Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2008–09.. **$756.9m**

Establishment ceiling 2008–09 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 359 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2008 rising by 13 posts to 1 372 posts as at 31 March 2009 .... **$575.3m**

In addition, there will be an estimated 14 directorate posts as at 31 March 2008 and as at 31 March 2009.

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

	2006–07 (Actual)	2007–08 (Original)	2007–08 (Revised)	2008–09 (Estimate)
Financial provision ($m)	46.2	47.3	51.2 (+8.2%)	52.3 (+2.1%)

(or +10.6% on 2007–08 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, the CPD also provides advice to private sector organisations to prevent corruption and fraud.

4 The CPD completed 92 assignment reports in 2007. They covered a wide range of public sector activities including law enforcement, public procurement, licensing and inspection systems, and public works.

5 During the year, the CPD reviewed the inspection and surveillance system of the Centre for Food Safety of the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department for the control of food safety at the import, wholesale and retail levels, and made recommendations to improve the procedures for inspecting food consignments, taking food samples for testing, and instigating enforcement action against agents selling food found to be unfit for human consumption.

6 The CPD reviewed the procedures of the Lands Department for land control including lease enforcement, control of illegal occupation of government land, and short term tenancies administration. Recommendations were made to prevent abuse and improve control. Workshops were organised for officers of the department to promulgate the recommended preventive measures and raise their corruption prevention awareness.

7 The CPD advised the Environmental Protection Department on the corruption prevention safeguards in the letting of tenancies in the EcoPark to waste recycling operators and in the monitoring of their compliance with the conditions for operation, including the requirement for the operators to adopt a code of conduct.

8 The CPD compiled a user-friendly toolkit for use by Owners' Corporations (OCs) in the letting and administration of building maintenance projects. In partnership with the Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS), the CPD plans to promulgate in 2008 the toolkits through organising workshops for the OCs.

9 In the financial sector, the CPD reviewed the Securities and Futures Commission's (SFC's) procedures for the supervision of securities brokers and made recommendations to strengthen SFC's inspection over all licensed broker firms.

10 The CPD continued to provide user-friendly corruption prevention advisory services to private sector organisations covering a wide range of businesses. We produced two best practice modules on catering industry and supermarket operations for use by operators in the respective industries, highlighting the preventive measures to plug the loopholes for corruption in their operations. We promulgated the best practice modules through organising workshops for the operators and, as a follow-up, proactively approaching individual organisations to provide them with tailor-made advice on measures to tighten up their internal control systems. In 2007, the CPD provided corruption prevention advice to private sector organisations requesting our service on 364 occasions and all requests were responded to within two working days as pledged.

11 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Plan)**
assignment reports produced.......................	85@	96	92	**88**
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%).............................	100	100	100	**100**

@ The target is reduced from 95 as from 2008 as resources will be re-deployed for strengthening assistance to clients in implementing recommendations made in assignment reports and conducting research on major issues of the community's concern.

Indicators

	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Estimate)**
areas awaiting study..	254	266	**260**
previous assignments requiring monitoring	649	654	**650**
no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice..	366	364	**N.A.§**
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation	348	325	**N.A.§**

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2008−09

12 During 2008–09, the CPD will:

• participate in the periodic building maintenance workshops to be organised by the HKHS on a district basis to help OCs in the implementation of building maintenance projects;

• promulgate jointly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance an industry Best Practice Module to assist insurers in adopting corruption-resistant procedures in the verification of insurance claims by policy holders;

• organise jointly with the Home Affairs Department (HAD) a series of seminars for the new District Council (DC) members and their assistants to raise their corruption prevention awareness in implementing district projects, taking into account the expanded role of DCs in district management; and

• promulgate a Best Practice Module to assist government-funded public organisations in reviewing and strengthening their governance framework and management practices.

Programme (2): Operations

	2006–07 (Actual)	2007–08 (Original)	2007–08 (Revised)	**2008–09 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	503.1	537.6	527.0 (−2.0%)	**575.3 (+9.2%)**

(or +7.0% on 2007–08 Original)

Aim

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

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Brief Description

14 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. The OPS strives to achieve a high degree of professionalism and operational effectiveness in order to foster public confidence in the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and to encourage the community to report corruption with a view to deterring the corrupt.

15 In 2007, a total of 2 762 pursuable corruption reports were received by the Commission, representing an increase of about four per cent compared with 2 658 cases received in 2006. Given the complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases, the intensity of investigation efforts required remained high. On 31 December 2007, the investigation caseload of the Commission stood at 2 255 cases (including 711 election cases).

16 To cope with the complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime investigations, the OPS accomplished the following in 2007–08:

- set up dedicated specialised teams to enhance the operational capabilities in intelligence gathering and analysis, witness protection and tactical support;

- assigned a dedicated group to investigate complex corruption cases in the building management sector through a strategic and co-ordinated approach;

- monitored suspected corrupt and illegal conduct regarding elections at all levels through a well established referral mechanism and enhanced communication with the Electoral Affairs Commission and the Registration and Electoral Office; and

- arranged more investigators to receive professional training from local and overseas law enforcement agencies and to gain exposure to overseas experience through attachments to these agencies.

17 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Plan)**
complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)	100	99.90	99.97	**100**
complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their reports to relevant authorities (%)	100	100	100	**100**
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%)	90.0	89.6	89.8	**90.0**

Indicators Ψ

	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)
pursuable corruption reports	2 658	2 762
non-pursuable corruption reports	681	838
investigations completed	2 571	2 613
persons prosecuted#	341	346
persons convicted#	302Ω	296
persons formally cautioned#	45	45
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action	150	123

Ψ The indicators do not include election cases in order to provide a more accurate indication of general corruption trends.
\# Including cases carried forward from previous years and completed.
Ω Figure for 2006 updated to take account of six successful appeals.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2008–09

18 During 2008–09, the OPS will:

- play an active role in the development of anti-corruption strategies and initiatives on the international front, including liaison with counterparts in Anti-corruption Task Force of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Interpol Group of Experts on Corruption, Asian Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the International Association of Anti-corruption Agencies;

- adopt amendments to local legislation in the forfeiture of corrupt proceeds and mutual legal assistance in compliance with the United Nations Convention Against Corruption; and

- enhance the physique and capability of investigators to meet the challenges ahead through physical, self-defence and use-of-force training.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2006–07 (Actual)	2007–08 (Original)	2007–08 (Revised)	**2008–09 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	55.4	57.2	60.0 (+4.9%)	**63.6 (+6.0%)**

(or +11.2% on 2007–08 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

20 The Community Relations Department (CRD) achieves the aim through a preventive education programme, comprising the following five 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;

- providing corruption prevention advice to office bearers and management of non-profit-making organisations; and

- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean elections.

21 In 2007, the CRD contacted 1 414 business organisations to promote corruption prevention services as well as business and professional ethics. As a result, about 1 000 corruption prevention training seminars were conducted for 11 528 managers and 32 883 front line staff of various trades including banking, finance, insurance, tourism, estate agency, construction and building management.

22 To promote integrity management in the insurance industry, the CRD launched a two-year ethics programme with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and six self-regulatory bodies/professional associations in the industry. The programme was kicked off in December 2007 by a preview session of a training film produced for the industry which was participated by about 100 training and human resources personnel. Plans are afoot to produce a guidebook, organise ethics seminars and develop talk contents for the Continuing Professional Development programmes for insurance managers and agents in 2008.

23 To equip Hong Kong's Small-Medium Enterprises (SMEs), especially those investing in Guangdong, with the necessary legal knowledge and skills in managing corruption risks, the CRD collaborated with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate in 2007 to produce a "Corruption Prevention Guide for SME Entrepreneurs Investing in Guangdong". The Guide highlights corruption cases in Hong Kong and the Mainland with guidelines on corruption prevention practices. The CRD visited related chambers of commerce to understand the concerns of SMEs on cross-boundary operation and sought their views on the contents. The Guide is expected to be launched in early 2008.

24 The CRD continued to attach great importance to corruption prevention education for listed companies. With a view to enhancing the ethical and professional standards of company directors, we partnered with regulators, professional bodies and major chambers of commerce to organise an "Ethics - The Core Value of Leadership" Training Programme which was launched in September 2007 with a pilot forum participated by over 150 directors and senior executives of listed companies and large corporations. The forum was recognised by the four co-organising professional bodies as part of their members' Continuing Professional Development programmes and the discussions in the forum would form part of the content of a toolkit to be launched in early 2008 to facilitate directors' training in the long run. The CRD would also organise regular seminars on corporate governance in collaboration with the co-organisers of the programme.

25 During 2007, the CRD provided corruption prevention training for 23 218 civil servants of various ranks from different government bureaux/departments. The ICAC and the Civil Service Bureau (CSB) jointly launched the "Ethical Leadership Programme" in late 2006 which established a network of 145 Ethics Officers from 80 bureaux/departments. An introductory meeting was held in April 2007 to brief Ethics Officers on their role to help oversee the integrity management and promotion efforts in their bureaux/departments and the support available from the ICAC and the CSB, and a thematic workshop on "Administration of Staff Discipline for Ethics Officers" was organised in October 2007. These meetings were participated by over 100 Ethics Officers on each occasion. Subsequent to these efforts, we have

received numerous requests from various departments for assistance in establishing departmental ethics committees to promote ethics and integrity on a long-term basis, organising ethics training for staff and provision of training and reference materials.

26 The CRD continued to strengthen preventive education for OCs and stakeholders involved in building management work. Following the enactment of the Building Management (Amendment) Ordinance (BMAO) in April 2007, ICAC representatives attended 30 briefing sessions organised by District Offices to brief members of OCs on the new legislative requirements and introduce ICAC's service. Upon invitation from district organisations, another three similar briefings were conducted at the district level for OC members. We also contributed anti-corruption messages to the Codes of Practice and other relevant publications on the BMAO produced by the HAD for OCs and property owners. In addition, a seminar was jointly organised with the HKHS for 166 applicants of its Building Management and Maintenance Scheme involving 49 building management bodies. The CRD also provided on-going preventive education service to promote clean and effective building management through visits to 116 OCs, 100 talks for OC members and 80 district projects (including seminars and exhibitions), reaching some 40 000 people in 2007.

27 The CRD launched a number of initiatives to promote clean elections for the Chief Executive Election, Legislative Council By-election, DC Election, Heung Yee Kuk Election and Rural Committee Election in 2007. These included producing an information booklet on the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance (ECICO) for candidates and their election agents as well as a reminder leaflet for voters, and operating a 24-hour enquiry hotline during the election period. The "Support Clean Elections" message was further promoted through posters, leaflets and the ICAC corporate website. Apart from explaining the ECICO in the briefings organised by the Electoral Affairs Commission and government departments concerned for candidates and election agents, the CRD successfully enlisted the support of all DCs in co-organising 21 ECICO briefings for election helpers and proactively approached all major political parties/groups to offer briefing sessions to their members. In 2007, eight briefing sessions were conducted for 385 members of three political parties/groups. To enhance civic engagement, the CRD organised 262 activities with DCs and district organisations to promote the "Support Clean Elections" message, including roving exhibitions, competitions and fun days, etc.

28 Since December 2006, the CRD has fielded speakers to partake in seminars organised by the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited in Beijing for Hong Kong-listed Mainland enterprises. In the two seminars conducted in January and July 2007, ICAC speakers made presentations on managing corruption risk to a total of 323 senior executives of 145 Hong Kong-listed Mainland enterprises, including 94 H-share companies.

29 Riding on the momentum of the "Ethical Leadership for the New Generation" Training Programme which culminated in a Youth Summit held in March 2007 for about 500 university students from Hong Kong, the Mainland, Macao and overseas, the CRD conducted visits to individual universities to explore the possibility of developing ethics training programmes for their local, Mainland and overseas students. Through these efforts, the City University of Hong Kong organised a training workshop for about 40 students in August 2007 to equip them as "ICAC Ambassadors" who would organise projects on their own to promote probity messages among their fellow students. For junior secondary students, we rolled out a territory-wide competition on project-based reports in February 2007 to tie in with the launch of the "Personal, Social and Humanities Education Package". A total of 81 teams from 39 schools participated in the competition while 250 teachers and students took part in two training sessions held in April 2007.

30 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Plan)**
business organisations contacted	at least 1 000	1 551	1 414	**1 300**
government departments/public bodies reached	at least 60	96	118	**85**
visits made to secondary schools	at least 400	481	434	**400**
tertiary institutes reached	11	11	11	**11**

Indicators

	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Estimate)**
business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service	454	420	**400**
managers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	8 823	11 528	**8 000**
front line workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	30 372	32 883	**28 000**
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention	29 080	28 442	**25 000**
secondary/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics	80 565	83 855	**80 000**

	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Estimate)**
election candidates/agents contacted	5 658	3 227	**N.A.¶**
candidates/agents who have attended ECICO briefings...........	1 108	2 079	**N.A.¶**

¶ Difficult to forecast as it depends on the number of candidates standing for elections and by-elections, if any, in 2008.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2008−09

31 During 2008–09, the CRD will:

• produce jointly with related regulators, professional bodies and chambers of commerce a toolkit on ethical governance for company directors of listed companies, and participate in practical training for company directors;

• launch a corruption prevention guide for SMEs in Hong Kong and the Mainland to equip entrepreneurs with the necessary knowledge and skills in managing corruption risks in their cross-boundary operation, and provide them with advice on ethical management practices;

• step up preventive education work in collaboration with the relevant trade associations to promote ethical practices to the management and front line staff of the catering industry;

• assist departmental Ethics Officers in promoting ethical practices in their respective departments under the "Ethical Leadership Programme", including the organisation of a thematic workshop on contract management;

• conduct training workshops for OCs to promulgate principles enshrined in the toolkit jointly produced with the HKHS for building renovation works;

• produce a General Studies Teaching Package for primary schools to support teaching of personal and social education in General Studies, and help primary pupils foster positive attitudes and values in their social and personal development; and

• implement a comprehensive education and publicity programme to promote clean election among candidates, election agents and voters of the 2008 Legislative Council Election.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2006–07 (Actual)	2007–08 (Original)	2007–08 (Revised)	**2008–09 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	57.1	59.1	61.9 (+4.7%)	**65.7 (+6.1%)**

(or +11.2% on 2007–08 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

33 The aim of the programme is achieved by:

• organising activities and seminars at the district level to keep the community abreast of the work of the ICAC;

• publicising the activities of the ICAC in the mass media to enhance public understanding of the Commission's anti-corruption work; and

• encouraging reporting of corruption.

34 The CRD continued to engage the community in building up a probity culture. In 2007, 281 multi-faceted activities were launched in partnership with all 18 DCs and 517 district organisations. Through seminars, workshops, roving exhibitions and other component activities, more than 400 000 people from 1 900 district organisations were reached. To collect public opinions for mapping out the ICAC's work focus for 2008, the Commissioner personally attended a meeting of DC Chairmen and Vice Chairmen in September 2007 for an exchange of views on major areas of the ICAC's work. The Commissioner also met people from different walks of life to gauge public views on anti-corruption work, including visits to DCs, district organisations and trade associations.

35 To capitalise on the opening of the new ICAC building, the CRD launched a series of publicity activities to promote the building as a new milestone of Hong Kong in fighting corruption and building integrity. These included the staging of territory-wide roving exhibitions to feature how the ICAC had gone from strength to strength over the past decades. To enhance the impact of the publicity campaign, a number of community involvement activities were held on 9 December 2007 to tie in with the International Anti-Corruption Day (IACD), including a territory-wide carnival to raise public awareness of the IACD and entrench public support for the anti-corruption cause. A total of 4 600 people from 143 organisations, including the disciplined services, district organisations and volunteer groups, took part in the programme.

36 The CRD continued to make extensive use of the mass media to enhance the ICAC's transparency and rally public support for the anti-corruption cause. Apart from broadcasting an Announcement in the Public Interest (API) on television, radio and public transport, a five-episode drama series jointly produced with a television station was telecast in September and October 2007 to educate the public on the evils of corruption and to enlist public support. The series was well received and attracted an average audience share of 87.7 per cent. The CRD would explore further co-operation with television stations with a view to having more exposure of ICAC messages.

37 To strengthen moral education work for young people, the CRD launched a new website "Kidsland" in January 2007 for primary pupils and their parents and by the end of the year it attracted 491 878 visits. The website featuring comic stories, cartoon series, e-games and stories about the work of the ICAC complements the CRD's work in inculcating positive values in young children, including honesty, fairness and law-abiding spirit. In 2007, the CRD also conducted a revamp of the ICAC corporate website to enhance its infrastructural capability and user-friendliness.

38 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Plan)**
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%)	100	100	100	**100**
advertising campaign	1	1	1	**1**
ICAC drama series	1 series every 2 years	0	1	**0**

Indicators

The ICAC conducts an annual survey to monitor the public perception of the prevalence of corruption, the level of public confidence in the ICAC and their views on the ICAC's work. The salient findings of the surveys conducted in 2005 to 2007 are:

	2005 (Actual)	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)
respondents who perceived the ICAC as deserving their support (%)	98.9	98.9	98.5
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%)	29.1	33.6	28.8
respondents who perceived that corruption would increase in the following year (%)	16.8	15.0	18.6
respondents who said their confidence in the ICAC would not drop in the following year (%)	96.0	97.1	95.8
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%)	65.3	78.7	72.5
respondents who would reveal identity when reporting corruption to the ICAC (%)	70.7	72.0	71.2

Public support for the cause of the ICAC can also be reflected by the following:

	2006 (Actual)	2007 (Actual)	**2008 (Estimate)**
organisations which have jointly organised projects with the ICAC	541	517	**500**
corruption reports received (excluding election reports)	3 339	3 600	**N.A.β**
corruption reports which are non-anonymous (%)	73	73	**N.A.β**

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

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2008–09

39 The 2007 Annual Survey shows that public support and confidence in the ICAC remain strong. The CRD will continue to carry out the annual survey in 2008 to assess the community's attitude towards corruption and its perception of the ICAC's performance. The findings will help align the ICAC's education and publicity strategies to meet public needs.

40 During 2008–09, the CRD will:

• continue to capitalise on the new ICAC building to augment community activities and mass media publicity programmes, including the organisation of community visits to the ICAC building, and reassure the public of the Commission's determination and effectiveness to keep corruption at bay in strict accordance with the law;

• sustain our partnership with local leaders in organising community activities to raise public awareness about the importance of anti-corruption work;

• organise joint projects with the ICAC Club and other volunteer groups to promote positive values to young people;

• launch a publicity programme, comprising the production of a new API with complementary supporting publicity, to enhance public vigilance to the threat of corruption; and

• produce a radio programme to educate the public on the evils of corruption and enlist public support to the work of the ICAC.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	2006–07 (Actual) ($m)	2007–08 (Original) ($m)	2007–08 (Revised) ($m)	**2008–09 (Estimate) ($m)**
(1) Corruption Prevention	46.2	47.3	51.2	**52.3**
(2) Operations	503.1	537.6	527.0	**575.3**
(3) Preventive Education	55.4	57.2	60.0	**63.6**
(4) Enlisting Support	57.1	59.1	61.9	**65.7**
	661.8	701.2	700.1 (−0.2%)	**756.9 (+8.1%)**

(or +7.9% on 2007–08 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2008–09 is $1.1 million (2.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2007–08. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and the increased recurrent expenditure arising from the commissioning of the new ICAC building.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2008–09 is $48.3 million (9.2%) higher than the revised estimate for 2007–08. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff, creation of 13 posts as well as the increased recurrent expenditure arising from the commissioning of the new ICAC building.
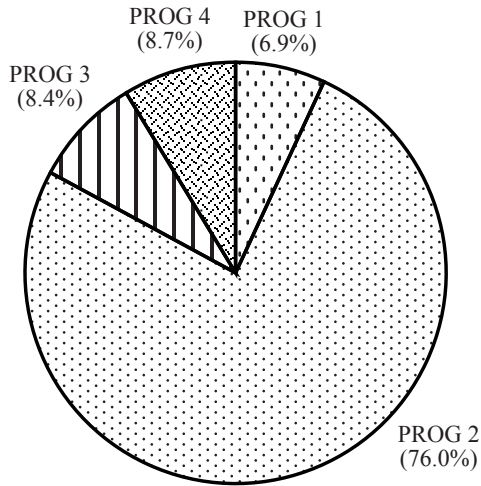
Programme (3)

Provision for 2008–09 is $3.6 million (6.0%) higher than the revised estimate for 2007–08. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and the increased recurrent expenditure arising from the commissioning of the new ICAC building.
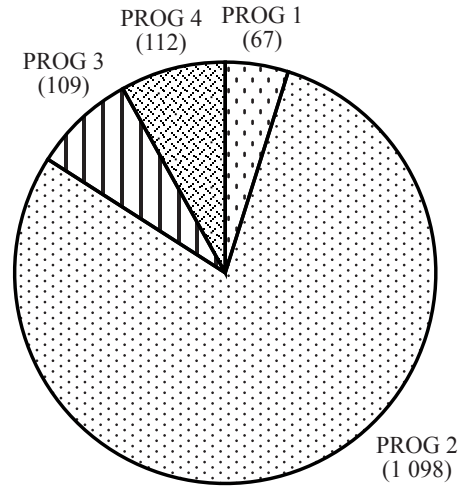
Programme (4)

Provision for 2008–09 is $3.8 million (6.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2007–08. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and the increased recurrent expenditure arising from the commissioning of the new ICAC building.
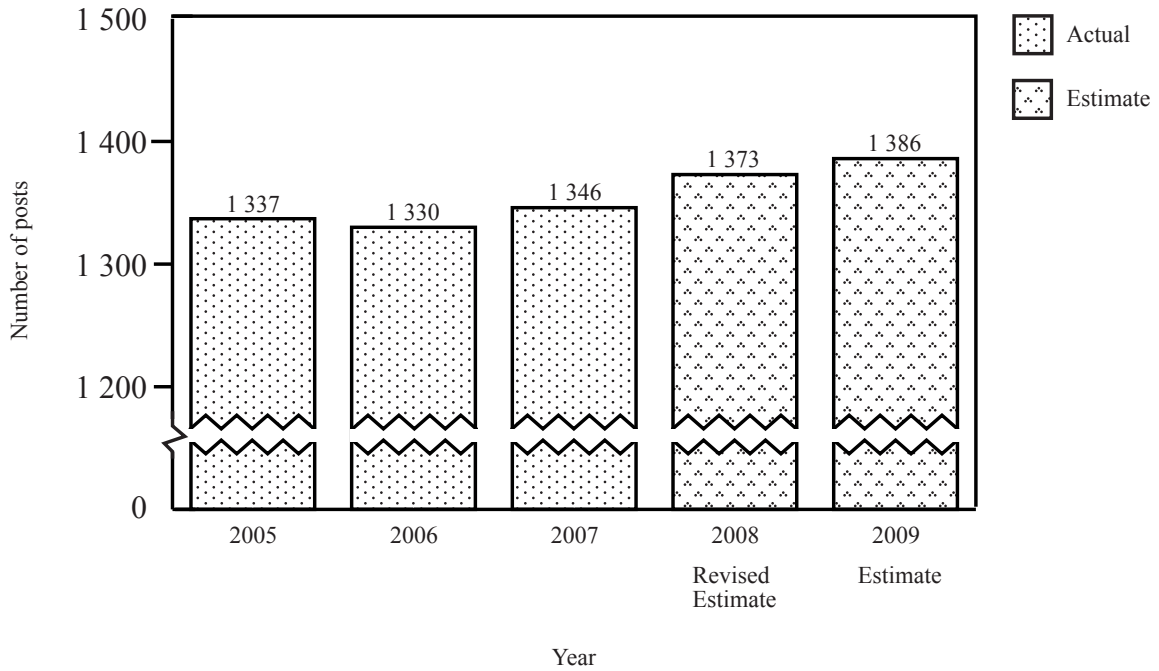
*Allocation of provision
to programmes
(2008-09)*

*Staff by programme
(as at 31 March 2009)*

PROG 4
(8.7%)

PROG 1
(6.9%)

PROG 3
(8.4%)

PROG 2
(76.0%)

PROG 4
(112)

PROG 1
(67)

PROG 3
(109)

PROG 2
(1 098)

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

Actual

Estimate

1 500

1 400

1 300

1 200

0

Number of posts

1 337

1 330

1 346

1 373

1 386

2005

2006

2007

2008

Revised
Estimate

2009

Estimate

Year

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2006–07	Approved estimate 2007–08	Revised estimate 2007–08	Estimate 2008–09
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
	Operating Account				
	Recurrent				
000	Operational expenses	646,020	684,123	681,782	**739,757**
103	Rewards and special services	15,257	16,500	16,500	**16,500**
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees ...	505	624	600	**630**
	Total, Recurrent	661,782	701,247	698,882	**756,887**
	Total, Operating Account	661,782	701,247	698,882	**756,887**
	Capital Account				
	Plant, Equipment and Works				
	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	—	—	1,225	—
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works	—	—	1,225	—
	Total, Capital Account	—	—	1,225	—
	Total Expenditure	661,782	701,247	700,107	**756,887**

<center>**Details of Expenditure by Subhead**</center>

The estimate of the amount required in 2008–09 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption is $756,887,000. This represents an increase of $56,780,000 over the revised estimate for 2007–08 and of $95,105,000 over actual expenditure in 2006–07.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of $739,757,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption. The increase of $57,975,000 (8.5%) over the revised estimate for 2007–08 is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff, and the increased recurrent expenditure for the new ICAC building.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2008 will be 1 373 permanent posts. It is expected that 13 permanent posts will be created in 2008–09. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2008–09, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed $575,270,000.

4 There are eight 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:

	2006–07 (Actual) ($'000)	2007–08 (Original) ($'000)	2007–08 (Revised) ($'000)	**2008–09 (Estimate) ($'000)**
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries	504,900	551,521	535,000	**582,364**
- Allowances	17,602	19,090	18,940	**19,320**
- Job-related allowances	8,414	8,516	8,200	**8,220**
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	13,415	14,600	13,690	**14,800**
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments	2,886	2,209	2,440	**2,317**
- General departmental expenses	84,892	75,130	88,076	**98,972**
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses	2,555	4,200	4,000	**4,200**
- Publicity	11,301	8,793	11,380	**9,500**
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	55	64	56	**64**
	646,020	684,123	681,782	**739,757**

6 Provision of $16,500,000 under *Subhead 103 Rewards and special services* is for expenditure on rewards and services of a confidential nature.

7 Provision of $630,000 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.