

WOMEN'S COMMISSION
Notes of the meeting held on 21 September 2022

<u>Present:</u>	Ms CHAN Yuen-han	(Chairperson)
	Ms Shirley LAM	Permanent Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs (Vice-Chairperson)
	Ms Susanna CHIU	
	Ms Mary HUEN	
	Ms LAM Wai-ling	
	Mrs Emily LAM HO	
	Dr Kevin LAU	
	Ms Melaine LEE	
	Ms Elaine LO	
	Ms Winnie NG	
	Mrs Katherine NGAN NG	
	Mr Adrian TAM	
	Mrs Viola WONG HO	
	Miss Charmaine LEE	Director of Social Welfare
	Miss Cathy LI	Principal Assistant Secretary (Constitutional and Mainland Affairs)5/Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau
	Mr Kelvin CHEUNG	Assistant Secretary (Home Affairs)(1)2/Home and Youth Affairs Bureau (HYAB)(Secretary)(Designate)
<u>Absent with Apologies:</u>	Professor LUI Yu-hon	
	Ms Rigam RAI	
	Dr Kitty WU	
	Ms Melissa PANG	
	Ms Cindy PUN	
	Professor SHAM Mai-har	
	Dr SO Wing-yee	
	Miss Sherry TSAI	
	Mr Walter TSUI	
<u>In attendance:</u>	Miss Alice MAK	Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs
	Mr Clarence LEUNG	Under Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs

	Mr Nick AU YEUNG	Deputy Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs (Home Affairs)/HYAB
	Miss Mandy WONG	Principal Assistant Secretary (Home Affairs)1/HYAB
	Mr Stanley WONG	Assistant Secretary (Home Affairs)(1)1/HYAB
	Miss Grace LAM	Assistant Secretary (Home Affairs)(1)2/HYAB
	Miss Jody HUEN	Chief Executive Officer (Community Care Fund)/HYAB
For Agenda Item 1:	Ms Grace LAW	Principal Education Officer (Curriculum Development)2/Education Bureau (EDB)
	Dr Andy TAM	Chief Curriculum Development Officer (Moral, Civic and National Education)1/EDB
For Agenda Item 2:	Ms Peggy AU YEUNG	Principal Government Counsel 2 (Acting)/Department of Justice (DoJ)
	Miss Christina KING	Government Counsel/DoJ
For Agenda Item 3:	Mr David LEUNG	Deputy Secretary for Labour and Welfare (Welfare)1/Labour and Welfare Bureau (LWB)
	Mr KOK Che-leung	Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Services)
	Dr Verena LAU	Principal Assistant Secretary (School Administration)/EDB
	Ms Elaine MAK	Principal Assistant Secretary for Health 2/Health Bureau

1.1 The Chairperson welcomed Members to the meeting. Noting that this was the first meeting held after the transfer of the Women's Commission (WoC) under the LWB to the HYAB upon re-organisation of the Government's structure, the Chairperson invited Miss Alice MAK, Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs, to make some brief remarks. Miss MAK thanked Members for rendering continuous support to the Government's work in promoting women's rights and benefits and fostering their development. She pointed out that she would keep up her efforts by working closely with Members.

Confirmation of Notes of Last Meeting

1.2 The Chairperson and Members confirmed the draft notes of the last meeting held on 23 June 2022 without any amendment.

Agenda Item 1: Promotion of Values Education in Schools (WoC 08 /22)

1.3 Dr Andy TAM, Chief Curriculum Development Officer (Moral, Civic and National Education)¹ of the EDB, briefed Members on the directions and strategies for implementing values education. Values education covered such aspects as cognition, affection and action, hence requiring a “multi-pronged and co-ordinated” approach to sustainably nurture students’ moral character within and beyond the classroom. The EDB would support the implementation of values education in schools by developing learning and teaching resources, offering training to teachers, and organising student activities.

1.4 Dr TAM said that the EDB recommended schools to cultivate in their students the ten positive priority values and attitudes, viz. perseverance, respect for others, responsibility, national identity, commitment, integrity, care for others, law-abidingness, empathy and diligence. Given that teachers played an important and irreplaceable role in nurturing students’ positive values and attitudes, the EDB had rendered support to facilitate teachers’ work by providing them with professional development programmes as well as learning and teaching resources, including short films, animations, comics, short stories, board games and life event exemplars.

1.5 The EDB had continued to collaborate with various government departments and different organisations to provide professional development programmes as well as learning and teaching resources for teachers to enhance their knowledge and skills in promoting values education. Moreover, the city-wide “My Pledge to Act” activity had been launched to create a conducive atmosphere in schools and society for spreading positive energy and promoting values education. The EDB had also adopted different strategies, such as curriculum development visits, external school reviews and school self-evaluation tools, to gauge in a systematic manner the current situation and effectiveness of the implementation of values education in schools.

1.6 Members’ views and enquiries were summarised below:

- a) A Member asked if the EDB had organised student activities to nurture students’ positive values, such as their affection for China and the Chinese culture.
- b) A Member hoped that the Secretariat would provide the booklet designed by the Working Group on Enabling Environment (WGEE) under the WoC to the EDB in order to promote gender equality in mainstream schools through the bureau.
- c) A Member considered that more professional training was needed for teachers to assist in values education. Moreover, the Member opined that the Government should set up a monitoring system, such as using CCTV or Zoom video recording, to monitor teacher training activities.
- d) A Member suggested that the Government should make use of community resources instead of putting all the pressure on the EDB, and diversity should be encouraged in implementing values education. The Member hoped that the Secretariat could furnish the Government with the contact information of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to facilitate closer co-operation.
- e) Referring to the increasing popularity of new media such as metaverse, a Member opined that

the Government should adopt new concepts in delivering values education. A Member echoed with the suggestion and said that it would be more effective if the EDB could upload learning and teaching resources to social media.

- f) A Member found after analysis that parent-teacher associations of various schools also provided ethics education at present, but parents were generally not very active in home-school co-operation. The Member hoped that there could be ways to boost parents' participation so as to instil good values in students.

1.7 Dr TAM and Ms Grace LAW, Principal Education Officer (Curriculum Development) 2 of the EDB, responded as follows:

- a) The EDB had continuously organised student activities and competitions to promote values education. Examples included a 4-panel comic drawing competition, a mascot design competition, a social platform creative writing competition, and a parent-child story-telling competition.
- b) To enable teachers' full understanding of how to use the learning resources concerned, the EDB would invite the relevant organisations to offer talks to introduce their design rationale and suggested strategies. Reflective questions would be included where appropriate to ensure that the resources aligned with the curriculum objectives. Organisations might also apply for the Quality Education Fund to obtain extra resources.
- c) The EDB would work together with community organisations and make good use of multi-media in promoting values education for the benefit of students.

Agenda Item 2: Mainland Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Reciprocal Enforcement) Bill (WoC 09/22)

2.1 Ms Peggy AU YEUNG, Principal Government Counsel 2 (Acting), briefed Members on mutual legal assistance in civil matters between the HKSAR and the Mainland. Upon its implementation, the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Arrangement (REJ Arrangement), coupled with the prevailing Matrimonial Arrangement and Record of Meeting on Insolvency, would cover most civil and commercial cases, thereby helping resolve the problems encountered by different stakeholders. Examples included: 1) absence of a clear legal basis for seeking enforcement of Hong Kong Judgments in the Mainland; and 2) difficulties in seeking the enforcement of Mainland Judgments in Hong Kong under the common law system. The REJ Arrangement would reduce litigants' need for re-litigation of the same disputes in the two places, which was considered desirable from legal, commercial and societal perspectives. [Post-meeting note: The Bill passed the third reading in the Legislative Council on 26 October 2022.]

2.2 Ms AU YEUNG further elaborated on the Bill. The details included:

- a) A mechanism for a party to register in Hong Kong Mainland Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters, and a mechanism for a party to apply for certified copies of and certificates for Hong Kong Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters.

- b) The scope of the Bill, within which “Civil or Commercial Matters” referred to judgments given in proceedings that were civil or commercial in nature under the Mainland law, or judgments given in proceedings that were criminal in nature under the Mainland law but contained an order for the payment of a sum of money in respect of compensation or damages by a party to the proceedings.
- c) Some judgments were excluded from the REJ Arrangement. For example, matters relating to the bankruptcy of a natural person, excluded matrimonial or family cases and matters relating to succession.
- d) The definition of “effective judgments”, which referred to enforceable judgments that had come into effect, such as those given by the Supreme People’s Court; those of the second instance given by a High People’s Court or an Intermediate People’s Court; those of the first instance where no further appeal was allowed; those for which the time limit for appeal had expired with no appeal filed; etc.
- e) The facilitation measures for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments between the two places.

2.3 Finally, Ms AU YEUNG shared with Members the way forward in respect of the Bill. The REJ Arrangement would be implemented in Hong Kong by the enactment of the Bill and the Rules made by the Chief Judge of the High Court, while it would be implemented in the Mainland through the promulgation of a judicial interpretation by the Supreme People’s Court. She also said that the Government would strengthen its efforts in promoting the Bill and launching capacity building initiatives, and would maintain close liaison with various stakeholders on the implementation of the Bill. [Post-meeting note: The REJ Arrangement and the Bill would come into effect simultaneously in both places after the Chief Judge of the High Court has implemented the Rules and the Supreme People’s Court has promulgated the judicial interpretation. The DoJ would further discuss the commencement date with the Mainland.]

2.4 Members’ views and enquiries were summarised below:

- a) A Member noted that matters relating to succession belonged to “excluded judgments” and therefore queried whether women’s rights and benefits might be hampered.
- b) A Member wished to know the approximate time required for litigants in Hong Kong to obtain the supporting documents; and after obtaining the documents in Hong Kong, the procedures necessary for enforcing a Hong Kong Judgment, the required level of Mainland courts for commencing such procedures and the time required for completing them.
- c) A Member asked if the Government had any detailed plan to enhance co-operation on mutual legal assistance between Hong Kong and the Mainland.
- d) A Member considered that the REJ Arrangement, a unique initiative which was only possible under the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”, would have a great impact on the business community in Hong Kong. If Hong Kong Judgments could be enforced in the Mainland, it would help establish Hong Kong as a centre for commercial litigation in the long run and attract foreign enterprises to conduct businesses in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, a Member opined that

more efforts should be put in developing arbitration services in Hong Kong due to the low efficiency of the Judiciary. This was also in line with the Motherland's expectation for Hong Kong to develop into an international legal litigation and mediation centre.

- e) A Member asked whether a person who was physically in Hong Kong with his/her business in the Mainland and was compensated a sum of \$1 million in the Mainland could successfully remit the money from the Mainland to Hong Kong.
- f) A Member enquired whether the jurisdiction of the two places would be affected by the REJ Arrangement.

2.5 Ms AU YEUNG responded as follows:

- a) The enforcement of succession laws in the two places was significantly different. In Hong Kong, the beneficiary had to obtain the court's permission to inherit the estate. However, under the law of the Mainland, when succession commenced, the estate would be passed on to the successor directly, meaning that he/she would succeed to the interests in the estate which allowed his/her direct administration of the estate. The successor could inherit the estate through the transfer procedures after successfully applying for a notary certificate to prove his/her relationship with the deceased. The starting point of the estate inheritance process differed in that court judgments were required in Hong Kong but not in the Mainland. Having consulted the legal profession, she opined that Hong Kong's legal system and the Mainland's notary system had been working well in dealing with estate inheritance.
- b) The Bill did not stipulate a period of time for Hong Kong courts to complete the vetting of applications for supporting documents. She assured Members that concerted efforts would be made to implement the REJ Arrangement despite the heavy workload of the Judiciary. Moreover, the procedures for the issue of certificates would not be too time-consuming as they were not complicated.
- c) How a Hong Kong Judgment could be enforced in the Mainland after obtaining the required documents in Hong Kong was subject to the Mainland's implementation of the REJ Arrangement. It was expected that the content of the relevant judicial interpretation would be more or less the same as the REJ Arrangement in which the statutory language used was quite close to that in the Mainland law. Stakeholders might refer to the content of the REJ Arrangement. Specifically speaking, a party could apply to an Intermediate People's Court in the Mainland for the enforcement of a Hong Kong Judgment, while the choice of the local court for commencing the necessary procedures would depend on the place of domicile of the legal person or the party concerned, or the place where the property of that person or party was situated. The REJ Arrangement also set out in detail the materials to be provided by the party making the application and the specific procedures for handling different situations.
- d) Under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems", Article 95 of the Basic Law provided a legal basis for facilitating Hong Kong and the Mainland to render assistance to each other on judicial issues. Certain arrangements on mutual legal assistance had been signed a long time ago. For instance, the Arrangement for Mutual Service of Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Proceedings between the Mainland and Hong Kong Courts was signed in 1999. In the light of social development, adjustments could be made to the provisions of the

Arrangement. Looking ahead, the new direction of legislation might consider issues such as the need for co-operation on estate inheritance and the expansion of the pilot scope relating to corporate insolvency.

- e) The Mainland had been addressing the problem of “enforcement difficulties” for years. As the REJ Arrangement was only a mechanism for enforcing judgments, it would not affect the respective jurisdiction of courts in Hong Kong and the Mainland. As for matters relating to remittance, they had to be handled in accordance with the relevant Mainland law and regulations.

Agenda Item 3: Proposal on the Mandatory Reporting Requirement for Suspected Child Abuse Cases (WoC 10/22)

3.1 Mr David LEUNG, Deputy Secretary for Labour and Welfare of the LWB, briefed Members on the proposal on the mandatory reporting requirement (MRR) for suspected child abuse cases:

- a) The cross-bureau working group set up by the Government (the Working Group) had proposed to define children as persons aged below 18 on the basis of the observation that both the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the World Health Organization defined children as persons aged below 18, and that the Government had all along encouraged professionals to report suspected child abuse cases involving persons aged below 18 under the Procedural Guide.
- b) The MRR should cover practitioners who had frequent contacts with children and whose professions or work were currently subject to some form of regulation. The Working Group had also proposed that in view of the changing circumstances in society, the list of mandated reporters should be set out in a Schedule to the amendment legislation so that the list might be amended promptly from time to time by way of subsidiary legislation to keep abreast of the changing circumstances.
- c) Mandated reporters should make a report if they had reasonable ground in the course of their work to suspect that a child “had suffered serious harm” or “was at an imminent risk of suffering serious harm”. The Working Group proposed to set up a tiered reporting mechanism, under which suspected child abuse cases were classified as Level 1 to Level 3 cases according to the degree of seriousness. Practitioners should report all Level 1 cases, otherwise they would be subject to criminal liability. The mechanism also encouraged practitioners to report and/or refer Level 2 and Level 3 cases to the appropriate casework units in the Social Welfare Department (SWD).
- d) Making reference to the penalty system in local legislation, particularly the differentiation of penalty levels for non-reporting of some comparable serious offences vis-à-vis committing such serious offences, and drawing comparison with the 10-year imprisonment for perpetrators under section 27 of the Offences against the Person Ordinance (Cap. 212), the Working Group had proposed a 3-month imprisonment and a fine at level 5 (i.e. \$50,000) for failure on the part of mandated reporters to report child abuse cases as defined under the MRR legislation.
- e) The Working Group proposed that confidentiality and safeguarding provisions should be

incorporated into the new legislation and guidelines to confer reporters with immunity from any civil, criminal or administrative liability arising from a report made in good faith. In addition, the Ordinance also expressly provided that an employer should not prevent or inhibit a mandated reporter from making a report in accordance with the MRR legislation, and that the mandated reporter should not be held to have breached any code of professional conduct or ethics, or to have departed from any acceptable standards of professional conduct, by making the report.

- f) In view of the concerns raised by some professional bodies over the possible conflict between the new MRR and mandated reporters' professional ethics and obligations to safeguard confidentiality, the relevant bureaux and departments would initiate discussion with the professional bodies concerned on the need to make suitable amendments to their respective codes of practice in tandem with the Government's legislative procedures.
- g) Mandated reporters would be personally liable for failure to meet the new MRR. They would be required to report a case to the Police or the dedicated team in the SWD's Family and Child Protective Services Units (FCPSUs) by phone or any other means within a reasonable timeframe, and submit a written report afterwards. Only when a written acknowledgement issued by the relevant authorities was received would reporters be deemed to have fulfilled their statutory obligation. Individuals should make their own decisions on whether to make a report, rather than waiting for a collective decision, to avoid delays.
- h) To tie in with the new legal requirement, the SWD would set up an e-learning platform for practitioners to learn about their liability and how to deal with suspected child abuse cases. The full course would include two modules: Module 1 on basic knowledge of child protection and Module 2 on basic knowledge of legal and reporting issues related to the new legislation.

3.2 Mr LEUNG said he had noted a Member's remark that the Government should put in place sufficient administrative support measures in taking forward the new legislation. In fact, the Government had proposed different measures, including regularising the Pilot Scheme on Social Work Service for Pre-primary Institutions this year, improving the Comprehensive Child Development Service, increasing the capacity of the emergency placement services for children, and strengthening parental support and education as well as public education programmes.

3.3 Members' views and enquiries were summarised below:

- a) A Member enquired whether the Government would have to bear additional administrative burden due to the new legislation (say, a single case might be reported by five practitioners simultaneously) and whether there was a mechanism to address the problem.
- b) A Member said that the Government should strengthen its communication with mandated reporters since many practitioners were worried about incurring criminal liability. Therefore, more road shows should be held to address their concerns. Moreover, there should be supporters to promote the new legislation through different channels in order to rally community support.
- c) A Member considered that the MRR should also be applicable to organisations themselves including social welfare organisations and sponsoring bodies, otherwise they might choose not

to report for their own interests.

- d) A Member hoped that the relevant government departments such as the SWD and the EDB would educate parents and give more attention to children with special needs.
- e) A Member opined that apart from practitioners regulated with the MRR, parents might need to report against each other and therefore families should also be provided with the relevant education and training.
- f) A Member pointed out that the children concerned should be immediately taken away or separated from their parents in serious child abuse cases, and hoped that the Government would allocate additional resources to solve the existing shortage of emergency placement services for children.

3.4 Mr LEUNG and Mr KOK Che-leung, Deputy Director of Social Welfare (Services), responded as follows:

- a) Since the Government would like to receive reports as soon as possible to protect the children concerned and provide support in a timely manner, it would be inappropriate for mandated reporters to discuss with their teams whether to report or not. For example, in the school setting, teachers who had completed the relevant training should have the ability to judge the seriousness of a case and make an early report based on their professional judgment. The relevant bureaux and departments would explore the possibility of requiring mandated reporters to fill in a common report form so as to facilitate recognition of different reports of the same case.
- b) Various government departments had been working closely together to solicit support of various sectors for the legislation. For example, the LWB had consulted the social welfare sector, while the relevant policy bureaux were responsible for consultation and communication in the medical and health sector and the education sector. Taking the social welfare sector as an example, so far three engagement sessions with about 300 participants each had been held, during which practitioners had been eager to express their opinions. As compared to last year's consultation with the sector on the legislative amendments, the necessity of the MRR had no longer been questioned this year and most practitioners had discussed the enforcement and implementation details of the legislation.
- c) The SWD had taken into account views of stakeholders from various sectors in drawing up the reference guide book, which would illustrate how practitioners should handle cases under different scenarios and what roles they should play. While child protection was definitely the prime objective of the reference guide book, participation of stakeholders would be ensured to solicit support of the sector.
- d) The new legislation would require companies or employers not to inhibit employees from making a report. The Government was also discussing with the DoJ the feasibility of stating more clearly in the legislation that the same criminal liability would apply to employers attempting to inhibit frontline personnel from making a report. The Government would also provide guidelines to organisations and schools to help them understand that they should not obstruct practitioners from reporting.

- e) Although the new legislation did not cover family members residing with the children concerned, the Government could invoke charges of offences against a person for child abuse cases and the maximum penalty would be 10 years' imprisonment.
- f) Upon the regularisation of the Pilot Scheme on Social Work Service for Pre-primary Institutions, social workers stationing in kindergartens would not only organise talks to teach parents how to handle children's emotions, but also provide individual support. When cases of child abuse or possible child abuse cases due to poor relationship were identified, they would be referred to Integrated Family Service Centres (IFSCs) for follow-up. These cases would be examined in detail by social workers of the 65 IFSCs and two Integrated Services Centres across the city in collaboration with social workers and teachers of pre-primary institutions. Cases found to have involved child abuse would further be referred to FCPSUs of the SWD for inter-disciplinary follow-up. This process would be included in Module 1 of the training programme to enable practitioners in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools to understand the importance of cross-sector collaboration and appropriate risk assessment in handling child abuse cases.

Agenda Item 4: Progress Report of Working Groups of Women's Commission (WoC 11/22)

4.1 The report by the co-convenors of the four working groups under the WoC or their representatives on the work progress was given below:

(1) Working Group on Enabling Environment (WGEE)

4.2.1 Based on the WGEE's advice, the Secretariat had engaged a service provider to conduct school talks to promote the key messages in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) of equality of the sexes and avoidance of gender stereotyping. The selected service provider was responsible for the overall coordination of the project, including course design for the talks, liaison with schools to draw up a schedule for the talks, arrangement of speakers and assistants for course delivery, and handling logistics arrangements.

4.2.2 Spanning one academic year, the school talks commenced in September this year with the first talk held on 21 September 2022. Besides, the Secretariat engaged a service provider to produce a promotional robot representing the CEDAW mascot and embedded with a gashapon machine, with a view to deepening students' impression and interest when they interacted with it during the talks. Furthermore, the service provider would distribute activity books and cartoon booklets on the CEDAW to kindergarten and primary students during the school talks.

(2) Working Group on Collaboration and Promotion (WGCP)

4.3.1 The vetting of applications for the 2022-23 Funding Scheme for Women's Development (District Stream and WoC Stream) (first round) was completed on 10 August 2022. The total number of approved programmes was 28, including 11 for the District Stream and 17 for the WoC Stream. The funding approved was around \$2.5 million.

4.3.2 It was expected that the Funding Scheme for the WoC Stream (second round) would be

opened for applications from women's groups and NGOs in late September or early October this year. The WGCP planned to hold an online Q&A session in mid-October 2022 (precise date and time to be confirmed) for organisations interested in submitting applications to enhance their understanding of the funding scheme. The WGCP would conduct a meeting in January 2023 to vet the applications received during the application period.

(3) Working Group on Empowerment and Training (WGET)

4.4.1 The Hong Kong Metropolitan University (HKMU) had been awarded the new service contract for operating the Capacity Building Mileage Programme (CBMP) for the period from the November 2021 semester to the July 2025 semester.

4.4.2 At the meeting in May, the WGET endorsed the HKMU's proposal to lower the minimum requirement of courses to be offered in each semester. Under the proposal, the HKMU would offer a minimum of 52 courses in the November 2022 semester. In addition, the contract stipulated that the minimum enrolment requirement for the 2022-23 programme year was 5 600.

4.4.3 The WGET earlier endorsed the HKMU's proposal concerning the courses to be offered in the November 2022 semester and their blueprints, as well as its proposal for the publicity and promotion work to be implemented from the same semester onwards together with the designs concerned. The Secretariat would continue to follow up with the HKMU on the arrangements for the CBMP.

(4) Working Group on Health and Support (WGHS)

4.5.1 At the meeting in August, the WGHS invited the Principal Medical and Health Officer of the Family and Student Health Branch under the Department of Health (DH) to brief Members on the designation of Baby-Friendly Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs), the DH's breastfeeding policy and the implementation of the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative at MCHCs.

4.5.2 At the meeting, Members understood the various services provided by MCHCs for women and babies, including antenatal and postnatal services as well as assessment under the Comprehensive Child Development Service. In addition, Members noted the progress of the designation of Baby-Friendly MCHCs. Three MCHCs had so far been accredited under the pilot scheme of Baby-Friendly MCHC Designation. The DH planned to extend the scheme to cover all the remaining MCHCs in phases in the next five years.

4.5.3 During the exchange, Members also understood the challenges brought by the COVID-19 epidemic to the work of MCHCs, and how related information and support services were provided by MCHCs to postnatal mothers during the epidemic.

Agenda Item 5: Secretary's Report (WoC 12/22)

5.1 Members noted the Secretary's Report.

Agenda Item 6: Any Other Business

6.1 A Member requested the Secretariat to arrange for Members to attend the school talks conducted under the WGEE and encouraged other Members to join and provide their views.

6.2 There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m.

Women's Commission Secretariat

September 2022