

## Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

<b>Estimate 2004–05</b> .....	<b>\$681.6m</b>
<b>Establishment ceiling 2004–05</b> (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 339 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2004 reducing by 13 posts to 1 326 posts as at 31 March 2005.....	<b>\$526.6m</b>
In addition there will be an estimated 14 directorate posts as at 31 March 2004 and as at 31 March 2005.	
<b>Commitment balance</b> .....	<b>\$0.1m</b>

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### Controlling Officer's Report

#### Programmes

- Programme (1) Corruption Prevention**
- Programme (2) Operations**
- Programme (3) Preventive Education**
- Programme (4) Enlisting Support**

These programmes contribute to Policy Area 13: Anti-corruption (Commissioner, Independent Commission Against Corruption).

#### Detail

##### Programme (1): Corruption Prevention

	2002–03 (Actual)	2003–04 (Original)	2003–04 (Revised)	2004–05 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	49.3	48.8	47.8 (–2.0%)	46.2 (–3.3%)
				(or –5.3% on 2003–04 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) examines public sector procedures and makes recommendations to minimise opportunities for corruption through “assignment studies”, monitors completed assignments to ensure effective implementation of the agreed recommendations, and gives corruption prevention advice through consultation. On request, CPD also provides advice to private sector organisations to prevent corruption and fraud.

4 CPD completed 101 assignment reports in 2003. They covered a wide range of public sector activities including law enforcement, public procurement, licensing and inspection systems, public funding schemes and public works.

5 In addition to the assignment studies, CPD conducted a series of training workshops for government officers and service providers involved in estate management for public housing estates, public procurement and construction works to raise corruption prevention awareness and promote best practices. This is a cost effective means of promulgating the corruption prevention message and we will strengthen our efforts in this regard.

6 Following the issue of two Best Practice Modules on staff administration and procurement matters for subvented non-government organisations (NGOs), CPD completed two detailed reviews to assist the Social Welfare Department in drawing up further guidelines in these areas. We also completed a review of the schools’ internal assessment procedures under the Secondary School Places Allocation System, and recommended a set of best practice guidelines to the Education and Manpower Bureau for promulgating to schools to enhance fairness and openness in the related procedures.

7 CPD continued to provide a user-friendly corruption prevention advisory service to private sector organisations covering a wide range of business. We proactively approached organisations which had been a victim of corruption or fraud to offer them advice on measures to address the problems revealed. In 2003, we were able to respond to all 336 requests from private sector organisations for advice within two working days as pledged.

8 The key performance measures are:

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### *Targets*

	Target	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	2004 (Plan)
assignment reports produced.....	95	105	101	95
response to private sector request for corruption prevention advice (%).....	within 2 working days	100	100	100

### *Indicators*

	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	2004 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study .....	230	252	250
previous assignments requiring monitoring.....	661	630	630
no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice .....	334	336	N.A.†
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation.....	288	294	N.A.†

† Not possible to estimate as it depends on the number of organisations requiring our services.

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2004–05*

9 During 2004–05, CPD will:

- redirect part of its resources to launch a programme of corruption prevention workshops for public officers and promulgate a series of Best Practice Modules to assist government departments and public bodies in implementing corruption resistant procedures;
- give priority to conducting detailed reviews of procedures of individual departments involved in public procurement and implementation of public works as opportunities for corruption in these activities remain of ICAC concern;
- assist the Department of Health in incorporating corruption prevention safeguards in the application and approval procedures for the registration of proprietary Chinese medicines;
- assist the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in drawing up new procedures for allocation of government subsidies to sports organisations;
- assist the Trade and Industry Department and the Customs and Excise Department in drawing up and enforcing the certificate of origin rules under the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement; and
- advise NGOs in receipt of substantial government subventions on corruption prevention matters relating to their operation.

### **Programme (2): Operations**

	2002–03 (Actual)	2003–04 (Original)	2003–04 (Revised)	2004–05 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	534.8	539.6	527.0 (–2.3%)	520.2 (–1.3%)
				(or –3.6% on 2003–04 Original)

### *Aim*

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

### *Brief Description*

11 The Operations Department (OPS) investigates every pursuable report of corruption. It pursues a proactive strategy to identify unreported corruption and strengthen intelligence collection and analysis capability, striving to deliver the highest standards of service.

12 In 2003, a total of 3 264 pursuable corruption reports were received by the Commission, representing an increase of 0.6% compared with 3 245 cases received in 2002. This demonstrates the public's continued confidence in ICAC and their intolerance of corruption. The workload of OPS remained high in terms of case complexity and magnitude.

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13 To cope with the present complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime, the following measures were undertaken in 2003–04:

- the investigative workforce was restructured in order to optimise operational efficiency;
- an Electronic Transactions Information System was being set up to handle the transmission and storage of electronic data in a secure manner in compliance with the Electronic Transactions Ordinance;
- a feasibility study was conducted on providing investigators with mobile communication equipment. Research on the security aspects of the use of wireless technology would continue to pave way for future implementation; and
- an Inspection Services Unit was established to identify areas where resources could be combined to optimise operational efficiency.

14 The key performance measures are:

### *Targets*

	Target %	2002 (Actual) %	2003 (Actual) %	<b>2004 (Plan) %</b>
complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours .....	100	98.9	99.6	<b>100</b>
complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain the consent to refer their reports to the relevant authorities .....	100	100	100	<b>100</b>
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months.....	90.0	90.0	89.1	<b>90.0</b>

### *Indicators*

OPS strives to achieve a high degree of professionalism and operational effectiveness in order to foster public confidence in ICAC and to encourage the community to report corruption with a view to deterring the corrupt. On 31 December 2003, the investigation caseload of the department stood at 1 896 cases. The following indicators do not include election cases in order to provide a more accurate indication of general corruption trends:

	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)
pursuable corruption reports.....	3 245	3 264
non-pursuable corruption reports .....	1 126	1 046
investigations completed .....	3 509	3 100
persons prosecuted# .....	600	416
persons convicted# .....	453 <sup>†</sup>	330
persons formally cautioned#.....	116	108
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action.....	165	234

# Including cases carried forward from previous years and completed.

† Figure for 2002 updated to take account of two successful appeals.

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2004–05*

15 During 2004–05, OPS will:

- continue to develop strategies to enhance efficiency and to further optimise resources;
- conduct a full review of ICAC's standing orders on working practices and procedures with a view to enhancing supervision and improving the quality of investigations;
- review existing legislation and practices to ensure that they are in compliance with the Asian Development Bank Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Anti-Corruption Action Plan and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption; and
- develop a comprehensive information technology strategy that would help enhance the Commission's operational efficiency and effectiveness.

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### Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2002–03 (Actual)	2003–04 (Original)	2003–04 (Revised)	2004–05 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	58.0	58.9	57.0 (–3.2%)	56.7 (–0.5%)
				(or –3.7% on 2003–04 Original)

#### *Aim*

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

#### *Brief Description*

17 The Community Relations Department (CRD) achieves the aim through the conduct of a preventive education programme, comprising the following six sub-programme areas:

- promoting business ethics and corruption prevention in the business sector to help ensure a level playing field and enhance the competitiveness of Hong Kong as an international business centre;
- providing corruption prevention training for civil servants and staff of public bodies;
- instilling positive values amongst young people;
- educating recent arrivals in Hong Kong on the anti-corruption legislation and the work of ICAC;
- providing corruption prevention advice to office bearers and management of non-profit-making organisations; and
- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean elections.

18 In 2003, CRD contacted 1 482 business organisations and listed companies in promoting good corporate governance and ethical management. A package entitled “Business Ethics: Your Way to Success” was produced for the reference of listed companies and business organisations. Some 1 800 training seminars were conducted for 46 934 managerial and frontline staff working in various trades including banking, finance, construction, property management and tourism. CRD further strengthened its partnership with regulatory and professional bodies to enhance professional ethics among professionals such as accountants, architects, engineers, surveyors, financial practitioners and insurance intermediaries. ICAC’s ethics training was incorporated in their Continuous Professional Development Programmes, some as a core subject. Three separate e-learning packages were respectively produced in conjunction with the Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, the Hong Kong Institute of Surveyors and the Hong Kong Institute of Architects for use as on-line training materials for their members. Besides, a publication named “Ethics @ Work” – a guide for business managers in the use of IT, was produced and an e-version was uploaded onto the website of Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre.

19 In March 2003, CRD organised a trade-wide seminar for practitioners in the tourist and related industries, kicking off a three-year ethics promotion programme to alert the practitioners to the importance of corruption prevention and ethical practice. A practical guide on ethical management for managers and a self-learning training package in the form of a VCD for frontline employees were produced in October 2003. In addition, training talks were conducted for around 5 000 tourist guides.

20 During the year, CRD worked closely with the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) in preparation for the launch of a joint programme to assist government departments in implementing the civil service integrity entrenchment programme. The programme aims to help government departments foster an ethical departmental culture. In addition, corruption prevention training for civil servants continued, with some 17 000 civil servants in various ranks from 38 departments having received the training.

21 Following the completion of CPD’s exercise in reviewing the codes of conduct of all public bodies in June 2003, CRD liaised closely with major public bodies to provide them with necessary assistance in promulgating revised codes to staff and offer them other corruption prevention education services. Corruption prevention workshops and training were organised for 4 972 managerial and frontline staff of various public bodies. Besides, assistance was given to four public bodies to launch staff integrity promotion projects in their organisations.

22 Apart from conducting talks and activities for secondary and tertiary students, CRD organised a Youth Summit cum Study Programme entitled “Corporate Governance for the New Generation” in March 2003 for tertiary students from Singapore, the Mainland, Macau and Hong Kong. A series of follow-up workshops on corporate governance were also held for local university students. CRD also organised a territory-wide parenting programme comprising a radio programme and a family fun day held in October 2003 for some 600 parents and children. Positive values were further promoted to young people by involving teachers under the Moral Education Partnership Scheme and through the “Teensland” website as well as the ICAC channel of the Hong Kong Education City website.

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23 CRD worked closely with the Home Affairs Department (HAD) and the Housing Department in promoting clean and effective building management to owners' corporations (OCs) of private and public housing. Workshops were organised for HAD's frontline officers. Apart from offering tailor-made advice to OCs, CRD also organised joint district seminars and exhibitions on the theme of clean and effective building management.

24 During the Rural and District Council Elections, CRD promoted the "Support Clean Elections" message by conducting briefing sessions on the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance for candidates, agents and helpers and launching a poster campaign, an Announcement of Public Interest for TV and radio, roving exhibitions in various districts and other publicity activities in the mass media. A 24-hour election hotline was also set up to handle enquiries on the Ordinance and requests for corruption prevention services.

25 The key performance measures are:

### *Targets*

	Target	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	2004 (Plan)
business organisations contacted .....	at least 1 000	1 500	1 482	1 300
government departments/public bodies reached .....	at least 60	91	76	75
visits made to secondary schools .....	at least 400	466	458	400
tertiary institutes reached .....	11	11	11	11
election candidates/agents contacted .....	N.A.§	10	6 479	360

§ Difficult to set a general target that is applicable to all types of elections to be held each year. For 2004, the planned figure is based on the number of election candidates/agents to be contacted for the Legislative Council Election and Village Representative By-elections.

### *Indicators*

	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	2004 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service .....	410	427	400
managers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics .....	8 900	6 837	6 000
frontline workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics .....	41 800	40 097	30 000
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention .....	36 200	22 221	20 000
secondary and tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics .....	111 000	98 176	80 000
candidates/agents who have attended Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings .....	10	3 000	N.A.§

§ Difficult to forecast as it depends on the number of candidates standing for elections.

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2004-05*

26 During 2004-05, CRD will:

- continue to work with CSB in implementing the civil service integrity entrenchment programme;
- produce a package on corruption prevention and managing staff integrity for small and medium enterprises engaged in cross-boundary business and organise seminars to promote business ethics;
- contact listed companies and private business organisations and maintain partnership with chambers of commerce and professional associations to promote business ethics, good corporate governance and corruption prevention education services;
- produce a package for school administrators and teachers on best practices in preventing corruption in schools;
- intensify the provision of corruption prevention services including seminars and training talks to OCs. A guide on contract management will also be produced;
- strengthen moral education for students and young people; and
- assist candidates standing for the Legislative Council election, their agents as well as the voting public at large in understanding the anti-corruption law.

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### Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2002–03 (Actual)	2003–04 (Original)	2003–04 (Revised)	<b>2004–05 (Estimate)</b>
Financial provision (\$m)	59.9	60.9	58.9 (–3.3%)	<b>58.5</b> (–0.7%)
				(or –3.9% on 2003–04 Original)

#### *Aim*

27 The aim is to achieve extensive public awareness of the evils of corruption, foster public confidence in and support for the work of ICAC and encourage the reporting of corruption offences.

#### *Brief Description*

28 The objective of the programme is achieved by:

- organising activities and seminars for districts to keep the community abreast of the work of ICAC;
- publicising the activities of ICAC in the mass media to enhance public understanding of the Commission’s anti-corruption work; and
- encouraging the reporting of corruption.

29 During the year, CRD continued to enlist community support and reinforce the commitment of the community in fostering a probity culture through organising various projects. It co-organised various projects with 18 District Councils and other district organisations. Some 300 multi-faceted activities, including workshops, roving exhibitions, performances and different competitions were organised jointly with 500 district organisations, reaching out to around 400 000 people. In addition, CRD launched the Community Involvement Programme, under which NGOs were provided with subsidies to organise preventive education projects for new arrivals. To maintain public awareness of the importance of anti-corruption work, CRD continued to hold “Meet-the-Public” sessions regularly in districts with targets from different walks of life. The sessions provided a useful forum for gauging the public’s views on ICAC’s work.

30 In 2003, the mass media continued to play a key role in enhancing the transparency of the Commission. A new ICAC TV spot series entitled “Transparency” was broadcast on TVB Jade in March 2003. The programme, comprising ten episodes of two and a half minutes each, aimed to enhance public understanding of ICAC’s work and its investigative procedures and powers. An average audience of 1.47 million was recorded for each episode. Another six-episode spot series was also launched in June and July 2003 on the infotainment channel of selected buses for commuters to revisit Hong Kong’s anti-graft history through ICAC’s classic commercials. The series was also uploaded onto the ICAC Corporate Website for public viewing.

31 Anti-corruption messages were further disseminated through a wider use of the Internet. After a revamp in July 2001, the ICAC Corporate Website now stands at a monthly hit rate of around 4.1 million, with an average viewer session length of about 18 minutes. The monthly average hit rate of the interactive youth website, “Teensland”, is about 5.6 million. The website of the Hong Kong Ethics Development Centre also records about 6 000 viewers a month. The web-based moral education teaching resource centre had scored an aggregate of some 12 million hits since its operation in May 2002. During the Rural and District Council Elections, CRD also launched an election website with hyperlinks to the websites of the Electoral Affairs Commission and the Registration and Electoral Office.

32 The key performance measures are:

#### *Targets*

	Target	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	<b>2004 (Plan)</b>
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%) .....	100	100	100	<b>100</b>
advertising campaign .....	1	1	1	<b>1</b>
ICAC drama series .....	1 series every 2 years	0	0	<b>1†</b>

† The drama series will be released in mid 2004.

#### *Indicators*

It is difficult to measure accurately the extent of public awareness of the evils of corruption, the level of public confidence in ICAC and their views on its work. However, the ICAC Annual Survey provides a useful reference. The relevant findings of the surveys conducted in 2001 to 2003 are:

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	2001 (Actual) %	2002 (Actual) %	<b>2003 (Actual) %</b>
respondents who perceived ICAC as deserving their support .	99.2	98.6	<b>99.3</b>
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common .....	41.8	34.3	<b>35.7</b>
respondents who perceived that corruption would increase in the following year .....	25.9	36.8	<b>30.7</b>
respondents who said their confidence in ICAC would not drop in the following year .....	96.6	94.8	<b>94.0</b>
respondents who were willing to report corruption .....	65.5	67.0	<b>68.5</b>
respondents who would reveal identity when reporting corruption to ICAC .....	71.2	73.3	<b>75.9</b>
Public support to the cause of ICAC can also be reflected by:			
	2002 (Actual)	2003 (Actual)	<b>2004 (Estimate)</b>
organisations which have jointly organised projects with ICAC.....	490	516	<b>460</b>
corruption reports received (excluding election reports).....	4 371	4 310	<b>N.A.†</b>
corruption reports which are non-anonymous (%) .....	72.0	72.1	<b>72.0</b>

† Not possible to estimate as it depends on the number and nature of corruption reports received.

### *Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2004–05*

**33** The 2003 Annual Survey shows that the public's strong support for and confidence in ICAC remain steadfast. CRD will continue its endeavour through the launch of special activities and mass media publicity to assure the public of ICAC's determination and effectiveness in keeping corruption at bay.

**34** To further enhance ICAC's media profile, CRD will launch a web channel in 2004 on the ICAC Corporate Website to broadcast house-produced audio visual ICAC programmes.

**35** Year 2004 will mark ICAC's 30th anniversary. CRD will use the anniversary as the theme to launch a series of special activities including a walkathon, a premiere for the new ICAC drama series, roving exhibitions and a 30th anniversary publication. These activities aim to sustain the commitment of the community to fight corruption with ICAC.

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### ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	2002–03 (Actual) (\$m)	2003–04 (Original) (\$m)	2003–04 (Revised) (\$m)	2004–05 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1) Corruption Prevention .....	49.3	48.8	47.8	46.2
(2) Operations.....	534.8	539.6	527.0	520.2
(3) Preventive Education .....	58.0	58.9	57.0	56.7
(4) Enlisting Support .....	59.9	60.9	58.9	58.5
	702.0	708.2	690.7 (–2.5%)	681.6 (–1.3%)
				(or –3.8% on 2003–04 Original)

#### Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

##### Programme (1)

Provision for 2004–05 is \$1.6 million (3.3%) lower than the revised estimates for 2003–04. This is mainly due to the effect of the 2004 and 2005 civil service pay cut.

##### Programme (2)

Provision for 2004–05 is \$6.8 million (1.3%) lower than the revised estimate for 2003–04. This is mainly due to the effect of the 2004 and 2005 civil service pay cut and deletion of eight posts in support grades, partly offset by the provision for filling vacancies and transfer of provision from the Information Technology Services Department for setting up the Information Technology Management Unit to oversee all information technology matters in the Commission.

##### Programme (3)

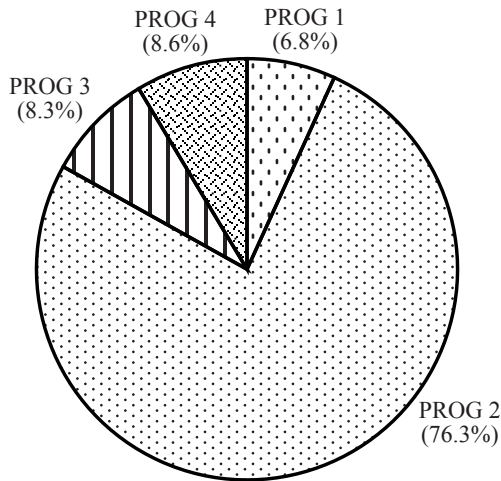
Provision for 2004–05 is \$0.3 million (0.5%) lower than the revised estimate for 2003–04. This is mainly due to the effect of the 2004 and 2005 civil service pay cut and deletion of two posts in support grades, partly offset by the provision for filling vacancies.

##### Programme (4)

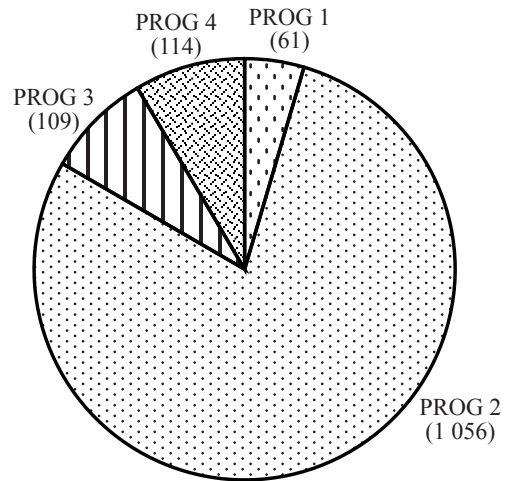
Provision for 2004–05 is \$0.4 million (0.7%) lower than the revised estimate for 2003–04. This is mainly due to the effect of the 2004 and 2005 civil service pay cut and deletion of three posts in support grades, partly offset by the provision for filling vacancies.



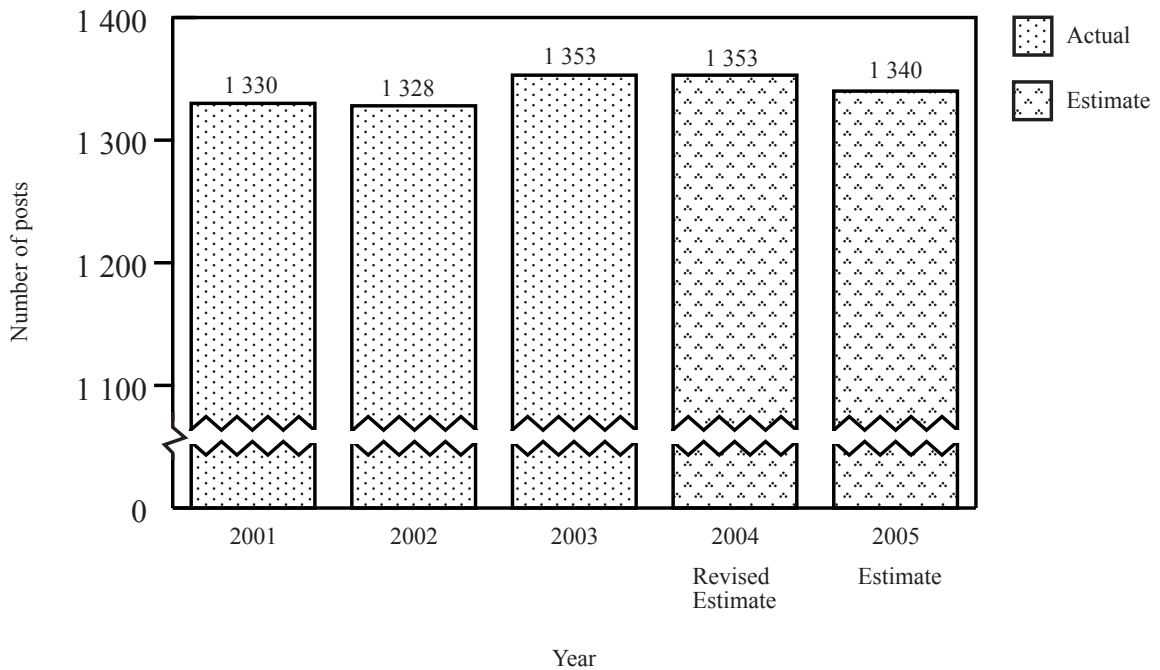
*Allocation of provision to programmes (2004-05)*



*Staff by programme (as at 31 March 2005)*



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



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Sub-head (Code)	Actual expenditure 2002-03	Approved estimate 2003-04	Revised estimate 2003-04	Estimate 2004-05	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
<b>Operating Account</b>					
Recurrent					
000	Operational expenses.....	—	690,982	673,297	<b>665,048</b>
103	Rewards and special services .....	15,684	14,768	14,768	<b>14,768*</b>
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	578	624	624	<b>624*</b>
	Salaries .....	597,449	—	—	—
	Allowances .....	27,321	—	—	—
	Job-related allowances .....	2	—	—	—
	Remuneration for special appointments .....	2,761	—	—	—
	General departmental expenses .....	38,813	—	—	—
	Investigation expenses .....	7,920	—	—	—
	Publicity .....	8,209	—	—	—
	Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund .....	60	—	—	—
	Total, Recurrent .....	<u>698,797</u>	<u>706,374</u>	<u>688,689</u>	<b><u>680,440</u></b>
Non-Recurrent					
700	General non-recurrent.....	1,900	90	90	<b>140</b>
	Total, Non-Recurrent .....	<u>1,900</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>90</u>	<b><u>140</u></b>
	Total, Operating Account.....	<u>700,697</u>	<u>706,464</u>	<u>688,779</u>	<b><u>680,580</u></b>
<b>Capital Account</b>					
Plant, Equipment and Works					
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote).....	1,290	1,698	1,938	<b>1,000</b>
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works .....	<u>1,290</u>	<u>1,698</u>	<u>1,938</u>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>
	Total, Capital Account .....	<u>1,290</u>	<u>1,698</u>	<u>1,938</u>	<b><u>1,000</u></b>
	Total Expenditure.....	<u><u>701,987</u></u>	<u><u>708,162</u></u>	<u><u>690,717</u></u>	<b><u><u>681,580</u></u></b>

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### Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2004–05 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption is \$681,580,000. This represents a decrease of \$9,137,000 against the revised estimate for 2003–04 and of \$20,407,000 against actual expenditure in 2002–03.

#### Operating Account

##### Recurrent

**2** Provision of \$665,048,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption.

**3** The establishment as at 31 March 2004 will be 1 353 permanent posts. It is expected that 13 permanent posts will be deleted in 2004–05. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2004–05, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$526,640,000.

**4** There are 22 supernumerary posts in the pensionable rank of Independent Commission Against Corruption Officer (Pensionable) held against the same number of posts in various other ranks in order to enable selected pensionable government officers to remain in the service of the Commission on pensionable terms.

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

	2002–03 (Actual) (\$'000)	2003–04 (Original) (\$'000)	2003–04 (Revised) (\$'000)	2004–05 (Estimate) (\$'000)
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries.....	597,449	594,909	577,899	570,215
- Allowances.....	27,321	17,640	17,006	13,867
- Job-related allowances .....	2	10,034	9,476	10,034
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution.....	—	14,544	14,544	14,544
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments ...	2,761	2,217	2,377	2,209
- General departmental expenses.....	38,813	39,242	39,242	41,692
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses .....	7,920	4,143	4,500	4,234
- Publicity .....	8,209	8,193	8,193	8,193
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund .....	60	60	60	60
	682,535	690,982	673,297	665,048

**6** Provision of \$14,768,000 under *Subhead 103 Rewards and special services* is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature.

**7** Provision of \$624,000 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

**8** Provision of \$1,000,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of \$938,000 (48.4%) against the revised estimate for 2003–04. This is mainly due to the reduced requirement for new technical equipment.

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### Commitments

Sub-head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2003	Revised estimated expenditure for 2003-04	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b><i>Operating Account</i></b>						
700		<i>General non-recurrent</i>				
	511	Territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry .....	730	500	90	140
		Total .....	730	500	90	140