

Old Challenge Blatant Corruption 舊挑戰 明目張膽的貪污

In the 1960s and 70s, corrupt public officials took advantage of their positions to demand favours and personal benefits. People had to pay bribes to take the backdoor route to earn a living and secure basic service. Bribe payments were euphemistically called “tea money”. Many people accepted with resignation that bribery was a necessary way of life.

在六、七十年代，有些公職人員濫用職權索取好處和個人利益。市民為保生計及取得基本服務，不得不「走後門」，向貪官污吏奉上賄款，美其名為「俾茶錢」。很多人只好無奈地接受貪污賄賂是他們生活的一部分。



Peter Godber, a Police Chief Superintendent, was in control of personal assets worth HK\$4.3 million (US\$550,000) in 1971. He managed to flee undetected despite under police investigation.

在1971年，總警司葛柏掌控的財產高達四百三十萬港元（五十五萬美元）。葛柏在接受警方調查期間秘密潛逃海外。

To answer the public outcry, the ICAC extradited Godber from the United Kingdom to stand trial in 1975. Godber was eventually convicted and jailed.

為平息民憤，廉政公署於1975年成功將葛柏從英國引渡回港受審。法庭最終裁定葛柏罪名成立，並判處監禁。



The ICAC was established on 15 February 1974 with the enactment of the Independent Commission Against Corruption Ordinance (Cap 204).

《廉政公署條例》（香港法例第204章）於1974年2月15日生效，廉政公署亦於同日正式成立。

“ I must emphasise that there is no room for complacency: much still remains to be done, and one must never under-rate the power and influence of the corrupt and the syndicates.

本人一定要強調，我們絕不能自滿；尚有很多反貪的工作等待我們去做，絕不可以小覷貪污分子及其集團的勢力和影響力。”

Sir Jack Cater, KBE (1922-2006), the first Commissioner of the ICAC
in ICAC Annual Report 1976

首任廉政專員姬達爵士，KBE (1922-2006) 摘自廉政公署年報，1976

Old Challenge Syndicated Corruption 舊挑戰 集團式貪污

In the early years, corruption was largely syndicated, involving a number of public officials with straightforward and habitual patterns of giving and taking bribes.

早期的貪污多為集團式，不法的公職人員互相勾結，進行直接和習以為常的賄賂勾當。

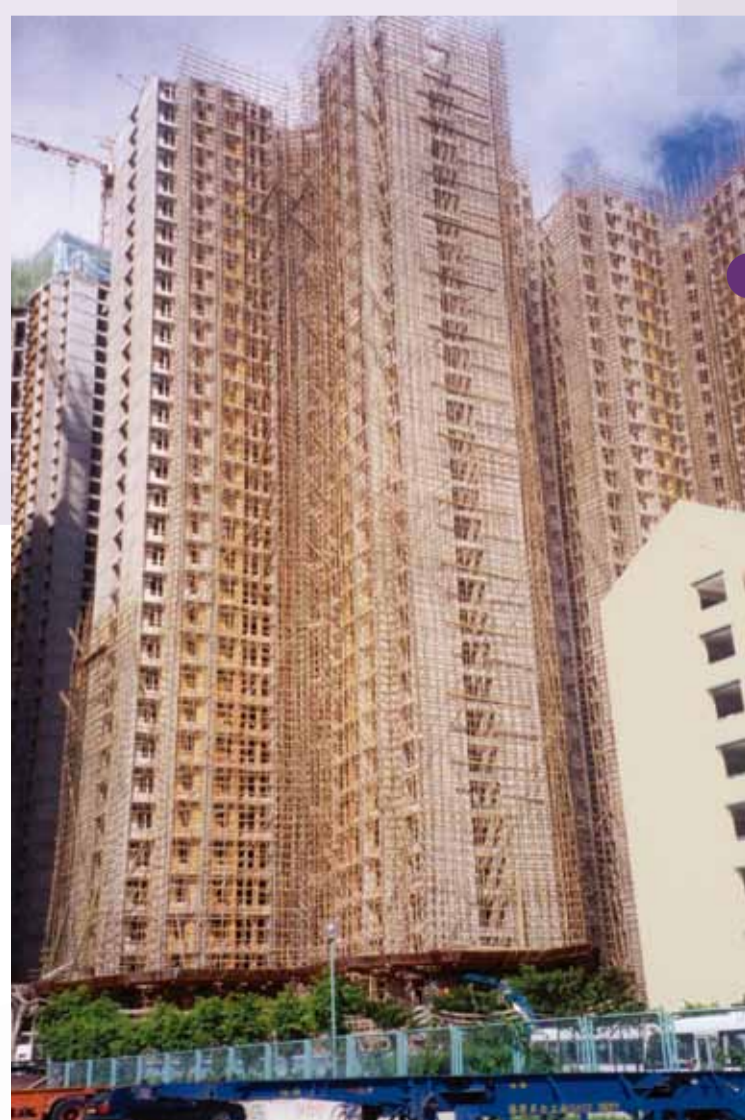


In the mid 1970s, vice, gambling and drug syndicates emerged in Yau Ma Tei Fruit Market in West Kowloon. Corrupt law enforcement officers who mattered in the area provided protection, cover-ups and tip-offs ahead of police raids in exchange for bribes.

七十年代中期，經營色情架步、賭檔及販賣毒品的集團在西九龍的油麻地果欄冒起。有執法人員收受賄賂，暗中包庇這些集團，為他們掩飾罪行，通風報信，協助他們避過警方的掃蕩行動。

More than 200 people were involved, including police constables, station sergeants, dangerous drug squad officers and anti-smuggling members.

案件牽涉超過200人，包括警員、警署警長、掃毒組人員及緝私隊隊員。



In the 1990s, the Hong Kong Government embarked on a massive public works programme. The ICAC revealed that syndicated corruption existed in many subcontracting arrangements, in particular the pile foundation works of jerry-building.

九十年代，香港政府展開規模龐大的公共工程計劃。廉政公署的調查發現業界很多分判安排都存在集團式貪污，這個情況在偷工減料的打樁工程尤其嚴重。

Between 1998 and 2000, the ICAC initiated over 100 prosecutions in cases of corruption and fraud involving substandard construction works. Among those convicted were public officials, company directors, works professionals and site workers. They received custodial sentence ranging from 12 months to 10 years.

自1998至2000年期間，廉政公署就100多宗涉及不合規格建築工程的貪污和詐騙案件作出檢控，最終被判罪名成立的有公職人員、公司董事、專業人士及地盤工人，他們分別被判監十二個月至十年不等。

New Challenge Misconduct in Public Office 新挑戰 公職人員行為失當

While there has been no resurgence of blatant syndicated corruption within the public service in Hong Kong nowadays, there are other forms of corrupt practice such as misconduct in public office and malpractice involving serious conflict of interest.

時至今日，明目張膽的集團式貪污雖未有在香港的公營機構死灰復燃，卻存在着其他形式的貪污舞弊行為，例如公職人員行為失當和涉及嚴重利益衝突的不當行為。



A senior police officer was convicted of having accepted free sexual service from four prostitutes who were under the control of a female pimp. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

四名妓女受女淫媒指使向一名高級警務人員提供免費性服務，該名高級警務人員其後被判罪名成立，入獄兩年。

A directorate officer of the Government Property Agency was convicted of four counts of the common law offence of misconduct in public office in relation to the award of management contracts on government properties to his close relatives. He was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment.

一名政府產業署首長級人員將多份政府物業的管理合約外判予自己的親屬，因而被法庭裁定四項普通法公職人員行為失當罪名成立，判囚兩年半。



The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine seriously breached the trust owed to his university and donors by procuring and causing donations totalling HK\$3.8 million (US\$490,000) to a bank account under his control. He was convicted and sentenced to 25 months' imprisonment.

一名大學醫學院院長促使贈予該大學的捐款合共三百八十萬港元（四十九萬美元）存入他所管有的銀行戶口，嚴重破壞了大學及捐款人對他的信任。該醫學院院長被判罪名成立，入獄二十五個月。

New Challenge Corruption in Private Sector 新挑戰 私營機構的貪污

Hong Kong's role as an international financial centre attracts a small group of corrupt and greedy people who dare to take risk. Typical modus operandi involves inflating turnover and falsifying financial documents facilitated by corruption.

香港作為國際金融中心，難免會吸引少數貪婪腐敗而又不惜鋌而走險的不法之徒。他們的典型犯案手法包括誇大生意額及偽造財務文件，並且透過貪污賄賂去達到目的。



Two senior executives of a local bank, who were responsible for processing loan applications and approving the extension of repayment due dates, accepted bribes totalling HK\$5.8 million (US\$750,000) and luxurious gifts including red wine and a high valued watch from a loan applicant. They were convicted of bribery and dealing with crime proceeds and sentenced to imprisonment of two and three years respectively.

兩名負責處理貸款申請及批核延期還款的本地銀行高級行政人員，收受了一名貸款申請人合共五百八十萬港元（七十五萬美元）的賄款及名貴禮物，包括紅酒和貴價手錶。該兩名高級行政人員最終被裁定貪污及處理犯罪收益罪名成立，分別被判入獄兩年及三年。

New Challenge

Corruption in Private Sector

新挑戰 私營機構的貪污

Other related crimes such as fraud, theft and false accounting were revealed during corruption investigations. In many of these cases, company directors, senior executives and professionals were involved.

在調查貪污案件的過程中，廉政公署經常會同時揭發其他相關罪行，例如欺詐、盜竊、偽造帳目等，當中很多案件涉及公司董事、高級行政人員及專業人士。



It was discovered in a corruption investigation that a chief executive officer and an executive chairman of a listed company in Singapore had fraudulently obtained loans of HK\$7.5 million (US\$960,000) from six Hong Kong banks by using falsified documents and accounting records. They also conspired to defraud the Singapore Exchange Limited and the company shareholders by reporting inflated sales figures of over HK\$8.9 million (US\$1.14 million) in an annual report. The two senior executives were jailed for 38 and 24 months respectively.

在調查一宗貪污案件期間，一間新加坡上市公司的行政總裁及執行主席被揭發以虛假的文件及會計記錄欺騙六間香港銀行，共獲貸款七百五十萬港元(九十六萬美元)，並串謀在年報上誇大營業額逾八百九十萬港元(一百一十四萬美元)，以詐騙新加坡交易所有限公司及股東。該兩名高級行政人員分別被判處三十八及二十四個月的監禁。



During the course of a corruption investigation, the chairperson of two listed companies was found to have conspired with two senior executives of the companies to secretly allot share options to herself so as to conceal the insider dealing and subsequently publish a company prospectus containing an untrue statement. The chairperson received a jail term of 42 months while the two senior executives were jailed for 19 and 24 months respectively. *(Pending Appeal)*

廉政公署在調查一宗貪污案件期間，揭發一名上市公司主席與旗下兩間上市公司的兩名高級行政人員秘密地分派購股權給她本人以隱藏內幕交易，繼而再發出一份載有不真實陳述的公司招股章程。該上市公司主席被判囚四十二個月而該兩名高級行政人員分別被判入獄十九及二十四個月。(等候上訴)

Fighting Corruption Three-pronged Approach

打擊貪污 三管齊下

The ICAC is entrusted with the statutory duty to tackle corruption on three fronts – law enforcement, prevention and education. The independence and three-pronged approach of ICAC are the success factors which help transform Hong Kong into a clean metropolitan city.

法例賦予廉政公署權責，透過執法、預防及教育「三管齊下」的方式打擊貪污。廉政公署的獨立性和「三管齊下」的策略成效顯著，令香港蛻變為「廉潔之都」。



Fighting Corruption Zero Tolerance 打擊貪污 零容忍

The ICAC prevents corruption in organisations through detailed examination of corruption-prone areas in the system and the provision of timely advice to ensure anti-corruption measures are built in from the start. To effectively discharge its duty, the ICAC partners with government departments to map out corruption prevention strategies and provides private companies with free, confidential and tailor-made corruption prevention advisory services.

廉政公署通過深入系統的防貪審查和適時提供防貪意見，確保防貪措施從一開始就建立在機構的系統中，防患於未然。為有效地履行職責，廉政公署與政府部門建立夥伴關係，制定防貪策略，並為私營機構提供免費、保密和度身訂造的防貪諮詢服務。



Corruption Prevention Guides
防貪錦囊



Thematic Seminars and Workshops 專題研討會及工作坊



System Review 制度檢討



Fighting Corruption Zero Tolerance

打擊貪污 零容忍

Since its inception, the ICAC proliferates anti-corruption messages in the society through promotional activities organised for a wide spectrum of targets. Over the years, the quiet revolution has changed the public's attitude towards corruption from acquiescence to rejection. Nowadays, a probity culture has firmly taken root in the society.

自成立以來，廉政公署透過舉辦宣傳教育活動，向社會上的不同對象宣揚反貪信息。經多年努力，這場靜默的革命令市民由啞忍變為絕不容忍貪污。時至今日，廉潔文化已在社會植根。



Face-to-face contacts 與市民直接接觸



Seven ICAC regional offices are established to enlist public support in the fight against corruption.

廉政公署設立七間分區辦事處，深入社區，爭取市民支持肅貪倡廉。

Mass media publicity 媒體宣傳

(ICAC Audio Visual Products Gallery 廉政公署影音製作)



Fighting Corruption Zero Tolerance

打擊貪污 零容忍

Members of the public from different sectors have been enlisted to become indispensable partners of the ICAC in combating corruption.

廉政公署策動社會不同階層，成為其不可或缺的倡廉夥伴。



Government Departments 政府部門

The ICAC partners with over 150 Ethics Officers from government bureaux and departments in entrenching a probity culture in the civil service.

廉政公署聯同逾150名來自政府決策局及部門的誠信事務主任推廣公務員誠信文化。

Business Organisations and Professional Bodies 商業機構及專業團體

The ICAC joins hands with business organisations and professional bodies to organise conferences and training programmes to enhance corporate governance.

廉政公署與不同商業機構及專業團體合辦研討會及培訓計劃，以提升企業管治水平。



Young People 年青人

Multi-faceted activities targeted at young people have been organised to implant the seeds of integrity.

廉政公署為年青人舉辦多元化活動，播下誠信的種子。

Fighting Corruption Zero Tolerance

打擊貪污 零容忍

The evolving information technology and advanced financial arrangement have benefited our society. Ironically, this also leads to sophisticated modi operandi of crime. Offenders can covertly and instantly transfer corrupt proceeds among countries. To tackle the problems, the ICAC has established three specialized teams, namely Computer Forensic Unit, Forensic Accounting Group and Proceeds of Crime Unit.

日新月異的資訊科技和專業的財務處理程序無疑造福了我們的社會，但也帶來了日趨複雜和精密的犯案手法。罪犯可以隱蔽而迅速地把贓款轉移到其他國家。廉政公署成立了三個專責組別，即電腦資料鑑證小組、法證會計組和犯罪得益小組，以應付挑戰。



Computer Forensic Unit 電腦資料鑑證小組

Professionally qualified officers retrieve, analyse and present computer data to enhance the admissibility of evidence for court trials.

專業的小組成員檢索、分析和展示電腦數據以提高呈堂證據的被接納性。

Forensic Accounting Group 法證會計組

Forensic Accountants provide specialised support for cases involving complex financial transactions, global flow of funds and money laundering. These Forensic Accountants are expert witnesses in courts.

法證會計師就涉及複雜的金融交易、全球資金流動及洗黑錢活動的案件提供專業支援。該組的法證會計師會在法庭上擔任專家證人。



Proceeds of Crime Unit 犯罪得益小組

It assists in confiscating criminals' corrupt and ill-gotten gains.

小組協助充公罪犯從貪污和犯罪得來的收益。

Fighting Corruption United Front

打擊貪污 聯合陣線

To combat corruption and related crimes, which are increasingly complex and transnational in nature, the ICAC has established and maintained close links with overseas anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies as well as its counterparts in Mainland China and Macao. Through reciprocal visits, regional conferences, international symposia, mutual legal and case assistance, a united front against corruption has taken shape on a global scale.

現今的貪污及相關罪行不但日趨複雜，並往往跨越疆界。廉政公署與海外、內地和澳門的反貪及執法機構建立了緊密聯繫，攜手打擊貪污罪行。透過互訪、地區研討會、國際會議、司法互助和個案協查等，建立了無分國界的全球反貪陣線。



The 4th ICAC Symposium
廉政公署第四屆國際會議



Regional Conferences 地區研討會



International Meetings 國際會議



Mutual Legal Assistance and
Extradition of Offenders
司法互助及罪犯引渡



IAACA International Anti-Corruption Public Service
Announcement Video Competition and Workshop
國際反貪局聯合會國際廉政宣傳短片比賽及工作坊



Fighting Corruption Training and Research 打擊貪污 培訓和研究

Training in investigative techniques, professional knowledge, leadership and management skills is provided to graft fighters in order to ensure that they remain at the leading edge of global best practice and can effectively deal with new challenges and future developments.

廉政公署為反貪人員提供調查技巧、專業知識、領袖及管理培訓，以確保他們的專業水平能在國際上保持領先優勢，並能有效地應付嶄新的挑戰和未來的發展。

The Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies was established in 2009 to facilitate and conduct research and analytical studies on issues pertaining to the development of anti-corruption initiatives locally, regionally and internationally.

廉政建設研究中心於2009年成立，旨在推動和進行本地、區域及國際間與反貪發展策略有關的研究與分析。



Investigators Command Course
調查主任指揮課程



Firearms training
槍械訓練



Management course
管理課程

Centre of Anti-Corruption Studies 廉政建設研究中心

