

## Annex – Questionnaire

### Measures taken to implement the Convention and the commitments contained in the UNGASS political declaration, as well as good practices and progress made in the use of international cooperation mechanisms under the Convention<sup>1</sup>

<b>Country</b>	The People’s Republic of China
<b>Implementing authority/authorities</b>	Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC), Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)
<b>Corresponding paragraph(s) of the UNGASS political declaration and/or article(s) of the Convention</b>	<u>UNGASS political declaration</u> Paragraphs 7, 22 and 68
<b>Title of initiative</b>	Embark on mission to advise government departments to enhance use of information and communication technologies (ICT) to facilitate corruption prevention
<b>Keywords of initiative</b>	Digitalisation, digital technology, e-government
<b>Short summary of initiative</b> (please indicate the start date/duration if relevant)	ICAC has identified digitalisation as a key strategy for corruption prevention, and has embarked on a mission to more strategically and systematically drive digitalisation of government and public body processes for the purpose of corruption prevention.
<b>Detailed description of initiative</b>	Since the 1980s, ICAC has been recommending government departments and public bodies to enhance corruption prevention through computerisation and automation of processes. Riding on the HKSAR Government’s on-going initiative of promoting smart government and digital transformation of Hong Kong, and noting the huge potential offered by the latest technologies, ICAC has identified digitisation as a key strategy for corruption prevention, and has embarked on a mission to more strategically and systematically drive digitisation of government and public body processes for the purpose of corruption prevention. When examining the operations and business processes of government departments and public bodies, ICAC would not only provide corruption prevention recommendations to address system control weaknesses, but also identify vulnerabilities that can be more effectively mitigated with the appropriate use of ICT and automation, including recommending on the computer system functionalities that will help prevention and detection of malpractices, and measures for effective implementation. The corruption prevention input for these important stages throughout

<sup>1</sup> Please use one form per initiative described

	a digitisation process has been consolidated into a systematic framework to better serve the purpose.
<b>Lessons learned in implementing the initiative</b>	Digitalisation of a process has a significant advantage of helping prevent corruption and malpractices, through enhanced efficiency, strengthened process control, reduced manual handling, and enhanced monitoring.
<b>Challenges encountered in implementing the initiative</b>	An organisation's decision for digitalisation of business processes depends mainly on its business and operational needs and constraints. Corruption prevention alone may not provide sufficient incentive to drive such a major change. Until the HKSAR Government's determination and commitment for digital transformation in recent years, many public organisations were still adopting outdated IT systems or even heavily manual processes in various business processes. It would remain a challenging mission to ensure that, during their digitalisation of work processes, government departments and public bodies will build in functionalities that enhance corruption prevention.
<b>Link to more information</b>	-