

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)136/15-16

(These minutes have been
seen by the Administration)

Ref : CB2/PL/HS+CI

**Panel on Health Services and
Panel on Commerce and Industry**

**Minutes of joint meeting
held on Tuesday, 23 June 2015, at 3:00 pm
in Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex**

Members present : Panel on Health Services

Prof Hon Joseph LEE Kok-long, SBS, JP, PhD, RN (Chairman)
* Hon Vincent FANG Kang, SBS, JP
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Kin-por, BBS, JP
Hon CHEUNG Kwok-che
Hon Albert CHAN Wai-yip
Hon YIU Si-wing
^ Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, JP
Dr Hon KWOK Ka-ki
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Hon POON Siu-ping, BBS, MH
Hon Christopher CHUNG Shu-kun, BBS, MH, JP

Panel on Commerce and Industry

Hon Emily LAU Wai-hing, JP
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon Andrew LEUNG Kwan-yuen, GBS, JP
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon Dennis KWOK
Hon SIN Chung-kai, SBS, JP

Dr Hon CHIANG Lai-wan, JP
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, BBS, MH, JP

- (# Also Chairman of the Panel on Commerce and Industry)
(* Also Deputy Chairman of the Panel on Commerce and Industry)
(^ Also member of the Panel on Commerce and Industry)

**Members
absent** : Panel on Health Services

Dr Hon LEUNG Ka-lau (Deputy Chairman)
Hon Albert HO Chun-yan

Panel on Commerce and Industry

Dr Hon LAM Tai-fai, SBS, JP
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
Hon CHUNG Kwok-pan

**Public Officers : Item II
attending**

Food and Health Bureau

Professor Sophia CHAN Siu-chee, JP
Under Secretary for Food and Health

Mr Chris SUN Yuk-han, JP
Head, Healthcare Planning and Development Office
Food and Health Bureau

Dr Sarah CHOI Mei-yee, JP
Assistant Director of Health (Special Health Services)
Department of Health

Dr WAN Yuen-kong
Principal Medical and Health Officer (5)
Department of Health

Commerce and Economic Development Bureau

Mrs Alice CHEUNG CHIU Hoi-yue, JP
Deputy Secretary (Commerce and Industry) 3
Commerce and Economic Development Bureau

Ms Manda CHAN Wing-man
Principal Assistant Secretary (Commerce and Industry)
Special Duties
Commerce and Economic Development Bureau

Education Bureau

Ms Pecvin YONG Pui-wan
Principal Assistant Secretary (Further Education)
Education Bureau

**Attendance : Item II
by invitation**

Hong Kong International Professional Trainers Association

Mr LEUNG Chung-lam
Associate Director

Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong

Mr YIP Man-pan
Deputy Spokesperson of Health Services

Full Moral Technology & Cosmetic

Mr PUN Shi-hoi
Direct Manager

Asia Pacific Beauty Group Limited

Ms Anna CHAN
Director

Federation of Beauty Industry (H.K.)

Ms Frances CHIU
Chairman

Beauty Industry Reform Research and Development Committee

Ms Juliana YANG
Spokesperson

Hong Kong Beauty Management & Development Association

Ms Winnie MA
President

Good Union Corporation Limited

Mr CHENG Yeung
Sales and Marketing Director

Hong Kong Association of Professional Aestheticians International

Ms TSOI TSANG Yuk-ling
President

Hong Kong Beauty Press Limited

Mr Nelson IP
Editor in Chief

The College of Surgeons of Hong Kong

Dr HO Chiu-ming
Council Member and Member of the Specialty Board in
Plastic Surgery

Hong Kong Academy of Medicine

Professor LAU Chak-sing
Vice-President (Education and Examinations)

Hong Kong Qualified Standard Beauty Association

Ms Phoebe MA
Chief Consultant

Liberal Party

Mr Peter SHIU
Vice Party Chair

雪纖瘦

Ms NG Sau-man
Operation Director

The Hong Kong Society of Dermatology and Venereology

Dr YEUNG Chi-keung
Chairman

Hong Kong Doctors Union

Dr YEUNG Chiu-fat
President

The College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong

Dr Hunter YUEN Kwok-lai
Council Member

The Beauty Group International Limited

Ms Angela S Y CHAN
Academy Manager

CIDESCO International (China Section)

Professor CHENG Ming-ming, BBS
President

International CICA Association of Esthetics

Ms LUK Wai-fong
President

SBG Holdings Limited

Professor Danny CHAN
Chief Executive Officer

Democratic Party

Miss Teresa SO
Spokesperson

The Hong Kong College of Family Physicians

Dr Billy C F CHIU
Honorary Secretary

Hong Kong College of Dermatologists

Dr LEUNG Sze-kee
Vice-President

Hong Kong Society of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons

Dr Daniel LEE Tin-chak
President

Hong Kong Beauty and Fitness Professionals General Union

Ms Amy HUI Wai-fung
Chairman

Civic Party

Miss Sunshine CHIU Sin-har
District Developer

Beautiful Locations Limited

Mr David YIP
Director

Association of Hong Kong Nursing Staff

Mr CHENG Yat-loong
Vice-Chairman

Consumer Council

Ms Rosa WONG
Head, Research & Survey Division

Neo Derm Group Ltd.

Ms Colin LEUNG
Group Public Relations Manager

Hong Kong Association of Cosmetic Surgery

Dr KWAN Kin-hung
President

Ms Apple LEUNG Kwok-ying

Elsa Pun Beauty & Slimming Institute

Ms PUN Pui-fun
Principal

Hong Kong Hair & Beauty Merchants Association

Ms Maggie LEUNG
Vice President

International Beauty Professionals Validation Association

Ms TAM Ka-yan
Vice Chairman

Hong Kong Medical and Healthcare Device Industries Association

Mr Benjamin CHAN
Deputy Chairman

Clerk in attendance : Ms Maisie LAM
Chief Council Secretary (2) 5

Staff in attendance : Ms Janet SHUM
Senior Council Secretary (2) 5

Ms Priscilla LAU
Council Secretary (2) 5

Ms Michelle LEE
Legislative Assistant (2) 5

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I. Election of Chairman

Prof Joseph LEE, Chairman of the Panel on Health Services ("the HS Panel"), advised that as agreed with Mr WONG Ting-kwong, Chairman of the Panel on Commerce and Industry ("the CI Panel"), he would be the Chairman of the joint meeting.

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II. Regulation and development of beauty services

[RP01/14-15 and LC Paper Nos. CB(2)818/14-15(07) and CB(2)1117/14-15(02)]

Presentation of views by deputations

2. The Chairman reminded the organizations and the individual attending the meeting that they were not covered by the protection and immunity provided under the Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance (Cap. 382) when addressing the Panels. At the invitation of the Chairman, a total of 38 deputations presented their views on the regulation and development of beauty services. A summary of views of deputations is in the **Appendix**. Members also noted the written submissions from eight organizations and individuals not attending the meeting.

Discussion

The Administration's response to the views expressed by deputations

3. Responding to the views expressed by the deputations, Under Secretary for Food and Health ("USFH") made the following points -

- (a) most of the practices of the beauty industry were non-invasive and posed low health risks to customers. Instead of regulating the beauty industry indiscriminately, the Food and Health Bureau ("FHB") had adopted a risk-based approach focusing on the high-risk procedures which might cause unnecessary harm or complications to customers if performed by a person without proper training or qualification;
- (b) a Steering Committee on Review of Regulation of Private Healthcare Facilities ("the Steering Committee") was set up in October 2012. The Working Group on Differentiation between Medical Procedures and Beauty Services ("the Working Group") formed under the Steering Committee had recommended that certain cosmetic procedures should be performed by registered medical practitioners or registered dentists because of the risks involved. These procedures included those involving injections, mechanical or chemical exfoliation of the skin below the epidermis, hyperbaric oxygen therapy and dental bleaching. These recommendations had been endorsed by the Steering Committee in November 2013;

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- (c) as regards the energy-emitting devices commonly used in cosmetic procedures such as high-power medical lasers and intense pulsed light ("IPL") equipment, the Administration was in the process of engaging an external consultant to conduct an in-depth study on the scope of control on the use of these devices in view of their heterogeneity. The Consultant would examine overseas experience and practices and gauge the views of the local stakeholders (including the beauty industry and medical profession) in this regard; and
- (d) a public consultation on the introduction of a new regulatory regime for private healthcare facilities ("PHFs") was launched from 15 December 2014 to 16 March 2015. One of the proposals put forth in the consultation document was to subject facilities providing high-risk medical procedures in ambulatory setting to a set of core facility standards and requirements that covered, among others, premises management, physical condition and infection control. Subject to the outcome of the consultation, the Administration would proceed to implement the proposals by a new piece of legislation.

4. Deputy Secretary (Commerce and Industry) 3 ("DS(CI)3") responded that measures were in place to support the development of the beauty industry. For instance, the amended Trade Descriptions Ordinance (Cap. 362) prohibited common unfair trade practices deployed against consumers of services, covering the beauty industry, thereby fostering a fair business environment. The Customs and Excise Department and the Consumer Council had been promoting compliance and awareness of the Ordinance. In addition, the Consumer Council had promulgated a Code of Trade Practices for Beauty Industry in 2006 to facilitate industry enhancement and encourage self-regulation, and published the Report on Unfair Terms in Standard Form Consumer Contract in 2012 which provided guidelines on drafting standard-form consumer contracts as well as a sample contract for the beauty industry's reference. Furthermore, the Trade and Industry Department administered the SME Development Fund which provided financial support to non-profit-distributing organizations (including those of the beauty industry), such as trade associations, to implement projects aimed to enhance the competitiveness of local small and medium enterprises in general or in specific sectors.

5. Principal Assistant Secretary (Further Education) ("PAS(FE)") responded that the beauty industry had developed its Specification of Competency Standards ("SCS") under the Qualifications Framework ("QF") in 2010. While the participation of QF was on voluntary basis, QF served as

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a good platform for an industry to develop the competency requirements for its practitioners.

6. Members also noted the background brief on "Regulation and development of beauty services" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (LC Paper No. CB(2)1117/14-15(02)).

Regulation of high-risk cosmetic procedures

7. Mr Vincent FANG declared that he was the Honorary Chairman of the Federation of Beauty Industry (H.K.). Holding the view that the adverse incidents in recent years which involved beauty centres were caused by professional misconduct on the part of the medical practitioners concerned, he called on the Administration to expedite the implementation of the proposal to regulate the facilities providing high-risk medical procedures in ambulatory setting. Referring to an adverse incident in 2014 which occurred in the premises providing beauty services but caused by professional misconduct on the part of the medical practitioner concerned, Mr WONG Ting-kwong considered it necessary to clearly differentiate between high-risk medical procedures and beauty services. Ms Alice MAK was of the view that the professional misconduct of those medical practitioners providing services in the beauty companies concerned had adversely affected the beauty industry. The Administration should step up regulation of the facility standards and complaints management system of ambulatory facilities providing high-risk medical procedures.

8. USFH advised that it was proposed that ambulatory facilities providing medical procedures defined to be high-risk should be regulated by a statutory registration system under the new regulatory regime for PHFs. Regulated ambulatory facilities should be subject to a set of core facility standards and procedure-specific facility standards. Under the proposal, whether a medical procedure would be classified as high-risk depended on risk of the procedure, risk of anaesthesia involved and patient's conditions. Subject to the outcome of the public consultation, the Administration would introduce a new piece of legislation for the regulation of PHFs.

Regulation of medical devices

9. Dr Helena WONG expressed dissatisfaction with the slow progress made by the Administration in putting in place regulatory control on medical devices. Mr POON Siu-ping enquired about the timetable for introducing a statutory regulatory framework for medical devices. At the invitation of the Chairman, Dr Daniel LEE of the Hong Kong Society of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons said that the Administration had once

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proposed to regulate the use of high-power medical lasers more than ten years ago. However, the proposal was not implemented given the strong views of the beauty industry. Mr CHENG Yeung of Good Union Corporation Limited was concerned that with the introduction of a statutory regulatory regime for medical devices in the future, it might take a time much longer than that under the existing voluntary Medical Device Administrative Control System established by the Department of Health ("DH") to register a medical device. Mr Vincent FANG urged the Administration to solicit the views of local traders of medical devices in formulating the proposed regulatory framework for medical devices.

10. USFH advised that the Administration had briefed the HS Panel in June 2014 on the findings of the business impact study on the proposed regulation of medical devices on the trade, the latest proposed regulatory framework and the way forward. DH was in the process of engaging an external consultant to commence a study in the third quarter of 2015 to examine overseas experience and practices and the scope of control on the use of selected medical devices. It was expected that the study would complete in around six months' time. The Administration would report to the HS Panel on the outcome of the consultancy study and the legislative proposal in the 2015-2016 session.

11. The Chairman sought elaboration about the details of the latest proposed regulatory framework for medical devices. Assistant Director of Health (Special Health Services) advised that under the proposed regulatory framework, medical devices would be generally classified into four classes based on their risks. A risk-based approach would be adopted whereby the level of control would be proportional to the degree of risk. It was proposed that registration requirement would be imposed on medical devices with risk levels of Class II or above. As regards the imposition of control over the use of medical devices, its objective was to prevent unnecessary harm or complications arising from the improper use of these devices. Details of the proposed regulatory control in this regard would be hammered out upon the completion of the consultancy study.

Competency requirements for performing cosmetic procedures

12. Pointing out that some cosmetic-related medical devices were widely used in the beauty industry, Dr Helena WONG considered that the relevant bureaux should develop a training regime for beauty practitioners to operate these devices. Mr WONG Ting-kwong called on the Administration to gauge the views of major stakeholders in determining the qualification requirements for the use and operation of different cosmetic-related devices. While the Administration had established a cross-sectoral QF, he was concerned that the

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nature of QF was non-statutory. Mr Vincent FANG was of the view that a statutory accreditation system should be developed to allow non-medical practitioners who met the prescribed competency requirements to operate those medical devices commonly used in cosmetic procedures. Sharing the view of Mr Vincent FANG, Dr CHIANG Lai-wan considered that in the face of a tight medical manpower supply, the Administration should build upon QF to develop a set of competency requirements to enable the beauty practitioners to operate certain IPL equipments and lasers after receiving proper training. This could facilitate consumers' access to safe and reasonably priced cosmetic procedures. Mr WONG Ting-kwong and Dr CHIANG Lai-wan remarked that concerted efforts of relevant bureaux and government departments were required in order to take the matter forward.

13. PAS(FE) advised that the Beauty Industry Training Advisory Committee ("ITAC") had been set up under QF since 2006. The Beauty ITAC had recently merged with the Hairdressing ITAC to become the Beauty and Hairdressing ITAC. The first version of SCS for the beauty industry, which set out the competency requirements and outcome standards of the industry at various QF levels, was developed in 2010. While SCS was gaining wider acceptance by employers as useful guides for the development of in-house training and human resources management, the use of SCS as a basis for developing a set of statutory standards for regulating the beauty practitioners would depend on whether such a regulatory regime for the beauty industry was to be developed. At present, the Beauty and Hairdressing ITAC was reviewing the competency requirements and outcome standards for the operation of optical beauty equipment currently set out in relevant units of competency in the SCS for the beauty industry. Miss Alice MAK urged the Administration to take into account that many beauty practitioners had attained qualifications in respect of the use of optical beauty equipment under QF in formulating the regulatory framework for medical devices. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan considered that the Administration should give due recognition to the SCS for the beauty industry. She said that she would follow up the matter through the platform of the Panel on Manpower.

Regulation over beauty services advertisements

14. Noting from paragraph 6.6.3 of the research report on the regulation of aesthetic practices in selected places prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat (RP01/14-15) that the regulatory authority of the United Kingdom ("UK") had issued a new set of guidance note on the marketing of aesthetic practices for the Advertising Codes to address issues relating to the advertising and promotion of aesthetic practices in UK, Dr Helena WONG asked whether the Administration would introduce similar guidelines to regulate advertisements of beauty services in Hong Kong. USFH said that

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unfair trade practices including false trade descriptions of services, misleading omissions, aggressive commercial practices, bait advertising, bait-and-switch and wrongly accepting payment were prohibited under the Trade Descriptions Ordinance.

Regulation and development of beauty industry

15. Referring to the deputations' repeated call for formulating a regulatory and training regime for the beauty industry, Mr Vincent FANG expressed support for setting up a steering committee to promote the development of the beauty industry and enhance the competency of beauty practitioners through provision of structural training and formulation of licensing requirements for the practitioners. Expressing a similar view, Mr WONG Ting-kwong opined that the Administration should take a more proactive role to facilitate the development of the beauty industry to become a key economic driver for Hong Kong as was the case in some overseas countries such as South Korea. Mr POON Siu-ping remarked that the beauty industry was a key player of the local economy.

16. Dr Helena WONG expressed disappointment that the relevant bureaux had failed to join hands to take heed of the calls of the beauty sector and the respective motions passed by the HS Panel and the CI Panel urging for the setting up of a steering committee to promote the sustainable development of the beauty industry under a regulatory framework. Miss Alice MAK strongly requested the relevant bureaux to take active response to the call of the beauty industry and engage the sector to formulate a regulatory and training regime for the beauty practitioners. Dr CHIANG Lai-wan said that the CI Panel had passed a motion moved by her at the meeting in January 2014 urging the Government to establish a beauty industry development council to promote the industrialization of the beauty industry. She suggested that a designated fund should be set up under the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau ("CEDB") for promoting the development of the beauty industry. She said that she would follow up the matter through the platform of the CI Panel.

17. Mr WONG Ting-kwong sought further views from the deputations in this regard. Mr Nelson Ip of Hong Kong Beauty Press Limited expressed disappointment that the Administration was reluctant to address the repeated call of the beauty sector for setting up a steering committee on regulation of beauty industry. He stressed the need to establish a communication platform between the Administration and the beauty sector to take forward the matter. Ms TSOI TSANG Yuk-ling of Hong Kong Association of Professional Aestheticians International shared the view of Mr Nelson IP.

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18. USFH reiterated that efforts had been made by FHB to define which cosmetic procedures should be performed by registered medical practitioners or registered dentists, and develop the regulatory framework for PHFs (including facilities providing high-risk medical procedures in ambulatory setting) and medical devices. DS(CI)3 said that the Government was committed to providing an environment conducive to conducting businesses and rendering suitable assistance to them. As mentioned at the earlier part of the meeting, measures (including the availability of legislation, code of practice and funding schemes) were in place to support the development of the beauty industry. The Government encouraged the beauty industry to make use of these measures for its further development.

19. Expressing disappointment to the replies given by the officials attending the meeting, Mr POON Siu-ping remarked that the matter should be brought to the attention of the Chief Secretary for Administration ("CS"). Dr Helena WONG condemned the Administration's way of handling the two motions passed by the HS Panel and the CI Panel, and expressed deep regret that the Secretary for Food and Health, the Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development and the Secretary for Education did not attend the meeting to listen to the views of members and deputations.

Conclusion

20. In closing, the Chairman expressed deep regret at the refusal of FHB, CEDB and the Education Bureau to make concerted efforts to take forward the unanimous consensus of members at the meeting that the Administration should formulate a regulatory and training regime for the beauty practitioners to promote the development of the beauty industry. The Chairman suggested that he and Mr WONG Ting-kwong should, in the capacity of the Chairmen of the HS Panel and the CI Panel, write to CS to convey the views and requests of members of the two Panels. Subject to the response of CS, the matter could be further discussed at another joint meeting of the two Panels if necessary. Members agreed.

III. Any other business

21. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 6:15 pm.

Panel on Health Services and Panel on Commerce and Industry

**Joint meeting on Tuesday, 23 June 2015, at 3:00 pm
in Conference Room 1 of the Legislative Council Complex**

**Summary of views and concerns expressed by organizations/individual on the
regulation and development of beauty services**

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
1.	Hong Kong International Professional Trainers Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1753/14-15(01)
2.	Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beauty practitioners holding recognized qualification should be allowed to perform cosmetic procedures involving the use of low-risk medical devices. • Healthcare professionals should receive appropriate and relevant training for the performance of cosmetic procedures. • High-risk cosmetic procedures involving anaesthesia should be performed by qualified healthcare professionals at regulated premises.
3.	Full Moral Technology & Cosmetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1794/14-15(01)
4.	Asia Pacific Beauty Group Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(01)
5.	Federation of Beauty Industry (H.K.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(02)
6.	Beauty Industry Reform Research and Development Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(03) • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(01)
7.	Hong Kong Beauty Management & Development Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1794/14-15(02)
8.	Good Union Corporation Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration should involve the traders of medical devices in formulating the regulation framework for medical devices as well as the relevant training regime for healthcare professionals and beauty practitioners.
9.	Hong Kong Association of Professional Aestheticians International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(04)
10.	Hong Kong Beauty Press Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deputation called on the Administration to promote the sustainable development of the beauty industry by formulating

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
		<p>a separate regulatory regime for the beauty industry and enhancing the competence of beauty practitioners.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A steering committee on regulation of beauty industry should be set up to promote the development of the beauty industry.
11.	The College of Surgeons of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was necessary to differentiate between high-risk medical procedures and beauty services. • High-risk medical procedures should be performed by registered medical practitioners.
12.	Hong Kong Academy of Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-risk medical procedures should be performed by healthcare professionals having acquired a relevant qualification recognized by professional bodies. • A set of competence requirements for healthcare professionals to perform high-risk medical procedures would be drawn up.
13.	Hong Kong Qualified Standard Beauty Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(05)
14.	Liberal Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Administration should strike a balance between protection of consumers' safety and the development of beauty industry. • Those properly trained beauty practitioners should be allowed to operate certain cosmetic-related medical devices.
15.	雪纖瘦	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of training requirements should be drawn up to recognize the competency of beauty practitioners in the performance of different kinds of cosmetic procedures. • Apart from the medical profession, other stakeholders should be involved in formulating a set of training and competency requirements for beauty practitioners.
16.	The Hong Kong Society of Dermatology and Venereology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(06)
17.	Hong Kong Doctors Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1753/14-15(02)
18.	The College of Ophthalmologists of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical diagnosis and assessment should be carried out by qualified medical professionals before the performance of high-risk medical procedures for beauty purpose.
19.	The Beauty Group International Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(07)
20.	CIDESCO International (China Section)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relying on the Qualifications Framework, the Administration should set up a training regime and a set of qualification standards for beauty practitioners. • The Administration should formulate a separate regulatory regime for the beauty industry and set up a dedicated body to promote the development of the beauty industry.

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
21.	International CICA Association of Esthetics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(02)
22.	SBG Holdings Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of qualification standards for beauty practitioners should be formulated in order to recognize their competency for carrying out certain advanced cosmetic procedures.
23.	Democratic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1776/14-15(01)
24.	The Hong Kong College of Family Physicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All medical procedures, including but not limited to invasive procedures and procedures involving blood or blood products, should only be performed by qualified medical professionals.
25.	Hong Kong College of Dermatologists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(08)
26.	Hong Kong Society of Plastic, Reconstructive & Aesthetic Surgeons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical diagnosis and assessment should be carried out by qualified medical professionals before the performance of high-risk medical procedures for beauty purpose. Medical professionals should seek prior informed consent from patients to receive high-risk medical procedures. All invasive medical procedures and procedures involving the use of high-power medical laser should be performed by medical professionals.
27.	Hong Kong Beauty and Fitness Professionals General Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(03)
28.	Civic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(04)
29.	Beautiful Locations Limited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beauty practitioners who had undergone appropriate training should be allowed to operate those medical devices commonly used in cosmetic procedures. There was a concern that the regulation of medical devices would bring about adverse impacts on the livelihood of beauty practitioners.
30.	Association of Hong Kong Nursing Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(09)
31.	Consumer Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1753/14-15(03)
32.	Neo Derm Group Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(05)
33.	Hong Kong Association of Cosmetic Surgery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(10)
34.	Ms Apple LEUNG Kwok-ying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1753/14-15(04)
35.	Elsa Pun Beauty & Slimming Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LC Paper No. CB(2) 1726/14-15(11)

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
36.	Hong Kong Hair & Beauty Merchants Association	• LC Paper No. CB(2) 1822/14-15(06)
37.	International Beauty Professionals Validation Association	• LC Paper No. CB(2) 1765/14-15(02)
38.	Hong Kong Medical and Healthcare Device Industries Association	• LC Paper No. CB(2) 1776/14-15(02)

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
27 October 2015