

第三章 CHAPTER 3

執法

ENFORCEMENT

策略

- 嚴厲執法，全力打擊貪污，維護廉潔選舉，捍衛香港法治。
- 採取結合有效執法、及時干預和主動出擊的全方位調查策略，偵查可能出現的貪污威脅和堵截貪污活動，並採取大規模行動針對較容易出現貪污的行業。
- 繼續為調查資源的運用訂立優先次序，有策略並靈活地調配資源，同時透過不同的訓練及發展計劃，尤其是在數碼資料鑑證和財務調查方面，加強執行處人員的調查技巧，有效地處理日趨複雜的貪污個案，從而提升打擊貪污的整體成效。
- 深化與國內外的反貪機構及本地持份者的執法聯繫、協作、及專業交流，進一步提升肅貪效能。
- 繼續在不同的調查程序中善用科技，以提升調查人員的專業能力和偵查貪污罪行的效能。

權力

廉署執行處人員獲賦予權力進行調查，並根據情況，向法庭申請或依法行使包括逮捕、扣留、搜查、查閱帳目、要求交出旅行證件和限制處理嫌疑人的資產等權力。

檢控

廉署負責調查貪污案件，搜集並分析證據，再轉交律政司考慮是否提出刑事檢控。《防止賄賂條例》訂明該條例第II部所列罪行，包括索取或接受利益、賄賂、代理人的貪污交易及管有來歷不明的財產等，須經律政司司長同意，方能提出檢控。

STRATEGIES

- Fight corruption and safeguard clean elections through robust enforcement to defend Hong Kong's rule of law.
- Implement a comprehensive investigation strategy that integrates effective law enforcement, timely intervention and proactive approach to detect possible corruption threats and frustrate corrupt activities, mounting large-scale operations targeting suspected corrupt practices especially in sectors more vulnerable to corruption.
- Continue to prioritise and allocate investigation resources in a strategic and flexible manner while enhancing officers' investigative skills through various training and development initiatives, particularly in digital forensics and financial investigation, in order to effectively deal with the increasing complex corruption cases and improve the overall effectiveness in combatting corruption.
- Strengthen operational liaison, collaboration and professional exchange with anti-corruption agencies at home and abroad as well as local stakeholders in order to fight corruption more effectively.
- Continue to leverage technology in various investigation processes in order to enhance the professional and investigative capabilities of investigating officers in the fight against corruption.

POWERS

Officers of the Operations Department (OPS) of the ICAC are empowered to conduct investigations and exercise powers of arrest, detention, search, access to accounts, request for surrender of travel documents, restraint on suspects' possession or control of assets, etc. in accordance with the law or, where appropriate, with court authorisation.

PROSECUTION

The ICAC is responsible for undertaking corruption investigations, and analysing and forwarding the evidence gathered to the Department of Justice (DoJ) for consideration of institution of prosecution. Under the *Prevention of Bribery Ordinance* (POBO) (Cap 201), the consent of the Secretary for Justice is required for the prosecution of offences listed in Part II of the ordinance, including solicitation or acceptance of advantages, bribery, corrupt transactions with agents and possession of unexplained property.

廉署在本年中採取“烈風”行動，拘捕 20 名人士，涉及新界區一間運輸署指定車輛測試中心職員懷疑於車輛廢氣排放測試結果上貪污造假，協助多架私家車繞過運輸署的檢驗程序，通過車輛周年檢驗。該批被捕人士包括車輛測試中心負責人、認可車輛測試員、車房東主等。

In an operation codenamed "Gale" mounted in the middle of this year, the ICAC arrested 20 persons for their involvement in a case where staff members of a designated car testing centre in the New Territories were suspected of accepting bribes for allowing a number of private cars to pass the annual vehicle examination by using falsified results of the smoke emission test to circumvent the examination procedures of the Transport Department. The arrested persons included responsible persons of the designated car testing centre, approved car testers and proprietors of garages, etc.



廉署繼去年採取“碧草”行動後，今年再採取“勁草”執法行動，成功瓦解另一個非法外圍賭博的足球“打假波”貪污集團，拘捕犯案的主腦及骨幹成員等，其中包括香港超級聯賽（港超聯）教練及球員。暫已檢控其中三人向收受賭注者投注罪名。而在早前的“碧草”行動的拘捕人士中，三名足球員及一名外圍賭注中介人亦被落案起訴行賄足球員，以操縱三支足球隊在港超聯及香港甲組足球聯賽多場賽事的結果，以便集團成員在非法外圍賭博中獲利。兩次行動皆展現廉署致力維護本地體壇廉潔的決心。

Following the operation "Green Grass" taken last year, the ICAC mounted another operation "Tenacity" this year, leading to the neutralisation of another corruption syndicate involved in football match-fixing and illegal gambling. Among the arrestees were the mastermind and backbone members of the scheme, including players and coaches participating in the Hong Kong Premier League (HK Premier League). So far, the ICAC has charged three of the arrestees with betting with a bookmaker. Among the persons arrested in the earlier operation "Green Grass", the ICAC has charged three football players and a betting agent for allegedly bribing football players to manipulate the results of a number of matches involving three local football clubs in the HK Premier League and the Hong Kong First Division League, so as to facilitate profit making by syndicate members from illegal gambling. The two operations manifested the ICAC's determination to maintain local sports integrity.

貪污案件的來源

SOURCES OF CORRUPTION CASES

貪污投訴

Corruption Complaints

市民如遇上任何懷疑貪污行為，無論是否掌握充分證據亦可向廉署舉報。廉署鼓勵市民親臨廉署舉報中心或七間廉署分區辦事處舉報貪污，亦可致電廉署舉報熱線（25 266 366）或致函香港郵政信箱 1 000 號舉報。執行處首長級人員每個工作日均會審閱所有新接獲的舉報，以決定是否展開調查，或在適當情況下將資料轉交其他政府決策局／部門和公共機構處理。

Members of the public may report any suspicion of corruption to the ICAC regardless of whether or not substantial evidence is available. They are encouraged to report corruption in person at the ICAC Report Centre or any of the seven ICAC Regional Offices. Alternatively, they may report corruption via the Complaint Hotline (25 266 366) or by letter (GPO Box 1 000). Directorate officers of OPS consider all new complaints received on each working day to decide whether to conduct investigation or, where appropriate, refer them to other government bureaux / departments (B/Ds) and public bodies for action.

在鼓勵市民舉報貪污的同時，廉署亦需要防止相關機制被濫用。《廉政公署條例》第13B條列明，任何人士如故意向廉署人員作虛假報告，即屬違法。此外，為保障廉署能有效執行反貪條例及保護受調查人士聲譽，《防止賄賂條例》第30條列明，貪污調查的任何細節或受調查人士的身分不會在無合法權限或合理辯解情況下被披露。

主動出擊調查策略

由於貪污是一種隱蔽和授受皆悅的罪行，廉署採取主動出擊調查策略，旨在揭發未經舉報的貪污活動，並找出社會上各界別可能出現的貪污情況。這策略正正彰顯廉署剷除貪污的決心，事實亦證明行之有效，讓廉署得以揭發不少嚴重貪污案件，保障公眾利益。

貪污投訴的統計數字

廉署在二零二四年接獲2 058宗貪污投訴（不包括選舉投訴⁸），可追查投訴1 636宗，同比分別增加3%及4%（分別為上升57宗及70宗）。二零二三年及二零二四年貪污投訴依機構分類數字詳列於圖表3-1。二零二四年錄得最多貪污投訴的三個政府決策局／部門、公共機構及私營機構見附錄二。

此外，廉署於二零二四年共接獲95宗選舉投訴（當中89宗屬可追查投訴），包括85宗（全屬可追查投訴）涉及二零二三年十二月十日舉行的區議會一般選舉，而五宗（三宗屬可追查投訴）則涉及二零二三年一月舉行的鄉郊一般選舉。

While the public is encouraged to report corruption, it is necessary to ensure that the report mechanism is not abused. Under section 13B of the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Ordinance* (ICACO) (Cap 204), any person who intentionally makes a false report to an ICAC officer shall be guilty of an offence. Besides, to ensure the ICAC's effective enforcement of the anti-corruption laws and to protect the reputation of the subject of an investigation, section 30 of the POBO provides that the details of a corruption investigation or the identity of the subject person shall not be disclosed without lawful authority or reasonable excuse.

Proactive Approach

Since corruption is an insidious crime among consenting parties, the ICAC adopts a proactive strategy to detect unreported corruption and identify corruption-prone sectors. This approach demonstrates the ICAC's determination to seek out and eradicate corruption wherever it may be, and is proven effective in uncovering serious cases of corruption with a view to safeguarding public interests.

STATISTICS ON CORRUPTION COMPLAINTS

In 2024, the ICAC received a total of 2 058 corruption complaints (excluding election complaints⁸), of which 1 636 were pursuable complaints. These figures represented a year-on-year increase of 3% and 4% (or 57 and 70 complaints) respectively. A breakdown of the corruption complaints in 2023 and 2024 by sectors is shown in Table 3-1. The three government B/Ds, public bodies and private sector industries recording the most corruption complaints in 2024 are shown in Appendix 2.

Besides, the ICAC received a total of 95 (89 of which were pursuable) election complaints in 2024, including 85 (all pursuable) related to the District Council Ordinary Election held on 10 December 2023, and five (three of which were pursuable) related to the Rural Ordinary Election held in January 2023.

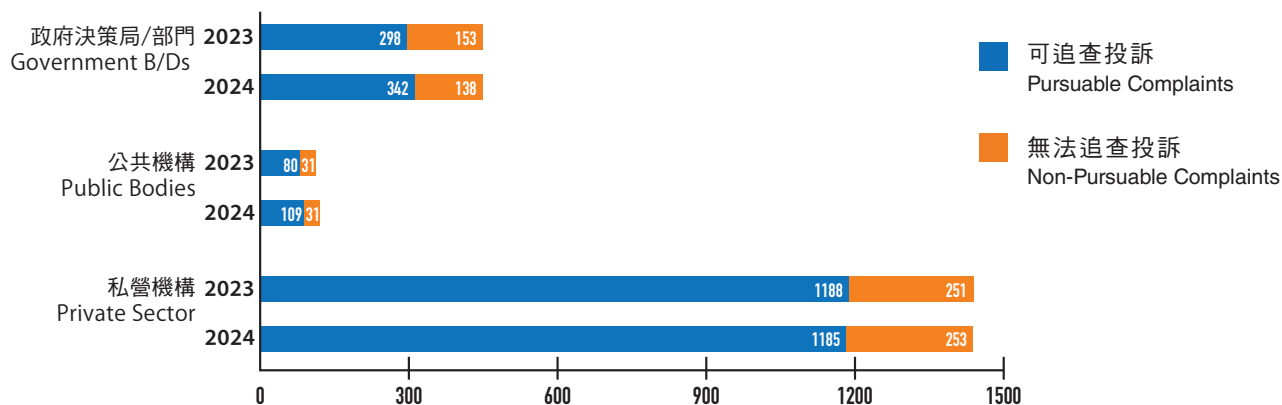
⁸ 選舉投訴指涉嫌違反《選舉（舞弊及非法行為）條例》的投訴。

Election complaints refer to complaints alleging breaches of the *Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance* (ECICO) (Cap 554).

圖表 3-1：二零二三年及二零二四年接獲的貪污投訴

依機構分類（不包括選舉投訴）

Table 3-1: Corruption Complaints (Excluding Election Complaints) Received in 2023 and 2024 by Sectors



調查及檢控

調查

廉署對二零二四年的 1 599 宗新增個案⁹ 展開調查（不包括選舉案件），較上年增加 6%。年內，1 388 宗個案已完成調查，另有 133 宗正等待律政司的法律意見。二零二三年及二零二四年未完成及已完成調查的個案數目詳列於圖表 3-2。此外，廉署對在二零二四年的 88 宗新增的選舉個案展開調查。截至二零二四年十二月底仍在調查案件已用時間見附錄三。

INVESTIGATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS

Investigations

The ICAC initiated investigation on 1 599 new cases⁹ (excluding election cases) in 2024, recording a year-on-year increase of 6%. During the year, 1 388 cases were completed and 133 were pending, awaiting legal advice. The number of cases carried forward and number of cases completed in 2023 and 2024 are set out in Table 3-2. Separately, investigation was initiated on 88 new election cases in 2024. The time spent on the outstanding investigations as at the end of December 2024 is shown in Appendix 3.



一名保險代理串謀兩名人士假冒投保人到醫療機構檢查及取得患癌證明，詐騙保險公司危疾及醫療保險賠償逾 980 萬元。該名保險代理又以相類欺詐手法安排其他患癌症病人假冒他自己及另兩名投保人獲保險公司批出賠償約 2,470 萬元。另外，他亦偽造虛假病假紙，訛稱一名人士患病，獲一名醫生批出 390 日病假。該保險代理及其他四名串謀人士分別在高等法院原訟法庭、區域法院及裁判法院被判囚四個月至六年四個月。

An insurance agent and two others conspired together to obtain proofs of cancer diagnoses by impersonating policyholders and attending medical examinations at various clinical institutions. As a result, the insurance company was deceived into paying critical illness and medical expenses claims totalling over \$9.8 million. The insurance agent also deployed similar fraudulent means to arrange for other cancer patients to pose as himself and two other policyholders, resulting in payments of insurance compensation in a total sum of about \$24.7 million. Besides, the agent made false sick leave certificates claiming that a person suffered from an illness and was granted a total of 390 days of sick leave by a medical doctor. The insurance agent and four others were sentenced to jail terms ranging from four months to six years and four months at the Court of First Instance of the High Court, the District Court and the Magistrates' Courts.

⁹ 由於一宗個案可能涉及多個有關不同政府部門、公共機構或行業的可追查投訴，因此新增調查個案數目（1 599 宗）比接獲的可追查投訴（1 636 宗）略少。

As a case may involve multiple pursuable complaints in respect of different government B/Ds, public bodies or industries, the number of new cases (1 599) is slightly smaller than the number of pursuable complaints received (1 636).



一名銀行高級客戶經理從中介公司代表收受賄款，以協助非本地客戶開立銀行帳戶，訛稱客戶於開戶當日身在香港，每宗開戶申請涉及賄款由 2,000 元至 15,000 元不等，總賄款逾 29 萬元，在區域法院被判入獄 18 個月。同案兩名中介公司代表亦分別被判囚四個月及 12 個月。

A senior relationship manager of a bank was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at the District Court for accepting bribes from various intermediary company representatives for assisting non-domestic clients in opening accounts with the bank by falsely representing that the clients were in Hong Kong when their account opening applications were made. The amount of bribe paid in respect of each application ranged from \$2,000 to \$15,000, adding up to a total sum of \$290,000. Two intermediaries involved in the case were also given respective sentences of four months and 12 months in jail.



另一名銀行銷售主任分別向三名客戶及中介公司收受共 13,000 元賄款，以協助六名客戶加快開戶流程，在裁判法院被判監六星期，中介公司代表及一名客戶則分別被判囚三星期及兩星期和罰款一萬元。

A business sales executive of another bank was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for accepting bribes totalling \$13,000 from three clients and an intermediary to expedite the bank account opening process for six clients. The intermediary and a client were respectively sentenced to jail terms of 3 weeks and 2 weeks plus a fine of \$10,000.



一名港珠澳大橋穿梭巴士的散工，於疫情期間向兩名旅客索賄，以協助二人在沒有有效車票情況下登車，由香港過境返回珠海，在裁判法院被判囚十星期。

A casual worker of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge shuttle bus company was sentenced to 10 weeks' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for soliciting a bribe for assisting two tourists without valid tickets to board a shuttle bus departing from Hong Kong for Zhuhai during the pandemic.



兩名人士在二零二三年區議會一般選舉（該選舉）的選舉期間，於網上社交媒體專頁分別轉載煽惑他人杯葛該選舉貼文及展示煽惑他人在該選舉中投無效票貼文，各被判入獄兩個月，分別緩刑 18 個月及兩年。

Two persons were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with respective suspensions for 18 and 24 months, for re-posting on their social media pages a post that incited others not to vote and to cast invalid votes at the 2023 District Council Ordinary Election during the election period.

圖表 3-2：二零二三年及二零二四年的調查個案數目（不包括選舉案件）
Table 3-2: Statistics on Caseload in 2023 and 2024 (Excluding Election Cases)



檢控及警誡

二零二四年，廉署共檢控 207 人，包括 16 名政府人員、三名公共機構僱員、170 名私營機構人員、以及 18 名涉及政府決策局／部門和公共機構貪污調查的個別人士。

根據律政司發出的指引，假如罪行性質輕微，而檢控並不符合公眾利益，廉署在取得律政司的法律意見後，可對犯罪者施行警誡。在二零二四年共有 19 人接受警誡，其中一人涉及選舉個案。過去十年被廉署檢控或警誡的人數詳見附錄四。

Prosecutions and Cautions

Among the 207 persons prosecuted in 2024, 16 were government servants, three were from public bodies and 170 from the private sector. The rest were 18 private individuals involved in corruption investigations concerning government B/Ds and public bodies.

The guidelines issued by the DoJ provide that upon legal advice, a caution may be administered by the ICAC for minor offences when it is not in the public interest to prosecute. In 2024, among the 19 persons who were formally cautioned, one was involved in an election case. A breakdown of the number of persons prosecuted or cautioned by the ICAC over the last decade is provided in Appendix 4.

對於性質較輕微的選舉違例個案，如律政司認為對違例者提出檢控或施行警誡並不符合公眾利益，會建議廉署向違例者發出警告信。二零二四年，只有一人因干犯輕微的選舉罪行而接受警告，涉及沒有按照《選舉（舞弊及非法行為）條例》第 37 條的規定提交選舉申報書。

二零二四年檢控和警誡數字依不同分類見附錄五至七。

轉介

廉署在年內將 372 宗非貪污性質投訴轉交相關政府決策局／部門和公共機構處理，詳情見附錄八。

對政府人員所作的紀律處分和行政處理

二零二四年，經審查貪污舉報諮詢委員會審議後，廉署將涉及 64 名政府人員被指行為不當的調查報告，送交相關政府決策局／部門考慮作紀律處分和行政處理。年內，涉及 56 名政府人員的個案已完結（包括二零二四年轉介的六名政府人員），其中 44 人須接受紀律處分（包括二零二四年轉介的三名政府人員）。



For relatively minor electoral breaches, the ICAC will issue warning letters to the offenders on the DoJ's advice if it is considered not in the public interest to prosecute or caution the offenders. In 2024, only one person was given a warning by the ICAC for a minor election offence concerning failure to lodge an election return in accordance with the requirements set out in section 37 of the ECICO.

The number of prosecutions and number of cautions in 2024 are set out by categories in Appendices 5 to 7.

Referrals

During the year, the ICAC referred 372 complaints of non-corruption nature to relevant government B/Ds and public bodies. Details of the referrals are provided at Appendix 8.

DISCIPLINARY AND/OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

On recommendation of the Operations Review Committee (ORC), reports on alleged misconduct of 64 government servants were forwarded to relevant government B/Ds for consideration of disciplinary and/or administrative action in 2024. Cases involving 56 government servants (including six in referrals made in 2024) were completed in the year, resulting in disciplinary action taken against 44 government servants (including three in referrals made in 2024).

香港郵政一名助理總經理，在招標重建網上平台時隱瞞利益衝突，助其表姐夫經營的外判商獲判授價值約 420 萬元的合約，在區域法院被裁定公職人員行為不當罪名，入獄六個月，緩刑 18 個月。其兩名親屬承認以欺騙手段取得金錢利益罪名，分別被判囚六個月及八個月，緩刑兩年。

A then Assistant General Manager of the Hongkong Post was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, suspended for 18 months, after being convicted of misconduct in public office at the District Court for concealing his conflicting interest when handling the tendering exercise of an online platform redevelopment project worth about \$4.2 million which was subsequently awarded to a contractor operated by his cousin and cousin-in-law. His two relatives who pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining pecuniary advantage by deception were given respective sentences of six months and eight months in jail, suspended for two years.

一名警員向一名貸款公司董事借貸逾 13,000 元，以回答對方有關警方運作的查詢，以及未經許可向一名同袍索取貸款約 10,000 元，在裁判法院被判入獄四個月。

A Police Constable was sentenced to four months' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for accepting bribes totalling over \$13,000 from a director of a money lending company for answering the latter's enquiries in relation to the operation of the Police, and soliciting an unauthorised loan of about \$10,000 from a colleague.





一名社會福利署助理社會工作主任向一名私家安老院經營者收賄 83,000 元，以轉介一間公立醫院的病人入住對方的安老院，在裁判法院被判入獄八個月，該安老院經營者則被判囚六個月 18 天。

An Assistant Social Work Officer of the Social Welfare Department was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for accepting bribes of \$83,000 from an operator of a private residential care home for the elderly (RCHE) for referring discharged patients of a public hospital to the RCHE, whereas the operator of the RCHE was sentenced to a jail term of six months and 18 days.



一名房屋事務主任使用載有虛假資料的紀錄，誤導房屋署她曾巡查多個公屋租住房屋單位，並已核實住客入住情況，在裁判法院被判入獄七個月。

A Housing Officer of the Housing Department (HD) was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for using records containing false information to mislead the HD into believing that she had conducted flat inspection visits to verify occupancy status of various flats.

舉報中心及扣留中心

REPORT CENTRE AND DETENTION CENTRE

舉報中心

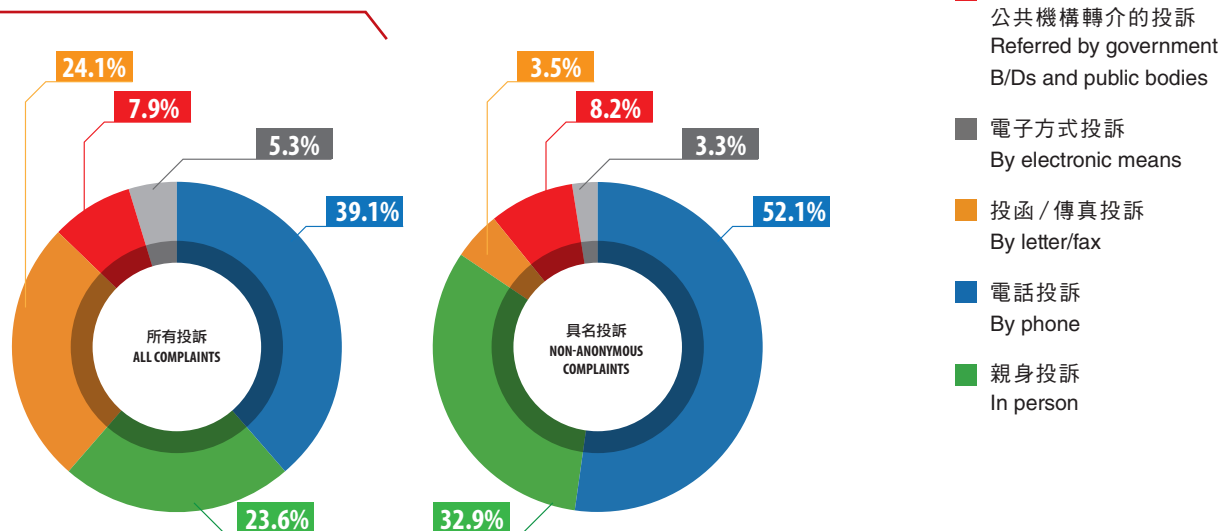
廉署的舉報中心 24 小時運作，接受市民舉報及查詢。廉署各分區辦事處接獲的舉報及查詢，亦會轉交舉報中心處理。二零二四年，共有 71% 的投訴人在舉報貪污時願意表明身分。

Report Centre

The Report Centre receives reports and handles enquiries from the public on a 24-hour basis. Reports and enquiries made to the ICAC Regional Offices are also referred to the Report Centre for handling. In 2024, 71% of the complainants identified themselves when reporting corruption.

圖表 3-3：二零二四年的貪污投訴形式分類（不包括選舉投訴）

Table 3-3: Mode of Reporting Corruption Complaints in 2024 (Excluding Election Complaints)



扣留中心

根據《廉政公署條例》第 10A(2) 條，廉署有權扣留被捕人士，為此執行處設有周全的扣留設施。被扣留者會收到一份《致被扣押人士的通告》，列明按《廉政公署(被扣留者的處理)令》(第 204A 章)被扣留人士所享有的權利。這份通告亦會張貼在各個扣留室、會見室和扣留中心的當眼處。

廉署在二零二四年共逮捕 615 人，當中包括 30 名政府人員。二零二三年則有 629 人被逮捕，當中包括 18 名政府人員。

二零二四年，太平紳士曾到廉署的扣留中心巡視 24 次，並聽取被扣留者的訴求或投訴。這些巡視確保廉署的扣留設施受外界監察。廉署會就太平紳士每次的巡視，向太平紳士秘書處提交報告，闡述被扣留者提出的訴求或投訴，並列出有關跟進行動。

Detention Centre

The ICAC provides comprehensive detention facilities as the ICAC's power to detain arrested persons is provided for in section 10A(2) of the ICACO. Persons under detention will receive a *Notice to Persons in Custody* listing the rights and entitlements of persons detained as set out in the *ICAC (Treatment of Detained Persons) Order* (Cap 204A). This Notice is also displayed in detention cells, interview rooms and various conspicuous places inside the Detention Centre.

In 2024, the ICAC arrested 615 persons, including 30 government servants, as compared to 629 persons, including 18 government servants, in 2023.

Justices of the Peace visited the Detention Centre on 24 occasions in 2024 and received requests or complaints from detainees. Such visits ensure that the detention facilities of the ICAC are subject to external monitoring. The ICAC will report every visit to the Justices of the Peace Secretariat, detailing the requests or complaints made by detainees, and also the follow-up actions taken.



廉署先後採取兩項分別代號為“火箭炮”及“烽火台”的執法行動，拘捕共 148 名人士，他們涉嫌透過貪污舞弊及造假手段，以虛假工作證明文件騙取兩類工程專業資格認證，分別詐騙勞工處認可的訓練課程營辦機構發出有關挖泥機操作員的專業證書，及詐騙機電工程署發出電業工程人員註冊證明書。

In two law enforcement operations codenamed "Rocket Gun" and "Beacon Tower", the ICAC arrested a total of 148 persons for obtaining certificates of two types of works-related professional qualifications by corrupt means and with falsified employment proofs. The certificates allegedly obtained were professional certificates for excavator operators issued by recognised training course providers of the Labour Department, and Certificates of Registration of Electrical Worker issued by the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department.

快速反應隊

快速反應隊專責處理較簡單的案件，以便執行處其他調查小組專注調查相對重大和複雜的案件。雖然案件性質較為簡單，但廉署亦會將相關調查報告提交予審查貪污舉報諮詢委員會審議。快速反應隊在二零二四年對 210 宗新增個案展開調查，佔執行處接獲可追查案件總數（不包括選舉案件）的 13%。

法證會計

法證會計組於二零一一年成立，現有成員均為註冊會計師，並具備豐富法證會計經驗，當中大部分亦獲取了國際認可的反洗錢、詐騙審查或其他財務範疇上的專業資格。該組就日趨複雜的案件，為調查人員提供財務及會計方面的專業支援，包括在法庭提供有關方面的專家意見、進行財務分析及調查，以及在搜查行動和會見相關專業人士中提供協助。二零二四年，法證會計組在多宗案件中提供專業支援，當中財務分析涉及的總金額約 40 億元。

QUICK RESPONSE TEAM

The Quick Response Team deals with minor cases, enabling other investigation teams in OPS to focus on cases of substance and complexity. Notwithstanding the minor nature of the cases, the investigation reports concerned are submitted to the ORC for scrutiny. In 2024, the Quick Response Team initiated investigation on 210 new cases, which accounted for 13% of all pursuable cases (excluding election cases) in the year.

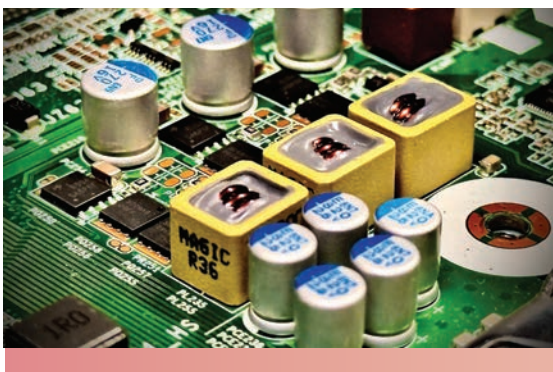
FORENSIC ACCOUNTING

Established in 2011, the Forensic Accounting Group (FAG) comprises a group of officers, all with the qualification of a certified public accountant and extensive forensic accounting experience, and most with internationally-recognised professional qualifications in anti-money laundering, fraud examination or other financial areas. The FAG provides professional support to investigating officers in dealing with cases of increasing complexity from a financial and accounting perspective. The support includes the provision of expert opinion in court, the conduct of financial analyses and investigations, and assistance in search operations and interviews with relevant professionals. In 2024, the FAG provided professional support in a number of cases, handling financial analyses involving an aggregate sum of approximately \$4 billion.



一名中小企東主誇大申報公司僱員人數及薪酬開支，詐騙一間銀行批出“百分百擔保特惠貸款”逾 380 萬元，在區域法院被判入獄 38 個月。

A proprietor of a Small and Medium Enterprise was sentenced to 38 months' imprisonment at the District Court for deceiving a bank into approving a loan of over \$3.8 million under the "Special 100% Loan Guarantee" scheme by overstating the number of staff employed by the company and its payroll expenses.



一名電機公司前經理因隱瞞自己和家人在一間供應商的權益，致使公司向供應商發出逾 1 300 張電子零件採購訂單，六年半內詐騙貸款逾 7,000 萬元。高等法院法官判刑時指被告濫用職權，違反誠信，並透過非法勾當獲取秘密利益約 740 萬元，遂判處被告監禁 54 個月。

A former manager of an electric motors company deceived the company into placing over 1 300 purchase orders for electronic parts worth a total of over \$70 million with a supplier over a period of six and a half years by concealing the interests of himself and his family member in the supplier. In sentencing, the High Court Judge noted that the defendant had abused his position, breached the trust placed in him and made secret profits of nearly \$7.4 million out of the scheme. Hence, the defendant was given a jail term of 54 months.

過去一年，法證會計組人員亦多次為執行處、本地和境外的執法和監管人員等提供培訓、分享財務調查經驗，以加強他們在相關方面的技巧和知識；參與者包括本地銀行管理人員、香港會計師公會成員、政府內部審計人員、澳門檢察院司法人員、以及本地大學會計學碩士生等。

此外，法證會計組人員亦積極參與由香港國際廉政學院舉辦、或其與國際機構（包括國際反貪局聯合會、聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室、聯合國全球反腐敗執法合作網絡等）合辦的反貪工作坊，為不同的海外反貪機構提供培訓，並分享財務調查經驗；當中包括中亞五國反貪人員、希臘國家透明管理局、印尼滅貪署、印尼檢察官、馬來西亞反貪污委員會、馬爾代夫反腐敗委員會、蒙古國家反貪局、巴拿馬的總檢察長辦公室、泰國國家反貪腐委員會等。

追贓辦公室

貪污與洗錢罪行關係密不可分，貪污分子往往藉洗錢犯罪來掩飾不法資金的真實來源。故廉署在調查貪污或相關罪行時，會分析資金流向和追查犯罪得益。如在調查過程中發現因貪污而引致或與貪污有關連的洗錢罪行，廉署亦會跟進追查。

廉署於二零一零年成立犯罪得益小組（現稱“追贓辦公室”），負責根據《有組織及嚴重罪行條例》（第455章）處理限制、披露及沒收資產的工作，以剝奪罪犯的犯罪得益。廉署於二零二一年將犯罪得益小組重組為現時的追贓辦公室，並將之納入法證會計組，以加強追討犯罪得益的工作成效。截至二零二四年十二月底，總值約20億元的資產繼續受到限制，其中包括根據年內取得的五份法庭命令而限制的超過4億元資產。另外，追贓辦公室於年內成功向法庭取得一份沒收令，下令沒收資產總值70萬元；而法庭亦正處理四宗個案中有關沒收總值近1,300萬元可變現資產的申請。

In the past year, FAG officers conducted a number of training courses for OPS officers as well as law enforcers and regulators in and from outside of Hong Kong, sharing with them financial investigation experience, so as to enhance their skills and knowledge in relevant areas. Participants of these courses included managerial staff of local banks, members of the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants, internal auditors of the Government, judicial officers of the Public Prosecutions Office of Macao and students undertaking Master of Accounting Programmes at local universities.

Besides, FAG officers also actively participated in the anti-corruption workshops organised by Hong Kong International Academy Against Corruption or those it co-organised with international organisations including International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the United Nations Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities to provide training for various overseas anti-corruption agencies and share expertise in financial investigations. Participants of the workshops included graft-fighters from the five Central Asian countries, the National Transparency Authority of Greece, the Corruption Eradication Commission of Indonesia, the Public Prosecution Service of Indonesian, the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission, the Anti-Corruption Commission of the Maldives, the Independent Authority Against Corruption of Mongolia, the Office of the Attorney General of Panama, and the National Anti-Corruption Commission of Thailand.

ASSET RECOVERY OFFICE

Corruption and money laundering are often inextricable. While the origin of illicit funds obtained from corrupt activities are often concealed through money laundering, the ICAC will analyse fund flows and trace proceeds of crime when investigating corruption and related crimes. Money laundering offences facilitated by or connected with corruption will also be pursued if revealed in the course of corruption investigations.

The ICAC established the Proceeds of Crime Section (now known as the "Asset Recovery Office") in 2010 to deal with restraint, disclosure and confiscation of assets under the *Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance* (Cap 455) in order to deprive criminals of their crime proceeds. In 2021, the ICAC restructured the Proceeds of Crime Section to form the current Asset Recovery Office and incorporated it into the FAG, aiming to enhance the effectiveness in recovering crime proceeds. As at the end of December



一名上市公司大股東及該公司的主席，在公司集資計劃中串謀一名商人隱瞞秘密“賣殼”協議，詐騙香港聯合交易所有限公司以及該上市公司、其董事會及股東，在區域法院被裁定罪名成立，案件押後至二零二五年判刑以及處理控方的充公令申請。法官裁決時斥責本案同謀者私相授受，為了私人得益，利用財技把上市公司當作私人財產轉賣。涉案商人被起訴後缺席聆訊，法院早前已發出手令通緝他。

A substantial shareholder of a listed company and its chairman were convicted after trial at the District Court for conspiring with a businessman to defraud The Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited, the listed company and its board of directors and shareholders by concealing a secret "backdoor listing" agreement in a capital raising exercise. The Judge adjourned the case to 2025 for sentence, as well as the hearing of the prosecution's application for a confiscation order. In his verdict, the Judge deplored the co-conspirators in the case of their involvement in underhand dealings. Through financial shenanigans, the co-conspirators had sold a listed company like their private property for personal gain. A warrant for the arrest of the businessman who failed to appear in court after being charged was issued by the court earlier.

此外，根據《防止賄賂條例》第14C條，廉署可向法庭申請限制處理嫌疑人管有或控制的資產。截至二零二四年十二月底，總值超過1.5億元的資產按該條例繼續受到限制。

財務特別行動組織是一個跨政府組織，專責防止國際間洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集活動。該組織建議各司法管轄區辨識、評估、了解及消滅各自面對的洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集風險。為應對這些風險，香港參照財務特別行動組織公布的標準，訂立了穩健有效的打擊洗錢和恐怖分子資金籌集制度，並定期進行全面風險評估，審視香港及不同工商行業所面對的洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集威脅，並探討應對這些威脅的最佳方案。

香港現進行第三次洗錢及恐怖分子資金籌集風險評估，相關工作由二零二三年中開始至預計二零二五年初為止。廉署作為這次風險評估的其中一個持份者，會積極配合和提供有關資訊及數據，以協助評估本港與貪污活動有關的洗錢威脅。

2024, assets valued at around \$2 billion continued to remain restrained, of which assets amounting to over \$400 million were restrained pursuant to five court orders issued during the year. In addition, the Asset Recovery Office also secured confiscation of assets with a total value of \$700,000 with a confiscation order obtained from court during the year. Applications for confiscating nearly \$13 million worth of realisable assets, in relation to four cases, are being dealt with by the courts.

Besides, in accordance with section 14C of the POBO, applications may be made to court by the ICAC to restrain assets in the possession or under the control of suspects. As at the end of December 2024, assets valued at \$150 million remained restrained under the POBO.

Being an inter-governmental body dedicated to preventing global money laundering and terrorist financing, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommends jurisdictions to identify, assess, understand and mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing risks specific to them. To address the risks, Hong Kong has put in place a robust and effective regime conforming to the international standards set by the FATF. While a comprehensive risk assessment is conducted periodically to examine money laundering and terrorist financing threats facing the territory and its business community, continued efforts are made to explore optimised initiatives to address these threats by individual sectors.

Hong Kong is currently conducting the third money laundering and terrorist financing risk assessment, which commenced in mid-2023 and is anticipated to complete by early 2025. As one of the stakeholders in the

配槍人員及證人保護

廉署於一九九八年成立證人保護及槍械組，是廉署轄下唯一管制及可以使用槍械及武器的小組，組員均受過嚴格的槍械、戰術、證人保護、遇抗控制及駕駛等專門訓練，負責執行保護證人，以及危險性較高的任務。

在刑事調查和檢控工作方面，成敗關鍵往往取決於證人是否能夠於安全及不受干擾情況下為控方作證。有見及此，廉署根據《證人保護條例》（第 564 章）設立和實施保護證人計劃，由配槍人員負責保護及協助因擔任廉署證人以致人身安全或福祉受到威脅的人士。

行動聯繫

廉署一直致力與社會不同界別合力打擊貪污。其中執行處與各政府部門及公共機構保持恆常聯繫和良好溝通，維持有效的案件轉介機制。二零二四年，執行處高層人員持續與各紀律部隊及個別政府部門定期舉行聯絡會議，商討共同關注的議題。另一方面，執行處亦繼續加強與不同公共機構的溝通。年內，執行處與各公共機構高級管理層，包括醫院管理局、香港賽馬會、香港生產力促進局、香港機場管理局、證券及期貨事務監察委員會（證監會）、保險業監管局（保監局）及各大專院校等舉行會議或分享講座，藉此增強雙方合作，提升防貪管理系統，鞏固機構誠信管理文化。此外，執行處及律政司刑事檢控科的首長級人員亦定期舉行會議，就共同關注的法律及執法事宜交換意見。

assessment, the ICAC will do its best to cooperate and provide information and data to assist in the assessment of corruption-related money laundering threats.

ARMS ISSUED OFFICERS AND WITNESS PROTECTION

The Witness Protection and Firearms Section established in 1998 is the only unit in the ICAC authorised to control and use firearms and weapons. Officers deployed to this section have all received rigorous and specialised training in firearms, tactics, witness protection, resistance control, driving, etc. for the discharge of their duties of witness protection and higher risk missions.

The success in criminal investigation and prosecution always hinges on whether the witnesses can testify in a safe and uninterrupted manner for the prosecution. In this regard, witness protection programmes are established and implemented in accordance with the *Witness Protection Ordinance* (Cap 564) for protection and assistance to be provided by arms issued officers to witnesses whose personal safety or well-being may be at risk as a result of acting as witnesses for the ICAC.

OPERATIONAL LIAISON

The ICAC is committed to forging partnership with various sectors of the community in its fight against corruption. To this end, OPS is maintaining regular operational liaison with government departments and public bodies to facilitate good communication and ensure an effective case referral mechanism. In 2024, senior officers of OPS continued to hold liaison meetings regularly with the disciplined services and individual government departments to discuss matters of mutual interest. Sustained efforts were also made to enhance communication with public bodies. During the year, OPS held meetings or seminars with the senior management of a number of public bodies including the Hospital Authority, the Hong Kong Jockey Club, the Hong Kong Productivity Council, the Airport Authority Hong Kong, the Securities and Futures Commission (SFC), the Insurance Authority (IA) and various tertiary institutions to step up collaboration for enhancing their preventive management systems and consolidating their integrity management culture. Besides, directorate officers of OPS and the Prosecutions Division of the DoJ also meet regularly to exchange views on legal and enforcement issues warranting concern.

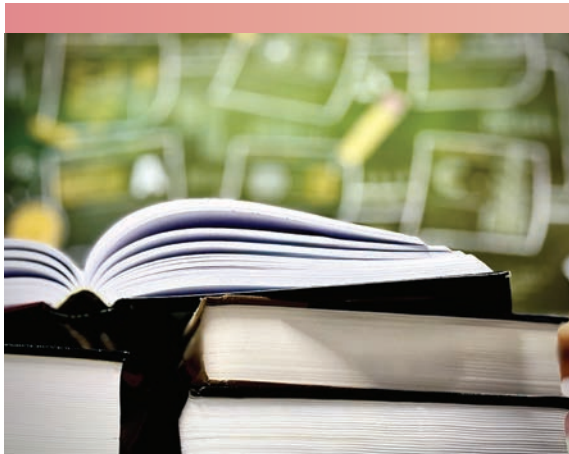


一名在赤柱監獄服刑的囚犯，以 50 萬元行賄一名律政司高級檢控官，尋求對方協助干擾其另一宗刑事案件的審訊，裁判官判刑時指賄賂抵觸社會核心價值，判被告入獄十個月。

A prisoner of Stanley Prison was sentenced to 10 months' imprisonment for offering a bribe of \$500,000 to a public prosecutor of the DoJ for the latter's assistance in interfering with the trial of another criminal case which the prisoner faced. In passing the sentence, the Magistrate commented that bribery undermined the core values of a society.

一名女子在私家車駕駛考試的泊位試中犯錯後，圖以一張價值逾 400 元的月餅券行賄運輸署考牌官，以換取考試及格，在裁判法院被判入獄兩個月。

A woman was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at a Magistrates' Court for attempting to bribe a driving examiner of the Transport Department with a mooncake voucher worth over \$400, in a bid to get a pass after making a mistake during the parking test of a private car driving test.



一名非政府機構董事串謀其妻子及下屬向教育局使用虛假文書副本，詐騙教育局撥款逾 1,000 萬元。該名機構董事及其下屬在區域法院分別被判囚四年半及 22 個月。

A director and his subordinate of a non-governmental organisation were respectively sentenced to jail terms of 54 and 22 months at the District Court for conspiring with the wife of the director to use copies of false instruments to deceive the Education Bureau into granting funds totalling over \$10 million.

二零二四年十月，副廉政專員兼執行處首長於公務員學院為首長級及高級公務員舉辦的“高層領導培訓課程”中與學員分享維持廉潔政府和公務員隊伍之重要性。同年十一月，廉署與公務員事務局攜手合辦“誠信領導計劃”專題工作坊，向公務員推廣誠信文化。執行處、防止貪污處及社區關係處助理處長在工作坊上介紹公務員隊伍誠信管理的最新情況，透過分享及對談環節，探討如何採取“執法、防貪及教育”三管齊下的策略強化公務員督導責任，參與工作坊的部門亦分享了履行督導責任的經驗。

過往一年，廉署繼續與各私營機構持份者和監管機構保持密切聯繫，深化彼此在執法及內部培訓等領域的合作。

為維護金融及保險市場廉潔和公平營商環境，廉署先後與證監會、會計及財務匯報局和保監局簽訂合作諒解備忘錄，加強個案轉介、聯合調查行動、培訓及資訊交流等領域合作。年內，廉署首次與證監會及澳門司法警察局採取三方聯合行動，打擊懷疑上市公司跨境貪污、欺詐及失當行為。案件涉及一家香港上市公司的高層人員，涉嫌虛構交易及偽造會計帳目總值 1.2 億港元。是次聯合行動充分展現兩地執法機構的緊密合作和致力打擊任何跨境貪污或其他罪行的決心。

In October 2024, the Deputy Commissioner-cum-Head of Operations shared with directorate and senior officers participating in the Advanced Leadership Enhancement Programme of the Civil Service College on the importance of maintaining a clean government and civil service. In November of the same year, the ICAC and the Civil Service Bureau co-organised a thematic workshop under the Ethical Leadership Programme to promote a probity culture in the civil service. During the workshop, Assistant Directors from OPS, Corruption Prevention Department, and Community Relations Department briefed participants on the latest development in integrity management, and through sharing and discussions, explored how the three-pronged approach combining "enforcement, prevention, and education" could be adopted to strengthen supervisory accountability. Representatives of the departments attending the workshop also shared their experience in discharging supervisory duties.

Meanwhile, the ICAC continued to work closely with private sector stakeholders and regulators to strengthen cooperation in areas such as law enforcement and internal training.

To safeguard the integrity of the financial and insurance market and foster a level playing field for business, the ICAC has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the SFC, the Accounting and Financial Reporting Council and the IA for enhancing cooperation in areas such as case referral, joint investigation, training and information sharing. During the year, the ICAC conducted the first-ever tripartite operation with the SFC and the Macao Judiciary Police against suspected cross-border corruption, fraud and misconduct involving a listed company. Senior executives of a Hong Kong listed company were allegedly involved in fictitious transactions and false accounting totalling HK\$120 million. This tripartite operation fully demonstrated the close collaboration and determination of the two cities' law enforcement agencies in tackling cross-border corruption and other crimes.



廉署與保監局首次採取聯合執法行動，打擊向內地客戶無牌銷售保單的貪污及違規行為，拘捕了一名經紀及一名轉介人。另外，廉署又與證監會和澳門司法警察局採取聯合執法行動，打擊懷疑跨境企業欺詐及失當行為，案件涉及一家香港上市公司的高層人員。廉署在行動中拘捕了該上市公司主席及一名執行董事等合共七人。

The ICAC and the IA conducted their first joint operation targeting corrupt conduct in the unlicensed sale of insurance policies to Mainland customers, resulting in the arrest of an individual broker and a referrer. Separately, the ICAC, the SFC and the Macao Judiciary Police mounted a joint operation in relation to suspected cross-boundary fraud and misconduct, where senior executives of a listed company in Hong Kong were allegedly involved. During the operation, the ICAC arrested seven persons, including the chairman and an executive director of the listed company.



廉署積極與不同監管及執法機構緊密合作，致力打擊任何金融市場貪污、不法及違規行為、以及跨境貪污或其他罪行，確保香港的公平營商環境及本港作為廉潔國際金融中心地位。

The ICAC has been maintaining close collaboration with various regulators and other law enforcement agencies to jointly combat corruption, illicit activities and misconduct in the financial market, and to curb cross-boundary corruption and other crimes, with a view to maintaining Hong Kong's fair business environment and sustaining its status as a clean international financial centre.

就樓宇維修及管理行業，廉署與民政事務總署、警務處、物業管理業監管局、市區重建局、競爭事務委員會（競委會）等持份者繼續保持緊密聯繫，致力透過執法、預防和教育，打擊及防範貪污和其他不法行為。年內，廉署首次與競委會聯合執法，分別在四月和八月採取行動，搗破一個涉嫌透過賄賂和圍標操控樓宇維修工程的貪污集團。廉署在行動中拘捕了 25 名人士，包括骨幹成員、工程承辦商、工程顧問、業主立案法團成員及物業管理公司職員。廉署於十二月與競委會簽訂合作諒解備忘錄，進一步鞏固彼此的夥伴關係，發揮協同效應，決心捍衛香港廉潔與公平競爭的環境。

As for the building maintenance and management industry, the ICAC continued to maintain close liaison with stakeholders such as the Home Affairs Department, the Hong Kong Police Force, the Property Management Services Authority, the Urban Renewal Authority and the Competition Commission to combat and prevent corruption and other illegal conducts through law enforcement, prevention and education. During the year, the ICAC and the Competition Commission took joint enforcement action for the first time, with operations mounted in April and August, neutralising a corruption syndicate engaged in manipulating building maintenance projects through bribery and bid-rigging. During the operations, 25 persons were arrested, including backbone members of the syndicate, project contractors, project consultants, members of Incorporated Owners and staff of property management companies. The signing of the MoU with the Competition Commission in December was a step forward to consolidate the partnership, with a view to fostering greater synergy in an effort to safeguard the clean and level playing field for all businesses in Hong Kong.

廉署與競委會先後兩次採取聯合執法行動，搗破一個新冒起的樓宇維修工程貪污及圍標集團，涉及八個位於港、九、新界的工、商、住宅樓宇的多項維修工程項目，合約總值約 3.2 億元。連串聯合行動展現了廉署與競委會決心捍衛樓宇維修業界廉潔及公平競爭的環境，絕不姑息有關貪污和反競爭行為。

The ICAC and the Competition Commission conducted two joint operations, resulting in the neutralization of a newly rising syndicate engaged in corruption and bid-rigging in relation to building maintenance projects. The operations involved renovation projects of eight industrial buildings, residential estates and residential-commercial composite buildings all over Hong Kong, with a total contract sum of about \$320 million. The joint operations conducted by the ICAC and the Competition Commission demonstrated the determination of the two agencies in maintaining a clean and level playing field for the building maintenance industry by ensuring that no corruption and anti-competitive conduct will be tolerated.





香港國際廉政學院與競委會首次合辦“打擊貪污及反競爭行為聯合執法課程”，以提升雙方人員日後採取聯合執法行動時的應對能力。

To enhance officers' capabilities in future joint enforcement operations, the Hong Kong International Academy Against Corruption and the Competition Commission co-hosted the first-ever "Training on Joint Operations Against Corruption and Anti-competitive Conduct".

國際及內地聯絡與協查

貪污罪行跨越疆界的情況越趨增加，國際反貪合作實在至關重要。執行處轄下設有國際及內地（行動）聯絡小組，負責與國際、內地及澳門的反貪機構及執法機關保持行之有效的工作聯繫。於二零二四年，執行處派員親身參與不同的國際會議，足跡遍及亞洲、非洲、南美洲及歐洲。個案協查及合作亦較之前更為頻繁。

根據《刑事事宜相互法律協助條例》（第525章）、《聯合國反腐敗公約》及《聯合國打擊跨國有組織犯罪公約》，獲授權的廉署調查人員可因應海外執法機關及司法機構的要求，協助調查貪污相關事宜。二零二四年，廉署共接獲十個相關要求，而海外機構亦就廉署提出的一個要求提供協助。

INTERNATIONAL AND MAINLAND LIAISON AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

With increasing corruption activities across boundaries, international cooperation is crucial in the fight against corruption. The International and Mainland (Operational) Liaison Section of OPS is responsible for maintaining effective operational liaison and cooperation with international, Mainland and Macao anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies. In 2024, OPS sent officers to attend different international conferences in Asia, Africa, South America and Europe in person, and mutual case assistance and collaboration also became more frequent.

Pursuant to the *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Ordinance* (Cap 525), the *United Nations Convention against Corruption* and the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime*, authorised ICAC officers may assist in conducting inquiries into corruption-related matters in response to requests from overseas law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities. In 2024, the ICAC handled ten such requests, while its overseas counterparts offered assistance in response to one request from the ICAC.

資訊科技

電腦法證

資訊科技日益發展與普及，在個人日常生活、商業活動及公共服務中已成為不可或缺的一環。犯罪分子亦不例外，他們會利用資訊科技或電子裝置（如智能手機）溝通，甚至進行非法活動。電腦法證小組在這方面發揮重要作用，支援前線人員處理及分析電子數據，並協助他們從電子裝置中提取可獲法庭接納的證據。二零二四年，該小組曾參與多項行動，並處理約 800 個檢獲的電子裝置，當中所儲存的數據達到 290 兆位元組（約相等於 2 億多個電腦文件檔案）。此外，該小組亦與其他執法機關及資訊科技界保持緊密聯繫，以便掌握資訊科技和電腦法證的最新技術與發展趨勢。

電腦法證小組參加了由香港大學和香港警務處聯合舉辦的“國際數碼法證挑戰賽 2024”，並在 10 支參賽隊伍（包括七支海外隊伍）中勇奪冠軍，展現了我們在數碼法證方面的專業能力和知識。

科技發展日新月異，廉署亦緊貼步伐，在部分系統中加入人工智能技術，以不斷提升調查效率。過去一年，電腦法證小組不斷加強資料處理軟件的開發能力和內部培訓，更成立專業化的“數碼法證調查支援隊”，挑選 28 名具備實戰經驗的前線調查人員，並由電腦法證小組提供系統化培訓，藉此強化前線調查人員處理數碼證據的技巧和能力。

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Computer Forensics

The continuous advancement and penetration of information technology (IT) has made it an integral part of not only our daily lives, but also commercial activities and public services. Criminals are no exception. They exploit IT or electronic devices, such as smartphones, to communicate and even carry out illicit activities. To cope with the challenge in this respect, the Computer Forensics Section has a pivotal role to play. It provides support to frontline investigators in processing and analysing electronic data, and assists them in extracting from electronic devices evidence which is admissible in court. In 2024, the Section took part in various operations and processed about 290 terabytes of data (equivalent to over 200 million computer files) contained in about 800 electronic devices seized. It also maintained close liaison with other law enforcement agencies and the IT industry to keep abreast of the latest technological development and trend in IT and computer forensics.

The Computer Forensics Section participated in the "International Digital Forensics Challenge 2024" co-organised by the University of Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Police Force, and won the championship out of 10 participating teams (including seven from overseas), demonstrating our professional competencies and knowledge in digital forensics.

The ICAC has been incorporating artificial intelligence in some of its systems to keep pace with the cutting-edge technology for continuous enhancement of investigation efficiency. Over the past year, the Computer Forensics Section strived to strengthen its capability in the development of data processing software and internal training. It also set up a professional "Forensic Investigation Response and Support Team" comprising 28 selected frontline investigating officers with practical experience and provided them with systematic training to enhance their skills and capabilities in handling digital evidence.



電腦法證小組在“國際數碼法證挑戰賽 2024”中勇奪冠軍。是次比賽目的，旨在透過團隊競賽去提升數碼法證技能，除其他國家同地區的紀律部隊參與外，聯合國毒品和犯罪問題辦公室、國際刑警及新加坡內政科技局亦有派員以觀察員身分出席。

The Computer Forensics Section won the championship in the "International Digital Forensics Challenge 2024". The event aimed at enhancing digital forensics capabilities through team competition. Other than participants from disciplined services of other countries and regions, the event was also attended by representatives from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the Interpol and Singapore's Home Team Science and Technology Agency as observers.

資訊科技支援

資訊科技管理組的使命在於為廉署提供專業意見和支援，致力為廉署提供便捷和高效的電腦系統，並確保廉署緊貼現代科技的發展步伐，以及貫徹執行資訊科技及資訊保安政策。該組又致力確保廉署的資訊科技設施安全、可靠和穩定，以維持廉署的日常運作順暢；同時不斷進行研發和改善應用系統，精簡廉署的行政和調查程序，提高工作效率，以應對不斷變化的資訊科技和運作需求。該組於年內推出自行研發的雲端檔案傳送系統“雲傳”，讓廉署人員在保證資訊安全的前提下，透過互聯網向合作伙伴傳送電子檔案，不但加快了信息交流，更可減少文檔列印，推動低碳工作環境。

Information Technology Support

The mandate of the Information Technology Management Unit is to provide for the ICAC professional advice and support, convenient and efficient computer systems, ensuring that they stay abreast of the latest technological developments, and implement IT and information security policy for the ICAC. The Unit is committed to maintaining a secure, reliable and stable IT infrastructure to facilitate the daily operation of the Commission. Meanwhile, efforts are made to ensure continuous development and enhancement of the application systems, so as to streamline the ICAC's administrative and investigative processes and enhance work efficiency, with a view to meeting the evolving IT and operational needs. During the year, the Unit launched its self-developed cloud-based file transfer system, "cloudXFER", which allowed ICAC officers to transfer electronic files to counterparts through the internet without compromising information security. This not only facilitated information exchange, but also reduced document printing to foster a low-carbon working environment.

職員紀律

內部調查及監察

廉署的內部調查及監察組專責調查涉及廉署人員的違紀行為和貪污指控，以及涉及廉署或其職員的非刑事投訴。由執行處處長（私營機構）直接管轄，向廉政專員匯報。

廉政公署事宜投訴委員會由行政長官委任，負責監察及覆檢廉署所處理涉及廉署或其職員的非刑事投訴，並於過程中提供優化廉署工作程序的意見。

如廉署人員被投訴涉及貪污及相關刑事罪行，廉署均須徵詢律政司的意見，審視每項指控是否具備足夠理據展開刑事調查及應否由該組處理。如屬該組調查，該組須向審查貪污舉報諮詢委員會匯報所有已完成調查的刑事個案，其他個案則會轉交適當機關跟進。

經徵詢律政司的意見後，年內並沒有廉署人員涉及貪污及相關刑事罪行的投訴需要進行調查。

涉及廉署或其職員的非刑事投訴

廉署於年內共處理 17 宗涉及廉署或其職員的非刑事投訴，四宗在二零二三年接獲，被裁定為不成立。其餘 13 宗在二零二四年接獲，一宗有實據支持，12 宗並無事實根據。

該宗有實據支持的個案涉及一宗關於投訴人指控上司貪污的調查，案件主管曾安排投訴人在辦公期間，在工作地點附近與他會面及向投訴人提供其供詞副本，做法並不理想。該名案件主管人員已受到上司勸誡，提醒須更謹慎地去處理與市民會面的安排。

STAFF DISCIPLINE

Internal Investigation and Monitoring

The ICAC's Internal Investigation and Monitoring Group is responsible for investigating breaches of discipline and allegations of corruption against ICAC staff, as well as non-criminal complaints against the ICAC or its staff. Operationally, the Group is under the direct command of the Director of Investigation (Private Sector), who reports to the Commissioner.

Appointed by the Chief Executive, the ICAC Complaints Committee monitors and reviews all non-criminal complaints against the ICAC or its staff, and advises on optimisation of the ICAC's operational procedures.

All complaints of corruption and related criminal offences against ICAC staff are referred to the DoJ for advice. Every allegation is examined and considered to decide whether there is sufficient basis to warrant a criminal investigation and whether the investigation should be carried out by the Group. All criminal investigations completed by the Group are reported to the ORC, while other cases are referred to the appropriate authorities for investigation.

On the DoJ's advice, no complaint of corruption and related criminal offences concerning ICAC officers required investigation during the year.

Non-Criminal Complaints Against the ICAC or its Staff

During the year, 17 non-criminal complaints made against the ICAC or its staff were processed. Four of the complaints were received in 2023 and they were found unsubstantiated. Of the remaining 13 complaints, which were received in 2024, one was found substantiated and 12 unsubstantiated.

The substantiated case involved a complainant accusing his supervisor of corruption. The arrangement of the case officer to meet the complainant and provide him with a copy of his statement in the vicinity of his workplace during office hours was undesirable. The case officer was given advice by a senior officer and was reminded to be more cautious when arranging meetings with members of the public.

