

立法會
Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(1)77/17-18
(These minutes have been seen
by the Administration)

Ref : CB1/PL/EA

Panel on Environmental Affairs

Minutes of special meeting
held on Tuesday, 6 June 2017, at 2:30 pm
in Conference Room 2 of the Legislative Council Complex

Members present : Hon Tanya CHAN (Chairman)
Dr Hon Junius HO Kwan-yiu, JP (Deputy Chairman)
Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP
Hon Jeffrey LAM Kin-fung, GBS, JP
Hon WONG Ting-kwong, SBS, JP
Hon CHAN Hak-kan, BBS, JP
Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS
Hon Frankie YICK Chi-ming, JP
Hon WU Chi-wai, MH
Hon Charles Peter MOK, JP
Hon CHAN Chi-chuen
Hon LEUNG Che-cheung, BBS, MH, JP
Hon Kenneth LEUNG
Hon KWOK Wai-keung
Dr Hon Fernando CHEUNG Chiu-hung
Dr Hon Elizabeth QUAT, JP
Hon Martin LIAO Cheung-kong, SBS, JP
Hon Andrew WAN Siu-kin
Hon CHU Hoi-dick
Hon SHIU Ka-fai
Hon HUI Chi-fung
Hon Nathan LAW Kwun-chung
Dr Hon YIU Chung-yim

Members attending : Hon Mrs Regina IP LAU Suk-yee, GBS, JP
Hon Claudia MO

Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP
Hon Jeremy TAM Man-ho

Members absent : Hon LEUNG Yiu-chung
Dr Hon Priscilla LEUNG Mei-fun, SBS, JP
Hon Paul TSE Wai-chun, JP
Hon LEUNG Kwok-hung
Hon MA Fung-kwok, SBS, JP
Hon Dennis KWOK Wing-hang
Ir Dr Hon LO Wai-kwok, SBS, MH, JP
Hon HO Kai-ming
Hon Kenneth LAU Ip-keung, MH, JP
Hon KWONG Chun-yu

[According to the Judgment of the Court of First Instance of the High Court on 14 July 2017, LEUNG Kwok-hung, Nathan LAW Kwun-chung, YIU Chung-yim and LAU Siu-lai have been disqualified from assuming the office of a member of the Legislative Council, and have vacated the same since 12 October 2016, and are not entitled to act as a member of the Legislative Council.]

Public Officers attending : **For item I**

Mr Elvis AU, JP
Assistant Director (Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning)
Environmental Protection Department

Mr Simon CHAN
Assistant Director (Conservation)
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Mr Boris KWAN
Senior Endangered Species Protection Officer (Acting)
Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

Attendance by invitation : **For Item I**

Session one

Individual
Mr Gavin EDWARDS

Garamba National Park

Park Manager

Mr Erik MARARV

Zakouma National Park

Park Manager

Mr Josias MUNGABWA

World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong

Spokesperson

Miss LO Man-wai

Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of
Hong Kong

Deputy Spokesperson on Policy

Mr WU Cheuk-him

The Hong Kong Ivory Industry and Commerce Association

Chairman

Mr Abraham CHOW

香港合法象牙持牌人聯會

Vice Chairman

Mr CHAN Chung-wo

Individual

Miss KWAN Kit-man

Individual

Mr MONG Wai-hung

International Fund for Animal Welfare

Asia Regional Director

Ms Grace GABRIEL

Individual

Dr WEE Lian-hee

Individual

Professor Amanda WHITFORT

Individual

Mr HO Shing

Individual

Mr CHIU Wai-sun

Hong Kong and Kowloon Ivory Manufacturers Association
Limited

Chairman

Mr SO Chi-keung

ADM Capital Foundation

Environmental Research Analyst

Mr Samuel INGLIS

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
(Hong Kong)

Deputy Director (Welfare)

Dr Fiona WOODHOUSE

Individual

Mr CHUNG Kin-wah

Individual

Mr CHU Chun-pong

Session two

Individual

Dr Allan ZEMAN

Individual

Ms CHAN Po-king

Individual

Miss Ivy CHENG

Hong Kong Jiangsu Exchange Promotion Association
Representative

Ms Rosana NG

Environmental Life Science Society, SS, HKUSU
Chairman

Mr Nicholas TAM

Individual

Dr CHEN Chap-man

Individual

Mr CHAN Kin-shing

Individual

Miss CHENG Ching-yi

WildAid

Wildlife Campaigner

Mr Alexander-boulangier HOFFORD

Individual

Mr CHUNG Wai-yan

Individual

Ms Susan SUM

Conservation Forensics Laboratory, University of Hong Kong
Member

Ms Astrid ANDERSSON

Individual

Mr CHEUNG Wing-kuen

AquaMeridian Conservation & Education Foundation /
Global March for Elephants and Rhinos

Executive Director

Mrs Sharon PONG

Individual

Miss FUNG Belen Woo

The Civic Party

District Developer, NTW

Mr LEE Ka-ho

**Clerk in
attendance**

: Ms Angel SHEK
Chief Council Secretary (1)1

Staff in attendance : Ms Anki NG
Senior Council Secretary (1)1

Miss Mandy POON
Legislative Assistant (1)1

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I. Receiving public views on the legislative proposal to phase out the local trade in ivory

(LC Paper No. CB(1)705/16-17(05) — Administration's paper on "Legislative proposal to phase out the local trade in ivory and progress of Government's efforts on nature conservation and marine conservation"

LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(01) — Background brief on "Legislative proposal to phase out the local trade in elephant ivory" prepared by the Legislative Council Secretariat)

Meeting with deputations/individuals and the Administration

Submissions from deputations/individuals not attending the meeting

[LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1018/16-17(26) to (218) and LC Paper Nos. CB(1) 1064/16-17(03) to (61)]

Presentation of views by deputations/individuals

The Chairman welcomed representatives of the Administration and deputations/individuals to the meeting. She reminded the deputations/individuals that their written submissions provided to the Panel and views presented at the meeting would not be covered by the protection and immunity provided under the Legislative Council (Powers and Privileges) Ordinance (Cap. 382).

2. At the invitation of the Chairman, a total of 35 deputations/individuals presented their views on the legislative proposal to phase out the local trade in ivory. A summary of the views of these deputations/individuals is in the **Annex**.

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(*Post-meeting note: 359 submissions from deputations/individuals on the subject received after the meeting (LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1088/16-17(02) to (177), LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1114/16-17(01) to (180), LC Paper No. CB(1)1149/16-17(01) and LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1204/16-17(01) to (02)) were circulated to members via email on 8 June, 13 June, 15 June and 27 June 2017 respectively.*)

Response by the Administration

3. Assistant Director (Nature Conservation and Infrastructure Planning) of the Environmental Protection Department ("AD(NC&IP)/EPD") responded that since the resolution at the Seventeenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ("CITES") was reached last year, the international community had been taking all necessary legislative, regulatory and enforcement measures to close the domestic markets for commercial trade in raw and worked ivory as soon as practicable. The Administration was aware that rangers in Africa had been killed by elephant poachers and that the personal safety of rangers had also drawn international and public concerns. For these reasons, the Administration considered that the domestic ivory trade market in Hong Kong should be closed as soon as practicable.

4. AD(NC&IP)/EPD supplemented that the Administration would explore suitable re-employment training for ivory craftsmen who were skilful workers specialized in ivory crafting and might be affected by the ban. The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AFCD") would ascertain the training needs of the ivory craftsmen, and liaise with relevant Government departments and other related bodies to work out suitable re-employment training courses to assist the affected ivory craftsmen to switch to other employment. Regarding compensation, the Administration considered that Hong Kong should not set a precedent for providing compensation to ivory traders, and such act might also pose a threat to the lives of elephants and African rangers due to increased poaching. The Administration would not provide compensation to the ivory trade on imposing the local ivory trade ban. AD(NC&IP)/EPD further said that the proposed total ban did not involve confiscation of ivory and would not lead to immediate cessation of business of the traders concerned. Ivory owners could still possess ivory for non-commercial purposes after the ban.

5. AD(NC&IP)/EPD advised that in drawing up the proposed effective date for a total ban of local ivory trade, it had taken into account factors such as how much time was considered reasonably sufficient for the relevant traders to transform their businesses and the validity period of the Possession Licences ("PLs"). To prepare for Step 3 of the legislative proposal, all PLs to be issued,

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extended, renewed or varied on or after 31 December 2016 would expire on or before 30 December 2021. Most importantly, Step 2 of the legislative proposal would take place 3 months after the commencement date of the proposed legislation, which would ban the import and re-export of pre-Convention ivory (save for antique ivory) and subject the commercial possession of pre-Convention ivory (save for antique ivory) in the local market to licensing control similar to the existing control on post-Convention ivory. This step would further prevent possible laundering of illegal ivory and thus contribute to the conservation of wild elephants.

6. Regarding ivory auctions referred to by some deputations, the Assistant Director (Conservation) of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AD(C)/AFCD") advised that since the international ivory trade ban in 1990, two "one-off" legal ivory auctions were held on an experimental basis respectively in 1999 and 2008. With the agreement of all parties to CITES, these auctions were organized by the CITES Secretariat and the concerned legal ivory stock was only auctioned to accredited traders. In the 1999 auction, 50 tonnes of legal ivory was sold to Japanese accredited traders and in the 2008 auction, 102 tonnes of legal ivory was sold to Japanese and Chinese accredited traders.

Discussion

Possible impacts on ivory traders and compensation issue

7. Mr Charles Peter MOK expressed support for the legislative proposal to phase out the local ivory trade. Whilst noting the concerns of ivory traders on their livelihood and their views on the legal import of raw ivory from European countries, he opined that it had already been 27 years since the international ivory trade ban in 1990, and the ivory trade should already have sufficient notice of the local ivory trade ban. Mr MOK considered that elephant poaching and killing for their ivory was inhumane and brutal, and that Hong Kong should implement a total ivory trade ban as soon as practicable. Ms Claudia MO enquired whether the Administration would maintain its stance in not providing compensation to ivory traders.

8. AD(NC&IP)/EPD advised that in line with international practice, the Administration would not consider providing compensation to ivory traders as this might convey a wrong message and further encourage elephant poaching. The international community had continued to close down their domestic ivory trade markets since the international trade ban in 1990. As the ivory trade in Hong Kong was generally inactive, the sale of ivory in general did not constitute a substantial part of the traders' business and the ban should not have a significant

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impact on the trade. Despite that, the Administration would continue to work out suitable re-employment training courses to assist the affected ivory craftsmen.

9. Ms Claudia MO and Dr Elizabeth QUAT requested Mr Erik MARARV (Garamba National Park) and Mr Josias MUNGABWA (Zakouma National Park) to give their views on the argument that elephant poaching in Africa had no direct relationship with the ivory traders and crafters in Hong Kong as the ivory they used had come from dead elephants, and on the proposal of not providing compensation to ivory traders. Dr QUAT invited Mr MARARV and Mr MUNGABWA to respond to her enquiry about the export conditions of ivory from dead elephants in Africa. The Chairman invited Mr MARARV to give his views on the possible messages which might be conveyed to elephant poaching in Africa by providing compensation to ivory traders.

10. Mr Erik MARARV (Garamba National Park) said that there was no regulation on or management of ivory trade in Africa. As the ivory stock was a rare commodity, he could only hope for regulation and management of such trade in first world countries. On the message which might be conveyed to Africa on providing compensation, he said that in his view, that would bring about a rise in poaching within days and weeks, as the message could become distorted when spread to Africa. Mr Josias MUNGABWA (Zakouma National Park) explained that dealing with ivory which came from elephants died of natural causes in Africa remained the responsibility of the Governments concerned. Unless there was a Government initiative or national request for such banning, regulation would not be possible.

11. Mr HUI Chi-fung expressed support for the legislative proposal to impose a total ban on local ivory trade as soon as possible. He did not agree to provide compensation to the trade as it might convey a wrong message to the community that the poaching of elephants for ivory was justified. The Administration's proposal of not providing compensation to the ivory trade would educate the public that killing elephants for their tusks was wrong.

12. Mr WONG Ting-kwong expressed support for nature conservation. He opined that in proposing to ban the local ivory trade which had existed for decades, the Administration should take into account all relevant considerations, including the livelihood of ivory traders and crafters. He did not agree with the Administration's view that as there was no significant impact on the ivory traders' business, their legitimate but minority interests could be sacrificed. In addition, the issue of PLs for commercial purposes meant that the traders could sell their ivory stock legally, and to impose the ban would have the effect of prohibiting a legal trade. He also queried whether the Administration had relied solely on the

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pre-Convention certificates accompanying the ivory for identification without performing scientific tests on the ivory.

13. Mr Kenneth LEUNG pointed out that ivory carving was not unique to Chinese culture. For example, in ancient Egypt there were already carving of elephant ivory and hippopotamus teeth. Many countries with craftsmen possessing ivory carving skills had already banned the ivory trade. He opined that the local ivory trade already had 27 years of "grace period" for selling off their ivory stock at hand and if they still could not sell all their stock, there was no market demand for such products.

14. Mr CHAN Han-pan opined that the Administration should strike a balance between protection of elephants and private property rights as individuals investing in or trading ivory from legal sources would suffer financial loss on imposing a total ivory trade ban. He enquired whether the proposed legislation to impose a total ban would contravene the Basic Law provision(s) on protection of private ownership of property. He also enquired whether the Administration would consider alternatives suggested by some deputations to take stock of and register, say, all existing pre-Convention ivory which had undergone radiocarbon dating in Hong Kong, and store such ivory in an area designated by the Government with a view to allowing the local trading of such ivory to continue, instead of imposing a total ban.

15. Mr CHAN Han-pan considered that the grace period of five years would not help the ivory traders to sell off all their ivory stock, as potential buyers would be deterred by the impending trade ban. Noting the difficulties for these traders to transform their businesses due to their age, Mr CHAN urged the Administration to liaise with the traders and craftsmen, and implement concrete measures to protect their private ownership of property. Mr CHU Hoi-dick and Mr SHIU Ka-fai shared a similar view. Mr SHIU supported the international ban on ivory trade and was against elephant poaching for their ivory. Nevertheless, he pointed out that local ivory crafters were using the ivory of dead elephants for crafting work, and ivory carving was a traditional Chinese craft. PLs had also been issued for possessing ivory by traders for commercial purposes. He urged the Administration to strengthen enforcement actions on illegal ivory smuggling activities. Dr Elizabeth QUAT enquired whether the local ivory trade was active and urged the Administration to implement measures to assist the traders and crafters whose livelihood was affected by the total trade ban.

16. AD(NC&IP)/EPD responded that regarding protection of private ownership of property, the Administration had considered the issue from policy and legal perspectives. The proposed total ban did not involve confiscation of ivory and would not lead to immediate cessation of business of the traders concerned. Ivory

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owners could still possess ivory for non-commercial purposes. Imposing a total ban on the local ivory trade would also be in line with the international call for closure of domestic markets for commercial trade in raw and worked ivory as a matter of urgency. No compensation was provided by the international community on imposing an ivory trade ban. In addition, a grace period of around five years from the announcement of the proposed plan to phase out the local ivory trade in December 2016 would be provided for the traders to dispose of the ivory stock in their possession and/or to undergo business transformation. The Administration considered that storage of pre-Convention ivory for sale after the grace period might also convey a wrong message to the community that the poaching of elephants for ivory was justified. According to the trade survey conducted by AFCD in early 2016, the local ivory trade was generally inactive.

17. Mr CHU Hoi-dick did not agree to extend the grace period, nor to purchase the remaining ivory stock from or provide compensation to traders. He enquired about possible measures to assist old-aged ivory craftsmen to maintain their livelihood. AD(NC&IP)/EPD responded that the Administration would explore suitable re-employment training for ivory craftsmen who might be affected by the ban. AD(C)/AFCD supplemented that AFCD had been conducting survey to ascertain the number of craftsmen undertaking ivory crafting work and noted that only a small number (less than a hundred) was undertaking such work. The Administration was making arrangements with the Employees Retraining Board to provide relevant courses, including possible tailor-made courses, for the ivory craftsmen to attend for transformation of their businesses.

Length of grace period

18. Dr YIU Chung-yim expressed concern about more elephant poaching during the grace period of five years. He enquired whether the grace period could be shortened and about the measures to be taken by the Administration to stop illegal import of ivory during the grace period. AD(NC&IP)/EPD responded that under existing legislation, the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation had no legal power to cancel a valid PL due to implementation of the ivory trade ban. Given that the expiry dates of the recently renewed/issued PLs were in 2021, the total ban of local ivory trade had to take effect after all the existing PLs had expired. The Administration had taken into account various factors including how much time was considered sufficient and fair for the ivory traders to transform their business or dispose of their existing stock, the validity period of the existing PLs, and the risk of any legal challenge, before setting an appropriate time for imposing the local ivory trade ban. Step 2 of the legislative proposal would take place 3 months after the commencement date of the proposed legislation, which would ban the import and re-export of pre-Convention ivory (save for antique ivory), and would further prevent possible laundering of illegal ivory.

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Elephant poaching and killing

19. Dr Elizabeth QUAT recalled her experience in visiting Africa in the past few years and pointed out that the Chinese officials in the Embassies in Africa had spent much efforts to protect wild elephants, including urging the Mainland Government to impose a trade ban on ivory, and the Mainland would impose a total ivory trade ban by the end of 2017. She also recalled that a motion was passed at the meeting of the Legislative Council ("LegCo") in December 2015 urging the Government to, inter alia, take forward a total ban on the local ivory trade. Dr QUAT considered it necessary for Hong Kong to assume the international obligation of protecting elephants and combating smuggling of illegal ivory by banning the local ivory trade without further delay.

20. Dr Elizabeth QUAT invited Mr Erik MARARV (Garamba National Park) and Mr Josias MUNGABWA (Zakouma National Park) to respond to her enquiry about the possibility of obtaining ivory without killing the elephants. Mr MARARV and Mr MUNGABWA explained that it would not be possible to obtain the tusks without killing the elephants.

21. Mr HUI Chi-fung opined that ivory trade had led to worldwide elephant poaching, posed a serious threat to the extinction of the elephant species and led to smuggling of illegal ivory over the past few decades. He invited Mr Abraham CHOW (Chairman of the Hong Kong Ivory Industry and Commerce Association) to give his views on elephant poaching and respond to his inquiry about smuggling of illegal ivory. Mr CHOW responded that the ivory they sold came from elephants died of natural deaths and only a very small portion of the trade had involved in illegal ivory smuggling.

Ivory export issues

22. Mr CHAN Han-pan enquired whether Germany allowed the export of ivory to Hong Kong or re-export of their ivory via Hong Kong. AD(C)/AFCD explained that ivory imported from the European countries to Hong Kong in the past as pointed out by some deputations and members referred to the pre-Convention ivory. In accordance with CITES, trading of pre-Convention ivory was allowed and countries, in particular European countries which possessed a large amount of such stock, had imported, exported and traded with such ivory on an international basis. They were therefore commonly known as "European ivory". Some European countries had banned the export of pre-Convention ivory in recent years, including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The European Union had also mandated that such ivory would be banned from export from July 2017.

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Hong Kong had imported about 14 tonnes of pre-Convention ivory and 19 000 such ivory products from 1990 to 2016 in accordance with CITES.

Concluding remarks

23. The Chairman advised that the proposed legislation was gazetted on 2 June 2017 and the Administration would submit the relevant Amendment Bill to LegCo for scrutiny in mid-June 2017.

II. Any other business

24. There being no other business, the meeting ended at 5:41 pm.

Council Business Division 1
Legislative Council Secretariat
20 October 2017

Panel on Environmental Affairs

Special meeting on Tuesday, 6 June 2017, at 2:30 pm
in Conference Room 2 of the Legislative Council Complex

Receiving public views on the legislative proposal to phase out the local trade in ivory

Summary of views and concerns expressed by deputations/individuals

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
<i>Session One</i>		
1.	Mr Gavin EDWARDS	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(02)
2.	Garamba National Park	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(02)
3.	Zakouma National Park	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(02)
4.	World Wide Fund For Nature Hong Kong	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(02)
5.	Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed support for phasing out the local trade in ivory and increasing penalty under the legislative proposal. • The Mainland would implement the total ivory trade ban by the end of 2017, and European Union members were also considering the imposition of a total ivory trade ban. The Government should support the international call for imposing the ban. • The Government should protect wild elephants and enhance efforts in taking enforcement actions against illegal ivory smuggling activities.
6.	The Hong Kong Ivory Industry and Commerce Association	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(03)(Chinese version only)
7.	香港合法象牙持牌人聯會	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(04)(Chinese version only)
8.	Miss KWAN Kit-man	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expressed support for protection of wild animals including elephants. • Supported the use of ivory from dead elephants for making ivory products which could be regarded as reuse of natural resources, and the preservation of ivory carving as a traditional Chinese craft.
9.	Mr MONG Wai-hung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AFCD") had continued to allow the legal import of raw ivory and ivory products in September 2009 after the international ivory trade ban.

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objected to the legislative proposal to impose a total ivory trade ban and urged the Government to protect his private ownership of property.
10.	International Fund for Animal Welfare	LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1018/16-17(05)(English version only) and CB(1)1088/16-17(173) (Chinese version only)
11.	Dr WEE Lian-hee	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(07)(Chinese version only)
12.	Professor Amanda WHITFORT	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(08)(English version only)
13.	Mr HO Shing	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(09)(Chinese version only)
14.	Mr CHIU Wai-sun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People supporting the ivory trade ban might have exaggerated the situation of elephant poaching and killing in Africa. Currently 231 tonnes of ivory in Africa came from natural deaths of elephants, and it appeared that there was no extra demand for ivory from wild elephants. Governments of African countries might be responsible for not taking enforcement actions against illegal killing of elephants and smuggling of ivory.
15.	Hong Kong & Kowloon Ivory Manufacturers Association Limited	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(10)(Chinese version only)
16.	ADM Capital Foundation	LC Paper No. CB(1)1064/16-17(01)(English version only)
17.	The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Hong Kong)	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(11)(English version only)
18.	Mr CHUNG Kin-wah	LC Paper No. CB(1)26/16-17(01)(Chinese version only)
19.	Mr CHU Chun-pong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As an ivory trader, he had legally imported a large amount of European ivory in the past few years, and his family had been in the ivory trade for three generations. The trade had been operating with difficulty in recent years. Queried why the Government had allowed legal import of ivory but suddenly started to phase out local trade in ivory.

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
<i>Session Two</i>		
20.	Dr Allan ZEMAN	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(06)(English version only)
21.	Ms CHAN Po-king	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(16)(Chinese version only)
22.	Miss Ivy CHENG	LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1018/16-17(35) (Chinese version only) and CB(1)1088/16-17(174)(Chinese version only)
23.	Hong Kong Jiangsu Exchange Promotion Association	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(20)(Chinese version only)
24.	Environmental Life Science Society, SS, HKUSU	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(21)(English version only)
25.	Dr CHEN Chap-man	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(22)(Chinese version only)
26.	Mr CHAN Kin-shing	LC Paper No. CB(1)1088/16-14(175)(Chinese version only)
27.	Miss CHENG Ching-yi	LC Paper No. CB(1)1088/16-17(176)(Chinese version only)
28.	WildAid	LC Paper Nos. CB(1)1018/16-17(25) and CB(1)1088/16-17(44) (English version only)
29.	Mr CHUNG Wai-yan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relied on ivory trade to earn a living for over 30 years and if his ivory stock could not be sold or exported, he would suffer loss on his life savings and property. • It would be impossible to sell all his remaining ivory stock within the grace period of five years. Raw ivory stock could not be retained for possession and appreciation purposes. • Objected to imposition of a total ban on ivory trade without providing compensation to traders. The Government should buy the remaining ivory stock from traders.
30.	Ms Susan SUM	LC Paper No. CB(1)1064/16-17(62)(Chinese version only)
31.	Conservation Forensics Laboratory, The University of Hong Kong	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(23)(English version only)
32.	Mr CHEUNG Wing-kuen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supported conservation of wild elephants while preserving the traditional Chinese craft of ivory carving. • AFCD had burnt 28 tonnes of ivory and the Kenya Government had burnt 105 tonnes of ivory seized in enforcement actions. Such actions involved destruction of natural resources which were against conservation principles.

No.	Name of deputation/individual	Submission / Major views and concerns
33.	AquaMeridian Conservation & Education Foundation / Global March for Elephants and Rhinos	LC Paper No. CB(1)1018/16-17(24)
34.	Miss FUNG Belen Woo	LC Paper No. CB(1)1088/16-17(177)(English version only)
35.	The Civic Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ivory products were mainly made from the tusks of African elephants. Over the past 10 years, there was a reduction of 110 000 African elephants, and only about 400 000 left. The reduction was mainly due to poaching to satisfy the huge demand of ivory products in Asia.• Penalties imposed on smuggling and illegal trading in endangered species in the past was too low and did not have much deterrent effect. The Government should step up enforcement efforts in combating illegal ivory smuggling and trading, and imposing heavier penalties on smuggling and illegal ivory trading.• Expressed great reservation on providing compensation to ivory traders for their remaining ivory stock, as traders already had over 27 years to sell their stock, and a grace period would also be provided for traders to do so.• The Government should shorten the timeframe for imposing a total ivory ban in Hong Kong.