

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2019–20	\$1,167.7m
Establishment ceiling 2019–20 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 487 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2019 rising by 18 posts to 1 505 posts as at 31 March 2020.....	\$963.7m
In addition, there will be an estimated 17 directorate posts as at 31 March 2019 and as at 31 March 2020.	
Commitment balance	\$8.1m

Controlling Officer’s Report

Programmes

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

Programme (1): Corruption Prevention

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	79.6	84.0	81.9 (–2.5%)	86.8 (+6.0%)
				(or +3.3% on 2018–19 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

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

4 In 2018, the CPD completed 69 assignment reports. They covered various government departments and public bodies with a wide range of activities including law enforcement, procurement, licensing and inspection systems, public works, as well as private organisations which received substantial public subvention or handled matters relating to public interest.

5 The CPD provided practical advice to government officers with supervisory roles in managing conflict of interest declared by subordinates. Briefings on practical measures to effectively manage declared conflict of interest were given to senior officers of Bureaux/Departments (B/Ds), and advice was given on relevant guidelines of B/Ds.

6 To provide timely advice to the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (FEHD) in setting up a licensing and regulatory regime for private columbaria (PC), the CPD provided advice on the probity guidelines and organised briefing for members of the Private Columbaria Licensing Board (PCLB) and relevant staff of the FEHD. Corruption prevention inputs were also provided in drafting guidelines for the PC applicants, procedures for FEHD staff for processing PC applications and taking enforcement actions against illegal PC activities, as well as guidelines for the PCLB members for considering applications.

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7 During the year, the CPD assisted the government departments and public bodies concerned to strengthen their corruption resistance in implementing mega infrastructure and development projects (e.g. the Three-Runway System and Kai Tak Sports Park Projects). The CPD provided advice on the tender and contract documents of the projects, attended their tender opening/assessment meetings as observers and conducted integrity management briefing sessions for their staff, consultants and contractors, as appropriate.

8 Addressing public concern on the quality of construction materials used in government public works projects, the CPD started to conduct a comprehensive review on existing control system in 2018. The first assignment study completed was on the drawing up of specifications, approval of suppliers, and monitoring of the production of major construction materials. The CPD also offered corruption prevention advice to the Development Bureau with a view to strengthening the quality control on the operation of approved steel reinforcing bar prefabrication yards. To complete the review, further studies on the inspection, testing and acceptance of major construction materials, and the operations of both in-house managed and outsourced public works laboratories will be conducted within 2019.

9 The CPD assisted the Urban Renewal Authority (URA), Buildings Department and Fire Services Department in developing corruption-resistant systems for processing applications under the Operation Building Bright 2.0 (OBB 2.0) and the Fire Safety Improvement Works Subsidy Scheme (FSWS). In collaboration with the URA, actions were also taken in 2018 to facilitate building owners in carrying out subvented maintenance projects, which included organising briefings for potential applicants and reviewing the Smart Tender Facilitating Services Scheme for use by successful applicants in the selection of consultants/contractors.

10 The CPD launched the Corruption Prevention Advisory Service (CPAS) web portal in January 2017 to provide a user-friendly electronic platform for access to corruption prevention knowledge and tools. As at 31 December 2018, the web portal accumulated about 118 000 visits with the CPD's resource materials downloaded or viewed for over 55 000 times, and the number of subscribers to its e-alerts stood at about 9 900.

11 The CPD also continued to provide tailor-made corruption prevention advice for private sector entities of different trades and industries upon request. In 2018, the CPAS handled 849 public enquiries from its hotline service.

12 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
assignment reports produced.....	65	69	69	69
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100

Indicators

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study	257	276	260
previous assignments requiring monitoring	636	633	630
no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice	610	895	N.A.§
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation.....	490	559	N.A.§

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

13 During 2019–20, the CPD will:

- facilitate Government's introduction of pro-innovation procurement in respect of system integrity, including providing corruption prevention advices to the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau on the new procurement framework and the revised Stores and Procurement Regulations; and revising the Best Practice Checklist on Government Procurement issued by CPD;
- provide corruption prevention advice to assist the Food and Health Bureau in implementing its initiative to enhance district-based primary healthcare services through the setting up of district health centres;
- continue to collaborate with the Development Bureau and works departments in strengthening their corruption prevention measures for the quality control of major construction materials for government works projects and enhancing the corruption prevention awareness and capabilities of the practitioners;
- in collaboration with B/Ds and public bodies concerned as well as relevant professional bodies, assist public works contractors to enhance their corruption prevention awareness and capabilities, in particular relating to integrity management system, control systems in site supervision and management of subcontractors;

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- in collaboration with the URA, continue to assist building owners to build in corruption prevention safeguards in their maintenance projects subvented by OBB 2.0, FSWS and the Lift Modernisation Subsidy Scheme, including organising capacity building briefings for owners' corporations and consultants/contractors participating in the schemes; and
- collaborate with the regulator and professional bodies concerned to assist listed companies (LCs) in establishing or reviewing their anti-bribery management systems and enhancing the disclosure of anti-corruption information.

Programme (2): Operations

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	830.0	859.6	891.4 (+3.7%)	896.0 (+0.5%)
				(or +4.2% on 2018–19 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

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

16 In 2018, a total of 2 012 pursuable corruption complaints (excluding election complaints) were received by the ICAC, representing a decrease of about six per cent compared with 2 135 complaints received in 2017. Separately, 84 pursuable election-related corruption complaints were received during the year, among which 43 related to the 2018 Legislative Council by-election held in March 2018 and 18 related to the Legislative Council by-election held in November 2018. The complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases called for highly intensive investigation efforts. On 31 December 2018, the investigation caseload of the Commission stood at 1 501 cases (including 71 election cases).

17 To cope with the complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime investigations, the OPS accomplished the following in 2018–19:

- prioritised and deployed investigative resources in a strategic and flexible manner in order to address the increasingly complex corruption cases on, amongst others, building management and LCs;
- took effective enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct arising from various levels of elections;
- enhanced the professional and operational capabilities of investigating officers through reviewing and implementing integrated training programmes on all fronts; and
- further strengthened its capabilities in computer forensics and financial investigation through training and exchange with other agencies in order to provide professional support to corruption investigations.

18 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
complainants making pursuable corruption complaints contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)λ.....	100	100	99.6	100
complainants making non-corruption complaints contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their complaints to relevant authorities (%)@.....	100	100	100	100
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%).....	90.0	89.2	83.5	90.0

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- λ Revised description of the previous target “complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours” as from 2018.
- @ Revised description of the previous target “complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their reports to relevant authorities” as from 2018.

Indicators Ψ

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)
pursuable corruption complaints Ω	2 135 [^]	2 012
non-pursuable corruption complaints Ω	700 [^]	653
investigations completed #	1 937	1 926
persons prosecuted #	189	149
persons convicted #	140	127
persons formally cautioned #	31	34
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action	74	87

- Ψ The indicators do not include election cases in order to provide a more accurate indication of general corruption trends.
- Ω Starting from 2018, the complaint figure (instead of report figure, as a corruption report may contain multiple complaints in respect of different government departments/public bodies/industries) is presented to reflect more clearly the corruption situation.
- [^] The figures for 2017 were updated to take account of six complaints that were subsequently re-classified from non-pursuable to pursuable.
- # The figures included cases that were carried forward from previous years and completed.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

19 During 2019–20, the OPS will:

- continue to deploy investigative resources in a strategic and flexible manner in order to address the increasingly complex corruption cases, in particular those relating to building management and the financial sector (including LCs);
- step up enforcement action against suspected corrupt and illegal conduct at elections, in view of the commencement of the next election cycle, so as to ensure clean and fair public elections;
- continue to enhance the professional and operational capabilities of investigating officers through integrated training and development programmes on all fronts;
- further strengthen its capabilities in computer forensics and financial investigation through specialist training and exchange with other agencies in order to provide professional support to corruption investigations; and
- strengthen operational liaison and co-operation with anti-corruption and other law enforcement agencies of outside jurisdictions to fight corruption more effectively (e.g. organising the Seventh ICAC Symposium in May 2019).

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	84.9	89.7	94.9 (+5.8%)	91.9 (–3.2%)
				(or +2.5% on 2018–19 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

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

- promoting ethics and corruption prevention in the business sector;
- providing integrity training for government officers and staff of public bodies;
- instilling positive values amongst young people;

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- providing corruption prevention services to non-profit-making organisations; and
- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean public elections.

22 The Hong Kong Business Ethics Development Centre (HKBEDC) established under the auspices of the CRD continued to provide business ethics training tailor-made for different trades and professions, including financial and insurance intermediaries, banking practitioners, and construction-related professionals. The HKBEDC reached out to business organisations, ranging from small and medium enterprises to LCs, and provided integrity training to their employees from frontline workers to senior executives. In partnership with business chambers and professional bodies, the CRD actively promoted business ethics through online platforms and newsletters of business organisations and chambers.

23 Under the three-year Ethics Promotion Programme for LCs launched in 2015, the CRD has approached over 2 200 LCs and organised around 1 000 talks and thematic seminars for company directors, business executives and LC-related professionals including accountants, lawyers and chartered secretaries. Apart from a comprehensive training package comprising a case study and training videos designed for LCs, the CRD also produced a training module on ethical governance tailored for Mainland-funded enterprises planning to list in Hong Kong.

24 In view of the proliferation of start-up businesses in Hong Kong, the HKBEDC partnered with major start-up connectors to step up preventive education for the grantees and incubates of start-up funding programmes. The Centre introduced anti-corruption laws and corruption prevention tips at their induction briefings and through feature articles and a publicity pack tailored for start-ups.

25 In 2018, regular integrity training was provided to 32 311 government officers in 77 B/Ds. The CRD, in collaboration with the Civil Service Bureau, further enhanced integrity training for government officers including high-ranking civil servants and public officials through a briefing at the Heads of Departments' Meeting, a briefing for Principal Officials and Officials appointed under the Political Appointment System, ICAC sessions for senior officers at the Leadership In Action Programme, a workshop on misconduct and corruption in the public sector for Ethics Officers, and thematic seminars on misconduct in public office offence, etc. The CRD also continued to promote to B/Ds the adoption of a training cycle for their staff. A new training video and a new web learning package were being produced to complement or supplement existing integrity training efforts for B/Ds.

26 The CRD continued to provide preventive education services, including visits, talks and seminars on building management to owners' corporations and related building management bodies. To tie in with the launch of OBB 2.0, FSWS and Building Management Central Platform, the CRD collaborated with the URA, Home Affairs Department and related organisations to provide preventive education to stakeholders through seminars, a new dedicated webpage and other publicity materials.

27 The CRD promoted ethical governance and anti-corruption knowledge to non-profit-making organisations including voluntary agencies and school management bodies. To entrench a probity culture in the community, a multi-language publicity package with an animation video was rolled out to promote anti-corruption messages to the general public, including new arrivals and ethnic minorities.

28 To further engage young people in the anti-corruption cause, the CRD continued to step up efforts to nurture the core value of integrity in the new generation. The two-year "Youth Integrity Fest" programme comprising campus activities and multimedia productions, which engaged students from primary schools to tertiary education institutions to reinforce the core value of integrity among the youth, culminated in a large-scale youth art fair on integrity theme in June 2018. New virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) games featuring ICAC cases of public interest were launched at the art fair. While integrity building programmes such as ICAC Ambassador and iTeen Leadership Programmes for tertiary and secondary students respectively continued, engagement activities were also conducted for members of ICAC Club Youth Chapter in 2018.

29 For the Rural Representative Election to be held in early 2019, the CRD launched a multi-faceted educational and publicity programme, including a series of new educational filmlets, briefings for candidates and prospective candidates, reference materials to candidates and voters, and roving exhibitions in rural areas, to promote "Support Clean Elections" messages.

30 For the two rounds of Legislative Council by-election held in 2018, a series of educational and publicity initiatives were launched, including distributing reference materials to all candidates and voters, conducting briefings, publishing feature articles and publicity materials through online and offline channels.

31 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
business organisations reached	at least 1 500	2 229	2 266	2 000
government departments/public bodies reached.....	at least 120	133	132	130
secondary schools reached	at least 400	428	418	400

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	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
tertiary education institutions reached	at least 19	20	21	21
non-profit-making organisations reached.....	at least 1 000	2 240	2 319	1 800

Indicators

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC’s corruption prevention service.....	591	644	550
employees in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics.....	45 600	43 995	42 000
employees and members of non-profit-making organisations who have received training in corruption prevention	11 518	12 903	11 000
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention	35 891	41 353	37 000
secondary/tertiary students who have received integrity and ethics training#	69 209	65 289 ^μ	67 000
election candidates/agents contacted.....	40	3 806	N.A. [¶]
candidates/agents who have attended the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings.....	27	65	N.A. [¶]

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

^μ While the declining student population had affected the number of students reached through face-to-face training, another 49 800 tertiary and secondary students were reached by the CRD through campus integrity activities organised by ICAC Ambassadors, iTeen Leaders and members of Youth Chapter in 2018.

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

32 During 2019–20, the CRD will:

- kick off a two-year Ethics Promotion Campaign for the Insurance Industry to strengthen integrity and professional ethics amongst practitioners and entrench a probity culture in the industry through the production of new training resources and a dedicated online training portal for the industry;
- continue to enhance integrity training for government officers and public officials to heighten their vigilance on corruption pitfalls and misconduct in public office offence, including the production of a new web learning package;
- promote positive values among young children through a two-year “Reading for Integrity” project comprising the production of picture books and reading club activities, training for educators and a large-scale reading gala targeting at kindergarten students, their parents and teachers; and
- launch the “Support Clean Elections” Programme comprising a series of education and publicity activities; assist the authorities concerned in the review of electoral legislation and guidelines so as to uphold integrity and fairness in elections, including rural elections and District Council Election in 2019.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2017–18 (Actual)	2018–19 (Original)	2018–19 (Revised)	2019–20 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	85.8	87.1	92.5 (+6.2%)	93.0 (+0.5%)
				(or +6.8% on 2018–19 Original)

Aim

33 The aim is to promote public awareness of the evils of corruption, foster public confidence in and support for the work of the ICAC, and encourage reporting of corruption.

Brief Description

34 The aim of the programme is achieved by:

- organising activities in the community to keep the public vigilant against corruption and abreast of the work of the ICAC; and
- publicising various initiatives of the ICAC in the mass and new media to enhance public understanding of the Commission’s work, encourage reporting of corruption and enlisting their support.

35 The CRD continued to put across anti-corruption messages amongst different sectors of the community and garner their support through an array of activities throughout the year. To drum up the impact of the multi-year and territory-wide “All for Integrity” Programme in 2018, the CRD partnered with 845 organisations from the business sector, government departments, youth bodies and district organisations, etc. to promote probity values. To herald the ICAC’s 45th anniversary, district projects were jointly organised with 18 District Councils, including VR and AR games, exhibitions, territory-wide school-based activities and meet-the-public sessions. The CRD also organised a bus advertising campaign to widely publicise integrity messages in the community. The ICAC also participated in the Hong Kong Book Fair 2018 to disseminate probity messages to the public, especially children, parents and young people. Through a spate of community engagement activities, a total of over 1 400 organisations and over one million people were reached.

36 The CRD continued to use multimedia platforms to enhance the impact and penetration of anti-corruption messages in the community. The “All for Integrity” Facebook fanpage, which had accumulated over 12 000 page likes, continued to promote ICAC’s various activities, encourage the public to report corruption and remind them of corruption risks in their daily life. To expand the ICAC’s reach to the younger generation, the CRD launched an Instagram account hosted by an animated character *Greedy Kin* in 2018. A YouTube animation series on workplace malpractices attracted over 900 000 views. A viral video, produced by a Facebook publisher to leverage on an anti-corruption advertisement created by tertiary students, proved to be well-liked by young people attracting over 800 000 views. Altogether over 4.7 million visits were recorded for various online platforms of the ICAC and its partners in 2018.

37 A new ICAC television drama series based on completed cases and a new Announcement in the Public Interest (API) were being produced as part of the ICAC’s 45th anniversary programme in 2019.

38 The ICAC further promoted Hong Kong’s corruption-free environment and integrity system as one of its competitive advantages to the international community through exchange and visit programmes to engage international anti-corruption ranking institutions and publicity on a dedicated online platform, the “International Perspective” section on ICAC’s main website. To fulfil ICAC’s obligation under the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) to help other state parties, training and advisory services were provided to other jurisdictions including Belt and Road countries.

39 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Plan)
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%).....	100	100	100	100
advertising campaign.....	1 in every 2 years	1	0	1
ICAC drama series.....	1 series every 2 to 3 years ^Φ	0	0	1

Φ The target is revised from “one series in every two years” to “one series in every two to three years” as from 2018 to achieve efficiency savings.

Indicators

The ICAC conducts an annual opinion survey to monitor public perception of the prevalence of corruption, their attitude towards corruption and their views on ICAC’s work. The salient findings of the surveys conducted in 2016, 2017 and 2018 are:

	2016 (Actual)	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)
respondents who perceived the ICAC as deserving their support (%).....	96.2	96.8	97.0
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%).....	29.6	28.2	28.3
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%).....	78.1	78.0	81.7

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	2016 (Actual)	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)
respondents who had not come across corruption personally in the past 12 months (%).....	—	—	98.4^ρ
respondents whose relatives or friends had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%).....	95.0	94.5	95.6
respondents who considered keeping Hong Kong corruption-free important to the overall development of Hong Kong (%).....	99.2	99.2	98.7

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

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

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
organisations which have jointly organised publicity projects with the ICAC or provided assistance in ICAC publicity projects.....	827	845	810
corruption complaints received excluding election complaints ^Ω	2 835	2 665	N.A.^β
corruption complaints which are non-anonymous (%) ^Ω	73	73	N.A.^β

^Ω Starting from 2018, the complaint figure (instead of report figure, as a corruption report may contain multiple complaints in respect of different government departments/public bodies/industries) is presented to reflect more clearly the corruption situation.

^β Not possible to estimate.

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

	2017 (Actual)	2018 (Actual)	2019 (Estimate)
no. of visits to ICAC's online platforms and no. of reach to online platforms of ICAC's partners.....	5 506 000	4 711 000	4 700 000

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2019–20

40 The 2018 annual survey continued to show that the public strongly support and trust the ICAC. The CRD will continue to carry out the annual survey in 2019 to assess the community's attitude towards corruption. The findings will help align ICAC's education and publicity strategies to meet public needs.

41 During 2019–20, the ICAC will:

- launch a series of community activities and media projects under the ICAC's 45th anniversary programme, including community coffee-sharing activities, 45-day online countdown, the Open Day, "ICAC Investigators 2019" drama series and a new corporate API campaign;
- launch a multimedia "Youth-for-Youth" co-creation project, engaging young people in creative production for various media platforms, especially social media, to reinforce the core value of integrity amongst the younger generation; and
- further step up efforts in the collaboration with and assistance rendered to the anti-corruption agencies of the Belt and Road countries, particularly the Association of Southeast Asian Nations member states, to build up their anti-corruption capacity and continue with the existing arrangement of providing training to graft fighters of other countries upon request. In addition to fulfilling Hong Kong's obligations under the UNCAC, these efforts will help enhance the capability of those countries concerned in sustaining a level-playing field and corruption-resistant system thereby benefiting different sectors of Hong Kong for venturing into business in these places.

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ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

	2017–18 (Actual) (\$m)	2018–19 (Original) (\$m)	2018–19 (Revised) (\$m)	2019–20 (Estimate) (\$m)
Programme				
(1) Corruption Prevention	79.6	84.0	81.9	86.8
(2) Operations	830.0	859.6	891.4	896.0
(3) Preventive Education	84.9	89.7	94.9	91.9
(4) Enlisting Support.....	85.8	87.1	92.5	93.0
	1,080.3	1,120.4	1,160.7 (+3.6%)	1,167.7 (+0.6%)
				(or +4.2% on 2018–19 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$4.9 million (6.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and creation of two posts.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$4.6 million (0.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and creation of 12 posts, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses and cash flow requirement for capital account items.

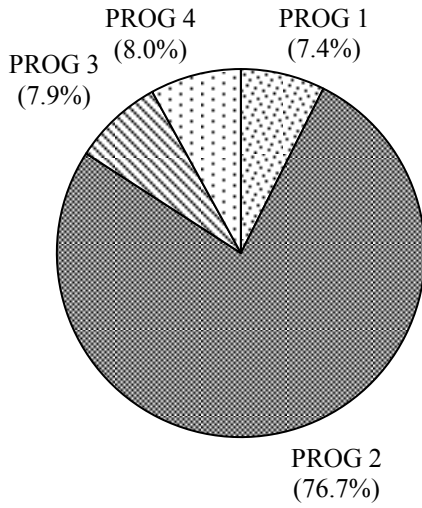
Programme (3)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$3.0 million (3.2%) lower than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the lower cash flow requirement for non-recurrent items and decrease in departmental expenses.

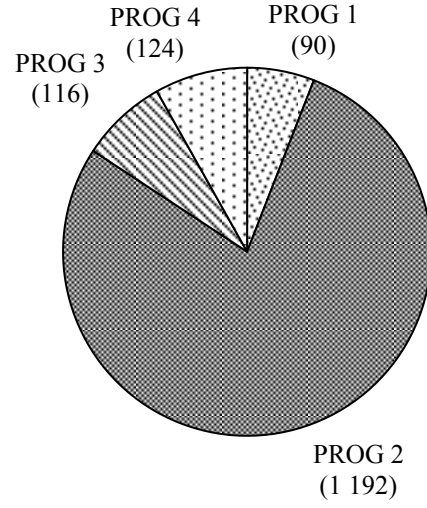
Programme (4)

Provision for 2019–20 is \$0.5 million (0.5%) higher than the revised estimate for 2018–19. This is mainly due to the cash flow requirement for a non-recurrent item, partly offset by decrease in departmental expenses. There will be an increase of four posts in 2019–20.

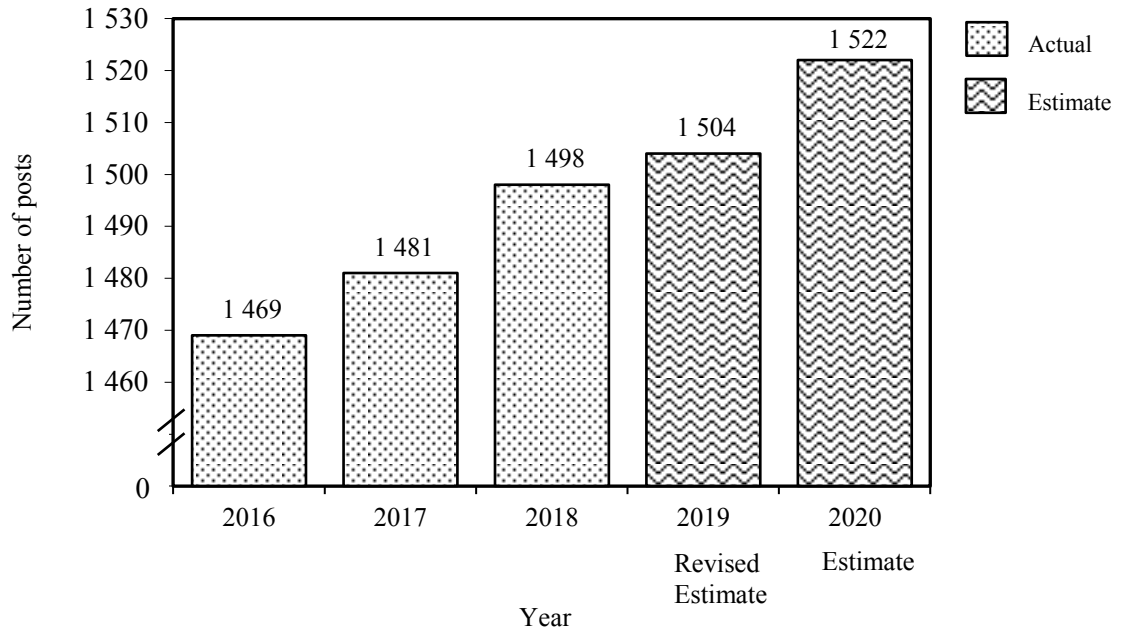
Allocation of provision to programmes (2019-20)



Staff by programme (as at 31 March 2020)



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



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Sub-head (Code)	Actual expenditure 2017–18	Approved estimate 2018–19	Revised estimate 2018–19	Estimate 2019–20	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Operating Account					
Recurrent					
000	Operational expenses	1,055,185	1,083,204	1,123,457	1,139,036
103	Rewards and special services.....	14,053	15,000	15,000	15,900
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	198	450	450	450
	Total, Recurrent.....	<u>1,069,436</u>	<u>1,098,654</u>	<u>1,138,907</u>	<u>1,155,386</u>
Non-Recurrent					
700	General non-recurrent	1,780	5,300	5,300	4,850
	Total, Non-Recurrent.....	<u>1,780</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>5,300</u>	<u>4,850</u>
	Total, Operating Account	<u>1,071,216</u>	<u>1,103,954</u>	<u>1,144,207</u>	<u>1,160,236</u>
Capital Account					
Plant, Equipment and Works					
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	9,046	16,470	16,470	7,468
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works.....	<u>9,046</u>	<u>16,470</u>	<u>16,470</u>	<u>7,468</u>
	Total, Capital Account.....	<u>9,046</u>	<u>16,470</u>	<u>16,470</u>	<u>7,468</u>
	Total Expenditure	<u><u>1,080,262</u></u>	<u><u>1,120,424</u></u>	<u><u>1,160,677</u></u>	<u><u>1,167,704</u></u>

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Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2019–20 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is \$1,167,704,000. This represents an increase of \$7,027,000 over the revised estimate for 2018–19 and \$87,442,000 over the actual expenditure in 2017–18.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of \$1,139,036,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the ICAC.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2019 will be 1 504 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be a net increase of 18 permanent posts in 2019–20. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2019–20, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$963,700,000.

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

	2017–18 (Actual) (\$'000)	2018–19 (Original) (\$'000)	2018–19 (Revised) (\$'000)	2019–20 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries.....	874,249	906,642	937,710	960,386
- Allowances.....	21,371	22,869	22,604	22,644
- Job-related allowances.....	6,340	6,262	6,202	6,064
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Death, incapacity, injury payments and expenses.....	598	—	—	—
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution.....	22,952	24,657	23,799	25,237
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments	7,155	3,541	3,676	3,676
- General departmental expenses	103,451	98,479	107,897	100,275
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses	3,562	5,100	5,100	5,100
- Publicity	15,445	15,586	16,407	15,586
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund.....	62	68	62	68
	1,055,185	1,083,204	1,123,457	1,139,036

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

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

Capital Account

Plant, Equipment and Works

7 Provision of \$7,468,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of \$9,002,000 (54.7%) against the revised estimate for 2018–19. This reflects the decreased requirement for carrying out projects that are related to minor plant, vehicles and equipment.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Commitments

Sub-head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2018	Revised estimated expenditure for 2018–19	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<i>Operating Account</i>						
700		<i>General non-recurrent</i>				
	803	Production of web learning package for civil servants	1,000	—	300	700
	805	“Reading for Integrity” project.....	2,000	—	—	2,000
	806	“Youth-for-Youth” co-creation project....	3,000	—	—	3,000
	807	Production of education resources and training materials under the Ethics Promotion Campaign for Insurance Industry	2,400	—	—	2,400
		Total	<u>8,400</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>8,100</u>