

立法會

Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)812/17-18(08)

Ref : CB2/PL/WS

Panel on Welfare Services

Updated background brief prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat for the meeting on 12 February 2018

Review of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme

Purpose

This paper summarizes past discussions by the Council and relevant committees relating to the annual adjustment of social security payment rates under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance ("CSSA") Scheme.

Background

2. According to the Administration, the provision of standard payment rates under the CSSA Scheme is to provide a safety net of last resort for those in need so that they can meet their basic and essential needs. The rates are adjusted according to the movement of the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices ("SSAIP"). SSAIP is compiled by the Census and Statistics Department on a monthly basis to measure inflation according to the expenditure pattern of CSSA households.

3. The inflation forecast methodology for adjusting social security payment rates was introduced in 1989. The practice of making increases to social security payment rates based on a projected rate of inflation was intended to avoid putting CSSA recipients in the position of only catching up with past inflation. In the past where there was an under-estimate, the difference was invariably made up in the subsequent year's increase. Adjustments, however, had not been made where there was an over-estimate.

4. The Administration introduced the annual adjustment cycle for social security payment rates in 2005. Under the new adjustment cycle, the Secretary for Labour and Welfare would, in consultation with the

Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury, take into account the SSAIP movement for the past 12 months ending in October, and seek the approval of the Finance Committee ("FC") in December, such that the new rates would be effected in February of the following year. The Administration would inform the Panel on Welfare Services ("the Panel") in November of its intention to present the latest available SSAIP figure to FC.

Deliberations by Members

Annual adjustment cycle for social security payment rates under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme

Methodology for adjustment

5. Members in general did not object to adopting an automatic adjustment mechanism for the social security payment rates on the basis of a fixed cycle. Some Members, however, expressed concern about the three-month gap in effecting the revised payments under the current annual adjustment mechanism. The Administration explained that any inflation/deflation occurring in SSAIP from 1 November to 31 January would be made up eventually in the next annual adjustment cycle. The annual adjustment mechanism had the benefit of providing certainty and ensuring objectivity in the adjustment. It would also allow sufficient time for the Social Welfare Department ("SWD") to make the necessary adjustment to its computer system to ensure correct payment to CSSA recipients and recipients of the Social Security Allowance ("SSA") Scheme.

6. Some Members had time and again expressed concern that under the current annual adjustment mechanism, the CSSA standard payment rates lagged behind the prevailing inflation and thus failed to keep up with the pace of changes in living costs. The livelihood of the poor would be affected adversely during inflationary period if the social security payment rates were based on actual SSAIP movements in the previous year. Members urged the Administration to revert to the inflation forecast methodology for adjusting social security payment rates.

7. The Administration advised that in an audit investigation into the administration of the CSSA and SSA Schemes from late 1998 to early 1999, the Director of Audit noted, among other things, that the Administration had over-estimated the upward movement of SSAIP in the previous years and, as a result, there was a significant impact on the Government's expenditure. The Administration further advised that where the upward

movement of SSAIP was significantly over-estimated, the social security payment rates would need to be reduced so as to offset the over-estimated increase. The recipients might find it difficult to adapt. Against the above background, the Administration did not consider it appropriate to resume the previous practice of adjusting social security payment rates according to the forecast on inflation. It stressed that the current annual adjustment mechanism had worked effectively, and it did not see the need for a change.

Timely adjustment

8. Some Members were of the view that the Administration should review the adjustment mechanism and make corresponding adjustment to the CSSA standard payment rates ahead of the annual adjustment cycle, or providing an inflationary adjustment allowance on a quarterly basis, so as to maintain the purchasing power of the payments.

9. The Administration explained that having regard to the impact of seasonal factors on the prices of consumer goods, the 12-month moving average SSAIP would form a better basis for determining the level of CSSA standard payment rates. Approval for additional inflationary adjustments to the standard payment rates ahead of the annual adjustment cycle would be sought if inflation was raging at a high level.

10. Expressing dissatisfaction at the Administration's reluctance to accede to Members' request for reviewing the adjustment mechanism for social security payments, the Panel passed a motion at its meeting on 12 November 2007 urging the Administration to adjust the CSSA standard payment rates according to the year-on-year movement of SSAIP of the latest month, make adjustments every half year and introduce a catch-up mechanism. In 2008, the Administration adjusted ahead of the normal schedule the CSSA standard payment rates by 4.4% to ease the impact of rising prices on CSSA households.

11. While welcoming the adjustment, some Members maintained the view that the interval of each adjustment cycle of CSSA standard payment rates should be shortened so as to reflect more accurately the impact of price changes faced by CSSA recipients. The Administration explained that the technical feasibility of conducting the adjustments at an interval shorter than half a year would need to be further studied.

12. At the Panel meeting on 10 November 2014, some Members expressed concern that the backlog of funding proposals awaiting consideration by FC would render the funding proposal on annual adjustment of social security payment rates unable to obtain FC's approval

in December 2014 and the new rates unable to take effect from 1 February 2015 as scheduled. They suggested that the Administration should seek delegated authority from FC to ensure that social security payment rates could be adjusted timely according to the established mechanism in the future. The Administration was of the view that the suggestion was worth considering. Some other Members, however, objected to the suggestion. They took the view that as the annual adjustment mechanism for social security payment rates had all along been a concern of Members, they considered that delegating the approval authority to the Administration was inappropriate.

Level of standard payment rates

13. Some Members pointed out that they could not comment on or raise objection to the proposed adjustment for the CSSA standard payment rates under the annual adjustment mechanism. However, they were concerned about the inadequacy of the standard payment rates to meet the basic needs of the social security recipients, given that the rates were determined on the basis of a comprehensive review on the CSSA Scheme conducted nearly two decades ago. The basic needs referred to in the review were considered outdated. These Members also considered that the Administration should provide information on how the increase in standard payment rates could improve the livelihood of CSSA households. Besides, some Members found it unacceptable to have about half of the CSSA households living below the poverty line. They urged the Administration to conduct a comprehensive review of the CSSA standard payment rates and implement measures to lift the CSSA households above the poverty line.

14. The Administration explained that there were certain CSSA households bound to be below the poverty line because it adopted the concept of relative poverty and set the poverty line at 50% of the median monthly domestic household income, which was comparable to the approach adopted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The poverty line was not a "poverty alleviation line". Since only household income but not assets were counted in setting the poverty line, the poor population, particularly the poor elderly population, could have been overstated by including the "asset-rich, income-poor" retirees. The Administration further advised that in the light of economic situations, poverty alleviating measures on promoting employment and upward mobility of young people, as well as certain enhancement measures on the CSSA Scheme had been implemented.

15. As to the CSSA standard payment rates, the Administration advised that they were reviewed annually to reflect more accurately the impact of

price changes faced by CSSA recipients. On top of the regular monitoring on the changes of SSAIP, the weighting system of SSAIP was updated every five years on the basis of the findings of the Household Expenditure Survey ("HES") on CSSA Households to ensure that up-to-date expenditure patterns of CSSA households were accurately reflected in the compilation of SSAIP. In households of various sizes, the average monthly CSSA payments granted to CSSA recipients were all higher than the average monthly expenditure of non-CSSA households whose spending was the lowest 25% in Hong Kong. An increase in the standard payment rates in accordance with the movement of SSAIP would enable CSSA recipients to catch up with inflation. Considering that the current annual adjustment mechanism had worked effectively, the Administration did not see the need for conducting a fresh review of the CSSA standard payment rates.

16. Some Members were dissatisfied with the Administration's reluctance to conduct a comprehensive review of the CSSA standard payment rates, despite their repeated requests. They considered that the updating of the weighting system of SSAIP was related to the relative importance of individual items of goods and services consumed by CSSA recipients. As the exercise did not update the basic needs items to be included in SSAIP, it should by no means be regarded as a review of the adequacy of the CSSA standard payment rates. To ensure that the CSSA standard payment rates could meet the living expenses of CSSA households, some Members urged the Administration to review the items of goods and services included in SSAIP and update the expenditure pattern of CSSA households on essential items. A study on the basic needs of CSSA households should also be carried out.

17. According to the Administration, it took account of the movement of SSAIP and adjusted standard payment rates under the CSSA Scheme on an annual basis. In accordance with this mechanism, SWD had adjusted upward the standard payment rates under the CSSA Scheme by more than 30% from 2011 to 2017. Moreover, with the completion of the latest round of HES, a new series of SSAIP with 2014-2015 as the base period had been compiled. The adoption of the new series would reflect more accurately the impact of price changes faced by CSSA recipients. Some Members, however, maintained the view that SSAIP could only reflect the price changes in the past 12 months. They urged the Administration to conduct an overall review of the CSSA Scheme as early as practicable.

Additional provision for social security recipients

18. The Administration, in each of the 10 consecutive Budget years from 2007-2008 to 2016-2017, provided one additional month of standard

payment for CSSA recipients and one additional month of allowance for SSA recipients. In 2009 and 2015, as a one-off measure, the Administration provided one further month of social security payment for CSSA and SSA recipients.

19. While expressing support for providing additional relief measures for the disadvantaged, some Members were concerned about the long-term effectiveness of the proposed one-off measure to assist the CSSA recipients. They reiterated their request for the Administration to conduct a comprehensive review of social security payment rates.

Review of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme

20. Some Members considered that the CSSA Scheme had not been reviewed for years and the contents of the CSSA Scheme failed to keep up with changes in the community as well as the living pattern of CSSA households. For example, targeted assistance was not provided for meeting prevailing learning needs of children from CSSA families. They urged the Administration to conduct a review of the CSSA Scheme.

21. According to the Administration, it had been reviewing the assistance measures for CSSA recipients from time to time with a view to enhancing the assistance for the needy groups. It had increased the grants for school-related expenses for primary and secondary students of CSSA families by \$1,000 since the 2014-2015 school year.

22. Some Members took the view that CSSA recipients should be encouraged to move towards self-reliance. These Members suggested that the disregarded earnings ("DE") arrangements should be improved to provide an incentive for CSSA recipients to take up employment. They called on the Administration to increase the amount of DE on a yearly basis and peg such amount with the duration of employment, i.e. the longer the duration of employment, the higher amount of earnings would be treated as DE.

23. The Administration advised that a higher amount of DE might discourage CSSA recipients from leaving the safety net. Instead, SWD had implemented a three-year pilot scheme entitled "Incentive Scheme to Further Encourage CSSA Recipients of the Integrated Employment Assistance Programme for Self-reliance to Secure Employment" under the Community Care Fund ("CCF") in 2014 to provide incentive grants to CSSA recipients when their accumulative earnings above the maximum level of DE reached a prescribed target.

24. At its meeting on 13 November 2017, the Panel passed a motion¹ urging the Administration to conduct an overhaul of the CSSA system which should cover the following areas:

- (a) re-assessment of the basic needs and review of the level of standard rates and its adjustment mechanism;
- (b) items which were covered by special grants as well as the adjustment mechanism and level of such grants;
- (c) arrangements for elderly persons and persons with disabilities to apply for CSSA on an individual basis;
- (d) relaxation of the calculation of disregarded earnings; and
- (e) the medical assessment mechanism.

25. According to the Administration, while it had no plan to conduct a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme at the moment, it would keep in view the various components and arrangements of the Scheme so as to address the needs of CSSA recipients in a more effective manner. It would continue to monitor the relevant situation with a view to strengthening the support for needy persons under the CSSA Scheme through targeted measures as appropriate.²

¹ The wording of the motion is set out under the sub-heading "The motion concerning a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme" in **Appendix I**.

² Details of the Administration's response to the motion are set out in the Administration's letter to the Clerk to the Panel on Welfare Services in **Appendix II** under the sub-heading "The motion concerning a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme".

Rent allowance³

26. Noting that the maximum rates of the rent allowance ("MRA") under the CSSA Scheme could cover the actual rent paid by 97.7% of CSSA households living in public rental housing ("PRH"), some Members called on the Administration to increase MRA to cover the actual rent paid by all CSSA households living in PRH. The Administration advised that among the CSSA households who were living in PRH and were paying an actual rent higher than MRA, some were elderly persons or families who did not wish to move to a smaller PRH unit although some of the family members had moved out. The Administration would consider exploring whether there was room for bringing down the number of CSSA households living in PRH who were paying an actual rent higher than MRA.

27. Some Members were concerned that under the established mechanism, the annual adjustment of MRA based on the movements of the Consumer Price Index (A) ("CPI(A)") rent index for private housing was unable to reflect changes in the rental expenditures by CSSA households. Given that the rental of private housing in different districts varied, some Members took the view that different rent indices should be adopted for different districts to ease the rental pressure faced by CSSA households living in different districts.

28. According to the Administration, adjusting MRA on the basis of the CPI(A) rent index for private housing was able to reflect the movement of private housing rent faced by the relatively low expenditure group of households and had therefore been used as an objective basis for updating MRA since its endorsement by the legislature in 1998. Although rental of private housing in urban areas was higher, CSSA recipients generally preferred to live in urban areas to have more convenient access to workplace. CSSA recipients were free to choose the districts to live and it was difficult to further categorize recipients according to districts and apply a different rate of rent allowance for each category.

29. Some Members expressed concern that MRA could only cover the actual rent paid by about 50% of CSSA households living in rented private housing. They called on the Administration to adjust the amount of MRA with reference to the expenditure level of households in the lowest 5% expenditure group, or based on the increase in market rent. At its meeting on 13 November 2017, the Panel passed a motion⁴ urging the

³ Under the CSSA Scheme, rent allowance is payable as a standard special grant to all CSSA recipients to meet the cost of accommodation. The amount of allowance is the actual rent paid or the prescribed maximum level of rent allowance by household size, whichever is the less.

⁴ The wording of the motion is set out under the sub-heading "The motion concerning

Administration to immediately review the adjustment mechanism for rent allowance, so that the level of rent allowance could cover the actual rent paid by 90% of CSSA households living in private housing.

30. The Administration advised that increasing the rent allowance in accordance with the actual rent paid by CSSA households might induce an increase in the rentals for private housing. The Administration would continue to assist the housing needs of persons who were unable to afford private housing through boosting the supply of PRH. The arrangement of compassionate rehousing was also in place to recommend PRH allocation for families with genuine and imminent long-term housing needs but unable to solve their housing needs on their own. Besides, CCF would relaunch the Subsidy for CSSA Recipients Living in Rented Private Housing Programme ("the Programme") to provide a one-off subsidy to CSSA households living in rented private housing and paying rent which exceeded MRA.⁵

31. Some Members urged the Administration to increase the amount of the one-off subsidy under the Programme in line with inflation to help relieve the rental burden of CSSA households living in private housing. These Members enquired whether the one-off subsidy under the Programme could make up for the difference between the rent allowance and the actual rent paid by these households. Some other Members called on the Administration to regularize the Programme. The Administration advised that it would enhance the arrangements for the Programme so that the amount of subsidy would be set having regard to the actual rent paid by eligible CSSA households. The maximum level of subsidy under the enhanced arrangements would also increase. The enhanced Programme would last for two years. Subject to endorsement of the Commission on Poverty, the enhanced Programme could be launched in early 2018 at the earliest. The Administration would keep in view its implementation as the basis of a possible model for regularizing the Programme in future.

Raising the eligible age for elderly Comprehensive Social Security Assistance

rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme" in **Appendix I**.

⁵ Details of the Administration's response to the motion are set out in the Administration's letter to the Clerk to the Panel on Welfare Services in **Appendix II** under the sub-heading "The motion concerning rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme".

32. Noting that the Administration had announced a new policy whereby the eligible age for elderly CSSA would be raised from 60 to 65, the Panel considered that the new policy would reduce the number of elderly persons eligible for elderly CSSA and adversely affect the standard rates, special grants, etc. to be received by elderly persons aged between 60 and 64 in the future. At its meeting on 13 November 2017, the Panel passed a motion⁶ urging the Administration to shelve the new policy immediately.

33. The Administration advised that in view of the improved life expectancy of the population and the recent trend to extend the retirement age to 65, the eligible age for elderly CSSA would be raised from 60 to 65. Elderly persons aged between 60 and 64, who were receiving CSSA before the implementation of the new policy, would not be affected. The CSSA payments of disabled persons or persons in ill health would also not be affected by the new policy, i.e. they would, regardless of their age, receive CSSA payments which were higher than those applicable to able-bodied adults. It was expected that the new policy would be implemented in the second half of 2018 (around the fourth quarter) the earliest.⁷

Relevant papers

34. A list of the relevant papers on the Legislative Council website is in **Appendix III**.

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Legislative Council Secretariat
2 February 2018

⁶ The wording of the motion is set out under the sub-heading "The motion concerning the raising of the eligible age for elderly CSSA" in **Appendix I**.

⁷ Details of the Administration's response to the motion are set out in the Administration's letter to the Clerk to the Panel on Welfare Services in **Appendix II** under the sub-heading "The motion concerning the raising of the eligible age for elderly CSSA".

Panel on Welfare Services

**Motions passed under agenda item V on
"Annual adjustment of social security payment rates under the
Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme and the Social
Security Allowance Scheme, and issues relating to rent allowance under
the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme"
at the meeting on 13 November 2017**

The motion concerning a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme

The Comprehensive Social Security Assistance ("CSSA") is the "safety net" under the social security system in Hong Kong. Given that the Government has not conducted any overall review of the CSSA system for years, resulting in the CSSA level being far from adequate in meeting the basic needs of members of the public, this Panel urges the Government to conduct an overhaul of the CSSA system which should cover the following areas:

- (a) re-assessment of the basic needs and review of the level of standard rates and its adjustment mechanism;
- (b) items which are covered by special grants and the adjustment mechanism and level of such grants;
- (c) arrangements for the elderly and people with disabilities to apply for CSSA on an individual basis;
- (d) relaxation of the calculation of disregarded earnings; and
- (e) the medical assessment mechanism.

Moved by : Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung

The motion concerning rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme

Given the great discrepancy between the rent allowance under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance ("CSSA") Scheme and the rental level in private housing, nearly 50% of CSSA households living in private housing are facing the problem of paying a rent exceeding the rent allowance, whilst the adjustment mechanism for rent allowance cannot reflect the actual rent paid by CSSA households. This Panel urges the

Government to immediately review the mechanism concerned, so that the level of rent allowance can cover the actual rent paid by 90% of CSSA households living in private housing.

Moved by : Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung

The motion concerning the raising of the eligible age for elderly CSSA

The Government proposes to raise the eligible age for elderly Comprehensive Social Security Assistance from 60 to 65, which will result in elderly persons aged between 60 and 64 being less favourable in terms of their eligibility¹ as well as the standard rates and special grants, etc. to be received in the future. It also proposes to require them to participate in the Support for Self-reliance Scheme compulsorily. Such proposals, without any prior consultation, are not only impractical but also lack of justifications to support that currently elderly persons aged between 60 and 64 have fewer "basic needs" than before. This Panel urges the Government to shelve these arrangements immediately.

Moved by : Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung

¹ Dr Fernando CHEUNG supplemented after the meeting that raising the eligible age for elderly CSSA would reduce the number of elderly persons who were in need and eligible for elderly CSSA.

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LABOUR AND WELFARE BUREAU
GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT

Central Government Offices
2 Tim Mei Avenue
Tamar, Hong Kong

本函檔號 Our Ref.: LWB T4/18/29

來函檔號 Your Ref.: CB2/PL/WS

1 December 2017

Clerk to Panel on Welfare Services
Legislative Council Complex
1 Legislative Council Road
Central Hong Kong
Mr Colin CHUI

Dear Mr CHUI,

**Legislative Council Panel on Welfare Services
Follow-up to meeting on 13 November 2017**

At the meeting of the Legislative Council (LegCo) Panel on Welfare Services on 13 November 2017, Members passed three motions under agenda item V “Annual adjustment of social security payment rates under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme and the Social Security Allowance Scheme, and issues relating to rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme”, and requested the Government to respond to the motions concerned. I am authorised to reply as follows.

The motion concerning a comprehensive review of the CSSA Scheme

The CSSA standard payment rates are adjusted on an annual basis in accordance with the movement of the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices (SSAIP). The cumulative increase of the relevant payment rates between 2011 and 2017 has exceeded 30%, and will reach 34% if we take into account the increase to be proposed in accordance with the relevant figures as at end-October 2017. In terms of the total amount of payment disbursed, the estimated recurrent expenditure for the CSSA Scheme in 2017-18 is around \$20.8 billion, representing about 30% of the Government’s social welfare recurrent expenditure. If we compare the average CSSA payments with the

25% non-CSSA households with the lowest expenditure in Hong Kong, the former is higher in all household categories.¹ On the other hand, elderly persons and persons who are medically assessed to be disabled or in ill health are entitled to higher CSSA payment rates.

While the Government has no plan to conduct a comprehensive review on the CSSA Scheme at the moment, we will keep in view the various components and arrangements of the Scheme so as to address the needs of CSSA recipients in a more effective manner. For example, we have increased the grants for school-related expenses for primary and secondary students of CSSA families by \$1,000 starting from the 2014/15 school year, and introduced a pilot scheme under the Community Care Fund (CCF) in 2016 to encourage disabled CSSA recipients to engage in employment through raising their maximum level of disregarded earnings under the Scheme. We will continue to monitor the relevant situation with a view to strengthening the support for needy persons under the CSSA Scheme through targeted measures as appropriate.

The motion concerning rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme

Regarding the motion concerning the adjustment mechanism of the rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme (i.e. setting the level of rent allowance at 90% of the actual rent paid by CSSA households), we consider that there are some points worthy of attention.

Firstly, the rental level of private housing is closely related to its supply. The Government will continue to assist the housing needs of persons who are unable to afford private housing through boosting the supply of public rental housing (PRH).

Secondly, we have reservations about adhering the adjustments to rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme fully to the actual rent paid by CSSA households residing in rented private housing. This may create a chain effect and lead to an increase in the rental level of private housing. In particular, under the current tight housing supply, this will in effect increase the burden of non-CSSA households, which is not conducive to helping low-income families.

¹ In view of the design of the CSSA Scheme as the safety net of last resort and the principle that family members of the same household should support one another, applications for CSSA must be made on a household basis. However, under exceptional circumstances, e.g. the applicant is in a poor relationship with his/her family members, the Social Welfare Department will consider on a case-by-case basis and allow needy persons to apply for CSSA on an individual basis.

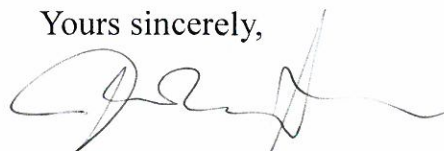
Thirdly, the CCF will relaunch the programme "Subsidy for Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Recipients Living in Rented Private Housing" (the programme) to provide a one-off subsidy to CSSA households living in rented private housing and paying rent which exceeds the maximum rent allowance under the CSSA Scheme. We will enhance the arrangements for the programme so that the amount of subsidy will be set having regard to the actual rent paid by eligible CSSA households. The maximum level of subsidy under the above enhanced arrangements will also increase. The programme will last for two years. We will keep in view its implementation as the basis of a possible model for regularising the programme in future.

Separately, we also have in place the arrangement of compassionate rehousing to recommend PRH allocation for families with genuine and imminent long-term housing needs but unable to solve their housing needs on their own.

The motion concerning the raising of the eligible age for elderly CSSA

In view of the improved life expectancy of the population and the recent trend to extend the retirement age to 65, the Government announced in January 2017 that the eligible age for elderly CSSA would be raised from 60 to 65. Elderly persons aged between 60 and 64 who are receiving CSSA before the new policy takes effect will not be affected. The CSSA payments of disabled persons or persons in ill health will also not be affected by the new policy, i.e. they will, regardless of their age, receive CSSA payments which are higher than those applicable to able-bodied adults. The Social Welfare Department is upgrading its computer system to implement the above arrangements. It is expected that it will be implemented in the second half of 2018 (around the fourth quarter) the earliest.

Yours sincerely,



(Miss LI Wan-in)

for Secretary for Labour and Welfare

c.c.

Secretary for Financial Services and Treasury
Director of Social Welfare

(Attn: Ms Florence WAI)
(Attn: Miss Rita LAU)

**Relevant papers on
Review of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme**

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Welfare Services	12 November 2012 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes LC Paper No. CB(2)396/12-13(01)
Panel on Welfare Services	21 May 2013 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	11 November 2013 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes LC Paper No. CB(2)530/13-14(01)
Panel on Welfare Services	12 May 2014 (Item III)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	10 November 2014 (Item VI)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	13 April 2015 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes LC Paper No. CB(2)1853/14-15(01)
Panel on Welfare Services	9 November 2015 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	11 April 2016 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	14 November 2016 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes LC Paper No. CB(2)447/16-17(01)
Legislative Council	8 February 2017	Official Record of Proceedings (Pages 59-69)

Committee	Date of meeting	Paper
Panel on Welfare Services	13 March 2017 (Item IV)	Agenda Minutes
Panel on Welfare Services	13 November 2017 (Item V)	Agenda Minutes LC Paper No. CB(2)449/17-18(01)

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
2 February 2018