

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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

Estimate 2002–03	\$719.8m
Establishment ceiling 2002–03 (notional annual mid-point salary value) representing an estimated 1 319 non-directorate posts at 31 March 2002 rising by 20 to 1 339 posts at 31 March 2003	\$564.2m
In addition there will be an estimated 14 directorate posts at 31 March 2002 and at 31 March 2003.	
Capital Account commitment balance	\$2.4m

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

	2000–01 (Actual)	2001–02 (Approved)	2001–02 (Revised)	2002–03 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	50.1	50.0 (–0.2%)	52.1 (+4.2%)	52.1 (0.0%)

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) studies procedures to prevent corruption (such studies are known as “assignments”), reviews and 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 produced 105 assignment reports in 2001. All private sector requests for corruption prevention advice were dealt with within two working days.

5 During the year, CPD completed three detailed studies on the procedures used by government departments in outsourcing their services to ensure that corruption resistant procedures were followed. In addition, a set of corruption prevention best practice guidelines on outsourcing was distributed to all government departments for reference.

6 To minimise opportunities for corruption in the construction of public housing units, CPD assisted the Housing Department Anti-Corruption Strategy Committee in formulating a departmental corruption prevention strategy. Advice was also given to Housing Department (HD) on the new procedures and systems arising from the Housing Authority's quality housing reform programme.

7 As part of its efforts to promote corruption resistant practices in the construction industry, CPD carried out a comprehensive review of the guidelines governing the management of construction-related consultants by the works departments. Recommendations were made to require government consultants to demonstrate their commitment to ethical practices, in particular by promulgating a code of conduct for their resident site staff. To step up corruption prevention education for the construction industry, a conference promoting industry best practices was organised jointly with trade associations and professional bodies in May 2001. Throughout the year, CPD also approached all major construction contractors and consultant firms to offer corruption prevention advisory services.

8 The key performance measures are:

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Targets

	Target	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Plan)
assignment reports produced.....	100 reports per year	106	105	105
response to private sector request for corruption prevention advice (%)	within two working days	100	100	100

Indicators

	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Estimate)
areas awaiting study	228	222	220
previous assignments requiring monitoring	632	670	620
number of occasions private sector organisations given corruption prevention advice	300	303	300
number of occasions public sector organisations advised through consultation	278	269	260

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2002–03

9 During 2002–03, CPD will:

- assist all public bodies scheduled under the Prevention of Bribery Ordinance in promulgating a corporate code of conduct for staff;
- assist Buildings Department in the formulation and implementation of new policies and procedures for the control of unauthorised building works;
- together with HD, assist the property services companies on HD's approved list in drawing up corruption resistant systems in delivering estate management services in public housing estates;
- together with Social Welfare Department, promote corruption prevention practices in non-governmental organisations participating in the Lump Sum Grant scheme;
- approach the following types of organisations to offer corruption prevention advisory services—
 - major companies in the tourist and related industries;
 - telecommunication service providers; and
- promote corruption and fraud prevention measures in the handling of credit card data in the retail business.

Programme (2): Operations

	2000–01 (Actual)	2001–02 (Approved)	2001–02 (Revised)	2002–03 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	522.6	517.3 (–1.0%)	543.2 (+5.0%)	542.5 (–0.1%)

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 its intelligence collection and analysis capability. Striving to deliver the highest standard of service, OPS aims to encourage the public to report corruption.

12 There was an increase of 120 number of pursuable corruption reports (4%) received by the Commission in 2001 compared with 2000. More people have come forward to report corruption, thereby demonstrating both their confidence in the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and their intolerance of corruption. Compared with previous years, the workload was also greater in terms of case complexity and magnitude.

13 To cope with growing complexity and sophistication in corruption and related crime, the following measures were undertaken in 2001–02:

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

- an Assessment Centre for the Assistant Investigator to Investigator promotion exercise was set up in February 2001 with manpower drawn from OPS Training School and Investigating Sections to enhance the recruitment and promotion processes;
- the Quick Response Team was formalised in April 2001 to cope with the increasing corruption investigation caseload;
- the contents of the quarterly International Anti-Corruption Newsletter posted on the ICAC Corporate Website were enhanced. Hyperlinks between the ICAC Corporate Website and websites of other anti-corruption agencies were established to promote mutual liaison, thus facilitating effective cross-boundary corruption investigation;
- an inter-departmental working group was formed to study the desirability of proscribing by statute the offence of misuse of public office; and
- a programme of seminars, workshops, experience-sharing groups and residential training sessions was established and a permanent training camp was set up in Tuen Mun to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the ICAC workforce.

14 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Plan)
complainants making pursuable corruption reports contacted for interview within 48 hours (%).....	100.0	99.6	99.4	100.0
complainants making non-corruption reports contacted within two working days to obtain their consent to refer their reports to the relevant authorities (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
pursuable corruption investigations completed within 12 months (%).....	90.0	88.0	90.8	90.0

Indicators

OPS strives for a high degree of professionalism and operational effectiveness in order to foster public confidence in ICAC, encourage the community to report corruption and deter the corrupt. On 31 December 2001, the department's investigation caseload stood at 1 861 cases. The following indicators do not include election cases so as to provide a more accurate indication of general corruption trends:

	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Estimate)
pursuable corruption reports.....	3 141§	3 261	3 260
non-pursuable corruption reports.....	1 249§	1 215	1 220
investigations completed	2 573	3 027	3 030
persons prosecuted#	593	534	N.A.†
persons convicted#	372¶	419	N.A.†
persons formally cautioned#.....	93	85	N.A.†
government officers recommended for disciplinary or administrative action.....	295	188	N.A.†

§ Figure for 2000 updated to take account of one corruption report re-classified from non-pursuable to pursuable one.

Including cases carried over from previous years and completed.

† Not possible to estimate.

¶ Figure for 2000 updated to take account of eight successful appeals.

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2002–03

15 During 2002–03, OPS will:

- reinforce its investigative capability to cope with the upsurge in caseload and corruption reports received;
- improve the capability and security of its information technology systems;
- enhance efficiency and quality of video interviews and transcription processes in criminal corruption investigations;
- enhance its case management capability through a comprehensive review of case preparation and procedures with a view to identifying opportunities and strategies; and

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

- organise the second biennial International Anti-Corruption Symposium with a view to improving mutual liaison and co-operation with Mainland and overseas anti-corruption law enforcement agencies.

Programme (3): Preventive Education

	2000-01 (Actual)	2001-02 (Approved)	2001-02 (Revised)	2002-03 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	59.6	58.7 (-1.5%)	61.5 (+4.8%)	61.6 (+0.2%)

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 preventive education programme of the Community Relations Department (CRD) comprises the following six sub-programme areas:

- promoting business ethics and corruption prevention in the business sector to 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 2001, CRD contacted 1 600 business organisations, including small and medium enterprises, of various trades to promote business ethics and to encourage their management to adopt preventive measures against corruption. 2 188 training seminars were organised for 370 business organisations, reaching 51 600 managers and frontline workers. Besides, CRD also organised industry-wide conferences separately for management and practitioners in the banking, construction, insurance and information technology sectors to further promote ethical practice. A practical guide was also produced for bank managers and a Corruption Prevention Network was formed to strengthen relationship with banks on matters relating to corruption prevention in the banking sector.

19 During the year, a task force was formed within ICAC with representatives from its three departments to map out and implement a comprehensive corruption prevention programme for Owners' Corporations (OC) and property management companies jointly with Home Affairs Bureau and Home Affairs Department. Main component activities included producing a corruption prevention package for OCs, organising a series of seminars and roving exhibitions in various districts and producing television and radio spot series to promote clean building management.

20 In March 2001, CRD completed the two-year Civil Service Integrity Programme jointly organised with Civil Service Bureau (CSB) and contacted all 67 government departments to assist them in drawing up departmental guidelines or codes of conduct and organising tailor-made corruption prevention training programmes. A seminar, together with a series of workshops, was also organised jointly with CSB in November 2001 to help departmental managers implement integrity programmes in their departments. CRD also assisted CSB in setting up the Resource Centre on Civil Service Integrity Management on the government intranet.

21 Apart from conducting talks to secondary and tertiary students, CRD continued to use the mass media and organise joint projects with interested bodies to instill positive values in young people. During the year, a new television cartoon series on positive values for children was launched. On average, each episode attracted a viewership of 302 000, representing a 77% share in the weekly television audience ratings survey. Funded by the Quality Education Fund, a youth project was launched to encourage young people to organise projects on positive values which attracted the participation of about 16 200 young people. An interactive teaching toy was also produced for primary school classroom talks.

22 Promotional materials for the Legislative Council and Rural Committee By-elections were distributed to candidates and election agents to enhance their awareness and better understanding of the electoral law and regulations.

23 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Plan)
business organisations contacted	at least 1 000 organisations per year	1 950	1 600	1 200

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

	Target	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Plan)
government departments/public bodies reached.....	at least 60 organisations per year	126	96	60
visits made to secondary schools.....	at least 400 school visits per year	525	470	470
tertiary institutes reached.....	11	11	11	11
election candidates/agents contacted	N.A.§	2 061	60	20

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

Indicators

	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Estimate)
business organisations which have used ICAC's corruption prevention service	650	440	400
managers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	7 600	8 300	7 000
frontline workers in the business sector who have received training in corruption prevention and business ethics	30 000	43 300	26 000
civil servants/staff of public bodies who have received training in corruption prevention	40 779	27 800	24 500
secondary school-leavers/tertiary students who have received training in corruption prevention and ethics	110 000	105 000	105 000
candidates/agents who have attended Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Conduct) Ordinance briefings.....	603	60	20

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2002–03

24 During 2002–03, CRD will:

- collaborate with CSB in assisting government departments to implement the Civil Service Integrity Management Programme to sustain a civil service culture of probity;
- produce a legal guide jointly with the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate to enhance investors' awareness of anti-corruption legislation in Hong Kong and Shanghai;
- develop e-learning packages for construction-related professional bodies to sustain long-term ethical training in their professional development programmes;
- produce a package to raise management professionals' awareness of integrity issues related to the e-working environment;
- organise conferences and training seminars for practitioners in the tourist and related industries, the telecommunication industry and the retail business;
- set up an electronic resource centre on moral education materials for teachers and youth workers; and
- produce a television programme to promote a fuller life for young people.

Programme (4): Enlisting Support

	2000–01 (Actual)	2001–02 (Approved)	2001–02 (Revised)	2002–03 (Estimate)
Financial provision (\$m)	61.6	60.7 (–1.5%)	63.6 (+4.8%)	63.6 (0.0%)

Aim

25 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

26 The objective of the programme is achieved by:

- organising inter-district activities and seminars for local leaders to keep the community abreast of the work of ICAC;

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

- 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.

27 During the year, CRD continued to enlist community support through special projects. These included a series of family-based and youth-oriented educational programmes and a number of joint projects with district organisations. In addition, "Meet-the-public" sessions were regularly held with targets from different walks of life to enhance ICAC's transparency and collect public feedback on the work of ICAC.

28 CRD continued to keep anti-corruption an issue of public concern through extensive use of the mass media. A new ICAC television drama series was broadcast between February and March 2001 and scored an average of 74% audience share, corresponding to 1.38 million viewers. Two new Announcements of Public Interest supported with advertisements were produced to encourage the reporting of corruption.

29 In July 2001, CRD revamped the ICAC Corporate Website, enriching its content and enhancing its user-friendliness. Over 16 million hits were recorded by 31 December 2001. The youth website, "Teensland", also recorded about 10.6 million hits since its launch in April 2000.

30 The key performance measures are:

Targets

	Target	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Plan)
response to requests for anti-corruption service/information within two working days (%).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
advertising campaign	one per year	3	2	1
ICAC drama series.....	one series every two years	—	1	—

Indicators

To measure the extent of public awareness of the evils of corruption, the level of public confidence in ICAC and their views on its work, ICAC conducted annual surveys to tap the response of the community on the work of the Commission. In the years 1999 to 2001, the relevant findings of the surveys are:

	1999 (Actual)	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)
respondents who perceived ICAC as deserving their support (%).....	98.9	98.7	99.2
respondents who considered corruption very common/quite common (%).....	36.3	42.1	41.8
respondents who perceived that corruption would increase in the following year (%).....	38.9	20.9	25.9
respondents who said their confidence in ICAC would not drop in the following year (%)	93.7	94.7	96.6
respondents who were willing to report corruption (%).....	66.4	64.7	65.5
respondents who would reveal identity when reporting corruption to ICAC (%).....	75.0	71.7	71.2

In addition, public support to the cause of ICAC can also be reflected by:

	2000 (Actual)	2001 (Actual)	2002 (Estimate)
the number of organisations which have jointly organised projects with ICAC.....	550	570	470
the number of corruption reports received (excluding election reports).....	4 390	4 476	4 480
corruption reports which are non-anonymous (%).....	68	71	70

Matters Requiring Special Attention in 2002–03

31 The 2001 Annual Survey shows that public support and confidence in ICAC remain stable. The most important task in the coming year is to maintain our efforts in assuring the public of ICAC's determination and effectiveness in keeping corruption under control.

32 CRD will reinforce the commitment of the community in building up a probity culture by launching a mass media campaign and a Community Integrity Programme for district organisations.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PROVISION

Programme	2000–01 (Actual) (\$m)	2001–02 (Approved) (\$m)	2001–02 (Revised) (\$m)	2002–03 (Estimate) (\$m)
(1) Corruption Prevention	50.1	50.0	52.1	52.1
(2) Operations	522.6	517.3	543.2	542.5
(3) Preventive Education	59.6	58.7	61.5	61.6
(4) Enlisting Support	61.6	60.7	63.6	63.6
	693.9	686.7 (–1.0%)	720.4 (+4.9%)	719.8 (–0.1%)

Analysis of Financial and Staffing Provision

Programme (1)

Provision for 2002–03 is the same as the revised estimate for 2001–02. This is mainly due to salary increments for staff, being offset by deletion of one post, re-grading of one post and savings in departmental expenses arising from the re-organisation and computerisation of work of CPD under the Enhanced Productivity Programme.

Programme (2)

Provision for 2002–03 is \$0.7 million (0.1%) lower than the revised estimate for 2001–02. This is mainly due to deletion of 12 posts, savings in departmental expenses arising from re-organisation and computerisation of work of OPS under the Enhanced Productivity Programme and reduced requirement for investigation expenses in anticipation of completion of several major court cases, partly offset by the salary increments for staff and creation of 33 posts and regrading of two posts to enhance investigative capability and information technology support services and to improve the handling of case properties.

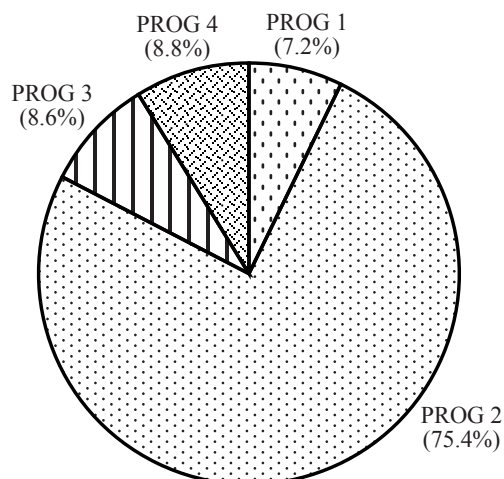
Programme (3)

Provision for 2002–03 is \$0.1 million (0.2%) higher than the revised estimate for 2001–02. This is mainly due to salary increments for staff and increased requirement for publicity to enhance ethical practices in the tourist industry, partly offset by re-grading of one post and savings in departmental expenses arising from the re-organisation and computerisation of work of CRD under the Enhanced Productivity Programme.

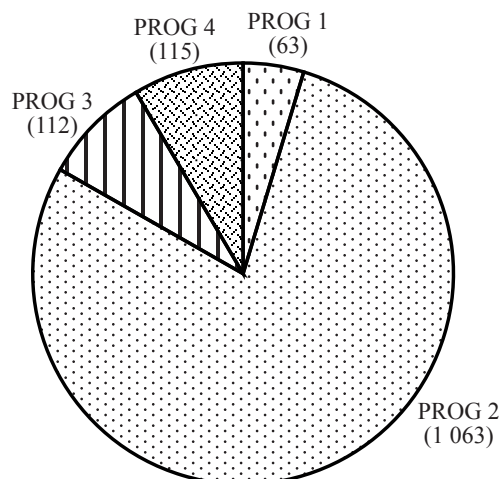
Programme (4)

Provision for 2002–03 is the same as the revised estimate for 2001–02. This is mainly due to salary increments for staff and re-grading of one post, being offset by savings in departmental expenses arising from the re-organisation and computerisation of work of CRD under the Enhanced Productivity Programme.

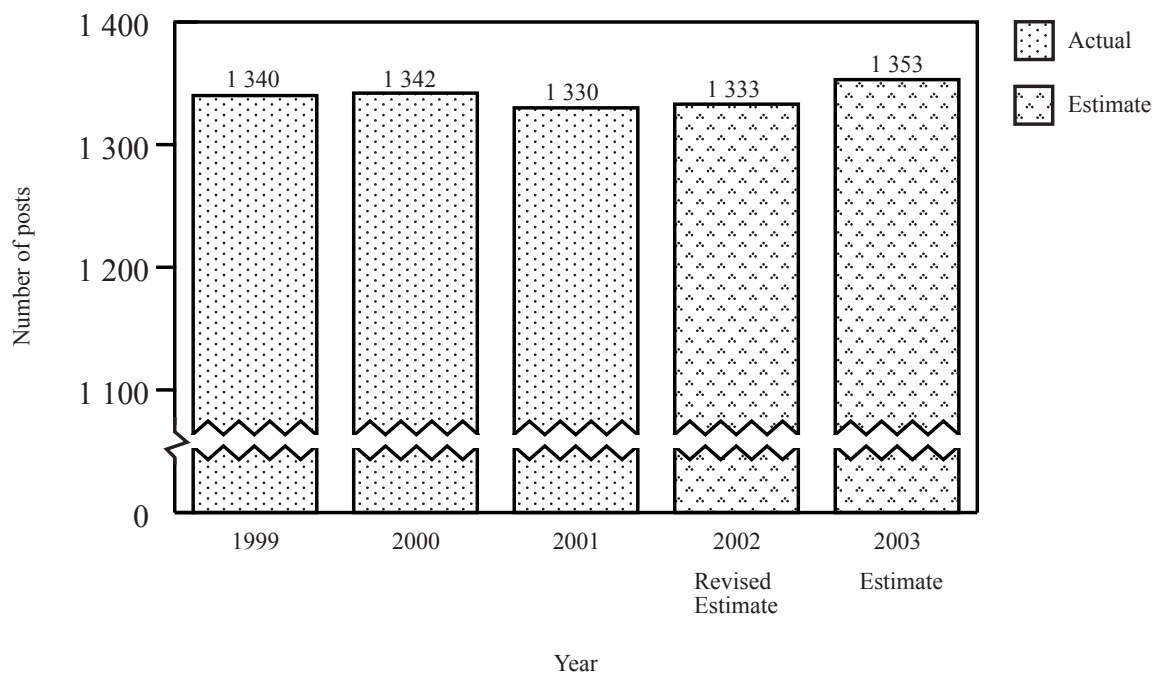
*Allocation of provision
to programmes
(2002-03)*



*Staff by programme
(as at 31 March 2003)*



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



Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Sub-head (Code)		Actual expenditure 2000-01	Approved estimate 2001-02	Revised estimate 2001-02	Estimate 2002-03
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Recurrent Account					
I — Personal Emoluments					
001	Salaries	585,585	583,969	614,054	617,170
002	Allowances	26,837	28,654	28,474	29,165
007	Job-related allowances	24	66	30	65
	Total, Personal Emoluments	612,446	612,689	642,558	646,400
III — Departmental Expenses					
103	Rewards and special services	15,074	14,959	14,959	14,768*
108	Remuneration for special appointments	2,198	2,209	2,318	2,318
149	General department expenses	40,721	41,070	40,840	39,381
	Total, Departmental Expenses	57,993	58,238	58,117	56,467
IV — Other Charges					
203	Expenses of witnesses, suspects and detainees ..	950	1,156	1,100	1,141*
204	Investigation expenses	8,538	4,154	7,835	4,143
205	Publicity	8,914	8,215	8,447	8,193
249	Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund	60	62	60	62
	Total, Other Charges	18,462	13,587	17,442	13,539
	Total, Recurrent Account	688,901	684,514	718,117	716,406
Capital Account					
I — Plant, Equipment and Works					
661	Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)	481	2,145	2,145	1,300
	Total, Plant, Equipment and Works	481	2,145	2,145	1,300
II — Other Non-Recurrent					
700	General other non-recurrent	4,526	—	137	2,126
	Total, Other Non-Recurrent	4,526	—	137	2,126
	Total, Capital Account	5,007	2,145	2,282	3,426
	Total Expenditure	693,908	686,659	720,399	719,832

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Details of Expenditure by Subhead

The estimate of the amount required in 2002–03 for the salaries and expenses of the Independent Commission Against Corruption is \$719,832,000. This represents a decrease of \$567,000 against the revised estimate for 2001–02 and an increase of \$25,924,000 over actual expenditure in 2000–01.

Recurrent Account

Personal Emoluments

2 Provision of \$646,400,000 for personal emoluments represents an increase of \$3,842,000 over the revised estimate for 2001–02.

3 The establishment at 31 March 2002 will be 1 333 permanent posts. It is expected that a net 20 permanent posts will be created in 2002–03.

4 Subject to certain conditions, the controlling officer may under delegated powers create or delete non-directorate posts during 2002–03, but the notional annual mid-point salary value of all such posts must not exceed \$564,241,000.

5 There are 31 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.

6 Provision of \$29,165,000 under *Subhead 002 Allowances* is for standard allowances, the consolidated overtime allowance for Chauffeur grade, and the following non-standard allowances—

	Rate
ICAC special post allowance	\$200 per month for officers paid on the MOD 1 Pay Scale or point 0–6 of the Master Pay Scale (MPS); \$400 for officers on points 7–15 of the MPS or points 1–11 of the ICAC Pay Scale; \$700 for officers on points 16–44 of the MPS or points 12–41 of the ICAC Pay Scale; and \$1,000 for officers on points 42–44 of the ICAC Pay Scale.
detective allowance	\$180 per month for Assistant Commission Against Corruption Officers and Commission Against Corruption Investigators; and \$360 per month for Commission Against Corruption Officers (Middle/Lower), Commission Against Corruption Controllers, Senior Commission Against Corruption Controllers and Chief Commission Against Corruption Controllers.

7 Provision of \$65,000 under *Subhead 007 Job-related allowances* is for standard job-related allowances. The increase of \$35,000 (116.7%) over the revised estimate for 2001–02 is mainly due to the anticipated increase in requirement for dialect translation in connection with corruption reporting and investigation.

Departmental Expenses

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

9 Provision of \$2,318,000 under *Subhead 108 Remuneration for special appointments* is for the Commissioner's remuneration and an accountable entertainment allowance of \$3,000 per month.

Other Charges

10 Provision of \$1,141,000 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.

11 Provision of \$4,143,000 under *Subhead 204 Investigation expenses* is for overseas investigation expenses and charges levied by banks, clearing houses, share registrars and similar government and non-government bodies for information, documents and services supplied to the Commission in connection with investigations and enquiries. The decrease of \$3,692,000 (47.1%) against the revised estimate for 2001–02 is mainly due to reduced requirement in anticipation of completion of several major court cases.

12 Provision of \$8,193,000 under *Subhead 205 Publicity* is for producing anti-corruption television and radio programmes, public education films and materials; organising community involvement projects; producing printed publicity and educational materials and arranging window displays and exhibitions.

13 Provision of \$62,000 under *Subhead 249 Grant to the ICAC Welfare Fund* is for payment of a grant to the statutory welfare fund.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Capital Account

Plant, Equipment and Works

14 Provision of \$1,300,000 under *Subhead 661 Minor plant, vehicles and equipment (block vote)* represents a decrease of \$845,000 (39.4%) against the revised estimate for 2001–02. This is mainly due to reduced requirement for the procurement of technical equipment.

Head 72 — INDEPENDENT COMMISSION AGAINST CORRUPTION

Capital Account

Commitments

Sub-head head (Code)	Item (Code)	Ambit	Approved commitment	Accumulated expenditure to 31.3.2001	Revised estimated expenditure for 2001–02	Balance
			\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
700		<i>General other non-recurrent</i>				
	509	Measures to improve the records management facilities in ICAC.....	826	—	—	826
	510	Second ICAC Symposium.....	900	—	100	800
	511	Territory-wide campaign to enhance ethical practices in the local tourist industry	730	—	—	730
		Total	2,456	—	100	2,356