

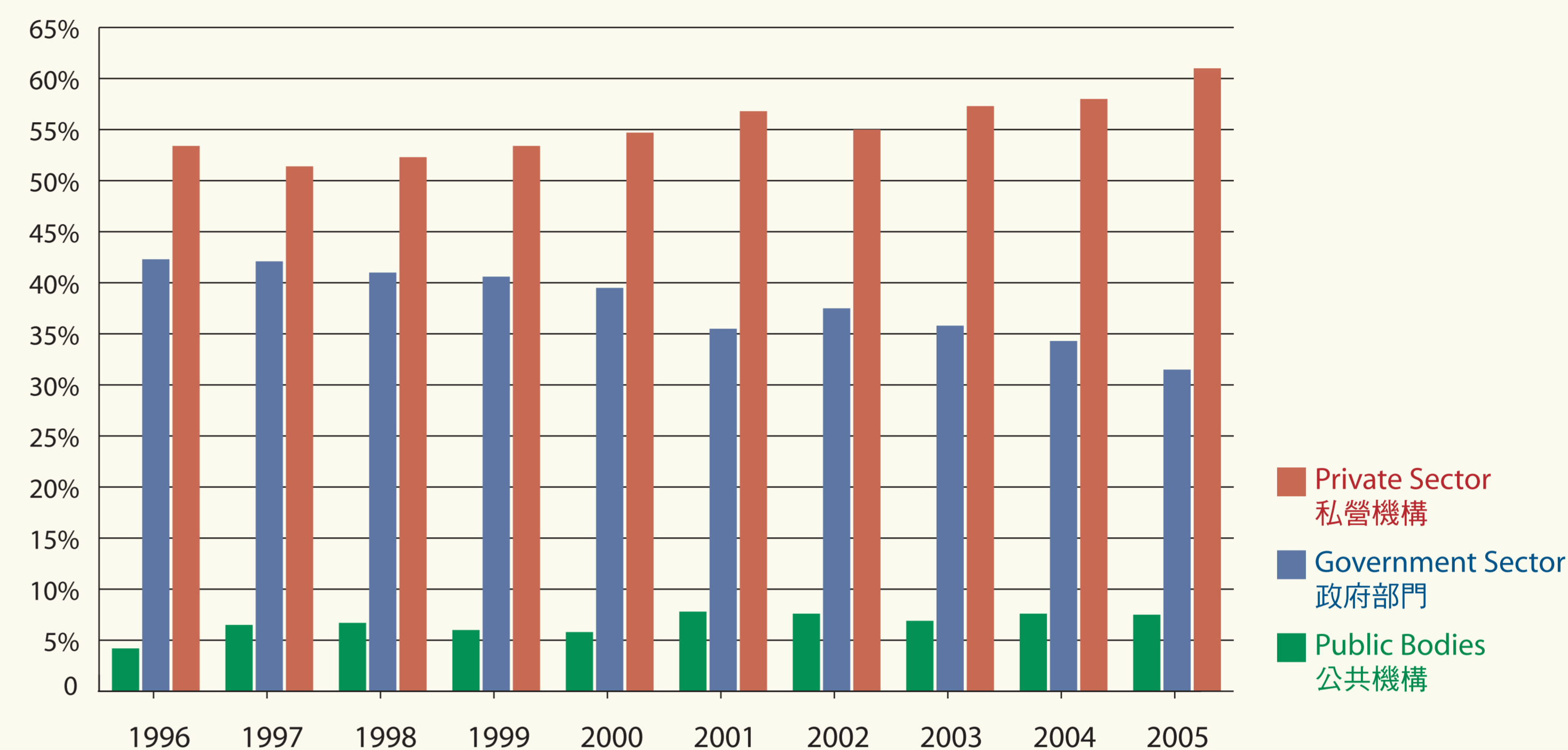
# Private Sector Corruption

## 私營機構貪污

In Hong Kong, Section 9 of the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance is the provision that helps maintain a business environment conducive to fair play. It upholds market integrity by safeguarding the interests of employers from unscrupulous employees who abuse their power or position for personal gain. The provision makes it an offence for an agent (normally an employee) to solicit or accept any advantage without the permission of his principal (normally an employer) when conducting his principal's affairs or business. The person who offers the advantage is likewise guilty of an offence.

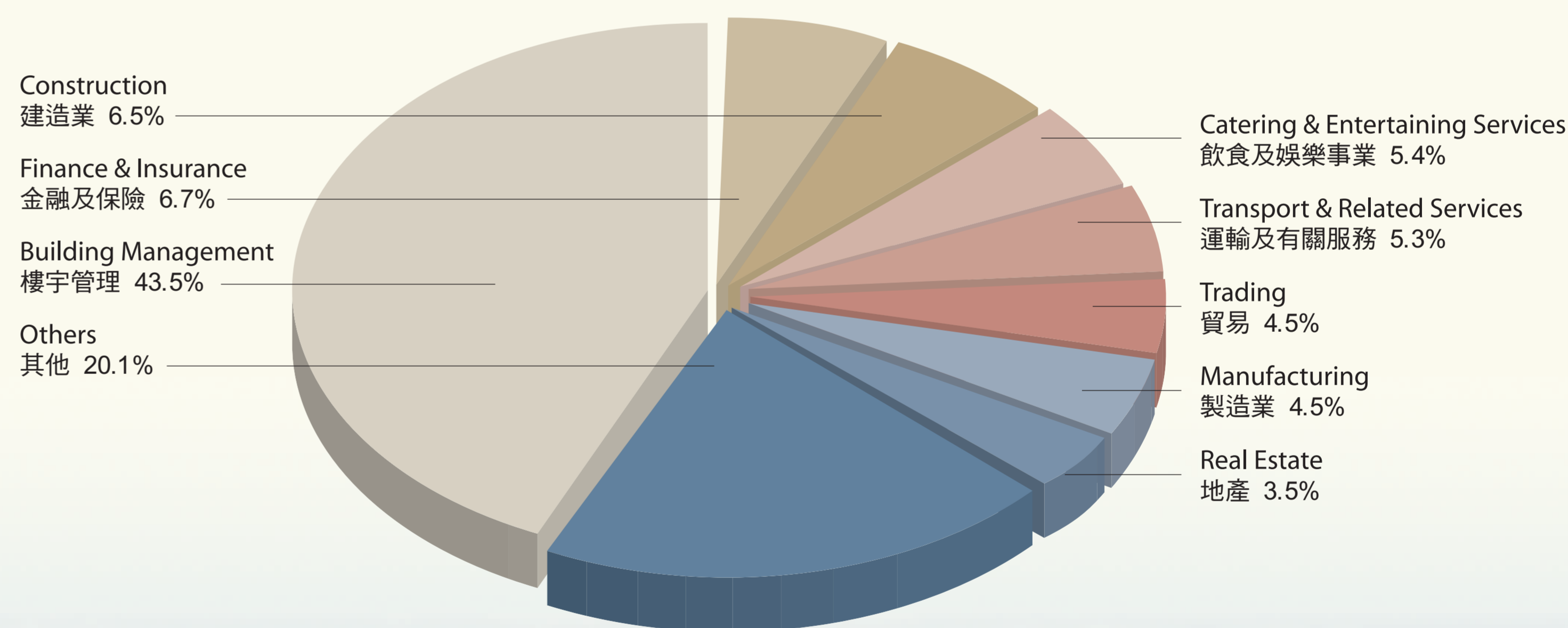
《防止賄賂條例》第九條的制定，使香港得以享有一個公平的營商環境。該條例防止僱員以權謀私，損害僱主的利益，從而確保商業運作的道德操守。根據第九條的規定，代理人（通常指僱員）沒有其主事人（通常指僱主）的許可，在處理與其主事人的業務有關的事務上，索取或接受任何利益，即屬違法。提供利益的一方亦屬違法。

Number of Reports in percentage  
舉報數字的百分比



In recent years, corruption reports in the private sector continue to account for over 50% of the total reports received by the ICAC. In 2005, its share soared to 61%.

廉政公署近年接獲的舉報，過半數涉及私營機構的貪污。2005年，有關舉報所佔比例更上升至61%。



### Breakdown of Corruption Reports Concerning Private Sector (2005)

Corruption reports in the private sector relate to a diversity of trades, with building management, finance, insurance and construction topping the list in 2005.

### 2005年接獲的貪污舉報依行業分類

私營機構的貪污舉報涉及不同行業。在2005年，以有關樓宇管理、金融、保險和建造業的舉報為數最多。