

立法會

Legislative Council

LC Paper No. CB(2)1704/15-16

Ref : CB2/PS/1/15

Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

Report of the Subcommittee on Issues Relating to Animal Welfare and Cruelty to Animals

Purpose

This paper reports on the deliberations of the Subcommittee on Issues Relating to Animal Welfare and Cruelty to Animals ("the Subcommittee") formed under the Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene ("the Panel").

The Subcommittee

2. At the meeting on 10 November 2015, the Panel agreed to set up a subcommittee to study issues relating to animal welfare and cruelty to animals. The Panel also agreed that the Subcommittee would focus its work on the following areas:

- (a) exploring measures to better prevent and combat acts of animal cruelty;
- (b) examining the Government's efforts in the promotion of responsible pet ownership;
- (c) examining relevant measures currently in place regulating the safety of pet food, and considering the need of introducing a regulatory regime for the production and quality control of pet food products; and
- (d) reviewing the Government's efforts in tackling the problem of stray animals with a view to reducing their numbers in the

community.

The terms of reference and membership of the Subcommittee are set out in **Appendices I and II** respectively.

3. Under the chairmanship of Hon Tommy CHEUNG, the Subcommittee held a total of four meetings since February 2016. The Subcommittee had fruitful exchanges with the Administration and received public views at one of these meetings. A list of the deputations/individuals which have given views to the Subcommittee is in **Appendix III**.

Deliberations of the Subcommittee

Combating acts of animal cruelty

Current legislation governing animal abuse

4. Noting the increasing number of cases of animal cruelty and animal abandonment reported to the Police in recent years, members are concerned whether the welfare and interests of animals are well protected under the existing laws. Some members consider that the current penalty levels may not have sufficient deterrence against acts of animal cruelty. In their view, the Administration should comprehensively review and amend, as and where necessary, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Ordinance (Cap. 169) ("PCAO"), including reviewing the definition of cruelty to animals and making intentional abandonment of animals an offence of animal cruelty. Members share the views and suggestions of some deputations that in reviewing PCAO and other existing animal welfare related ordinances, the Administration should make reference to animal protection legislation in developed countries/places. Some members also suggest that the Administration should consider the need to review and amend the relevant provisions in the Road Traffic Ordinance (Cap. 374) ("RTO"), requiring the driver to stop and report to the Police in case of accidents involving knocking down or killing of cats and/or dogs. The Administration has been requested to:

- (a) review the definition of cruelty to animals;
- (b) review the definition of "animal abandonment" under the existing legislation and make intentional abandonment of animals an offence of animal cruelty;

- (c) increase the maximum penalties under the existing legislation so as to increase the deterrent effect;
- (d) set up a dedicated bureau/department to formulate and implement policies relating to animal welfare; and
- (e) conduct research into the practices of other places in handling road accidents involving knocking down or killing of cats and/or dogs, and consider the need to review and amend the relevant provisions in RTO.

5. The Administration has explained that under PCAO, any person who cruelly beats, kicks, ill-treats, over-rides, over-drives, overloads, tortures, infuriates or terrifies any animal, or by wantonly or unreasonably doing or omitting to do any act, causes any unnecessary suffering to any animal commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine of \$200,000 and imprisonment for three years. The penalty levels were last updated and substantially increased in 2006 to strengthen deterrence. Since then, the heaviest sentence handed down by the court for convicted cases under PCAO is imprisonment for 16 months. The Administration believes that the current penalty levels provide sufficient deterrence against acts of animal cruelty. This notwithstanding, in view of members' concern, the Administration has undertaken to review the definition of cruelty to animals as defined in PCAO, by drawing reference to the practices adopted in other places, such as the United Kingdom ("UK"), the United States ("US"), Australia, Japan, Singapore and Taiwan. The Subcommittee has requested the Administration to brief the Panel on the results of its review when ready.

6. The Administration has also advised that abandonment of animals is an offence under the Rabies Ordinance (Cap. 421) which stipulates that a keeper of any animal who, without reasonable excuse, abandons that animal commits an offence and is liable on conviction to a fine of \$10,000 and to imprisonment for six months. While relevant government departments will continue to enforce the law diligently, the Administration considers it more important and effective to tackle the issue through promoting the concept of responsible pet ownership. The Government's efforts on this front are detailed in paragraph 22 below.

7. As regards the suggestion to set up a dedicated bureau/department to oversee animal-related policies, the Administration has advised that policy matters relating to animal welfare and management are under the oversight of the Food and Health Bureau, and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department ("AFCD") is the executive department responsible for the regulation of animal trading and related business, management of pet and

stray animals, prevention of animal cruelty, and promotion of animal welfare. Besides, the Animal Welfare Advisory Group has been established since 1996 to advise the Director of Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation on animal welfare and related matters including keeping under review animal-related legislation, regulation and control of the pet trade, public education and publicity programmes, etc. The Administration is of the view that the existing framework has served the purpose of achieving its policy objectives.

8. At present, section 56 of RTO provides that a driver of a vehicle shall stop the vehicle where an accident involving that vehicle occurs whereby damage is caused to, amongst others, an animal. The driver is also required to report the accident to the Police as soon as practicable, and in any case no later than 24 hours after the accident. For the purpose of this provision, "animal" is defined to mean any horse, cattle, ass, mule, sheep, pig or goat. Some members have requested the Administration to conduct research into the practices of other places and consider whether the above provision should be amended to include cats and dogs in the definition.

9. In response to members' request, the Administration has studied the relevant practices and related legislation in Singapore, UK and New York State of US. It is found that the relevant legislative provisions in Singapore and UK are similar to the present section 56 of RTO, except that their scope covers dog as well. The relevant legislation in New York, on the other hand, covers both dog and cat, among others. Taking into account (a) the occurrence of road incidents involving the knocking down of dogs and cats by vehicles, causing injuries to the animals or even deaths, in recent years, (b) the fact that in some accidents, the vehicle driver left without causing the animals to receive attention, (c) the public concerns from the animal welfare angle and (d) the practices adopted in other places, the Administration has undertaken to review the legislation, with a view to bringing dogs and cats within the scope of section 56 in RTO. The Subcommittee has requested the Administration to brief the relevant Panel(s) on the results of its review when ready.

Law enforcement

10. Some members strongly request the Administration to draw on overseas experience and consider establishing in Hong Kong "animal police" teams specially tasked to investigate into cases of animal cruelty and abandonment. In order to ensure that law enforcement officers could swiftly respond to and rigorously handle reports of animal cruelty cases, appropriate training should be provided to frontline enforcement officers, enhancing their investigation capability.

11. According to the Administration, AFCD, in conjunction with the Police, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department ("FEHD"), and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ("SPCA"), has since 2011 set up an inter-departmental working group for forging closer cooperation and mutual support in handling animal cruelty cases. The Police, in collaboration with AFCD, SPCA and veterinary associations, has also introduced the Animal Watch Scheme to tackle such cases through education, publicity, intelligence gathering and investigation. On the enforcement front, reports of animal cruelty cases received by the Police will be taken up by various districts' crime investigation teams which have sufficient experience and professional investigation skills to follow up such kind of cases. The Police will continue to provide training to frontline officers to enhance their awareness and ability to handle cruelty to animal cases. Depending on the manpower of the police district, the nature and prevailing trend of cases, the Police may consider assigning cases to dedicated teams in the interest of ensuring comprehensive and focused investigation. The Administration considers the existing mechanism generally effective and has no plan to establish an animal police team.

Measures for enhancing animal welfare

12. Some members share the views of deputations that there is insufficient activity space for the interaction of human beings and animals within the communities. They urge the Administration to formulate an animal-friendly policy to better protect the welfare of animals and introduce appropriate measures so as to increase the room for survival for animals, including but not limited to (a) reviewing the policy on the keeping of animals by tenants living in public rental housing ("PRH") estates, (b) examining the practice of allowing animal owners to board public transport with their animals and (c) identifying suitable sites in various districts for providing more pet gardens and dog latrines.

13. The Administration has advised that its policy objective is to ensure that animals and people co-exist in Hong Kong in a harmonious way. In achieving this, there is a need to strike a balance between the well-being of people in Hong Kong on the one hand and the welfare of animals on the other. According to the Administration, in formulating the policy of animal keeping in PRH estates, the prime consideration of the Housing Authority is to achieve a harmonious community whereby the different interests of all PRH residents are being respected at large. Since PRH estates are densely populated with very limited space in domestic blocks and public areas, keeping of dogs may cause adverse effects to the environmental hygiene. Hence, except under special conditions, dog keeping in PRH is not permitted under the tenancy agreement of PRH estates.

14. In considering whether passengers should be allowed to board public transport with their pets, the Administration has responded that it has to strike a balance over various factors, such as the reaction of the pets in a confined compartment which is limited in space and often very crowded at certain time periods, the views of other passengers, the hygienic issue, and the safety of all passengers and the pets during their journeys, etc. The Administration has also advised that the current legislative provisions governing different modes of public transport services do not impose any restriction on a guide dog accompanying a blind person to be carried on board. While pets, other than a guide dog accompanying a blind person, are not permitted on rail and franchised buses under the respective regulations, the existing legislative provisions provide flexibility to operators of other public transports, which have relatively more space in the compartment, including public light buses, taxis, non-franchised buses and ferries, in allowing at their discretion passengers to carry pets on board.

15. As regards the proposal to provide more pet-related facilities, the Administration has advised that the Leisure and Cultural Services Department ("LCSD") currently provides 41 pet gardens for use by the public and it keeps an open mind towards proposals for provision of more pet gardens at leisure venues. If there are genuine local demands, suitable sites, and support from the relevant District Councils ("DCs") and local communities, LCSD will seek to make available more suitable venues for provision of pet gardens. Members have been informed that LCSD plans to provide in two years' time seven more new pet gardens in leisure venues, and that FEHD has already provided a total of 450 dog latrines in public places.

16. Some members are of the view that the Administration should review and strengthen its cooperation with AWOs. Where necessary, the Administration should consider providing non-profit making AWOs with more financial assistance for them to improve their work in the promotion of animal welfare and animal adoption. According to the Administration, AFCD has been collaborating with AWOs in the efforts to enhance animal welfare and promote better animal management, including the provision of subvention to AWOs in supporting their work as long as resources permit. Currently, AFCD provides funding support to nine AWOs. In 2016-2017, AFCD has set aside \$1.5 million for this purpose. Interested AWOs may submit their applications, together with details of their animal welfare initiatives and associated performance indicators as well as the estimated budget, to AFCD for consideration.

17. In response to some members' call for a review of the work of SPCA to evaluate its effectiveness in safeguarding animal welfare, the

Administration has explained that SPCA is a corporation of trustees incorporated under the Registered Trustees Incorporation Ordinance (Cap. 306). As SPCA has its own governance structure, the Government is not in a position to review or evaluate its work.

Safety of pet food products in Hong Kong

18. The Subcommittee has noted with grave concern that there is no dedicated legislation regulating the safety of pet food products sold in Hong Kong, notwithstanding the surge in the number of dogs and cats kept as pets and the ensuing increased demand for pet food products over the years. Some members have pointed out that the number of complaints relating to the hygiene and quality of commercial pet food available in the market has been on the rise in recent years. Members have arrived at a consensual view that the Administration should put in place a regulatory regime for pet food products available in the market, regardless of whether they are pre-packaged, processed or homemade food, locally produced or imported from places outside Hong Kong. There is a suggestion that in formulating the legislative framework, the Administration should draw reference from overseas experience to ensure that the quality of commercial pet food available in Hong Kong for pet consumption will meet the international safety standards.

19. The Administration has advised that it is not aware of any major production plant of pet food locally. Most of the commercial pet food items consumed in Hong Kong are imported from places such as US and the European Union which have put in place regulations governing pet food products, and have set safety standards on their own. On the safety of pet food, there are at present no commonly adopted standards at the international level. In view of members' comments, the Administration sees merits in conducting regular testing on pet food products available in the territory and is contemplating a study on commercial pet food products. According to the Administration's initial proposal, the study will focus on random sampling and testing of commercial pet food products for dogs, cats and other companion animals that are sold through retail outlets such as pet shops, supermarkets and veterinary clinics. Since dogs and cats are the most common type of pets in Hong Kong, around 70% of the samples will be collected from pet food for dogs and cats, while the remaining samples will include other types of pet food including those for other companion animals, treats, pet food sold online and homemade pet food.

20. In response to members' enquiries about the expected timetable for launching and completing the study as well as the scope of the study, the Administration has advised that it will target to test around 200 to 300 products during a two-year period. The focus of the test will be on a few

common microbial contaminants and substances of concern. While the Administration will continue to closely monitor the local situation and keep in view further developments on the international front related to the safety of pet food products, the test results would enable its assessment, on a more informed basis, whether and the extent to which the safety of pet foods is a concern and how existing measures on pet food products may be enhanced. The Administration aims to commence the study by the end of 2016. The test results will be released for public information. The Subcommittee has requested the Administration to report to the Panel the overall test results and the outcome of the study.

Promoting responsible pet ownership

21. Some members suggest that to address the issue of abandonment of animals, the Administration should consider making animal abandonment an offence under PCAO and introducing punitive measures against acts of animal abandonment. Some other members, however, consider that it would be more appropriate for the Administration to devise, implement and fortify public education and publicity programmes for disseminating messages on caring for animals and responsible pet ownership.

22. The Administration has advised that it considers public education most important for safeguarding and promoting animal welfare. To this end, AFCD has established a dedicated team to coordinate publicity efforts in this regard. Activities launched include producing and broadcasting announcements in the public interest on television and radio, placing advertisements on different platforms, organizing promotional events jointly with AWOs, conducting village and community campaigns as well as holding talks in schools, etc. for propagation of messages relating to taking proper care of animals.

The proposed legislative amendments on animal trading and dog breeding

23. Regarding the proposed amendments to the Public Health (Animals and Birds) (Animal Traders) Regulations (Cap. 139B) ("the Regulations"), some members are of the opinion that the Administration should consider:

- (a) raising the threshold for the granting of the new dog breeder licences;
- (b) issuing one single type of licence for dog breeders with a high threshold for better protection of animal welfare and more effective enforcement of the Regulations; and

- (c) introducing an examination system for licensees and imposing a quota for the maximum number of licences granted or renewed.

24. The Administration has advised that in view of the public concern about animal health and welfare issues related to the sale and breeding of animals, it conducted a review and consulted the public in the last quarter of 2012 on the proposed changes to the Regulations for the purpose of strengthening the regulatory control over the sale, and breeding for sale, of dogs. Around 2 700 responses were received, with the legislative proposals outlined in the consultation paper having received strong support from the respondents. Following the public consultation exercise, the subject matter was further discussed at the Panel meetings on 16 April 2013 and 8 July 2014. The Administration has noted the different views towards the proposed amendments to the Regulations expressed by different stakeholders. While some have raised objection thereto, others consider the strengthened regulatory regime an improvement conducive to better protection of animal health and welfare and they support the early introduction of the amendments. Having weighed the views received and other relevant considerations, the Administration maintains the view that the introduction of a two-tier licensing regime for dog breeders would serve the policy objectives of enhancing animal health and welfare, and strike a reasonable balance between protecting animal welfare and the interest of pet owners and animal traders. The Administration has initiated the legislative process and tabled the amendment regulation before the Legislative Council in late May 2016.

Management of stray animals

Use of euthanasia in handling stray animals and promotion of animal adoption

25. Many members have expressed concern about the use of euthanasia in handling stray animals that have not been re-homed. In members' view, more humane means should be employed to deal with the problem of stray animals. There are suggestions that the Administration should set up more Animal Management Centres ("AMCs") under AFCD and explore the provision of subsidy to recognized animal adoption organizations so that they can have sufficient resources for keeping abandoned animals, thereby reducing the number of animals needed to be euthanized. There is a suggestion that the Administration should step up its efforts in encouraging more animal adoption, which could also reduce the number of animals being traded.

26. The Administration has advised that AFCD has four AMCs across the territory. These centres are set up for the purpose of providing services to the public, such as vaccination and licensing of dogs, as well as temporarily housing animals under rabies quarantine, stray animals caught or animals surrendered by owners which are pending adoption. These AMCs are not designed to keep stray animals or animals surrendered by owners on a long-term basis. This notwithstanding, AFCD will keep in view the utilization of the animal keeping facilities at AMCs and the need for expanding their capacities.

27. The Administration has explained that only animals which remain unclaimed or not adopted at the end of the process will be euthanized. It is noteworthy that a number of international animal organizations, including the World Organisation for Animal Health ("OIE")¹, agree that in situations where the number of stray dogs caught remain high or the dogs are not fit for adoption despite the deployment of various stray dog management measures, euthanasia would be an appropriate and humane solution. Other countries, such as UK, US, Australia, Japan and Singapore, have all adopted euthanasia in handling stray animals. AFCD has been actively deploying the control measures as recommended by OIE and euthanasia is deployed as the last resort. With AFCD's continued efforts in promoting responsible pet ownership and encouraging animal adoption over the years, the total number of dogs needed to be euthanized has dropped from 6 561 in 2011 to 2 421 in 2015, representing a reduction of 63%.

28. The Administration has further advised that it has been adopting a multi-pronged approach in tackling the issue of stray animals. On the one hand, it has been promoting in the community a culture of care for animals and responsible pet ownership, while on the other it has been encouraging members of the public to adopt stray animals or animals surrendered by owners. AFCD has been partnering with and providing financial support to AWOs on the provision of animal adoption services. AFCD also supports the establishment and improvement of animal re-homing centres which provide temporary shelters for stray animals awaiting re-homing. At present, 15 AWOs are in partnership with AFCD in this regard.

¹ OIE is an inter-governmental organization responsible for improving animal health worldwide, with 180 member countries. OIE promulgates standards and practices for better protection of animal health and promotion of animal welfare. Since 2004, OIE has been developing animal welfare standards for inclusion in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code ("the Code"). In Article 7.7.6 of the Code, OIE sets out a number of control measures for stray and feral dogs which can be considered after taking into account the local circumstances and context.

The "Trap-Neuter-Return" ("TNR") trial programme

29. Members are of the view that the Administration should co-operate with DCs and community AWOs to fully implement the TNR trial programme, i.e. to extend the trial programme across the territory. This apart, the Administration should explore the extension of the microchipping and licensing schemes to cats and other kinds of animals which are commonly kept as pets, so as to help owners reclaim their missing pets, prevent the abandonment of pets by irresponsible owners and institute prosecutions against those owners who abandon pets without a good reason.

30. According to the Administration, among other measures for managing stray animals, AFCD has, since January 2015, lent support to SPCA and the Society for Abandoned Animals ("SAA") in launching the TNR trial programme for stray dogs in specified sites in Cheung Chau and Yuen Long respectively. The trial programme conducted by SPCA and SAA will last for three years and AFCD has commissioned an independent consultant to assess the effectiveness of the programme. AFCD will review the situation regularly during the three-year trial period and consider the way forward thereafter, taking into account the outcome of the trial programme.

31. The Subcommittee has also been advised that under the Rabies Regulation (Cap. 421A), all dogs over the age of five months old have to be vaccinated, microchipped and licensed. The primary purpose is to prevent and control the spread of rabies. At present, the risk of rabies in southern China is primarily associated with dogs. The risk of infected cats spreading rabies is relatively lower than in the case of infected dogs². Having regard to the risk posed to public health, the habits and the welfare of the animals in question, the requirement of getting vaccinated, microchipped and licensed under Cap. 421A is only applicable to dogs. Although the existing legislation does not require cats to be vaccinated, microchipped and licensed, cat owners may, as they think fit, take their cats to practising veterinary surgeons for vaccination (against feline epidemic diseases or rabies) and microchipping (for identification purposes).

² According to the Administration, dogs contracted with rabies will generally become exceptionally furious, irritable and could be easily incited into taking aggressive action against anything in motion. As dogs need outdoor exercise frequently, infected dogs are more likely to transmit the rabies virus in the community. On the contrary, cats contracted with rabies are more prone to go into hiding. Pet cats are mainly kept indoors and seldom taken out for a walk.

Management of stray cattle

32. Members have expressed concern about the strategy adopted by the Administration in tackling the issue of stray cattle, in particular, the effectiveness of the "Capture-Sterilization-Relocation" ("CSR") programme implemented since late 2011 mainly in Lantau Island and Sai Kung under which AFCD officers would capture, sterilize and relocate the stray cattle to remote locations in a bid to minimize the nuisances caused by stray cattle while safeguarding their welfare. Some members have asked whether the Administration will explore other measures for managing stray cattle, such as providing support to animal welfare groups for identifying suitable sites in the rural areas for developing open cowsheds as feeding and resting places for stray cattle, so as to enable the cattle to live in a safe and natural environment without having to wander around any more, thereby mitigating the nuisances caused by stray cattle to the local community.

33. The Administration has advised that based on the data and information collected, the CSR programme has been found to be effective in preventing the cattle from moving back to the urban areas or roads, which has helped reduce the nuisances and risks of traffic accidents caused by them. AFCD will continue to strengthen the CSR programme through identifying suitable sites for the relocation of cattle. The Administration has also advised that AFCD has been studying the feasibility of sterilizing cattle chemically with the use of a contraceptive drug named Gonacon. Should this contraceptive drug prove to be effective, it will enable AFCD to sterilize cattle chemically without the need for surgical operation.

34. According to the Administration, it has received proposals in recent years from various animal welfare groups for constructing cattle shelters for stray cattle with the provision of fodder and water in a few locations on the Lantau Island. Most of the proposed sites, however, were close to traffic and residential areas. It is therefore difficult for the Administration to lend support to these proposals. That said, the Administration will consider the feasibility of any such further proposals on the merits of each case, taking into account factors including the location of the site proposed, the land use status of the site identified, and how the animal welfare group intends to go about taking care of the stray cattle.

Follow-up actions by the Administration

35. In respect of the reviews of the definition of "cruelty to animals" and "animal" respectively under PCAO and RTO, the Administration has been requested to brief the relevant Panel(s) on the results of the reviews when

ready (paragraphs 5 and 9 refer).

36. The Subcommittee has also requested the Administration to report to the Panel the overall test results as well as the outcome of the study on commercial pet food products available in Hong Kong when ready (paragraph 20 refers).

Recommendations

37. The Subcommittee recommends that the Administration should:

- (a) by making reference to the present animal protection legislation in developed countries/places, comprehensively review and amend, as and where necessary, PCAO and classify "intentional abandonment of animals" as an act of animal cruelty;
- (b) consider increasing the maximum penalties under the existing legislation for animal cruelty offences so as to increase the deterrent effect;
- (c) by drawing reference from overseas experience, put in place a regulatory framework for monitoring the quality, hygiene and safety of commercial pet food products available in Hong Kong for pet consumption;
- (d) step up its public education and publicity efforts to promote care for animals and responsible pet ownership as well as animal adoption, with a view to reducing the number of animal abandonment and animal trading;
- (e) set up more AMCs or animal shelters under AFCD and consider providing subsidy to recognized animal adoption organizations, so that they can have sufficient resources for keeping abandoned animals, thereby reducing the need for euthanizing abandoned animals;
- (f) co-operate with DCs and community AWOs to fully implement the TNR trial programmes across the territory;
- (g) explore the extension of the microchipping and licensing schemes to cats and other kinds of animals which are commonly kept as pets;

- (h) explore more effective measures for managing stray cattle, including lending support to animal welfare groups for identifying suitable sites in the rural areas for developing open cowsheds/shelters for stray cattle with the provision of fodder and water so that the cattle can live in a safe and natural environment without having to wander around any more, thereby mitigating the nuisances caused by stray cattle to the local community; and
- (i) formulate an animal-friendly policy to better protect the welfare of animals and introduce appropriate measures to create a more friendly environment for animals, including allowing animal owners who are adequately equipped to board public transports with their pet animals and reviewing the policy on the keeping of animals by public housing tenants.

38. The Subcommittee also recommends that the Panel of the next term should follow up the above issues with the Administration.

Advice sought

39. Members are invited to note the work of the Subcommittee and support its recommendations.

Council Business Division 2
Legislative Council Secretariat
10 June 2016

Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

**Subcommittee on Issues Relating to
Animal Welfare and Cruelty to Animals**

Terms of Reference

Terms of reference

To study issues relating to animal welfare and cruelty to animals, including:

- (a) exploring measures to better prevent and combat acts of animal cruelty, such as setting up of "animal police" teams specially tasked to investigate cases of animal cruelty and reviewing existing legislation on prevention of cruelty to animals;
- (b) examining the Government's efforts in the promotion of responsible pet ownership;
- (c) examining relevant measures currently in place that regulate the safety of pet food, and considering the need of introducing a regulatory regime for the production and quality control of pet food products; and
- (d) reviewing the Government's efforts in tackling the problem of stray dogs and cats with a view to reducing their numbers in the community.

and to put forward recommendations where necessary.

Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene

**Subcommittee on Issues Relating to
Animal Welfare and Cruelty to Animals**

Membership list

Chairman	Hon Tommy CHEUNG Yu-yan, GBS, JP
Deputy Chairman	Hon Claudia MO
Members	Hon Cyd HO Sau-lan, JP Hon CHAN Hak-kan, JP Hon Steven HO Chun-yin, BBS Hon CHAN Chi-chuen Hon CHAN Han-pan, JP Hon Alice MAK Mei-kuen, BBS, JP Dr Hon Helena WONG Pik-wan Hon Alvin YEUNG Ngok-kiu (since 4 March 2016)
	(Total : 10 members)
Clerk	Miss Josephine SO
Legal Adviser	Miss Carrie WONG
Date	4 March 2016

**Subcommittee on Issues Relating to Animal Welfare
and Cruelty to Animals**

List of organizations/individuals which/who have given views to the
Subcommittee

1. The Democratic Party
2. Labour Party
3. Animals Asia
4. Animal-Friendly Alliance
5. Non-Profit Making Veterinary Services Society Limited
6. Hong Kong Scottish Fold Sickness Concern Group
7. New People's Party
8. Hong Kong Dolphin Conservation Society
9. Animal Earth
10. Give Dog a Home
11. Cat is Cat
12. Liberal Party Pet's Rights Concern Unit
13. Animals Protector
14. 馬鞍山社區流浪動物關注組
15. Miss Gabee MAK Shuk-ching
16. Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong
17. Doctor Pet
18. Cheung Chau Animal Care
19. Ho Man Tin District Ranger Animals Unit
20. Behavioural Enrichment Coalition
21. Society for Abandoned Animals Limited
22. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Hong Kong)
23. The Localists' Regiment of Animals Protection

24. Dog Rights Concern Group
25. Animal Friends
26. Animal Power
27. Protection of Animals Lantau South
28. Mr CHAN Kai-wai, Sai Kung District Council Member
29. 熱血貓民
30. Mr LO Tsz-hang
31. Animal Saver HK
32. Civic Party Animal Rights Concern Group
33. STOP! Save HK's Cats and Dogs
34. Mr LI Shing-tak
35. The Hong Kong Veterinary Association
36. Hong Kong Society of Herpetology Foundation
37. Cats Society (Hong Kong) Limited
- *38. Companion Animal Federation, Concern Group for Pets, Green Animals Association Limited, Hong Kong Rescue Puppies, Home Dog Home, Hong Kong Alley Cats, Hong Kong Animal Adoption Centre, Hong Kong Cats, Hong Kong Dog Rescue, Lifelong Animal Protection, and Sai Kung Stray Friends
- *39. 18 Districts Animal Protection Commissioners and 139B Concern Group
- *40. Miss KONG Mei-ting
- *41. Miss Judy CHAN Ka-ling
- *42. Joanna TSANG
- *43. Animal Welfare Advisory Group
- *44. HOME4CAT
- *45. Apeiron CHEUNG
- *46. Mongrel Club
- *47. AELLA Asia
- *48. AFCD Watch

* Organizations/individuals which/who have submitted written views only.