN Prosecutors General Conference Fostered the sharing of anti-corruption experience with participating guests	Chief State Prosecutor, Department of Justice, Republic of the Philippines Procurator-General of SPP	28,363
14/11/2008 – 17/11/2008 (Friday to Monday) Hangzhou, China	4	DCR, PLO, PCPO (3)	Attended a two-day corruption prevention seminar cum launching ceremony of an anti-corruption research centre in Hangzhou Shared Hong Kong's anti-corruption experience with Hangzhou Municipal Government	Vice Minister of MoS Secretary of Zhejiang Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection Secretaries of Hangzhou Municipal Committee and Commission for Discipline Inspection	41,680
15/12/2008 – 16/12/2008 (Monday to Tuesday) Shenzhen, China	2	CCPO, 2 SSO/R, (3)	Attended the Forum on China Regional Criminal Law Participated in the Advanced Programme on Anti-Corruption & Anti-Triad Legislation	Director of Law Department, HKMAO of State Council Legal professionals and academics of mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao	9,126

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
11/1/2009 – 17/1/2009 (Sunday to Saturday) Beijing, Kunming and Lijiang, China	7	DCP, DCR, AD/CR, AD/Ops, , PLO, CI, Senior Staff Officer/Strategy, SSO/R (8)	<p>Visited the Supreme People’s Procuratorate (SPP) to update each other on anti-graft work in both jurisdictions amid the financial crisis and discussed the Mutual Case Assistance Scheme</p> <p>Visited MoS to discuss ways to strengthen cooperation on preventive education among the mainland, Hong Kong and Macao</p> <p>Paid a courtesy visit to the HKMAO of State Council</p> <p>Exchanged views with Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and prominent academics specialised in anti-corruption studies</p> <p>Explored the possible scope of cooperation with the Yunnan Provincial Government</p>	<p>Procurator-General of SPP</p> <p>Vice Minister of MoS</p> <p>Deputy Director of HKMAO of State Council</p> <p>Vice Chairperson of Legislative Affairs Committee, National People’s Congress</p> <p>Head, Discipline Inspection Group, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences</p> <p>Chief Procurator of Provincial People’s Procuratorate; Standing Committee Member of Provincial Committee; Secretary of Provincial Political Science and Law Commission of Yunnan</p> <p>Executive Deputy Chief Procurator of Municipal People’s Procuratorate; Secretary of municipal Committee; Mayor of Municipal People’s Government of Lijiang</p> <p>Academics of Peking University, Tsinghua University and Beijing Normal University</p>	138,248

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
8/6/2009 – 9/6/2009 (Monday to Tuesday) Guangzhou, Zengcheng and Shenzhen, China	2	DCP, DCR, AD/CR, AD/Ops, CI, PLO, CLO, SSO/R (8)	Consolidated the relationship with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate (GDPP) and related organisations Discussed the ways to expand and deepen cooperation	Chief Procurator of GDPP; Director of HKMAO of Guangdong Province Chief Procurator of Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator of Municipal People's Procuratorate; Secretary of Municipal Committee of Zengcheng Chief Procurator of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate	20,771
29/8/2009 – 5/9/2009 (Saturday to Saturday) London and Cambridge, UK and Vienna, Austria	8	D/GS, Chief Staff Officer/Centre of Anti-corruption Studies (CSO/CACS), CI (3)	Attended the 27th Cambridge International Symposium on Economic Crime in Cambridge Visited the Law Commission in London Visited the Interpol's International Anti-Corruption Academy in Vienna		211,406
30/9/2009 – 2/10/2009 (Wednesday to Friday) Beijing, China	3	Nil	Participated in the HKSAR delegation on 60th Anniversary of founding of People's Republic of China		4,591
13/10/2009 – 15/10/2009 (Tuesday to Thursday) Beijing, China	3	D/CR, AD/Ops, PCPO, PLO (4)	Attended APEC Anti-Corruption Workshop Took the opportunity to discuss with anti-corruption counterparts, fostering exchanges and cooperation	Deputy Director of State Administration of Radio, Film and Television Vice Minister of MoS	66,024

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
8/11/2009 – 10/11/2009 (Sunday to Tuesday) Macao, China	3	DCP, DCR, 2 AD/CP, AD/CR, Principal Press Information Officer (PPIO), PLO, CLO, SSO/OSR, PCPO, 2 CCPO, CPO, RO, DRO, 2 CCPO, SCPO, Senior Staff Officer (SSO/CACS), Senior Liaison Officer (SLO), Assistant Mass Media Officer (AMMO), 2 CACO(M) (21)	Attended the two-day seminar jointly organised by ICAC, MoS and CCAC	Vice Ministerial Commissioner and Deputy Director of Inspection Office of MoS Commissioner of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention Directors of Supervision Department at People’s Bank of China and Ministry of Justice Deputy Director of Supervision Department, Ministry of Finance Deputy Director of Guangdong Provincial Supervision Department Commissioner of CCAC	109,341
23/11/2009 – 25/11/2009 (Monday to Wednesday) Hanoi, Vietnam	3	AD/Ops, SSO/CACS (2)	Attended the 6th ASEAN-China Prosecutors General Conference	Prosecutor General of Vietnam Procurator-General of SPP	35,384
20/12/2009 – 23/12/2009 (Sunday to Wednesday) Taipei, Taiwan	4	DCR, AD/CP, PPIO, PLO, PI, SSO/CACS, 2 SSO/R (8)	Visited Taiwan’s justice and supervision authorities and exchanged views on probity building	Minister of Justice; Director General of Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice; President of Control Yuan, Taiwan	96,617

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
8/4/2010 – 14/4/2010 (Thursday to Wednesday) Salvador, Brazil and London, UK	7	AD/Ops, CLO (2)	Attended the Executive Committee Meeting of IAACA	President of IAACA Head of Department, Federal Bureau for Internal Affaire, Ministry of Interior, Austria Adviser to the Director General, European Anti Fraud Office, European Commission Criminal Commissioner, Law Commission for English and Wales, UK Director, Serious Fraud Office, UK	319,809
16/5/2010 – 23/5/2010 (Sunday to Sunday) Beijing and Chengdu, China	8	DCP, DCR, AD/Ops, PLO, PCPO, SSO/R, Senior Producer (SP), SSO/CACS (8)	Visited MoS and to exchange views on enhancing mutual cooperation in anti-corruption work Discussed broadcasting of TV drama “ICAC Investigators” at CCTV Paid visit to Sichuan and was briefed on the mechanism of supervision and corruption prevention in relation to earthquake reconstruction projects	Minister of MoS; Deputy Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention Director of Supervision Department, Chinese Academy of Social Science Head of Discipline Inspection Group, Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, State Administration of Radio, Film and Television Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection, Peking University Vice Governor of Provincial People’s Government; Director of Provincial Supervision Department; Director of Chengdu Municipal Supervision Department; Secretary of Leshan Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection	162,193

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
10/6/2010 – 13/6/2010 (Thursday to Sunday) Shanghai, China	4	DCR, PI, PLO, SLO, PCPO, SSO/R (6)	<p>Attended the China Executive Leadership Academy Pudong, a national training institute for senior officials</p> <p>Attended the graduation ceremony for the 10th National Affairs Study Programme organised by the Academy for Hong Kong's disciplinary forces</p> <p>Visited the Shanghai Expo and was briefed on the corruption prevention measures for planning and implementation of the project; and exchanged views with Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Security</p>	<p>Vice President of China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong</p> <p>Director of Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Public Security</p>	98,629
2/7/2010 – 4/7/2010 (Friday to Sunday) Guangzhou, and Shaoguan, China	3	DCR, PLO, AD/CP, PI, CI, SSO/R (6)	Visited the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate to consolidate working relationship	<p>Chief Procurator of Provincial People's Procuratorate; Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Taiwan Affairs Office, Guangdong</p> <p>Chief Procurators of Guangzhou and Shaoguan Municipal People's Procuratorates</p>	37,208

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
25/8/2010 – 28/8/2010 (Wednesday to Saturday) Harbin, China	4	DCR, DCP, AD/CR, AD/CP, PLO, PPIO, PLO, RO, DRO, CCPO, SP, SLO, SSO/R, CACO(M) (13)	Attended the two-day seminar on anti-corruption and public finance jointly organised by ICAC, MoS and CCAC	Minister and Vice Minister of MoS Deputy Director of National Bureau Corruption Prevention Head, Discipline Inspection Group, Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Ministry of Finance Executive Vice Governor of Provincial People's Government; Director of Provincial Supervision Department; Director of Provincial Finance Department, Secretary General of Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection, Heilongjiang Secretary of Harbin Municipal Committee Directors of Hebei, Fujian, Henan and Hubei Provincial Supervision Department Shanghai Municipal Supervision Department	182,843
19/9/2010 – 21/9/2010 (Sunday to Tuesday) Beijing, China	3	SSO/R (1)	Attended the opening ceremony of a training course on Mainland government policies for ICAC officers Visited SPP to discuss matters relating to IAACA	Executive Vice President of Chinese Academy of Governance Procurator-General of SPP	25,341

Date of duty visit and destination	Dura-tion (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
2/11/2010 – 5/11/2010 (Tuesday to Friday) Macao, China	4	DCP, D/GS, DCR, AD/Ops, AD/CP, AD/Ops, AD/CR, PLO, CLO, 3 PI, CI, 2 RO, CSO/CACS, SSO/CACS, SSO/R, Principal Youth & Education Officer (PYEO), Senior Investigator (SI), CPO etc (35)	Attended the 4th Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA	President of IAACA Head of Department, Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Austria Adviser to the Director General, European Anti Fraud Office, European Commission Vigilance Commissioner, Central Vigilance Commission, India Director, Serious Fraud Office, United Kingdom Director, Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia, Spain Head, General Inspection Organisation, Iran	215,151
12/12/2010 – 13/12/2010 (Sunday to Monday) Macao, China	2	SSO/CACS, SSO/R (2)	Attended the 3rd Forum on China Regional Criminal Law	Procurator-General of Public Prosecution Office, Macao Director, Law Department, HKMAO of State Council Legal professionals and academics of mainland China, Hong Kong and Macao	11,544
17/1/2011 – 19/1/2011 (Monday to Wednesday) Singapore	3	AD//Ops, CSO/CACS, PLO (3)	Attended IAACA Expert Meeting on IAACA work plan	Vice President of IAACA Adviser to the Director-General, European Anti-Fraud Office Deputy Director (Operations) and Head of Programmes, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore	57,679
8/5/2011 – 10/5/2011 (Sunday to Tuesday) Doha, Qatar	3	DCR, AD/Ops, CSO/CACS, SSO/CACS (4)	Attended the Executive Committee Meeting of IAACA	Procurator-General of SPP Attorney General, the State of Qatar	134,042

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
31/5/2011 – 2/6/2011 (Tuesday to Thursday) Bangkok, Thailand	3	DCR, ED/EDC, PPIO, CSO/CACS, SSO/CACS (5)	Attended an anti-corruption conference	Prime Minister, Thailand President of National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand Chairman of Thai Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Thailand	50,792
22/6/2011 – 26/6/2011 (Wednesday to Sunday) Beijing and Changsha, China	5	DCR, DCP, PLO, PI, SSO/R, PCPO, Liaison Officer (LO), Senior Chinese Consultant (8)	Visited MoS to exchange experience and foster closer ties in anti-corruption work Paid a courtesy visit to the HKMAO of State Council Visited Hunan University	Director of HKMAO of State Council Vice Minister of MoS Steering Committee Member, China Academy of Discipline Inspection and Supervision Head of Discipline Inspection Group, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Standing Committee Member; Director of Supervision Department of Hunan Province Deputy Secretary of Party Committee and Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection, Hunan University Executive Member of Municipal Committee; President of Municipal Intermediate People’s Court of Changsha	126,592

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
2/7/2011 – 4/7/2011 (Saturday to Monday) Shanghai, China	3	DCR, AD/CP, PLO, DRO, SSO/R, Senior Youth and Education Officer (SYEO), CPO (7)	<p>Attended 3rd Training Seminar of IAACA</p> <p>Convened the 1st Steering Group Meeting of IAACA International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop</p>	<p>Standing Committee Member and Central Committee Member of Political Bureau; Committee Member of Political Bureau and Secretary of Shanghai Municipal Committee</p> <p>President of IAACA and Procurator-General of SPP</p> <p>Head of Department, Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Austria</p> <p>Former Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs UNODC</p> <p>Deputy Controller General of Brazil</p> <p>Chief Commissioner, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission</p> <p>Chief Ombudsman, Ombudsman Commission, Papua New Guinea</p> <p>Judge, Court of Appeal, Seychelles</p> <p>Director (Operations) of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore</p> <p>President of Ukraine Prosecutors Association, Ukraine</p> <p>Director of the Serious Fraud of the United Kingdom</p> <p>Professor, Northeastern University, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, USA</p>	62,702

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
19/8/2011 (Friday) Shenzhen	1 (Day trip)	Director of Community Relations Director of Corruption Prevention Principal Liaison Officer, Community Relations Department (CRD) Principal Corruption Prevention Officer, Corruption Prevention Department (CPD) Chief Youth and Education Officer, CRD Senior Staff Officer / Office of Strategic Research Chief Corruption Prevention Officer, CPD (7)	To exchange views and experience on anti-corruption work	Secretary, Shenzhen Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection Director, Shenzhen Municipal Supervision Department	The costs of the duty visit were not charged to any ICAC vote.
14/9/2011 – 17/9/2011 (Wednesday to Saturday) Beijing and Tianjin, China	4	DCR, Assistant Director/Special Duties (AD/SD), PLO, SSO/R (4)	Visited the SPP and exchanged views on the work strategies and the future development of IAACA including the drafting of a declaration for a IAACA meeting tasked with ICAC Visited the People’s Procuratorate of Tianjin to share experiences	Procurator-General of SPP Secretary General of IAACA Chief Procurator of Tianjin Municipal People’s Procuratorate; Vice Chairperson of Standing Committee of Tianjin Municipal People’s Congress	67,750
19/10/2011 – 27/10/2011 (Wednesday to Thursday) Marrakesh, Morocco	9	DCR, AD/SD, PLO, CSO/CACS, DED/EDC, SSO/R (6)	Attended the 5th IAACA Annual Conference and General Meeting & the Fourth Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption Convened the 2 nd Steering Group Meeting of IAACA International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop	Procurator-General of SPP Participants of anti-corruption agencies	593,463

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
20/06/2012 – 22/06/2012 (Wednesday to Friday) Beijing, China	2	Director of Community Relations Assistant Director / Administration Principal Liaison Officer Principal Press Information Officer Principal Corruption Prevention Officer (5)	To attend meeting and conduct visits	Supreme People’s Procuratorate (also International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities) Ministry of Supervision Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	71,115
				Total : 35 visits and total expenditure \$3,907,612	

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

C (seen 27/9)
H/Ops

AD/A 27/9
S/MA1 (pl. cop
to S/MA2
27/9

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Sydney, Australia Period : 23-26 October 2007

Purpose of visit :
Speak at the Australian Public Sector Anti-Corruption Conference (APSAC) 2007

Persons/Organisations to meet :
Delegates of International Anti-corruption and Law Enforcement Agencies
attending the Conference.

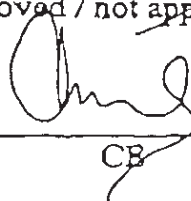
Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
Hilton Sydney Hotel - Tel : (61) 2 9266 2000 ; Fax : (61) 2 9265 6065
488 George Street, Sydney NSW 2000, Australia.

Remarks : _____

- * I recommend Mr Daniel LI, to ~~set up~~ double up my post during my
Head of Operations Absence.
- * ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 25 September 2007

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)
Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 27.9.07
CE

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

C
H/Ops

AD/A
S/MA1 (pl. copy to
S/MA2)

**Revised Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Bali, Indonesia Period : 20-23 November 2007

Purpose of visit :

To deliver a key-note speech at the 2nd Annual Conference and General Meeting of
the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Delegates of International Anti-Corruption and Law Enforcement Agencies
attending the Conference.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Westin Resort - Tel : (62)(361) 771 906 ; Fax : (62)(361) 772 049

Nusa Dua, Bali 80363, Indonesia

Remarks : CE has earlier given approval for me to attend the 2nd IAACA
Conference from 20-24 November 2007. My itinerary has been re-scheduled,
hence the re-submission of my application.

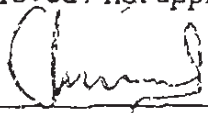
* Mr Daniel LI,
I recommend Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my
Absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 16 November 2007

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 19 November 2007
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

C 11/12

AD/A

H/Ops

S/MA1 (pl. copy to
S/MA2)

**Revised Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing, Nanjing and Suzhou Period : 16-22 December 2007

Purpose of visit :

Liaison Visit to Mainland Counterparts

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Beijing - Supreme People's Procuratorate; HK and Macao Affairs Office of State Council;

Ministry of Supervision; National Bureau of Corruption Prevention; Ministry of Public Security

Nanjing - Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate; Jiangsu Provincial Supervision Bureau

Suzhou - Suzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate; Suzhou Municipal Supervision Office

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Prime Hotel Beijing - 2, Wangfujing Street, Beijing, China

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : _____

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to act up/double up my post during my
Absence.

~~* There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature : [Signature]

Date : 11 December 2007

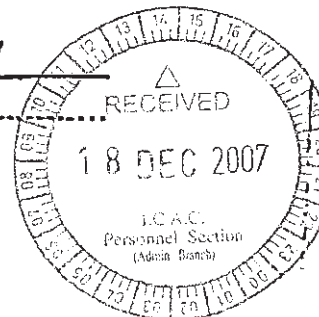
PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature]

CE

Date : 11 December 2007



* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

C/HA

S/HA1

**Revised Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Guangdong and Macao Period : 14.1.08 (pm) to 17.1.08

Purpose of visit :

To consolidate working relationship with counterparts in Guangdong Province
and Macao.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

[REDACTED], Chief Procurator of the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate

[REDACTED] Commissioner Against Corruption, Macao SAR

[REDACTED], Public Procurator General, Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :


Garden Hotel Guangzhou - 廣州市環市東路 368 號 [Tel. : (8620) 8333 8989]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : _____

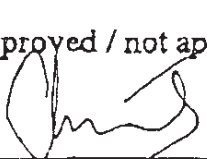
* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my
Absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 8 January 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 8 January 2008
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops (by fax)

AD/A
18/1
C/HA
S/HA1

**Revised Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Shenzhen Period : 21.1.08 (pm) to 22.1.08 (pm)

Purpose of visit :

To exchange corruption prevention experience in construction industry

Persons/Organisations to meet :

監察部副部長 [REDACTED]

監察部副部長 [REDACTED]

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

五洲賓館-圳市深南大道 6001 號 [Tel (755) 8293 8885; Fax (755) 8383 1773]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : _____

* Mr Daniel LI, *
I recommend Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my
Absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature]

Date : 14 January 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature]

Date : 14 January 2008

CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

SMA f.7. 20/8

Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Beijing and Guangxi Period : 25.5.2008 to 30.5.2008 ?

Purpose of visit :
Liaison Visit to Mainland Counterparts

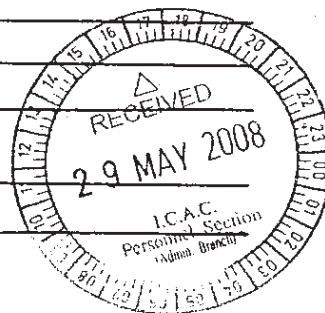
Persons/Organisations to meet :

監察部部長 [redacted] ; 監察部副部長 [redacted] ;
北京市監察局 [redacted] ; 國務院港澳辦 ;
廣西省自治區監察廳廳長 [redacted] ; 桂林市監察局局長 [redacted] .

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
Beijing Hotel - 33 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing 100004, PRC
Tel. : 8610 6513 7766 ; Fax : 8610 6513 7307

My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks :



* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~set up~~ double up my post during my Absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 22 May 2008

Yes, Spoke W/CPS.

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)
Application * approved / not approved.

But please show your commitment in light of better operation requirements.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 22 May 2008

CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops }
AD/A } 26/9

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Ukraine and London Period : 2.10.2008 to 9.10.2008

Purpose of visit :
To attend the 3rd International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)(2-6 Oct);
and to meet two Professors in London and Cambridge, UK (7-9 Oct 2008) re setting up the
Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies in Hong Kong.

Persons/Organisations to meet :
Conference organizers and delegates of International Anti-Corruption and Law Enforcement
Agencies attending the Conference;
[redacted] of Cambridge University; and
Chinese media in London for briefing on ICAC work.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
Dnipro Hotel, 1-2 Khreshchatyk Str., Kyiv 01001, Ukraine
Tel. : 38 044 2546777; Fax : 38 044 2546737
My mobile number : (852) [redacted]

Remarks : _____

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to act up/double up my post during my
absence from 2 to 10 October 2008.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 25 September 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 25 September 2008
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

Wick 4

C/MA 5

S/MA 1

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Manila, Philippines Period : 10-12.11.2008

Purpose of visit :

To attend the Fifth China-ASEAN Prosecutor's General Conference.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

[REDACTED], Prosecutor General, Supreme People's Procuratorate;
Conference organizers and delegates of Law Enforcement Agencies
attending the Conference.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Hyatt Hotel and Casino Manila

1588 Pedro Gil cor M.H. Del Pilar, Malate, Manila, Philippines 1004

Tel : (632) 245 1234; Fax : (632) 247 1234

My mobile number : (852) [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, * Head of Operations to ~~act up~~ double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 31 October 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 3 November 2008

CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

Ull 4/11

CMA

S/MA 15/11

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Hangzhou, China Period : 14-16.11.2008

Purpose of visit :

To attend the 首屆西湖·廉政論壇

Persons/Organisations to meet :

中紀委副書記 ██████████ 浙江省紀委書記 ██████████ ; 中央、省、市紀檢監察高層官員 ;
國內廉政研究學者專家及杭州市紀檢監察人員等。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Zhejiang Xizi Hotel ((Wang's Villa) 浙江西子賓館 (汪莊)

No. 37, Nanshan Road, Hangzhou, Ahejiang.

Tel : (86-571) 8702 1888; Fax : (86-571) 8706 3537

My mobile number : (852) ██████████

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~set up~~/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : _____ Date : 31 October 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : _____ Date : 3 November 2008

CE

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A ✓

S/M/A

WA

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Shenzhen Period : 15 - 16 (a.m.) December 2008

Purpose of visit :

To attend the 首屆中國區際刑事法論壇

Persons/Organisations to meet :

北京師範大學教授，中國高等院校學者，最高人民檢察院，
最高人民法院，中央及地方政法機關高級官員。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

五洲賓館

Shenzhen Wuzhou Guest House, No. 6001, Shennan Road, Shenzhen.

Tel : 86-755-82938000 ; Fax : 86-755-83831797

My mobile number : (852) [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to act-up/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 11 December 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 11 December 2008

CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

010
6.1.09

C/MA
S/MA
2.8/1

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Beijing and Yunnan Period : 11 - 17 January 2009

Purpose of visit :
Liaison Visit to Mainland Counterparts

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Beijing - 最高人民檢察院 [redacted] 檢察長、監察部 [redacted] 副部長、
國務院港澳事務辦公室 [redacted] 副主任、公安部官員。
Yunnan - 雲南省人民檢察院 [redacted] 檢察長、雲南省監察廳 [redacted] 廳長。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Beijing - 天倫王朝飯店 (北京王府井大街 50 號)
Yunnan - 農莊迎賓館 (雲南省昆明市盤龍區北京路 514 號)
My mobile number : (852) [redacted]

Remarks : _____

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to act up/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 5 January 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 6.1.09
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

Handwritten notes:
7/5/8
8/1/11
1/2
26/5

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Guangzhou and Shenzhen Period : 8 - 9 June 2009

Purpose of visit :
To exchange views on anti-corruption work and enhance working relationship with counterparts.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- ██████████, Procurator, Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate
- ██████████, Procurator, Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate
- ██████████, Director, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of Guangdong

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Garden Hotel Guangzhou
368 Huanshi Dong Lu, Guangzhou
Tel. : 8620 8333 8989; Fax : 8620 8335 0467
My mobile number : (852) ██████████

Remarks : _____

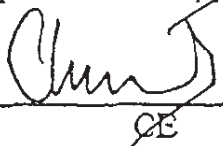
* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 22 May 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 22 May 2009
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

AD/A

*Wick
18/8/09
C/MA, 19/8
S/MA*

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : London, Cambridge & Vienna Period : 29.8.2009 – 6.9.2009

Purpose of visit :

To attend the 27th International Symposium on Economic Crime in Cambridge

Fact finding and liaison meetings in London and Vienna

Persons/Organisations to meet :

London – [Redacted] Criminal Law Commissioner; Commissioner, Metropolitan
Police and Director General, Serious Organised Crime Agency

Vienna – Interpol, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;
Austrian Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Cambridge – Regent Hotel Cambridge [Tel : +44 (0) 1223 351470; Fax : +44 (0) 1223 464937]

London – Millennium Hotel London Mayfair [Tel : +44 (0) 20 7629 9400; Fax : +44 (0) 20 7629 7736]

Vienna – Radisson SAS Style Hotel Vienna [Tel : +43 (0) 1-22 780-0; Fax : +43 (0) 1-22 780-77]

My mobile number : (852) [Redacted]

Remarks : _____

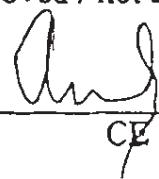
* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to ~~set up~~/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 13 August 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 18 August 2009
CE

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

AD/A) 28/9
29/9/09

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

UMA L
29/9
S/M A. 1
K

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Beijing Period : 30.9.2009-2.10.2009

Purpose of visit :
To attend the Celebrations of the 60th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
Swissotel Beijing – No. 2 Chao Yang Men Bei Da Jie, Beijing)
My mobile number : (852) [REDACTED]

Remarks : During this period Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations, will also be away from Hong Kong attending the National Celebrations as a guest of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. Mr Francis LEE is the next most senior officer available to act as C, ICAC.

Mr Francis LEE,
* I recommend Director of Investigation/ to act up/double-up my post during my absence.
Private Sector

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : (Timothy Tong) Date : 25 September 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / ~~not approved~~

Signature : L. Date : 28/9/09
CE (As)

TO PRIVATE OCCASION
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

→ AD/A

WCI 9/21

Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

C/MA 1
3

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing Period : 13-15.10.2009

S/MA 1
JCS

Purpose of visit :

To lead a delegation to participate in the APEC Anti-Corruption Workshop.

The Workshop is co-sponsored by China and the USA.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

監察部長 [redacted]; 監察部副部長 [redacted]; 外交部副部長 [redacted].

[redacted], Director of the United States Office of Government Ethics

[redacted], Director of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore

Other Heads of APEC Delegations.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Beijing Hotel (北京飯店)

No. 33 East Chang An Avenue, Beijing

Tel : (8610) 6513 7766; Fax : (8610) 6513 7703

My mobile number : (852) [redacted]

Remarks : 國家監察部 has advised that C, ICAC should personally lead the ICAC delegation. It is possible that a national leader would meet selected Heads of Delegations including C, ICAC.

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 29 September 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / ~~not approved~~.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 29/9/09
CE (Ats)

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

WCO 29/10/09

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

*c/MA
S/MA
209*

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Macao Period : 9-10.11.2009

Purpose of visit :

To attend a Joint Seminar on Corruption in the Private Sector, a tripartite event held annually with Mainland's Ministry of Supervision and the Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

 CE of the Macao SAR; , CAC, Macao SAR; other
Macao Principal Officials; 國家監察部副部級監察專員 及監察部官員 .

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

MGM GRAND Macau (澳門美高梅金殿酒店)
Avenida Dr Sun Yat Sen, NAPE, Macau
Tel : (853) 8802 8888; Fax : (853) 8802 3333
My mobile number : (852)

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, *
Head of Operations to act-up/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : *Timothy Tong* Date : 28 October 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : Date : 29 October 2009
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

AV/TJ WY
20/11
c/MA
S/MAI

REVISED

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Hanoi, Vietnam Period : 23-25.11.2009

Purpose of visit :
To attend the 6th China-ASEAN Prosecutor's General Conference and make a presentation.

Persons/Organisations to meet :
[Redacted] Prosecutor General, Supreme People's Procuratorate, PRC;
[Redacted] Prosecutor General of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
and Prosecutor Generals from Cambodia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Macao etc.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
Hanoi Daewoo Hotel
360 Kim Ma Street, Ba Dinh District, Hanoi, Vietnam
Tel : 84-4-8315000; Fax : 84-4-8315010; My mobile number : [Redacted]

Remarks : My earlier application to visit Vietnam on 23-26.11.2009 has been approved by you. I now propose to curtail my visit for one day, hence this revised application, please.

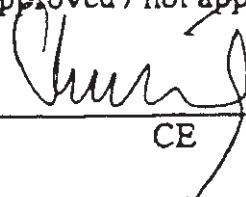
* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~act up~~ double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 20 November 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ~~*approved~~ / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 20 November 2009
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

AD/A ✓ *u/b*

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

of

C/M

S/MA

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Taipei, Taiwan

Period : 20-23.12.2009

Purpose of visit :

To make initial contact with Taiwan authorities for exchanging anti-corruption experience;
To have academic exchanges on anti-corruption and discuss its global trends with experts.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

台灣法務部部長 [redacted] 台灣法務部次長 [redacted] 台灣法務部調查局局長 [redacted]

台灣監察院院長 [redacted]

Taiwanese anti-corruption personnel, professionals and academics.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Taipei Grand Hyatt Hotel

台北市信義區松壽路 2 號

Tel : (886) 2 2720 1234; Fax : (886) 2 2720 1111; My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : 

Date : 9 December 2009

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / ~~not approved~~.

Signature : 
CE

Date : 10 December 2009

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

AD/A

Wet
24/

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Salvador, Brazil and London Period : 6-15 April 2010

C/M

S/M
SCO/

Purpose of visit :

To attend the Executive Committee Meeting of the International Association of
Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) from 9 to 11 April 2010; and
Duty visit to London from 13-14 April 2010.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Brazil - [redacted], President of IAACA; [redacted], Secretary General of IAACA; and

Heads of International Organizations and national agencies responsible for fighting corruption.

London - [redacted], Commissioner, UK Law Commission; [redacted] Executive

Director-Intervention, Serious Organised Crime Agency, UK; and [redacted]

Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Brazil : Blue Tree Premium Salvador Hotel, Salvador, Brazil. [Tel : +55 (71) 2103 2233]

London : Millenium Hotel, 44 Grosvenor Square, W1K 2HP. [Tel : +44 (0) 20 7629 9400]

My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to ~~set up~~/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 22 March 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 23 March 2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

u/cib
2/5/10

Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption

C/MAJ
S/MAJ

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing, & Chengdu, Sichuan Period : 16-23 May 2010

Purpose of visit :

To conduct meetings with 監察部、國家預防腐敗局、國家廣播電影電視總局及四川省監察廳。

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- 監察部
- 國家預防腐敗局 副局長
- 國家廣播電影電視總局 副局長
- 四川省監察廳 廳長

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

王府半島酒店
北京王府井金魚胡同 8 號 [Tel. No. : (8610) 8516 2888; Fax : (8610) 6510 6311]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to set up/double up my post during my absence from 15.5.2010 to 23.5.2010.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : *Timothy Tong* Date : 4 May 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : *[Signature]* Date : 4 May 2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

4/6/10

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Shanghai

Period : 10-13 June 2010

Purpose of visit :

- To conduct a lecture on 10 June at the China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong
(中國浦東幹部學院) for senior Mainland Officials.
- To meet local officials and to officiate at the passing-out ceremony of the National Studies Programme for Hong Kong Disciplined Forces (香港紀律部隊國情培訓班).

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Senior officials of the China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong, including the Vice President of the academy [REDACTED]

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Purple Mountain Hotel (紫金山大酒店), 778 Dongfang Road, Pudong District, Shanghai.

[Tel. No. : (8621) 6886 8888; Fax : (8621) 6886 8866]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks :

Please see attachment.

* I recommend Mr Ryan WONG, Director of Investigation, * to act up/double up my post.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 1 June 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 2 June 2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

AD/A

1.7/10
22/6/10
C/MAI
S/MAI
SCLP

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Guangzhou and Shaoguan Period : 2-4 July 2010

Purpose of visit :

- To conduct visits to Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate;
Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the Guangdong Provincial Government; and
Shaoguan People's Procuratorate.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Senior officials including [REDACTED] Chief Prosecutor of Guangdong.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Garden Hotel Guangzhou, 368 Huanshi Dong Lu, Guangzhou, China
[Tel. No. : (8620) 8333 8989; Fax : (8620) 8335 0467]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Head of Operations to act-up/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 18 June 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application * approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 18 June 2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

(Fax No. : 2309 0313)

Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption

AD/A
WLO
23/8/10
C/MAG
S/MA18

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Harbin (哈爾濱) Period : 25-28 August 2010

Purpose of visit :

To attend a seminar jointly organized by the Ministry of Supervision, the ICAC and Macao CCAC and to officiate and deliver a speech at the seminar.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

國家預防腐敗局局長、副部長、副局長、
黑龍江省紀委書記及澳門廉政專員等

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

太陽島賓館 - 黑龍江哈爾濱太陽島
[Tel.: (86451) 8791 8888; Fax : (86451) 8819 1269]
My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to act up/double up my post during my absence.

~~* There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 18 August 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 20 August 2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/OE

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

AD/A

WCB
K910

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing Period : 19-21 September 2010

C/MA
J

Purpose of visit :

- Opening speech at the National Studies Course for ICAC senior officers (國策研習班) organized by the Chinese Academy of Governance (國家行政學院)
- Visit to Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP) of the PRC

(Ag.)S/MA 12

W/Lip

W/B7

Persons/Organisations to meet :

 , Prosecutor-General, and senior officials of SPP
 - 最高人民檢察院檢察長，及其他高級官員

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Chinese Academy of Governance
北京海澱區長春橋路 6 號 [Tel.: 86-10-6892 9260]
 My mobile number :

Remarks :

* Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to act up/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 10 September 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 14 September 2010
 CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
) 26/10/2010
→ AD/A)
V.D.O.
26/10/10

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

C/MAGC
S/MAI

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Macao Period : 2-5 November 2010

Purpose of visit :

- To deliver Key Note Address at the Fourth Annual Conference of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)
- To attend General Meeting and Executive Committee Meeting of IAACA

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- [Redacted] Prosecutor-General, Supreme People's Procuratorate of PRC
- [Redacted], Prosecutor-General of the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR
- [Redacted] Commissioner of the Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
- Senior Officials from Anti-Corruption authorities of various jurisdictions

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Grand Hyatt Macau - [Tel.: 853 - 8868 1234; Fax : 853 - 8867 1234]

My mobile number : [Redacted]

Remarks : Mr Daniel LI also plans to travel to Macao on 2 and 4 November 2010 for several hours during day time to attend parts of the IAACA proceedings. There is no need to appoint another officer to stand in his position during his short absence away from Hong Kong.

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations * to set-up/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 25 October 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 26/10/2010
CE

Please delete as appropriate

H/Ops)
AD/A) 9/12/2010

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

WCLB
9/11/10

C/MB
10/12
S/MA 1/10/10

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Macao Period : 12 (pm) to 13 (pm) Dec 2010

Purpose of visit :

To officiate and conduct a presentation at the opening ceremony of the 3rd Session of Inter-regional China Criminal Law Reform (第三屆中國國際刑事法論壇)

Persons/Organisations to meet :

澳門特別行政區檢察長; 國務院港澳辦公室法律司;
澳門大學法學院代院長; 北京師範大學刑事法律科學研究院;
香港大學法律學院副院長

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Hotel Royal Macau (澳門皇都酒店)
澳門得勝馬路2-4號
Tel : (853) 2855 2222; Fax : (853) 2856 3008
My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : I will be away for one day only and may come up to Hong Kong at short notice if required.

* There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 8 December 2010

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 9 December 2010
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
) 11.1.2011
AD/A)

u/s 11/1/11

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

*C/MA 11/1
S/MA 11/1*

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Singapore Period : 17 to 19 January 2011

Purpose of visit :

To attend Special Meeting of the International Association of Anti-corruption Authorities (IAACA). [We have been invited by Mainland's Supreme People's Procuratorate to help map out IAACA's future work programme.]

Persons/Organisations to meet :

[Redacted] Secretary General of the IAACA
[Redacted] Director of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
[Redacted] President, European Partners Against Corruption Network
Other Members of IAACA's Executive Committee

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Traders Hotel
1A Cuscaden Road Singapore 249716 -- (Tel. : 65-6738-2222)
My mobile number : [Redacted]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel Li, Head of Operations * to ~~act up~~/double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature : *[Signature]* Date : 10 January 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : *[Signature]* Date : 11.1.11
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
) 21.4.2011
AD/A)

WCB
→ 21/4/11

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

WCB/MA
→ 21/4/11

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Doha, Qatar Period : 8-11 May 2011

AS SIMAI
21/4

Purpose of visit :

To attend the Executive Committee Meeting of IAACA
(國際反貪局聯合執行委員會會議)

See/P.
21/4/11

Persons/Organisations to meet :

最高人民檢察院檢察長 [redacted] 江西省人民檢察院檢察長 [redacted]

廣東省人民檢察院檢察長 [redacted] 四川省人民檢察院檢察長 [redacted]

[redacted] Attorney General, the State of Qatar.

Call 21/4
WCB

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Ritz-Carton, Doha

West Bay Lagoon, Doha, Qatar [Tel.: (974) 484-8000; Fax : (974) 484-8484]

My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks :

* Mr Daniel LI, *
I recommend Director of Operations to act up/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature : [Signature] Date : 20 April 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved/ not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 21 April 2011

CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
AD/A) 19.5.2011

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Thailand Period : 31 May to 2 June 2011

Purpose of visit :

Key-note speech at the Conference on "Turning Point on Corruption and the Future of Thailand: Hong Kong Case Study"

Persons/Organisations to meet :

H.E. Prime Minister [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], Chairman of Thai Chamber of Commerce & the Board of Trade of Thailand;
and other prominent persons in the Thai business community.

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Plaza Athenee Hotel - 61 Witthayu Road, Lumpini, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand

[Tel: (66) (2) 650 8800; Fax: (66) (2) 650 8500]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to ~~set-up~~ double up my post during my absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.~~

Signature :  Date : 16 May 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ~~*approved / not approved.~~

Signature :  Date : 18 May 2011

CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
16.6.2011
AD/A)
1776

Revised

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

Supp
1776

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Beijing and Hunan Period : 22 to 26 June 2011

Purpose of visit :

- To visit Ministry of Supervision and Supreme People's Procuratorate to discuss future cooperation
- To visit Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of The State Council
- To conduct a briefing for senior government officials in Hunan

Persons/Organisations to meet :

國務院港澳事務辦公室主任; 監察部部長; 最高人民檢察院檢察長;
湖南省監察廳廳長; 湖南省長沙市中級人民法院院長;
湖南省廉政研究基地主任 教授

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Peninsula, Beijing - 8 Goldfish Lane, Wangfujing, Beijing 100006 [Tel (8610) 8516 2888; Fax 6510 6111]
Huadian Hotel - 300 Jiefang Rd East, Changsha 410001 [Tel (86731) 8444 2888; Fax 8444 2270]

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : The visit has been re-scheduled from 22 to 26 June 2011 due to the cancellation of a talk for senior officials on 27 June 2011.

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to set up/double up my post during my absence. *

Signature : [Signature] Date : 16 June 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE) (Atty)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 16/6/2011
CE (Atty)

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops)
AD/A) 17.6.2011

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

100
20/6/11

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr. Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Shanghai Period : 2-4 July 2011

C/MA 21/6/11
S/MA 21/6/11

Purpose of visit :

- To attend the opening ceremony of the third International Association of Anti-Corruption Authority (IAACA) Training Seminar

- To conduct the steering group meeting of the IAACA Project – International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition/Showcase and Workshop

Persons/Organisations to meet :

中共中央政治局常委、政法委書記 [redacted]、中共中央政治局委員、

上海市委書記 [redacted]、最高人民檢察院 [redacted] 檢察長、

[redacted] Head of Department, Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs, Austria

[redacted] former Director of the Division for Treaty Affairs UNODC

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Hua Ting Hotel & Towers – 1200 Cao Xi Bei Road, Shanghai

1200 Cao Xi Bei Road, Shanghai [Tel.: (8621) 6439 1000; Fax : (8621) 6255 0830]

My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks : 2-3 July fall on the weekend; I expect to come back to Hong Kong in the late afternoon of 4 July (Monday).

*

There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.

Signature : [Handwritten Signature]

Date : 17 June 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Handwritten Signature]
CE (Actg)

Date : 17/6/2011

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

H/Ops)
) 16.8.2011
AD/A)
WCS 17/8/11

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

MS/MAT
MS/MAT

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming
Destination : Shenzhen Period : 19 August 2011

Purpose of visit :

To exchange views and experience on anti-corruption work.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

深圳市紀委書記
深圳市監察局局長

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

My mobile number : [REDACTED]

Remarks : A short trip returning same day.

There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 15 August 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / ~~not approved~~.

Signature : [Signature] Date : 16 August 2011
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

H/Ops)
AD/A) 1.9.2011

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

11/9/11

PART I (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing and Tianjin Period : 14-17 September 2011

JC/MA
S/MA
6/2/11
S/O/P
6/1/11

Purpose of visit :

To discuss with Supreme People's Procuratorate:

- ICAC's role in the 5th IAACA Annual Conference to be held at Marrakech, Morocco, in October 2011
- ICAC's organization of International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition under IAACA's auspices, in December 2011.

Person/Organisations to meet :

最高人民檢察院 檢察長; 最高人民檢察院 副長; 北京大學 教授

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Peninsula Beijing - 8 Goldfish Lane, Wangfujing, Beijing

[Tel. : (8610) 8516-2888; Fax : (9610) 6510-6311]

My mobile number :

Remarks : Mr Daniel LI will be on leave on 14 Sept 2011 returning to office on 15 Sept.


I wish to leave Hong Kong around noon 14 Sept 2011. We consider that it is unnecessary for the next most senior officer Mr Ryan WONG to act up as Commissioner between noon 14 Sept 2011 and 15 Sept 2011.

* I recommend Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to set up/double up my post from 15-17 September 2011. *

Signature :  Date : 30 August 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved /not approved.

Signature :  Date : 11/9/2011
CE (Ag)

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

H/Ops)
AD/A) 13.1 2011
WDB

13/10/11

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

IPC/M

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Marrakech, Morocco Period : 19-28 October 2011

H S/M A
2

Purpose of visit :

- To chair Steering Group Meeting on "The IAACA International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop" (21 Oct);
- To speak at "Fifth Annual Conference of IAACA" (22-23 Oct);
- To speak at United Nations "Conference of States Parties to the UNCAC" (24-27 Oct).

Persons/Organisations to meet :

Professor [redacted] Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, President of IAACA

[redacted] Executive Director of United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime

[redacted] President of Central Authority of Corruption Prevention (ICPC) of Morocco

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

London - Holiday Inn Heathrow Hotel [Tel. : +44 20 8990 0000; Fax : +44 20 8564 7744]

[Address : Bath Road, Sipson Way Heathrow Airport, Hayes, London](Night of 19 Oct)

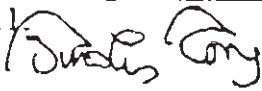
Marrakech - Palmeraie Golf Palace [Tel. : +212 524 368704; Fax : +212 524 302020]

[Address : Circuit de la Palmeraie, BP 1488-40000, Marrakech, Morocco](20-27 Oct)

My mobile number : [redacted]

Remarks :

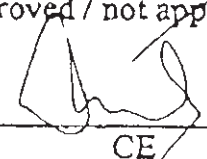
* Mr Daniel LI, Director of Operations to act up/double up my post from 19-28 October 2011 *

Signature : 

Date : 4 October 2011

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : 
CE

Date : 12/10/2011

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Beijing Period : 20-22 June 2012

Purpose of visit :

To attend meetings with the Prosecutor-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate

[also President of International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)];

Ministry of Supervision and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

(Please see details attached.)

Persons/Organisations to meet :

最高人民檢察院 檢察長 (國際反貪局聯合會主席) ;

監察部 部長 ; 副部長 ; 副部長 ;

中國社會科學院 紀檢組長。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

The Peninsula Beijing - 8 Goldfish Lane, Wangfujing, Beijing

[Tel. : (8610) 8516-2888; Fax : (8610) 6510-6311]

My mobile number : (852)

Remarks :

* I recommend Director of Operations to ^{*} set-up/double up my post from 20-22
June 2012.

Signature :  Date : 5 June 2012

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ^{*} approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 7 June 2012
CE

Please delete as appropriate

Item 2(a): Itineraries of the duty visits to Beijing and Yunnan from 11-17 January 2009; and to Beijing, Chengdu and Sichuan from 16-23 May 2010.

Commissioner's Duty Visit to Beijing and Yunnan Province
(11-17 January 2009)

Itinerary

11 January 2009 (Sunday)

PM

- Arrived at Beijing
- Dinner with the staff of the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR who had assisted in organizing the trip

12 January 2009 (Monday)

AM

- Visit to the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP)

Noon

- Lunch with academics of the Beijing Normal University

PM

- Visit to the Legislative Affairs Committee, National People's Congress
- Visit to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of State Council

Evening

- Dinner hosted by SPP

13 January 2009 (Tuesday)

AM

- Visit to the Ministry of Supervision

PM

- Lunch with academics
(from Peking University, Tsinghua University, China University of Political Science and Law, and Renmin University of China)
- Visit to the National Stadium and the National Aquatics Centre

14 January 2009 (Wednesday)

AM

- Visit to the Discipline Inspection Group, Supervision Dept and Institute of Monetary of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Noon

- Lunch with former Director of the General Administration of Customs

PM

- Commissioner and part of the delegation took flight to Kunming, other members returned to Hong Kong

15 January 2009 (Thursday)

AM

- Visit to the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate
- Meeting with the Standing Committee Member of Provincial Committee, Secretary of Provincial Political Science and Law Commission of Yunnan

Noon

- Lunch hosted by the Standing Committee Member of Provincial Committee, Secretary of Provincial Political Science and Law Commission of Yunnan

PM

- Flight from Kunming to Lijiang

Evening

- Dinner hosted by the Lijiang Municipal People's Procuratorate

16 January 2009 (Friday)

AM

- Meeting with the Lijiang Municipal People's Procuratorate
- Visit to Jade Dragon Snow Mountain

PM

- Visit to Shuhe Old Town

Evening

- Dinner hosted by the Lijiang Municipal Committee

17 January 2009 (Saturday)

AM

- Returned to Hong Kong via Kunming

※ ※ ※ ※

Item (f): whether it is the policy of the ICAC to strengthen its liaison with the Mainland authorities; if so, when such a policy was implemented and in what aspects, and whether there is any document to substantiate such.

The Mutual Case Assistance Scheme was set up between the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and the ICAC in 1988, under which anti-graft officers are arranged to meet witnesses in corruption cases across the border. Similar arrangements for provinces other than Guangdong have been co-ordinated by the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP) since March 2000.

2. On 5 February 1997, the Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office of the CRD was set up to deal with all non-operational liaison of the ICAC with counterparts on the Mainland and the Macao SAR.

3. The HKSAR Government was informed by the Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 6 February 2006 that the Central People's Government had ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The Convention entered into force for China on 12 February 2006 and shall apply to the HKSAR in accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the HKSAR. The HKSAR Government was also informed at the same time that the ICAC was designated as the authority to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention.

4. Because of the application of the Convention, the SPP established the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in 2006 and the Ministry of Supervision (MoS) set up the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention in 2007. Therefore, there is a need for the ICAC to strengthen its contact with the SPP and its system of procuratorates and step up co-operation with the MoS. The contact between the MoS, the CRD and the Corruption Prevention Department has intensified as a result.

5. In December 2009, the Citizens Advisory Committee on Community Relations endorsed a new work strategy to reposition the Mainland liaison work of the CRD in three different directions, namely furtherance and widening of co-operation and exchange with anti-corruption agencies and associated anti-corruption research units on the Mainland; greater co-operation on preventive education; and greater co-operation with the media on the Mainland in promoting a culture of probity.

Item (e): Chronology of organizing the Beijing-Kunming-Lijiang duty visit (11-17 January 2009) and the relevant documents, including the information received by the CRD in the afternoon of 9 January 2009 from the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate inviting the former ICAC Commissioner, Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming, and his accompanying persons to visit Lijiang on 16 January 2009.

This duty visit was arranged upon mutual agreement with the Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP). The following is the chronological account of the arrangement:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Mid December 2008 | Community Relations Department (CRD) discussed with SPP the duty visit in Beijing by former Commissioner in January 2009. SPP proposed that after the trip in Beijing, the ICAC delegation should visit the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate (YNPP) as they had new developments in video interview recording for suspects and close working relationship with the ICAC on mutual assistance in investigation. Former Commissioner then agreed to the Yunnan leg. |
| 29 December 2008 | Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office (HKMLO) sought former Commissioner's approval for the duty visit, enclosing a tentative itinerary (mainly for the Beijing leg, while the itinerary of the Yunnan leg would be worked out by SPP and YNPP). |
| 9 January 2009 | SPP sent to HKMLO by fax the details of the Yunnan leg (Kunming and Lijiang). |

Regarding the information received by the CRD in the afternoon of 9 January 2009 from YNPP inviting the ICAC delegation to visit Lijiang, the ICAC cannot disclose the said information as it falls within the scope of investigation in relation to whether Mr TONG has committed the alleged offences under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance and the common law offence of "Misconduct in Public Office" and the disclosure of which may affect the integrity of the investigation or jeopardise or prejudice the fairness and impartiality of the related investigation.

Item (c) : When was the procurement of air passages and accommodation for the Lijiang leg of the duty visit to Beijing-Kunming-Lijiang headed by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming (from 11 to 17 January 2009) made.

- After receiving the itinerary concerning the Lijiang leg of the duty visit on 9 January, the ICAC informed our Mainland counterpart to arrange accommodation in Lijiang and placed procurement order for the air passages for the Kunming-Lijiang flight on the same day.

Item (g) : Examples of the applications made by other former Commissioners of the ICAC to CE to attend duty visits outside Hong Kong.

- An sample application made by a former Commissioner of the ICAC to attend duty visits outside Hong Kong are in the Annex.

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 9144)

C D 2/8 AD/A L 2/18
H/Ops (by fax) S/MA (Pse copy to SEO/FG, EC & SO) Copied

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART I (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : [Redacted]
Destination : Beijing, Henan Province Period : 4 to 10 September 2005

Purpose of visit :
(1) Annual liaison visit to Mainland procuratorate authorities.
(2) Attend the opening ceremony of the 22nd Congress on the Law of the World.

Persons/Organisations to meet :
Please see draft outline programme attached. **Note by Clerk, PAC:
Draft outline programme
in Chinese only.*

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :
(4 to 6 September) : 天倫皇朝飯店，東城區王府井大街 50 號
Tel : (8610) 6513 8888 Fax : (8610) 6513 7866
(7 to 9 September) : 鄭州索菲特國際飯店，鄭州城東路289號
Tel : 86-371-6595 0088 Fax : 86-371-6595 0080

Remarks :

* I recommend Mr [Redacted], Head of Operations *
to act up/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~

Signature : [Redacted] Date : 25 August 2005

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature : [Redacted] Date : 26 via 2005
CE

* Please delete as appropriate

專員內地之行
(4 – 10.9.05)

日程

<u>日期</u>	<u>訪問／活動</u>
<u>9月4日(星期日)</u>	
下午 1340 – 1650	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 乘搭 KA992 航班往北京• 入住天倫王朝飯店
<u>9月5日(星期一)</u>	
上午 1000 – 1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 專員出席第二十二屆世界法律大會開幕禮• 其他團員參加高檢安排的考察活動
下午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪國務院港澳事務辦公室• 拜訪最高人民檢察院
<u>9月6日(星期二)</u>	
上午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪中國證監會
下午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪監察部
<u>9月7日(星期三)</u>	
上午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪公安部
下午 1500 – 1620	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 乘搭 CZ3172 航班往河南省• 入住鄭州索菲特國際飯店
<u>9月8日(星期四)</u>	
上午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪河南省人民檢察院
下午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪河南省監察廳
<u>9月9日(星期五)</u>	
上午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪開封市人民檢察院
下午	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 拜訪開封市人民法院
<u>9月10日(星期六)</u>	
上午 0900 – 1140	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 乘搭 CZ3073 航班回港

Commissioner's Duty Visit to Beijing and Sichuan Province
(16 – 23 May 2010)

Itinerary

16 May 2010 (Sunday)

- PM
- Arrived at Beijing

17 May 2010 (Monday)

- AM
- Visit to the Head of Discipline Inspection Group, Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, State Administration of Radio, Film and Television

- Noon
- Lunch hosted by the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television

- PM
- Visit to the Minister of Supervision
 - Meeting with Ministry of Supervision (MoS) and National Bureau of Corruption Prevention

- Evening
- Dinner hosted by MoS

18 May 2010 (Tuesday)

- AM
- Visit to the Director of Supervision Department, Chinese Academy of Social Science

- Noon
- Director of Community Relations (DCR) attended lunch hosted by Supreme People's Procuratorate

- PM
- Visit to the academics specialized in anti-corruption studies

- Evening
- Dinner with academics specialized in anti-corruption studies

19 May 2010 (Wednesday)

- AM
- Representative of Hong Kong Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies met with academics of Chinese Academy of Social Science, Peking University and Tsinghua University

- PM
- DCR visited the Vice President of Institute of Discipline Inspection and Supervision
 - Some delegation members returned to Hong Kong

20 May 2010 (Thursday) (Joined by another ICAC officer who flew in to Chengdu)

- AM
- Commissioner and part of the delegation took flight to Chengdu
- PM
- Visit to Guanghan City Sanxingdui Museum
 - Meeting with Director of Sichuan Provincial Supervision Department
 - Dinner hosted by Sichuan Provincial Supervision Department

21 May 2010 (Friday)

- AM
- Visit to earthquake reconstruction projects, including Provincial Road 303 Yingwo Highway and Cui Yue Hu Minxing District of Dujiangyan City
- PM
- Meeting with Sichuan Provincial Supervision Department and Commission for Discipline Inspection and Supervision
 - Visit to the Vice Governor of Sichuan Provincial People's Government
 - Dinner hosted by the Vice Governor of Sichuan Provincial People's Government

22 May 2010 (Saturday)

- AM
- Visit to Leshan Grand Buddha, arranged by the Standing Committee Member, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection of Leshan City
- PM
- Visit to Emeishan City and Emeishan
 - Meeting with the Standing Committee Member, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, Vice Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection, Director and officials of Municipal Supervision Department of Leshan City
 - Dinner hosted by the Standing Committee Member, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection of Leshan City

23 May 2010 (Sunday)

- AM
- Returned to Hong Kong

※ ※ ※

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2509 0575)

H/Ops

AD/A

Wick 4/11

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

CMA

S/MAD 15/11

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming

Destination : Hangzhou, China

Period : 14-16.11.2008

Purpose of visit :

To attend the 首屆西湖·廉政論壇

Persons/Organisations to meet :

中紀委副書記 浙江省紀委書記 ; 中央、省、市紀檢監察高層官員 ;
國內廉政研究學者專家及杭州市紀檢監察人員等。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Zhejiang Xizi Hotel ((Wang's Villa) 浙江西子賓館 (汪莊)

No. 37, Nanshan Road, Hangzhou, Ahejiang.

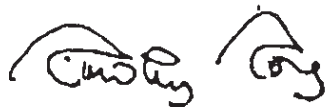
Tel : (86-571) 8702 1888; Fax : (86-571) 8706 3537

My mobile number : (852)

Remarks :

* Mr Daniel LI,
I recommend Head of Operations to act up/double up my post during my
absence.

* ~~There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my
absence.~~



Signature : _____ Date : 31 October 2008

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 3 November 2008

CE

The First Xihu Anti-Corruption Forum
(14-17 November 2008)

Itinerary

14 November (Friday)

- PM Arrived in Hangzhou
- Meeting with Deputy Secretary of Hangzhou Municipal Committee, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection
- Dinner hosted by Deputy Secretary of Hangzhou Municipal Committee, Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection

15 November (Saturday)

- AM Launching Ceremony of a joint research centre on bribery punishment and prevention
- Commissioner delivered a speech at the ceremony
- Lunch
- PM Forum
- Dinner hosted by Hangzhou Municipal Committee and Government

16 November (Sunday)

- AM Forum
- Director of Community Relations gave a keynote speech
- PM Farewell dinner

17 November (Monday)

- AM Returned to Hong Kong

**Commissioner's Duty Visit to Beijing and
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region**
(25-29 May 2008)

Itinerary

25 May (Sunday)

- PM
- Arrived in Beijing

26 May (Monday)

- AM
- Meeting with Vice Minister of Ministry of Supervision (MoS) to prepare for the Joint Seminar co-organised with MoS and Macao Commission Against Corruption
 - Work meeting with Minister of MoS, Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention (NBCP)
- PM
- Study visit on the corruption prevention system in Chongwen District in Beijing
 - Work meeting with Director of Beijing Municipal Supervision Department and officials of Chongwen District
 - Study visit on the latest developments of Chongwen District
 - Dinner hosted by Vice Minister of MoS, Deputy Director of NBCP

27 May (Tuesday) (Part of the delegation returned to Hong Kong)

- AM
- Visit to the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council
 - Study visit on the works of the Olympic Games

- PM
- Commissioner and part of the delegation flew to Nanning
 - Dinner hosted by Standing Committee Member, Vice Chairperson of People's Government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region

28 May (Wednesday)

- AM
- Work meeting with Director of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Supervision Department
 - Visit to Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Government Services Centre
- PM
- Visit to China-ASEAN Conference Exhibition Centre
 - Dinner hosted by Standing Committee Member, Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional

29 May (Thursday)

- AM
- Flew to Guilin
 - Meeting with and lunch hosted by Guilin Municipal Supervision Department
- PM
- Dinner hosted by Vice Mayor of Guilin City
 - Returned to Hong Kong in the evening

**IAACA Executive Committee Meeting (Salvador, Brazil) and
Commissioner's Duty Visit to London**

(8 - 14 April 2010)

Itinerary

6 April (Tuesday)

- Evening
- Departed Hong Kong for Salvador, Brazil

8 April (Thursday)

- AM
- Arrived in Salvador
- Whole day
- Preparatory work for the IAACA Executive Committee Meeting

9 April (Friday)

- PM
- Meeting with President of the IAACA
- Evening
- Welcoming Reception of the IAACA Executive Committee

10 April (Saturday)

- Whole day
- IAACA Executive Committee Meeting

11 April (Sunday)

- Whole day
- Official visit in Salvador

12 April (Monday)

- AM
- Departed for London

13 April (Tuesday)

- AM
- Arrived in London
- PM
- Meeting with Criminal Commissioner, the Law Commission for England and Wales

14 April (Wednesday)

- PM
- Lunch with UK officials and HKETO
 - Meeting with Director/Intervention, Serious Organised Crime Agency, UK
- Evening
- Departed London for Hong Kong

15 April (Thursday)

- PM
- Arrived in Hong Kong

**Thematic Seminar ICAC Co-organised with the Ministry of Supervision (MoS) and the
Commission Against Corruption of Macao (CCAC) in Shenzhen
(21-23 January 2008)**

Items	Actual General Departmental Expenditure (HK\$)
Subsistence Allowance and Others	
Former Commissioner and 25 ICAC officers	110,718.00
Accommodation and Transportation	
Hotel accommodation for guest speaker	1,068.21
Rental of cross-boundary coach for ICAC officers	3,650.00
Meals	
Lunch for participants in Shenzhen on 22 January 2008*	60,654.23
Souvenirs	
Souvenirs (crystal ICAC Building models, etc.) for officials of MoS and Shenzhen Municipal Anti-Corruption Authorities, etc.	5,495.00
Others	
Non-standard stationery items	50.00
Total	181,635.44

* The three co-organisers took turn to host a lunch/dinner for 104 participants.

Details of the six visits outside Hong Kong undertaken by
Mr Simon PEH, Commissioner, ICAC,
from July 2012 to June 2013

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
27/07/2012 – 29/07/2012 (Friday to Sunday) Guangzhou, China	3	Director of Community Relations (DCR) Assistant Director / Community Relations (AD/CR) (Ag) Principal Investigator (PI) Principal Corruption Prevention Officer (PCPO) Principal Press Information Officer (PPIO) Chief Liaison Officer (CLO) (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To officiate at the Prize Presentation Ceremony of the Cross Boundary Computer Animation/Comics Competition co-organised by the ICAC, Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate (GDPP) and Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR ➤ To conduct visits to GDPP and Guangdong Provincial Supervision Bureau to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of further cooperation 	GDPP Guangdong Supervision Bureau Guangdong Public Security Bureau Commissioner, Macao Commission Against Corruption (CCAC)	48,854

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
12/09/2012 – 15/09/2012 (Wednesday to Saturday) Beijing, China	4	DCR Principal Youth and Education Officer (PYEO) PI PCPO PPIO CLO Senior Producer (SP) (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To pay courtesy visit to Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council ➤ To visit Supreme People’s Procuratorate and Ministry of Supervision to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation ➤ To foster further cooperation in academic studies on anti-corruption with scholars of Mainland educational institutes 	SPP MoS Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council Peking University	115,813
19/09/2012 – 20/09/2012 (Wednesday to Thursday) Macao	2	Director of Corruption Prevention (Ag) AD/CR PI PPIO (Ag) CLO SP (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To attend the seminar on “Integrity Management and Clean Business Environment” organized by the Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR (CCAC) upon invitation ➤ To visit CCAC and the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation 	CCAC Macao Public Prosecutions Office Chief Executive of the Macao SAR Representatives of SPP, MoS, GDPP, Corrupt Practice Investigation Bureau of Singapore, Serious Fraud Office of New Zealand and International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)	28,605

Date of duty visit and destination	Duration (Days)	Post of Accompanying Officers (Total number of officers in bracket)	Purpose of duty visit	Persons /Officials met	Total expenditure for all officers (include subsistence allowance, air passages and travelling expenses etc) (\$)
03/10/2012 – 07/10/2012 (Wednesday to Sunday) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	5	DCR AD/Operations PCPO PYEO CLO (5)	➤ To attend the Executive Committee Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and deliver an address at the Plenary Session of the IAACA Sixth Annual Conference and General Meeting hosted by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (IAACA)	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK, Indonesia) President of IAACA Representatives of CASS and Transparency International	99,671
31/01/2013 (Thursday) Shenzhen, China	1	DCR AD/Operations PCPO Principal Liaison Officer (PLO) Chief Staff Officer / Centre of Anti-corruption Studies (CSO/CACS) Chief Investigator (6)	➤ To pay a courtesy visit to Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation	Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate	0
07/04/2013 – 10/04/2013 (Sunday to Wednesday) New Delhi, India	3	DCR PLO CSO/CACS Deputy Executive Director / Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre (4)	➤ To attend the Executive Committee (ExCo) Meeting of International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) hosted by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) of India as one of the ExCo members	President of IAACA IAACA Executive Committee Indian Central Vigilance Commission	72,794
			Total : 6 visits at total expenditure of \$365,737		

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : New Delhi, India Period : 7-10 April 2013

Purpose of visit :

- To attend the Executive Committee (ExCo) Meeting of the International Association of
Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) hosted by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
of India as one of the ExCo members.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- President of the IAACA
- Commissioner of CVC
- ExCo members of IAACA who are heads of anti-corruption agencies worldwide

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Shangri-la Eros Hotel (Address : 19 Ashoka Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi, India)
Tel: (91 11) 4119 1919; Fax: (91 11) 4119 1988; My mobile number: (852)

Remarks :

* I recommend Head of Operations to ~~set up~~ ^{set up}/double up my post from 7-10
April 2013.

Signature :  Date : 11 March 2013

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ^{*}approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 11 March 2013
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : Shenzhen Period : 31 January 2013

Purpose of visit :

To pay a courtesy visit to Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate to share
anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- 深圳市人民檢察院檢察長
- 深圳市人民檢察院副檢察長

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

My mobile number : (852)

Remarks : A short trip returning same day (from 1100 hrs to 2100 hrs).

*

There is no need for my duties to be covered by another officer during my absence.

Signature :  Date : 21 January 2013

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 22 January 2013
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Period : 3-7 October 2012

Purpose of visit :

- To attend the Executive Committee Meeting of the International Association of
Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) and deliver an address at the Plenary Session of
the IAACA Sixth Annual Conference and General Meeting hosted by the Malaysian
Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC).

Persons/Organisations to meet :

- President of the IAACA
- Prime Minister of Malaysia
- Chief Commissioner of MACC
- Representatives of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
- Heads of anti-corruption agencies in the five continents

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Traders Hotel Kuala Lumpur [Address : Kuala Lumpur City Centre, 50088, Malaysia]
Tel: (60 3) 2332 9888; Fax: (60 3) 2332 2677; My mobile number: (852)-

Remarks : -

* I recommend Head of Operations to ~~act up~~ ^{act up}/double up my post from 3-7
October 2012.

Signature :  Date : 11 September 2012

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ~~*approved / not approved.~~

Signature :  Date : 12 Sept. 2012
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : Macao Period : 19-20 September 2012

Purpose of visit :

- To attend the Seminar on Integrity Management and Clean Business Environment organized by the Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR (CCAC) upon invitation;
- To visit CCAC and the Public Prosecutions Office of the Macao SAR to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

澳門廉政公署 專員 ; 澳門檢察長

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

MGM Macau

Add: Avenida Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Nape, Macau

Tel: (853) 8802 8888; Fax: (853) 8802 3333

My mobile number: (852)

Remarks :

* I recommend Director of Operations to ~~set-up~~^{set-up}/double up my post from 19-20 September 2012.

Signature :  Date : 5 September 2012

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ~~* approved / not approved.~~

Signature :  Date : 5 September 2012
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : Beijing Period : 12-15 September 2012

Purpose of visit :

- To pay courtesy visit to Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council;
- To visit Supreme People's Procuratorate and Ministry of Supervision to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of future cooperation;
- To foster further co-operation in academic studies on anti-corruption with scholars of Mainland educational institutes.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

國務院港澳事務辦公室 主任或其代表：最高人民檢察院 檢察長；
監察部 部長；中國社會科學院紀檢組 組長；北京大學 教授等學者。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Regent Beijing


Add: 99 Jinbao Street, Dongcheng District, Beijing 10005, China

Tel: (8610) 8522 1888; Fax: (8610) 8522 1818

My mobile number: (852)

Remarks :

* I recommend Director of Operations to ~~act up~~/^{*}double up my post from 12-15 September 2012.

Signature :  Date : 20 August 2012

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application ^{*}approved / ~~not approved~~.

Signature :  Date : 20 August 2012
CE

Please delete as appropriate

To Private Secretary to Chief Executive
(Fax No. : 2971 0854)

**Application to Leave Hong Kong for Official Business
by Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption**

PART 1 (to be completed by C, ICAC)

Name : Mr Simon PEH
Destination : Guangzhou Period : 27-29 July 2012

Purpose of visit :

- To officiate at the Prize Presentation Ceremony of the Cross Boundary Computer Animation/Comics Competition co-organised by the ICAC, Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate (GDPP) and Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR.
- To conduct visits to GDPP and Guangdong Provincial Supervision Bureau to share anti-corruption experience and discuss areas of further co-operation.

Persons/Organisations to meet :

廣東省檢察院 檢察長；廣東省紀律檢查委員會 書記；
廣東省監察廳 廳長；澳門廉政公署 專員。

Contact address/fax & tel nos. while outside HK :

Grand Hyatt Guangzhou
Add: 12 Zhujiang West Road, Pearl River New City, Tianhe District, Guangzhou, PRC 510623
Tel: (8620) 8396 1234; Fax: (8620) 8550 8234
My mobile number: (852)

Remarks : -

* I recommend Director of Operations to act up/double up my post from 27-29 July 2012. *

Signature :  Date : 19 July 2012

PART 2 (to be completed by CE)

Application *approved / not approved.

Signature :  Date : 20th July 2012
CE.

Please delete as appropriate

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)
(Page 1)

Commission Standing Orders (Part I)		
Chapter : 09	Title : Conduct and Discipline	Internal Reference : 09-03
Section : 03	Heading : Acceptance of Advantages	Version Date : 30/06/2010

Definition of 'advantage'

1. 'Advantage' is defined in section 2 of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (POBO) (Cap. 201) to mean almost anything which is of value, except entertainment which will be covered under CSO (I) 09-04. Common examples include any gift (both of money and in kind), loan, fee, reward, commission, sponsorship, office, employment, contract, service, favour, etc.

2. It may constitute an offence under section 3 of the POBO (Cap. 201) if an officer solicits or accepts any advantage not in accordance with the general or special permission given under the Acceptance of Advantages Notice (AAN).

Restricted advantages

3. The AAN lists the advantages that a government officer may solicit or accept without committing an offence under section 3 of the POBO (Cap. 201). Under this Notice, the Chief Executive has given general permission to an officer to solicit or accept advantages without restrictions (including favours and loans of objects) except for four types specified as 'restricted advantages' which may only be solicited or accepted under certain circumstances having regard to the relationship with the offeror, the occasion the advantage is offered and the value of the advantage. The 'restricted advantages' under the AAN are –

- (a) gifts (both of money and in kind);
- (b) discounts;

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 2)

- (c) loans of money; and
- (d) air, sea and overland passages.

4. An officer should read **Annex 9-A2 'Circumstances for Accepting Restricted Advantages'** to familiarise himself with the limited circumstances under which general permission is given under the AAN for him to solicit or accept any 'restricted advantage'. In case of doubt, he should seek clarification from his supervising officer at the SCACO level or above.

Special permission

5. In circumstances not covered by the general permission under the AAN, an officer should apply to his Head of Department for special permission (using the sample form at **Annex 9-A3 'Application for Special Permission to Accept Restricted Advantages'** prior to or as soon as reasonably possible after accepting any 'restricted advantage' in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of the AAN.

Conflict of interest

6. An officer may be prosecuted for an offence if he solicits or accepts any advantage (even one otherwise permitted under the AAN) if the solicitation or acceptance relates to his official duties or the business or affairs of the Commission in circumstances prohibited by section 4 or section 9 of the POBO (Cap. 201). If an officer misuses his public office to further his private interests, he may also be prosecuted for the common law offence of misconduct in public office. If the Department of Justice considers that the circumstances of such conduct do not warrant prosecution, either under the POBO (Cap. 201) or the common law, the officer may nevertheless be liable to disciplinary action. (See also CSO (I) 09-05.)

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 3)

Acceptance of advantages presented in one's official capacity

7. An officer is discouraged from accepting advantages presented to him in his official capacity.

Acceptance of gifts

8. The policy of the Commission is to limit to the minimum the exchange of gifts on official occasions. Where an exchange of gifts is unavoidable on a particular occasion, the exchange should be made from organisation to organisation. Although it may be difficult formally to ask visitors not to offer any gift, it would be desirable to disclose the Commission's policy on this matter to other organisations wherever possible in advance. Where gifts are presented to an officer in his official capacity, including prizes won through free lucky draws or free raffle tickets during official functions, they are to be regarded as gifts to the Commission, which the officer receives on its behalf. Where it can be done without causing offence or embarrassment, the gift should be returned to the donor with a carefully worded explanation that Commission policy restricts the acceptance of gifts and a polite word of gratitude for the thought behind the gifts. A gift should only be accepted in circumstances where it is considered that its acceptance cannot be declined. Special attention should be paid to avoid conflict of interest and other situations which may constitute an offence under section 4 of the POBO (Cap. 201).

Report of acceptance of gifts

9. As soon as possible after gifts are presented and accepted, an officer should make a report to his Head of Department in the format shown in Annex 9-A4 'Report on Acceptance of Gift Presented to an Officer in His Official Capacity'. Staff are not required to seek permission for accepting gifts which are

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 4)

of no commercial or resale value, e.g. plaques, banners, pennants, printed calendars, laisee envelopes, which are marked with inscriptions and names of organisations. However, they are required to make reports to their supervisors at SCACO level or above who will decide on how these gifts should be disposed of. Where an officer wishes to retain the gift personally, he should seek prior approval from his Head of Department or the designated directorate officer.

Guidelines for disposal of official gifts

10. The Commission's guidelines for the disposal of official gifts are set out at **Annex 9-A5 'Guidelines for the Disposal of Gifts Presented to an Officer in his Official Capacity'**. Directorate officers wishing to retain gifts received on official occasions must seek permission from the Commissioner.

11. If an officer has any doubt about the disposal of gifts he has received on an official occasion, he should consult his Head of Department.

Acceptance of honorarium

12. Notwithstanding Civil Service Regulation 550(j), ICAC officers are not allowed to receive honorarium for talks delivered on behalf of the Commission. Should it be considered offensive or difficult to reject a fee, the officer should make a report to the AD/A who will arrange for the fee to be paid to the General Revenue via the Treasury.

Flight awards from duty travel, overseas posting and training

13. Air passages for duty travel, overseas posting and training are normally booked through the Supplies Office of the Administration Branch. Any mileage awards will be credited to the Commission's corporate accounts, if applicable.

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 5)

14. Where the airline offers awards to personal accounts only, an officer may claim and accept the flight awards (see also paragraph 16). However, the first call on the use of such awards must be for official purposes. This may include upgrading of passages or providing a passage for a spouse to travel with the officer where there is justification but where normal rules or funding would not permit public funds to be used.

15. If an award is not expected to be used for subsequent official travel before the expiry date of the award, prior approval must be sought from AD/A in the case of a non-directorate or Commissioner for a directorate officer via S/MA2 who will check among other things, whether the award has been duly reported and whether it is expected to be used for official purposes before its expiry date.

16. The Commission does not oblige officers on duty travel to claim flight awards from such passages. However, if and when such awards are claimed and credited to an officer's personal mileage account, the officer should report the awards to his Head of Department and S/MA2 using the forms, 'Statement of Account for Overseas Duty for *Investigation/Non-investigation Purpose' or 'Statement of Account for Training Outside Hong Kong' to facilitate planning for the possible use of the awards for subsequent official travel. The officer must report to his Head of Department should there be a conflict of interest between the acceptance of the travel award and the officer's official duties.

Flight awards from other government passages

17. Officers may accept flight awards earned from other government passages, including leave and leave-cum-duty passages. General permission has already been given under paragraph 4 of the AAN for them to accept such awards. Approval is also given under Civil Service Bureau Circular No. 4/2007 for officers

Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 6)

to accept flight awards earned from government passages mentioned in paragraph 13 above, subject to the conditions stipulated in paragraphs 13 to 16 above.

18. An officer should report to his Head of Department if there is a conflict of interest between the acceptance of the flight award and his official duties.

Courier passages

19. All officers are **NOT** allowed to undertake courier duties and to accept the free or discounted passages offered.

Acceptance of free service

20. Although free service is regarded as an 'unrestricted advantage' under the AAN for the purpose of section 3 of the POBO (Cap. 201), an officer should ensure that he has no official dealings with the service providers before accepting the service so that he will not be obligated to arbitrarily favour the service providers in their official dealings with the Commission. In case of doubt, an officer should consult his supervisor.

21. If an official relationship between the officer and the service provider arises after acceptance of the service, the officer should report the acceptance to his Head of Department so as to avoid a perceived conflict of interest.

Circumstances for Accepting Restricted Advantages

Gifts / Discounts / Passages

Status of Offeror	Relations*	Close Personal Friends	Other Persons	Tradesmen/ Commercial Establishments/ Associations
Restriction: Limit of Monetary Value	may solicit or accept any gift/ discount/ passage of any value	may only accept a gift/passage of a value not exceeding HK\$3,000 (on special occasion, e.g. birthday, retirement and wedding) and HK\$500 (on any other occasion)	may only accept a gift/passage of a value not exceeding HK\$1,500 (on special occasion)	may solicit or accept any gift/discount/ passage of any value
Other Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no other condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offeror not a subordinate of the government officer concerned • offeror has no official dealings with the department in which the government officer works • advantage offered to the government officer in his private capacity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the offer is equally available to other persons • offeror has no official dealings with the government officer concerned • advantage offered to the government officer in his private capacity

Annex 9-A2, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 2)

Annex 9-A2 (cont.)

Loans of Money

Status of Offeror or Lender	Relations*	Close Personal Friends	Other Persons	Tradesmen/ Commercial Establishments/ Associations
Restriction: Limit of Loans	no limit	maximum HK\$3,000 per person per occasion	maximum HK\$1,500 per person per occasion	no limit
Other Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no other condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • repaid within 30 days • lender not a subordinate of the government officer concerned • lender has no official dealings with the department in which the government officer works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • loan conditions offered similar to other persons • in the course of normal business of the lender • lender has no official dealings with the government officer concerned • loan offered to the government officer in his private capacity 	

* "Relations" means :

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spouse (including a concubine) - any person with whom the government officer is living in a regular union as if man and wife - fiancé, fiancée - parent, step-parent, lawful guardian - spouse's parent, spouse's step-parent, spouse's lawful guardian - grandparent, great-grandparent - child, ward of court - spouse's child, spouse's ward of court - grandchild | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - child's spouse - brother, sister - spouse's brother, spouse's sister - half-brother, half-sister - step-brother, step-sister - brother's spouse, sister's spouse - brother's child, sister's child - parent's brother, parent's sister - parent's brother's spouse, parent's sister's spouse - parent's brother's child, parent's sister's child |
|---|---|

Annex 9-A3, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 1)

Annex 9-A3

SAMPLE

To : _____ (*Recommending Officer*)
via _____

Application for Special Permission to Accept Restricted Advantages

(*Note : Please read CSO Chapter 9 for reference.*)

Part I (To be completed by applicant)

I wish to apply for special permission to solicit and / or accept in my private capacity restricted advantage(s) under AAN 2010 as detailed below –

Description of the advantage(s) and its(their) estimated value(s) :

<i>Type of advantage</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Estimated cost (HK\$)</i>	<i>Occasion</i>

Relationship between the offeror and me –

- Close personal friend
The offeror * is/is not my subordinate.
- Other person
The offeror * is/is not my subordinate.
- Tradesman / company name : _____)
The advantage(s) *is(are)/is(are) not equally available on equal terms to persons who are not government officers.

The reason(s) for accepting the above advantage(s) is/are as follows –

- I *have/have no official dealings with the offeror. (Please specify the official dealings with the offeror if any.) _____
- The advantage is also available on equal terms to member of the public.
- I have close relationship with the offeror (please specify _____)
- Additional information (*if any*) : _____

Name of applicant : _____ Rank/Post : _____
Signature of applicant : _____ Date : _____

Note

* Please delete whichever is inapplicable.

Annex 9-A3, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 2)

Part II (To be completed by Recommending Officer)

To : _____ (*Authorizing Officer*)

I confirm that the applicant *has/has no official dealings with the offeror and the offeror
*is/is not the subordinate of the applicant.

I *support/do not support the application.

Recommending Officer
(_____)
Date / /

Part III (To be completed by the officer with approving authority)

To : _____ (*Recommending Officer*)

This application *is / is not approved. Please notify the applicant of my decision.

Authorizing Officer
(_____)
Date / /

Part IV (To be completed by the officer who will take action)

To : _____ (*DAO*)

Please take follow-up action.

Recommending Officer
(_____)
Date / /

Note

* Please delete whichever is inapplicable.

Annex 9-A3, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 3)

Note :

- (1) The information provided will be used for the processing of application for acceptance of restricted advantage(s) and other related purposes. It may be disclosed to government bureaux/departments and other organizations for the purposes mentioned.
- (2) The provision of personal data in this form is voluntary. However, we may not be able to process the application if sufficient information is not provided.
- (3) Applicant has the right to request access to or correction of personal data provided on this form in accordance with the provisions of the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance. Such requests should be made by letter or on the Data Access Request Form and sent to the Departmental Data Protection Officer for processing.
- (4) Applicant should read and understand CSB Circular No. 3/2007 before completing Part I.
- (5) Please delete if not applicable.
- (6) Please tick the appropriate box(es) .

Annex 9-A4, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 1)

Annex 9-A4

SAMPLE

To : _____
(At least in the rank of SCACO. Directorate officer is required if personal retention is recommended.)

**Report on Acceptance of
Gift Presented to an Officer in his Official Capacity**

Part I : (To be completed by the recipient)

I wish to report the following gift(s) which was (were) presented to me in my official capacity during my attendance at the event/training or on other occasion specified below –

Brief description of the occasion on which the gift(s) was (were) presented with date :

Details of gift(s) presented :

	Gift	Estimated value (\$)	Offeror
(a)	_____	_____	_____
(b)	_____	_____	_____
(c)	_____	_____	_____
(d)	_____	_____	_____
(e)	_____	_____	_____

Additional information (if any) :

Name : _____

Rank/Post : _____

Signature : _____

Date : _____

Annex 9-A4, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 2)

Part II (To be completed by the designated officer dealing with disposal of gifts)

To : XX

I recommend that approval be given for *all of the gifts/gift(s) of item no. _____ to be disposed of in the following way(s) :

- Gift item(s) _____ to be retained by the recipient.
- Gift item(s) _____ to be shared among the *recipient's office
or _____.
- Gift item(s) _____ to be donated to the department as lucky draw prize.
- Gift item(s) _____ to be displayed in the *recipient's office
or _____.
- Gift item(s) _____ to be donated to an outside organization.
(name : _____)
- Gift item(s) _____ to be sent to the Treasury.

(Date / /)

Part III (To be completed by the officer with approving authority)

To : XX

This recommendation *is / is not approved. Please notify the recipient of my decision.

(Date / /)

Part IV (To be completed by the officer who will take action)

To : XX

Please take follow-up action.

(Date / /)

Note

* Please delete whichever is inapplicable.

Annex 9-A5, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)

(Page 1)

Commission Standing Orders (Part I)		
Chapter : 09	Title : Conduct and Discipline	Internal Reference : 09-A5
Section : A5	Heading : Annex 5 - Guidelines for the Disposal of Gifts Presented to an Officer in his Official Capacity	Version Date : 20/07/2010

Annex 9-A5

Guidelines for the disposal of gifts presented to an officer in his official capacity

1. If the gift is of perishable food or drink, it should be shared among the office or section where the recipient works.
2. If the gift is a useful item, it should be sent to a charitable organisation, or if of historical or other interest, it should be sent to the Commission's or department's information centre, to a school, library or museum.
3. If the gift is suitable for display (e.g. a painting, vase, etc.) or suitable for retention as a souvenir in the office, it may be retained in the office of the officer to whom it was presented or elsewhere in the department. Such items should be included in the departmental inventory record.
4. If the gift is a small sum of cash given to all those attending a social function (e.g. laisee at Lunar New Year), it should be sent to the Treasury.
5. If the gift is of low value (not exceeding \$500) and is a personal item (e.g. necktie or scarf) or is personally inscribed to a particular officer (e.g. a salver), the gift may be given back to the officer to whom it was presented for his personal retention.

Annex 9-A5, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)
(Page 2)

6. If the gift is of low value (not exceeding \$500) and none of the above methods of disposal is appropriate, it may be donated to the Commission's social function as lucky draw prize.

Major Amendments to Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I) about
Acceptance of Advantages

Date	Section/ Paragraph	Major Amendments
18 January 2002	-	To promulgate Section 03, Chapter 09, Commission Standing Orders (Part I)
14 March 2007	Paragraph 17	To update the serial number of the Civil Service Bureau Circular cited therein upon the issue of Civil Service Bureau Circular No. 4/2007 by the Secretary for the Civil Service on 16.2.2007
23 March 2007	Annex 9-A2	To revise the values of restricted advantages stated therein according to the Acceptance of Advantages (Chief Executive's Permission) Notice 2007
30 June 2010	Paragraphs 13 to 16	To introduce a standard form for reporting flight awards from duty travel, overseas posting and training
20 July 2010	Paragraphs 5 and 6 in Annex 9-A4	To revise the value of gift from "below \$500" to "not exceeding \$500"

Examination of Estimates of Expenditure 2012-13

Reply Serial No.

**CONTROLLING OFFICER'S REPLY TO
SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION****S-ICAC001**

Question Serial No.

SV012

Head: 72 – Independent Commission
Against CorruptionSubhead (No. & title):Programme:Controlling Officer: Commissioner, Independent Commission Against CorruptionDirector of Bureau: Commissioner, Independent Commission Against CorruptionQuestion :

Pursuant to reply nos. ICAC013 and ICAC014, the Commissioner is requested to provide the following information:

- (a) a list of gifts presented by the former Commissioner, Mr Timothy HM TONG, to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure, and the list of such officials on each occasion;
- (b) in respect of the seminar attended by Mr TONG and 21 ICAC officers in Macau on 8 November 2009, the nature and objective of the seminar, who decided whether the Commission should be represented in the seminar, and a breakdown of the expenditure incurred for the visit.

Asked by : Hon. Dennis KWOKReply:

- (a) A list of gifts presented by the former Commissioner, Mr Timothy HM TONG to government officials of different places and paid out of public funds during his tenure is as follows:

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2007-08	1	Photo frame with commemorative photos	33	\$1,234.20	Distinguished guests attending the Opening Ceremony of ICAC Building
2007-08	2	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Discipline Inspection Group of Ministry of Education
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	8	\$1,080.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group; Deputy Director of Ideological and Political Department; Deputy Director of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office; Deputy Director of Basic Education Department; Deputy Director of Supervision Department; Cadre of General Office of Ministry of Education and two other

Session 5 ICAC – page 1

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
				officials
3	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Ningbo Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection
	Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	5	\$675.00	Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection; Standing Committee Member, Head of Publicity Department; Director of Information Office of Ningbo; and 2 accompanying staff
4	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	12	\$4,800.00	(Duty Visit)
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	7	\$1,260.00	Procurator-General of Supreme People's Procuratorate (SPP) Deputy Director of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office (HKMAO) of State Council Vice Minister of Ministry of Supervision (MoS) Deputy Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection and Superintendent General of Ministry of Public Security Director of General Administration of Customs Deputy Chief Procurator of People's Procuratorate; Director of Supervision Department; Secretary of Political Science and Law Commission Committee of Jiangsu Province Chief Procurator of Municipal People's Procuratorate; Director of Municipal Supervision Department; Secretary of Political Science and Law Commission of Suzhou Secretary of Political Science and Law Commission, Suzhou Industrial Park Vice Mayor of Kunshan Municipal People's Government Four other organizations/ officials

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2007 -08	5	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	7	\$2,800.00	[Seminar jointly organized by ICAC, MoS and Commission Against Corruption of Macao (CCAC)] Officials of MoS and Shenzhen Municipal Anti-Corruption Authorities
		Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	5	\$900.00	
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	5	\$675.00	
	6	Ornament	1	\$2,377.50	(Duty Visit) Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate (GDPP)
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	7	\$2,800.00	Secretary for Administration and Justice of Macao Chief Procurator of Municipal People's Procuratorate; Director of Municipal Supervision Department; Government Procurement Centre of Zhuhai Chairperson and Vice-chairperson of the CPPCC 10th Provincial Committee of Guangdong Director of General Office of CPPCC Guangdong Provincial Committee
		Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	5	\$900.00	Vice-mayor of Municipal People's Government; Secretary of Municipal Political Science and Law Commission of Guangzhou Secretary for Security; Director-General of Customs; Commander of the Chief Public Security Police Force of Macao
		Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Deputy Director of Guangdong Provincial Supervision Department
		Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	GDPP
		Crystal paper weight	3	\$150.00	Commissioner of CACC; Procurator-General of Macao Director of Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	10	\$1,350.00	Other officials of organizations visited
7		Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
2007 -08	8	ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	Assistant Minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	9	ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	Staff Director of House Democratic Caucus, US Congressional Staffer
	10	ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	Member of Parliament, Australia

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
	11 ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	All Party Parliamentary China Group, UK
	12 ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	Deputy Commissioner, State Administration of Taxation, PRC
	13 ICAC plaque	1	\$360.00	Minister of State for Trade and Industry, Singapore
	14 Ornament	1	\$4,140.00	Supreme People's Procuratorate
	15 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Health
	16 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Principal, The Albright Group
	17 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Commerce
	18 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Member of Executive Board, European Central Bank
	19 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Commissioner, National Bureau of Statistics
	20 Stamp album and stamp pack	8	\$4,400.00	For visitors to ICAC
20 occasions, total value: \$39,853.70				

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2008-09	1 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau of MoS
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Director of General Department of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention
2008-09	2 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	4	\$1,600.00	(Duty Visit) Director of Beijing Municipal Supervision Department Director of Supervision Department; Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Director of Guilin Municipal Supervision Department
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Secretary of Chongwen District Committee of Beijing
	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament	1	\$2,352.00	Minister of MoS and Director of National

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2008 -09	(large)			Bureau of Corruption Prevention	
	ICAC pen	45	\$2,925.00	Other officials of organizations visited	
	Crystal ICAC Building model(3D Laser)	3	\$405.00		
	3	ICAC pin	50	\$1,000.00	(Duty Visit) Anti-corruption officials and academics participating in a seminar in Hangzhou
		ICAC pen	3	\$1,650.00	Professors of Peking University, Tsinghua University and China Politics and Law University
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	4	\$1,600.00	Vice Minister of MoS Secretary of Zhejiang Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection Secretaries of Hangzhou Municipal Committee and Commission for Discipline Inspection
	4	Camera	1	\$1,650.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
		ICAC pen	1	\$550	
	5	ICAC ornament - cauldron	8	\$2,000.00	(Duty Visit) Vice Chairperson of Legislative Affairs Committee, National People's Congress Head, Discipline Inspection Group, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Executive Deputy Chief Procurator of Municipal People's Procuratorate; Secretary of Municipal Committee of Lijiang Procurator-General of SPP Vice Minister of MoS Chief Procurator of Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate Deputy Director of HKMAO of State Council
	6	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Guangdong Sub-Administration of Customs Director; Deputy Director; Director of General Office; Secretary to Director, Guangdong Sub-Administration of Customs Commanders of Shenzhen, Gongbei and Zhanjiang Customs
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	7	\$945.00	
	7	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	GDPP
	8	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Zhejiang Provincial Commission for

Zhejiang Provincial Commission for
Session 5 ICAC – page 5

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
				Discipline Inspection	
	Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	10	\$1,350.00	Secretary of Provincial Commission for Discipline Inspection; Director of Foreign Affairs Office of Provincial People's Government and two other officials of Zhejiang	
9	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Shenzhen Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection	
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	6	\$1,080.00	Secretary and Vice Secretary of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection; Director of Municipal Supervision Department; Deputy Director of General Office of Municipal Supervision Department; and two other official of Shenzhen	
10	Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	5	\$675.00	Directors-General of Administrative Department and Department of Finance; and two other officials of Ministry of Foreign Affairs Deputy Director of General Department of Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in HKSAR	
11	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	18	\$2,430.00	1. Consul-General, Singapore 2. Consul-General, Malaysia 3. Acting Consul-General, United State of America 4. Consul-General, Germany 5. Consul-General, Austria 6. Consul-General, Switzerland 7. Consul-General, Thailand 8. Acting Consul-General Saudi Arabia 9. Consul-General Australia 10. Consul-General, Belgium 11. Consul-General, Netherlands 12. Consul-General, Korea 13. Consul-General, Japan 14. Consul-General, New Zealand, 15. Consul-General, Canada 16. Commissioner, Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (OCMFA) 17. Deputy Commissioner, OCMFA 18. Director-General, Consular Department, OCMFA	
12	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Permanent Secretary of the Public Service Division, Prime Minister's Office, Singapore	
2008 -09	13	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director-General, Department of Policy

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
				Research, HKMAO of the State Council
14	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Civil Affairs
15	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	22	\$2,970.00	1. Consul, Hungary 2. Consul-General, Argentina 3. Consul-General, Israel 4. Consul-General, Myanmar 5. Consul-General, Kuwait 6. Acting Consul-General, Lao People's Democratic Republic 7. Consul-General, Philippines 8. Consul-General, Nigeria 9. Consul-General, Indonesia 10. Consul-General, Brunei Darussalam 11. Consul-General, Democratic People's Republic of Korea 12. Consul-General, Colombia 13. Consul-General, Cambodia 14. Consul-General, Turkey 15. Consul-General, Vietnam 16. Consul-General, Czech Republic 17. Consul-General, Russian Federation 18. Consul-General, Romania 19. Consul-General, Egypt 20. Consul-General, South Africa 21. Acting Consul-General and Consul Poland 22. Director-General, Consular Department, OCMFA
16	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice-Chairman of the China Securities Regulatory Commission
17	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister of Customs, General Administration of Customs
18	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Justice
18 occasions, total value:			\$31,894.00	
2009	1 ICAC pen	1	\$550.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
-10	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	People's Government in HKSAR
	2 ICAC pen	1	\$1,665.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
	3 ICAC pen	4	\$2,692.00	(Duty Visit) Chief Procurator; Deputy Chief Procurator; and Director of Mutual Assistance Scheme Office of GDPP Chief Procurator of Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate
	ICAC pen	6	\$1,266.00	Director of Law and Policy Research Office and an official of Mutual Assistance Scheme Office of GDPP Director of HKMAO of Guangdong Provincial People's Government Secretary and Deputy Secretary of Municipal Committee; Secretary of Municipal Political Science and Law Commission of Zengcheng
	ICAC pen	5	\$1,055.00	Deputy Secretary and Standing Member of Municipal Committee of Zengcheng Chief Procurator of Zengcheng Municipal People's Procuratorate Deputy Director of Anti-corruption Department of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate Chief Procurator of Huadu District People's Procuratorate
	ICAC pen	7	\$2,849.00	Deputy Director of Mutual Assistance Scheme Office; Deputy Director of Anti-corruption Department and an official of GDPP Secretary of Guangzhou Municipal Political Science and Law Commission Chief Procurator, Deputy Chief Procurator and an official of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate
	ICAC pen	20	\$1,300.00	Other officials of organizations visited
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	4	\$720.00	Director of HKMAO of Guangdong Provincial People's Government Secretary of Municipal Committee; Chief Procurator of Municipal People's Procuratorate of Zengcheng Chief Procurator of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2009 -10	4	ICAC pen	1	\$673.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
		Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	5	\$675.00	Director General; Deputy Director General; Deputy Inspector; Division Chief; and Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
	5	ICAC pen	1	\$1,293.00	Deputy Director of the State Administration of Radio Film and Television
		ICAC pen	2	\$2,505.00	Vice Minister and an official of MoS
		ICAC pen	8	\$2,136.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group; Director of Supervision Department of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences Six academics of Peking University, Tsinghua University, Renmin University of China, Beijing Normal University etc
		ICAC pen	2	\$876.00	Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Department of MoS Deputy Commissioner of CCAC
		ICAC pen	3	\$633.00	Deputy Secretary General of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Academic Exchange Committee of Chinese Academy of Social Science Director of Supervision Department and an official of the State Administration of Radio Film and Television
		ICAC pin	44	\$792.00	Participants of APEC Anti-Corruption Workshop
		6	ICAC pen	2	\$876.00
	ICAC pen		3	\$801.00	An official of Foreign Affairs Department of MoS Head of Community Relations Department of CCAC An official of CCAC
	ICAC pen		1	\$211.00	An investigator of CCAC
	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)		1	\$400.00	Chief Executive of Macao SAR

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2009 -10	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Secretary for Security of Macao
	ICAC pin	56	\$1,008.00	Participants of the Seminar
7	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Honorary President of Guangdong Institute of Supervision
	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	Guangdong Institute of Supervision
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	5	\$900.00	Honorary President of Guangdong Institute of Supervision
				Vice President of Guangdong Institute of Supervision
				Deputy Director of HKMAO of Guangdong Provincial People's Government
				Honorary President of Shenzhen Institute of Supervision
Deputy Secretary General of Guangdong Provincial Supervision Department				
8	Digital AV discs	2	\$70.00	(Duty Visit)
	AV discs	4	\$100.00	
	ICAC pen	2	\$876.00	President of Control Yuan, Taiwan
				Minister of Justice, Taiwan
	ICAC pen	7	\$1,869.00	Director General of Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice
				Deputy Director and Section Chief of International Operations Division of Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice
				Vice Minister and Section Chief of Department of Government Employees Ethics of Ministry of Justice
				Secretary General and Vice Secretary General of Control Yuan, Taiwan
	ICAC pen	2	\$422.00	An official of Ministry of Justice and an official of General Planning Office of Control Yuan, Taiwan
	ICAC pen	4	\$634.00	Four officials of Ministry of Justice, Taiwan
ICAC plaque	3	\$870.00	Minister of Justice, Taiwan	
			Director General of Investigation Bureau of Ministry of Justice	
			President of Control Yuan, Taiwan	
ICAC pin	20	\$360.00	Other officials of organizations visited	

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2009 -10	9	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Supervision Commissioner of MoS
		ICAC pin	8	\$144.00	Supervision Commissioner; Deputy Director of Inspection Office; Head and Deputy Head of Inspection Group; an official of Foreign Affairs Department of MoS and three other officials
	10	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Director of Hunan Provincial Public Security Department
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	7	\$945.00	Deputy Director of Provincial Public Security Department; Director of Exit and Entry Administration of Hunan; Deputy Directors of Political Division; Police Order Division; and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office and two other officials of Hunan Provincial Public Security Department
	11	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	President of Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	10	\$1,350.00	President; Director of General Office; Chief Judges of Second Criminal Division, First Civil Division and Fourth Civil Division; Director of Research Office; Secretary to President; Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Department of Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court President of Shenzhen Municipal Intermediate People's Court President of Zhuhai Municipal Intermediate People's Court
	12	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	6	\$810.00	Director General; two Deputy Directors General; two Division Chiefs and Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
	13	Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	7	\$945.00	Deputy Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection; Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Office; and Deputy Directors of two other offices of Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection of Shenzhen Municipal Public Security Department Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Huizhou Municipal Public Security Department

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2009 -10	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department	
	14 Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Chief Procurator of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate	
	15 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Discipline Inspection Group, Ministry of Health
		Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)	6	\$810.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group; Deputy Director of Supervision Bureau; Deputy Director of Planning and Financial Affairs Department; Director of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Affairs Office; and General Manager of the state-owned enterprise of Ministry of Health Director of an office of State Council
	16 Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Vice President of Supreme People's Court	
	17 Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Deputy Commissioner of Office of the Commissioner of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in HKSAR	
	18 ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR	
	19 ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Deputy Director of Beijing Municipal Public Security Department	
	20 Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Chair, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Advisory Council	
	21 ICAC pin	39	\$780.00	1. Vice Consul-General, Angola	
				2. Deputy Consul-General, Argentina	
				3. Consul-General, Austria	
				4. Consul-General, Bangladesh	
5. Consul-General, Cambodia					
6. Consul-General, Canada					
7. Consul-General, Chile					
8. Vice Consul, Czech Republic					
9. Consul-General, Democratic People's Republic of Korea					
10. Consul-General, Denmark					
11. Consul, Egypt					
12. Liaison Officer, France					
13. Consul-General, Germany					
14. Consul-General, India					
15. Consul-General, Indonesia					
16. Consul-General, Japan					
17. Consul-General, Korea					
18. Consul-General, Kuwait					

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2009 -10				19. Ag. Consul-General, Lao People's Democratic Republic	
				20. Consul-General, Malaysia	
				21. Consul-General, Myanmar	
				22. Consul-General, Netherlands	
				23. Consul-General, New Zealand	
				24. Consul-General, Nigeria	
				25. Assistant Trade Officer, Pakistan	
				26. Consul-General, Philippines	
				27. Consul-General, Portugal	
				28. Consul-General, Romania	
				29. Consul-General, Russian Federation	
				30. Consul-General, Sweden	
				31. Consul-General, Switzerland	
				32. Consul-General, Thailand	
				33. Deputy Consul-General, United Kingdom	
				34. Ag. Consul-General, USA	
				35. Deputy Consul-General, Venezuela	
				36. Consul-General, Vietnam	
				37. Commissioner, Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (OCMFA)	
			38. Deputy Commissioner, OCMFA		
			39. Director-General, Consular Department, OCMFA		
	22	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice-Minister, General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine
	23	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice-Minister, Mainland Ministry of Industry and Information Technology
	24	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Auditor General, National Audit Office
	25	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director, Department of Liaison, HKMAO of State Council
	26	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director of China Satellite Maritime Tracking and Control Department
	27	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice-minister, Ministry of Science and Technology
	28	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Director, Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress
	29	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Justice
29 occasions, total value: 47,971.00				[Note: As there were two ICAC pens (total value: \$876) not presented eventually, the total here at \$47,971 is smaller than the total amount shown in ICAC014 for 2009-10 which is \$49,000 (rounded off to the nearest thousand).]	

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2010 -11	1	Scarf	1	\$399.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group of Chinese Academy of Social Science
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	
	2	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Mayor of Guangzhou City
	3	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Honorary President of Guangzhou Municipal Institute of Supervision
	4	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group of Guangdong Provincial Higher People's Court
	5	ICAC pen	1	\$211.00	Deputy Director of Department of Asset Declaration by Public Functionaries of Control Yuan, Taiwan
		ICAC pen	2	\$422.00	Head of General Planning Office; and Investigation Commissioner of Department of Supervisory Investigation of Control Yuan, Taiwan
		ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Deputy Secretary General of Control Yuan, Taiwan
		ICAC pen	1	\$141.00	Director of Department of Supervisory Investigation of Control Yuan, Taiwan
		Scarf	1	\$399.00	Deputy Secretary General of Control Yuan, Taiwan
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Secretary General of Control Yuan, Taiwan
	6	Scarf	1	\$2,082.00	President of International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)
		ICAC pen	9	\$585.00	Participants of IAACA Executive Committee Meeting
	7	ICAC pen	1	\$1,665.00	(Duty Visit) Minister of MoS
		ICAC pen	7	\$2,149.00	An official of Foreign Affairs Bureau of MoS Head of Discipline Inspection Group of the State Administration of Radio, Film and Television

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2010 -11				Secretary General of IAACA	
				Director of International Cooperation Bureau and other officials of SPP	
	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Vice Minister of MoS	
	ICAC pen	4	\$564.00	Deputy Director of an office of Sichuan Provincial People's Government	
				Deputy Director of Sichuan Provincial Supervision Department	
				Director of Chengdu Municipal Supervision Department	
				Secretary of Leshan Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection	
	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	2	\$360.00	Director of Chengdu Municipal Supervision Department	
				Secretary of Leshan Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection	
	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	3	\$1,200.00	Minister of MoS	
				Vice Governor of Sichuan Provincial People's Government	
				Director of Sichuan Provincial Supervision Department	
	ICAC pen	9	\$585.00	Other officials of organizations visited	
ICAC pin	24	\$432.00			
8	ICAC pen	4	\$1,068.00	(Duty Visit)	
				Division Chief of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau	
				Two officials of China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong	
					Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
	ICAC pen	1	\$141.00	Division Chief of China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong	
ICAC pin	10	\$180.00	Other officials of organizations visited		
ICAC plaque	2	\$580.00	Vice President of China Executive Leadership Academy, Pudong		
			Director of Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau		
9	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	(Duty Visit) Division Chief of Judicial Cooperation Division of GDPP	

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2010 -11	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	3	\$1,200.00	Deputy Director of HKMAO of Guangdong Provincial People's Government	
				Chief Procurator of Guangzhou Municipal People's Procuratorate	
				Chief Procurator of Shaoguan Municipal People's Procuratorate	
	ICAC pin	55	\$990.00	Other officials of organizations visited	
	10	ICAC pen	10	\$650.00	(Seminar jointly organized by ICAC, MoS and CCAC) Participants of the Seminar
		ICAC pen	2	\$534.00	
		ICAC pin	85	\$1,530.00	
		ICAC plaque	2	\$580.00	Executive Vice Governor of Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government Secretary of Harbin Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection
	11	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Standing Committee Member of Ningbo Municipal Committee
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	4	\$1,600.00	Standing Committee Member of Municipal Committee; Secretary and Standing Committee Member of Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection of Ningbo and accompanying staff
Crystal ICAC Building model (3D Laser)		3	\$405.00	Deputy Secretary of Cixi Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection Deputy Secretary of Xiangshan County Commission for Discipline Inspection Deputy Secretary of Yinzhou District Commission for Discipline Inspection	
12	ICAC pen	20	\$1,300.00	Participants of IAACA 4th Annual Conference	
	ICAC pin	44	\$792.00		
	ICAC plaque	3	\$870.00	Head, General Inspection Organization, Iran Director, Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia, Spain Vigilance Commissioner, Central Vigilance Commission, India	
13	Digital photo frame with commemorative photos	1	\$1,890.00	Procurator-General of SPP	
	Digital photo with frame commemorative photos	6	\$4,130.00	Chief Procurator of Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate	

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official	
2010 -11				Chief Procurator of Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate	
				Chief Procurator of Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate	
				Director of General Office of SPP	
				Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP	
				Secretary to Procurator-General of SPP	
	ICAC pen	3	\$195.00	Secretary to Procurator-General of SPP	
				Accompanying Staff of Procurator-General of SPP	
				An official of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP	
	ICAC pen	2	\$282.00	Director of General Office of SPP	
				Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP	
	ICAC pen	3	\$801.00	Chief Procurator of Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate	
				Chief Procurator of Jiangsu Provincial People's Procuratorate	
				Chief Procurator of Zhejiang Provincial People's Procuratorate	
	ICAC pen	1	\$1,665.00	Procurator-General of SPP	
	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	Procurator-General of SPP	
	ICAC pin	1	\$18.00	Accompanying Staff of Procurator General of SPP	
	14	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
		ICAC pen	2	\$534.00	Director of General Office of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
				Deputy Chief Procurator of Fujian Provincial People's Procuratorate	
	15	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Vice Governor of Sichuan Provincial People's Government
		Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	
16	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Ex Commissioner of CCAC	
	ICAC pen	2	\$534.00	Deputy Commissioner of CCAC	
				Ex Chief of Cabinet of CCAC	

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2010 -11	17	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Deputy Director (Operations) of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
		ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Deputy Director (Operations) of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
		ICAC pin	4	\$72.00	Participants of IAACA Expert Meeting
		ICAC pen	6	\$390.00	Four officials of Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore and two participants of IAACA Expert Meeting
	18	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (large)	1	\$2,352.00	Commissioner of CCAC
	19	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group of Chinese Academy of Social Science
	20	Hong Kong scenery crystal ornament (small)	1	\$1,500.00	Commissioner of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in HKSAR
	21	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Commissioner of the Office of Commissioner of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in HKSAR
		ICAC pin	28	\$504.00	Deputy Commissioner; Councillor of Policy Research Department; Deputy Director General of Department of Treaty and Law; and 25 officials of Office of Commissioner of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in HKSAR
	22	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Chief Procurator of GDPP
	23	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Executive Vice President of Chinese Academy of Governance
		ICAC pin	20	\$360.00	Trainers of National Affairs Study Programmes
	24	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Deputy Procurator-General of SPP
		ICAC pin	8	\$144.00	Deputy Procurator-General; Director of Public Prosecution Office; Director of Judicial Reform Office; Deputy Director of International Cooperation Bureau; Division Chief of Law and Policy Research Office; and Division Chief of Political Department of SPP
					Chief Procurator of Liaoning Provincial People's Procuratorate
					Division Chief of State Judges Institute

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2010 -11	25	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	President of National Policy Foundation
	26	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Supervision Commissioner of Guangdong Provincial Supervision Department
	27	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison
		ICAC pin	9	\$162.00	Political Commissar; Deputy Commander; Deputy Political Commissar; Political Department Director; Deputy Director and Secretaries of Commander Office; and two officials of People's Liberation Army Hong Kong Garrison
	28	ICAC pin	9	\$162.00	Director of Letters and Calls Department; two Supervision Commissioners; a Division Chief, a Deputy Division Chief and a cadre of MoS and three other officials
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director of Letters and Calls of MoS
	29	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Chongqing Municipal People's Procuratorate
		ICAC pin	24	\$432.00	Deputy Chief Procurator; two Division Chiefs; and two Deputy Division Chiefs of Chongqing Municipal People's Procuratorate and 19 other officials from Chongqing procuratorate authorities
	30	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	Consul General of the Republic of Kazakhstan Hong Kong
	31	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Officials in Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in HKSAR
	32	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Secretary General of the People First Party in Taiwan
	33	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Advisor to the Straits Exchange Foundation
	34	ICAC pen	35	\$10,325.00	1. Consul-General, Australia
					2. Acting Consul-General, Austria
3. Consul-General, Belgium					

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official		
2010 -11				4. Consul-General, Cambodia		
				5. Consul-General, Canada		
				6. Consul-General, Colombia		
				7. Consul-General, Czech Republic		
				8. Consul-General, Denmark		
				9. Police Officer, France		
				10. Acting Consul-General, Germany		
				11. Consul-General, India		
				12. Consul-General, Italy		
				13. Acting Consul-General, Japan		
				14. Consul-General, Korea		
				15. Consul-General, Malaysia		
				16. Acting Consul-General, Mexico		
				17. Consul-General, Myanmar		
				18. Consul-General, Nepal		
				19. Consul-General, Netherlands		
				20. Consul-General, New Zealand		
				21. Consul-General, Nigeria		
				22. Consul-General, Portugal		
				23. Deputy Consul-General, Romania		
				24. Consul-General, Russian Federation		
				25. Consul-General, Singapore		
				26. Consul-General, South Africa		
				27. Consul-General, Switzerland		
				28. Consul-General, Thailand		
				29. Deputy Consul-General, USA		
				30. Deputy Consul-General, Venezuela		
				31. Consul-General, Vietnam		
				32. Head of Office, European Union		
				33. Commissioner, OCMFA		
				34. Deputy Commissioner, OCMFA		
				35. Director-General, Consular Department, OCMFA		
		35	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Hon Attorney General, Mauritius
		36	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of PRC to the European Union
		37	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Commissioner, Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia
	38	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice President, Superme People's Court	
	39	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Minstry of Justice	
	40	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director-General, Department of Law, HKMAO	
	41	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Director-General, Department of Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Related to Taiwan, Taiwan Affairs Office of the	

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2010-11					State Council
	42	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Chairperson, Anti-Corruption & Civil Rights Commission of Korea
42 occasions, total value:				\$70,292.00	

Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2011-12	1	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Chief Procurator of Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate
	2	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Secretary General of IAACA
	3	Mug (pair)	1	\$160.00	Procurator-General of SPP
			7	\$1,120.00	Chief Procurator of Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate
					Chief Procurator of Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate
					Chief Procurator of Sichuan Provincial People's Procuratorate
					Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
					Deputy Director of General Office of SPP
					Accompanying staff of Procurator-General of SPP
	Deputy Division Chief of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP				
	4	ICAC pen	3	\$801.00	Deputy Director; and Director of International Cooperation Department of General Administration of Customs and Division Chief of Operations of Guangdong Sub-Administration of Customs
			1	\$141.00	An official of General Office of General Administration of Customs
	5	ICAC pen	1	\$267.00	Director of Shenzhen Municipal Supervision Department
Crystal ICAC Building model (large)		1	\$400.00		
6	Mug	1	\$80.00	(Duty Visit) Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau of MoS	
		1	\$80.00	Head of Discipline Inspection Group of Chinese Academy of Social Science	
		2	\$160.00	Vice President of Changsha Municipal Intermediate People's Court	

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2011-12	ICAC pen	7	\$1,986.60	Supervision Commander and an official of Foreign Affairs Bureau of MoS
				Deputy Director of General Administration of Customs
				Standing Committee Member; Secretary of Commission for Discipline Inspection; Director of Supervision Department; Director of Political Division of Public Security Department of Hunan Province
		2	\$282.00	Deputy Director of Hunan Provincial Bureau of Corruption Prevention
				Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Hunan University
		ICAC plaque	5	\$1,450.00
	Director of Hunan Provincial Supervision Department			
	Deputy Secretary of Party Committee of Hunan University			
	Standing Committee Member of Changsha Municipal Committee			
	Vice President of Changsha Municipal People's Court			
	ICAC pen	21	\$1,365.00	Other officials of organizations visited
	ICAC pin	10	\$180.00	
	ICAC tie	5	\$250.00	
	7	ICAC pen	2	\$130.00
ICAC pin		5	\$90.00	Participants of IAACA Shanghai Training Seminar
8	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Vice Minister of MoS
	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister of MoS
	ICAC watch	10	\$2,800.00	Vice Minister; Director of General Office; Deputy Director of Performance Management Supervision Department; Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Bureau; Inspector; Deputy Division Chief, Research Division of General Office of MoS and four other officials
9	ICAC pen	2	\$876.00	Executive Deputy Procurator-General of SPP
				Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP

		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Executive Deputy Procurator-General of SPP
	10	ICAC pen	1	\$438.00	Deputy Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	
Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2011-12	11	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	(Duty Visit) Chief Procurator of Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate
		ICAC pen	9	\$585.00	Other officials of Tianjin
		ICAC pin	4	\$72.00	
	12	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Chief Procurator of GDPP
		ICAC pen	8	\$520.00	Deputy Director of Political Department; Division Chiefs of Duty Offences Prevention, Judicial Cooperation Division and Criminal Appeal Division; Deputy Division Chief of Planning, Financial Affairs and Equipment Division; Deputy Director of Supervision Office; Deputy Division Chief of Law & policy Research Office; and an section chief of GDPP
	13	ICAC pen	1	\$141.00	An official of SPP
	14	ICAC pen	3	\$851.40	A secretariat official of IAACA
Deputy Director of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention					
An official of General Office of National Bureau of Corruption Prevention					
ICAC pen		8	\$195.00	Participants of IAACA 5th Annual Conference	
		ICAC pin	6	\$108.00	
	15	ICAC pen	1	\$283.80	Secretary of Shanghai Municipal Commission for Discipline Inspection
		Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	
	16	ICAC pen	1	\$283.80	Deputy Chief Procurator of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate
		ICAC pen	4	\$260.00	Officials of Shenzhen Municipal People's Procuratorate
	17	ICAC pen	2	\$130.00	Officials of SPP
	18	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Director, Professional Office, Training Department, National Judges College of Supreme People's Court
	19	Crystal ICAC Building model (small)	1	\$180.00	Head, First Inspection Group of General Administration of Customs
		ICAC pin	6	\$108.00	Head, First Inspection Group of General Administration of Customs Deputy Inspector; and Director of Supervision and Audit Office of Guangdong Sub-Administration of

					Customs
					Head, Discipline Inspection Group of Guangzhou Customs
					Head, Discipline Inspection Group of Shenzhen Customs
					Head, Discipline Inspection Group of Huangbu Customs
Year		Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2011-12	20	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Head, Discipline Inspection Group of General Administration of Customs
	21	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister of Justice, Taiwan
	22	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Head, Discipline Inspection Group of Ministry of Housing & Urban-Rural Development
	23	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Member of European Parliament, Vice President of Group of the European People's Party, Austria
	24	Crystal ICAC Building model (large)	1	\$400.00	Vice Minister, Ministry of Commerce
	25	ICAC plaque	1	\$290.00	President, Hunan Provincial Higher People's Court
	26	ICAC pin	5	\$90.00	Participants of IAACA Executive Committee Member Meeting
	27	ICAC pin	12	\$216.00	Officials of Thailand Anti-corruption Authorities
	28	ICAC watch	39	\$5,850.00	1. Vice Consul, Angola 2. Consul-General, Australia 3. Consul-General, Austria 4. Consul-General, Bangladesh 5. Consul-General, Brazil 6. Consul-General, Cambodia 7. Acting Consul-General, Canada 8. Consul-General, Czech Republic 9. Head, European Union 10. Consul-General, Finland 11. Deputy Consul-General, France 12. Consul-General, Germany 13. Consul-General, India 14. Consul-General, Indonesia 15. Consul-General, Iran 16. Deputy Consul-General, Italy 17. Consul-General, Japan 18. Consul, Korea 19. Vice Consul, Kuwait 20. Consul-General, Mexico 21. Consul-General, Myanmar 22. Consul-General, Nepal 23. Consul-General, Netherlands 24. Consul, Nigeria

Year	Gift	Qty.	Value (\$)	Receiving organisation/official
2011-12				25. Deputy Consul-General, Philippines
				26. Consul-General, Republic of Kazakhstan
				27. Vice Consul, Romania
				28. Consul-General, Russia
				29. Acting Consul-General, Saudi Arabia
				30. Deputy Consul-General, Singapore
				31. Consul-General, South Africa
				32. Consul-General, Spain
				33. Consul-General, Thailand
				34. Consul-General, Turkey
				35. Consul-General, United State of America
				36. Consul-General, Vietnam
				37. Commissioner, OCMFA
				38. Deputy Commissioner, OCMFA
39. Director-General, Consular Department, OCMFA				
28 occasions, total value: \$28,502.6				

(c) The Ministry of Supervision, the Hong Kong's Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao have been co-organising thematic seminars on an annual basis since 2008. These seminars aim to provide a platform for graft fighters, government officials and the business sector in the three places to exchange experience and views on issues of common concern. So far, five seminars have been held on aspects of corruption prevention in the finance and construction industries, corporate governance in the private and public sectors as well as integrity management in the civil service. Two seminars were respectively held in Hong Kong and the Mainland. Excluding the speakers and working staff, each seminar was attended by dozens of officers respectively from the anti-graft bodies in the three places for experience sharing purposes.

The former Commissioner decided to lead a 22-member delegation to attend the thematic seminar (with about 140 participants in total) held in Macao between 8 and 10 November 2009 after considering the actual needs and duties of the ICAC officers.

The former Commissioner delivered a speech at the seminar and was interviewed by the Hong Kong and Macao reporters on the graft-fighting efforts jointly made by the three places. 4 ICAC representatives spoke at the seminar; other officers discharged their respective duties and exchanged views at the seminar. Among them, 5 officers were responsible for liaising with the participants and introducing the work of the ICAC; 2 were responsible for media liaison; 1 represented the ICAC in the working group of the seminar; 4 were responsible for technical support and photographic work; 2 were responsible for preparing the notes of meetings and reports; and 3 of them were officers of the Mainland Liaison Office. Most of the officers either stayed for one night only or returned on the same day.

The Commissioner decided that the Commission should be represented in the seminar. The breakdown of expenditure incurred is as follows:

Officials	Period	Expenditure (\$)	Total Amount (\$)
Mr TONG Hin-ming, Timothy, ex-Commissioner	8/11/2009 – 10/11/2009 (2 overnights)	a) 8,996 (Subsistence allowance) b) 584 (Ferry ticket / others)	9,580
6 accompanying officers	8/11/2009 – 10/11/2009 (2 overnights)	a) 41,460 (Subsistence allowance) b) 4,037 (Ferry ticket / others)	45,497
13 accompanying officers	9/11/2009 – 10/11/2009 (1 overnight)	a) 44,915 (Subsistence allowance) b) 7,815 (Ferry ticket / others)	52,730
1 accompanying officer	9/11/2009 (Return on the same day)	a) 730 (Ferry ticket / others) (Officer is not entitled to subsistence allowance with no overnight stay.)	730
1 accompanying officer	10/11/2009 (Return on the same day)	a) 804 (Ferry ticket / others) (Officer is not entitled to subsistence allowance with no overnight stay.)	804
Total 22 officers with total expenditure			\$109,341

Name in block letters: Simon YL PEH

Post Title: Commissioner, ICAC

Date: 22.4.2013

Item (q): The names and official titles of the persons attending the dinners on 6 and 8 December 2011 referred to in paragraph 3.22 of the Audit Report

Names and Official Titles of the Persons Attending the Dinner on 6.12.2011

ICAC Staff

Name	Official Title
1. Mr Timothy Tong	Commissioner
2. Mr Tse Man-shing	Director of Corruption Prevention
3. Ms Julie Mu	Director of Community Relations
4. Mr Ho Wai-chi	Assistant Director/Community Relations 1
5. Mr Raymond Ng	Assistant Director/Community Relations 2
6. Ms Rita Liaw	Assistant Director/Corruption Prevention 1
7. Mr Ricky Yau	Assistant Director/Special Duty
8. Mr Choi Shu-keung	Assistant Director 2/Operations
9. Mrs Helen Lee	Principal Liaison Officer/HK Mainland Liaison Office
10. Ms Doris Tong	Chief Liaison Officer/HK Mainland Liaison Office
11. Mr Lawrence Chung	Senior Staff Officer/Research 2, Office of Strategic Research

Guests

Name	Official Title
12. Dr Eduardo Vetere	Vice President, IAACA Former Director of Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC
13. Mrs Mary Ann Vetere	Spouse of Dr Vetere
14. Mr Dimitri Vlassis	Chief, Corruption & Economic Crime Branch, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC
15. Dato' Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed	Chief Commissioner, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
16. Mr Oleksandr Shynalskyi	President, The Ukrainian Association of Prosecutors, Ukraine
17. Mr Richard Alderman	Director, The Serious Fraud Office, UK
18. Mr Chronox Manek	Chief Ombudsman, Ombudsman Commission, Papua New Guinea
19. Justice Anthony Fernando	Judge, Court of Appeal, Seychelles
20. Ms Eunice Chu	Deputy Director, Planning, Policy & Corporate Relations, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
21. Mr Hamilton Fernando Cota Cruz	Special Advisor, Office of the Comptroller General of Brazil
22. Mr Paul Lachal Roberts	Advisor to the Director-General, European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF
23. Mr Martin Kreutner	Chair, International Transition Team, International Anti-Corruption Academy
24. Mr Stephen Pallaras QC	Director of Public Prosecutions, South Australia, Australia

Names and Official Titles of the Persons Invited to Attend the Dinner on 8.12.2011**ICAC Staff**

Name	Official Title
1. Mr Timothy Tong	Commissioner
2. Mr Daniel Li	Head of Operations
3. Mr Tse Man-shing	Director of Corruption Prevention
4. Ms Julie Mu	Director of Community Relations
5. Mr Ryan Wong	Director of Investigation/Government Sector
6. Ms Rebecca Li	Director of Investigation/Private Sector
7. Mr Raymond So	Assistant Director 1/Operations
8. Mr Choi Shu-keung	Assistant Director 2/Operations
9. Mr Steven Lam	Assistant Director 3/Operations
10. Mr Daniel So	Assistant Director 4/Operations
11. Mr Ho Wai-chi	Assistant Director/Community Relations 1
12. Mr Raymond Ng	Assistant Director/Community Relations 2
13. Mr Ricky Yau	Assistant Director/Special Duty
14. Ms Rita Liaw	Assistant Director/Corruption Prevention 1
15. Mr Mok Wah-hoi	Assistant Director/Corruption Prevention 2
16. Mrs Wong Cheuk Wai Kuen	Assistant Director/Administration
17. Ms Melissa Tang	Chief Forensic Accountant
18. Mr Dale Ko	Senior Principal Investigator
19. Mr Gerry Osborn	Chief Staff Officer/Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies
20. Mrs Helen Lee	Principal Liaison Officer/HK Mainland Liaison Office

Guests

Name	Official Title
21. Dr Eduardo Vetere	Vice President, IAACA Former Director of Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC
22. Mrs Mary Ann Vetere	Spouse of Dr Vetere
23. Mr Dimitri Vlassis	Chief, Corruption & Economic Crime Branch, Division for Treaty Affairs, UNODC
24. Mr Giovanni Kessler	Director General, European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)
25. Mr Bruno Kessler	Guest of OLAF (Mr Kessler's son)
26. Mr Abdesselam Abouddrar	Chairman, Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (IPCP), Morocco
27. Mr Stephen Pallaras QC	Director of Public Prosecutions, South Australia, Australia
28. Mr Martin Kreutner	Chair, International Transition Team, International Anti-Corruption Academy
29. Mr Paul Lachal Roberts	Advisor to the Director-General, European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF
30. Dato' Sri Abu Kassim bin Mohamed	Chief Commissioner, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
31. Mr Oleksandr Shynalskyi	President, The Ukrainian Association of Prosecutors, Ukraine
32. Mr Vasiliy Chernikov	Vice-President, The Ukrainian Association of Prosecutors, Ukraine
33. Mr Richard Alderman	Director, The Serious Fraud Office, UK
34. Dr Nikos Passas	Professor, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, USA
35. Mr Chronox Manek	Chief Ombudsman, Ombudsman Commission, Papua New Guinea
36. Justice Anthony Fernando	Judge, Court of Appeal, Seychelles
37. Ms Eunice Chu	Deputy Director, Planning, Policy & Corporate Relations, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
38. Mr Lau Yong Hin	Senior Manager (Corporate Relations), Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
39. Ms Tan Chai Ying	Manager, Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore

Name	Official Title
40. Ms Tan Wei Choo	Head (People Management), Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau, Singapore
41. Mr Hamilton Fernando Cota Cruz	Special Advisor, Office of the Comptroller General of Brazil
42. Mr Donald Steel	Former Chief Communications Adviser, British Broadcasting Corporation Associate Director, Johnston Associates Aviation Public Relations, and Kenyon International
43. Mr Bob Pickard	President and Chief Executive Officer, Burson-Marsteller Asia Pacific
44. Mr Anis Yusal Yusoff	Member of Consultation and Corruption Prevention Panel, Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission
45. Ms Kitty Lun	Chairman / Chief Executive Officer, Lowe China
46. Mrs Nagwa Mohamed El Sadek Mahdy	Vice-President, Administrative Prosecution Authority, Egypt / Counselor, Egyptian Parliament Committee of Constitutional and Legislative Affairs
47. Mr Mohamed Moustafa Mohamed El Naem	Member, Egyptian Parliament Committee of Constitutional and Legislative Affairs
48. Prof Gerard Prendergast	Professor and Head of Department of Marketing, School of Business, Hong Kong Baptist University
49. Dr Katerina Tsetsura	Associate Professor of Strategic Commission and Public Relations, Gaylord College of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Oklahoma, USA
50. Dr Gregor Halff	Associate Professor of Corporate Communications (Practice), Singapore Management University
51. Dr Hu Zhengrong	Vice President, Communication University of China
52. Ms Masako Okamura	Creative Director, Dentsu Inc
53. Mr Charlie Pownall	Lead Digital Strategist, Burson-Marsteller Asia Pacific, HK
54. Mr Chris Kyme	Director, Kymechow Communications
55. Dr Mark Michelson	Senior Counsellor, APCO Worldwide
56. Mr Liao Cheung-sing, Andrew	Special Guest of C
57. Mr Liao Cheung-kong, Martin	Special Guest of C
58. Mr Yuji Kumamaru	Special Guest of C (Consul-General, Consulate-General of Japan in HK)
59. CAO Jian Min	Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China (SPP), President of International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA)

Name	Official Title
60. CHEN Xu	Chief Procurator of Shanghai Provincial People's Procuratorate
61. GUO Jia Sen	Chief Procurator of Shandong Provincial People's Procuratorate
62. ZHENG Hong	Chief Procurator of Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate
63. SONG Han Song	Director of Duty-related Crime Prevention Department of SPP
64. GUO Xing Wang	Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
65. DONG Gui Wen	Deputy Director of General Office of SPP
66. CAO Zheng Wei	Body Guard of Procurator-General of SPP
67. YE Feng	Director of Office Review of Death Penalty of SPP, Secretary General of IAACA
68. ZHAO Zhi Gang	Deputy Director of Audio Visual Centre of SPP; CEO of Jingyee Web
69. HU Yin Lu	Deputy Director of Political Minister of SPP
70. LI Xue Hui	Editor of Procuratorial Daily, Secretary of Party Committee
71. GAO Yun Tao	Deputy Director of Duty Offences Prevention of SPP
72. LI Xin	Deputy Director of International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
73. OU Ming Yu	Deputy Chief Procurator of Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate
74. GUO Ming Cong	Chief of Judicial Assistance Office, International Cooperation Bureau of SPP
75. YAO Yan	Procuratorate Officer of Duty-related Crime Prevention Department of SPP
76. JIANG Yong	Officer of Duty Offences Prevention of SPP
77. CHEN Jing Ping	Chief Director of Audio Visual Centre of SPP
78. CHEN Wei Tu	Officer of Judicial Assistance Office, Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate
79. CHEN Wan Ting	Staff of Shenzhen People's Procuratorate
80. Dr Ho Chio Meng	Prosecutor General, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR
81. Ms Tou Wai Fong	Public Prosecutor, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR
82. Ms Wang Xia	Legal Expert, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR

Name	Official Title
83. Ms Chan Hio Wai	Functional Chief, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR
84. Mr Chan Chon Pan	Functional Chief, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR
85. Mr Leong Kin In	Assistant Technician, Public Prosecutions Office, Macao SAR
86. Dr Fong Man-chong	Commissioner, Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
87. Mr Peter Wong	Education and Dissemination Division Head, Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
88. Ms Athena Kong	Public Relations Officer, Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
89. Ms Sammi Ho	Public Relations Officer, Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
90. Ms Lucinda Gageiro	Public Relations Officer, Commission Against Corruption, Macao SAR
91. Babara Sakaraia	Media & Public Relations Officer, Ombudsman Commission of Papua New Guinea
92. Joyceline Wasas	Publications Officer, Ombudsman Commission of Papua New Guinea
93. John Malasa	Systems & Network Administrator, Ombudsman Commission of Papua New Guinea
94. Ms Felicitas S. Hlabano	Principal Anti-Corruption Officer, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Botswana
95. Mrs Lucy M. Poonyane-Kolo	Anti-Corruption Officer 1, Directorate on Corruption and Economic Crime, Botswana
96. Samsiah Abu Bakar	Dato', Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
97. Mrs Nurirdzuana Ismail	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
98. Mr Mohamad Dahlan Maamor	Officer, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
99. Mr Lee Cheng Teik	Officer, Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
100. Mrs Salwa Muharam	Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, Malaysia
101. Mr Narong Rathamarit	Deputy Secretary-General, The National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand
102. Mr Chatri Thongsari	Director of Public Relations Bureau, The National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand

Name	Official Title
103. Ms Sayamon Saksmerprom	International Affairs Officer, The National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand
104. Mr Kornchawan Namchaidee	Public Relations Officer, The National Anti-Corruption Commission, Thailand
105. Dr Niyom Rathamarit	Member, The National Anti-Corruption Commission Sub-Committee; Academics Professor, King Rama VII Institute, Thailand
106. Mr Aldy Nugraha	Creative Communication Specialist, Corruption Eradication Commission, Indonesia
107. Mr Dhedy Adi Nugroho	Campaign Specialist, Corruption Eradication Commission, Indonesia
108. Mr Thomas Desire	Head of Communication, The Independent Anti-Corruption Office, Madagascar
109. Mr Herimamy Robenarimangason	Legal Advisor, The Independent Anti-Corruption Office, Madagascar
110. Dr Pasha Sadykhov	Senior Counsellor, Department of Economic Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Russia
111. Ms Rajesh Krishnan	Principal Assistant Director, Malaysian Institute of Integrity, Malaysia
112. Mrs Radu Cristina	Prosecutor, Romanian Public Ministry, Romania
113. Mrs Titian Dana	Counsellor, Romanian Public Ministry, Romania
114. Mr Jongkeun Oh	Partner, Attorney at Law, LAW DW PARTNERS, Korea
115. Ms Kristina Bouree	Researcher, The Institute of Humanitarian Development (Anorage-net), Russia
116. Mr Sungryul Han	Support Director, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea
117. Mr Jinsub Kim	Deputy Director, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea
118. Mr Sung Lim Gang	Junior Officer, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea
119. Mr Sunghyun Yoo	Senior Corrections Officer, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea
120. Mr Sanghun Jo	Assistant Director, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea
121. Mr Seung Hwa Jung	Immigration Officer, Ministry of Justice, Chuncheon Immigration Office, Korea

Remarks: In accordance with the head count provided by the restaurant, a total of 100 participants eventually attended the dinner.

Item (n): Items listed in (m) which had cost of food/wine/dessert not included in the lunch/dinner cost, the amounts of such food/wine/dessert cost and the vote they were charged

In the early years, it was not frequent for the CRD to include wine in lunch or dinner receptions for guests. Occasionally, wine might be ordered in the course of a meal for protocol consideration.

2. As serving wine during meals with guests became a common protocol arrangement, the CRD started to purchase and keep a number of wine to support different official meal occasions. Compared with ordering wine at the dining place, such practice was more economical.

3. From 2003-04 to 2012-13, 12 out of 548 meals had cost of wine not included in the total cost. 4 out of 12 exceeded the ceiling when the cost of wine was included. The amount of excess ranged from \$11 to \$132. The cost of wine was charged to the CRD's entertainment vote. A list of the 12 meals is attached.

Meals with Cost of Wine Not Included in Total Cost

S/N	Date	Nature (Dinner/Lunch)	No. of ICAC Staff	No. of Guests	Venue	Total Expenditure	Expenditure per Head	Cost of Wine/Liquor
1	23/8/2009	Lunch	6	16	Star of Canton Restaurant	\$4,282	\$195	1 bottle of wine: \$140
2	26/8/2009	Dinner	3	7	Guangzhou Garden Hotel	\$3,970	\$397	1 bottle of wine: \$150 (Note 1)
3	1/6/2010	Lunch	4	6	ICAC Staff Mess	\$2,150	\$215	2 bottles of wine: \$130
4	13/7/2010	Dinner	3	3	Sportful Garden Restaurant	\$2,400	\$400	1 bottle of wine: \$65 (Note 2)
5	29/7/2010	Dinner	4	6	Ho Choi Seafood Restaurant	\$2,000	\$200	3 bottles of wine: \$258 1 bottle of moutai: \$1,120
6	29/7/2010	Dinner	10	15	Neptune's Hotpot	\$9,700	\$388	2 bottles of wine: \$237 3 bottles of moutai: \$3,360 (Note 3)
7	28/1/2011	Dinner	3	5	Jardin de Jade	\$3,030	\$379	2 bottles of wine: \$336
8	24/2/2011	Dinner	2	3	A restaurant in Beijing	\$1,601	\$320	2 bottles of wine: \$336
9	5/12/2011	Dinner	5	5	Harbour Grand Hotel	\$4,081	\$408	1 bottle of wine: \$210
10	20/12/2011	Dinner	2	6	A restaurant in Beijing	\$1,146	\$143	2 bottles of wine: \$420
11	18/6/2012	Dinner	2	2	Kiangsu Chekiang and Shanghai Residents (HK) Association Restaurant	\$1,760	\$440	1 bottle of wine: \$210 (Note 4)
12	26/1/2013	Dinner	4	6	Hong Kong Chiu Chow Chamber of Commerce Member Club	\$3,980	\$398	1 bottle of wine: \$200

Note 1: The ceiling was exceeded by \$12 when the cost of wine was included.

Note 2: The ceiling was exceeded by \$11 when the cost of wine was included.

Note 3: The ceiling was exceeded by \$132 when the cost of wine was included.

Note 4: The ceiling was exceeded by \$43 when the cost of wine was included.

Item (f) : What was the exact date of the amendment to the ICAC Commission Standing Order to explicitly set out that expenditure per person should include “food, beverages and tips” in July 2009 made; and what was the leave period taken by Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming in July 2009.

- ✧ The promulgation of the revised Commission Standing Order chapter was made on 10 July 2009 while Mr Timothy TONG Hin-ming took leave from 6 July to 1 August 2009.

Item (b): Whether the meals with cost of wine not included in total cost and charged to the CRD's entertainment vote only occurred during the tenure of Mr Tong (Annex 14 to your reply dated 15 May 2013 refers).

The meals with cost of wine separately procured, not included in total cost and charged to the CRD's entertainment vote were also the usual practice of CRD before the tenure of Mr Tong.

Item (a): Chronology of why the cost of alcoholic drinks was not included in the expenditure for the dinner on 18 September 2007 referred to in paragraph 3.7(b) of the Report of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits ("the IRC Report"), and the relevant documents.

The following is the chronological account of the arrangement:

- 11 September 2007
- Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office (HKMLO) sent an email to the Finance Office of the Administration Branch (Finance Office) to confirm funds under Official Entertainment (Common Services) for former Commissioner's hosting two dinner receptions and HK\$510 to procure six bottles of red wine (HK\$85 each)* for the two dinner receptions. One of them was the subject dinner on 18 September 2007 with an estimated expenditure of HK\$6,000 for 15 people.
 - On the same day, the Finance Office confirmed the funds by email and reminded Chief Liaison Officer of HKMLO that the cost of wine should be counted towards the estimated expenditure, resulting in the ceiling of HK\$400 (per head for dinner) being exceeded, and that former Commissioner's approval should be sought with justifications.

* Four bottles of red wine (HK\$80 each) were subsequently procured on 18 September 2007.

- 14 September 2007
- Further to the previous email, HKMLO wrote to the Finance Office to request for additional funds of HK\$400 for the subject dinner as former Commissioner had assigned one more ICAC officer to attend the dinner. The total number of people attending was therefore 16 and the estimated expenditure was HK\$6,400. The Finance Office then confirmed the funds.
 - HKMLO submitted a minute to former Commissioner to seek his approval for the subject dinner for 16 people at an estimated expenditure within HK\$6,400.
- 18 September 2007
- Around noon, former Commissioner verbally instructed to procure two bottles of moutai for the subject dinner.
 - HKMLO wrote to the Finance Office to apply for additional funds of HK\$1,800 for the procurement of moutai and mentioned that former Commissioner's written approval would be sought.
 - Confirmation of funds from the Finance Office was received in the afternoon, attaching corresponding emails within the Finance Office that they would advise HKMLO to count the wine cost towards the expenditure, resulting in the ceiling of HK\$400 (per head for dinner) being exceeded, and that former Commissioner's approval should be sought.

- While staff of Community Relations Department had no knowledge of moutai suppliers, staff of Office of Strategic Research (OSR) undertook to procure two bottles of moutai (HK\$1,476) and four bottles of red wine (HK\$320) before the dinner.
 - Dinner was held as scheduled.
- 19 September 2007
- Staff of OSR applied to the Finance Office for reimbursing the payment of HK\$1,796 for the six bottles of liquor.
- Late October 2007
- Since former Commissioner's prior written approval to procure moutai and red wine for the dinner had not been obtained, he was asked to certify on the receipt, and his signature was accepted by the Finance Office as valid retrospective approval.

Item (l) : Whether Commissioner, ICAC, is allowed under the law to delegate his power in making and modifying the Commission Standing Orders, provided under section 11 of the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204), to ICAC officers; if so, which law provision(s).

- By virtue of section 13(1)(d) of the ICAC Ordinance (Cap.204), the Commissioner, ICAC may delegate specific ICAC officers designated by him to exercise his power conferred under section 11 of the Ordinance in the making of the Commission Standing Orders.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

Reference: C.N.51.2006.TREATIES-3 (Depositary Notification)

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
NEW YORK, 31 OCTOBER 2003

CHINA: RATIFICATION¹

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

The above action was effected on 13 January 2006, with:

Notifications (Courtesy Translation) (Original: Chinese)

Reservation:

.....the People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 2 of Article 66 of the *United Nations Convention against Corruption*.

Notifications:

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention, the Ministry of Supervision of the People's Republic of China is designated as the authority to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption (Address: Jia 2 Guanganmen Nanjie, Xuanwu District, Beijing, China, 100053), while for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, such authority is the Independent Commission against Corruption of Hong Kong (SAR) (Address: c/o ICAC Report Center, 10/F Murray Road CAR Park Building, 2 Murray Road, Central, Hong Kong), and for the Macao Special Administrative Region, such authority is the Commission against Corruption of Macao SAR (Address: Alameda Dr. Carlos d'Assumpção, Edif. "Dynasty Plaza", 14^o Andar-NAPE-Macau).

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of Article 46 of the Convention, the Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China is designated as the central authority which is responsible for receiving requests for mutual legal assistance and other related issues (Address: 147 Beiheyuan Dajie, Dongcheng District, Beijing, China, 100726), while for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, such central authority is the Secretary for Justice of the Department of Justice of Hong Kong SAR (47/F High Block, Queensway Government Offices, 66 Queensway, Hong Kong), and for the Macao Special Administrative Region, such central authority is the Office of the Secretary for Administration and Justice of Macao SAR (Address: Sede do Governo da RAEM, Avenida da Praia Grande, Macau).

Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations at the following e-mail address: missions@un.int. Such notifications are also available in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <http://untreaty.un.org>.

In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 14 of Article 46 of the Convention, Chinese is the only language acceptable to the People's Republic of China for the written requests for mutual legal assistance, while for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, such language is English or Chinese, and for the Macao Special Administrative Region, such language is Chinese or Portuguese.

The Convention will enter into force for China on 12 February 2006 in accordance with its article 68 (2) which reads as follows:

"For each State or regional economic integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of such action, this Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit by such State or organization of the relevant instrument or on the date this Convention enters into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article, whichever is later."

19 January 2006



I. Refer to depositary notification C.N.52.2006.TREATIES-4 of 19 January 2006 (China: Communication in respect of Hong Kong and Macao)

Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned.
Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations at the following e-mail address: missions@un.int. Such notifications are also available in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <http://untreaty.un.org>.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

Reference: C.N.1216.2007.TREATIES-34 (Depositary Notification)

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION
NEW YORK, 31 OCTOBER 2003

CHINA: NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 6 (3)¹

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, acting in his capacity as depositary, communicates the following:

The above action was effected on 14 December 2007.

(Courtesy Translation) (Original: Chinese)

1. The authority for the People's Republic of China to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention has been changed from the Ministry of Supervision of the People's Republic of China to the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of the People's Republic of China (Address: General Office of the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of the People's Republic of China, Jia 2 Guanganmen Nanjie, Xuanwu District, Beijing, China, 100053).

2. The address of the Independent Commission against Corruption of Hong Kong SAR, the authority for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China to assist other States Parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention, has been changed to "c/o ICAC Report Centre, 10/F 303 Java Road, North Point, Hong Kong, China".

4 January 2008

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of stylized initials.

¹ Refer to depositary notification C.N.51.2006.TREATIES-3 of 19 January 2006 (China: Ratification).

Attention: Treaty Services of Ministries of Foreign Affairs and of international organizations concerned. Depositary notifications are currently issued in both hard copy and electronic format. Depositary notifications are made available to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations at the following e-mail address: missions@un.int. Such notifications are also available in the United Nations Treaty Collection on the Internet at <http://untreaty.un.org>, where interested individuals can subscribe to directly receive depositary notifications by e-mail through a new automated subscription service. Depositary notifications are available for pick-up by the Permanent Missions in Room NL-300.

Item (a): whether any review had been undertaken by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) to amend the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204), following China's accession to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption in 2005 and ICAC was designated by China in 2006 to assist other member states to the Convention in developing measures for the prevention of corruption; if not, why not.

- The United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) introduces a comprehensive set of standards, measures and rules that States Parties can apply to fight corruption. It calls for preventive measures and the criminalization of various forms of corruption in both public and private sectors. It also introduces the fundamental principle and framework for stronger co-operation between states to prevent corruption. In February 2006, the Convention came into force for China and became applicable to the HKSAR at the same time.
- In addressing Hong Kong's compliance with the UNCAC, a review was then conducted by the relevant bureaux/departments (including the ICAC), through the co-ordination of the Administration, on its application to their respective areas of work. In this regard, relevant Ordinances, including the ICAC Ordinance, were reviewed. Save for Articles 31, 44, 46 and 57 of UNCAC which required legislative amendments for fulfilling the obligations regarding confiscation of proceeds of crime, extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, all other requirements under the Convention can be fulfilled through existing legislation or administrative measures. Details are set out in the table at Annex A of LC Paper No. CB(2)2465/06-07(01), dated 10 July 2007. This paper, prepared for the Legislative Council Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations under the UNCAC, is attached.
- As stated in the preamble of UNCAC, corruption is no longer a local matter but a transnational phenomenon that affects all societies and economies, making it essential for international cooperation to prevent and control it. Pursuant to Article 1, the purposes of the Convention are, *inter alia*, to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more efficiently and effectively; and to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including in asset recovery. The Convention is a global instrument to combat corruption. Its provisions provide a

framework for stronger cooperation between States Parties to prevent and detect corruption and to return the proceeds of crime.

- Article 48 of UNCAC provides that States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat corruption offences. This requirement was fulfilled through ICAC's liaison with Interpol and overseas counterparts. The requirement of Article 48 was fulfilled through existing legislation and administrative measures, and no legislative amendment was required. In addition to assistance being provided under the auspices of UNCAC, the ICAC has also been rendering assistance to other jurisdictions under the mutual legal assistance regime.
- Before and after the application of UNCAC to Hong Kong, the ICAC has been developing close relationships with its counterparts in other jurisdictions in order to more effectively carry out all its statutory duties under section 12 of the ICAC Ordinance. Those duties extended beyond law enforcement work into corruption prevention work. There is no prototype to carry out corruption prevention work and the ICAC has benefited from understanding the problems faced in other jurisdictions in combating corruption and how those problems have been overcome. Experience sharing with other jurisdictions is a very important tool in developing a better understanding of the problems we encounter in combating corruption and how we can more effectively deal with them. As corruption became increasingly transnational in nature, it became increasingly necessary for the ICAC to develop relationships with its counterparts in other jurisdictions in order to learn from one another how best to prevent and combat corruption.

**Legislative Council Subcommittee on
Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations
under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption**

Purpose

This note provides information on how the obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) have been fulfilled through existing legislation and administrative measures and whether the proposed addition of the offences under sections 4(2), 5(2), 6(2) and 9(1) of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (POBO) to Schedule 2 to the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (OSCO) is necessary for achieving the confiscation requirement under the UNCAC.

Implementing the UNCAC in Hong Kong

2. The UNCAC introduces a comprehensive set of standards, measures and rules that States Parties can apply, in order to strengthen the legal and regulatory regimes to fight corruption. It calls for preventive measures and the criminalization of various forms of corruption in both public and private sectors. It also introduces the fundamental principle and framework for stronger co-operation between states to prevent corruption. In February 2006, the Convention came into force for China and became applicable to the HKSAR at the same time.

3. Save for Articles 31, 44, 46 and 57 which require legislative actions for fulfilling the obligations regarding confiscation of proceeds of crime, extradition and mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, all other requirements under the UNCAC can be fulfilled through existing legislation and administrative measures. Details are set out in the table at **Annex A**.

Annex A

Proposed addition to Schedule 2 to the OSCO

4. At the Subcommittee meeting on 12 June 2007, Members asked whether the proposed addition of the offences on "*soliciting or accepting bribes*" under sections 4(2), 5(2), 6(2) and 9(1) of the POBO to Schedule 2 to the OSCO was necessary for achieving the confiscation requirements under UNCAC.

5. Pursuant to Article 31 of the UNCAC, States Parties are required, to the greatest possible extent under their domestic legal systems, to adopt measures for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and the eventual confiscation of proceeds derived from bribery.

6. Under our domestic legal framework, provisions for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds of crimes are provided for under the OSCO. The HKSARG can apply to the court to exercise the above powers to deal with proceeds derived from offences listed in Schedule 2 to the OSCO. However, only offences on “*offering*” bribes as defined under sections 4(1), 5(1), 6(1) and 9(2) of the POBO are included in Schedule 2 to the OSCO, but not the offences on “*soliciting or accepting*” bribes as defined under sections 4(2), 5(2), 6(2) and 9(1) of the POBO (extract of Schedule 2 to OSCO is at **Annex B** and the relevant sections of POBO at **Annex C**).

Annex B

Annex C

7. At present, section 12 of the POBO stipulates that a person who is guilty of a bribery offence can be ordered to return the amount or value of advantage received by him. However, the Order under section 12 of the POBO is a civil order and is enforceable by the principal of the corrupt agent, not necessarily by HKSAR Government. Hence, section 12 of the POBO does not provide the same tool for the confiscation of proceeds as that provided for under the OSCO framework (extract of section 12 of POBO is at **Annex D**).

Annex D

8. The proposed legislative amendment will allow HK to better achieve the confiscation requirement of the UNCAC. Instead of using the civil order provided under section 12 of POBO, the HKSAR Government can apply to the court for “Restraint Orders”, “Charging Orders” and “Confiscation Orders” under the OSCO for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of proceeds or property derived from “*soliciting or accepting*” bribes.

**Administration Wing
Chief Secretary for Administration’s Office
10 July 2007**

How the obligations under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) have been fulfilled through the existing legislation and administrative measures in Hong Kong

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
<i>Chapter I – General Provisions</i>		
1-4	This section outlines the aim of the Convention, defines terms employed throughout the text, states the scope of application and reiterates the principle of protection of sovereignty of States Parties.	The definitions provided under the Convention can be covered by our domestic law.
<i>Chapter II – Preventive Measures</i>		
<i>A. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices</i>		
5	States parties are required to develop and implement or maintain effective anti-corruption policies that encourage the participation of society, reflect the rule of law and promote sound and transparent administration of public affairs, and to collaborate with each other and relevant international and regional bodies for the pursuit of the above goals.	The Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) is an independent public organ established under the ICAC Ordinance (Cap. 204). Reporting directly to the CE, the ICAC adopts a three-pronged approach of investigation, prevention and education to fight corruption in both the public and private sectors.
6	States parties are required to have an anti-corruption body or bodies in charge of preventive measures and policies and to grant that body independence to ensure that it can do its job unimpeded by undue influences and provide it with adequate resources and training.	
10	States parties are required to take such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regard to its organization, functioning and decision-making processes, where appropriate.	Government will consult the public and relevant organizations when it formulates and reviews major policies. To ensure reasonable access to government information, an administrative

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
13	States Parties are required to take appropriate measures to promote the participation of civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations in anti-corruption activities and to make efforts to increase public awareness of the threats, causes and consequences of corruption.	<p>Code on Access to Information applies to all government bureaux and departments, which are committed to making information available to the public. The Code provides for a set of rules to meet public expectation of greater government transparency. It sets out the types of government information to which the public has access and lists categories of exemptions to ensure appropriate protection of confidential and sensitive information held by the Government and information involving personal privacy and commercial sensitivity.</p> <p>The Community Relations Department of the ICAC has been conducting programmes to enlist public support in combating corruption.</p>
<i>B. Transparency measure and system in the public sector</i>		
7 – 9 and 11	<p>States Parties are required to take corruption prevention measures in the public sector in relation to -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment, hiring, promotion and retirement of civil servants • Codes of conduct for public officials • Public procurement and management of public finances • The judiciary and prosecution services 	<p>Civil Service Regulations (“CSRs”) and service-wide circulars provide guidelines and safeguards on the appointment, promotion, and code of conduct and discipline of civil servants. The dismissal, suspension and discipline of public servants and officers are also subject to the Public Service (Administration) Ordinance (“PS(A)O”) which is an order made by the CE. The Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap. 201) (“POBO”) provides comprehensive control in respect of bribery offences in the public sector. The conduct and discipline regimes of disciplined services staff are enshrined in the respective disciplined services legislation. The Code for Principal Officials Under the Accountability System has stipulated the basic principles and code of conduct which Principal Officials should follow in the performance of their duties.</p> <p>The Audit Ordinance (Cap. 122), the Public Finance Ordinance (Cap. 2), the World Trade Organization Agreement on Government Procurement and the internal regulations and guidelines on procurement procedures have provided measures for ensuring a fair, competitive, accountable and transparent public procurement process and the proper control and management of public finance. The Government publishes its budget annually and the budget is subject to the approval of the Legislative Council. Furthermore, the Government publishes its financial results regularly to meet the International Monetary Fund’s Special Data Dissemination Standards.</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
		<p>Judges and Judicial officers are subject to Article 89 of the Basic Law, the POBO and the Judicial Officers (Tenure of Office) Ordinance (Cap. 433). The Judiciary has also published a Guide to Judicial Conduct.</p> <p>For public prosecutors, they are subject to the POBO and the CSRs. The independence of the prosecution is safeguarded under Article 63 of the Basic Law.</p> <p>The Corruption Prevention Department of the ICAC has a statutory duty to advise Government departments and public bodies of corruption prevention measures and examines their practices and procedures to secure the revision of work methods which may be conducive to corrupt practices.</p>
<i>C. Private Sector</i>		
12	<p>States Parties shall take measures to prevent corruption involving the private sector, enhance accounting and auditing standards in the private sector and, where appropriate, provide effective, proportionate and dissuasive civil, administrative or criminal penalties for failure to comply with such measures. Measures may include promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies and relevant private entities, promoting transparency among private entities, preventing conflict of interest by imposing restrictions, as appropriate and for a reasonable time, on the professional activities of former public officials or on the employment of public officials by the private sector after their resignation or retirement, etc.</p>	<p>The requirements can be achieved through the programmes of the Corruption Prevention Department and Community Relations Department of the ICAC. All along, the HKSARG has been making concerted efforts to enhance the corporate governance regime of HK, thereby promoting transparency among private entities.</p> <p>In terms of legislative measures, the Professional Accountants Ordinance (Cap. 50) was amended in 2004 to enhance the independence of, and lay participation in, the regulatory function of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“HKICPA”).</p> <p>Legislation was also enacted in 2006 to establish a new statutory body, the Financial Reporting Council (“FRC”), tasked with investigating accounting and auditing irregularities of listed companies. The FRC will become fully operational on 16 July 2007.</p> <p>The Government is also in the course of rewriting the Companies Ordinance with a view to modernising our company law to enhance Hong Kong's competitiveness and attractiveness as an international business and financial centre through, among other things, strengthening corporate</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
		<p>governance.</p> <p>With due recognition for the HKICPA's efforts, Hong Kong became the first jurisdiction in the Asia-Pacific region to achieve full convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards and adopt the best international practice in the areas of auditing and accounting ethics.</p> <p>On post-service employments of civil servants, controls are provided under the Pensions Ordinance (Cap. 89), the Pension Benefits Ordinance (Cap. 99), the CSRs and the CSB Circulars. Principal Officials under the Accountability System are required to follow the relevant post-office employment control requirements as stipulated in the Code for Principal Officials Under the Accountability System.</p>
<i>D. Prevention of Money Laundering</i>		
14	States Parties shall institute a regulatory and supervisory regime for bank and non-bank financial institutions in order to deter and detect all forms of money laundering.	<p>Government departments and financial regulators which are responsible for anti-money laundering have the ability to cooperate and exchange information at both the national and international levels. A Financial Intelligence Unit have been set up and jointly operated by the Police and the Customs and Excise Department.</p> <p>The financial regulators in Hong Kong, namely, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority ("HKMA"), the Insurance Authority and the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") have all issued guidelines on prevention of money laundering to those industries under their respective supervision. These guidelines are updated regularly in line with the latest international standards and legislative changes. The guidelines are enhanced and updated from time to time.</p> <p>Hong Kong participates actively in international and regional initiatives aiming at combating money laundering. Hong Kong has been an active member of the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering ("FATF"), the international anti-money laundering standard setter since 1990 and a founding member of the Asia Pacific Group on Money Laundering ("APG"). We are in the process of implementing the revised Forty Recommendations published by FATF in June 2003 as well as the Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing. Legislative</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
		amendments will be needed to implement some of the Recommendations.
Chapter III – Criminalization and law enforcement		
<i>A. Criminalization</i>		
15 and 16	States Parties shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, the promise, offering or giving, to a public official or foreign official, and the solicitation or acceptance by a public official, directly or indirectly, of an undue advantage, for the official himself or herself or another person or entity, in order that the official act or refrain from acting in the exercise of his or her official duties.	The requirements under these articles are fulfilled under the POBO. Under section 4 of the Ordinance, any person who offers bribe to a public servant, and any public servant who solicits or accepts bribes will commit an offence. Any person who offers bribes to a foreign public official in Hong Kong, and any foreign public official in Hong Kong who solicits or accepts bribes will commit an offence under section 9 of the Ordinance. If the offence happens in other jurisdiction, the HKSARG will consider extradition of the foreign public official in question.
17	States Parties shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offences, when committed intentionally, the embezzlement, misappropriation or diversion by a public official for his or her benefit, of any property, funds, securities or any item of value entrusted to a public official by virtue of his or her position.	It is an offence under section 9 of the Theft Ordinance (Cap. 210) to steal property. The Theft Ordinance contains a range of other offences which can also be used where there has been embezzle or misappropriate properties. Public officials are also subject to the common law offence of misconduct in public office.
18-22	Trading in influence, abuse of functions, illicit enrichment, and bribery and embezzlement of property in the private sector.	The requirements under these Articles are optional but Hong Kong is able to satisfy most of them through the offence of misconduct in public office (Article 19); section 10 of the POBO (Article 20); section 9 of the POBO (Article 21) and the Theft Ordinance (Article 22). The provisions of the POBO may also cover the conduct in Article 18.
23	States Parties shall adopt, in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law, such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish the conversion or transfer of proceeds of crime and the concealment or disguise of the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement or ownership of proceeds of crime as criminal offences.	The requirement is fulfilled under sections 25 and 25A of the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455) (“OSCO”).

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
24	Concealment	Although the requirement under this Article is optional, the obligation is fulfilled by virtue of sections 25 and 25A of OSCO.
25	<p>Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as criminal offences –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the use of physical force, threats or intimidation or the promise, offering or giving of an undue advantage to induce false testimony or to interfere in the giving of testimony or the production of evidence in proceedings in relation to the commission of the offences covered by the Convention; and • the use of physical force, threats or intimidation to interfere with the exercise of official duties by a justice or law enforcement official in relation to the commission of offences covered by the Convention. 	The requirement is fulfilled under sections 13A and 13B of ICACO and section 23 of the Summary Offences Ordinance (Cap. 228) which provide that a person would be guilty of an offence if he/she resists or obstructs ICAC/public officer in the performance of his duty. There is also the common law offence of perverting the course of justice.
26	Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, consistent with its legal principles, to establish the liability of legal persons for participation in the offences established in accordance with the Convention.	The requirement is fulfilled under section 3 of the Interpretation and General Clauses Ordinance (Cap. 1) which provides that “person” include any public body and any body of persons, corporate or unincorporate. Legal persons are therefore subject to criminal liability under HK Laws.
27	Each State Party shall adopt such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, in accordance with its domestic law, participation in any capacity such as accomplice, assistance or instigator in an offence established in accordance with the Convention.	The requirement is fulfilled under section 89 of Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap. 221) (“CPO”) which provides that any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission by another person of any offence shall be guilty of the like offence. Sections 159G-K of Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 200) provides that a person will be liable for an offence if he attempts to commit an offence and sections 159A-F of the same ordinance which provides that a person will be liable for an offence of conspiracy if he agrees with another to commit an offence.
<i>B. Law enforcement</i>		
28	States Parties are required to ensure that the knowledge, intent and purpose required of an offence established in accordance with the Convention may be inferred from objective factual circumstances.	It is allowed under common law that proof of any element of a criminal offence may be inferred.

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
29	States Parties shall, where appropriate, establish under its domestic law a long statute of limitations period in which to commence proceedings for any offence established in accordance with the Convention and suspend them or establish longer ones for alleged offenders evading the administration of justice.	Save for section 3 which requires a prosecution to be instituted within 2 years from the time the offence is committed, there is no limitation period for the bribery offences under the POBO.
30	States Parties shall make the commission of an offence established in accordance with the Convention liable to sanctions that take into account the gravity of that offence, maintain a balance between any immunities or jurisdictional privileges accorded to its officials for the performance of their functions and the possibility of effectively investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating offences established under the convention, ensure that conditions imposed in connection with decisions on release pending trial and appeal take into consideration the need to ensure the defendants' presence at criminal proceedings.	Under existing law, public officials do not enjoy any immunity. The POBO and the CPO have provided a detailed bail regime. In addition, sections 33 and 33A of the POBO, the PS(A)O and the CSRs have provisions to suspend or remove a civil servant or public servant from duty.
31	Freezing, seizure and confiscation	An order under the OSCO has been prepared to better fulfill the confiscation requirements under this Article. It is being scrutinized by the Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations under the UNCAC.
32	States Parties shall take appropriate measures in accordance with its domestic legal system and within its means to provide effective protection for witnesses, experts who give testimony and victims (insofar they are witnesses).	The Witness Protection Ordinance (Cap. 564) provides for the establishment of a programme for the protection of certain witnesses and persons associated with witnesses. Similar protection is also given under the POBO and CPO.
33	Protection of reporting persons	The requirement under this Article is optional. However, the obligation under this Article is fulfilled by virtue of 30A of POBO which specifically provides that the informers should be protected and their identities should not be disclosed.
34	Each State Party shall take measures, in accordance with the fundamental principals of its domestic law, to address consequences of corruption.	The obligation is fulfilled by virtue of section 33A of POBO under which the court may order that the convicted person be temporarily or permanently prohibited from taking or continuing employment as the director or manager of a company or from practising a profession or

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
		removed from a partnership.
35	States Parties shall take such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with principles of its domestic law, to ensure that entities or persons who have suffered damage as a result of an act of corruption have the right to initiate legal proceedings against those responsible for that damage in order to obtain compensation.	Under section 12 of POBO, a principal is entitled to recover from his/her corrupt agent the bribe received by that agent, and any proceeds flowing from it. The principal also has a right of action against the person who bribed the agent to recover any loss sustained as a result of the corruption.
36	States Parties shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies or persons specialized in combating corruption through law enforcement.	The ICAC is an independent public organ established under the ICACO to fight corruption.
37	States Parties shall take appropriate measures to encourage persons who participate or who have participated in commission of an offence established in the Convention to supply information for investigative and evidentiary purposes and to provide factual, specific help contributing to depriving offenders of the proceeds of crime. It also requires States Parties to extend the protections to persons providing substantial cooperation in the investigation or prosecution of a corruption offence.	<p>The common law principle of sentencing developed by courts allows substantial sentencing discounts for assistance to the prosecution and the ICAC. This includes the use of the Sivan procedure to protect the confidentiality of that assistance.</p> <p>Convicted accomplices who assisted the prosecution and the ICAC can make petitions to the Chief Executive for reduction in sentence.</p> <p>Protection to the person giving assistance is provided under the Witness Protection Ordinance. ICAC also takes measures to help an informant settle back into civilian life with, if necessary, assistance.</p>
38 and 39	<p>States Parties shall take such measures as may be necessary to encourage cooperation between –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the public authorities and public officials; • the authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting criminal offences; and • the national investigating and prosecuting authorities and entities of the private sector. 	<p>Under section 16 of POBO, ICAC officers may apply to any public servant for assistance in the exercise of his powers or the discharge of his duties. CSB circulars and the programmes of the Corruption Prevention Department of the ICAC have also provided such guidelines.</p> <p>Cooperation between the ICAC and private sector is established through the programmes of the ICAC Corruption Prevention Department and the Community Relations Department.</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
40	Each State Party shall ensure that there are appropriate mechanisms available within its domestic legal system to overcome obstacle that may arise out of the application of bank secrecy laws.	<p>Under sections 13 and 14(1) of POBO, the ICAC can apply to Courts for an Order to obtain necessary information.</p> <p>The HKMA is provided with a series of powers under the Banking Ordinance (Cap.155) (“BO”) to supervise Authorized Institutes (“AIs”). Under section 55, the HKMA is empowered to conduct examinations of AIs. Section 56(1) has made it clear that, in an examination of an AI, the HKMA examiners have the power to access the AI’s books and accounts and such other information and facilities which may be required to conduct the examination. Under section 63(2), the HKMA is empowered to require AIs to submit information which the HKMA may reasonably require for performing its functions. Failure to comply with section 56(1) and section 63(2) in providing the necessary information is a criminal offence under the BO.</p>
41	Criminal Record	<p>The requirement under this Article is optional. Questions as to previous convictions can be asked of a defendant who testifies in his trial. However the defendant can only be asked such questions in the circumstances described in section 54(1)(f) of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap. 221). Besides, the prior good character of every convicted person is always relevant to his sentencing. The fact that a convicted person has a prior conviction in another jurisdiction is relevant to his character and a court could therefore take it into account, subject to it being properly proven or admitted by the convicted person.</p>
42	Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence which is actually committed in its territory or on board a vessel that is flying the flag of that State Party or an aircraft that is registered under the laws of that State Party.	<p>The requirement is satisfied by section 23B of the Crimes Ordinance in respect of vessels and section 3 of the Aviation Security Ordinance (Cap. 494) in respect of aircraft.</p> <p>The Criminal Jurisdiction Ordinance (Cap. 461) extends the criminal jurisdiction of certain offences which are mainly fraud offences. Such offences are UNCAC offences insofar as they are contemplated by Articles 17 and 22.</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
<i>Chapter IV – International Cooperation</i>		
43	States Parties shall cooperate in criminal matters in accordance with articles 44 to 50 of the Convention (relating to extradition, mutual legal assistance, the transfer of criminal proceedings and law enforcement, including joint investigations and special investigative techniques).	The requirements are fulfilled under Part VIII of the Evidence Ordinance (Cap. 8), the Fugitive Offenders Ordinance (Cap. 503) (“FOO”) and the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Ordinance (Cap. 525) (“MLAO”).
<i>A. Extradition and Mutual Legal Assistance (“MLA”)</i>		
44	Extradition	An Order under the FOO has been prepared to implement the extradition requirements. It is being scrutinized by the Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations under the UNCAC.
46	Mutual Legal Assistance	An Order under the MLAO has been prepared to implement the MLA requirements. It is being scrutinized by the Subcommittee on Subsidiary Legislation to Implement the Obligations under the UNCAC.
<i>B. Other forms of cooperation</i>		
45 and 47	Transfer of Sentenced Persons and Criminal Proceedings	The requirements under these Articles are optional. The requirements are nevertheless fulfilled by virtue of the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Ordinance (“TSP”) (Cap. 513) and TSP agreements signed with other jurisdictions.
48	States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the corruption offences. More specifically, they shall take measures to enhance and, where necessary, to establish channels of communication between their competent authorities, agencies and services in order to facilitate the secure and rapid exchange of information, to cooperate with other States Parties in conducting inquiries concerning the identity, whereabouts and activities of persons suspected of involvement in such offences, etc.	In addition to the measures as stated in Article 43, the ICAC has routine liaison with Interpol and is maintaining regular liaison with various overseas anti-corruption agencies. The ICAC has also hosted regional and international seminars/conferences on anti-corruption issues e.g. the Third ICAC Symposium held in May, 2006 with the main theme “Corporate Corruption, Integrity and Governance”.
49	Joint investigations	The requirement under this Article is optional. However, the ICAC is willing to consider intelligence sharing and cooperative investigation with different jurisdictions through liaison in appropriate cases.

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
50	Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, to allow for the appropriate use by its competent authorities of controlled delivery and other special investigative techniques, such as electronic or other forms of surveillance and undercover operations, within its territory, provided that this is not in contrary to the basic principles of their respective domestic legal system.	Part III of POBO has provided ICAC special powers of investigations.
Chapter V – Asset Recovery		
51	General Provision	See Articles 52-59 below.
52	Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary, in accordance with their domestic law, to require financial institutions within its jurisdiction, to verify the identity of customers, to take reasonable steps to determine the identity of beneficial owners of funds deposited into high-value accounts and to conduct enhanced scrutiny of accounts sought or maintained by or on behalf of individuals who are, or have been, entrusted with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates.	<p>The Securities and Futures Ordinance (“SFO”)(Cap. 571) provides a legal regime for the licensing, supervision of business conduct and sanctioning of persons operating in the securities and futures industries. Its subsidiary legislations require intermediaries and their associated entities to maintain adequate accounting, trading and other records . Further, the SFC has published a guidance note under section 399 of the SFO entitled “Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing Guidance Note” to require an intermediary and their representatives to take specified steps to introduce and implement procedures to discourage and identify any money laundering activities. In addition, the Code of Conduct published pursuant to section 399 of the SFO requires licensed or registered persons to establish the true and full identity of their clients.</p> <p>The HKMA sets out the AML/CFT requirements applicable to AIs in two supervisory guidelines. They provide that AIs should obtain satisfactory evidence of the identity and legal existence of persons applying to do business with the institution. Under the guidelines, AIs should conduct customer due diligence (“CDD”) measures including (a) identifying the direct customer; (b) verifying the customer’s identity using reliable, independent source documents, data or information; (c) identifying beneficial ownership and control; (d) verifying the identity of the beneficial owner of the customer and/or the person on whose behalf a transaction is being conducted; and (e) conducting on-going due diligence and scrutiny. In addition, specific requirements are set out to require AIs to conduct enhanced CDD measures in relation to individuals holding important public positions as well as persons or companies clearly related</p>

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
		<p>to them (e.g. families, close associates etc). In the guidelines, such individuals and associated entities are termed as politically exposed persons (PEP). The enhanced CDD measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) AIs should gather sufficient information from a new customer, and check publicly available information to establish whether or not the customer is a PEP; (ii) AIs should ascertain the source of funds before accepting a PEP as customer; and (iii) the decision to open an account for a PEP should be taken at a senior management level. <p>The Insurance Companies Ordinance (Cap. 41) (“ICO”) also requires insurers and insurance brokers to keep proper book of account. The Guidance Note on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing promulgated by the Insurance Authority has taken into account the revised Forty Recommendations and nine Special Recommendations issued by the FATF and can thereby meet the requirements set out in Article 52(1). For Article 52(2), the Insurance Authority has from time to time issued circulars to insurance institutions informing them the latest list of suspected terrorists and Non-Cooperative Countries and Terrorists announced by the FATF. For Article 52(3), insurance institutions are required to keep records for a minimum period of 6 years by the Guidance Note on Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing. In addition, the ICO also requires insurers and insurance brokers to keep proper books of account.</p>
53	States Parties shall, in accordance with its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary to permit another State Party to initiate civil action in its courts to establish title to or ownership of property acquired through the commission of an corruption offence.	Although a foreign state is immune from the jurisdiction of the Hong Kong courts, such immunity can be waived. A foreign state may sue in HK and if it does so it will be deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction. The submission to adjudication in any particular proceedings is usually also considered to extend to any appeal.

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
54 and 55	States Parties shall establish procedures for international cooperation in confiscation matters. For instance, States Parties must permit their authorities to give effect to an order of confiscation issued by a court of another State Party, or permit their authorities to order the confiscation of such property of foreign origin by adjudication of money-laundering or other offences within their jurisdiction or by other procedures under domestic law. Upon a request by another State Party with jurisdiction over a corruption offence, States Parties must take measures to identify, trace and freeze or seize proceeds of crime, property, equipment for confiscation by the requesting State or by themselves.	<p>Hong Kong generally complies with the requirements by virtue of the provisions in Part VI of the MLAO.</p> <p>The confiscation measures are provided under the Drug Trafficking (Recovery of Proceeds) Ordinance (Cap. 405), the OSCO and MLAO.</p> <p>Hong Kong can prosecute cases of money laundering and order confiscation of property of foreign origin, including cases involving the death, flight or absence of the offender.</p>
56 and 58	States Parties shall endeavour to enable themselves to forward information on proceeds of corruption offences to another State Party without prior request, when it considers that such disclosure might assist the receiving State Party in investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings. To that end, State Parties shall consider establishing a financial intelligence unit to be responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating reports of suspicious financial transactions.	A Joint Financial Intelligence Unit has been set up and operated by the Police and the Customs and Excise Department.
57	Return and disposal of assets	An Order under MLA Ordinance has been prepared to enable Hong Kong to return confiscated property, when acting on the request made by another State Party of UNCAC.
59	Bilateral and Multilateral agreements and arrangements	The requirement under this Article is optional. Hong Kong's network of bilateral extradition and mutual legal assistance agreements has been expanding to improve international cooperation against criminal activities.

Article(s)	Description of the Article / Requirement(s) under the Article	Legislation / Administrative Measures
Chapter VI – Technical Assistance and Information Exchange		
60-62	This section includes provisions on training and technical assistance, material and human resources, research, and information sharing.	<p>The ICAC is compliant by virtue of local and overseas training/attachment programmes, attendance in international conferences/seminars, etc. which facilitate sharing of experiences with anti-corruption agencies in other jurisdictions.</p> <p>Report Centre of the ICAC is the designated contact point for providing international assistance in accordance with Article 6(3) of the Convention. DoJ is the designated contact point on matters relating to mutual legal assistance and international law.</p>
Chapter VII – Mechanisms for Implementation		
63-64	This section includes provisions on the establishment of a Conference of the State Parties to the Convention and a Secretariat for the Conference.	The 1 st Conference of State Parties was held in Jordan in December 2006. The 2 nd Conference of State Parties will be held in Indonesia in January/February 2008.
Chapter VIII – Final Provisions		
65- 71	This section includes provisions on the implementation of the Convention, the settlement of disputes, the signature, ratification, acceptance, approval and accession of the Convention, the date of which the Convention shall enter into force after the date of ratification, how amendments to the Convention shall be proposed, denunciation, the depository and the language of the Convention.	This matter is being dealt with by the State Parties concerned.

Chapter:	455	ORGANIZED AND SERIOUS CRIMES ORDINANCE	Gazette Number	Version Date
----------	-----	---	-------------------	-----------------

Schedule:	2	OTHER SPECIFIED OFFENCES	L.N. 145 of 2002	01/01/2003
-----------	---	--------------------------	------------------	------------

[sections 2, 8 & 31]
(Replaced 26 of 2002 s. 3)

Common law offences

1. manslaughter
2. conspiracy to defraud

Statutory offences

	Offence	Description*
3.	Import and Export Ordinance (Cap 60) section 14 section 14A section 18A section 35A	alteration of vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of smuggling construction, etc., of vessels for the purpose of smuggling assisting, etc., in export of unmanifested cargo assisting, etc., in carriage of prohibited, etc., articles
4.	Immigration Ordinance (Cap 115) section 37DA(1)	assisting unauthorized entrant to remain
5.	Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap 134) section 5(1) section 9(1), (2) and (3) section 35(1) section 37(1)	supplying or procuring a dangerous drug to or for unauthorized persons offences relating to cannabis plant or opium poppy keeping or managing a divan for the taking of dangerous drugs permitting premises to be used for unlawful trafficking, manufacturing or storage of dangerous drugs
6.	Gambling Ordinance (Cap 148) section 14 section 15(1)	providing money for unlawful gambling or for an unlawful lottery permitting premises to be used as gambling establishment
7.	Registration of Persons Ordinance (Cap 177) section 7A	possession of forged identity cards
8.	Crimes Ordinance (Cap 200)	

section 72	copying a false instrument
section 73	using a false instrument
section 74	using a copy of a false instrument
section 76	making or possessing equipment for making a false instrument
section 99(1)	passing, etc. counterfeit notes and coins
section 101	making or custody or control of counterfeiting materials and implements
9. Prevention of Bribery Ordinance (Cap 201)	
section 4(1)	bribery of public servant
section 5(1)	bribery for giving assistance, etc. in regard to contracts
section 6(1)	bribery for procuring withdrawal of tenders
section 9(2)	bribery of agent
10. Theft Ordinance (Cap 210)	
section 12(1)	aggravated burglary
section 18A	obtaining services by deception
11. Offences against the Person Ordinance (Cap 212)	
section 19	wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm
12. Criminal Procedure Ordinance (Cap 221)	
section 90(1)	doing an act with intent to impede apprehension or prosecution of offender

(Enacted 1994)

Note:* The short description of offences in this Schedule is for ease of reference only.

Chapter: 201	Title: PREVENTION OF BRIBERY ORDINANCE	Gazette Number: 14 of 2003
Section: 4	Heading: Bribery	Version Date: 09/05/2003

(1) Any person who, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, offers any advantage to a public servant as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of that public servant's- (Amended 28 of 1980 s. 3)

- (a) performing or abstaining from performing, or having performed or abstained from performing, any act in his capacity as a public servant;
- (b) expediting, delaying, hindering or preventing, or having expedited, delayed, hindered or prevented, the performance of an act, whether by that public servant or by any other public servant in his or that other public servant's capacity as a public servant; or
- (c) assisting, favouring, hindering or delaying, or having assisted, favoured, hindered or delayed, any person in the transaction of any business with a public body,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any public servant who, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, solicits or accepts any advantage as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of his- (Amended 28 of 1980 s. 3)

- (a) performing or abstaining from performing, or having performed or abstained from performing, any act in his capacity as a public servant;
- (b) expediting, delaying, hindering or preventing, or having expedited, delayed, hindered or prevented, the performance of an act, whether by himself or by any other public servant in his or that other public servant's capacity as a public servant; or
- (c) assisting, favouring, hindering or delaying, or having assisted, favoured, hindered or delayed, any person in the transaction of any business with a public body,

shall be guilty of an offence.

Chapter: 201	Title: PREVENTION OF BRIBERY ORDINANCE	Gazette Number:
Section: 5	Heading: Bribery for giving assistance, etc. in regard to contracts	Version Date: 30/06/1997

(1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, offers an advantage to a public servant as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of such public servant's giving assistance or using influence in, or having given assistance or used influence in-

- (a) the promotion, execution, or procuring of-
 - (i) any contract with a public body for the performance of any work, the providing of any service, the doing of any thing or the supplying of any article, material or substance, or
 - (ii) any subcontract to perform any work, provide any service, do any thing or supply any article, material or substance required to be performed, provided, done or supplied under any contract with a public body; or
- (b) the payment of the price, consideration or other moneys stipulated or otherwise provided for in any such contract or subcontract as aforesaid,

shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any public servant who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, solicits or accepts any advantage as an inducement to or reward for or otherwise on account of his giving assistance or using influence in, or having given assistance or used influence in-

- (a) the promotion, execution or procuring of, or
- (b) the payment of the price, consideration or other moneys stipulated or otherwise provided for in,

any such contract or subcontract as is referred to in subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Chapter: 201	Title:	PREVENTION OF BRIBERY ORDINANCE	Gazette Number:
Section: 6	Heading:	Bribery for procuring withdrawal of tenders	Version Date: 30/06/1997

(1) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, offers any advantage to any other person as an inducement to or a reward for or otherwise on account of the withdrawal of a tender, or the refraining from the making of a tender, for any contract with a public body for the performance of any work, the providing of any service, the doing of any thing or the supplying of any article, material or substance, shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, solicits or accepts any advantage as an inducement to or a reward for or otherwise on account of the withdrawal of a tender, or the refraining from the making of a tender, for such a contract as is referred to in subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence.

Chapter: 201 Title: PREVENTION OF BRIBERY ORDINANCE Gazette Number: 25 of 1998; 1 of 2003
Section: 12 Heading: **Penalty for offences** Version Date: 01/07/1997

Remarks:

Adaptation amendments retroactively made - see 25 of 1998 s. 2; 1 of 2003 s. 3

(1) Any person guilty of an offence under this Part, other than an offence under section 3, shall be liable-

(a) on conviction on indictment-

- (i) for an offence under section 10, to a fine of \$1000000 and to imprisonment for 10 years;
- (ii) for an offence under section 5 or 6, to a fine of \$500000 and to imprisonment for 10 years; and
- (iii) for any other offence under this Part, to a fine of \$500000 and to imprisonment for 7 years; and (Replaced 50 of 1987 s. 3)

(b) on summary conviction-

- (i) for an offence under section 10, to a fine of \$500000 and to imprisonment for 3 years; and
- (ii) for any other offence under this Part, to a fine of \$100000 and to imprisonment for 3 years, (Replaced 50 of 1987 s. 3)

and shall be ordered to pay to such person or public body and in such manner as the court directs, the amount or value of any advantage received by him, or such part thereof as the court may specify. (Amended 28 of 1980 s. 5)

(2) Any person guilty of an offence under section 3 shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$100000 and to imprisonment for 1 year, and shall be ordered to pay to the Government in such manner as the court directs the amount or value of the advantage received by him or such part thereof as the court may specify. (Amended 9 of 1974 s. 4; 28 of 1980 s. 5; 1 of 2003 s. 3)

(3) In addition to any penalty imposed under subsection (1), the court may order a person convicted of an offence under section 10(1)(b) to pay to the Government- (Amended 1 of 2003 s. 3)

- (a) a sum not exceeding the amount of the pecuniary resources; or
- (b) a sum not exceeding the value of the property, the acquisition of which by him was not explained to the satisfaction of the court. (Added 9 of 1974 s.

4)

(4) An order under subsection (3) may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment of the High Court in its civil jurisdiction. (Added 9 of 1974 s. 4. Amended 25 of 1998 s. 2)

(5) An order may be made under subsection (3) in respect of an offence under section 10(1)(b) where the facts that gave rise to that offence arose before 15 February 1974. (Added 61 of 1980 s. 2)

Item 1(b)(i): In respect of the activities undertaken by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) to fulfil the duties of assisting other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (“UNCAC”): what was the expenditure each year from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013 and what percentages did such expenditure account for in terms of the annual expenditure of the Community Relations Department (“CRD”) and of the whole ICAC respectively each year from 2006-07 to 2012-2013.

- In respect of the activities undertaken by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) to fulfil the duties of assisting other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (“UNCAC”), the expenditure each year from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013 and their percentages as against the annual expenditure of the Community Relations Department and the ICAC as a whole are listed below :-

Year	Expenditure of CRD in respect of Item 1(a) (\$)	% vs CRD’s Total Expenditure	Expenditure of ICAC in respect of Item 1(a) (\$)	% vs ICAC’s Total Expenditure
2006-2007	240,000	0.25%	768,000	0.12%
2007-2008	34,000	0.00%	359,000	0.05%
2008-2009	80,000	0.07%	683,000	0.09%
2009-2010	5,000	0.00%	5,000	0.00%
2010-2011	285,000	0.25%	1,035,000	0.13%
2011-2012	4,006,000	3.25%	5,218,000	0.64%
2012-2013	305,000	0.24%	674,000	0.08%

- Please refer to **Annex A**.

Item 1(b)(ii): In respect of (a) above : What was the implication on manpower resources each year from 2006-2007 to 2012-2013.

There is no dedicated office in the ICAC to deal with activities related to the UNCAC. The Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office (HKMLO) of the CRD (established on 5 February 1997) co-ordinates such activities as part and parcel of its businesses. The number of established posts in HKMLO represents only a small percentage of the CRD's total establishment (see table below). Normally about 10% of the HKMLO manpower is involved in the co-ordination of UNCAC-related activities.

Year/Month	Established Posts	Strength (Staff in Posts)	Percentage of HKMLO Established Posts in CRD		Percentage of Total CRD Posts Involved in UNCAC-related Activities	
			CRD	ICAC	CRD	ICAC
April 2006	5	5	2.8%	0.4%	0.28%	0.04%
April 2007	5	5	2.8%	0.4%	0.28%	0.04%
April 2008	5	5	2.7%	0.4%	0.27%	0.04%
April 2009	5	5	2.7%	0.4%	0.27%	0.04%
April 2010	8 #	6	4.3%	0.6%	0.43%	0.06%
April 2011	8 #	7	4.3%	0.6%	0.43% (See Para. 2 below)	0.06%
April 2012	8 #	7	4.4%	0.6%	0.44%	0.06%

(# An additional 2 Commission Against Corruption Officer (Middle/Lower) and 1 Assistant Commission Against Corruption Officer posts through redeployment within the CRD)

2. The ICAC was appointed by the International Association of Anti-corruption Authorities (IAACA) to organise the International Anti-corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop (the Event) in Hong Kong in December 2011. On a special project basis, a supernumerary post of Assistant Director (D2 equivalent) was created under delegated authority in the ICAC from 1 August 2011 to 31 December 2011 to work full time on the project for five months. The HKMLO supported the Assistant Director to plan and organise the Event, with the assistance of other offices in the ICAC.

3. The attendance or participation of relevant activities by other officers only represented a very small part of their routine duties which carried no implication on the manpower resources of the ICAC.

Annex A

Item 1(a): What were the activities undertaken by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (“ICAC”) to fulfil the duties of assisting other States Parties to the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (“UNCAC”) in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 6 of the Convention.

For the purpose of assisting other States Parties in achieving the provisions of the UNCAC, the ICAC has been invited to attend activities organised for the UNCAC and by the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) which is a key international non-government organisation set up in October 2006 for assisting other States Parties in fulfilling and implementing the UNCAC. The ICAC participated in the following related activities from 2006/07 to 2012/13:

1. IAACA Executive Committee (ExCo) Preparatory and Formal Meetings

- Since Dr Timothy TONG, former Commissioner, was appointed a member of the IAACA ExCo in late 2008, he attended four ExCo meetings: one in 2010 (Brazil), two in 2011 (Qatar and Macao) and one in 2012 (Malaysia). In 2012, the Director of Community Relations attended a meeting in Tanzania on his behalf. In addition, between 2009 and 2013, the ICAC personnel attended eight preparatory meetings (4 held in Hong Kong, 4 on the Mainland or overseas) with the Chairman and Secretary General of IACCA for discussion of the IAACA matters and activities.

2. IAACA Annual Conferences and General Meetings

- Since its inception, the IAACA has organised a total of six annual conferences which were followed by a general meeting where IAACA’s work plans and conference declarations had been endorsed. The

ICAC was invited to participate in the conferences where the Commissioner usually played the role as a keynote speaker with other ICAC delegates as speakers and/or rapporteurs of panel workshops.

3. International Conferences

- Also upon invitation, ICAC officers joined the IAACA delegation to participate in the Conferences of the States Parties to the UNCAC in 2006 (Jordan), 2008 (Indonesia) and 2011 (Morocco).

4. Sharing with Overseas Anti-Graft Agencies

- The ICAC often receives visiting overseas delegations to share Hong Kong's anti-corruption experience with them. During 2006/07 to 2012/13, 11 delegations comprising 40 anti-graft officials from five international organisations¹ and five countries² visited the ICAC to exchange views on issues related to UNCAC and IAACA. Compared to the average of 113 overseas delegations received by the ICAC a year, the proportion is small.
- In 2012, upon invitation the Director of Community Relations visited the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, which is a member of the IAACA, to share CRD's experience in community education.

5. Special Project – IAACA International Anti-corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop 2011

- The ICAC was appointed by the IAACA to host the International Anti-corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop on 8-9 December 2011. The two-day event, which was attended by over 200 overseas and local anti-corruption practitioners, media and advertising professionals and academics, attracted 29 contesting entries from anti-corruption bodies and law enforcement agencies of 21 countries and places. About 110 local participants from Hong Kong organisations attended the event as well.

¹ World Intellectual Property Organisation, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations World Tourism Organisation, Advisory Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, and World Meteorological Organisation

² Panama, Tanzania, Indonesia, India and Vietnam

6. IAACA Training Seminars

- From 2007 till now, the IAACA has held 5 training seminars in different Mainland provinces with attendance by representatives of the State Parties to examine different topics related to anti-corruption work together. The ICAC sent officers to attend as speakers and rapporteurs at panel of workshops on each occasion.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACACOs	Assistant Commission Against Corruption Officers
ACOC	Advisory Committee on Corruption
ADM	Administration Branch of the ICAC
Audit	The Audit Commission
B/Ds	Bureaux/Departments
CACOs	Commission Against Corruption Officers
CACS	Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies
CE	Chief Executive
CPD	Corruption Prevention Department
CPG	Central People's Government
CPPCC	National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference
CRD	Community Relations Department
CSD	Correctional Services Department
CSO	Commission Standing Orders
DoJ	Department of Justice
EC	Ethics Committee
FC	Finance Committee
FSTB	Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau
GLD	Government Logistics Department
HKMLO	Hong Kong Mainland Liaison Office
HKSAR	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
International Anti-Corruption PSA Video Competition and Workshop	International Anti-Corruption Public Service Announcement Video Competition and Workshop

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

IAACA	International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
IT	Information technology
LandsD	Lands Department
LegCo	Legislative Council
LOCPG	Liaison Office of the CPG in the HKSAR
MoS	Ministry of Supervision
OCs	Owners' Corporations
OPS	Operations Department
OSR	Office of Strategic Research
SMEs	Small and medium enterprises
SPP	Supreme People's Procuratorate of the People's Republic of China
the Association	Association of University Anti-Corruption Research Centres
the IRC Report	Report of the Independent Review Committee on ICAC's Regulatory Systems and Procedures for Handling Official Entertainment, Gifts and Duty Visits (The Redacted Version)
TTT	Train-the-trainer
UFWD	United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China
UK	United Kingdom
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
YNPP	Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate