Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2012–13.. **$875.5m**

Establishment ceiling 2012–13 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 377 non-directorate posts as at 31 March 2012 rising by 14 posts to 1 391 posts as at 31 March 2013 .... **$671.3m**

In addition, there will be an estimated 17 directorate posts as at 31 March 2012 and as at 31 March 2013.

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

	2010–11 (Actual)	2011–12 (Original)	2011–12 (Revised)	**2012–13 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	47.7	55.8	59.4 (+6.5%)	**63.0 (+6.1%)**

(or +12.9% on 2011–12 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 quick corruption prevention advice through consultation. The CPD also provides advice to private sector organisations to prevent corruption and malpractice and has been increasingly proactive in preventing corruption in the private sector where public interest is involved.

4 The CPD completed 71 assignment reports in 2011. 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 developed two Best Practice Checklists (BPCs) for use by government bureaux and departments responsible for administering various funding schemes and the grantee organisations respectively so as to help enhance the accountability of the funding mechanism.

6 Addressing public concern on the governance of national sports associations (NSAs), the CPD, in consultation with the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and 13 NSAs, compiled a BPC to enhance the governance and internal control of NSAs. With full support from the Home Affairs Bureau, the CPD jointly organised a seminar with the LCSD in December 2011 to promulgate the BPC to the Sports Federation and Olympic Committee of Hong Kong, China and all major NSAs.

7 To help enhance the professional quality and integrity of the testing and certification industry, the CPD formulated a Corruption Prevention Guide which was launched through a seminar jointly organised with the Hong Kong Council for Testing and Certification and the Hong Kong Accreditation Service in November 2011.

8 In order to strengthen corporate governance and internal control of estate agencies, the CPD, in partnership with the Estate Agents Authority, developed a BPC for estate agencies.

9 To assist social enterprises (SEs) in strengthening their governance, management and internal control, the CPD promulgated a BPC for SEs through a seminar jointly organised with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Social Enterprises in November 2011.

10 In collaboration with 11 tertiary education institutions (TEIs), the CPD completed five reviews on administration of donations, technology transfer and commercialisation, administration of outside practice, procurement, and financial reporting. The review findings were consolidated into a Corruption Prevention Guide: "Partner for Excellence – A Corruption Prevention Guide for TEIs".

11 In light of public concern over the drain on obstetric services in private hospitals arising from the increasing number of Mainland expectant mothers giving birth in Hong Kong, the CPD conducted a review on the management of obstetric services in private hospitals and compiled a Practical Guide for use by private hospitals, covering the control in the appointment booking and admission procedures. The CPD and the Hong Kong Private Hospitals Association jointly promulgated the Guide to the private hospitals providing obstetric services in a seminar in October 2011.

12 The CPD has been enhancing the integrity of the construction and engineering sector by conducting on-site integrity management workshops for the employees of the consultants and contractors engaged in public works contracts. As more construction and infrastructural projects are anticipated for 2012, the CPD will step up its efforts by conducting more integrity management workshops for the stakeholders.

13 The CPD also continued to provide, on request, tailor-made corruption prevention advice to private sector organisations of different trades and industries. In 2011, the CPD provided advisory services to private sector organisations on 397 occasions. All requests were responded to within two working days as pledged.

14 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Plan)**
assignment reports produced.......................	70	72	71	**65@**
response to private sector requests for corruption prevention advice within two working days (%)............................	100	100	100	**100**

Indicators

	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Estimate)**
areas awaiting study..	227	231	**230**
previous assignments requiring monitoring	609	628	**630**
no. of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice..	366	397	**N.A.§**
no. of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation	488	539	**N.A.§**

@ Lately CPD has stepped up providing prompt corruption prevention advice to government departments and public sector organisations by way of consultation. Demand for research effort for the compilation of best practices to address specific corruption prevention needs of target groups is also on the rise. With greater emphasis given to consultation and producing and promoting best practices in public and private sectors, the planned number of assignment reports is scaled down.

§ An estimate cannot be provided as it depends on the number of organisations requesting CPD's services.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2012–13

15 During 2012–13, the CPD will:

• assist TEIs in strengthening their corporate governance and internal control for corruption prevention through promulgation of the Corruption Prevention Guide for TEIs;

• jointly organise a series of seminars with the Home Affairs Department for the new term of District Council (DC) Members and their assistants to raise their corruption prevention awareness in discharging DC duties and implementing community projects;

• in collaboration with the professional bodies, assist companies in the testing and certification industry in implementing the corporate governance practices as recommended in the Corruption Prevention Guide for the industry;

- offer corruption prevention services to NSAs to strengthen their corruption prevention resistance following the promulgation of the BPC; and

- in collaboration with the Hong Kong Association of Banks and the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, launch a two-year capacity building programme which includes revamping the guide: "Ethics in Practice - A Practical Guide for Bank Managers", development of a training kit for and provision of ethics training to bank managers, with a view to assisting banks to enhance integrity management.

Programme (2): Operations

	2010–11 (Actual)	2011–12 (Original)	2011–12 (Revised)	**2012–13 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	588.9	630.7	626.8 (−0.6%)	**660.8** **(+5.4%)**

<div align="right">(or +4.8% on
2011–12 Original)</div>

Aim

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

Brief Description

17 The Operations Department (OPS) investigates every pursuable report of corruption. It pursues a proactive strategy to seek out unreported corruption and strengthen intelligence collection and analysis capability, striving to deliver the highest standard 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.

18 In 2011, a total of 2 971 pursuable corruption reports were received by ICAC, representing an increase of about 12 per cent compared with 2 663 cases received in 2010. Given the complexity and magnitude of many corruption cases, the intensity of investigation efforts required remained high. On 31 December 2011, the investigation caseload of the Commission stood at 2 250 cases (including 464 election cases).

19 To cope with the complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime investigations, the OPS accomplished the following in 2011–12:

- strengthened the capabilities and upgraded the professionalism of the Financial Investigation Sections through the creation of the Forensic Accountant grade to advise on asset and fund tracing and money laundering, conduct analysis of financial data and examination of books and accounts to establish their evidential value, prepare financial profiles, participate in field operations in the search and seizure of accounting records and documents, and give expert evidence in court, etc.;

- created a new Chief Commission Against Corruption Officer rank at directorate level to cope with increasing functional requirements including reinforced supervision of the use of covert surveillance and telecommunications interception in ICAC investigations and strengthened compliance assurance under the legal regime;

- monitored various levels of elections through an established referral mechanism and effective investigation into suspected corrupt and illegal conduct; and

- provided intensified professional training and product knowledge workshops to enhance officers' investigation capabilities and technical competencies, particularly in financial investigation and computer forensics.

20 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Plan)**
complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours (%)	100	100	100	**100**
complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain consent to refer their reports to relevant authorities (%)	100	100	96.1	**100**
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%)	90.0	83.0	84.4	**85.0**

*Indicators*Ψ

	2010 (Actual)	**2011** **(Actual)**
pursuable corruption reports	2 663	**2 971**
non-pursuable corruption reports...	764	**897**
investigations completed..	2 471	**3 023**
persons prosecuted#..	388^	**275**
persons convicted#	369Ω	**235**
persons formally cautioned#..	30	**53**
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action	139	**78**

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.

^ Figure for 2010 updated to take account of one person prosecuted by the Hong Kong Police Force in a corruption case.

Ω Figure for 2010 updated to take account of four successful appeals.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2012−13

21 During 2012–13, the OPS will:

- strengthen its capabilities in computer forensic investigation through enhanced manpower, training and liaison with experts from local and overseas law enforcement agencies to rise to the challenge of fast-paced technological advancement;

- monitor elections at all levels, and liaise with the Registration and Electoral Office and other stakeholders on the implementation of the newly enacted Electoral Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Ordinance in rectifying minor breaches concerning election returns;

- continue to provide quality professional training and specialist courses for officers to enhance their investigative and management capabilities;

- enhance its information technology capabilities to support investigation management by developing a New Generation Operations Department Information System; and

- organise the Fifth ICAC International Symposium to enhance mutual liaison, co-operation and professional exchange with overseas anti-corruption law enforcement agencies.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2010–11 (Actual)	2011–12 (Original)	2011–12 (Revised)	**2012–13** **(Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	65.6	67.7	70.5 (+4.1%)	**74.6** **(+5.8%)**

(or +10.2% on
2011–12 Original)

Aim

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

Brief Description

23 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 training to office bearers and management of non-profit-making organisations; and

- educating candidates and voters to ensure clean elections.

24 In 2011, the CRD contacted 1 575 business organisations to promote business/professional ethics and corruption prevention services. 866 training seminars were conducted for 10 581 managers and 27 728 front line staff of public listed companies and various trades including banking, finance, insurance, estate agency, construction and property management.

25 To promote business ethics and corporate governance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) operating in the Pearl River Delta region, the CRD collaborated with the Guangdong Provincial People's Procuratorate and the Commission Against Corruption of Macao (CCAC) and co-organised a conference for SMEs in September 2011.

26 The CRD joined hands with the Estate Agents Authority and eight major trade associations and launched an integrity management programme in March 2011 to enhance the ethical standards and corruption prevention capabilities of the trade. In addition to the launching conference, other initiatives included a new training module comprising a training video and talk contents for the continuing professional development programme for estate agents; and the promulgation of a best practice checklist.

27 The ICAC co-operated with the Hong Kong Housing Society and the Urban Renewal Authority to promote corruption prevention measures to property owners and parties involved in the "Operation Building Bright" scheme. Ten briefings/workshops were conducted in 2011 for office bearers of owners' corporations (OCs) joining the scheme as well as consultants and contractors. Together with on-going preventive education service provided through visits to 66 OCs and 109 talks and workshops, 38 694 people were reached through various activities.

28 In 2011, the CRD provided corruption prevention training to 21 082 civil servants. Under the Ethical Leadership Programme, the CRD continued to partner with the Civil Service Bureau to help government bureaux and departments consolidate an ethical culture through their Ethics Officers (EOs). To facilitate sharing among EOs, the CRD continued to organise thematic workshops and upload integrity-related materials to the intranet website "Online Community for Ethics Officers". To foster further exchanges of experience on integrity management, the CRD also invited EOs to join a regional conference on civil service integrity jointly organised by the ICAC, the Ministry of Supervision of the People's Republic of China and CCAC in November 2011.

29 The CRD continued to adopt a target-oriented strategy to hammer home integrity messages to young people. In the 2011/12 academic year, seven universities have incorporated the Personal Ethics Module developed by the CRD into their general education programme and other relevant programmes. Six universities have also participated in the ICAC Ambassador Programme. In the year, a series of programmes were organised for "i-League", an association with ICAC ambassadors as members. These included a Chinese-naming competition for "i-League", an annual gathering and an exchange tour to Beijing. To facilitate exchanges on promotion of anti-corruption messages among young people in Hong Kong, Guangdong and Macao, a cross-boundary computer animation competition was launched in the last quarter of 2011 for tertiary and senior secondary school students in the three places. The CRD also continued to adopt an interactive approach to disseminate positive messages to secondary students through interactive drama performance. At the primary and kindergarten levels, positive messages were spread through the production of electronic books, reading programme and teaching package based on the stories of Gee-Dor-Dor cartoon series.

30 The CRD launched a series of comprehensive educational and publicity programmes for the rural elections, 2011 DC Election, 2011 Election Committee Subsector Elections and the 2012 Chief Executive Election. These programmes comprised press briefings, briefings on Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance, guidebooks for candidates and helpers, dedicated website, roving exhibitions, television and radio Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs), and publicity filmlet.

31 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Plan)**
business organisations contacted..................	at least 1 000	1 538	1 575	**1 500**
government departments/public bodies reached..	at least 60	124	129	**120**
secondary schools visited	at least 400	415	396	**400**
tertiary education institutions reached.........	11	11	11	**11**

Indicators

	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Estimate)**
business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service	444	447	**450**
managers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics......................	10 226	10 581	**11 000**
front line workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	27 667	27 728	**28 000**
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention...	26 347	27 335	**27 000**

	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Estimate)**
secondary/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics	81 323	83 318	**80 000**
election candidates/agents contacted	1 830	5 802	**N.A.¶**
candidates/agents who have attended the Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings.............	161	2 147	**N.A.¶**

¶ An estimate cannot be provided as it depends on the number of candidates standing for elections and by-elections, if any, in 2012.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2012−13

32 During 2012–13, the CRD will:

• partner with prominent youth bodies to launch a youth training programme on ethical leadership and positive values for tertiary students;

• produce a teaching package for junior secondary students in support of teaching the modules on "Personal and Social Development" and "Social Systems and Citizenship" in the new curriculum;

• produce a parenting guidebook on positive values;

• produce a legal guide on corruption prevention for SME entrepreneurs, in particular those operating in the Pearl River Delta region; and

• launch a comprehensive education and publicity programme for the 2012 Legislative Council Election to uphold integrity and fairness in the election.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2010–11 (Actual)	2011–12 (Original)	2011–12 (Revised)	**2012–13 (Estimate)**
Financial provision ($m)	67.8	69.9	72.8 (+4.1%)	**77.1** **(+5.9%)**

(or +10.3% on 2011–12 Original)

Aim

33 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

34 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 report of corruption.

35 An international anti-corruption public service announcement video competition and workshop was organised in December 2011 to share ICAC's experience on raising public awareness against corruption. 29 agencies from 21 countries took part in the competition and over 200 participants over the world joined the workshop.

36 In 2011, 240 multi-faceted activities were launched in partnership with 18 DCs and 509 district organisations. Through seminars, workshops, roving exhibitions and other component activities, about 300 000 people from 1 100 district organisations were reached. In addition, the CRD held 18 "Meet-the-Public" sessions in 2011 to gauge public opinion on anti-corruption work.

37 To educate the public on the evils of corruption and to enlist public support, a five-episode television drama series jointly produced with the Radio Television Hong Kong was telecast in November 2011. The series was well received and attracted an average audience of 1.18 million per episode and an average audience share of 89.8 per cent.

38 The CRD continued to promote anti-corruption and probity messages through its websites and popular social media platforms. The revamped "Moral Education Web" for educators was launched in June 2011. New contents were regularly uploaded onto the "iTeen Camp" for teenagers, children and parents, the web-based multi-media platform "ICAC Channel", the "YouTube ICAC Channel" and the "iTeen Xtra Facebook fans page" so as to sustain visitors' interest and encourage exchange of positive messages.

39 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (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 public perception of the prevalence of corruption, the level of public confidence in the ICAC and their views on ICAC's work. The salient findings of the surveys conducted in 2009 to 2011 are:

	2009 (Actual)	2010 (Actual)	**2011 (Actual)**
respondents who perceived the ICAC as deserving their support (%)	97.9	97.1	**98.0**
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%)	30.9	20.9	**18.4**
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%)	75.3	75.9	**77.2**
respondents who had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%)α	—	97.4	**98.5**
respondents whose relatives or friends had not come across corruption in the past 12 months (%)α	—	93.6	**95.2**
respondents who considered keeping Hong Kong corruption-free important to the overall development of Hong Kong (%)α	—	96.3	**99.2**

α New questions in the ICAC annual survey since 2010.

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

	2010 (Actual)	2011 (Actual)	**2012 (Estimate)**
organisations which have jointly organised projects with the ICAC	504	509	**500**
corruption reports received (excluding election reports)	3 427	3 868	**N.A.β**
corruption reports which are non-anonymous (%)	74	74	**N.A.β**

β Not possible to estimate.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2012−13

40 The 2011 annual survey shows that public support and confidence in the ICAC remain strong. The CRD will continue to carry out the annual survey in 2012 to assess the community's attitude towards corruption. The findings will help align ICAC's education and publicity strategies to meet public needs.

41 During 2012–13, the CRD will:

• launch a publicity programme, including a new API to enhance public vigilance to the threat of corruption;

• continue to enlist public support for the anti-corruption cause through media programme and joint projects with the DCs; and

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

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	2010–11 (Actual) ($m)	2011–12 (Original) ($m)	2011–12 (Revised) ($m)	2012–13 (Estimate) ($m)
(1) Corruption Prevention......................	47.7	55.8	59.4	**63.0**
(2) Operations..	588.9	630.7	626.8	**660.8**
(3) Preventive Education	65.6	67.7	70.5	**74.6**
(4) Enlisting Support..............................	67.8	69.9	72.8	**77.1**
	770.0	824.1	829.5 (+0.7%)	**875.5 (+5.5%)**

(or +6.2% on 2011–12 Original)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2012–13 is $3.6 million (6.1%) higher than the revised estimate for 2011–12. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and salary increments for staff.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2012–13 is $34.0 million (5.4%) higher than the revised estimate for 2011–12. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies, salary increments for staff and creation of 14 posts for strengthening investigation capabilities and operational support.
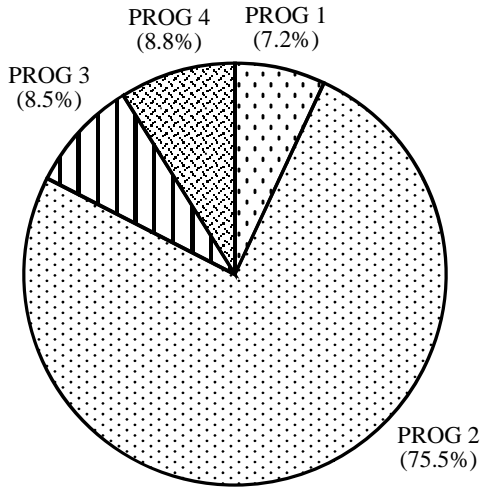
Programme (3)

Provision for 2012–13 is $4.1 million (5.8%) higher than the revised estimate for 2011–12. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and salary increments for staff.
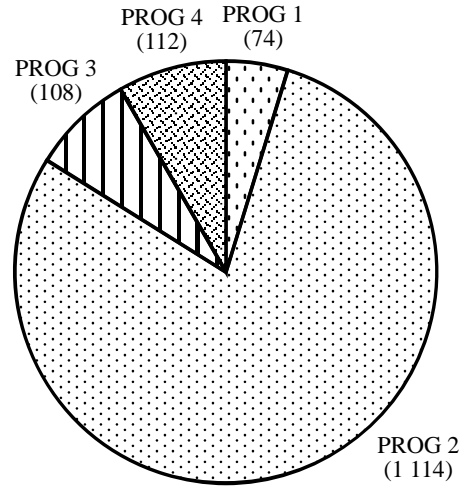
Programme (4)

Provision for 2012–13 is $4.3 million (5.9%) higher than the revised estimate for 2011–12. This is mainly due to the filling of vacancies and salary increments for staff.
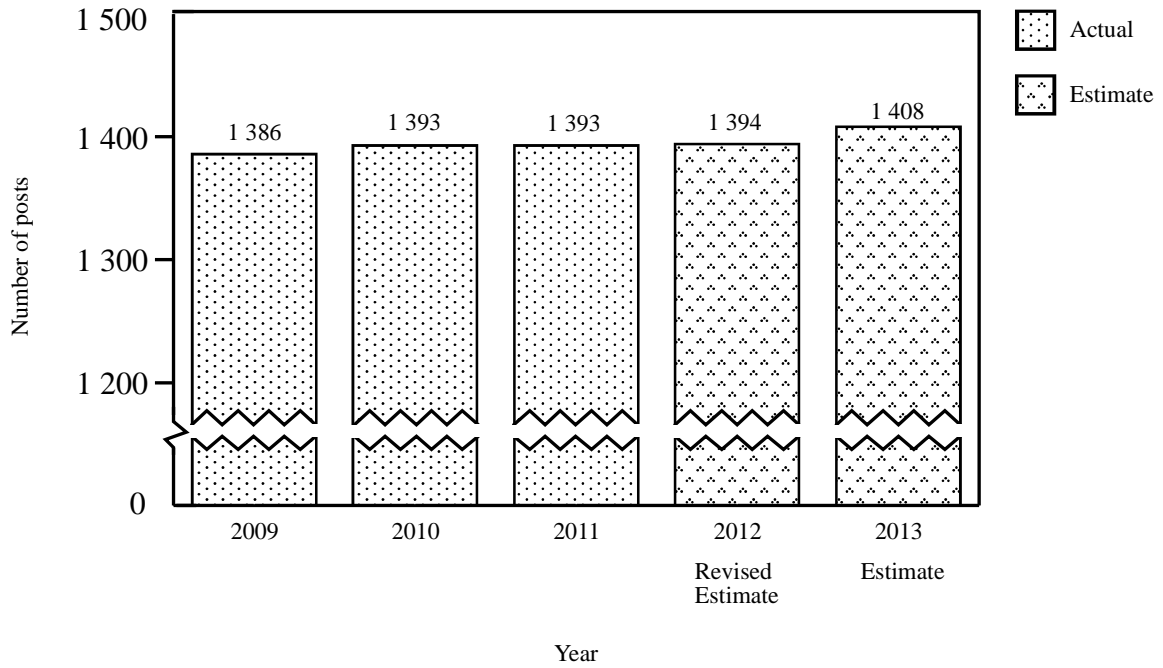
*Allocation of provision
to programmes
(2012-13)*

*Staff by programme
(as at 31 March 2013)*

PROG 4
(8.8%)

PROG 1
(7.2%)

PROG 3
(8.5%)

PROG 2
(75.5%)

PROG 4
(112)

PROG 1
(74)

PROG 3
(108)

PROG 2
(1 114)

*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

1 386

1 393

1 393

1 394

1 408

2009

2010

2011

2012

Revised
Estimate

2013

Estimate

Year

612

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2010–11	Approved estimate 2011–12	Revised estimate 2011–12	Estimate 2012–13
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
	Operating Account				
	Recurrent				
000	Operational expenses	752,331	804,449	809,848	**857,155**
103	Rewards and special services	16,374	17,900	17,900	**17,200**
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees...	334	630	600	**630**
	Total, Recurrent	769,039	822,979	828,348	**874,985**
	Total, Operating Account	769,039	822,979	828,348	**874,985**
	Capital Account				
	Plant, Equipment and Works				
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)..	929	1,140	1,140	**560**
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works........	929	1,140	1,140	**560**
	Total, Capital Account............................	929	1,140	1,140	**560**
	Total Expenditure	769,968	824,119	829,488	**875,545**

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Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2012–13 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) is $875,545,000. This represents an increase of $46,057,000 over the revised estimate for 2011–12 and of $105,577,000 over actual expenditure in 2010–11.

Operating Account

Recurrent

2 Provision of $857,155,000 under *Subhead 000 Operational expenses* is for the salaries, allowances and other operating expenses of the ICAC.

3 The establishment as at 31 March 2012 will be 1 394 permanent posts. It is expected that there will be a net increase of 14 posts in 2012–13. Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated power create or delete non-directorate posts during 2012–13, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed $671,347,000.

4 There are two 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 ICAC on pensionable terms.

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

	2010–11 (Actual) ($'000)	2011–12 (Original) ($'000)	2011–12 (Revised) ($'000)	**2012–13 (Estimate) ($'000)**
Personal Emoluments				
- Salaries	596,612	632,802	640,610	**683,307**
- Allowances	18,514	22,100	22,532	**22,532**
- Job-related allowances	7,631	7,670	7,413	**7,292**
Personnel Related Expenses				
- Mandatory Provident Fund contribution	14,786	15,200	14,913	**15,300**
Departmental Expenses				
- Remuneration for special appointments	2,489	2,436	2,610	**2,610**
- General departmental expenses	95,378	107,175	100,590	**103,848**
Other Charges				
- Investigation expenses	2,970	4,000	4,000	**4,200**
- Publicity	13,893	13,000	17,120	**18,000**
- Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	58	66	60	**66**
	752,331	804,449	809,848	**857,155**

6 Provision of $17,200,000 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.

Capital Account

Plant, Equipment and Works

8 Provision of $560,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of $580,000 (50.9%) against the revised estimate for 2011–12. This is mainly due to reduced requirement for minor equipment.