

**立法會**  
**Legislative Council**

LC Paper No. ESC44/18-19  
(These minutes have been  
seen by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/F/3/2

**Establishment Subcommittee of the Finance Committee**

**Minutes of the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting  
held in Conference Room 1 of Legislative Council Complex  
on Wednesday, 5 December 2018, at 8:30 am**

**Members present:**

Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-ye, GBS, JP (Chairman)  
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, GPS, JP  
Hon WONG Kwok-kin, SBS, JP  
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS  
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH  
Hon YIU Si-wing, BBS  
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen  
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki  
Hon KWOK Wai-keung, JP  
Hon Christopher CHEUNG Wah-fung, SBS, JP  
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung  
Hon IP Kin-yuen  
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, BBS, JP  
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP  
Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH  
Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, SBS, JP  
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP  
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan  
Hon Alvin YEUNG  
Hon CHU Hoi-dick  
Hon HO Kai-ming  
Hon SHIU Ka-fai  
Hon YUNG Hoi-yan  
Dr Hon Pierre CHAN  
Hon CHAN Chun-ying, JP  
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho

Hon AU Nok-hin  
Hon Vincent CHENG Wing-shun, MH  
Hon Tony TSE Wai-chuen, BBS

**Member attending:**

Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP

**Members absent:**

Hon Holden CHOW Ho-ding (Deputy Chairman)  
Hon James TO Kun-sun  
Hon SHIU Ka-chun

**Public Officers attending:**

Ms Carol YUEN Siu-wai, JP	Deputy Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury (Treasury) 1
Mr Brian LO Sai-hung, JP	Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service 1
Mr Caspar TSUI Ying-wai, JP	Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare
Mr Carlson CHAN Ka-shun, JP	Commissioner for Labour
Ms Melody LUK Wai-ling, JP	Assistant Commissioner for Labour (Labour Relations)

**Clerks in attendance:**

Ms Connie SZETO	Chief Council Secretary (1)4
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**Staff in attendance:**

Ms Mandy LI	Council Secretary (1)4
Miss Judy YEE	Council Secretary (1)1
Ms Alice CHEUNG	Senior Legislative Assistant (1)1
Miss Yannes HO	Legislative Assistant (1)6
Ms Haley CHEUNG	Legislative Assistant (1)9

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The Chairman drew members' attention to the information paper ECI(2018-19)11, which set out the latest changes in the directorate establishment approved since 2002 and the changes to the directorate establishment in relation to the six items on the agenda. She then reminded members that in accordance with Rule 83A of the Rules of Procedure ("RoP"), they should disclose the nature of any direct or indirect pecuniary interest relating to the item under discussion at the meeting before they spoke on the item. She also drew members' attention to RoP 84 on voting in case of direct pecuniary interest.

**EC(2018-19)16      Proposed creation of one permanent post of Chief Labour Officer (D1) in the Labour Department with immediate effect upon approval by the Finance Committee to take up various new tasks in relation to the abolition of the "offsetting" of severance payment and long service payment with employers' mandatory contributions under the Mandatory Provident Fund System**

2. The Chairman remarked that the staffing proposal was to create one permanent post of Chief Labour Officer (D1) in the Labour Department ("LD") with immediate effect upon approval of the Finance Committee ("FC") to take up various new tasks in relation to the abolition of the "offsetting" of severance payment ("SP") and long service payment ("LSP") with employers' mandatory contributions under the Mandatory Provident Fund ("MPF") System. She pointed out that discussion of the item was carried over from the meeting on 21 November 2018.

### Justifications for creation of the permanent post

3. Mr KWOK Wai-keung pointed out that the Labour Advisory Board had reached a consensus regarding the abolition of the "offsetting" arrangement ("the abolition arrangement") and The Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions had indicated support for increasing the manpower for taking forward the related tasks. Given the time-limited nature of the proposed Government subsidy scheme, he asked why consideration was not given to creating a time-limited supernumerary post, and the follow up actions to be undertaken by the holder of the proposed post subsequent to the expiry of the subsidy period of the scheme.

4. Mr Tony TSE noted and remained unconvinced of the justifications set out in the supplementary information provided by the Administration for the creation of the permanent post (LC Paper No. ESC31/18-19(01)). Mr TSE and Mr YIU Si-wing remarked that while they did not object to the Administration for increasing the manpower for taking forward tasks in

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relation to the abolition arrangement, they found the proposed creation of a permanent post unreasonable, given that the enabling legislation relating to the abolition arrangement had not yet been passed. Mr YIU suggested that consideration should be given to creation of a time-limited supernumerary post subject to deletion or extension depending on operational needs when the Government subsidy scheme was under review.

5. The Chairman cited the example of the Kai Tak Cruise Terminal project. She pointed out that a supernumerary post was created to oversee the implementation of various tasks, and the supernumerary post had been extended several times on a need basis before a permanent post was created. She suggested that notwithstanding the Government was committed to taking forward the abolition arrangement, consideration should be given to creating the proposed post on a supernumerary basis given that the timing for the passage, if ever, of the relevant enabling legislation was still uncertain. Dr LO Wai-kwok and Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan expressed similar concerns.

6. In response, the Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare ("USLW") remarked that the abolition arrangement was a new and long-term task involving various preparatory and legislative work at an early stage as well as implementation of supporting measures at a later stage. There was continuity between the various stages of work to ensure that the execution details agreed upon at the preparatory stage could be fully implemented and smoothly operated. Furthermore, helping employers set up designated saving accounts ("DSAs") for the purposes of the abolition arrangement was a long-term task which had to be reviewed from time to time and be suitably adjusted in the light of the operational experience. In addition, monitoring and handling the labour relations issues which might arise from the abolition arrangement was also a long-term and ongoing task. USLW stressed that taking forward the abolition arrangement, regardless of the option to be adopted, entailed complex and heavy advanced preparatory and later-stage implementation work and called for the creation of a permanent post, failing which would inevitably cause delay in the formulation and implementation of this major and long-term policy.

7. Mr WONG Ting-kwong pointed out that the abolition arrangement was a major policy change, but LD was just an executive department. He asked why the proposed post was to be created in LD instead of in a relevant bureau responsible for handling high level policy and co-ordination work.

8. USLW replied that the Labour and Welfare Bureau and LD currently operated under the doctrine of merger of bureaux and departments, and LD was mainly responsible for taking forward tasks in

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relation to the abolition arrangement. Hence, it was appropriate to create the proposed post in LD. The Commissioner for Labour ("C for L") supplemented that with the merging of the bureau and the department, LD was also responsible for formulation of policies, in addition to its own executive duties. Hence, the proposed CLO post should be created in LD, whose duties included taking forward supporting measures for the abolition arrangement subsequent to the formulation of the policy, in addition to tasks relating to policy formulation and legislation. Mr WONG remained unconvinced of the Administration's explanation.

9. Mr Tony TSE pointed out that government departments might cite the present case in order to propose creating more permanent posts. He asked if the Administration would illustrate to departments and civil service staff unions the principles for creation of permanent posts. The Chairman also asked if the Civil Service Bureau had provided guidelines for policy bureaux on creation of permanent posts.

10. Deputy Secretary for the Civil Service 1 remarked that, in examining proposed creation of permanent or supernumerary posts submitted by bureaus/departments to cope with operational needs, the Administration would adhere to the principle of prudent use of public resources to ensure that the proposals were fully justified.

11. Mr Tony TSE noted that the number of vacancies at the rank of Assistant Labour Officer II accounted for about 15% of the total number of posts of the rank. He asked whether reviews would be conducted to ascertain if there were difficulties in recruiting Assistant Labour Officer II, with a view to improving the vacancy situation.

12. In response, Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare said that the relevant staff unions of LD had raised grave concerns on the current manpower arrangement and workload. C for L explained that there were currently around 30 time-limited posts in the Labour Officer Grade in LD distributed across different ranks of the Grade. Under general circumstances, those time-limited posts could only be taken up by staff of the next lower rank by way of acting appointments through internal deployment. The consequential vacancies at the junior rank (i.e. Assistant Labour Officer II) thus arising could not, in general, be filled through hiring new recruits or staff promotion. As a result, those vacancies were left unfilled and further aggravated the pressure of frontline staff who were already over-stretched.

13. Mr Tony TSE requested the Administration to provide supplementary information to explain (a) the details of the time-limited posts currently created in the Labour Officer Grade in LD and their

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distribution, including the correlation between these time-limited posts and the Assistant Labour Officer II posts being left unfilled for a long period of time; and (b) how the vacancy situation of the Assistant Labour Officer II posts could be improved after the creation of the proposed permanent post, including the anticipated reduction in the vacancy rate.

*(Post-meeting note: The information provided by the Administration was circulated to members on 27 December 2018 vide LC Paper No. ESC40/18-19(01).)*

14. Mr WU Chi-wai was concerned that after the passage of the enabling legislation for the abolition arrangement, LD's and the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority's ("MPFA") duties in overseeing the abolition arrangement might overlap. For instance, enforcement actions taken by LD against employers failing to make contributions to their DSAs might result in staff redundancy in MPFA in this area. He requested the Administration to explain whether it would consolidate the division of work between LD and MPFA in relation to the abolition arrangement.

15. In response, Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare said that MPFA would continue to be responsible for regulating and supervising the operation of MPF schemes subsequent to the implementation of the abolition arrangement. C for L supplemented that with the implementation of the abolition arrangement in the future, the Government planned to make use of the eMPF platform developed by MPFA to handle the daily operation of DSAs, with a view to facilitating and streamlining the administrative procedures and arrangements for employers in making contributions to and withdrawing monies from their DSAs for payment of SP/LSP. LWB/LD would discuss with the Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau ("FSTB") and MPFA on the detailed operation arrangements for DSAs on the eMPF platform. For the implementation of the abolition arrangement, LD would be responsible for the oversight and enforcement in relation to DSAs, such as monitoring employers' requisite contributions to DSAs, as well as enforcement and prosecution against non-compliant employers where necessary.

16. In light of members' concerns and requests, the Chairman opined that the Administration should provide supplementary information regarding whether it would reconsider creation of the proposed post on a supernumerary basis.

*(Post-meeting note: The supplementary information provided by the Administration was circulated to members on 27 December 2018 vide LC Paper No. ESC40/18-19(01).)*

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Proposals on the abolition of the "offsetting" arrangement

17. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan noted that the Government had provided supplementary information (LC Paper No. ESC31/18-19(01)) to address the concerns raised by members at the previous meeting. He requested the Government to provide a detailed comparison of the various proposals on the abolition arrangement, including a comparison between the enhanced arrangements for the abolition announced by the Chief Executive in the Policy Address 2018 and the proposal of establishing a central fund pool.

18. Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare replied that, generally speaking, under the design of the proposed DSA, employers were only required to make monthly contributions equivalent to at least 1 % of their employees' monthly income to the DSA under their name, and such contributions would no longer be needed when the balance of accumulated savings in the account reached 15% of all employees' annual income. With regard to the proposal of setting up a "central fund pool" for SP and LSP payment, employers would be required to make contributions to the "central fund pool" continuously on a long-term basis. Furthermore, the operation of the "central fund pool" was susceptible to moral hazards.

19. Mr YIU Si-wing opined that it was difficult to give a lucid account on the various proposals on the abolition arrangement in writing. He suggested the Government using a table to compare the enhanced arrangements for the abolition arrangement as announced by the Chief Executive in the Policy Address 2018 and the proposal of setting up a "central fund pool" to facilitate members' analysis on the merits of the two proposals.

20. Mr WONG Ting-kwong expressed concerns that employers, employees and the commercial sector had mixed opinions on the various proposals on the abolition arrangement. He enquired whether the proposed post was to be created for the sole purpose of implementing the enhanced arrangements proposed by the Government. He urged that further improvement be made to the enhanced arrangements with a view to formulating a more practicable proposal that all the three parties (i.e. employers, employees and the Government) would find acceptable.

21. Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare responded that Members generally agreed that it was difficult to come up with a perfect solution on the abolition arrangement. The Government would consider using different methods, for instance, comparing various proposals in a table form to make it easier for employers and employee groups as well as the

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public to understand the merits of different proposals. Furthermore, the Government would proactively brief major chambers of commerce and employer groups on the abolition arrangement as well as launching extensive and continuous publicity to enhance the understanding of the employer and employee groups as well as the public of the new abolition regime.

22. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan pointed out that according to the Administration, at year 20 after the abolition arrangements, the proportion of employers of micro-sized firms with inadequate funds in their DSAs for meeting SP/LSP payments to their employees would account for 44% and around 123 000 enterprises would be affected by then. He criticized the Administration for pushing forward the Government proposed enhanced arrangements despite the objections made by the medium-small-and micro-sized enterprises ("MSMEs"). Furthermore, Mr CHUNG was of the view that the Administration was biased when making a comparison of the two proposed proposals. For instance, it did not state the drawbacks of the Government proposed enhanced arrangements, such as the labour relations issues that might arise after its implementation. He requested the Administration to elaborate on whether implementation of the enhanced arrangements would involve a large amount of public money and an increased demand for manpower.

23. C for L remarked that implementation of the abolition arrangement, including monitoring the DSAs and taking forward the 25-year Government's subsidy scheme, would involve a huge amount of manpower. For instance, in 2016, around 50 000 employees had the accrued benefits of employers' contributions in their MPF accounts offset with SP/LSP. In view of the current number of "offsetting" cases, LD anticipated that it would need a large amount of manpower to handle subsidy applications from employers. In addition, subsequent to the abolition arrangement, the number of labour disputes regarding SP/LSP was expected to increase. Hence, additional manpower would be required to handle such disputes. As the relevant manpower demand would not arise in the next two years, evaluation on the actual amount of additional manpower had not been conducted for the time being. LD would seek resources to increase manpower in accordance with the established mechanism in due course.

The subsidy amount under the Government's subsidy scheme

24. Dr LO Wai-kwok expressed concerns over whether the employers' contribution of 1% of the employees' monthly relevant income to their own DSAs (in addition to the 5% mandatory contribution under the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Cap. 485)) would be sufficient to cover the employers' shortfall in the event of massive layoffs or business



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failure. He requested the Administration to explain the measures to be taken to help enterprises (regardless of the scale) which were unable to pay the SP/LSP due to business failure during an economic downturn, including the criteria to be adopted to assess the eligibility of relevant enterprises for Government's subsidy and the amount of subsidy to be granted.

25. Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare and C for L said that the Chief Executive announced the enhanced arrangements for abolishing the "offsetting" arrangement in the 2018 Policy Address, under which a two-tier subsidy scheme would be provided for the employers. The first-tier subsidy lasting for 12 years was available for all incident employers (i.e. those who need to pay SP/LSP to their employees). Regardless of the scale of the enterprise and the accrued balance in the employer's DSA, the maximum rate of subsidy would be pitched at 50% of the SP/LSP payable in the first three years after the abolition arrangement and reduced progressively thereafter until it was diminished to 5% in the 12<sup>th</sup> year. The second-tier subsidy lasting for 25 years would kick in should the incident employer's DSA accrued balance be insufficient to pay SP/LSP after netting the first-tier subsidy. The rate of the second-tier subsidy in the first three years would be pitched at 50% of the outstanding amount after netting the first-tier subsidy and the accrued balance in the employer's DSA. Thereafter, the sharing rate would drop by 5% every three years until it reached 20% in the 21<sup>st</sup> year, and then by 5% every two years till reaching 10% in the 25<sup>th</sup> year. Hence, it was anticipated that MSMEs and enterprises which were prone to large-scale retrenchment would benefit from the second-tier subsidy.

26. In response to the enquiry from Dr LO Wai-kwok, Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare replied that according to Government's analysis, the majority of large enterprises should be able to accrue enough savings in their DSAs to make SP/LSP payments that might arise in the future. Nevertheless, the second-tier subsidy would be available for incident employers whose DSAs did not have sufficient balance, regardless of the scale of their enterprises.

Labour relations situation after the abolition of the "offsetting" arrangement

27. Dr LO Wai-kwok noted that according to the Administration, a new labour relations trend would emerge after implementation of the abolition arrangement. In this regard, he asked the Administration for an estimate on the increased number of disputes relating to the calculation of SP/LSP benefits that might arise after the abolition.

28. C for L replied that it was difficult at this stage to come up with an accurate estimation on the number of disputes regarding SP/LSP between

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employers and employees after the abolition. Given that under the current "offsetting" regime, employers were allowed to use the accrued benefits of their MPF contributions to offset SP/LSP payable to employees under the Employment Ordinance ("EO"), there were relatively fewer number of disputes relating to SP/LSP benefits now and in the past. However, given the abolition arrangement, MPF contributions of the employers could no longer be used to offset SP/LSP payable to the employees, and expenses of the employers at the time of dismissal would increase. It was anticipated that by that time, employers would become more mindful of their responsibility for SP/LSP. On the other hand, with the abolition arrangement, SP/LSP would represent a benefit to employees in addition to the MPF contributions made by employers, and employees would claim for SP/LSP in the event of dismissal to maximize their benefits. As such, an increased number of disputes between employers and employees was expected. However, at the current stage, it was difficult to accurately estimate the number of disputes regarding SP/LSP between employers and employees after the abolition.

Legislative timetable

29. The Chairman enquired about the progress of the legislative work (including preparing the draft drafting instructions) of the abolition arrangement and the timing for submission of the drafting instructions to the Department of Justice.

30. C for L replied that the Government planned to submit the drafting instructions to the Department of Justice before the end of 2019, and it would strive to introduce the enabling bill for the abolition arrangement into the LegCo by 2020 with a view to securing its passage by LegCo by 2022.

31. The Chairman opined that the Government might be over-optimistic to expect the passage of the enabling bill for the abolition arrangement by 2022. Mr KWOK Wai-keung expressed concerns on the legislative timetable of the abolition arrangement being delayed to 2022. He urged the Administration to take forward the abolition arrangement as soon as practicable and enquired whether the enabling legislation would come into immediate effect upon passage of the bill.

32. Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare explained that, given that the enhanced abolition arrangement would facilitate employers to set up DSAs, the daily operation of which would be supported by the eMPF platform being developed by MPFA, the two initiatives should be implemented in such a way that they dovetail to each other. C for L supplemented that it was expected that, upon the passage of the enabling

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legislation, it would take two years to formulate detailed arrangements on supporting measures and the integration of the new system with the eMPF platform. If the abolition arrangement was implemented before relevant support measures and systems, especially the two-tier subsidy scheme and the DSAs were in place, employers would have to bear the costs of SP/LSP payable to employees. Hence, it was expected that the abolition arrangement would be fully implemented in 2024 at the earliest.

33. Mr WU Chi-wai said that Members might introduce amendment when they scrutinize the enabling legislation relating to the abolition arrangement. He was concerned that the Administration might withdraw the enabling legislation if they found Member's proposed amendments unacceptable.

34. Under Secretary for Labour & Welfare responded that the Government was committed to abolishing the SP/LSP arrangement. However, it was premature at this stage to assess whether or not the Government would accept any amendments to the enabling legislation to be introduced by Members.

A Motion proposed by a member under paragraph 31A of the Establishment Subcommittee Procedure

35. At 9:46 am, the Chairman advised that she received a proposed motion to be moved by Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan under paragraph 31A of the Establishment Subcommittee Procedure ("ESC Procedure"). She advised that the motion would be dealt with as she considered it was directly related to the item under discussion.

36. At 9:47 am, the Chairman invited Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan to read out his [proposed motion](#) and put to vote the question that Mr CHUNG's proposed motion be proceeded. At the request of Mr CHUNG, the Chairman ordered a division, and the division bell rang for five minutes. Seventeen members voted for and five voted against the motion. The Chairman declared that the Subcommittee agreed that the motion proposed by Mr CHUNG should be proceeded forthwith. The votes of individual members were as follows:

*For*

Mr WONG Ting-kwong	Mr WU Chi-wai
Mr YIU Si-wing	Mr CHAN Chi-chuen
Mr Christopher CHEUNG	Dr Fernando CHEUNG
Mr Martin LIAO	Dr LO Wai-kwok
Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan	Mr Alvin YEUNG
Mr CHU Hoi-dick	Mr SHIU Ka-fai

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Ms YUNG Hoi-yan  
Mr Jeremy TAM  
Mr Tony TSE  
(17 members)

Mr CHAN Chun-ying  
Mr AU Nok-hin

*Against*

Mr WONG Kwok-kin  
Mr POON Siu-ping  
Dr Pierre CHAN  
(5 members)

Mr KWOK Wai-keung  
Mr HO Kai-ming

Debate on the motion proposed by Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan

37. The Chairman advised that as the Subcommittee had passed that Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan's proposed motion be proceeded, there would be a debate on the said motion. She said that Mr CHUNG could speak on his motion for three minutes while other members could speak once on the motion for not more than three minutes. The Administration could make a response after members had spoken. Mr CHUNG would then have one minute to make a reply.

38. Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan pointed out that as uncertainties abound in the abolition arrangement, including the relevant enabling legislation was yet to be passed and the general reservations expressed by the commercial sector on the Government's proposal, members generally found the proposed creation of the permanent post unreasonable. Hence, he moved that the proposed post should be created on a supernumerary basis.

39. Mr Jeremy TAM Man-ho, Dr LO Wai-kwok, Mr Tony TSE, Ms YUNG Hoi-yan, Mr CHAN Chi-chuen and Mr YIU Si-wing expressed support for Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan's motion. They agreed that the abolition arrangement would involve a huge amount of work and supported creation of the proposed post on a supernumerary basis to increase the manpower support for taking forward the preparatory and implementation work of the abolition arrangement expeditiously. However, they found it unjustifiable for the Administration to create the proposed post on a permanent basis. They were concerned that as the details for implementing the abolition arrangement had not yet been hammered out, the proposal for creating the post on a permanent basis as suggested by LD might serve as a precedent for other Government departments, which might seek to create permanent posts for uncertain or time-limited tasks. Mr WU Chi-wai was concerned about the division of work between LD and MPFA regarding the implementation of the abolition arrangement. He indicated support for creating the proposed post and urged the Administration to implement the abolition arrangement expeditiously.

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40. Mr KWOK Wai-keung and Mr HO Kai-ming expressed objection to the motion moved by Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan. Mr KWOK said that it was the mainstream opinion of the commercial sector to have the abolition arrangement implemented expeditiously based on mutual respect and understanding to provide retirement protection for employees. Mr HO said that he looked forward the Administration to commencing the legislative exercise on the abolition arrangement expeditiously. He expected an increase in disputes regarding SP/LSP benefits between employers and employees subsequent to the abolition, and considered it appropriate for LD to create the post on a permanent basis to handle the relevant work.

41. The Chairman suggested that a grade structure review be conducted to improve the recruitment situation of the Assistant Labour Officer II with a view to resolving the vacancy issue of junior posts of the grade.

42. At the invitation of the Chairman, C for L responded to the motion moved by Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan. He stressed that LD had not encountered great difficulties in the recruitment of Assistant Labour Officer II so far. The manpower problem facing LD now was that the time-limited posts created by LD could only be taken up by staff of the next lower rank on acting appointments via internal deployment, and the vacancies arising from such acting appointments would increase the workload of other Assistant Labour Officer II. He reiterated that LD was not against the principle of creating supernumerary posts for time-limited tasks. However, given that implementing the policy on the abolition arrangement and other supporting measures was a long term commitment, it was considered that the proposed post should be created on a permanent basis in order not to aggravate the manpower problem.

43. The Chairman put the motion to vote. At the request of Mr HO Kai-ming, the Chairman ordered a division, and the division bell rang for five minutes. Nine members voted for and 12 voted against the motion. The Chairman declared that the motion was negated. The votes of individual members were as follows:

*For*

Mr WONG Ting-kwong	Mr YIU Si-wing
Dr CHIANG Lai-wan	Dr LO Wai-kwok
Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan	Mr SHIU Ka-fai
Ms YUNG Hoi-yan	Mr CHAN Chun-ying
Mr Tony TSE	
(9 members)	

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*Against*

Mr WONG Kwok-kin	Mr WU Chi-wai
Dr KWOK Ka-ki	Mr KWOK Wai-keung
Mr Christopher CHEUNG	Dr Fernando CHEUNG
Mr IP Kin-yuen	Mr POON Siu-ping
Mr Alvin YEUNG	Mr HO Kai-ming
Dr Pierre CHAN	Mr AU Nok-hin
(12 members)	

*(At 10:20 am, the Chairman enquired if members agreed to extend the meeting by 15 minutes. No members raised any objection.)*

Voting on the item

44. The Chairman put the item EC(2018-19)16 to vote. At the request of Mr HO Kai-ming, the Chairman ordered a division, and the division bell rang for five minutes. 16 members voted for the item and five against it. Four members abstained. The Chairman declared that the Subcommittee agreed to recommend the item to FC for approval. The votes of individual members were as follows:

*For*

Mr WONG Ting-kwong	Mr WU Chi-wai
Dr KWOK Ka-ki	Mr KWOK Wai-keung
Dr Fernando CHEUNG	Mr IP Kin-yuen
Mr Martin LIAO	Mr POON Siu-ping
Dr CHIANG Lai-wan	Mr Alvin YEUNG
Mr CHU Hoi-dick	Mr HO Kai-ming
Ms YUNG Hoi-yan	Dr Pierre CHAN
Mr Jeremy TAM	Mr AU Nok-hin
(16 members)	

*Against*

Mr YIU Si-wing	Mr CHUNG Kwok-pan
Mr SHIU Ka-fai	Mr CHAN Chun-ying
Mr Tony TSE	
(5 members)	

*Abstain*

Mr WONG Ting-kwong	Mr CHAN Chi-chuen
Mr Christopher CHEUNG	Dr LO Wai-kwok
(4 members)	

45. Members requested that the item be voted on separately at the relevant FC meeting.

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46. The meeting ended at 10:34 am.

Council Business Division 1  
Legislative Council Secretariat  
3 January 2019