

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

LC Paper No. CB(2)2475/11-12  
(These minutes have been  
seen by the Administration)

Ref : CB2/PL/WS

**Panel on Welfare Services**

**Minutes of meeting**  
**held on Thursday, 12 April 2012, at 2:15 pm**  
**in Conference Room 3 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Members present** : Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che (Chairman)  
Hon WONG Sing-chi (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon Albert HO Chun-yan  
Hon LEE Cheuk-yan  
Hon CHAN Kam-lam, SBS, JP  
Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung  
Hon TAM Yiu-chung, GBS, JP  
Hon LI Fung-ying, SBS, JP  
Hon Frederick FUNG Kin-kee, SBS, JP  
Hon Ronny TONG Ka-wah, SC  
Hon Paul CHAN Mo-po, MH, JP  
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, BBS  
Hon IP Wai-ming, MH  
Dr Hon PAN Pey-chyou  
Dr Hon Samson TAM Wai-ho, JP  
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung

**Members absent** : Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau  
Hon Alan LEONG Kah-kit, SC

**Public Officers attending** : Item IV

Ms Wendy LEUNG  
Principal Assistant Secretary for Labour and Welfare  
(Welfare) 1  
Labour and Welfare Bureau

Mrs Anna MAK  
Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Services)  
Social Welfare Department

Ms WONG Yin-yee  
Acting Assistant Director of Social Welfare  
(Youth and Corrections)  
Social Welfare Department

Items V and VI

Mr FUNG Pak-yan  
Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Administration)  
Social Welfare Department

Item V

Ms LUNG Siu-kit  
Assistant Director of Social Welfare (Social Security)  
Social Welfare Department

Mr Denys CHAN Tak-kin  
Chief Social Security Officer (Social Security) 4  
Social Welfare Department

Mr Ricky CHENG Wing-kei  
Assistant Secretary for Labour and Welfare (Poverty)  
Labour and Welfare Bureau

Item VI

Mrs Polly CHAN  
Acting Deputy Secretary for Labour and Welfare  
(Welfare) 2  
Labour and Welfare Bureau

Mr NG Wai-kuen  
Chief Social Security Officer (Social Security) 1  
Social Welfare Department

**Clerk in attendance** : Miss Betty MA  
Chief Council Secretary (2) 4

**Staff in attendance** : Ms Candice LAM  
Senior Council Secretary (2) 4

Miss Karen LAI  
Council Secretary (2) 4

Miss Maggie CHIU  
Legislative Assistant (2) 4

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**I. Confirmation of minutes**

[LC Paper No. CB(2)1584/11-12]

The minutes of the special meeting held on 25 February 2012 were confirmed.

**II. Information paper(s) issued since the last meeting**

[LC Paper No. CB(2)1564/11-12(01)]

2. Members noted that the Administration's letter dated 27 March 2012 responding to the joint submission dated 17 February 2012 from the Hong Kong Chinese Civil Servants' Association, Social Work Assistant Branch and the Hong Kong Chinese Civil Servants' Association, Social Work Officer Grade Branch had been issued since the last meeting.

**III. Items for discussion at the next meeting**

[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)1585/11-12(01) to (02)]

3. Members agreed to discuss the following items proposed by the Administration at the next meeting to be held on 14 May 2012 at 10:45 am -

(a) Public Transport Fare Concession Scheme for the Elderly and Eligible Persons with Disabilities; and

(b) Workload and challenges faced by Social Security Assistants.

4. The Chairman invited members' view on the Administration's proposal of deleting the item on "Absence limits for Old Age Allowance" from the list of outstanding items for discussion by the Panel. While

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raising no objection to the proposal, Mr CHAN Kam-lam said that the Panel should monitor the implementation progress of the Guangdong Scheme and follow up on the possibility of extending the Scheme to other provinces such as Fujian. Members agreed to add the item on "Guangdong Scheme" to the Panel's list of outstanding item for discussion.

**IV. Measures to support at-risk youths**

[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)1585/11-12(03) to (04)]

5. At the invitation of the Chairman, Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Services) ("DDSW(S)") briefed members on the measures in place to support at-risk youths. She elaborated that the strategic direction of the services of the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") included early identification and intervention, timely support, steering at-risk youths to the right course, and cross-sectoral collaboration. Major measures supporting at-risk youths included enhancement of school social work service, outreaching social work service and community support service scheme, setting up of additional youth outreaching teams and additional counselling centres for psychotropic substance abusers, as well as launching of pilot cyber youth outreaching projects and pilot project on enhanced probation service.

6. Ms LI Fung-ying welcomed the allocation of additional resources for services to assist at-risk youths. However, she was concerned about the specific measures in place to instil positive values and attitudes of the younger generation so as to prevent them from going astray and to tackle youth problems at source. Noting that the Committee on Services for Youth at Risk ("the Committee") was set up at the central policy level to address youth problems, Ms LI sought information on the composition and frequency of meetings of the Committee. She further enquired about the progress of pilot cyber youth outreaching projects and the findings of the study to review the effectiveness of these pilot projects.

7. On the preventive front, DDSW(S) advised that the integrated children and youth services centres ("ICYSCs") had been proactively reaching out to young people with a view to identifying at-risk youths and providing timely support. Besides, SWD had collaborated with the Education Bureau and the Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust in promoting the healthy development of young people, including at-risk students, through a project named "P.A.T.H.S. to Adulthood: A Jockey Club Youth Enhancement Scheme". SWD also worked closely with the Hospital Authority in promoting youth mental health service and rendering

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timely support to those who were at-risk. Regarding the pilot cyber youth outreaching projects, DDSW(S) elaborated that the projects were launched in August 2011, with full implementation in November 2011. So far each of the three non-governmental organisations ("NGOs") operating the pilot projects had reached over 1 000 target young people through online means, and some 140 had been invited to attend programmes or referred to the mainstream social services for follow-up. SWD had in parallel commissioned the Hong Kong Jockey Club Centre for Suicide Research and Prevention of The University of Hong Kong to conduct a study to evaluate the feasibility, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the three pilot projects and recommend the way forward for cyber youth work. While the study was in its initial stage, the projects would be fine-tuned as appropriate in the light of operational experience. On promoting cross-sectoral collaboration, DDSW(S) added that SWD had set up the Committee, which was chaired by the Director of Social Welfare and comprised representatives from relevant government bureaux and departments, advisory bodies, tertiary institutions, education and youth sector and NGOs. The Committee met regularly to examine current youth-related issues and recommend measures to address the changing needs of at-risk youths.

8. In view of the multi-faceted problems facing the youth, Mr CHAN Kam-lam asked whether the Administration had assessed the effectiveness of individual measures and services in place to support at-risk youths. In his view, the Administration should examine the effectiveness of specific services in the light of the additional resources so allocated as well as the number of at-risk youths identified and referred to other welfare services for follow-up. Based on the evaluation findings, the Administration should review the strategic direction for supporting at-risk youths.

9. DDSW(S) explained that having regard to the diversity of services to support at-risk youths, it was not feasible to set specific outcome targets for individual services, or to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of these services. Nonetheless, the objectives, nature of service and performance standards of the services had been stipulated in the funding and service agreements with the NGOs concerned. Service statistics on caseload, user groups, activities and programmes, users' feedback, etc. would be regularly submitted by the NGOs concerned to SWD as agreed. SWD would maintain close communications with the operating NGOs to ensure smooth service delivery. To tackle the growing problem of juvenile gangs, DDSW(S) advised that SWD would set up three additional youth outreaching teams in Ma On Shan, Tseung Kwan O and Tung Chung to

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reach out to more at-risk youths in the light of the specific needs of youths in these districts.

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10. Mr CHAN Kam-lam expressed dissatisfaction at the Administration's response. He considered that it was incumbent upon the Administration to assess the cost-effectiveness of individual services after injecting additional resources. At the request of Mr CHAN Kam-lam and the Chairman, DDSW(S) agreed to provide information on the performance indicators of the various related services to support at-risk youths after the meeting.

11. Considering the launch of the pilot cyber youth outreaching projects was on the right track, Dr PAN Pey-chyou was concerned about the privacy of the young people reached under the pilot projects, and enquired about the preliminary findings of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot projects, in particular whether the projects could reach out to the potential at-risk or hidden youths who might engage in at-risk behaviour like compensated dating and suicide. On the assistance to psychotropic substance abusers, Dr PAN expressed concern about the effective deployment of resources between medical and welfare support services. In his view, the youth drug abuse problem should be put under a dedicated policy purview for effective use of resources.

12. DDSW(S) said that the Administration placed emphasis on cyber security and privacy and these issues would be further addressed in the evaluative study of the pilot cyber youth outreaching projects. The three pilot projects adopted the strategy of multi-level intervention and used various cyber means such as Short Message Service, ICQ, online games, etc. to proactively reach out to at-risk or hidden youths. SWD had maintained close liaison with the operating NGOs which would submit reports of the projects on a regular basis. On tackling the youth drug abuse problem, DDSW(S) further said that the welfare and medical sectors worked jointly and closely to address the needs of drug abusers. In general, the welfare sector would focus on early identification and timely intervention, and solicit support from the medical sector to help the drug abusers during the rehabilitation process.

13. Mr Albert HO pointed out that since the problems faced by at-risk youths would sometimes be beyond the capability of social workers for providing assistance, such as housing and employment problems, the Administration should formulate a comprehensive policy to assist at-risk youths. In his view, outreaching services for at-risk youths would need time to gain the trust of youths at-risk before the social workers could refer

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them to appropriate follow-up services. Hence, more resources for strengthening the manpower were vital to the delivery of support services for youths at-risk.

14. DDSW(S) advised that the Administration recognised the need for concerted efforts among government bureaux/departments and NGOs to address the changing needs of young people. To this end, SWD had set up the Local Committee on Services for Young People at the district level to enhance consolidated efforts in examining youth problems and the development of suitable intervention strategies. For instance, to help meet the need for venues to organise activities for at-risk youths by outreaching teams, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department had opened some premises under its management after normal operating hours to the NGOs concerned for the purpose.

15. While expressing support for enhancing consolidated efforts at the district level to tackle youth problems, the Chairman took the view that the primary issue was a lack of youth policy in Hong Kong.

16. Mr LEUNG Kwok-hung concurred with the Chairman's view, pointing out that the current resources allocated for supporting at-risk youths were inadequate. He called on the Administration to provide more resources in this regard. DDSW(S) said that the Administration had provided additional recurrent resources for various services for at-risk youths to cope with the upsurge demand and would continue to keep in view the service needs and seek additional resources under the established resources allocation mechanism to address the demand should such be warranted.

17. Mr WONG Sing-chi expressed concern that in the absence of professional training and support for teachers and school social workers to provide appropriate assistance to students with learning difficulties, these children and youths would have difficulties to cope with their school life and become potential at-risk youths. Mr WONG enquired about the measures in place to assist students with learning difficulties to prevent them from going astray.

18. DDSW(S) advised that school social workers offered assistance to students with learning difficulties through counselling and group activities as well as organised programmes to promote parental involvement to enhance healthy development of potential at-risk students. For those requiring clinical psychological service, NGOs could make the arrangement within the agency or make referrals to SWD for follow-up

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services as appropriate. DDSW(S) added that SWD would explore with the NGOs concerned in May 2012 on the training needs of school social workers.

19. Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung considered that the root cause of most at-risk youths was academic problems in primary and secondary school education. Hence, specific support services should be offered to potential at-risk youths in schools, instead of relying on the support services provided by NGOs to tackle youth problems. In his view, the Administration should allocate more resources to enhance support services to meet the special educational needs of students with academic and emotional problems. Notably, more resources should be provided to enhance social work services in schools, as the current level of 1.2 school social workers per school was far from adequate to cope with the huge demand.

20. DDSW(S) said that in recognition of the importance of preventive services for young people, SWD had enhanced the existing services and put in place various measures in order to prevent at-risk youths from going astray and direct them to a more positive lifestyle. DDSW(S) further said that the NGOs concerned could flexibly deploy the provision of 1.2 social workers for each secondary school and collaborate with schools in providing services to meet the specific needs of at-risk youths.

21. The Chairman reiterated the importance of preventive measures for the youth and promoting healthy development of at-risk youths. To this end, the education and youth sectors and NGOs should enhance collaboration among each other in providing support services. The Chairman pointed out that the provision of additional resources to NGOs did not necessarily relieve the work pressure of social workers as the output standards stipulated in the relevant funding and service agreements had been increased correspondingly. This apart, the outreaching services provided by district youth outreaching social work teams and overnight outreaching service team for young night drifters were sometimes overlapping. He called on the Administration to examine the need for rationalising the services at district level. The Chairman said that the Committee should take a more proactive role in setting targets and performance indicators to resolve specific youth problems, instead of serving as a consultation forum for gauging views from the stakeholders. At the Chairman's request, DDSW(S) agreed to provide information on the Committee and areas of youth issues examined by the Committee in past years after the meeting.

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**V. Employment assistance programmes under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme**

[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)1585/11-12(05) to (06) and CB(2)1674/11-12(01)]

22. Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Administration) ("DDSW(A)") briefed members on the salient features of the Administration's proposal to integrate the four employment assistance programmes under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance ("CSSA") Scheme, viz. the Integrated Employment Assistance Scheme ("IEAS"), the Special Training and Enhancement Programme ("My STEP"), the New Dawn ("ND") Project and the Community Work ("CW") Programme. DDSW(A) advised that there would be service enhancement as NGOs were commissioned to provide the integrated employment assistance services on a family basis according to the individual needs of the employable CSSA recipients. The Administration further remarked that the integrated services could help NGOs use resources more effectively and achieve synergy. SWD would invite NGOs to submit proposals in mid-2012 for implementing the new services in early 2013.

23. DDSW(A) added that following the integration of various employment assistance services, NGOs would be commissioned to implement the CW Programme currently implemented by SWD as an integral part of the one-stop employment assistance services. Consequently, the employment contracts of the non-civil service contract ("NCSC") staff positions in SWD assisting to implement the CW Programme would no longer be required after the end of March 2013. The staff concerned had been informed of the arrangement, and their employment contracts had been extended to end March 2013. In addition to providing employment assistance for these staff concerned to seek other employment before the expiry of their employment contracts, the Administration had appealed to the operating NGOs to consider recruiting these experienced personnel, should the NGOs be selected to implement the new services.

24. While raising no objection to the proposal for integrating the various employment assistance programmes, Mr WONG Sing-chi enquired about the effectiveness and the employment rate of the respective programmes. Mr WONG expressed concern whether the resources earmarked for commissioning NGOs to provide the integrated services would be less than the existing recurrent resources allocated for the various employment programmes, as a result of outsourcing the services through the competitive bidding exercise. Mr WONG further asked if the Administration would

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encourage NGOs to collaborate with the business sector to enhance the employability of able-bodied CSSA recipients and how SWD would monitor the effectiveness of the integrated services provided by NGOs.

25. DDSW(A) advised that up to end January 2012, about 20% of the participants of IEAS had secured full-time employment since its inception in 2008. The respective rates for participants of My STEP and the ND Project were about 50% and 28% since the launch of the two programmes in 2006. On the resources to be allocated for the integrated employment assistance services, DDSW(A) said that the Administration had earmarked a provision of \$230 million in the 2012-2013 Budget to implement the services for a period of 27 months. The provision was estimated based on the recurrent expenditure for the existing employment assistance services plus an annual price adjustment. DDSW(A) stressed that the integration of various employment assistance programmes was not to cut the recurrent resources. NGOs would not be required to bid price, but funding would be allocated to individual NGOs in the light of the number of employable CSSA recipients in the district. DDSW(A) further said that the Administration had been encouraging the operating NGOs to collaborate with the business sector including local employers in providing employment services such as training and job placements to CSSA recipients. As service monitoring was concerned, the services and output standards would be stipulated in the relevant service agreements with the NGOs concerned, and SWD would continue to monitor closely the effectiveness of the services.

26. Dr PAN Pey-chyou was concerned that NGOs could not deliver the integrated services effectively if they did not have adequate resources and professionals to meet the multifarious needs of the target recipients of the integrated services. Dr PAN also cast doubt as to whether the Administration intended to gradually abort the CW Programme through outsourcing the service to NGOs.

27. DDSW(A) said that the existing employment assistance services were provided under different programmes, resulting in overlapping of service provision and use of resources. The integrated services could enable NGOs to use resources, more flexibly and effectively, and the same NGO could provide CSSA recipients and their family members with different services to meet their needs. He stressed that the Administration would not reduce the recurrent resources for the integrated services. In response to Dr PAN's concern about the CW Programme, DDSW(A) pointed out that apart from the CW Programme, the employment assistance service under the Support for Self-reliance ("SFS") Scheme was

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implemented by SWD direct when it was first launched in 1999. Having regard to the operational experience, SWD had commissioned NGOs to provide various employment assistance services by phases over the years. The integration of the CW Programme with other employment assistance services would allow NGOs to make use of their expertise and network to enrich the existing CW Programme to cover more diversified and structured voluntary work and work trial experience.

28. Ms LI Fung-ying was concerned that the proposed integration of employment assistance services was a step moved forward by the Administration to further outsource its services. She enquired about the number of staff in SWD would be affected as a result of the proposal and the concrete assistance to be provided for the concerned staff. Ms LI sought information on the measures in place to safeguard the privacy of personal data of CSSA recipients as well as the resources for NGOs to provide a full range of employment assistance services to meet the needs of different target groups under the integrated mode of employment assistance services.

29. DDSW(A) advised that around 80 NCSC staff positions in SWD would no longer be required after the integration of the CW Programme with other employment assistance services. These NCSC positions were taken up by contract staff whose employment contracts were renewed annually having regard to the operational needs of the services. In the light of the proposal to commission NGOs to provide the CW Programme as an integral part of the one-stop employment assistance services, the Administration had notified the NCSC staff concerned and would provide assistance for them to secure other employment as far as practicable. On the recurrent resources for the integrated employment assistance services, DDSW(A) stressed that the objective of the proposal was not to save resources, but to allow NGOs to deploy their resources more flexibly and to provide a wide range of one-stop employment assistance services to better assist the target CSSA recipients to get employed. As for the privacy issue, DDSW(A) added that with the exception of the CW Programme, various employment assistance services for CSSA recipients were being delivered by NGOs which were in compliance with the relevant requirements including those stipulated in the Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance.

30. Mr LEE Cheuk-yan noted with concern that only about 20% of IEAS participants were able to secure full-time paid employment. In his view, the difficult-to-employ cases should be referred to the Labour Department ("LD") for follow-up services. Given that the number of unemployed

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CSSA cases had been reduced after the implementation of the statutory minimum wage, the Administration should examine whether it was due to the merits of IEAS per se or the introduction of statutory minimum wage that the IEAS participants were able to secure employment. He took the view that SWD should collaborate with LD in providing assistance for able-bodied CSSA recipients to find employment. As regards the ND Project, Mr LEE considered that the employment rate of 28% was on the low side, and this was largely due to the disincentive of imposing a sanction of \$200 per month for single parents who declined to participate in the Project. Mr LEE added that it was incumbent upon the Administration to set out clear objectives and way forward for the integrated services, instead of inviting proposals from NGOs on how to take forward the new services.

31. DDSW(A) advised that since the launch of the SFS Scheme in 1999, employment assistance services to CSSA recipients had been under the purview of SWD. The services had been commissioned to NGOs to meet the changing needs over the years, and a set of performance indicators had been laid down in the relevant service agreements with the concerned NGOs, based on which the service would be evaluated. On the other hand, LD had set up a pioneer one-stop employment and training centre at Tin Shui Wai in late 2011 to integrate the existing employment and training/retraining services provided by LD, SWD and the Employees Retraining Board, including employment assistance to CSSA recipients. The Administration would keep in view the need for further enhancement of services in light of this new development.

32. DDSW(A) added that the ND Project aimed to assist single parents and child carers on CSSA whose youngest child aged 12 to 14 to secure part-time employment so as to prepare them for participating in IEAS when their youngest child reached the age of 15. As ND Project participants had to take care of their young children, only 28% of them were able to secure jobs that met the requirement. It was noteworthy that CSSA recipients on part-time employment were not included in the calculation of employment rate.

33. Mr LEUNG Yiu-chung considered that the employment assistance programmes could not provide specific assistance for CSSA recipients to join the labour market in the event that they were in face of family problems such as the need to take care of families. Moreover, the incentive of the CSSA recipients to seek employment would be lowered owing to low wages and the disregarded earning ("DE") arrangement under the CSSA Scheme. Mr LEUNG urged the Administration, in proposing

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the integration of existing employment assistance services, to provide incentives to motivate CSSA recipients to join the workforce, and enquired when it would review the "no deduction limit" of the DE arrangement.

34. DDSW(A) advised that the Administration sought to enhance the employment assistance programmes under the CSSA Scheme to better assist the participants to get employed. There were other complementary measures such as the Neighbourhood Support Child Care Project to provide child care services to support working parents. As regards the DE arrangement, DDSW(A) said that it was introduced to encourage CSSA recipients to remain in employment and be financially better off than those relying entirely on CSSA. The "no deduction limit" of DE had been determined in order to strike a balance between providing financial incentive for the CSSA recipients to find and remain in employment, and maintaining DE at a level which would not delay employable recipients from leaving the CSSA net. The Administration had reviewed the DE level from time to time. For instance, the eligibility for DE had been relaxed since 2007. The requirement to be on CSSA for not less than three months were reduced to not less than two months, and the "no deduction" limit for DE had been raised from \$600 per month to \$800 per month. The current maximum amount of monthly DE was \$2,500 per person.

35. Considering the primary objective of the integrated services was to save recurrent resources, Mr IP Wai-ming cast doubt about the effectiveness of the integrated services in helping the CSSA recipients to secure full-time employment. He asked if the Administration would set targets for the proportion of participants being able to secure employment after joining the integrated services. Mr IP expressed particular concern about the prospect of the 80 NCSC staff in SWD after the CW Programme was delivered by NGOs. Given that most of these NCSC staff had been working in SWD in the social security field for many years, he urged the Administration to provide employment assistance to these staff concerned so as to retain their expertise in the welfare sector.

36. DDSW(A) said that the employment rate of participants of employment service programmes would be affected by various factors such as the business environment, the availability of suitable jobs in the market, the personal profile of the unemployed CSSA recipients such as age etc. As regards the employment prospect of the 80 NSCS staff in SWD, DDSW(A) said that the staff concerned had been notified in February 2012 of the changing service delivery mode of the CW Programme and their contracts had been renewed up to 31 March 2013 to give sufficient time to

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find other jobs. Employment assistance would be rendered to them as appropriate. Moreover, the Administration had been appealing to the prospective operating NGOs to recruit these NCSC staff to fill the new posts required for the integrated service, and the feedback from NGOs had been positive.

37. Mr Frederick FUNG said that more collaboration between SWD and LD should be made to assist able-bodied CSSA recipients to find and remain in employment. Reference could be made to the experience of social enterprises ("SEs") in assisting the unemployed and the disadvantaged to join the labour force. In addition, consideration should also be made to integrating SE projects with the employment assistance programmes under the CSSA Scheme to assist the CSSA recipients to join the labour market.

38. DDSW(A) said that although SE projects were not part of the integrated services, the Administration would encourage the operating NGOs, through their network with SEs, to refer CSSA recipients to training and job placements provided under SE projects. In addition, the Administration would keep in view the operational experience of the one-stop employment centre at Tin Shui Wai and enhance the collaboration between LD and SWD in assisting the CSSA recipients to find jobs.

39. The Chairman advised that as the last review of the DE arrangement was conducted in 2007, the Administration should take into account the impact of minimum wage and consider raising the "no deduction" limit of DE from \$800 to \$1,000. Referring to the requirement of working not less than 32 hours per month under the ND Project, the Chairman said that participants of the ND Project would earn at least \$896 per month after the implementation of minimum wage requirements, which had already exceeded the monthly no-deduction limit of \$800. He called on the Administration to review the above arrangements.

**VI. Additional provision for social security recipients**  
[LC Paper Nos. CB(2)1585/11-12(07) to (08)]

40. Acting Deputy Secretary for Labour and Welfare (Welfare) 2 briefed members on the proposed additional provision for social security recipients as detailed in the Administration's paper. Members raised no questions on the funding proposal.

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**VII. Any other business**

41. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 4:20 pm.

Council Business Division 2  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
4 July 2012