

(Translation)

**Minutes of the 10th Meeting of the
7th Term Kwun Tong District Council (Full Council)**

Date: 27 June 2025 (Friday)

Time: 2:34 p.m. – 5:18 p.m.

Venue: Conference Room, Kwun Tong District Office,
Unit 05-07, 20/F, Millennium City 6, 392 Kwun Tong Road,
Kwun Tong, Kowloon

Chairman

Mr HO Lap-ki, Denny, JP

Members

Mr YU Siu-lun

Mr YU Man, MH

Mr YU Ka-ming

Mr NG Sing-wah

Mr NG Ting-fung

Mr LUI Tung-hai, MH

Ms LEE Shuk-woon, Sophia

Mr LEE Ka-hang

Mr FONG Yat-kwan

Mr LAM Fung, MH

Mr LAM Wai

Ms KAM Kin

Mr OR Chong-shing, Wilson, MH

Mr HUNG Kam-in, MH

Mr MA Yat-chiu, MH

Mr CHEUNG Yiu-pan

Mr CHEUNG Pui-kong

Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang, MH

Ms LEUNG Sze-wan

Ms FU Pik-chun, MH

Mr HSU Yau-wai

Mr LIN Ho-man, MH

Mr CHAN Yiu-hung, Jimmy, MH

Mr TSANG Wing-fai

Ms CHING Hoi-yan

Ms FENG Yunsi

Mr WONG Chun-ping, MH, JP

Mr WONG Kai-san

Ms YU Juliana

Ms ZHAN Baoyu

Mr LAU Kar-wah

Mr AU YEUNG Kwan-nok

Ms CHU Lok-wai

Mr TANG Wing-chun

Mr CHENG Keung-fung

Mr LAI Wing-chun, MH

Mr KAN Ming-tung, MH

Mr TAM Siu-cheuk

Mr KWAN Kin-wing

Mr PANG Chi-sang

In attendance

Ms CHAN Wai-chun, Regina

Assistant District Officer (Kwun Tong)1

Mr CHEUNG Ka-long, Kelvin	Assistant District Officer (Kwun Tong) ²
Mr KWAN Chung-yin, Louis	Deputy District Commander (Kwun Tong), Hong Kong Police Force
Ms TSE Tsui-yan	District Commander (Sau Mau Ping), Hong Kong Police Force
Mr SHIU Ling-fung	Police Community Relations Officer, Kwun Tong District, Hong Kong Police Force
Mr MAN Cheuk-hei, Tony	Police Community Relations Officer, Sau Mau Ping District, Hong Kong Police Force
Mr YIP Wai-choi, James	Senior Engineer/6(East), Civil Engineering and Development Department
Mr LING Wai-kit, Ricky	Chief Manager/Management (Kowloon East), Housing Department
Mr LIU Kin-wai, Rick	Chief Transport Officer/Kowloon 2, Transport Department
Ms LAW Kit-nor	District Environmental Hygiene Superintendent (Kwun Tong), Food and Environmental Hygiene Department
Miss Sandra LIM	Assistant District Social Welfare Officer (Kwun Tong) ¹ , Social Welfare Department
Ms CHEUNG Yee-mei, May	Chief Leisure Manager (Kowloon), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Ms NG Kin-ching	District Leisure Manager (Kwun Tong), Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Ms SIU Sau-king, Michelle	Deputy District Leisure Manager (District Support) Kwun Tong, Leisure and Cultural Services Department
Miss CHOW Tak-sum, Amy	Senior Executive Officer (District Management), Kwun Tong District Office
Mr FUNG Chi-man, Tom	Senior Liaison Officer (1), Kwun Tong District Office
Miss YIK Wai-sze, Cecilia	Senior Liaison Officer (2), Kwun Tong District Office
Mr TANG Chun-ming	Senior Liaison Officer (3), Kwun Tong District Office
Ms IP Yuk-mei, Eunice	Senior Liaison Officer (4), Kwun Tong District Office
Ms HUI Po-yu, Bowie	Executive Officer I (District Council), Kwun Tong District Office

Secretary

Mr CHOW Lap-kan, Douglas Senior Executive Officer (District Council),
Kwun Tong District Office

In Attendance by Invitation

Miss LAI Sai-ming, Drew	Assistant Commissioner (Policy Support), Labour Department	Item II
Ms CHAN Pui-ching, Cecilia	Senior Labour Officer (Employment Benefits Support)1, Labour Department	
Dr WONG Wing-sze, Kaye	Senior Dental Officer (Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly), Department of Health	Item III
Mr LAM Ding-fung	Chief Operation Officer (Community Dental Service), Department of Health	

The Chairman welcomed all Members and government representatives to the 10th Full Council (“FC”) meeting under the 7th Term Kwun Tong District Council (“KTDC”).

2. The Chairman reported that Mr XIA Baolong, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Work Office of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, had met with District Council Members, Care Team members, and the representatives from the three district committees during his inspection visit to Hong Kong in late June. The Chairman particularly mentioned that Mr XIA had improvised a poem commending District Councils. Reading “Amid the countless duties of the day, the District Councils serve with compassion’s ray. No task too great, no detail too small, every effort is made for the good of all.” (千頭萬緒區議會，胸有大愛善良心，事無巨細皆為大，做好每件只為民。), the poem demonstrated Mr XIA’s recognition and praise for the district work of the entire district governance team. The Chairman called on all Members to take this as motivation and to turn the aspirations and spirit embodied in Mr XIA’s poem into concrete actions, while continuing to serve the public diligently and enhance their sense of happiness and well-being, thereby living up to Mr XIA’s encouragement and the public’s trust.

3. The Chairman said that no applications for absence had been received from Members for this meeting.

Item I — Confirmation of Minutes of Last Meeting

4. The minutes of the 9th meeting were confirmed without amendment.

Item II – Introduction of the Abolition of MPF Offsetting Arrangement

5. The Chairman welcomed Assistant Commissioner (Policy Support) and Senior Labour Officer (Employment Benefits Support)¹ of the Labour Department (“LD”) to brief Members on the abolition of the arrangement for using the accrued benefits of employers’ mandatory contributions under the Mandatory Provident Fund (“MPF”) System to offset the severance payment (“SP”) and long service payment (“LSP”) (“Offsetting Arrangement”).

6. The representative of LD stated that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement had taken effect on 1 May 2025, which was regarded as the “transition date”. The department used various examples to explain the calculation methods for SP and LSP before and after the “transition date”, as well as the details of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement.

7. Members raised views and enquiries as follows:

7.1 Mr Wilson OR believed that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement could improve employees’ retirement protection and had received general support from the community. He had received cases from the district indicating that some employers had dismissed employees on or before the “transition date”, leaving many employees feeling anxious and uncertain. He was concerned about whether significant changes had occurred in the labour market after the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, and whether the Government had formulated corresponding measures to reassure employees. In addition, he mentioned that the Government had launched a 25-year “Subsidy Scheme for Abolition of MPF Offsetting Arrangement” (“Subsidy Scheme”) to complement the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement. He wished to know whether the scheme included a scientific and concrete review timetable and roadmap, and expressed concern about whether the scheme would face a shortfall in subsidy funds or insufficient applicants, as well as whether it aligned with the actual needs of employers and employees.

7.2 Mr Jimmy CHAN pointed out that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement was implemented after years of negotiations among employers, employees and the Government, and would definitely help strengthen labour protection. However, he understood employers’ concern about the rising business costs during the transition period. He mentioned that in the past, many employers had relied on their mandatory MPF contributions to offset employees’ SP and LSP. After the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, despite the Government’s launch of a 25-year Subsidy Scheme to assist

employers, they would still face two major challenges. First, the Government subsidy could not fully cover employers' accumulated statutory liabilities for compensating employees, meaning that employers must set aside additional funds, thereby increasing their operating costs and pressure. Second, under the current application procedures, employers were required to advance the relevant payments to employees before applying for reimbursement, which posed a cash flow burden on small and medium enterprises with weaker liquidity. Therefore, he expressed concern that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement might bring potential negative impacts. For example, some employers might employ fewer employees under long-term contracts and switch to employment under short-term contracts in order to avoid their statutory liabilities for compensating employees. On the other hand, many employees were concerned about the calculation and continuity of their years of work experience before and after the "transition date". They worried that their years of work experience would be reset after the "transition date", leading to a reduction in their retirement benefits. He hoped that LD would clarify the relevant arrangements to address employees' concerns.

7.3 Mr LEE Ka-hang believed that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement had received general support from the community. However, after learning about the relevant details, some employees felt that there was a gap between the arrangement and their original expectations. Since the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement had no retrospective effect, employees whose employment periods straddled the "transition date" might not be able to fully withdraw the MPF contributions made before that date upon retirement, which did not align with the expectations of some employees. In addition, he pointed out that many employees continued to be employed after retiring at the age of 65, primarily as security guards and cleaners, and the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement might not benefit such employees. On the other hand, he wished to learn about the number of applications received since the Government had implemented the Subsidy Scheme, as well as other related statistics.

7.4 Mr LAU Kar-wah noted that the Subsidy Scheme stipulated that the amount of subsidy an employer could be approved for in each subsidy year would be determined based on the net amount of the post-transition portion of SP and LSP paid or payable in that year. Different subsidy ratios would apply depending on whether the net amount was within or exceeded HK\$500,000. For cases where the net amount was within HK\$500,000, a "capped amount" would be set on the post-transition portion of SP and LSP payable by the employer for each employee. He mentioned that the Employment Ordinance stipulated a maximum of HK\$390,000 for SP or LSP, and enquired whether employers would receive a higher subsidy amount under the Subsidy Scheme if they dismissed multiple employees in the same year, compared to dismissing them separately over several years.

7.5 Mr KAN Ming-tung mentioned that the continuous contracts for employees would lower the working hours threshold. An employee only needed to work for 68 hours for the same employer within any four-week period to be entitled to statutory employment benefits. Therefore, many current part-time or hourly-rated employees would receive the same protection as full-time employees, including SP and LSP. He enquired whether the SP and LSP for part-time and hourly-rated employees would be calculated based on their last month's wages. If so, he was concerned that some employers would reduce the working hours of such employees to lower the compensation amount. Additionally, he enquired whether employers would be exempt from paying SP or LSP if employees resigned voluntarily.

7.6 Mr TSANG Wing-fai noted that many members of the public still had misconceptions about the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement. Some employees mistakenly believed that, after the new system was implemented, their personal MPF contributions would remain untouched, leading them to consider early retirement. On the other hand, despite the Government's repeated explanations that employers would not derive any actual benefits under the new policy, some employers still failed to fully understand the details of the arrangement. He believed that the Government should further step up publicity efforts to enhance employers' and employees' understanding of the relevant arrangements. In addition, he commended the Subsidy Scheme website for providing a simulation calculator that helped employees calculate SP and LSP and enabled employers to estimate the government subsidy they may receive. He suggested that LD strengthen its publicity efforts to encourage all sectors to make good use of this calculation tool.

8. The consolidated response from the representative of LD was as follows:

8.1 Dismissal of employees before the "transition date": When formulating the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, LD had stipulated that employers may continue to use the accrued benefits of their MPF mandatory contributions to offset employees' SP and LSP derived from the employment period before the "transition date". Although the SP and LSP after the "transition date" could no longer be offset by the accrued benefits of employers' MPF mandatory contributions, allowing SP and LSP before the "transition date" to be offset aimed to encourage employers to retain existing employees. Even though employees' years of service increased, the SP and LSP before the "transition date" would not increase, while the accrued benefits of employers' MPF mandatory contributions would continue to grow after the "transition date". If employers continued to employ the employees, the accrued benefits of their mandatory contributions which could be used to offset SP or LSP before the "transition date" would increase. Under the Employment Ordinance, the

maximum amount of SP or LSP was HK\$390,000. The cap on SP and LSP for employees employed after the “transition date” would be recalculated from zero and could not be offset by the accrued benefits of employers’ mandatory contributions. Therefore, dismissing employees before the “transition date” and then employing new ones would not reduce costs. LD had produced advertisements to remind employers to avoid losing well-performing employees due to misunderstandings.

- 8.2 Subsidy Scheme: LD indicated that it had commissioned actuarial consultants to make an estimate based on past offsetting data and the economic cycle spanning 25 years. The actual expenditure would depend on future economic changes and the circumstances of individual applications. The Government would review the operation of the Subsidy Scheme five years after implementing the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement. Should there be any shortfall in funds, the Government would properly handle the situation in accordance with established mechanisms. LD pointed out that SP and LSP usually accounted for only about 0.5% of human resource costs, representing a very small proportion of the overall operating costs, and therefore should not constitute a major incentive for layoffs. Decisions on layoffs and business closures were more influenced by economic conditions and the operating situation of enterprises, and were not directly related to the payment of SP and LSP.
- 8.3 Publicity: LD stated that following the implementation of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement on 1 May, the department had continued to actively carry out publicity work. In addition to launching TV advertisements, LD had publicised relevant information to employers, employees, human resource practitioners and the public through seminars and talks. For example, the talk held on 26 June had attracted nearly 1 000 participants, and the next session was scheduled for 22 July. Additionally, LD had set up “The TransitionEase” website, which provided detailed information for public reference, as well as the online calculation tool “EasyCal” to help employers and employees calculate SP/LSP and the subsidy amount after the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement. LD had also set up the Service Centre for Subsidy Scheme, where employers could make enquiries or submit applications for the subsidy in person, by telephone, or by email.
- 8.4 The number of applications under the Subsidy Scheme: LD stated that the Subsidy Scheme covered SP and LSP derived from employment periods starting from the “transition date” of 1 May. Since the approved cases so far involved relatively short employment periods, the amounts of subsidies granted had been lower. As at 15 June, LD had received about 230 applications. The department had commenced the vetting process and expected the number of applications to increase progressively.

- 8.5 Standard for continuous contracts: LD indicated that the Government had revised the standard for continuous contracts from the original “418” to “468”, i.e. an employee who worked for a total of 68 hours in four consecutive weeks was regarded as being employed under a continuous contract. Employees under continuous contracts must meet the required years of service and other conditions in order to be entitled to SP and LSP upon termination of employment. More part-time and hourly-rated employees were expected to benefit from this arrangement and would be entitled to comprehensive employment benefits.
- 8.6 Resignation: LD explained that employees who resigned were generally not entitled to SP or LSP. However, employees who had at least five years of service and chose to retire at the age of 65 or resigned on the grounds of ill health would be entitled to LSP. In general, employees must be dismissed in order to be entitled to SP or LSP.
- 8.7 Daily-rated employees and monthly-paid employees: LD stated that SP and LSP for monthly-paid employees were calculated based on their last month’s wages, while those for daily-rated and hourly-rated employees were calculated based on any 18 days’ wages chosen by the employee out of the last 30 working days. Employees may also choose to use their average wages over the 12 months immediately preceding the termination of the employment contract for the calculation.
- 8.8 Subsidy Scheme: LD pointed out that under the Subsidy Scheme, cases in which an employer’s total annual expenditure on the post-transition portion of SP/LSP fell within the first \$500,000 may receive a relatively higher level of government subsidy. As for whether an employer could receive more subsidies by dismissing three employees in the same year or by dismissing one employee annually over three years, it would depend on the specific circumstances of each case. When employers considered layoffs, the subsidy amount should not be their primary consideration. Employees were important assets of enterprises, and it was believed that employers would prudently make staffing arrangements according to actual operational needs and employees’ performance.

9. Members then raised views and enquiries as follows:

- 9.1 Mr CHEUNG Yiu-pan noted that the Government had been proactively publicising the eMPF platform in recent months. However, he found that some MPF trustees had not been included in the mobile application of the platform. He expressed concern about whether it was mandatory for MPF trustees to join the platform or if they could choose to participate voluntarily. If the latter was the case, he was concerned that some members of the public might not be able to handle their MPF matters through the platform.

Additionally, he was concerned about whether LD would establish a monitoring or review mechanism for the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement.

- 9.2 Ms LEUNG Sze-wan pointed out that since the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement took effect on 1 May, many employees and even employers had found the new calculation method confusing. She gave an example, stating that if an employment period straddled 1 May, members of the public might not understand how the calculation methods under the old and new systems should apply to the respective portions of service. In addition, she mentioned that some employees and employers were considering terminating their existing employment contracts and then signing new ones in order to apply the new calculation rules. However, the practical implementation of the arrangement had yet to be clarified. She suggested that LD and the relevant departments compile simple guidelines in the form of, for example, tables or infographics, to clearly set out the steps for calculating employees' benefits before and after the "transition date", applicable conditions and key points to note, so that Members could accurately explain the calculation methods to local residents.
- 9.3 Ms FU Pik-chun stated that she had set up street counters in the community to collect public views on the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement and had learnt that many members of the public supported the implementation of the policy. However, some employees considered that there would be a gap in protection, as the arrangement would not be applied retrospectively to the beginning of their employment. She also mentioned that some employees were concerned that the current economic environment might deteriorate, leading to operational difficulties or even closures for some enterprises. As a result, employers might stop making MPF contributions for employees or default on wage payments, thereby exposing employees to the risks of unemployment and loss of the relevant protections. Therefore, she hoped that LD would identify enterprises with unstable financial status and strengthen liaison with the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Authority ("MPFA") to protect employees' basic rights.
- 9.4 Mr LAM Fung was concerned that, following the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, apart from contractual gratuities, whether other employees' benefits, such as end of year bonuses or other bonuses, could also be used to offset SP and LSP. If the above benefits could be used for offsetting purposes, it would allow employers greater flexibility in staff benefit arrangements, while motivating employees to perform better and fostering better relationships between employers and employees.
- 9.5 Mr TAM Siu-cheuk enquired whether employees' benefits, such as end of year double pay, bonuses and contractual gratuities, could be used to offset SP and LSP. In addition, he commended the "EasyCal" website for providing simulation calculators with interesting

designs, which assisted employers and employees in understanding the details of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement and improved calculation accuracy. He suggested that LD step up publicity for the website.

9.6 Mr WONG Kai-san pointed out that the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement involved additional costs for employers, and therefore hoped to understand the eligibility criteria and applicable situations of “The TransitionEase”. He enquired whether employers could apply for financial assistance under “The TransitionEase” if a substantial amount of LSP had to be paid due to several employees retiring at the same time, so as to cover the required funding. He was also concerned about whether LD would give priority to using the Protection of Wages on Insolvency Fund (“PWIF”) or “The TransitionEase” support mechanism to handle labour disputes arising from company closures that involved substantial SP. He hoped that LD would clarify the priority order of the above two schemes and their applicable conditions.

9.7 Ms YU Juliana suggested that LD and MPFA enhance their publicity efforts to help employers and employees develop a more comprehensive understanding of the details of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement. She indicated that the District Council was willing to assist LD with district publicity.

10. The consolidated response from the representative of LD was as follows:

10.1 eMPF: LD noted that the overall operation of MPF did not fall within the department’s policy remit. However, the department learnt that all MPF trustees were required to join the eMPF platform. MPFA had arranged for small-scale trustees to join the platform first at the initial stage, followed by large-scale trustees in different phases. According to the timetable published by MPFA, the target was to make sure that all trustees joined the online platform by the end of this year, by which time all MPF accounts would be operable on the eMPF platform.

10.2 Anti-abuse mechanism: LD had appointed an agency to process subsidy applications and had established a strict monitoring mechanism to regularly review the monthly performance of the agency, including the number of cases processed and the time required, while requiring the agency to achieve established targets to ensure service quality. In order to prevent potential abuse, the department had established a mechanism to detect abnormalities. For example, if an employer was found to submit a duplicate subsidy application for the same employee, the computer system would generate an alert for further review. In addition, the Government reserved the final approval authority over subsidy applications. If there were doubts about an application, the Government had the right to

reject it to ensure that public money was not misused.

- 10.3 Identification of employers in financial difficulty: LD stated that it was unable to determine that an employer was in financial difficulty or on the verge of bankruptcy merely based on certain behaviours. Under the current system, if a company failed to make MPF contributions as scheduled, MPFA would issue a notice urging the employer to make the contributions as soon as possible, and would take legal action where necessary to assist employees in recovering arrears. LD would intervene and monitor the situation if labour disputes or unpaid wages were involved.
- 10.4 Payments that could be used for offsetting: LD noted that the accrued benefits derived from employers' MPF voluntary contributions and gratuities based on length of service could continue to be used to offset SP and LSP, and that the relevant legislation in this aspect remained unchanged. In contrast, the accrued benefits derived from employers' MPF mandatory contributions could only be used to offset SP or LSP before the "transition date", and could no longer be used to offset SP or LSP arising after the "transition date". End of year bonus or other bonuses could not be used to offset SP and LSP.
- 10.5 Publicity: LD invited Members to assist in promoting the online calculation tool "EasyCal", which allowed employees to input case details to calculate their relevant entitlements. Additionally, the department had carried out various publicity activities regarding the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, including inviting Care Teams to distribute promotional leaflets and providing the relevant materials at the District Offices of LD and the Home Affairs Department. LD would continue to publicise the related information.
- 10.6 Applicable situations of the Subsidy Scheme and PWIF: LD explained that employers must pay the statutory SP or LSP in full first and submit the proof of payment before applying for subsidies under the Subsidy Scheme. The Subsidy Scheme aimed to share employers' responsibility for paying SP and LSP. However, if a company was unable to pay wages, SP or other statutory entitlements due to financial difficulties, PWIF would handle the case in accordance with the law and established procedures upon receipt of the application.

11. Members then raised views and enquiries as follows:

- 11.1 Mr YU Siu-lun expressed his support for the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement and was pleased to see that the Government had rolled out the 25-year Subsidy Scheme with total funding of HK\$33 billion to help employers transition smoothly to the new system. He pointed out that some enterprises misunderstood the Subsidy Scheme, mistakenly believing that the subsidy funds would be exhausted in a short period or were related to

layoffs, which had caused unnecessary concerns. He hoped that LD would clarify the sustainability of the Subsidy Scheme and the relevant arrangements to protect employees' rights and alleviate employers' concerns. He also mentioned that the public generally welcomed the convenience of the eMPF platform and suggested that LD collaborate with MPFA to step up publicity efforts by, for example, organising seminars through the community networks of Members, to enhance public understanding of the MPF system and improve management efficiency.

11.2 Mr LAM Wai pointed out that the implementation of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement had received a generally positive response from the community. However, some residents lacked sufficient understanding of the relevant details. He mentioned that some employers made it difficult for employees to continue working by adjusting their shifts, indirectly forcing them to resign and thereby affecting their right to receive SP. He believed that LD should strengthen the promotion of the new arrangements to employees. In addition to the assistance provided by Care Teams and District Councils, he suggested that the department actively dispatch staff to explain the new arrangements in the community and co-organise seminars with frontline organisations. Additionally, he suggested setting up a dedicated telephone hotline, allowing employees to make enquiries or seek assistance immediately when they had questions or suspected that they had been treated unfairly.

11.3 Mr Jimmy CHAN pointed out that if an enterprise had a large number of employees approaching retirement at the same time, even if it had paid compensation upfront, it was still concerned that its cash flow might be affected due to the lengthy approval process for subsidy applications. He suggested that LD expedite the processing of subsidy applications to alleviate the financial pressure on enterprises. On the other hand, he mentioned that while the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement helped reduce concerns about inadequate employee protection, some employees had significantly lower wage levels before the arrangement was implemented. If the compensation cap was applied, it could result in a situation where the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement was actually disadvantageous to them. He hoped that LD would provide a concrete response and propose solutions to protect employees' rights.

12. The consolidated response from the representative of LD was as follows:

12.1 eMPF: LD noted that Members were willing to assist in promoting the eMPF platform in the district, and stated that it would convey this to MPFA.

12.2 Subsidy Scheme: LD responded to Members' enquiries about the long-term financial

sustainability of the Subsidy Scheme, pointing out that the Government had committed to providing subsidies for 25 years. Based on the current subsidy ratio and the financial budget, the funding was expected to be sufficient to cover the entire subsidy period. The department added that if unforeseen circumstances led to a shortfall, the Government would make proper financial arrangements in accordance with the established procedures.

- 12.3 Publicity: LD indicated that it currently held monthly online and in-person talks explaining the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement for public participation. LD would provide the Secretariat with the relevant information after the meeting so that Members could convey it to local residents. If Members were interested in organising briefing sessions in Kwun Tong District, the department would be pleased to offer support and suggested arranging a single joint session to enhance cost-effectiveness. If Members considered it necessary, they could submit proposals to the Secretariat, and LD would follow up with the Secretariat on the venue, date, estimated number of participants, and other matters.
- 12.4 Labour relations: LD responded to the situation mentioned by Members where employees were forced to resign due to shift adjustment, stating that it had been dedicated to fostering good employment relations and had actively carried out relevant publicity work. LD pointed out that there were many good employers and employees in society, but some employers undermined employment relations through unreasonable practices. Employees who believed that their rights and benefits had been violated could contact the Offices of Labour Relations Division of LD, where staff would provide assistance, including lodging claims against employers when necessary to protect employees' rights.
- 12.5 Cash flow of enterprises: LD emphasised that the Government must use public money prudently. Therefore, subsidies under the Subsidy Scheme would only be reimbursed based on the subsidy ratios after employers had paid SP or LSP. However, the department understood the importance of cash flow for enterprises. Therefore, the Government had set service requirements for the Subsidy Scheme. If employers submitted all required documents, approval procedures could be completed and subsidies disbursed within one month. LD hoped that these arrangements would effectively help employers cope with financial pressure.
- 12.6 Employees: LD pointed out that if an employee had lower wages but longer years of service before the transition, and significantly higher wages but shorter years of service after the transition, their total entitlements might be lower than they would have been had the Offsetting Arrangement not been abolished. The Government had undertaken to provide subsidies to cover the difference for such employees. Employees may use "EasyCal" to calculate their entitlements before and after the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement.

If their entitlements decreased due to the implementation of the abolition of the Offsetting Arrangement, they may apply to LD for subsidies to make up the difference.

13. The meeting noted the agenda item.

Item III - Briefing on Community Dental Support Programme

14. The Chairman welcomed Senior Dental Officer (Outreach Dental Care Programme for the Elderly) and Chief Operation Officer (Community Dental Service) of the Department of Health (“DH”) to brief Members on the arrangements for the Community Dental Support Programme (“CDSP”).

15. The representatives of DH gave a briefing on the CDSP.

16. Members raised views and enquiries as follows:

- 16.1 Ms FU Pik-chun said that she welcomed the CDSP, but pointed out that community awareness of the programme remained insufficient, resulting in a relatively low utilisation rate. She mentioned that the Sze Shun area, where she primarily served, consisted mainly of older public housing estates, where residents had limited knowledge of the service. Before the meeting, she had called the Caritas Clinic in Ngau Tau Kok to try to make an appointment, but the appointment date she was given was as late as 8 August, reflecting the long waiting time. As for eligibility verification, she understood that the existing arrangement required elderly persons to present the confirmation letter for the Old Age Living Allowance (“OALA”) issued by the Social Welfare Department (“SWD”) in order to apply for subsidies under the CDSP. However, such letters were often issued only once every six months or once a year, and were easily misplaced, which had caused many elderly persons to face practical difficulties during the application process. She suggested that the relevant departments should study whether a dedicated identification card could be issued to eligible elderly persons, showing their OALA reference number, so that it would be convenient for them to carry and for identification. In addition, the application procedure of the CDSP involved the “eHealth” online platform, where applicants had to enter their username and password. She pointed out that most elderly persons were unable to complete the procedures on their own and required assistance from family members to make an appointment, placing an additional burden on families. She suggested that DH enhance the CDSP’s arrangements, including strengthening publicity efforts, improving the appointment system, and simplifying the eligibility verification process, to make concrete improvements in response to the practical difficulties.

- 16.2 Mr CHENG Keung-fung expressed his support for the CDSP, believing that the subsidy could genuinely take care of the oral health of elderly persons and directly improve their quality of daily life. He pointed out that applications for the CDSP could be made through referrals by social workers, and enquired whether any social worker could make such referrals or if they must be handled by designated non-governmental organisations (“NGOs”). If it was the latter, he further asked whether a list of such organisations was already available for public reference, so that members of the public could seek assistance as needed. Regarding the number of service sessions, he noted that the CDSP offered up to three service quotas within a 180-day period, but he asked whether, if an elderly person had completed the first consultation and filling and still needed further treatment, it would be possible to reapply and make a new appointment after 180 days. He hoped that DH would give a clear explanation of the mechanism and provide flexible arrangements. On the other hand, he suggested further improving the eHealth platform by integrating identity verification data of SWD subsidy schemes, such as scheme reference numbers, in order to enhance the operating efficiency of the online system and make it more convenient for elderly persons using the CDSP.
- 16.3 Mr CHEUNG Yiu-pan enquired whether elderly persons who were receiving the Old Age Allowance (“OAA”) or the Disability Allowance (“DA”) were eligible to apply for the CDSP. If they were not eligible, he suggested that DH consider expanding the subsidy coverage of the CDSP so that more elderly persons could benefit.
- 16.4 Ms Sophia LEE said that many residents were concerned about whether they could apply for both the CDSP and the Community Care Fund (“CCF”) at the same time. She pointed out that the CCF covered more expensive items such as dentures and dental implants, while the CDSP only covered fillings and extractions. Some residents, although eligible, still felt disappointed because the treatments they required were not included in the CDSP. She suggested that the scope of the CDSP be expanded in the future to more comprehensively address the needs of the elderly.
- 16.5 Mr LEE Ka-hang expressed concern about the eligibility of NGOs to participate in the CDSP and enquired how such organisations could apply to join. He hoped that the number of participating organisations would increase in the future to cope with the growing service demand. On the other hand, he enquired about the subsidy model of the CDSP, whether it operated on a reimbursement basis after services were provided or through advance payments, as well as the average subsidy amount for each case.
- 16.6 Mr LAU Kar-wah was pleased to note that DH had launched the CDSP, but he cautioned

that tooth extraction was not a simple procedure, especially the removal of wisdom teeth, which could involve risks relating to nerves and anaesthesia. He shared that there had been cases with severe after-effects, including nerve damage and even coma. He therefore suggested that if the surgery was considered high-risk, it should be carried out in hospitals rather than in general clinics, in order to ensure patient safety.

16.7 Ms FENG Yunsi conveyed the views of residents and pointed out that the current CDSP only covered tooth extraction and pain relief, but did not address issues such as tooth loss. She suggested expanding the scope of services to more comprehensively address the needs of the elderly. She also mentioned that the waiting time under the CDSP was too long, whereas conditions such as toothache were difficult to endure for extended periods, and she hoped that the programme could improve its arrangements. On another note, she enquired whether elderly persons who were receiving the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (“CSSA”) could obtain a quotation for the fitting of dentures through the CDSP in advance to facilitate approval by SWD. She suggested that this procedure should be included within the scope of the CDSP.

17. The representative of DH responded to Members’ views and enquiries as follows:

17.1 Service waiting time: DH stated that the CDSP was still in its early stage, and some NGOs might not be fully familiar with the detailed operational procedures, so there was still room for improvement in handling appointment arrangements. DH would follow up on the appointment mechanism with a view to enhancing the overall service process.

17.2 eHealth: DH understood that many elderly persons were currently unfamiliar with the registration procedures for eHealth. It therefore hoped that Members and Care Teams, when promoting the CDSP in the community, would also actively promote eHealth to facilitate its wider adoption. DH expected that before elderly persons went to clinics for dental services, they could complete the relevant registration procedures with the help of social workers or persons they were familiar with, ensuring a smoother consultation process.

17.3 Eligibility of beneficiaries: DH responded to Members’ enquiries as to whether the recipients of OAA or DA were eligible to apply for the CDSP, stating that the Hospital Authority (“HA”) was about to undergo major reforms and was expected to restructure the eligibility arrangements for its service recipients. DH indicated that it would consider whether the eligibility requirements of the CDSP should be aligned with those of HA once the relevant policy direction became clear, and make corresponding adjustments as appropriate.

- 17.4 Service quota: DH stated that each applicant would be given three service quotas under the CDSP within every 180-day period. Upon expiry of the period, applicants may register again to obtain a new round of three service quotas if necessary.
- 17.5 CCF: DH noted that members of the public may, according to their actual needs, apply for subsidies under both the CDSP and the CCF at the same time, and make flexible use of the relevant services.
- 17.6 Addition of service items: DH stated that the original intent of the CDSP was to enhance existing out-patient services. At the initial stage, the programme would follow the original model while introducing filling services to encourage members of the public to preserve their natural teeth as far as possible and avoid immediate extraction. DH hoped that the CDSP would improve the overall service experience of the public and promote oral health education. Regarding suggestions to add more service items under the CDSP in the future, DH welcomed views from different sectors and undertook to continuously refine the programme to better meet public needs.
- 17.7 Applications from organisations to participate in the CDSP: DH stated that all NGOs operating dental clinics in Hong Kong had been invited to participate in the CDSP at the end of last year. Any organisation meeting the eligibility requirements, including those registered under section 88 of the Inland Revenue Ordinance as approved charitable organisations, and operating dental facilities open to the public with consultation services provided by registered dentists, could apply to join the CDSP. DH had received applications from a total of 32 NGOs, all of which were approved to participate in the CDSP.
- 17.8 Subsidy model: DH stated that the CDSP was formulated with reference to the existing arrangement for CSSA recipients applying for dental treatment grants. The aim was to effectively support individuals in need to receive appropriate dental services.
- 17.9 Service appointments: DH stated that the appointment arrangements under the CDSP vary depending on the capacity of dental clinics in different districts. Some clinics were able to provide services within one to two weeks, and not all required a waiting time of more than one month. DH advised that if members of the public experienced delays in appointment dates, they may proactively enquire with other clinics and did not need to be restricted to a single location. The department also indicated that the CDSP did not impose any geographical restrictions. Members of the public could choose clinics based on their workplace or personal convenience, and living in a different district from the clinic

would not affect their eligibility. Clinics across all 18 districts of Hong Kong were available for selection, providing greater flexibility for users.

[Post-meeting note: Regarding the issue raised by Members about appointment arrangements at the Caritas Clinic in Ngau Tau Kok, DH had followed up on the case and found that clinic staff had previously been unfamiliar with the relevant procedures and requirements, but improvements had already been made.]

17.10 Referrals: DH stated that any NGOs recognised and subvented by SWD could refer cases to the CDSP. At present, there were 172 such organisations across Hong Kong, and in general, social workers of these organisations were qualified to make referrals for members of the public.

17.11 Service network of participating organisations: DH stated that nearly 80 dental clinics had already joined the programme, covering all 18 districts of Hong Kong. On another note, DH had actively encouraged the NGOs participating in the CDSP to expand their service networks and establish additional clinics, with the aim of gradually increasing the number of clinics to provide greater convenience for eligible persons.

17.12 Service application procedure: DH mentioned that the application procedures for the dental treatment grant under the CSSA was relatively complicated, as applicants had to first obtain a quotation from a designated clinic before submitting it to SWD for approval. In comparison, the procedure under the CDSP was simpler. Applicants only needed to present the relevant proof of eligibility and could then receive treatment directly at dental clinics participating in the scheme, including procedures such as fillings and extractions, without the need for prior quotations or approval procedures.

18. Members raised follow-up views and enquiries as follows:

18.1 Mr LAM-fung pointed out that the number of quotas under the CDSP was far below the number of eligible persons, which might result in long waiting times for participants. He suggested increasing the number of quotas to meet public demand. He also hoped that the CDSP could expand its scope of services to cover common dental conditions such as periodontal disease. In addition, he enquired whether the three service quotas available to each participant within 180 days included general check-ups and X-ray examinations, and whether undergoing one check-up would leave only two remaining opportunities for fillings or extractions. He urged DH to clarify how service quotas were calculated and provide clear guidelines.

19. The representative of DH responded to Members' views and enquiries as follows:
- 19.1 Calculation of service quotas: DH explained that the service quotas under the CDSP were calculated based on the actual dental treatment procedures performed. For example, a filling or an extraction would count as one service quota. Oral examinations and X-ray examinations were not counted toward the three-service-quota limit, so members of the public did not need to worry that undergoing examinations would reduce their number of treatment opportunities.
- 19.2 Full appointment bookings: DH stated that since the launch of the CDSP on 26 May this year, most participating dental clinics still had sufficient capacity to provide services. Although some clinics might have been unable to offer immediate appointments due to individual circumstances, overall, there had been no cases of full booking.
- 19.3 Expansion of service scope: DH stated that it would actively consider expanding the scope of services under the CDSP to cover dental treatments other than extractions and fillings, so as to better meet the actual needs of the community.
20. Members raised views and enquiries as follows:
- 20.1 Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang suggested enabling data sharing between eHealth and SWD's data on eligibility for subsidy, so that members of the public could verify their eligibility for the CDSP through eHealth even if they had lost their proof letter, thereby reducing difficulties in the application process. He also expressed concern that participants currently had to call individual clinics to check appointment availability, and hoped that a central online platform could be established in the future to allow the public to view clinic quotas and even make online appointments directly, thereby enhancing convenience for users.
- 20.2 Mr YU Siu-lun suggested strengthening publicity efforts for the CDSP to raise public awareness, so that more residents, particularly the elderly, could learn about and make use of the relevant services. He also enquired whether DH and relevant departments would consider integrating the CDSP with the dental assistance programme under the CCF, so that elderly persons could apply for the required dental services through a single application, thereby reducing duplication of procedures and enhancing administrative efficiency.
21. The representative of DH responded to Members' views and enquiries as follows:
- 21.1 Appointment arrangements: DH stated that a total of 32 NGOs were currently participating in the CDSP. Each organisation had developed its own operational model based on its

district experience, and was therefore allowed to continue with its existing and effective appointment arrangements. DH would continue to review the CDSP, including its mode of operation, with a view to enhancing service efficiency.

21.2 CCF: DH revealed that the CDSP would take over the CCF's Elderly Dental Assistance Programme in 2026. It was actively discussing specific transitional arrangements with various stakeholders. DH stated that once the relevant arrangements had been finalised, it would report the details to District Councils.

21.3 Eligibility verification: DH was committed to streamlining service procedures for the convenience of the public. If an applicant needed to prove that they were receiving the OALA but was unable to present the confirmation letter issued by SWD, DH advised that a bank account record showing the deposit of the relevant allowance could also be accepted as valid proof, and no additional confirmation letter would be required. DH hoped that this arrangement would make the application process more flexible.

22. Members raised supplementary views and enquiries as follows:

22.1 Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang considered that if the CDSP adopted a central system for handling service appointments, applicants could more quickly obtain information on the available service slots offered by different participating organisations, thereby reducing the cumbersome process of making separate enquiries and effectively enhancing service efficiency. In addition, he pointed out that many members of the public no longer used traditional bank passbooks, and the relevant organisations might therefore be unable to verify applicants' eligibility by such means.

22.2 Mr FONG Yat-kwan remarked that service appointments at some dental clinics were in very high demand. He questioned whether dentists might give priority to their existing patients and defer handling cases subsidised by the Government, thereby causing overall delays in appointment scheduling. He believed that establishing a central system for handling service appointments would help improve the efficiency of service allocation.

23. The representative of DH responded to Members' views and enquiries as follows:

23.1 Appointment arrangements: DH expressed its hope to encourage more different organisations to participate in the CDSP to expand service locations and coverage. To accommodate the actual operational circumstances of various organisations, DH provided participating organisations with a certain degree of flexibility, allowing them to arrange appointment services according to their existing models to enhance overall operational

efficiency.

24. The meeting noted the agenda item.

Item IV – Work Reports of Committees under KTDC
(KTDC Paper No. 15/2025)

Annex 1: District Facilities and Works Committee

25. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 2: Community Involvement, Culture and Recreation Committee

26. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 3: Food, Environment and Hygiene Committee

27. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 4: Traffic and Transport Committee

28. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 5: Housing and Development Planning Committee

29. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 6: Social Welfare and Women Development Committee (“SWWDC”)

30. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 7: Youth Committee

31. The meeting noted the paper.

Annex 8: National Education Promotion Committee

32. The meeting noted the paper.

Item V – Any Other Business

33. Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang pointed out that Ko Wang Court in Yau Tong, a Green Form Subsidised Home Ownership Scheme project, would soon be occupied. In addition to two residential blocks, it would include an ancillary facilities block (“facilities block”) to accommodate social welfare organisations and provide facilities exclusively for residents of the court, such as basketball and badminton courts. He said that some owners had noticed that these facilities were labelled as being for the exclusive use of Ko Wang Court residents and had therefore enquired whether they would be required to share the management fees for the facilities block. If so, they were concerned about whether such fees were determined based on the usage of the facilities, and how the ownership shares would be calculated. He further remarked that during the construction stage of the housing project, owners had not been informed that the facilities would be designated for the exclusive use of Ko Wang Court residents, as they had originally expected the facilities to be shared with residents of nearby public housing estates. He expressed concern that this might lead to disputes over public access to the facilities in the future. In addition, he was concerned about the management arrangements for the relevant facilities, including opening hours and the move-in schedule of the social welfare organisations.

34. The representative of the Housing Department (“HD”) stated that the recreational, sports, leisure, and greening facilities at Ko Wang Court were provided in accordance with the relevant planning requirements. The government land lease for the site also specified that the open space within the lot (including the recreational and sports facilities) was to be used solely by the residents and occupants of the lot, as well as their guests and visitors. According to the deed of mutual covenant (“DMC”), the recreational, sports and leisure facilities within the facilities block, including the badminton court, basketball court, and children’s play area, were regarded as part of the “Residential Block Common Areas and Facilities”. HD also pointed out that the maintenance and repair of those recreational, sports and leisure facilities would in the future be the responsibility of, and funded by, the residential owners. Therefore, such facilities would not be open to the public. HD added that electronic door locks had been installed at the premises. The opening hours and usage arrangements of the facilities would be determined through discussions between the owners’ corporation and the property management company to ensure compliance with the terms of the DMC.

35. Mr CHEUNG Ki-tang followed up on his enquiry, seeking to understand the ownership proportion of the facilities block, as well as the specific proportion and scope of management fees to be borne by residents. In addition, he noted that the facilities were labelled as being for the exclusive use of Ko Wang Court residents and questioned whether such an arrangement was reasonable. He also asked whether this was the reason why Ko Wang Court residents were required to bear the

management fees for the facilities block.

36. The representative of HD added that the facilities block comprised facilities and areas designated as “Government Accommodation”, “Housing Authority Accommodation”, “Residential Block Common Areas and Facilities”, and “Estate Common Areas and Facilities”. HD explained that the management fees for the “Residential Block Common Areas and Facilities” were to be borne by the residential owners of the court, whereas the management fees for the “Estate Common Areas and Facilities” were to be shared among all owners in the court, including the owners of the “Government Accommodation”, “Housing Authority Accommodation” and residential owners of the court. HD further explained that, in accordance with the DMC, the management fees payable by the residential owners of the court were calculated proportionally based on the number of management shares assigned to the parts of the court that each owner had the exclusive right to hold, use, occupy and enjoy. The owners of the “Government Accommodation” and “Housing Authority Accommodation” within the facilities block were likewise required to pay their respective management fees according to the number of management shares corresponding to the areas which they had the exclusive right to hold, use, occupy and enjoy.

37. The representative of SWD responded that the social welfare facilities provided in the facilities block included day service units and residential care service units. The day services would generally be more convenient for local residents, while placement for residential care services would be handled through the central waitlist system. SWD had officially received the occupation notice in April this year, and department staff would inspect the relevant premises to identify any outstanding rectification works. As the preparation time required before commencement of services varied among service units, and as the scale of fitting-out works also differed, with some projects involving procurement and tendering procedures, the commencement dates of services also varied accordingly. SWD would release further information in due course.

38. Mr CHEUNG Pui-kong commended the Sau Mau Ping District of the Hong Kong Police Force (“HKPF”) for its swift investigation of an indecent assault case that had occurred in Sau Mau Ping Estate on 17 June, resulting in the successful arrest of the suspect the following day, which helped ease the concerns of residents, especially parents. He also praised SWD’s Integrated Family Service Centre and the Creative Property Services Consultants Limited for their proactive response in handling a serious bedbug infestation in the home of a person living alone in Sau Mau Ping Estate. The personnel involved not only patiently persuaded the tenant to cooperate with the bedbug control arrangements, but also assisted in cleaning the flat and providing material support. Although the process was challenging, it was handled efficiently and achieved remarkable results, deserving recognition. On the other hand, he enquired with the Civil Engineering and Development Department (“CEDD”) about the traffic situation in the Anderson Road Development Area. He pointed out that, as residents gradually moved into the area, traffic pressure along Sau Mau Ping Road

had sharply increased, with severe congestion occurring during peak hours. He expressed concern that the construction of the flyover connecting Sau Mau Ping Road and Lin Tak Road had been delayed, noting that only bridge piers could be seen at the site and there was no clear indication of the project's completion date. He therefore requested CEDD to clarify the exact date of completion. In addition, he pointed out that the bus stop on Sau Mau Ping Road near Po Tat Estate lacked a lay-by, resulting in persistent traffic congestion at that location. Although several Members had been following up on improvement measures, no substantive progress had been made. He urged the relevant departments to take proactive follow-up action.

39. The representative of CEDD responded to Members' enquiries regarding the two projects. First, regarding the delay in the flyover project, the department explained that the hardness and depth of the underground rock layers differed from the original survey results, requiring adjustments to the foundation works and extensive removal of rock layers. At the same time, several underground pipelines, including gas pipes and telephone lines that were not shown on the original plans, were discovered during construction and had to be diverted or re-laid to avoid disruption to public services. As the construction area was under the purview of the Transport Department ("TD"), the works had to be carried out in phases. The department estimated that the clearance of obstructions would be completed by the end of the year. Regarding the expansion of the lay-by at the bus stop near Po Tat Estate (Yau Tong bound), the department stated that integration with the existing lay-by was necessary. However, since Po Tat Estate featured signboards that extended outward, the new design would need to avoid affecting the structural integrity of these signboards. The project might also involve land managed by Link and HD, making land resumption procedures necessary. At present, the department was redesigning the project to avoid encroachment on land managed by Link and HD, and was seeking approval from TD. Once the design was approved, negotiations with Link and HD could commence.

40. Ms ZHAN Baoyu expressed appreciation for the work of several departments. She first commended HD, the Highways Department ("HyD") and TD for their coordinated efforts in successfully completing the removal of the iron railings at the ground floor of Tin Wan House, Shun Tin Estate, within one year, achieving remarkable results. She also praised HD for overcoming technical challenges and completing the flagpole installation project at Shun Tin Estate on schedule by 1 July. In addition, with regard to a crime incident that had occurred on 2 May, she noted that the Sau Mau Ping District of HKPF had responded promptly and deserved recognition. On another note, she expressed concern about the frequent crime cases occurring at night on the footbridge connecting Shun Tin Estate and On Tai Estate. According to her understanding, the CCTV cameras installed by HyD at the location only provided real-time surveillance but lacked recording capability, which hindered follow-up investigations. She recommended the installation of a surveillance system equipped with recording functions at that site and urged HD to install CCTV cameras and set up a security guard patrol checkpoint within the Shun Tin Estate area leading to the footbridge to enhance

security.

41. Mr MA Yat-chiu referred to a smoke incident that occurred on 9 June at an old residential building on Hang On Street, where a 96-year-old elderly singleton accidentally fell asleep while cooking. The police arrived promptly after receiving the report and, during their communication with the elderly resident, noticed the resident's living needs and took the initiative to contact the Care Team. The Care Team subsequently followed up by arranging regular contact with the resident and enlisting neighbours living in the same block to assist in visiting the resident. Mr MA commended the police officers involved for their display of care and compassion, which was highly commendable.

42. Ms Sophia LEE referred to her suggestion made at the FC meeting in July last year regarding the installation of CCTV cameras along the escalator connecting Hiu Kwong Street and Hiu Ming Street. At that time, the police had replied that the installation was planned for the third to fourth quarter of 2025, and she requested an update on the project's progress. She noted that the escalator had occasionally stopped, and investigations revealed that someone had deliberately pressed the emergency stop button, causing malfunctions. She therefore suggested installing CCTV cameras along the escalator, particularly at the corner sections, to enhance safety and serve as a deterrent.

43. The representative of the Sau Mau Ping District of HKPF expressed gratitude for the support and recognition from Members. The police had been actively making use of CCTV cameras to facilitate investigations. At present, 61 sets of CCTV cameras had been installed across the district, and additional sets were planned for installation over the next two to three quarters. Regarding the junction of Shun On Road and Sau Mau Ping Road, as mentioned by Ms ZHAN Baoyu, the police expected to complete the installation of CCTV cameras covering the entire footbridge by the fourth quarter of this year. As for the lifts of the footbridge, the police would further discuss the matter with the relevant departments. In addition, regarding Ms Sophia LEE's enquiry about the CCTV installation project along the escalator connecting Hiu Kwong Street and Hiu Ming Street, the police stated that installation on the Hiu Kwong Street section was expected to be completed between the fourth quarter of this year and the first quarter of next year, covering both the entrance and exit.

44. The representative of the Kwun Tong District of HKPF supplemented that in April this year, the police had completed the installation of two sets of CCTV cameras on Hiu Ming Street. One set was installed on a lamp post near Holm Glad College on Hiu Ming Street, monitoring the entrance and exit of the escalator, while the other was installed on a lamp post near Mong Man Wai College on the same street. In addition, the police planned to install a third set of CCTV cameras on Hiu Ming Street near Tsui Ping Road, with completion expected in the fourth quarter of this year.

Occupational Safety and Health Promotional Campaign 2025-26

45. The Chairman reported that the Occupational Safety and Health Council (“OSHC”) had written to invite KTDC to co-organise the “Occupational Safety and Health (“OSH”) Promotional Campaign 2025-26”. OSHC would provide funding of HK\$40,000 to support KTDC and local organisations to hold OSH promotional activities in 2025-26. As the campaign was meaningful, the Chairman proposed accepting the invitation. As the matter was under the purview of SWWDC, the meeting agreed to refer the matter to SWWDC for follow-up.

46. The meeting noted the relevant matters.

Kwun Tong District Flag-raising Ceremony in Celebration of the 28th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

47. The Chairman reported that the Kwun Tong District Office would hold the “Kwun Tong District Flag-raising Ceremony in Celebration of the 28th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region” on 30 June at the Sau Mau Ping Community Hall. The Chairman invited all Members to take note of the event details and to actively participate in and support the event.

Item VI — Date of Next Meeting

48. The next meeting was scheduled to be held on 4 September 2025 (Thursday).

[Post-meeting note: The next meeting had been rescheduled for 29 September 2025 (Monday).]

49. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:18 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting were confirmed on 29 September 2025.

Kwun Tong District Council Secretariat
August 2025